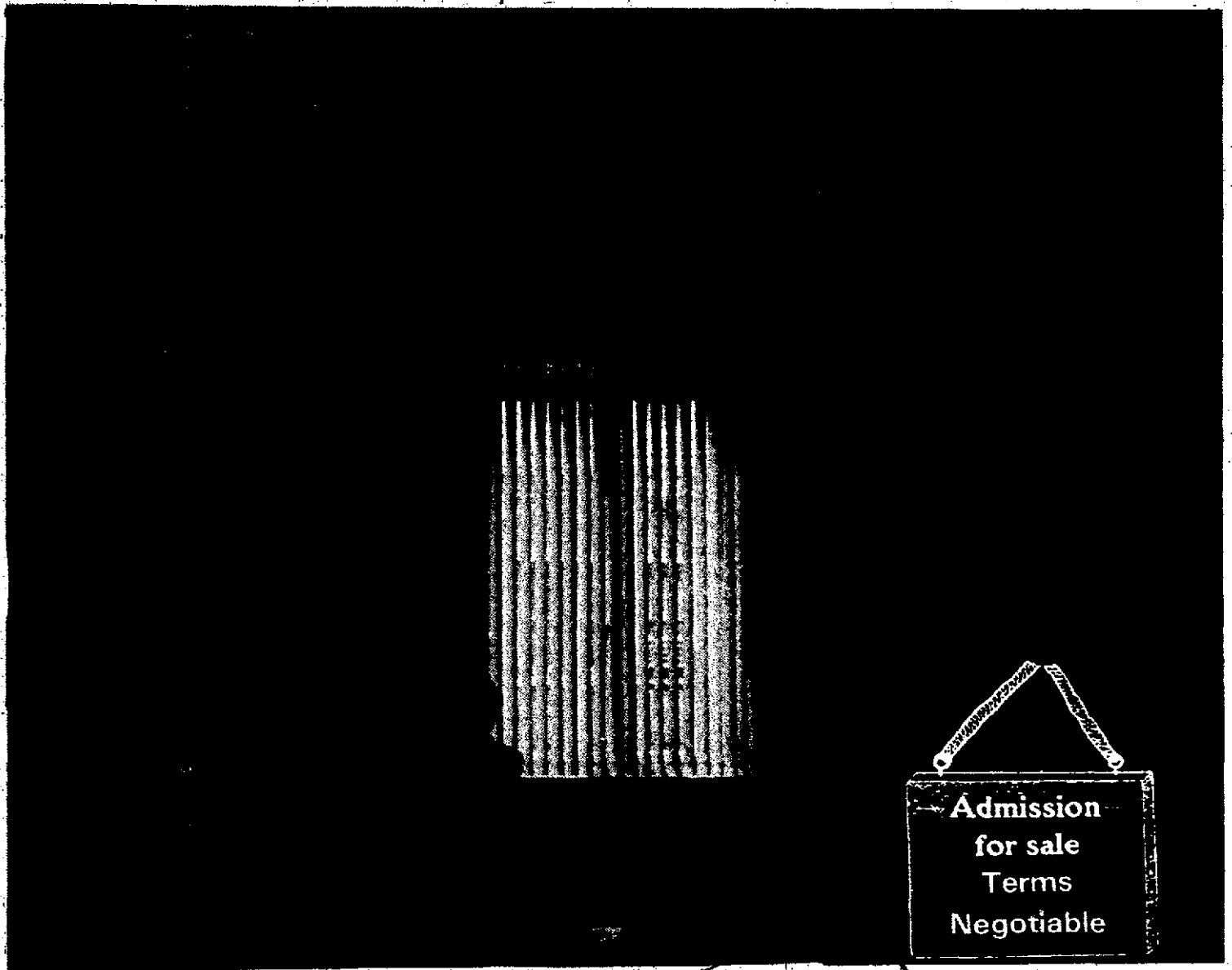


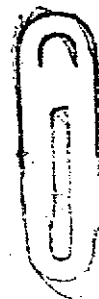
Barnard Bulletin

Vol. LXXX

February 2, 1976



**Admissions:
Is the Customer
Always Right?**



Barnard Bulletin

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Admissions: "Freaked Out By Women's Movement"

by Lisa Anderson

The object of the Admissions Office, according to the director, Helen McCann, is to attract and admit "interested students who can do Barnard work and profit from being here." The students' first contact with Barnard, through the Admissions Office, informs her of what to expect both socially and academically, should she be admitted and decide to attend. There are a series of evaluations and decisions to be made in the case of each admittance. The student makes a personal impression on those in the Admissions Office, who in turn, must offer a realistic evaluation of Barnard and its resources.

There is certainly not one type of Barnard student; diversity appears socially, intellectually and geographically. The directors of the Admissions Office are consistent in the basic expectations of the applicant under consideration and standards have remained high. Of the 80 percent ranked, 90 percent of the students in 1975 ranked at the top in their high school classes.

Gretchen Leefmans, senior admissions assistant, looks for a student with broad interest, "a disciplined one, very bright—making connections." The most important consideration in the selection of a student is her school record, including quality, achievements and the difficulty level of courses. Secondary experience is of great interest, along with recommendations and the objective tests.

With the depression of national S.A.T. scores, Barnard conveniently places less emphasis on S.A.T.'s and more on the high school record.

The admission process of each student is individual, but the basic format is the same for everyone. The three admission directors, Helen McCann, Peggy Dayton, and Dorothy Denburg, read each of the applications submitted. After considerations of interviews and records, applicants are assigned a number from 1 to 10. The students assigned an 8, 9 or 10 are usually obvious cases of admittance, and other questionable numbers are reviewed by faculty members on the admissions committee until the final decisions are made. Peggy Farley, an assistant director, describes this decision process to be "as personal as possible."

The drop in enrollment and the rise in the number of commuters to nearly half of Barnard's student body is of large concern to the Admissions Office. McCann cites economic reasons and the national emphasis on the dangers of New York City as the cause of this. Sixty percent of Barnard students are aided financially, 35 percent of whom are receiving financial subsidies from Barnard. According to President Breunig, there has been a recent campaign by Ivy League administrations to increase financial aid, or private universities and colleges may find they are "pricing themselves right out of the market."

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The Admissions Crew. Helen McCann, seated left.

Luce Money to Religion Dep't.

by Kay Pfeiffer

The Barnard religion department has received a Program Grant of \$13,000 from the Henry Luce Foundation for the academic years 1976-77 and 1977-78.

The department, one of the smallest within the college in staffing but one of the largest in enrollment, had been contemplating the additions provided by the grant for several years, but was hindered by financial constraints. Although President Leroy Breunig and Dean of the Faculty Remington Patterson agree that the proposed expansions will add to the educational quality of the department and of Barnard, the college is unable to support these moves financially.

The Program Grant provides for three proposals. The proposals are:

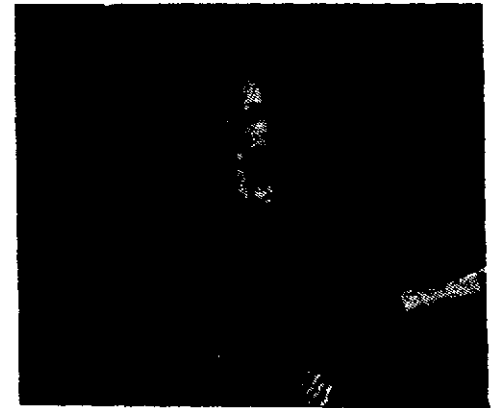
1) To make specific innovations in the religion department curriculum, especially broadening the use of "team-teaching" for the study of comparative religion. One such course, Judaism and Christianity: Some Controversial Issues, is being taught this term by Professor David Sperling and Professor Elaine Pagels, chairperson of the religion department. This course is an experiment for the professors. Team-teaching is

valuable for subjects in which there is some controversy and whose presentation could be biased by the experiences and background of one professor. Pagels, who specializes in early Christianity, and Sperling, who specializes in Judaism, together, combining their knowledge, are able to present a more in-depth comparative study of these two religions than either one of them alone. A new team-taught course has been proposed under the grant, Hinduism and Buddhism: A Comparative Study, to be taught by Professors Joel Brereton and Fred Underwood of Columbia.

2) To make available increased use of visual aids. The religion department has one of the finest slide collections in the country, the "Bush Collection," which contains about 2000 slides. This collection is virtually unusable because the slides, which are 60 years old, are large lantern slides and cannot be projected on modern equipment. The grant makes it possible for the department to convert these slides and also to update the collection.

The grant will also cover the cost of film rentals, which had been ruled out in the past for lack of funds.

3) To invite distinguished guest lecturers to meet with faculty and



Elaine Pagels

students. These bi-monthly meetings will benefit the faculty/student relationship within the religion department and provide an opportunity to hear and meet people distinguished in the field of religion. For example, Professor Gilles Quispel of the University of Leiden, who discovered the Gospel of Thomas, and is primary editor of an outstanding early Christian text found in Egypt in 1946, will be invited.

The Luce Foundation, which awarded the grant, is named for the founder of the Time-Life Corporation. The foundation has allotted \$18.6 million for philanthropic purposes since its organization in 1936.

Women Squeezed in Columbia Gym

By Deborah Waldman

When the Dodge Physical Fitness Center was being planned in 1971, the surge of women's interest in sports and physical fitness was just beginning. Consequently, few plans were made to accommodate Columbia women who would be using the new gym. According to Jack Rohan, chairman of the physical education department, as late as the fall of 1974 "there was no anticipation that a large number of women would use the new facility." It became obvious upon opening, however, that women were taking advantage of the numerous opportunities available for recreation.

Of the 1800 to 2000 people entering the gym daily, approximately 500 are women. Rohan estimates that about one-third of those using the facility for recreational use are women. This figure is derived from the number of men's and women's lockers used.

Until January, 450 lockers were

available to women. Their locker room was in the basement adjoining the Uris Pool. Only two of the six existing rooms were called for in the original plans of the complex. The other four were designated for visiting teams' use. Due to the high demand for lockers on the part of women, the visiting teams used Rohan's former office space in the old gym for dressing.

During the semester break a new locker room for women opened on the fourth floor. The rooms originally intended for women's use are still open, while the visiting teams' space has been reopened for their use, enabling women to have a locker room in close proximity to the respective competitive arenas.

Upstairs, 650 lockers are now available for women. At this point, all demands for lockers are being fulfilled, except for those women desiring squash lockers. In addition,

previously existing security problems have been partly eliminated, since the isolated basement area is not widely used as a locker room.

Since the advent of the new locker room, problems of quite a different nature have surfaced. A bulletin board at the entrance to the locker room has blossomed with petitions which list numerous grievances. According to Al Paul, athletic director of the gym, legitimate mechanical problems, which are the cause of many complaints, have largely been taken care of. The lack of hot water in the showers resulting from a boiler which burst remains a considerable concern. Paul said, "As far as I know, Buildings and Grounds has taken care of ordering a new one."

The most crucial issue to emerge on the petitions is that which surrounds the new sauna in the locker room. It is a domestic size sauna which serves no

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Food Stamp Reform: Clean Hands, Empty Pockets

College Press Service

Last year it finally got to be too much for the Agriculture Department. That image of college students gulping down steaks and lobster paid for with food stamps had become too embarrassing.

So they altered some of the food stamp eligibility provisions, requiring that students on the dole either have parents who were eligible for food stamps or not be declared dependents on their parents' income tax forms.

Now, about a year after that set of regulations was put into effect, federal food stamp officials say they don't have any idea how successful the regulations have been. The reason—simply enough—is that even the main office of the Agriculture Department's food stamp program never really knew

Food stamp officials in Washington say the changes were originally made in the eligibility laws for students because of the number of people complaining that students were misusing food stamps. According to an information specialist in the food stamp program, there were obviously students receiving stamps who were dependents and whose parents could afford to feed them. She explained that the laws were changed to help crack down on the loopholes in the food stamp laws. The information specialist, who wished to remain anonymous, said the Department did not know how many food stamps went to students who were not needy or ineligible.

Even if the latest regulation change cleared up some old loopholes, it may



how many students actually received food stamps.

Records for the program aren't broken down to show the occupations of recipients. The best guess of the Department is that students make up less than one per cent of the total number of food stamp recipients, which is currently pushing the 19 million mark.

An Agriculture Department survey of the recipients found that 99 percent of persons receiving food stamps live in households where all members are related. The other one per cent includes—in addition to students—elderly low-income people sharing living quarters and other low-income people living with people they are not related to.

have created new ones. Some food stamp officials are claiming now that there is no sure way to determine whether students are going to be declared dependents on their parents' income tax forms.

First of all, the officials don't have the power to demand income tax returns as proof of whether a student is claimed as a dependent. But even if they did, that would not solve the problem, since the last year's income tax form would only cover a student's dependency status for the previous year.

- Meanwhile, in Congress, the battle to knock more students off the food

(Continued on page 15)

News from the Health Service

by Jill Cournoyer

Under the auspices of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (P & S) the Barnard Health Service will participate in a study testing the effectiveness of a drug called silvafadiazine, or silvadene, in the treatment of vaginitis.

Currently several different types of medication are prescribed for the patient with chronic vaginitis, because the origins of the disease are unclear. The optimism surrounding silvadene stems from the fact that it works against a broad spectrum of agents—viral, bacterial, and fungal—all of which cause vaginitis. Silvadene appeared in the early 1960's when it was used to treat burn victims in South Vietnam, and it has recently been used in cancer research.

Sixty Barnard women will be chosen for the study. Some of them will be given silvadene for treatment and the rest placebos. They will then be examined four times over a 42-day period, free of charge, by Dr. Susan Spear and Nurse Jane O'Neill, while their cultures will be examined by doctors at P & S. Doctors are generally optimistic about the varied uses of the drug, of which this experiment will be just one small part.

On Tuesday, February 3, interested persons are invited to show their support for legal abortion by attending an all-day program at the Legislative Affairs Building in Albany. Sponsored by NARAL, the agency for the program includes an informational meeting with leading legislators and lobbyists, visits with assemblymen and a final sum-up at the end. Those who plan to attend or would like further information should contact Joan Buckley in the Barnard Health Office, x2091.

Staff Meeting



There will be a staff meeting
Thursday, February 5, at 6 p.m.

Unique Women's Bibliography Completed

by Andrea Priest

The Women's Center recently completed **Women's Work and Women's Studies/1973-74**, a bibliography listing hundreds of topics of articles and books by and about women on topics such as abortion, employment of women and the history of women.

The book began when a graduate student, disgusted with her work, approached Catharine Stimpson and proposed the idea. The first volume ("1971") was done totally by volunteers. By the second volume ("1972"), research on women had become more extensive, and the Women's Center hired a student to help with the work. In order to write the recently-completed third volume, 4000 questionnaires were sent to women's studies departments across the country. Notices were put in feminist newspapers asking for any information on relevant research being done.



Jane Gould

Several librarians also offered their time to help plow through periodicals and find references to women.

"Finally," states the preface to the latest \$12.50 edition of the book, "many listings were gathered by systematically going through the Birdie Goldsmith Ast Resource College of the Barnard Women's Center." Subject heads were "agonized over" to create categories that made sense.

Funding for the project came from a bequest by the estate of Helen Rogers Reid, Barnard class of 1903. This bequest also partly helped to fund setting up the Women's Center.

This is the first and only such comprehensive bibliographical source to be assembled. Most bibliographies dealing with women have concerned specialized areas. "It's a fairly unique tool," as Emily Kofron, one of the editors, commented.

Notes from Undergrad

by Gwyneth MacKenzie Murphy
President

All juniors will receive ballots to elect the junior class president. The ballots should be returned to the Undergrad office no later than Friday, February 5th. Spring 1976 Undergrad Elections for Undergrad offices and Tripartite Committees will be held in March. A hearing open to all students concerning election guidelines will be held in the Rec Room from 12 to 2 on Thursday, February 4th. We would like to hear any suggestions students have concerning these guidelines before revising them.

We are planning an afternoon tea for students who are considering transferring or dropping out of Barnard. We are interested in what it is about Barnard that has turned these students off and how many of the difficulties which students encounter here could be avoided.

There has been some confusion as to what the "Barnard Awareness Campaign" means, and what the "Barnard, Our School, Ourselves" T-shirts represent. We are not calling for a Barnard completely separated from and independent of Columbia

University. There has been much serious talk this year of merging Barnard with Columbia. Whether this were to occur at a faculty, administrative or corporate level, it would mean the dissolution of Barnard and the consequent loss of whatever Barnard identity exists. Any decision which is made about Barnard and Columbia must be made with the best interests of both student bodies in mind.

The time has come for all of us at Barnard to start talking about Barnard, and not only in terms of Columbia. What should Barnard be

doing for students and what is this Barnard identity we all talk about so much? What should we, as students, women and human beings, be getting out of our four years at Barnard? What must be done to change things at Barnard so that getting a degree here is not a "struggle for survival"? Only after we have seriously considered and begun to answer these questions will we be able to decide where we should stand in relation to Columbia.

Any student who is interested in working with us is invited to stop by the Undergrad office or give us a call, x2126.



Undergrad officers practice Barnard Awareness in 1975.

Barnard's Water Nymph: the Nyad Mystique



A fish-eye view of the Manhattan skyline.

by Jean Anne Klewel

Diana Nyad holds the current world title in marathon swimming. She is coaching the Barnard swimming team for the 1975-76 season. At 7 a.m. one morning last week, I met the tan, muscular very articulate 25 year-old at the University Hall pool. She shared with me some of her thoughts and feelings about herself and her sport-in between yells to the practicing members of the swim team, that is.

"If you live in Illinois, you learn to ice skate; if you live in Florida or California, you swim." Nyad started swimming in California and moved to Florida when her coach did. "I started swimming by accident. The geography teacher at my junior high school was also the swimming coach. He promised an "A" to anyone who went out for the swimming team. I began swimming five hours a day. I was a very serious eleven year-old."

In 1968 observers thought that Nyad was certain to make the Olympic team. "I was considered 'a sure thing.' The media considered it a tragic case when I didn't make it. An attack of heart disease in the summer of 1967 slowed me down. I just wasn't swimming fast enough to make the team. I was so disappointed, I stopped swimming. I went to India to meditate and do my drop-out thing for a while."

In 1968 Buck Dawson of the Swimming Hall of Fame convinced her to return to swimming. "I became interested in marathon swimming—it was more process-oriented than speed swimming and better suited to my talents." Nyad immediately rose to the

top of the sport. By 1970 she was the world champion and has held the title ever since.

The professional marathon swimming season runs from February to April and includes races in Argentina, Egypt, Italy, Australia, Lebanon, Holland, Syria and the United States. Most of the races are over 20 miles long. Some are 50 and 60 miles long. Nyad does not plan to swim on the pro circuit this year. "The sponsors of the swims have little respect for the swimmers. I will miss the friendship and camaraderie with the other swimmers, though."

Instead of the professional races, Nyad will concentrate most of her effort on a solo swim this year. In 1974 she became the only person to swim Lake Ontario north to south. She also swam it south to north in a record-breaking 18 hours and 20 minutes. In 1975 she swam the 28 miles around Manhattan in seven hours and 57 minutes and captured a new record. In May of this year Nyad will attempt to swim the 197 miles of the Bermuda Triangle. "It will be the longest open-water swim ever. The computer I fed information about the wind and water conditions estimated that it will take me 60 hours of continual swimming, and that's a decent free-style pace, not a relaxed breaststroke. I cannot touch the boat or the shark cage during the swim. I will experience hallucinations and sensory deprivation to an extreme degree."

Why attempt the swim? "The swim will attract public interest. There is a mystique about the Bermuda Triangle

and it's shark infested. The swim will generate publicity for me and for the sport. Marathon swimming is an uncomfortable and very difficult. Not many people can relate to it. You can see Jimmy Connors on the court and the next time you're on the court in your Oleg Cassini outfit, you can identify with him. Not many people identify with me when I swim, but they will be interested in me and my reasons for attempting something so difficult."

Public interest is important to Nyad. She received 900 letters after her Manhattan swim. "There is an egocentricity to it. Audience response is necessary for athletes—football isn't played in an empty stadium." She also receives a great deal of personal satisfaction as well. "No one else can swim as far as I can as fast as I can. Not many people can even swim the courses I do."

An intensive training schedule will prepare Nyad for her swim in the Bermuda Triangle. Starting in February she will swim four hours a day—"long lonely pace work." In March she will swim laps for three hours, and intervals and sprints for two hours. By April she will swim six hours a day. She stays in good shape all year-round. In the off-season she jogs ten miles a day, skips rope for one half hour, swims for an hour and plays squash for three.

Her all-round versatility in athletics led to an invitation to the media-sponsored "Superstar" competition in Florida during January. Forty-eight top women athletes, competed in

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Diana Nyad

Tasting and Testing: Becoming a Cheese Lover

by Renee Beauchamp

If you are not a cheese lover, you were probably weaned on those two nemeses of the cheese world—American cheese and cottage cheese. Processed American Cheese is the T.V. dinner of cheeses and comprises more than half the cheese made in the United States today. Cottage cheese is the other American favorite, since the domestic palate is partial to mildness and dieters appreciate the low fat content.

There is an endless variety of scrumptious cheese as near as your local cheese store. Finding a good cheese is similar to finding a good wine. Confide in your local cheese person and begin by trying several similar kinds. As I write, I midday snack on some New York Sharp Cheddar, a good place to begin. American cheese is the illegitimate offspring of Cheddar. Cheddars, mild, medium and sharp, can be found in any grocery store.

America's best cheeses are its cheddars from all over the country: New York, Vermont, Wisconsin, Oregon and California (Monterey Jack). Try them. All are good for cooking, grating on salads, nibbling and with beer.

Another good hard cheese with many of the same qualities as Cheddar is Swiss, known for its holes. The best Swiss is the Switzerland Emmenthal, the most imitated of all cheeses. Swiss and French Gruyere are similarly delicious. They cook beautifully and are ideal for fondues. Melt some with white wine and dunk chunks of crusty French bread.

Both Swiss and Cheddar will disappear at your wine and cheese parties and will go nicely with apples, peaches, pears, or grapes in season. The display will be attractive as well.

While much can be said about American cheeses, France has a wider variety of shapes, tastes and textures than anywhere else in the world.

One of the most popular of French cheeses is Camembert. It comes in small uncut rounds with a white powdery crust. The inside should be a light yellow orange and just this side of being runny. Next in popularity to Camembert is Brie; both have a soft delicate texture and a taste to match. The trick is finding ripe Camemberts and Bries. Perfect Brie, a kind of pure

gold, is worth searching and waiting for. Brie is easy to recognize by its distinctive large, round and very thin shape. Confide in your cheese vendor if you are buying a piece of unopened Brie. Otherwise wait until you see a luscious creamy one. Avoid one with a hard heart and do not hesitate if one is a little runny or bulging—only rarely will it be over ripe.

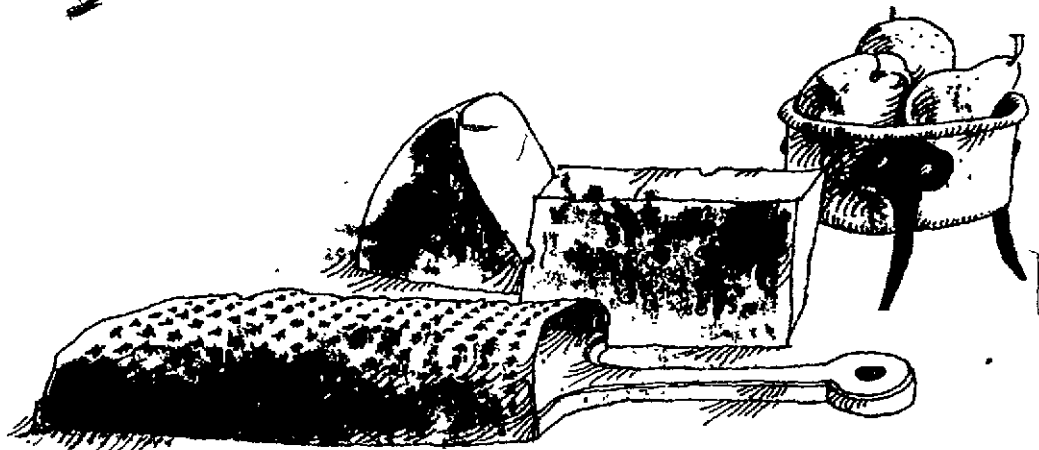
Crema Danica is the Danish answer to France's Brie. If you like Brie and Camembert you'll be delighted with this one also.

Most of the Port-Salut in this country is Danish, although there are French and American varieties. It goes

but will complement almost any wine. Stilton is the English cousin to Roquefort and Gorgonzola is the Italian counterpart. Only careful testing and tasting will prove which is your favorite.

Goat cheeses, unlike most others, are made from goat's milk, or a combination of goat's and cow's milk. They are rare and expensive in this country but worth every penny. More than two or three varieties will be hard to find in any cheese store, but taste whatever they have—delicious.

Liederkrantz and Limburger are strong German cheeses for the adventurous. The aroma is stronger than



well with port and fuller bodied red table wines and can be served for dessert. It will blend with any sweets or fruits. The Danish variety is stronger than the French but is still mellow and subtle in flavor and not too strong to overpower the taste of a red delicious apple. A German cheese, Tilsit (also made in Switzerland), is close to Port-Salut in flavor. It is a little firmer and stronger. Try them both.

Roquefort, a member of the blue veined cheese family, is a salty, tangy cheese with a moist inside mottled with blue-green flecks. It is nice with a good red wine (Burgundy or a Rhone)

the taste. Aficionados reassure those who are hesitant about trying a strong cheese—its bark is worse than its bite.

There are cheeses spiced with caraway seeds, herbs, wines and spirits. Cherry Gormandise, a white creamy cheese, is flavored with Kirsch. It appears to be a favorite among those who like sweet fruit wines.

Tasting is quite an art. Remember all cheeses are best served at room temperature. Most you will like immediately. It won't be long before you are a cheese connoisseur.

Next week in Bulletin, a look at the pleasures of wine.

Is the Customer Always Right?

Helen McCann, Director of Admissions, has reiterated the sentiment that one of Barnard's strengths is Columbia. While the Barnard/Columbia relationship has been useful in the past in terms of establishing Barnard's academic reputation and broadening students' opportunities, the intricate and ambiguous quality of the relationship has lent an ambiguity to Barnard's identity which the Admissions Office is only helping to perpetuate.

Barnard's image and self-image are greatly affected by the presentation which the Office offers to prospective students. Barnard's nebulous identity has enabled the Admissions Office to straddle the fence when taking a stand for women's education is imperative. The importance of the Admissions Office is self-evident; they decide who will be here. We can't begin to estimate to what extent the Office's conflicting stances have kept Barnard from defining itself clearly.

The apparent conflicts in policy of Admissions are baffling. They say they "stress the individualism at Barnard," but in the next breath they are presenting Barnard and Columbia as identical with Harvard and Radcliffe, who are merged in practically everything but name at this point. In addition, their refusal to mention the Women's Center to applicants and their stubborn adherence to "Miss" as a title for applicants detract from Barnard's image as a school devoted to women and women's education. As a result, many women seeking a college like Barnard may be driven away.

The picture painted by the Admissions Office can easily turn into a self-fulfilling prophecy. Presenting Barnard as a women's school will attract those students who are looking for that "small independent women's college in Columbia University." But if the Admissions Office in their stress on a coed Barnard is attracting women who really want to go to Columbia, a merger will be the result.

Nonetheless, the presentation of either image would at least be consistent. But showing one picture to some women and another picture to others leads us to conclude the Admissions Office is telling applicants what they want to hear.

Selling the school's image is their job. But when they say in their salespitch that the customer is always right, they are selling Barnard right across the street.

Not for Women Only

Jack Rohan, the chairman of Columbia's physical education department, was undoubtedly right when he commented, "Let's face it, I couldn't possibly have a woman's viewpoint of a woman's situation." This magnanimous admission, however, has done nothing to solve what must seem insurmountable and unnecessary difficulties to those women in Columbia University who would only like to use the gym and the sauna.

The incomplete and inconvenient locker system, the poorly architected heating system in the sauna and its ridiculous proportions are indicative of the poor planning which the officials admit to.

Adequate research before the sauna had been built would have been a sensible alternative to this slipshod method of approaching a project. Now we urge Columbia to begin to rectify this annoying situation. Rohan does not need a woman's viewpoint to realize that the facility is not serving women's needs. What is demanded is thoroughness and a concern for the gym's participants.

—Janet Blair and Sarah Gold

Incites Incites Incites



by Jami Bernard

Howwid gets her ass pinched at CDR one Thursday night, and casts aspersions on the gentleman's mother. Luckily, the gentleman is a football hero, and Howwid practices the art of self-defense by cowering in fear under the table.

How fortunate we are at Columbia University to have such a swinging social situation. Come the weekend, there are so many scintillating possibilities for amusement, the mind is simply boggled, and we wind up doing nothing.

A typical Morningside Heights weekend begins Thursday night at CDR. If you like a genuine pub atmosphere, then Lord knows why you want to go to CDR, or why it has become a campus tradition. CDR is a luncheonette. Unless it is packed so full that you are squashed behind the juke box, it is inescapable that it is only a luncheonette, and you may forget yourself and order a Sprite. CDR lends itself to being packed on Thursday, at the expense of the "mingling" quality many find conducive to meeting people. Once you've found your niche at CDR it is impossible to leave it; if some of your group go back for a refill at the bar, chances are you won't see them again until sometime Friday afternoon. CDR is a great place to get beer spilled on your coat and meet F.I.T. chicks.

The frat party is a sad sort of institution. You may have convinced yourself that you attend it to get drunk or watch the funny faces, but your presence is actually due to a stilted social life. The women arrive at a fashionably late hour to give the guys a chance to line up against the wall with their hands in their pockets. The guys are there to get drunk and get laid and are going about the former with a vengeance; the women are there to develop a meaningful relationship and get drunk and are going about the latter with a passion.

The dancing starts late and threatens to continue non-stop to unintelligible disco music. The women get cornered by local high school seniors. New people come in late, trip over the broken front stoop and pretend they are just stopping in on

(Continued on page 11)

Old Bull—1915

This column, entitled, "From the Suffrage Anvil," appeared in the Nov. 2, 1915 issue of Bulletin.

"A voter does not vote all the time, but is allowed a number of days off in order to attend to his private business."

"Gentlemen," said the impassioned speaker, a Representative from the South, "it is said that women would purify politics in this country. For 125 years this same country has been wholly man-governed, and I submit that nowhere in the world, at no time in history, has any country had the clean government enjoyed by these United States of America. Gentlemen, never will I vote to permit our women to trail their skirts in the muck and mire of our politics."

As told in the headlines:

Millions of Women Work.
Vote is Woman's Right.
Men Follow Old Ideas.
"Heelers" Against Women.
A Question of Justice.
Can't Trust Average Man.
Liquor Trade is Anti.
No Womanly Woman Wants to Vote.
Too Much Suffrage.
Would Be Unbusinesslike.

Unrefined Methods.
Calamity to the Nation.
Disruption Feared.
Too Shocked to Argue.

"The right of men to vote is not conditioned upon a whirlwind of reform, neither are they disfranchised because they make mistakes in using that power. If women as voters made as many mistakes as men have, showed the same widespread waste and corruption, they would still have the same right to vote, based on the same reasons."

Objections heard by a suffrage street speaker:

"Because the Roman Empire was the most perfect model of a government that the world has ever seen."

"Because Adam was made first."

"Because you are an old hen."

"Go home and wash dishes."

"I want my wife to stay in the kitchen and cook my dinner."

"Men were made to rule. They always did and they always will."

Reasons for opposing the national woman suffrage amendment brought forward by member of the House of Representatives, United States Congress, in debate, January 12, 1915. For complete discussion, consult Congressional Record:

That the ballot would degrade woman.

That no man would care to marry a suffragist.

That no man would care to marry a female butcher.

That no man would care to marry a female policeman.

That women must be protected against themselves. They think they want to vote. As a matter of fact they do not want to vote, and man being aware of this fact is obliged to prevent them from getting the ballot that they do not want.

"I stopped to ask a scrub-woman: 'Why labor like a man?'"

You cannot feed your children? Well,

There must be someone can.' She said: 'I merely work because I need a feather fan.'

I went to a steam laundry, And asked with smile polite:

'Ladies, why will you work so late? They said: 'We think it right

To buy our opera cloaks ourselves, And so we work at night.'

Observe how nagging women are; Their work is just a feint

To make man feel inadequate, And selfish—which he ain't.

True womanhood would rather starve

And starve without complaint."

Mixed Success in Balanchine Ballets

by Patricia A. Sterling

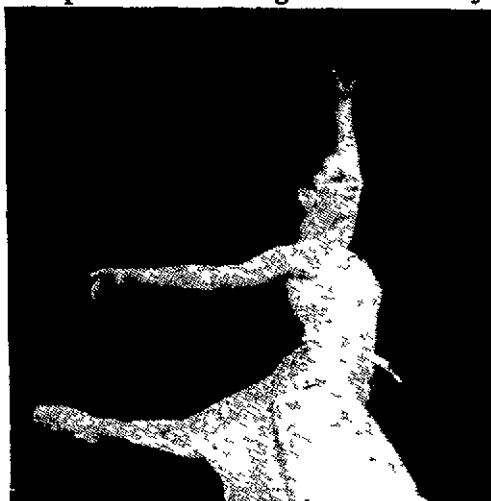
The New York City Ballet, in its final two weeks of repertory before a six-performance stint of *Don Quixote*, presented a program of Jerome Robbins' *Ma Mere L'Oye* and George Balanchine's *The Steadfast Tin Soldier*, *Chaconne* and the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 2, last Wednesday night at the State Theater.

The Steadfast Tin Soldier was making its New York debut (having first been seen at Saratoga Performing Arts Center last summer) and *Chaconne*, its world premiere.

The evening opened with *Ma Mere L'Oye* (Mother Goose) one of the remnants of last spring's Ravel Festival. Subtitled "Fairy Tales for Dancers," it is set to a suite of five piano pieces based on fairy tales. The ballet begins with the dancers relaxing,

scattered about the stage. In their midst is the Storyteller, from whom they take their inspiration to enact the dance stories which follow.

A princess frolicking at her birthday



Colleen Neary

party pricks a finger and consequently falls under the Bad Fairy's curse to die, but she is rescued from this fate by the Good Fairy who has the curse reduced to 100 years of sleep. To entertain the Princess while she sleeps the Good Fairy provides her with dreams of fairy tales.

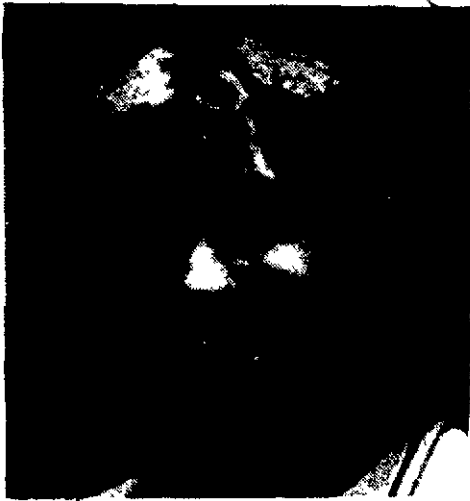
With the exception of a charmingly touching pas de deux for Beauty and the Beast (Deborah Koolish and Richard Hoskinson), the fairy tales are insipid and the ballet's spectacular end, (with Cupid leading Prince Charming to break the Princess' spell and all the others madly rejoicing with white streamers flowing and flags waving) is ridiculous given the bland choreographic exposition that has just taken place. Ravel's lifeless and uninteresting suite for the most part is equalled visually in *Ma Mere L'Oye*.

(Continued on page 12)

Idle Hands Do the Devil's Work

by Deborah Dugan

Eric Idle, one-sixth of the Monty Python Flying Circus team, was handing out coconuts in the lobby of the Cinema II theater in Manhattan and returning pleasant smiles to the animated and enthusiastic throngs that had flocked to the opening of *In Quest of The Holy Grail*. Just before I was dragged towards the exit by security guards and the sheer force of the mob, I managed to grab onto Idle's arm (the one unattached to a coconut) and ask him for an interview. Much to my surprise, he granted it. Commenting that it would be "refreshing," he asked



Monty Python's Eric Idle and Graham Chapman.

me to wait until the swarm had petered out. Then we were off to a lounge furnished with a bar to begin the interview. "It's such fun giving things away," Idle started, "it makes you feel so good!"

I congratulated him on the success of the film. It was wildly clever with its original and pungent handling of Celtic Arthurian legend and England as it might have been in 932. The preview had already drawn such favorable responses as "the funniest since the Marx Brothers" and "the screenplay deserves an Oscar. . . an instant comedy classic." Idle was surprised at the overwhelming turnout for the film. I asked him if there might be more films, considering the success of *Holy Grail*. "That's a big question; it takes at least three years to do a film. It's obviously not an easy thing to do and it's mostly done for the lure of the lire."

Monty Python's Flying Circus has become one of the most popular programs ever to be shown on New

York public television, but Idle thought it was unlikely that the group would shoot any more T.V. programs. Asked why the shows would not continue, he was somewhat elusive. I inquired whether it was because the group might be losing some of its members. "The group has always been losing some of its members. We're not a group of teeny boppers. We're old men over thirty and we all have our own interests and individual projects. We just get together and do these things for our own fun."

The shows were a product of the combined efforts and talents of the



photo by Bonny Weston

Python troupe. Idle explained that usually the scenes were written in bits and pieces months before the show was filmed. None of the actual performances were spontaneous—it was all well-rehearsed for three days. If there were any gaps, Terry Gilliam, the group's manic animator and only American member, would fill them in with his own innovative perspectives and images.

Discussing the group's unique brand of humor, Idle said that the members of the Flying Circus did not try for social commentary or political satire and there was no attempt to direct material toward a specific audience or to appeal to any group: "We just do it for ourselves," he said, "and what makes us laugh. We're all egotists to some extent."

Could there be any subjects that the rather licentious group would not deal with in a humorous fashion? "Well, I don't do sexist jokes because I think they're just a cheap laugh. We've also shied away from the Irish question and

Paisley somewhat. But I have thought of some material for the Irish patron saint, Saint Mary of Machine Gun."

He did stress the solidarity of the group, the similarity in comic tastes and its desirable size. "We like the size of the group as it is," he said, when I suggested taking novices into the Python fold. He added that all members were in favor of the equal sharing of status in the group and that they had rejected the star system in favor of alphabetical priority in listing credits.

The Python players all had their beginnings in the Oxbridge circuit, a witty and academic society of performers. David Frost's show, "That was the Week That Was," was the popular style of humor during Idle's college days. Later, he and his chums were writing for Frost and Marty Feldman as well.

Regarding other influences and impacts, Idle was somewhat hesitant in pinpointing specific people in determining his style of humor. He acknowledged his admiration for the British radio program, Spike Milligan and the Goon Show, Peter Sellers and a few others, but he qualified his remarks: "I really don't think one is 'influenced.' We're all products of our backgrounds, our cultures. It's very difficult to say when we create a scene that this or that has been influenced by someone."

Throughout the rather open and serious interview, I was impressed by Idle's calmness and endurance. All the other Python members had appeared worn and fatigued, but Idle seemed to be holding up well on this, his first publicity trip with the troupe to the United States. I asked Idle if he preferred performing for television or movies, and he responded that he like performing for a live audience and receiving the immediate reaction.

"I like literary humor," the Cambridge-educated Idle added. "I was remembering especially one skit highlighting a contest for the best synopsis of Marcel Proust's excruciatingly slow 12-volume work *A La Recherche du Temps Perdu*. Have you all read the entire work?" I asked. "Ah, well, yes. . . each of us has read two volumes," he replied.

Would Eric Idle ever consider living in the United States and performing

(Continued on page 12)

Miller: 'Lyrical, Funny and Sad'

Twenty-seven Wagons Full of Cotton, by Tennessee Williams; and A Memory of Two Mondays, by Arthur Miller. The Phoenix Repertory Company. Arvin Brown, Director. Running through March at the Phoenix Repertory Theatre, 358 West Broadway.

by Lisa Lincoln

Twenty-seven Wagons Full of Cotton, an early work by Tennessee Williams, and Arthur Miller's A Memory of Two Mondays are two plays well worth seeing. The quality of acting of the Phoenix Repertory Company, a professional company under the direction of Arvin Brown of the Long Wharf Theater in New Haven, is outstanding. Although the cast of three in Twenty-Seven Wagons also appear in Miller's play, the combination of a unique costume and make-up job and the actors' versatility makes them unrecognizable in their second roles.

Twenty-seven Wagons, set in Mississippi in the 1940's, involves a triangle inspired by sinister motives. None of the characters are palatable, but—typical of Tennessee Williams' plays—the woman is hardest to stomach. A cruel personification of Eve, she is a slave to her sexual/maternal instincts and submits like a child to her husband. She is disoriented, often drunk and always afraid. Her husband, the schemer and manipulator who bullies and babies her, burns the cotton gin of a syndicate plantation, thereby forcing the plantation to bring its cotton to his mill, the only one in the vicinity.

The suspicious manager arrives and avenges himself on the arsonist by going to bed with his wife. The play makes use of some obvious symbolism. The malicious cuckold always carries a riding crop, obviously phallic, with which he torments Flora Meighan, the wife. Flora clutches a large white kid purse throughout most of the play, a surrogate baby she uses to protect herself. Flora, the only fully cognizant character, ends the play, hysterical, yet resigned to a pattern she sees unfolding and lacks the strength to change. She unstuffs her bag, singing a pessimistic lullaby. The perversity of Williams' characters in his violent and sexual sketches creates a sharp, grotesque impression, acted with enough restraint to be fascinating and not revolting.

There are 14 characters in the Miller play. Unlike Williams, Miller does not



Tony Musante, Roy Pool in "27 Wagons."

devote his script to psychologically investigating the rotted cores of people. Where Williams deals with a distinctly culture-bound trio, Miller treats characters of diverse backgrounds who have in common their work at a parts warehouse. In the office setting, Miller shows us exquisite types, creating a center around the office boy and aspiring college student. This character, probably Miller's self-portrait, is the central figure in the play. The most sanely observant, the youth has hope; he is not trapped, only passing through.

Their monotonous work affects the characters of the play. Personal details alter, but between the summer and winter mornings of 1933, little changes at the office. People grow old as the young Miller character soliloquizes.

Miller is lyrical, funny and sad. He depicts an Irish poet who loses himself to drink and despair and whose sensitive warmth cannot bear the routine of his life and the chill of the city. The Irishman cleans the filthy stockroom windows in order to see the sky and satisfy his spiritual needs. When the office's attention is called to the earth-bound view of a cathouse from the window, the pure poet is overly distressed, and with regret we watch him sink. The pragmatic office manager's response to the Irishman's complaint over the ogling is that if he didn't wish to see the world he should not have washed the windows.

It is unusual to see a production involving so many characters in which each is developed into a unique entity. Credit goes to Miller for sketching such a broad spectrum of characters, but the audience's final applause is awarded to the Phoenix Repertory Company, who so ably bring the words to life.

Incites

(Continued from page 8)

their way to a better party elsewhere. They accomplish this striking deception by striding masterfully through the crowd looking unperturbed, completely in control of the situation. They explain that they were supposed to meet someone here, a business deal of some sort. They gradually blend into the scenery like the stuffed moosehead over the fireplace. A frat party is a great place to get beer spilled on your coat and meet F.I.T. chicks.

Then there is the Lion's Den. Enough said.

Now just what is the problem with these F.I.T. chicks? The campus is inundated with them on the weekends. They can be distinguished from Barnard women by their clothes and the thickness of their makeup. They wear the latest Paris fashions a la Korvettes to McAc dances and spend half the night in the can fixing their eyeliner and discussing the 'cute Columbia guys. They are motivated to frequent our parties, I suppose, by some obscure notion of the prestige of latching onto an Ivy League pre-med. They simper and smile a lot.

But forgive me, I have overlooked the student-faculty cocktail parties. Here you do not carouse wildly. You get slowly plastered on daintily mixed drinks and converse with your favorite professors. You discuss polite topics and munch popcorn in the well-lit Brooks living room. Before long, your professors are glassy-eyed, if not reeling, and are referring to the light fixtures as the underside of a cow, and their students as empty-headed blasphemers. The music will tend be innocuous shopping-center fare. If you are looking to pick up an F.I.T. chick, this is not the place.

For the ultimate in raunchy experiences, there are Carman floor parties. Pretzels and roaches crunch equally underfoot. The sort that frequents these Carman brawls are of questionable gender and political affiliation. The sound system is a complex arrangement of clock radios. Conversation is slow until the enthusiastic second-stringers start reminiscing about that one touchdown back in September.

After a few weekends of Columbia partying, you'll be glad to get back to those grub rooms. If partying here does nothing else, it helps us appreciate our workload.

Monty Python

(Continued from page 10)

here? "No, the U.S. is a place to visit. I like living in Europe and I'll always live in England. Our humor is inspired by our roots and besides, there's a lot of shit going on here, isn't there? For instance, we could never have done our T.V. show here."

I was curious whether the onslaught of affluence and success might change Mr. Idle and the Python members or their approach to humor. "We've been affluent for the past ten years. We've all bought our houses and you can only live in one house." I reminded him that there were some individuals who were capable of and quite given to living in

several houses, and he replied simply, "Yes, but that's unhealthy."

After an overwhelmingly well-received television program, albums, two books, much publicity, an Avedon nude photography lay-out to be published in *Vogue*, and two successful films, what plans could lie ahead for Eric and his pals? There was mention of two more albums, one a sound track of *Holy Grail*. More concretely, the Python members will do a Broadway stint in April or May. "Yes," Idle quipped, "we will begin our first farewell tour."

American audiences can only hope that this will mean the first of many farewells—as long as they keep coming back.

Ballet

(Continued from page 9)

The *Steadfast Tin Soldier*, when inspired by Hans Christian Anderson's story of the same name, was commissioned by the Saratoga Performing Arts Center last year. Regardless of what it spent, the Arts Center got far less than it bargained for. One wooden doll (Patricia McBride) and one wooden soldier (Robert Weiss) in a living room with a fire place, jumping up and down, running and making faces at each other in the space of about eight minutes, does not make a ballet.

Balanchine's new *Chaconne* is quite another matter. It is, in fact, incredible that the same man could produce these two works. *Chaconne* shows Balanchine doing superbly what he usually does best.

Chaconne does possess something of a baroque flavor but (like so many Balanchine ballets) is costumed exclusively in white practice-type clothing and is simply about dancing for dance's sake.

The ballet consists of a pas de trois, a brief pas de deux, a pas de cinq and a second pas de deux, the focus of the piece, for Suzanne Farrell and Peter Martins. Farrell is a very special dancer who combines exquisite line, lyricism, speed and an impeccably authoritative elegance. She and Martins together create a breathtakingly beautiful pas de deux and lead the ensemble in the radiant final chaconne. It is a stunning ballet.

Balanchine's *Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 2* (previously called *Ballet-Imperial*) closed the program with Merrill Ashley and Jean-Pierre Bonnefous giving fine performances in the principal roles. Originally choreographed in 1941 for a tour of South America by the NYCB's precursor Ballet Caravan, Balanchine in 1973 revised the ballet, which was choreographed in the classic Petipa style, to the exclusion of its Imperial Russian Palace decor. What remains are some rather unattractive yellow and turquoise costumes and a bleak stage. Although well danced by the company, the Tchaikovsky piece does not succeed as well as other Balanchine classic ballets such as *Symphony In C* and the last movement of *Tchaikovsky Suite No. 3* (Theme and Variations).

The NYCB will be appearing at New York State Theatre through February 15th.

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Women Squeezed

(Continued from page 3)

more than three to five people comfortably. At lunch time, after dinner and on weekends, the size of the sauna is inadequate. Up to 10 people squeezed in creates a potentially dangerous situation.

Other problems revolve around the heat within the sauna. In such a small area, frequent opening and closing of the door inhibits heat retention within the sauna. Therefore, the heating unit itself, the most costly expense involved in building a sauna, does not function at full capacity, although the unit in the new sauna is the same size as that in the old sauna. Throughout the fall semester both men and women shared the existing sauna in the basement, which is now limited to men only. It is approximately three times as large as the new one. The longest petition calls for a resumption of women's hours in what is now the men's sauna.

How did such a situation arise? Building the sauna depended on two assumptions: available space and women to use the facilities. As one female faculty member put it: "Separate, but equal—

proportionally." An inquiry into the number of women who used the basement sauna was never taken. Paul admits that "the new sauna is a tight sauna. I'm aware of the problems up there. I go into the women's locker room every day before 9 a.m. But I just can't say what we can do about the situation at this point. I will eventually make a decision based on consultation with Rohan and his assistant Kenneth Torrey."

Many find the petitions to be a positive response on the part of women. "It reflects women's interest in the center itself," Paul said. Two women, Ellen Sullivan and Marilyn Wellons, have been responsible for the petitions. They have been instrumental in acting as intermediaries between the women in the locker room and the all-male staff of the facility, Rohan in particular. They are organizing a broad-based association of women who use the gym. The association will not deal solely with the issue of the sauna, but will to serve as a coordinating group for those with common interests.

Rohan's comment was, "Let's face it, I couldn't possibly have a woman's view point of a woman's situation."

Diana Nyad

(Continued from page 6)

cycling, rowing, swimming, bowling, tennis and track and field events. Each woman competed in all the events except those in her own field. Some athletes criticized the event as exploitative. "Superstars was a commercial event. It was show biz instead of athletics. But it had a humanizing effect, people could see 'superstars' perform in events in which they had no expertise."

Nyad enjoys coaching at Barnard. "I have become involved in it. The relationships with other women who are all bright and hard-working are important to me. The team members admire me and I respect their friendship. I'm interested in getting them to do the best they can."

"I'm not interested in coaching as a career—I have too much ego involvement with the sport. Now it's a part-time job. Living as an athlete and a graduate student, I need the money."

She is working on her doctorate at New York University. Her field is the modern novel. "I don't want to do anything with it, career-wise. The only thing it will get me is a job as a waitress or a cab driver."

"I don't see myself swimming as a professional 10 years from now. I've had several media offers, but that doesn't interest me as a career." Nyad is uncertain about the future, but she is certain of one thing. "I know that I don't want to do anything I don't want to do—ever."

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Freaked Out by the Women's Movement

(Continued from page 2)

The interview is one of the most crucial procedures in the admission process. A prospective student attempts to appeal to the standards of the interviewer, who in turn has the job of selling the school. According to the interviewers, their approach is one that emphasizes the advantages of attending a women's college. Barnard's two major strengths, McCann said, are New York City and its affiliation with Columbia University.

Barnard's unique position lends itself to some confusion and contradiction. One sophomore was told in her interview that "Barnard and Columbia are just like Harvard and Radcliffe." Radcliffe, of course, while it has an independent board of trustees, has completely merged faculty, housing and even admissions offices at this point.

Barnard's individual faculty and curriculum are also topics in the interview. "We stress the individualism at Barnard because we are so different from other colleges that have been swallowed up," Denburg said. Other misconceptions concerning Barnard's curriculum and affiliation with Columbia are frequent; unfortunately, they are usually corrected through experience. A Barnard sophomore remembers her interviewer telling her that "all courses are totally cross-listed."

A continuing conflict concerning the Admissions Office that might seem minor at first glance is whether to address correspondence to applying students as Miss or Ms. Miss remains the title on all such correspondence, even if a student requests Ms. According to a reliable source, "That's almost grounds for getting fired. The

Admissions Office is very freaked out by the women's movement."

A vast amount of energy is devoted to the correspondence with and recruitment of students. This communication involves regular travel to different areas of the country and the constant distribution of current pamphlets and letters. But Admissions does not include in the packet to incoming freshmen a pamphlet on the Women's Center, a fact only discovered by the Center this year. Most mail from students with questions about the Women's Center and requests for literature are forwarded to them by the Admissions Office. As Gwyneth Murphy, president of Undergrad, commented, "This exclusion is important—it is one reason why no one ever knows about the Women's Center."

Winter Festival February 10-11-12, 1976

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(1975 Nobel Prize for Literature)

Italian-English reading, to be followed by a commentary in English.

Thursday, February 5, 1976, 8:00 p.m.

Auditorium, Casa Italiana

Food Stamps

(Continued from page 4)

stamp rolls is being headed by New York Senator James Buckley. Buckley's Food Stamp Reform Act, which could eliminate all students as recipients, is caught up in the Senate Agriculture committee with other food stamp bills. Buckley's aides say there is no way to tell whether the provision eliminating students will remain in its present form when the bill is reported out of committee, supposedly early in February.

Buckley has called on his New York student constituents to support the measure, which is part of a total reform package. Students, according to Buckley's claim, must be willing to accept the responsibility of being voluntarily employed, and should not expect other working people to help pick up their tab. Buckley added that the credibility of the student voice in other appeals to Congress will be enhanced if students come before the body "with clean hands—that is to say without food stamps."



Boston Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall

Wednesday
February 11 at 8:00 pm

Thursday
February 12 at 8:00 pm

Seiji Ozawa
conductor

Crumb: Echoes II, 'Echoes
of Time and the River'

Bernstein: Serenade for
Violin and String Orches-
tra with Percussion

Joseph Silverstein violin

Ives: Symphony No. 4

Tickets, from \$4 to \$9 are
available at the Carnegie Hall
Box Office

Sailing

(Continued from page 16)

skipper and crew. Unfortunately, in the five completed races during three days of sailing, the pair spent most of the time sailing in spotty or no wind. Although they placed fifteenth, they picked up some good boating turning tips and racing tactics.

After the Regatta, the Columbia/Barnard team moved their caravan to Key West where the wind blows between 15 and 25 knots. It was a sailor's paradise. They were able to do a great deal of chute (spinnaker work) and trapezing under the heavy air conditions. The sailing was exciting and at times precarious with a few

inevitable capsizes. However, their 12 consecutive days of sailing only served to whet their appetites for more. When they returned to New York to attend the annual Middle Atlantic Intercollegiate Sailing Association meeting, they committed themselves to 11 two-day Regattas which will begin the weekend of March 6th. Boasting a roster of 52 full or associate members, MAUSA is the strongest Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association in the country. It will also be hosting the Intercollegiate ICYRA Nationals and the women's Nationals, which will be held from May 22nd to 29th at King's Point Academy. The Columbia/Barnard team also hopes to participate in this competition.

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1. Write an epic poem no shorter than 247 pages long using the following 5 words only: cactus, Gold, lime, Sunrise, Agamemnon.
2. Read Milton's Paradise Lost. Explain why you liked him better when he was on TV.
3. Translate a map of Mexico into English, leaving out all the consonants.
4. Disregard all of the above, make a pitcher of Cuervo Margaritas, and invite all your friends over.



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Sports

Events and Results

Basketball
Wednesday, February 4, 7:30
p.m. . . . Mercy College, away.
Basketball
December 27. . . . Barnard
faculty 40. . . Barnard team 20.

Sailing Club Travels South

Two women and two men from the Columbia/Barnard Sailing Club trailered a "420" and a "470" down to Florida for two weeks of practice during winter vacation. After 30 hours of non-stop driving, the caravan arrived at the Coral Reef Yacht Club in Miami, where the team immediately began tuning the "420" and practicing for the 420-mid-winters, scheduled a few days later.

The Regatta was one of the qualifying races for the U.S. 420 team to the World Competitions. Anyone



who is a registered 420 member could compete. Although Yale and the University of Florida were the only other colleges besides the Columbia/Barnard team to represent Intercollegiate Sailing, 20 boats with 40 racing participants competed for three days. Five women sailors were among the crew, of which only two were skippers. One of the skippers was Shaw Bronner of the Columbia/Barnard team.

Because the winds were light, Bronner and Jeff Stracka, the two lighter members of the team, raced throughout, switching positions of
(Continued on page 15)

Swimming in Ft. Lauderdale



by Teresa Jankovic

Last October the Barnard Swim Team wondered if spending part of their winter vacation training in Florida were only a dream. But after some impromptu planning and team dedication, the team and their coach, Diana Nyad, spent the last ten days of winter break in Ft. Lauderdale. The team hoped that the extra training would make them stronger competitors for their winter racing schedule which begins with a competition against Hunter College on February 10.

The seven team members lived in a two room and kitchenette complex designed for four and slept on box springs. Their days were spent

swimming and sunning. In the morning there was an hour and a half workout in the 50-meter Hall of Fame pool. Afterwards, the team would collapse in bed or have breakfast and head for the beach. Later, in the afternoon, some ran on the beach and some swam in the ocean. Evenings were spent partying and forgetting the inevitable morning practices. The 10 days seemed they would never end.

Suddenly it was the last workout. The women were wishing coach luck in the Superstars and conquering deepest fears by jumping off the 10 meter diving board. Now they are back in New York with new team T-shirts, tans, improved times and a new sense of team unity and understanding.

Faculty Clobbers Students

by Martha Loomis

On Tuesday, January 27, the Barnard Varsity Basketball team challenged the faculty team. The students in blue and the faculty in orange played four 10-minute quarters. The faculty took the lead quickly 10 4. Richard Pious and Bob McCaughey made several fast breaks, and John Sanders did his share in stealing.

Bruce Caplan and Barnard's team coach, Joan Li Castro refereed while the crowd of spectators cheered the two teams on. The faculty team was much taller except for Marian Rosenwasser who scurried about freeing herself for passes. Although the faculty fouled more than the students, Richard Pious commented, "This game moved. I could play clean and not foul, unlike

previous games." The faculty won 40-20, and the game was enjoyed by all.

After the game, many enjoyed refreshments and a replay on the videotape. As Marian Rosenwasser explained, "It captured some great moments of sports at Barnard. The event was recorded for posterity and can be unearthed in the AVA room in the Barnard library."

The faculty and student teams will compete again shortly after the spring vacation, but this time each team will be made up of faculty and students.

Thursday Noon Meetings

will be held in College Parlor
Third Floor Barnard Hall
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