

# Altschul Discusses New Appointment

by Amanda Kissin

His mother graduated from Barnard College in 1907. Dean Gildersleeve used to dine with the family at his home. He has a "history of acquaintanceship with Barnard and the philosophy that has made it what it is today" that began during his youth. The towering iceberg that serves as our new science building bears his family name.

Arthur Altschul is the new Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Barnard College. He was first appointed to the Board in 1974; barely three years later he heads it.

"You won't know for a couple of years if I'm qualified—you'll find out."

On December 14, 1976, the trustees held an annual meeting at which they appointed Altschul as their new chairman, succeeding the seventeen year reign of Eleanor Elliot.

"Ellie asked me at the meeting if there was anything I wanted to say. I read a statement to the Board, the same statement that I will read to you."

Mr. Altschul went on to read his statement on Barnard and its viability as an all women's college.

"Barnard's independent yet cooperative role in the Columbia University framework must be maintained. I have become increasingly convinced of the role such as institution can play as an independent institution."

Some might say, with good reason, that the question of Barnard merging with Columbia College is of the utmost



A toast to the future: Arthur Altschul succeeds Eleanor Elliot after 17 years on the Board.

importance at this time. When asked what his opinions on the subject were, Mr. Altschul read from the same statement.

"From my point of view, institutions that have tried Affirmative Action have fallen short of the mark, institutions that have gone coeducational are facing difficulties. I support President Mattfeld completely, and agree with her stand regarding the merger question."

But what would Altschul personally like to see as a resolution to the conflicts? How does he feel about single sex education?

"To come out at this particular junction with a categorical statement would be unproductive. The very things going on at Barnard now are the only con-

structive ways to approach the problem. I applaud President Mattfeld and the approach taken in employing the Ford Foundation study."

Arthur Altschul wanted it made very clear that he considered President Mattfeld the "President and Chief Executive of the College. She is our leader."

What then, does Altschul see as his role?

It has been rumored that a man was chosen to head the Board as a result of the nominating committee's feeling that if a man were to represent Barnard things might go a bit smoother in the negotiations. In other words, perhaps a

(Continued on page 14)

## Table of Contents

### NEWS

- Editorial ..... p. 2
- New Registrar Appointed, by Carol Fink and Gaby Belson ..... p. 2
- Update on District 65, by Marla Rudensky ..... p. 4
- Newsbriefs ..... p. 4
- Peer Contraceptive Counseling, by Joan Storey ..... p. 6

### REGULAR FEATURES

- Reporter's Notebook ..... p. 7
- Ragamuffin, by Jami Bernard ..... p. 7
- Bulletin Weekly Profile, with Elizabeth Mimmich ..... p. 8

- Gracious Living—Hartley and Livingston ..... p. 11
- Review: The Comedians, by Dan Hulbert ..... p. 11
- Review: PDQ Bach, by Elena Leon ..... p. 12
- Finis ..... p. 15

### SPECIAL FEATURES

- Interview with Arthur Altschul, by Amanda Kissin ..... p. 3
- Women in the Labor Movement, by Carol & Abbie Fink ..... p. 5
- Belknap's Alternative, by Gaby Belson ..... p. 6
- Women in Jazz, by Amanda Kissin ..... p. 10



All Ph.D.'s worth their salt read Bulletin. Why not add some spice to their lives? Join us. Call x2119 or x1238, or leave a message at 107 McIntosh.

..A mandatory staff meeting for all news writers will be held on Tuesday, February 1 at 4:00 P.M. in the Bulletin office. New members are also welcome.

# Update on District 65

by **Maria Rudensky**

The membership of District 65 voted to ratify a proposed 2-year contract with Barnard College by a 3/4 vote at a meeting on December 3, 1976.

The provisions of the contract were put into effect by the College in the course of negotiations last November. For the first year of the contract, which runs from July 1, 1976 through June 30, 1978, all employees on the College payroll will receive (retroactive to July 1, 1976) an increase of 5.75 percent in each labor grade for each weekly paycheck. These same employees now receive a .25 percent increase

effective January 1, 1977. Hiring minimums, those wages paid to recently hired employees, are increased \$5.00 for each grade effective July 1, 1976. As of January 1, 1977, the minimums were increased an additional \$2.50.

The Teachers' Income and Annuity Association (TIAA) pension plan went into effect on July 1, 1976. Also, the College increased its contribution to the District 65 Security Plan from the previous 6 percent to 8.5 percent.

During the second year of the contract, July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978, all those employees on the payroll will receive a 5 percent

increase in wages. Hiring minimums will rise \$2.50 a week. On September 1, 1977 the new tuition plan will be implemented. Eighteen credits up from the present 15 will be allowed for employees with at least 2 years' service with no family transferability provision.

The contract, written by Mrs. Margaret Lowe, Director of Personnel, is presently being reviewed by both sides. Mrs. Lowe told **Bulletin** that all issues have been settled and no problems are expected. Mrs. Lowe anticipates that she and Ellen Harper, an organizer for District 65, will sign the contract in a week to 10 days.

## McCall's Survey

Where will you be in 10 years? What will you be doing? **McCall's Magazine** wants to know what Barnard women think about themselves, their goals and the effect college has had on them. A survey will be distributed through campus mail to members of the freshman and senior classes. Results will appear in a future issue of **McCall's**.

## Women's Collective

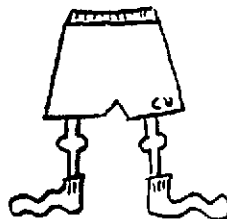
An open meeting for students interested in organizing and participating in a women's collective will be held at 8:30 p.m. on Monday, January 31 at 417 Riverside Drive (corner of 114th Street), Apt. 10A. The collective would function as a branch of the Barnard Women's Center. The possibility of acquiring additional space for an informal drop-in center and meeting place is currently being discussed. Interested students who cannot attend this meeting may sign up at the Women's Center.

## Crafts Co-op

The Barnard Crafts Co-op begins its third semester with course offerings in basketry, crocheting, calligraphy, palmistry, weaving, quiltmaking and more. The courses are open to Barnard and Columbia students, as well as faculty, staff and alumni. Registration will be held in the College Activities Office, 206 McIntosh.

Page 4—BARNARD BULLETIN—January 31, 1977

## Newsbriefs



## Health Trainees

Pre-professional paid traineeships in mental health are being offered at the Devereux Foundation in Philadelphia. The Foundation sponsors a group of residential and daycare treatment, therapeutic education, and rehabilitation centers.

Trainees serve as role models, participate in clinical seminars and case conferences, counseling, therapy, crisis intervention, social rehabilitation and report writing. Appointments in other areas are offered to those with previous experience.

Trainees must live-in, have an automobile, be unmarried, and type well. Information and applications are available from Dr. Henry Platt, Director, Institute of Clinical Training.

The Devereux Foundation, Pennsylvania 19333.

## New Poli Sci Course

Registration for a new course, **Western Europe Today: The Dilemmas of Political Interdependence**, is open to all juniors and seniors at Barnard, Columbia and General Studies. Classes will meet on Tuesdays 4:10-6:00 p.m., room 1401, School of International Affairs. Interested students contact Prof. Hannah J. Zawadzka, Lehman Hall 3B, Barnard campus, or come to the next class meeting.

## Urban Fellows

Students may apply to the New York City Urban Fellows Program for participation in the 1977-78 academic year program. A weekly seminar program offering academic credit with opportunities in high level city government areas will be offered. Also offered: a \$4000 stipend, plus travel expenses and a \$500 grant from the student's college.

Eligibility is restricted to students living or studying in the state. Selection will be based on applications, transcripts, personal statements and recommendations.

Interested students apply to: Director, New York City Urban Fellows Program

250 Broadway, 11th Floor  
N.Y.C. 10017

Deadline: February 15, 1977

# Trespassers in Man-Land

by Abbie Fink  
and Carol Fink

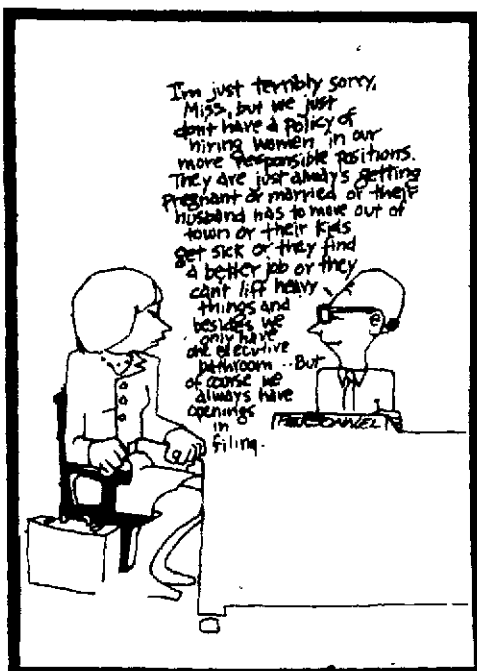
In 1928, George Bernard Shaw wrote about factory women working for five shillings a week, while men with families received thirty. He wrote, "In this way the labor market is infested with subsidized wives and daughters willing to work for pocket money on which no independent, solitary woman or widow can possibly subsist."

This is so even today. The extent to which economic independence and psychological independence are related is clearly a major reason why so many women seek paid work outside of the home. Even though they contribute equal amounts of labor, and share the same responsibilities as their male colleagues, women have tolerated lower wages ever since their inception into the labor force. In addition, no distinction could be made constitutionally between women who were working as second laborers for their families, and widows or independent single women.

We all know that men make more money than women. Unequal pay for equal work has been the lot of women since at least the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Author and critic Elinor Langer offers some interesting figures. "If in 1970 women who worked had earned the same amount per hour as men who worked, it would have cost employers an additional 96 billion dollars in payroll alone."

Oddly enough, even with women vehemently objecting to unequal pay, according to census figures the situation has grown worse. In 1975, the median income for a woman was \$6,957; for a man, \$12,152. This is two percent less than the figures given for 1970. And even before that time litigation prohibited sex discrimination in employment, unless sex is a "bona fide occupational qualification." The Equal Pay Act assures equal pay for equal work regardless of sex. But discrimination litigation such as the EPA has obviously not been sufficient to wipe out all wage discrimination.

Even those who look toward the Equal Rights Amendment must realize it is now only a political possibility.



Even if the ERA were passed, such legislation would affect only government action and legal relationships. It would not be designed to affect private actions and relationships. But passage of the amendment would inspire more legislation that would cover every major institution where only symbolic efforts towards securing parity now exist. Senator Birch Baye, one of the prime sponsors of the Amendment, speculates that the prejudice associated with the disparity between the home and the public sphere will be minimized. With more women involved in the labor force, the stigma attached to women in the home as appendages of their husbands will also lessen. A woman's prerogative to recognize her options to work either in or out of the home, as a philosophical set of alternatives, is central to understanding the implications of such legislation.

The real issue is to reorganize our social life based upon the principles of economic justice. Peace or harmony between the sexes and individuals does not necessarily depend on a superficial equalization of human beings; nor does it call for the elimination of their individual traits.

Betty Friedan has always told women to get out of the house and into the world. Women must change their image of themselves and their at-

titudes about money in order to achieve success and happiness in either place. Shaw, a political realist, wrote that "under the Capitalist System women found themselves worse off than men because, as Capitalism made a slave of the man, and then by paying women through him, made her his slave, which is the worst sort of slavery." Our Capitalist values imply that a woman who does not earn money in this money culture lives a life equivalent to non-existence, or at least a worthless existence. This implication, as well as Friedan's distinction between a household and the world, can be crippling.

Unfortunately, some women who have chosen the option to work in the home over joining the labor force feel guilty for their decision. Researchers Chesler and Goodman feel that women are genuinely confused by a money culture that depends on their labor but does not reward them for it. "Although 95 percent of working women are underpaid, only 8 percent feel discriminated against." It is too bad that women feel that they are trespassers in Man-Land. This tends to prevent women from helping other women.

Over 42 percent of the women in the U.S. are already in the labor force. Many more may be forced into the market not by ERA, but by the rising cost of living. Some judges have speculated that ERA will help to insure that those women who must work to earn a living or to supplement family income, as well as those who choose to work for other reasons, will have access to the same opportunities and receive the same benefits as men.

If women continue to compromise themselves, they will jeopardize future opportunities for both themselves and their daughters. This is not to say, however, that every employer is a potential enemy. But an understanding of the dynamics of our economy is imperative for a woman's economic survival in a social organization that could oppose her own interests. The liberation of women and the liberation of all working people are united on these principles: common struggle for dignity, jobs, adequate income, and legal equality.

# Health Service Offers Contraceptive Counseling

by Joan E. Storey

Attendance at a peer contraceptive counseling session, led by trained Barnard and Columbia students will be a prerequisite to obtaining contraception from the health service starting in late February. The program, offered by the Barnard health service, is based on similar ones at other colleges.

Dr. Harriette Mogul said that the need for such a program is evidenced by a "large number of pregnancies at Barnard that could have been avoided," and the many false beliefs concerning contraception that she has heard from students. As Marianne Gelber, the gynecology nurse, said, "the most commonly held misconception at Barnard is that there are safe periods when one does not need to use contraception."

Dr. Mogul said that the program developed out of the concern of students on the Health Committee

about these problems. For the past few years they have been trying to develop some form of contraceptive counseling to serve students and that students would attend. Dr. Mogul feels that the program, which utilizes the same scheme as one successfully used at Mt. Holyoke, will be receptively received at Barnard.

The counseling sessions, each led by two students, will be held frequently and at different times to accommodate all the students. For the small number of students who might have an aversion to such group discussions, Dr. Mogul said there would be an option of discussing the various methods of contraception with a member of the Health Service staff.

In conjunction with this program a course geared towards training the counselors is being given by Dr. Mogul under the auspices of Experimental College. The course requirements will be six training sessions, leading a



Photo courtesy of Mortarboard

## Dr. Harriette Mogul

counseling session twice a month, and monthly review sessions with Professor Schachter. Anyone interested in the course must register for the Peer Contraceptive Counseling of Experimental College II. The first meeting will be Monday, 7:30 p.m. in BHR. ●

# Belknap: An Alternative Solution

by Gaby Belson

Any morning, you can watch him as he makes his way through the crowds of students on campus, nodding and stopping to say hello occasionally, finally heading toward his office in Hamilton Hall. The man is Robert Belknap, acting Dean of Columbia College, and his genial manner has become well known to Columbia students during the past five months.

"One of the major facets of a Dean's job is to increase the sense of community," explains Belknap who believes the College is but a small part of the University community. "A university should be a place where education is a collective effort. It should provide a home for its students."

Another function of an administrator, according to Belknap, is to encourage people to expand their thinking.

"The University is a clumsy operation as a whole at the moment," he continued. "Because of quarrels on the lower administrative levels, too many of the decisions are being made at the highest levels." To combat this, Dean Belknap suggests giving each

entity within the university certain resources and allowing them to trade among themselves. This, Belknap explained, would distribute the decision-making power as well as contribute to the feeling of community. "There are bound to be some clashes of interest," he added. "But these can be worked out by a central administration which would act as an arbiter."

This proposal lends itself particularly to the Barnard-Columbia conflict. "As long as there is a need for one, there should be a separate women's college," said Dean Belknap who advocates a system whereby the two colleges would maintain separate administrations, with departments working together. Each department would have two chairpersons, one from Barnard, one from Columbia, who would serve their college's interests. There would be no need to change each college's respective course requirements (e.g.: Humanities and Contemporary Civilization at Columbia and distributional requirements at Barnard). Course sections could be divided such that morning sections would be given at

one college and afternoon sections at the other.

Similarly, funds for extra-curricular activities would be evenly allocated by a central administration to both colleges. "This is admittedly an idealistic solution," the Dean admitted. "But it seems possible to make it work." Advisors and administrators can help by encouraging and facilitating cross-registration, and students are already working together on many extra-curricular activities.

Belknap's proposal, though quixotic, carries advantages for both Barnard and Columbia. Increased course listings could be offered, incorporating the course offerings from both colleges while avoiding repetitions; student recruiting could become a joint effort though the selection process should remain separate; and students would benefit from the resources of both colleges, and the University as a whole.

"This form of 'co-education'—through cooperation—would increase the desirability of both schools, while preserving their individual identities," concluded Dean Belknap. ●

# Reporter's Notebook

by Debbie Jacobs

A seven semester accumulation of rainbow-colored notices, boldly headed "After Barnard What?" caught up with me sometime between Christmas and New Years. After spending the past three summers enjoying New York's summer festival by slumping over an office typewriter, I resolved to take fate into my own hands, and bridge the hiatus between Barnard and graduate school in a different way. With the background of a political science major, I was pumped to the brim with theories of textbook presidents, decentralized parties, and models of congressional committee structures. When the 95th Congress convened January 3, I was prepared for a crusade to Washington, D.C. to look for summer employment on Capitol Hill. I purchased Washington "Flash Maps," checked Amtrak's mid-week fares to the shuttle city, and had new soles put on my shoes.

I had childhood memories of Washington in the spring, clouded by feathery visions of cotton-candy colored cherry blossoms. The view of Capitol Hill the week before inauguration, showed contrasts of the winter season. The Capitol building stood out like a giant iceberg against a cold blue sky, surrounded by wide expanses of crusty snow and ice.

Within the warm interior of the Congressional Office buildings, clusters of chattering official-looking types hurried on and off elevators, speculating on the makeup of various committees in the process of formation. Offices of individual representatives radiated an air of excitement; the sense of transition was reinforced by stacks of boxes and office furniture—tangible signs of moving. The aura of instability gave a human element to what might ordinarily have been a scene of pomp and formality: Congressmen and women scurried about with rolled up sleeves, seeing to housekeeping details.

It was an incongruous time to discuss summer jobs. Immediate concerns revolved around distribution of allotted numbers of inaugural tickets to deserving constituents. Amid apologies for the topsy-turvy state of their affairs, elected officials and their administrative assistants described the

bleak employment scenario: tethered by House regulations limiting the number of permissible staff positions on their payrolls, they claimed they were unable to hire summer help.

Opportunities for students were restricted to internships, which could include everything from typing, filing and answering constituent mail, to assisting in research for legislative proposals. An LBJ fund provided each congressional office with a lump sum of \$1000 to be given to one intern for eight weeks, or divided between two interns for four weeks apiece. Some

offices had additional internships with no stipend attached. It was a political fact of life, however, that internships generally were promised to individuals from the representative's home district. Some officials generously offered to clear a desk if one would volunteer services in exchange for the Congressional experience.

When I explained to one administrative assistant that with the high cost of graduate education, few students could sacrifice a summer's earning potential, he broke into a toothpaste smile, and leaned across his desk to whisper that he had done graduate work at Columbia in English literature, and could empathize.

The House side of the Capitol directed inquiry across the street to the Senate; the Senate side advised "knocking on doors" of representatives. Underneath the veneer of cordial handshakes and invitations to "have a seat" in heavily padded chairs, few really wanted to be bothered.

The time spent in the Congressional Office Buildings, however, was not without moments of humor. Shortly before my departure I met another job-seeker with the same name. Last summer when I was one of three people with the same name of the Columbia University weekly payroll. I had coped with the threat of a loss of identity. There was a touch of irony in experiencing a similar coincidence in another locale—where I sought future employment. If I believed in Karma, I might have taken it as a directive to be a homebody, and opt for another summer in the Big (baked) Apple. Maybe that is the After Barnard I should be looking for.

# Ragamuffin

by Jami Bernard

Howwid' goes sensationalist.

The big surprise of the vacation was the purchase of *Bulletin* by the Australian publishing magnate, Rupert Murdoch. When the new editorial board of the *Bulletin* threatened to go on strike, Murdoch said the regular staff would take over, but it was agreed that this would be too big a job for her, so the editors are back with big plans.

"I wanted to round out my acquisitions," said Murdoch in a recent exclusive interview. "It's one thing to have small potatoes like the *Post* and *New York*. I wanted something more cosmopolitan in nature, known for journalistic excellence. I simply made the logical choice."

But *Stud* magazine wouldn't sell, so Murdoch came to *Bulletin*.

Some fear that *Bulletin* will now be a scandal sheet with red banner headlines, but Murdoch assured us it would still be a family-type paper, with new features like *Reggaemuffin*, about the latest fads in music, *Raggedmuffin*, about the plight of the poor, and *Ruggedmuffin*, about backpacking in the Andes.

"We're keeping it clean," said the new editor as she examined some microfilm marked top secret. "No scandal, no sex, only your typical family fare."

Along with the family fare will be special investigative reports for every intellectual taste—shoe sizes of administrators, and the grades students received who dated their professors. A new feature will be a bi-monthly *Embezzlement News* column, a lighthearted approach to the activities of Barnard clubs.

*Bulletin* now encourages Barnard students to write in their experiences. Future issues promise one blonde's account of "How I Was Lured Into His Office . . . After Class," a bitter indictment of how she spend her college days (and nights!), and a brunette, class of '77, tells of her personal struggle against male domination in "I Wanted That Baby . . . Even though It was Conceived Under Duress."

*Bulletin's* dedication to women's rights and the feminist cause continues with an explicit photo essay on *Methods of Oppression* (see *Finis*

(Continued on page 14)

# Elizabeth Minnich: The Validity of Women's Education

by Judy Rattner

*Elizabeth Minnich is Assistant to President Mattfeld for Research and Special Projects. In this newly created position, Minnich reports directly to the president; she also supervises, reviews, analyses and develops special programs.*



**"Everything administrative should be as open as possible."**

*You're new to the Barnard community, and most students aren't familiar with your background. Can you give us some details about where you come from, and things that you've done?*

I came to Barnard from Hollins College in Virginia and I was their director of studies. I was brought in largely to work on a study of the future of the college; one of the biggest questions there is whether it should go coed or not. At first, I wasn't sure about coeducation versus women's education, but by the end of my report, the recommendation was to remain a women's college. Most of the statistics that we've gathered have shown that whatever it is that women's colleges are doing, the effects are good. From the perspective of educational institutions they do seem to produce more successful women.

*What is your relationship to the present student body as far as contact and input from them go?*

I don't see nearly as many of the students as I'd like to. It's terribly difficult. It's very strange—being an administrator in an educational institution and not having any classroom experience.

I suppose the students I have seen were either people with a particular problem or people working on a project. *What are the research projects that you're embarking on now?*

We're working up to some. It seems rather obvious that there are some areas in which we should have material readily available, in areas of policy and practice. *In academic areas?*

Academic in the sense of purposes for education. We're gathering information on the financial situation of the colleges which touches the government and industry and so forth; enrollment trends, patterns of choice the students are making these days, information on women's education, Affirmative Action.

*What is happening with Affirmative Action?*

It's been attacked by all kinds of journals, from *Newsweek* to more technical education publications. That started with people objecting to the amount of paperwork and forms they had to fill out, and so forth. Now, it's moved onto the substance of what Affirmative Action is

supposed to achieve. The last four or five articles I've read said things like the whole purpose of America is supposed to be to treat people as individuals rather than as groups, and when you start legislating for minorities and other groups you're going against the American spirit. *Does this have to do with the shrinking economy?*

Well, sure. The pressures on spaces are greater, especially in graduate schools and some professional schools. Everybody is getting territorial, protective, in a way. What drives me up the wall about cases of admission, is they're regularly written as if before Affirmative Action, decisions were not based on groups, kinds or classes. And anybody who has done any admissions work knows perfectly well that there have always been categories. It worked for the students who didn't have good grades, but had something which you consider special. You try and get geographical representation. When men's colleges started going coed, they used to have a certain target, a certain percentage of women they would admit.

*How does this apply to Barnard?*

Barnard is really very impressive in hiring decisions right now. It's a women's college that has somewhere between 50 and 60 percent women faculty. The pattern has been 40 percent women in Junior colleges, going way, way down as you go up the status scale.

*From your perspective, and I know you've done research in this area, do you think there is enough emphasis on women's studies and concerns?*

There clearly isn't much emphasis on women's studies. There's no program here, but there's a group that's working on it. I think there's some very important scholarship going on in this area—the very concept of history has been brought into question in some instances by minority scholars.

*But how does 50 to 60 percent women on the faculty affect if not the substance then the quality of what's being taught at Barnard?*

Well, the only fair answer is that's one of the things we have to find out. There are a lot of studies going on which suggest what effects women's education has, but we have a great deal to learn about it. There are, as you may not know, studies that say the higher the proportion of women on the faculty, the higher the proportion of high-achieving women graduates.

*Could this be a result of role models?*

I tend to believe in that. On one level, a rather primitive level, it seems to me to be intuitively true. If I as a woman student never see any women teachers it's bound to have an effect on me. Either it will confuse my identification if I want to be a teacher or it's going to leave me perhaps without a special support and undermine me. It will be interesting to find out whether women who have

gone on did have strong female support. There have also been studies that would say that the women who have gone on and gotten their doctorates tend to be outstanding. It's another one of those cases where you put the hurdles higher for one group of people so only the remarkable people make it over, so my sense would be that a faculty with a lot of women has to be an excellent faculty.

*Well, since we're talking about women, and since you're in a position to get an overview of the college, what do you see are some of the major obstacles for Barnard to overcome . . . as well as other institutions of its kind?*

The private, or independent schools are all facing difficult financial times right now. The Junior colleges are the only group of schools that have been increasing enrollment and for the most part doing pretty well. *Enrollment is a key factor then?*

Absolutely. Particularly in the smaller colleges, and women's schools always have lower endowments than men's . . . that's beginning to change, which is marvelous. If we were to lose too many more of our independent schools I think the educational system would really suffer and we'd lose a lot of alternatives and different kinds of educational opportunities. Undergraduate education has also been beleaguered because people are pressing for more vocational training.

*Could you elaborate on the whole dichotomy between liberal arts and vocational?*

In all the years that places like Dartmouth, Yale, Harvard, Amherst and Princeton were men's schools they were also liberal arts institutions and nobody ever doubted that they were preparing, as they said in their own literature, the leaders of the next generation. Almost every one of their graduates went on to a job, usually a high level job. I keep finding the pressures in women's colleges right now to be very strong to do more of the so-called "vocational" as if, for women, a liberal arts education doesn't prepare them.



**"Women's colleges . . . seem to produce more successful women."**

*Aren't there similar pressures in men's colleges?*

I think those pressures are also present in men's colleges. But I've heard it a lot more around women's colleges. My general fear is that people will get themselves into vocational programs that certify them for a particular skill and find themselves obsolete. Look at all the extraordinarily trained people driving taxis.

*Getting back to your job here, do you see yourself as somewhat of a diplomat, and are there tensions between what you'd like to say sometimes and what is politically "tenable"?*

There is certainly a feeling of pressure on what we should and shouldn't say. The areas in which I still have to pause and think a bit at first are almost always when I'm protecting a confidence of another individual. I'm strongly committed to the idea that everything administrative should be as open as possible. And I think that Barnard's in serious trouble if it isn't open because the whole community is needed to make decisions. People can't be a part of it unless they know what's going on. One of the reasons I wanted to work with Jackie Mattfeld is that she has that conviction more deeply than anyone else I think I've ever worked with.

The fact is, as you know, that feelings are running very high on what the relationship between Barnard and Columbia is and ought to be. We're just trying to find out where things are before any decisions can be made as to what's best for Barnard.

*But you're not yet ready to enter into more pointed discussions with Columbia?*

I don't feel for myself that I know enough yet. I strongly believe that institutions are more organic than mechanical which means that each one, each part has its own particular relationship to the others but that you have to get to know the whole.

*I would like to talk about the notion of simplicity. Barnard is a relatively small college, yet it seems to have a tremendous bureaucracy. Do you believe this to be undesirable?*

That's a good question. I have not found Barnard to be too over-administered with people in jobs that don't ask their full time. Quite the contrary, I have found people working extraordinary amounts. I think the problem is that there are so many pressures coming in, so many different constituencies to a college, so many people that



**"(There are some) extraordinarily trained people driving taxis."**

Photo by Kate Drozda

(Continued on page 13)

# Women in Jazz: A 1st in Musical History

by Amanda Kissin

On Sunday evening, female jazz players performed together without a male receiving top billing for the first time in jazz history. Town Hall hosted three groups of performers: The Jazz Sisters, Dona Summers and The Peacemakers, and Valerie Capers and Friends. The event was labeled "Le Jazz des Femmes," a title describing what was, for the jazz world, an important first for women in music.

They looked strange standing on that stage. The Jazz Sisters looked more like a group of suburban housewives dressed for a Tupperware party than serious musicians. Our normative expectations are such that a drummer with a bouffant wearing a velvet pantsuit made me feel like I should rub my eyes and look again. And then the drumsticks came out of a pocketbook, the music started, and despite superficial differences, they played jazz. There was nothing "feminine" about it. It was just music that the women cared about and the audience enjoyed.

"These are ladies doing it ... ladies!" the master of ceremonies effused. Her pride was shared by the audience as well. There was something very special about women performing as they have never before had the opportunity to do.

"There is no such thing as women's jazz, just jazz played by women," Dona Summers told me. Summers is a composer and pianist who leads the Peacemakers, a group of male jazz musicians. A strikingly beautiful black woman, Summers is a 1971 Barnard graduate, and is as rare a phenomenon in jazz today as she was studying music at Barnard.

"I always wanted to be a musician, ever since I was nine years old," Summers related. "I went to Barnard because I wanted that well-rounded education. The professors kept pushing me to study traditional music, theory and all, and I kept forcing them to let me do my own thing. I'd just say 'I'm going to do it and you have to accept it.'"

"It was the late '60's and early '70's so people were pretty receptive to new ideas. I brought black music into my compositions and made the department accept it and learn from it. Those



**Barnard alum. Dona Summers, musical director of The Peace Makers.**

traditional courses were valid to a certain extent, but black music is essential to jazz."

With all the stress placed upon the importance of all women's institutions, one wonders if Summers felt that Barnard, as a women's college, had given her any special strength that helped her break into professional music.

"Barnard gave me an incentive, I felt like I could do anything I wanted when I graduated. Barnard taught me that women could pursue their interests as well as any man. Barnard instilled a sense of pride."

Summers has been in the jazz world for six years now, and the receptivity to women that she encountered in college does exist among musicians, but the business of music is a different story.

"The producers can make you a big star, or they can break you. Publically, the thing I have to do is record an album. But I'm a woman, and a black woman. The producers don't recognize that combination as valid yet. Just as I was the only woman to graduate from Barnard in my year and go into jazz professionally, I'm still the only woman who leads an all-male jazz group."

I asked Summers why women have had such a hard time breaking into jazz. She told me the list of accusations is endless.

"The men say women can't play

strong enough, that they don't have technique, that they can't write music. Sure, I know for myself I've had to work extra to build my technique. But basically it comes down to men in the business not wanting to accept women. The men I play with can relate to my music just fine."

Even the jazz institutions in New York don't give women opportunities to perform. Jill McManus, leader of the Jazz Sisters, was asked what the goal of the group was. Her response:

"To get some steady work and to get some people to get beyond the fact that we're women and listen to our music."

"The Jazz Museum used to have musicians up all the time, to hear them, give them a chance," McManus went on. "Once a year they would invite women. That's how our group got together. That one time."

Women aren't in positions of power in the music business, and that is a large part of the problem. *Le Jazz des Femmes* was made possible by a male promoter, Clarence Kenney. He took a gamble that most men wouldn't.

"Men like Clarence Kenney are rare," Summers lamented. "The music business is male dominated, the men decide what will make money and what won't. Gigs are scarce for male jazz musicians; they're even scarcer for women. It's strange, but it's not the musicians who resent the competition at all. They're enthusiastic. The business doesn't like us. It's two different worlds, music and business. The people portray two different aspects of society. The business aspect still believes that women can't really do it like men can."

When will the status quo begin to change?

"Women are making it in jazz, people will have to begin to accept that fact," said Summers. "Women have to create, and people have to learn to accept. It's that simple. We're all human beings."

## PREPARING FOR A CAREER IN BUSINESS

a workshop sponsored by The Placement and Career Center and The Columbia School of Business

Jan. 31, 1977  
3:30 in College Parlor

# Gracious Living

## Hartley Showers

When one thinks of the Hartley showers, two things immediately come to mind; prison latrines and physical ed. showers way back in Junior High.

Apart from the abominable conditions, the Hartley showers come complete with a new gadget this year, a lock. The purpose of a lock on the main shower door is self-explanatory. The gingle of the key in the door allows one time to assume the starting position in order to wrap the one-inch shower curtain the length of your body, although it is only wide enough to wrap your big toe. This is quite a feat and requires several minutes of preparation.

The other matter of concern upon showering is where to hang your robe and place your towel. There are three alternatives to this perplexing problem—you can hang them on the small hooks provided across the room so when you dash out of the shower to avoid viral pneumonia (and your neighbor) you slip and break your neck, quickly defeating both purposes, you can drape both articles over the shower stall, or you can hang them in the urinal with the hope that they remain dry.

However, when you finish your shower and happen to trip over a soggy mass of terrycloth, it's all over. Enter viral pneumonia! Alas!

Thank goodness there is one saving grace in the Hartley showers. Hot water. How long that luxury will last only time will tell!

—Lori Solinger  
5 Hartley



Photo by Rosmarie Fabien

Hartley showers: enter viral pneumonia

## Livingston Decor

Almost immediately after the famous Livingston fire of December 4, the University began planning the redecoration of the charred Livingston lounge and second floor. Two months later the job is almost complete and Livingston residents will soon enjoy a unique idea in lounge decor.

In a sudden move away from Columbia conservatism, the traditional wooded 19th century look has been abandoned for a surrealist atmosphere. An overall view of the lounge area reminds one of the stage setting for one of Samuel Beckett's plays.

The floor is covered with sawdust and plaster chips, a definite improvement over the ordinary rug, and much more absorbent of cigarette butts and ashes. The walls and fireplace have been left charred which gives the room an antique quality.

Lighting is achieved by bare bulbs suspended by several feet of wire hanging loosely across the room. The passe leather couches have been replaced by piles of cement bags arranged in comfy-chair fashion on both sides of the room. Cinder blocks and plaster pails occasionally covered by white tarp present unique invented forms and add much visual logic.

The highlight of the room, however, is the 10 ft. high scaffold which can be reached by a solid white ladder. Here residents can enjoy the view of both the lounge and the second floor while studying Organic Chemistry, a much needed alternative to the Hartley grub room.

The plain wood doors have been made extra heavy and are equipped with tight springs which require two football players to open. This is most likely an attempt to make up for the barrage of thefts which occurred when the old doors were removed for several days.

A touching message is found on a silver plate which rests peacefully over the new fire extinguisher on 2 North: "Dedicated to the Residents of Two Livingston North: Save Yourselves. Love Bill McGilly."

—Mary Ann Loframento  
2 Livingston.

# Comedians

by Dan Hulbert

During his remarkable career Mike Nichols has stalked the dark hinterlands of comedy. He has wielded his talents like garish spotlights, exposing the grim things that make us laugh, the absurd things that make us cry.

Nichols has reached a point where he can afford to be introspective. Trevor Griffith's new play, *Comedians*, now showing at the Music Box Theatre on West 45th St., gives him an excellent opportunity to examine his own medium—comedy—through the eyes of a half-a-dozen would-be funnymen grasping for a place in the sun in the gray midlands of England.

Griffiths deserves a place among the thriving enclave of new playwrights—David Storey, Michael Frayn, and others—who set the nebulous philosophies of Western Man against the stark detail of their childhood milieu—the working-class suburbs of modern Britain. But where Storey lets the slice-of-life tell itself, Griffiths unfortunately succumbs to creeping didacticism when his angry young comedian, Price, rails about the necessity of Truth, a "fist" with which to strike the bovine leisure class. It sounds real, but too doctrinaire.

Nichols' efficient direction and the fortunate presence of John Lithgow and Rex Robbins, able veterans of Storey's 1973 masterpiece, *The Changing Room*, insure the masterful realism of the production. But the script of *Comedians* falls a little short of excellence. Its genuine wit and pathos are bogged beneath a social message that is too roughly drawn.

The gem of *Comedians* is undoubtedly the tragi-comic manifesto of the angry worker Price (Jonathan Pryce). Pryce has the ingratiating wickedness, the sinister charm of a Malcolm McDowell. His monologue gets less and less funny as he stomps out the last uneasy chuckles of his audience like errant cigarette butts.

But is a laugh an escape, an indictment or a compromise? Griffiths seems to lose his vision along the way, and *Comedians* oddly seems to slip from our grasp, but does not gain provocativeness from being irresolute. It does have Nichols, though, and it does have Pryce, which speaks well for any play.



# Schikele's PDQ Bach: A Musical Blight

by Elena J. Leon

What is it about P.D.Q. Bach that evokes utter mirth in otherwise serious musicians? Why is it that this musical blight, the fictitious twentieth son of Johann Sebastian Bach, can stir such prolonged enthusiasm?

In the ten years of concerts given by Peter Schikele, originator and god-father of this elaborate musical joke, there have been spectacular turnouts in the otherwise staid concert halls. Seven records have been produced and now there is also a book out, **The Definitive Biography of P.D.Q. Bach** (Random House, \$8.95) which is being snapped up by fans at an alarming rate.

To the uninitiated all this en-

## PERSONAL:

### Notice to an Economics Junior,

To the young lady whom I met while headed home on the GG train Saturday evening, Jan. 15. This Polytechnic student would like very much to get in touch. If you would too, please call 459-0267. Ask for Neal.

## THE LONGEST RUNNING HIT IN TOWN!

"A Marvelous Film. One of  
The Year's Ten Best!"  
—Shalit, WNBC-TV



Academy Award Entry For  
Best Foreign Film

*Cousin  
Cousine*

THE *Paws* ★  
5th Avenue  
& 58th Street  
MU 8 2013

And on Feb. 2 at  
Select Area Theatres

thusiasm must seem puzzling, probably because of the increasingly elaborate stories that have gradually been woven around this character, his life and times, and most importantly, his music. In his book, Peter Schikele has gathered all these tremendously funny stories that he has gradually fabricated over the years in his concert/lectures, into a pseudo-musicological treatise about the infamous P.D.Q.

Schikele, who has an M.S. from Julliard and is a composer in his own right, originated P.D.Q. Bach and composed the music "attributed" to him, as a protest to the stuffy and overbearing musicological academia, though he himself has taught at the Julliard School, Swarthmore and the Music School at Aspen, Colorado. Though the music itself was the motivating factor in creating an un-serious "classical" composer, the events which Mr. Schikele has "researched" and "documented" and presents with a solemn and scholarly air at his concerts often turned out to be the funniest part of these concerts.

The life of the composer, as presented in the book, is equally outrageous. There were six creative periods in his life: Early infancy ("when he gave up music"), Late infancy ("lasting well into his teens"), the Lost Years, and the Turning Point, at age thirty-five, when he took the Initial Plunge into composition, followed by the Soused Period and finally Con-

wenching bouts are well documented as well as his attempts to obtain commissions. His patrons (Prince Fred, Count Pointercount) and paramours (Betty-Sue Bach) are all included in the book as is also the theory explaining how J.S. Bach could have sired such a musically un-gifted child, namely the theory of the Faded Gene.

In truth, a book so continuously funny as Peter Schikele's **Definitive Biography of P.D.Q. Bach** cannot be synopsized in a review. The wit is genuine and understandable even to those not well acquainted with music, although doubly hysterical to those who are. It is a refreshing angle of humor and an answer to those who always wondered if violinists ever laughed.

## New Registrar

(Continued from page 2)

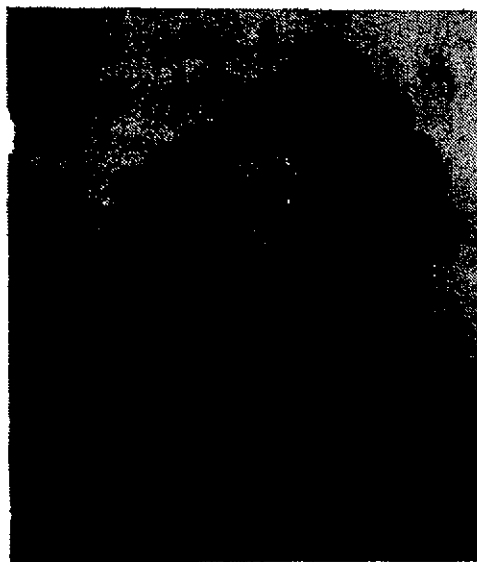
"The wide variety of positions I have held offers a broad perspective of the university, and an awareness of its internal structure," she stated.

Bornemann eagerly looks forward to assuming her new position, which she regards as an opportunity for "increased, and closer contact with students." The new Registrar feels that "rules are established for rational reasons, but are in constant need of re-examination. I welcome suggestions, and hope that my future experience with students will be as positive as it has been in the past."

After stressing the intimacy, and strong sense of community which she feels exists at Barnard, Bornemann went on to express her goal for preventing an overwhelming beaurocracy. "I think we are a humane place," she said.

Over a long period of time, Bornemann has cultivated a deep-rooted affection for Barnard. "All my decisions will be made with Barnard's best interests in mind," she vowed, further adding that it is paramount that Barnard remain an independent entity.

Vilma M. Bornemann spoke briefly about her personal hopes. "I know this new position will strengthen my commitment to Barnard. I've always called it a home."



P.D.Q. Bach: 20th son of J.S. Bach

# Interview with Elizabeth Minnich

(Continued from page 9)

you need, that the work has really exploded. We're dealing with time not only in making choices for your future, but your survival!

*What about the idea of simplicity more as informality?*

Yes, you've touched something that's very important to me. Informality, closeness, and personal relations with people are all things that small schools should offer. That's how they're different from large universities. The necessity to be sure that absolutely fair and open procedures are followed in every case is great. It's good in that we have to formalize and make public some things that were done before between friends. If we can't be absolutely fair, scrupulously fair, now as the pressure is escalating, there can be a lot of ugliness.

*We started talking about avoiding secrecy. After the Buckley Amendment of 1975, did the administration have any secret bonfires?*

As far as bonfires, I don't know of any. I expect some people sat down and went through the files to make sure that there wasn't anything in there that shouldn't have been in there, which is very healthy. I tend to believe that there has always been, for the most part, an ethic that if somebody asks you to write a recommendation and you don't think you can write a good one, you say so. I really do believe that those people who wrote careful and conscientious letters of recommendation will continue to do so and I think it would be good for everybody to have recommendations open.

*How is the feeling in the incoming administration? Have you been able to get much of a sense of Barnard?*

I think one of the reasons I was very interested in coming to Barnard is because of some of the issues we've been talking about are of very central importance in our education, our kind of focus on Barnard. Whether we like it or not, there are a lot of people watching what happens at Barnard. I've got a feeling that there are enormous strengths here. There's clearly an outstanding student body. The faculty seems to me to be more varied, more actively involved in all sorts of things that comes back and enriches the teaching, than most faculties I've known.

*How much has New York City affected*

New York is another problem we inherit, as well as a strength. There's concern about some students who might otherwise have come except for the publicity that New York has had in the last couple of years. Places like New Haven and Cambridge have every bit as many problems but they haven't had the same kind of publicity. I've also worked at a small, rural women's college and I can tell you that there are problems there too. We get the publicity.

But the possibilities that it offers! Some people argue that a small women's undergraduate college ought to be phased out because it's so overprotective and outdated and doesn't prepare people for real life, whatever on earth that means. You can't possibly say that about a school that's in the middle of New York City.

*You mentioned before that you have relatively little contact with students. Is there a part students can play in this now?*

Oh absolutely. As a first point we're going to undertake a study to find out as much as we can about what all the various constituencies really think about Barnard. I think it's very important that the students be involved in that and think carefully about it. Decisions are going to have to be made and these are voices that have to be heard from. I think the pressures on students to be very competitive, to concentrate on individual work and future are great; what I really get concerned about is that this will just splinter people and we will be no voices. The mechanisms are there. I'm not sure how fully they're being used and I want to say that I hope they are and will continue to be used.

## Faculty or Student Reps Sell Summer TOURS

LOWEST possible air fares  
LOWEST possible rail fares  
LOWEST possible accommodation rates  
HIGHEST possible commissions!

## to EUROPE

Call toll free (800) 225-4580, Ask for Dom Messina

Or write, HOLIDAIR STUDENT TOURS  
1505 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02135

## THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

### 1977/78 PROGRAMS FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS

- | ONE YEAR PROGRAM for college sophomores and juniors  
Courses taught in both Hebrew and English
- | REGULAR STUDIES for college transfer students toward  
B.A. and B.Sc. degrees.
- | GRADUATE STUDIES Master's, Doctoral and Visiting  
Graduate programs
- | SUMMER COURSES given in English

PLEASE CHECK DESIRED PROGRAM

For Application and Information write  
Office of Academic Affairs  
American Friends of The Hebrew University  
11 East 69 St. New York, N.Y. 10021 • (212) 177-9813

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

For further information on campus, contact:  
Prof. Abraham J. Tannenbaum,  
Thomdike 529H

## DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR EDUCATION JUST TO GET A JOB

Israel Offers Careers in  
Social Work. Immediate  
Positions Open.

The State of Israel has long been a model of successful integration. Drawing its population from every country in the world quite naturally presents myriad social work problems and appreciated, challenging case work.

Two Programs are currently being offered to people with a Hebrew background who would enter the Social Work Profession as a permanent resident of Israel.

### I. Orientation Program for M.S.W. Holders

A 7-9-month carefully planned orientation program which includes intensified Hebrew Language study. Interviews will be conducted in March for MSW's who wish to continue their careers as a permanent resident of Israel.

### II. Social Work Retraining

Course specially designed for college graduates who did not major in social work. Bar Ilan University program will prepare you for a meaningful career in Israel.

For further information on these programs, contact us immediately. Preliminary interviews will be conducted by Regional Directors.

**ISRAEL  
ALIYAH CENTER**

**515 Park Avenue  
New York, NY  
(212) PL2-0600**

# Ragamuffin

(Continued from page 7)

page), and a profile on financially independent women focusing on a professional stewardess.

Some wonder whether *Bulletin* editorial content will suffer under the sensationalist Murdoch. But no, he claims, the editorial stance will still reflect Barnard's interests. In fact, the first editorial will be a plea for abolishing women's sports in favor of cheerleading at Columbia sporting events. The Barnard-Columbia merger controversy will be discussed in light of the dating situation.

In addition, *Bulletin* will offer weekly tips on haircare, including hairdos and don'ts, and a Revlon Report of interest to all Barnard complexions.

"*Bulletin* has the capacity to serve women's interests everywhere," asserted the editor, and with that goal in mind, *Bulletin* will now carry a special fold-out section showing handsome male faculty members and administrators. "Role models—pshaw," said the editor.

Is Murdoch happy with his new acquisition? "You betcha!" he exclaimed. "I know what the public wants, and *Bulletin* is going to provide it."

# Altschul on New Position

(Continued from page 3)

male might warrant more respect.

"I have had long conversations with both President Mattfeld and President McGill. McGill is thoroughly acquainted with my feelings supportive of President Mattfeld. We talk freely and in a spirit of openness. I'm enough of an optimist to believe that people believe in Barnard and our needs, and will uphold them."

Asked about the importance and desirability of the alternatives offered women in a single-sex institution such as Barnard, Altschul replied, "I should know better than he (McGill), far better, what the alternatives at Barnard are."

Asked to comment a bit more freely about his attitudes and feelings, Altschul replied, simply, that "those students, faculty and administrators who want no change should be comforted by my appointment and stands on the issues."

Asked whether I wanted to hear any more of his boiler-plate answers to my well-intended questions. I replied, simply, "No thank you."

dance uptown eighteenth series

february 3,4,5 at 8p.m.

minor latham playhouse

broadway at west 119th street

call 980-9079 for reservations

all tickets \$3.50 (idf accepted)

chousinoff, ann crosset,

senta driver, peter

sparling and janet soares



## CREW

Organizational Meeting

Tonight: Monday, Jan. 31, 7 pm

BHR—Reid Living Room

*No experience needed*

Open to all undergraduate women  
in the university.

*Refreshments*

## ASIAN NIGHT

The Asian Student Union cordially invites students and faculty of Barnard College to its grandest of cultural productions FEATURING

- Professional dance groups from the metropolitan area
- Martial Arts
- Instrumental and Vocal Recitals
- And More . . .

Feb. 3 1977, Thurs., 7 pm

Admission: 50¢

Wollman Auditorium

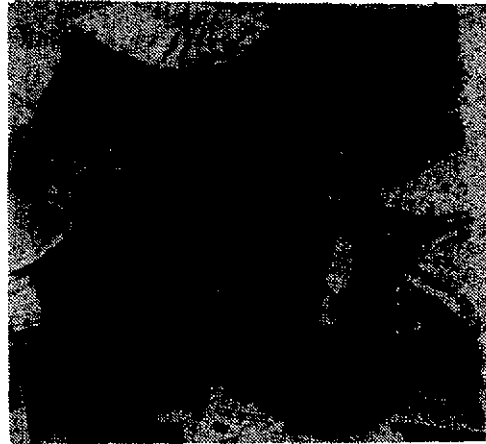
Ferris Booth Hall

finis



Jami Bernard in her favorite position (Editor-in-Chief, that is)

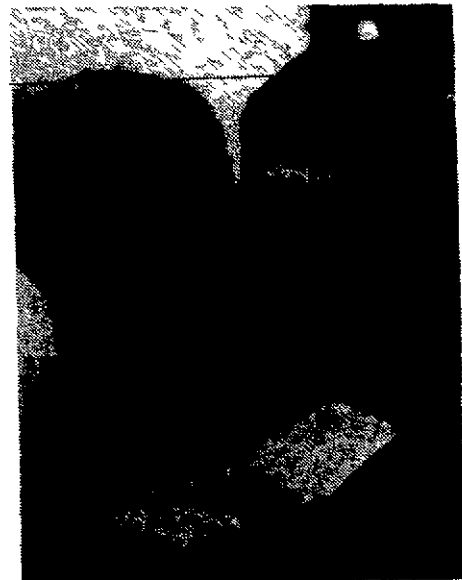
Observe Elena Leon impersonating a Features Editor.



Gaby Belson, co-News Editor, watches another story go down the drain.



Special thanks to the N.Y.P.D. for releasing these photos of our new Assistant Editor, Lisa Anderson.



Mary Kachourbos and Joan Storey, Business Managers, contemplate Bulletin budget for '77.



Co-News Editor, Carol Fink, and Managing Editor Abbie Fink, take their positions seriously.



This photograph is no reflection on the abilities of Photo Editor Ellen Doherty.

Photos by Ellen Doherty

# IBM NEEDS OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

And we can offer outstanding  
career opportunities in Marketing,  
Engineering or Programming.

We will be interviewing at

---

Columbia University  
on February 9, 1977.

---

To find out about IBM and let us  
find out about you, sign up for an  
interview at the Placement Office or  
write to: Mr. R. D. Kelly,  
College Relations Manager,  
IBM Corporation,  
Old Orchard Road,  
Armonk, New York 10504.

**IBM**

An equal opportunity employer