

Barnard Bulletin

LXXXII No. 4

February 28, 1977

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Will freshmen dorms go co-ed?
International woman's day
Studying college males
Security training



**Ensor Art
Exhibit**

Howwid gets into journalism

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Ragamuffin

by Jami Bernard

Howwid makes an appointment with a Swedish doctor.

At the Spectator Blue Pencil dinner on February 19th, Marie Runyon asked John Chancellor what suggestions he had for women wanting to get into journalism. He advised a sex change operation.

It's about time we exploded the myths surrounding women in journalism. The Spectator dinner was an occasion for being told by those in the know that talent and perseverance are all that matter in a professional field; it's not who you know but what you do. Those stories of alcoholic Names propositioning Barnard juniors who display an interest in journalism are sheer fantasy. I maintain that a woman can get anywhere on talent alone, so here are the inevitable tips for the ambitious woman wishing to break into journalism, compiled after careful research and observation at cocktail parties.

Be revealing. The dignitaries you approach cannot possibly be aware of your talent if you obscure the issue, so wear something low-cut to aid your chances.

Be lucid. An articulate woman is a successful woman, so be lucid in all your dealings to prove you have nothing to hide; in other words wear something transparent.

Be candid. Admit that you are free for dinner to discuss your "talent."

Be direct. Slip your phone number into the aging gentleman's breast pocket before he has a chance to slip his hand into yours.

Be attentive. Forget neither the gentleman's advice nor the room number of his hotel.

Be up-front. And if you can't, stuff your bra with Kleenex.

Be amenable to suggestions. When you approach an important journalist for advice, take his suggestions seriously, because he knows what he's talking about. Whether he suggests you intern on a small-town newspaper or drinks at his apartment, act accordingly.

Don't pry. Time is money, and a conversation about the journalist's wife and children will only waste your time and his. Talk instead about the meaningful relationship you two can

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Campus Mood

The idea behind President Mattfeld's Thursday Open House was to garner student opinion about life at Barnard and the quality of education here. The Open House is the first opportunity students have had in a long time to voice their complaints and suggestions to the people responsible for policy-making decisions.

Needless to say, the turnout at the first Open House was poor, as it usually is at these informal gatherings. It is hard for those administrators in Milbank to ascertain the mood of the campus without valuable student input.

The pattern seems to be that freshmen on both campuses would advocate merger, while upperclassmen lean toward independence for their respective alma maters. Barnard women soon get out of the habit of referring to themselves as Columbia students and opt for the name and identity of Barnard.

Many Barnard freshmen complain of feeling overwhelmed by the pressures at Barnard—ranging from academic competition to feminist objectives looming large at each campus corner. Yet, what is at first conglomeration of seemingly unmeetable goals become welcome challenges for most Barnard women. We grow to appreciate and enjoy the specialness of the Barnard atmosphere.

In the meantime, the people at the top remain unaware of the students' priorities. If we expect our voices to be heard, we must take advantage of opportunities like Mattfeld's Open House.

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Cover: Copy after Daumier, Fisherman Fall in the Water, 1885, by James Ensor.

Myth and Reality Gap Growing

by Joan E. Storey

"One person in each household is designated as head . . . However, if a married woman living with her husband was reported as the head, her husband was considered as the head for the purpose of simplifying the tabulation." (From the 1970 Census). Definitions like these and other statistical methodology make the United States censuses (which are the main sources for labour statistics) inherently biased about the real role of women in the labour market.

"Women in the Labour Force, Myth and Reality," was the second Women's Center noon lecture, delivered by Barnard professor of economics Cynthia Lloyd. It focused on how these statistics attempt to create illusions in our minds about the role of the typical man and the typical woman in the labour market.

" . . . The typical woman who is a secondary worker and secondary earner, and the typical man who is therefore, by definition, a primary worker and a primary earner, is the dominating myth that pervades government policy making and . . . the popular press," according to Lloyd. It logically follows, explained Lloyd, that women are seen to "typically work less than fifty percent of their active adult lives . . . that they time their labour force participation to conform with family needs . . ." and that their " . . . contribution to family income is small . . ." These myths are reinforced by superficial and deceptive labour market statistics. "However," she said, "if one looks beneath these summary statistics . . . one encounters a more complex reality."

One statistic used to document this myth is the labour force participation rate for women, which fell below fifty percent in 1975 and 1976. Many use this statistic to support the belief that women are not an important factor in the labour market. This statistic includes all women age 16 and over. Lloyd discovered, "if one looked only at the age groups within the active years, that is between 20-65, finds that in every case the labour force participation rate for women rises above fifty percent."

Statistics which seem to confirm the Drop Out Phenomenon, the notion that women time their labour force

participation around family needs, are used to prove that women's participation in the labour market is intermittent and discontinuous. Presently, according to United States Government statistics, the labour force participation rate for women of childbearing ages is ten percentage points less than that of other women. But in reality, "the most dramatic increases in labour participation rates," according to Lloyd, "has been for women who have pre-school age children."

The Drop Out Phenomenon statistic "gives the sense of women dropping out," said Lloyd, but "it doesn't really tell you what the women who are 20 years old today are going to do when they become 25, 30 and 34." Lloyd feels that in reality young women are embarking on career paths and are planning on maintaining a level of participation throughout their childbearing years.

"On the average, women have a greater turnover rate in and out of the labour market," said Lloyd. This statistic is often used in denying job



Photo by Kate Drozda

Cynthia Lloyd

opportunities to women. But if one compares men and women who have the same jobs, the turnover rates tend to be the same. To explain the aggregate statistic, Lloyd said, ". . . many of the types of jobs that women do, do not provide great rewards to career attachments, and therefore there is not a big incentive necessarily for them to stay on the job."

Government administration officials use the myth that women provide a

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Letter to the Editor

Science Protest

I am strongly in favor of reducing the lab science requirement to one semester or requiring a year of science without the lab. One person, in defending the relevance of the requirement, pointed out that ours is a highly technological society. While this is so, it doesn't mean that we all must learn how to write lab reports. A year of science without a lab attached to it would give almost as much information, and only eliminate the technical aspects of experimentation which nobody but a specialist needs or wants to know. As this is a liberal arts college, and its graduates are supposed to be well-rounded individuals, why not make a semester of art appreciation mandatory, as art is a big part of our culture. Or, since we just had our Bicentennial, a semester of American history?

The fact is that a point of relevance can be found for any major, and the science requirement is made worse by the fact that a lab calls for more work and time than the average course. Even if one takes it pass-fail, the work load is almost the same; you still have to write the lab reports, and in order to do so, read the applicable material and perform the assigned tasks. To argue that those who object to the science requirement are lazy and lack discipline is nonsense; anyone who has been accepted and survives in a college such as Barnard is obviously capable of doing the work. It is just basically unfair that a non-science major spend more time per week in her lab course than in the subjects she is most interested in.

Leslie Cabell '78

65 Contract Near Ratification

The wording of the contract between District 65 and Barnard College has been "essentially ratified" by Union membership but has yet to be signed, according to a **Bulletin** source. District 65 negotiating committee member Gail Klement told the **Bulletin** that "we feel very strongly" about an issue that has come up since the agreement was reached in December, 1976.

The issue concerns the date on which the new minimum rates went into effect. Barnard paid the increased \$5/week minimums on November 19, 1976 retroactive to July 1, 1976. (The employees received the increases in their December 2nd paychecks while

employees who had been on the payroll before July 1, 1976 received their 5.75 percent increase in their November 24th paychecks.) At an open Union membership meeting February 16, 1977, "all but a few present" voted to change the wording of that point. Klement contends that those employees who left Barnard between November 19, 1976 and July 1, 1976 are entitled to the increases because they "participated in the negotiating process and should receive its benefits."

According to Margaret Löwe of the Personnel Office, November 19, 1976 was the cut-off date because that was when salary provisions were implemented by the College.

She added that those workers who left before November 19 but who were here July 1 did get the increases.

The dispute over the minimums remains however, and Klement stated that "further negotiations at the table may be required. We want Mr. Parauda (Barnard's lawyer) to abide by the original agreement and not to throw this new item in," she declared. "All we're asking for is what we agreed on initially."

While other "very minor errors" are present in the wording of the contract according to Klement, ratification awaits only the votes of the few remaining members.

—Maria Rudensky

Peer Counseling

A Peer-Contraceptive Counseling program, under the auspices of the Barnard Health Service, has been instigated and those who have taken part in it so far have found it very helpful. Undergrad urges every student, whether she is currently engaged in a sexual relationship (or will someday in the future) to take advantage of this service.

The next meeting will be on February 28 in the Brooks Living Room at 7:30 p.m. Meetings are planned for every Monday but one should call the Health Service, x 2091, to make sure.

—MaryAnn Lofrumento

Poetry Reading

The Women's Center invites all interested students to a poetry reading of works by Barnard students, which will be held Tuesday March 1 at 4:30 in the Women's Center.

PAC

A President's Advisory Committee is being created. Students interested in working on college planning should contact Mary Ann Lofrumento x 6753 or x 2126, or leave a message in the Undergrad Office.

Newsbriefs



Undergrad Elections

Elections for new Undergrad officers will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday March 28, 29, and 30. Election sign-ups will be posted in front of the Undergrad office on the lower level of McIntosh during the week of March 7. There will also be a mandatory meeting for all candidates on Thursday, March 10 at four o'clock. Please watch for additional notices in **Bulletin**.

Mead Lecture

Margaret Mead, noted anthropologist/sociologist and Barnard alumna will lecture on "Creating An Ideal Society" at Pratt Institute (215 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, New York) on February 28 at 8 P.M. Admission is \$1.00 with an I.D., \$2.00

without. Dr. Mead will be available for a question and answer period after the lecture.

Square Meal

"The greatest problem of American society seems to be located in the sphere of the economy," according to those present at the first Monday "Square Table Lunch." The weekly lunch meeting, a new activity, is held every Monday from 12-1 p.m. in the Jean Palmer room of McIntosh Center.

The "Square Table" is comprised of seven students and five members of the faculty or administration, and provides an opportunity to discuss an issue selected randomly from suggestions made by the participants.

The initial response to the Square Table concept was encouraging, but turnout at the first meeting limited its effectiveness.

—Linda Reid

Upstart

Upstart, Barnard's new arts magazine, is finally here. A limited number of copies will be available free to Barnard students this Wednesday through Friday from 11 to 2 at the lower level of McIntosh. The magazine will be \$.50 to others at this time. Copies can also be purchased at selected bookstores and other points throughout the city. Contributors and staff will receive their free copy through the mail.

Assertiveness Training

by Ellen Radin

Dr. Penelope Russianoff, a leading psychologist and teacher at the New School, started a program on assertiveness last week, with a lecture on assertiveness training. The program is co-sponsored by the Office of Placement and Career Planning and the Residence Hall Staff.

Russianoff outlined a "bill of rights" for people who want to become more assertive, charging that many people have "abdicated" certain rights. These include the right to make a mistake without indulging in endless guilt and regret; the right to "edit" one's statements by apologizing or explaining; and the right to ask a question. The most important right, added Russianoff, is the right to be yourself. This demands an awareness of your own feelings and desires. "The biggest psychological problem," is not knowing who you are, claims Russianoff.

Russianoff defines assertiveness as the enhancement of individuals' self-esteem by encouraging them to expect others to think well of them. She suggests several methods for helping people to become more assertive. One technique is the "broken record" method. Through the use of humor, persuasion, or explanation, the assertive person learns to "hang in there" until they get the desired

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Barnard security guards demonstrate the utility of the nightstick.

Barnard Security

Using the Nightstick

by Rhea Siers

Barnard security guards are currently undergoing a course in self-defense training emphasizing the utility of the nightstick. The guards are attending five two-hour sessions led by Walter Burnett, a former instructor at the New York City Police Academy.

Barnard Security director Ray Boylan, who arranged for the training after observing Burnett's class at Teachers' College, hopes these sessions will be only the first step in security education for his employees. Boylan hopes to introduce audio-visual aids, including training films in basic security techniques, however, he will have to contend with the Barnard budget and the union in order to institute such courses. While he has requested \$1000 for these educational endeavors, Boylan admits "I'll take whatever I can get because I believe this training is important." Boylan also made an agreement with the guards' union by which the employees are reimbursed for their training hours either through reduced hours on duty or, in the case of the midnight shift, overtime wages.

Burnett introduced a self-defense course similar to the training currently offered at Barnard at Teachers' College, where it was deemed successful and useful.

Burnett places strong emphasis on the necessity of using self-defense on certain occasions: "When a guy is going to try to kick, knife, or otherwise injure you, you have the right to defend yourself The nightstick

can be a potent weapon. The effective usage of a nightstick is a martial art." Towards that goal, Burnett teaches a variety of techniques to fight and if necessary, immobilize the attacker. The course, according to Burnett, is designed to help the campus security guard protect "him or herself, the student, and property—in that order." However, he also points out that self-defense does not rely solely on the usage of a nightstick. Security personnel should also use parts of their body to stop assailants. For that reason as well, guards should work on improving their physical condition and the nightstick techniques they learn. ●



Mattfeld converses with students at first of a series of weekly open house meetings. The President's office is open to students on Thursdays from 12 to 2, serving fresh fruit and punch.

International Women's Day at Barnard

by Kathryn Pon

Women shouting "shame on the rich" marched from the Lower East Side to Fifth Avenue on March 8, 1957. They were forcibly dispersed. Fifty-one years later, on March 8, 1908, women again marched, demanding suffrage, an end to child labor and the eight hour day. Then, in 1910, at the second International Conference of Socialist Working Women, Clara Zetkin suggested that every year, in every country, women should celebrate a Women's Day.

According to Alexandra Kollontai, the first International Women's Day took place in 1911 and its success exceeded all expectations. In Germany and Austria, "meetings were organized everywhere—in the small towns and even in the villages. Halls were packed so full that they had to ask workers to give up their places to women. Men stayed at home with the children for a change, and their wives, the captive housewives, went to meetings." On March 8, 1914, women in Germany marched to demand Rose Luxembourg's release from prison.

Later international women's days reverberated throughout the world and had longlasting political implications. In 1917, the March 8 women's demonstrations launched the Russian Revolution. In China, on



Photo by Barry Chen

Chinese women in N.Y.C. sweat shops earn as little as 20 cents a completed garment—grossing less than minimum wage. Conditions such as these have led women to take part in the International Women's Day demonstration.

International Women's Day in 1924, women marched for equal pay for equal work, equal education, no child labor, protection for pregnant women, and an end to child brides, slave girls, concubines, and polygamy.

This March 8, women all over New York City will be participating in International Women's Day activities. Here at Barnard, the Women's Collective, the Women's Center and the Young Socialist Alliance are co-sponsoring a day of activities. At noon, a speakout on the state of the international women's movement will be held at McIntosh Center. Speakers include Diane Feeley on women in

China and Josephina Carvahó on Chile. Diane Feeley has previously given a series of talks broadcast over WBAI; published articles and pamphlets on women; and has debated Phyllis Schaffly on the Equal Rights Amendment. Josephina Carvahó has spoken throughout the US on the abrogation of human rights in Chile; her husband was tortured by the Chilean junta.

The Women's Center will be holding an open house following the speakout, where the Barnard community will be able to meet the speakers. Later in the evening, there will be a coffee house with feminist singers Ar and Chris

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Retrospective: Dance Uptown

by Mary Lisa Burns

Dance Uptown and its directors, participants, and supporters joined in celebrating its tenth anniversary on Wednesday, February 9th, with a pre-concert buffet followed by a concert including fourteen of the choreographers who have been commissioned to create dances during the past ten years. The dinner/concert was also an effort to raise funds to equal a grant which Dance Uptown has received and must match.

Guests were greeted, served, and ushered by a large group of Barnard dancers under the direction of Cynthia Hamilton (production manager), and Rosa Vega (theater manager).

After the buffet, a large audience at Minor Latham Playhouse viewed a historical, though not chronological, program of dances. The works per-

formed were selected from among the one hundred and twenty-five works by sixty-four choreographers which have thus far been commissioned. First on the program was an excerpt from *Riak*, performed and choreographed by Barnard dance faculty member Sandra Genter. It provided a witty introduction to an evening of great variety in style and mood. Other choreographers represented included Hava Kohav, Phoebe Neville, Janet Soares, Margaret Beals, Rudy Perez, Morgot Colbert, Jessica Fogel, Viola Farber, Elizabeth Keen, Douglas Dunn, Hannah Kahn, Peter Sparling, and Sara and Jerry Pearson, in that order.

The highlights of the evening included works involving several Barnard faculty and former students. In addition to Genter's performance, an excerpt from *Workprints* by Dance

Uptown director & faculty member Janet Soares was performed. It is an interesting duet for two dancers wearing overalls (Carol Hess, Barnard '74 and Linda Roberts), with construction accompaniment by two carpenters (Jay Todd, Gerald Weinstein). Jessica Fogel's (Barnard '76) "Opening" from *Paperworks* began the second half of the program. In this dance, Fogel moves haltingly enfolded in paper, to the sound of typing performed by Elise Morgan. Former Barnard faculty member Hannah Kahn choreographed a work entitled *Spill* (music Bill Evans and Jim Hall) performed by Carol Hess and Catherine Sullivan.

Elizabeth Keen (Barnard '59) performed an excerpt of her work *Quilt*. The dance is set to traditional Irish music and is characteristically lyrical and humorous.

Ensor: Enigmatic Exhibit at the Guggenheim

by Andrea Leichter
and Joanne Starr

The James Ensor Retrospective at the Guggenheim Museum is the psychology student's dream, with paintings ranging from beautiful to morbid, and socially profound to deeply disturbing.

As an artist of interest to us, his work is shrouded in paradox, not the least of which involves the opening of the show at the museum. At this black tie event the Belgian Embassy was out in force, being rightfully proud of their

and decay. Around 1885 major works appear in which the central characters are skeletons—the first, "Skeletons Studying Chinoiserie," begins a long line which culminates in his self-portrait, "Skeleton Painter in His Atelier," in 1896.

There is an obvious relation between Ensor's work and the great Northern tradition of his predecessors. Like Bosch and Brughel, Ensor conscientiously dissects the materialistic society in Belgium unmercifully and with sardonic humor.

... he withdrew into his world of cynicism, reflected in his works by an obsession with death and decay.

countryman's achievement. But this is the same country which was bitterly satirized in many of Ensor's mature works.

Ensor was born in 1860 in Ostend, a small coastal village in Belgium. His home life was unsettled—his parents argued, his father was an alcoholic and the family curio shop, run by his mother, had nightmarish effects on him in his younger years. The shop was filled with stuffed animals, sea artifacts and other exotic things. During the carnival season odd masks were sold which haunted his childhood dreams. These masks which terrified the child came to be, in his later years, his sanctuary: "I have joyously shut myself up in the solitary domain where the mask holds sway, wholly made up of violence, light and brilliance . . ."

Early academic training strengthened his natural ability as a draftsman, though little else. He rebelled against it as he did against everything bourgeois, and joined a group concerned with the exotic fin-de-siècle Symbolist movement. In the period around 1880 he created almost-impressionist landscapes and still lifes with thickly encrusted impast and an evocative moodiness. These paintings of the local inhabitants of the area are reminiscent of Van Gogh through their sympathetic portrayals.

Later Ensor was unable to express such human empathy; he withdrew into his world of cynicism, reflected in his works by an obsession with death

Rembrandt's influence is also evident through a sombre tonality of palette in Ensor's early career. In a number of his drawings the exact style of Rembrandt is emulated; drawings done "in the style of" such artists as Delecroix, Daumier and Goya show his wittiness and deftness as a draftsman.



Scandalized masks, 1883 by James Ensor.

In viewing the late works, after 1900, when his output lessens, the spectator truly feels Ensor has descended into a personal hell in which humanity offers no redeeming factors. Painting after painting having grotesque masks illuminate the pain of this reclusive artist who died in 1949, well recognized by his countrymen, but never reconciled to his neighbors.

The exhibition will be on view at the Guggenheim until April 1.

Sociologist Studies College Males

by Mirra Komarovsky

Mirra Komarovsky is Professor Emerita at Barnard College and Special Lecturer at Columbia University.

My Dilemmas of Masculinity: A Study of College Males was published in the summer of 1976. It is a study of a random sample of the senior class at an Ivy League male college. Each senior gave a series of 3 two-hour interviews and filled out a number of schedules and standard psychological tests—a study in depth.

Since there is no denying my feminist values, can one trust the objectivity of my findings? The questions I posed (or failed to raise) have undoubtedly been affected by my ideological concern. Still, these were not trivial questions and the chapter headings are there for all to see. The objectivity I do claim refers to the analysis of the answers. The book, thus, is "value-free" in the only reasonable sense of the term. I tried not to allow my own values to "distort the logic of evidence" contained in the data.

The young men were studied in nearly all of their roles—as sons, brothers, friends, students, citizens, future providers, but the emphasis was on their intellectual, emotional, sexual, and power relationships with women.

How far have these seniors, on a campus known for its liberal ethos, come on the way towards egalitarian beliefs and, especially, egalitarian relationships with women? The picture is very mixed, full of ambivalences, ethical inconsistencies and areas of considerable strain for the interviewed men. Surprisingly, these young men are far from certain that females and males differ significantly in psychological traits, though some negative evaluation of women, documented in many prior studies, does persist. Moreover, many expressed very similar ideals of masculine and feminine personalities as seen in a comment of one senior

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Bulletin Weekly Profile

Interview with Peggy Foley

by Ellen Doherty

Peggy Foley was the first female security guard to be hired by Barnard.

Have most of your jobs been at Columbia University?

Yes, and most of my years. I had several jobs across the street before I came to Barnard five and a half years ago.

How long have you lived in this neighborhood?

Over 21 years. I've lived here all my life but I'm not going to tell you how old I am.

In the past 21 years have you seen the neighborhood change?

Of course. It's like any neighborhood. It's bound to change. For instance, when I was growing up the projects weren't built. And I suppose it was more solidly middle class then. But I can remember changes at Barnard too. I remember when the Altschul-McIntosh area was a tennis court. Anyway, it's still a great neighborhood and many of the people who work in the University have lived their whole lives here. That's like my parents, both of whom work at Columbia. Oh . . . and I also have a sister and brother-in-law and a niece and nephew.

What was that additional comment for?
I figured I had to mention them or I'd get shot.

Does your sister still live here too?

No. They moved to Jersey. On to bigger and better things I guess.

Is Jersey bigger and better things?

Maybe not. They still come back to eat pizza at V&T's.

What kind of impact does being raised in a strict Irish Catholic environment have on your life?

You better ask my father that.

Why did you come to Barnard?

I was interviewed for a part-time job as a security guard for a summer

program one year. When it was over Mr. Boylan asked me if I'd like to stay on. I said yeah and I've been here ever since. It's something different and I've always enjoyed working with students. **Before you came to Barnard how many women security guards were there?**

There weren't. I was the first. **Did that create any waves?**

Not as far as I could see. The gentlemen, um, the men that I worked with all accepted me. Besides, it was about time they made that breakthrough. Also, a year after I came the dorms became officially coed. **What do you mean by "officially"?**

I'd rather not say. But anyway, soon after I came they had another opening and they hired Phyllis Ben. So I guess having women guards worked out.



But you do have the right?

Yeah. It's College policy and there's a sign that says it too.

You're pretty active in the union, aren't you?

Yes. I was appointed treasurer of the Transport Workers Union, Local 264 when the person who was elected retired. I'm holding the position temporarily, and a new election will be held this month.

Will you be running for a position this year?

I feel that if the workers want me to I will. If they don't I won't. It's up to them.

Have you gotten to know the students well?

Working the library as a steady post you really can get to know the students better.

Do you spend much time talking to students?

Of course I do. I think it's one of my main functions and part of the reason for having women guards—that we can be closer to Barnard students.

Then do you see part of your role as a PR person then?

I wouldn't say PR. I call it a friend to a friend. Or, as some of the students have said to me "Dear Abby."

What's your opinion of Barnard students?

I think they're fantastic. What more can I say?

What about they guys from across the street?

Ah well, most of them are okay and present very little problem.

What's your overall feeling about the atmosphere at Barnard?

We're one big happy family. It sounds funny but it's true. After working at Columbia for so many years I can tell that Barnard people (staff and administrators) have been here for years. You don't see a constant changeover. That makes a difference and I think that most people can feel that difference right away.

You've worked at the University now for seventeen years. Have you undergone any great change?

I went from Columbia to Barnard. Is that a great change?

Definitely. It's a high step up.

Have you ever thought of doing anything else during the five years that you've been here?

I never thought I'd—I shouldn't say "end up" a security guard. I once thought I'd take the police exam but I never followed through on that. But I never thought I'd be a security guard, either. When I was growing up around here the men were the guards. But now women are entering into the field and I think it's great.

You're not married and you don't have



any children, but do you envision that in the future?

Of course. Doesn't everyone? No. Now moving right along . . . do you think it makes a difference that there are two undergraduate schools one for men and one for women?

Barnard has always been a women's college and I think it should remain one. Barnard is Barnard and Columbia is Columbia and the last five years have been years of pleasure. I think that if the two colleges were to join, Barnard would get lost in the University and become impersonal too.

How would you sum up the philosophy of Peggy Foley in a sentence or two?

I don't want any enemies. I try to be a friend to everyone. I wish and I hope they feel the same way. If I can help anyone I'm there. Not just as a security guard, but as a human being.

Late Show: Tight and Touching

by Maureen Welcher

The *Late Show*, the new movie which opened Friday at the Sutton, exists on two levels, and it is remarkably effective on both. On one level, it is an exciting and compelling mystery, suspensefully written and directed by Robert Benton. On the other, it is an update (in more than one way) of the hard-boiled private-detective film, reverberating with echos from earlier late shows.

Art Carney's Ira Wells is very much what one would expect Phillip Marlowe to be if he had been allowed to grow old in the seventies. He is still being mauled and threatened, though now his attackers refer to him as "Pop." He has a bad leg, a hearing aid, and a bleeding ulcer. He habitually sips Alka-Seltzer and, one imagines, his doctor has told him to quit smoking. His basic nature is inviolate, however. He is still proud and quick-witted, and he is wearing the same baggy blue suit. He is blindly loyal, painfully honest, and, yes, revenging. Moreover, Wells is still able to get revenge despite the infirmities of old age.

Art Carney portrays Ira Wells with intelligence and honesty. He has permanently banished any lingering associating with Ed Norton of the *Honeymooners*. One surprising and oddly satisfying part of the picture occurs when Carney, a man of seventy, beats up a young thug. Senior citizens will be delighted.

On the other hand, Lily Tomlin, as Margó, "the dumb broad who ain't so dumb after all," is the seventies personified. She speaks of karma and



Ready for action.

various stages of evolution, and of going to the shrink every other week. She is far from a cartoon character, however; she breathes life into every word she says. The same wit and pervasive intelligence that she displays in her comedy is evident in her acting. The supporting cast is strong all round. Bill Macy stands out as Wells' rather chintzy friend from the old days, as does Eugene Roche, who plays a fence and tries to bribe Wells with hot tape decks, washing machines, and Van Heusen shirts.

Much of the humor in *The Late Show* comes from allusions made to other movies that are now on late at night. The movie takes on a humorous dimension when Margó tells Ira, "I

(Continued on page 11)

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Ragamuffin

(Continued from page 2)

have in exchange for an audience with the president of NBC.

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Be yourself. And if that isn't seductive enough, be the woman on your left with the batting eyelashes.

The only reason the media are dominated by men is not because of any discrimination or special set of standards applied to women but because they have not followed these simple suggestions. If John Chancellor says talent speaks for itself, it must be true. Just remember to carry your lipstick wherever you go. ●

Gracious Living

by Elizabeth Porto

In the Columbia and Barnard housing offices, there is much contemplation about the major housing issues, especially those of co-residency and the overflow of students.

The Columbia policy is to guarantee each freshman a room, and then assign rooms according to class and zone. When questioned about the fairness of such a policy, Roberta Campbell, Assistant Dean for Residence at Columbia, replied that there was a reason for it. "If commuters cannot get a room, they will go to a school closer to home." At Barnard, the housing policy is different. Joanne Lorange, Associate Dean of Students at Barnard, says that this year "even the relatively undesirable rooms have been taken," whereas there are usually

several vacant rooms at the beginning of the spring semester. Lorange offers a possible explanation of this unusual phenomenon, saying that it is probably due to the inconvenience of commuting in cold weather.

The idea of co-residency is also a major concern of the two housing offices. There is a possibility of Reid and Carman, both freshmen dormitories, going co-ed. If this is finally approved, three all male floors in Reid will be created, and the equivalent number of freshmen will live in Carman. However, the floors in Carman will be co-ed, with the suites being all female and all male.



Photo by Kane Drabesh

Joanne Lorange

When questioned about the security system, Campbell replied that she was not directly involved but she does have ideas. "Just a person at the door is intimidating," she says. "It is not necessarily just the system, but the quality of the people as well."

Campbell's job is basically involved with the student part of residency and she does not have any power over maintenance or security questions. "I am an advocate for change but I don't have the power to change anything."

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Lloyd Luncheon

(Continued from page 3)

minor contribution to family income to "claim that women's unemployment rates are unimportant," said Lloyd. The government statistics state that on the average women contribute approximately 16 percent of total family incomes. But if one looks below this statistic Lloyd has found "that families who have wives that have full time jobs enjoy a median income that is fifty percent higher than those who do not have working wives."

Dispelling these myths is crucial for two reasons. "One is that employers often justify discriminatory behavior in hiring and promotion on the basis of women's higher average turnover rates and therefore their secondary status, said Lloyd. And the second is that this myth is built into the design of many government programs which result in discriminatory practices against women.

The myth of "the secondary worker continues to have some reality for certain women," said Lloyd, "but . . . the gap between myth and reality is growing as labour force participation rates undergo dramatic changes." Therefore, if one is going to attempt to understand "current economic phenomena" and "make predictions for the future" the myth of the woman as a secondary worker must be dispelled and the "complexities of current reality" must be brought to the surface.

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Women's Track

Organizational Meeting
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University Women

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Contact Marian Rosenwasser
x2085

Women's Day

(Continued from page 6)

Williams, who have performed at local coffeehouses.

On March 12, the Saturday following International Women's Day, there will be a march and rally. The march will assemble at noon at Herald Square and march to Union Square where the rally will begin at 2 p.m. En route, the marchers will pass the site of the Triangle Shirt-Factory fire which took the lives of 145 women and spurred the organization of women demanding better working conditions. Demands of the March 12 march and rally include ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment now, no restrictions on abortion, defeating the Hite amendment, ending sterilization abuse, full rights and compensation for pregnant workers, full employment, implementation of affirmative action plans for women and minorities, restoration of child care funds, and community controlled child care for all. Sponsors include the New York City NOW chapters, AFSCME 1930, the Young Socialist Alliance, Women Office Workers, Majority Report, Committee to End Sterilization Abuse, the Socialist Workers Party, the Women's Centers of Brooklyn, City College, and NYU, and Kate Millet, Flo Kennedy, Gloria Steinem, Alex Kate Shulman, Betty Friedan, and Francis du Plessix Gray.

Late Show

(Continued from page 9)

feel like Nick and Nora," and he responds with an unknowing "who?" Part of this is because writer-director Robert Benton has remained true to the image of the prototypical private-eye, spelled out by Raymond Chandler in "The Simple Art of Murder." He writes, "But down these mean streets a man must go who is not himself mean, who is neither tarnished nor afraid . . . He must be . . . a man of honor—by instinct, by inevitability, without thought of it, and certainly without saying it. He must be the best man in his world and a good enough man for any world." Ira Wells, though grey-haired and limping, possesses these qualities. In *The Late Show* we find a detective story that is tight and touching, and a high-spirited parody as well.

Happy A, Ed, GM & Tater

To: Students interested
in managing
**The Experimental Math
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next year. Please pick up an
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HEOP Office. All applica-
tions must be in by March 10,
1977.

*The Council on Intercollegiate Athletics and
The Undergraduate Association of
Barnard College wish to announce a*

Logo Contest

PURPOSE: To provide a visual identity for the undergraduate women's athletic program in the university.

To draw attention to and involve as many people as possible in our growing athletic program.

RULES:

1. Contest open only to members of the university community.
 2. Design must contain a bear of any kind and be 8½ x 11".
 3. Entries must be submitted to Barnard Physical Education Department: 209 Barnard Hall or Undergrad office: 101 McIntosh.
 4. Deadline: 12:00 noon Friday, March 4, 1977.
 5. Be sure to include your name, address, and phone number.
- Prize: Dinner and show for 2 or \$50 Gift Certificate from a sporting goods store.

Presentation of original logo to its creator at the
Annual Sports Awards Banquet in April

Komarovsky Examines College Males

(Continued from page 7)

about his former woman friend: "I would have liked her to be more ambitious, to be able to set a goal for herself and strive to achieve it. I don't like to see people slacking off."

Signs of change are seen also in the wish for intellectual companionship with women. The ideal woman is a far cry from the legendary "dumb blond." To be sure, what some men meant by intellectual rapport was having an appreciative listener: "I wouldn't go out with a girl who wasn't quick and perceptive enough to catch an intellectual subtlety," remarked one senior. But a more typical attitude was expressed by another youth: "I am looking for an intelligent girl who has opinions on politics, social problems—someone I could talk about things guys talk about."

Many traditional attitudes, nevertheless, remain. A third of the seniors felt that men should be superior to women in intelligence and experienced some anxiety on this score. Nearly one-half felt inadequate because they could not live up to the accepted ideal of masculine superiority in leadership, independence and psychological strength vis-a-vis women they dated or hoped to date. Some were caught in a double bind as was one feminist youth who admitted that "tugging at my psychic strings is the thought that I am really most comfortable in situations where my fragile sense of security is not threatened by a woman."

The two chapters on "Sex in the Life

of College Males" described the sexually experienced majority and the virgins, probing their attitudes, anxieties, satisfactions, guilt and the "natural histories" of their affairs. Only a handful upheld unabashedly the double standard of morality, proclaiming that "guys can sleep around; girls shouldn't." The vast majority endorsed a single standard for both sexes, one conveyed by the phrase "permissiveness with affection." But even among the supporters of the single standard further discussion brought to light reservations. Of the three qualifications, the most frequent was the uneasiness with and, indeed, the censure of, women who took sexual initiative at the outset or in the early stages of a relationship.

In the past, the ideological support for differentiation in the adult gender roles derived in part from the conviction that males and females differed sharply in psychological traits. But, as I reported above, this ideological support has eroded. At the same time, the conviction that in adult life the man is to be the superior provider and the woman the child rearer is upheld by the vast majority. Men who momentarily worried about the fate of able women wishing to combine

professional careers with childrearing, found moral anchorage in their conviction that today no satisfactory alternatives exist to the mother's care of young children. Only two or three men approved of equal allocation of domestic and occupational roles for husbands and wives in the present society. An unconscious or just an immature denial of future difficulties was revealed in the lighthearted remarks of some seniors who said in effect: "I would not object to having a career-wife. In fact, she would be a more exciting companion than a woman who was satisfied to be just a housewife"—this followed by qualifications: "provided, of course, the children did not suffer, the home was run smoothly, and her career didn't interfere with mine."

The last chapter of the book addresses itself to the future. Despite the strides made by the Woman's Movement and the changes in men, reported in the book, we have very far to go to bring the social roles of the sexes in greater harmony with the realities and central values of our society. I attempted to locate institutional reforms without which egalitarian slogans will remain the pious pronouncements they, in a large measure, still are today.

The Student/Faculty Committee and the Council on Intercollegiate Athletics
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COME SEE: Peter Balsam, George Kelling, Bob McCaughey, Bob Palmer, Remington Patterson, Richard Pious, Jon Reardon, Marian Rosenwasser, John Sanders

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College Parlor

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Assertiveness Training

(Continued from page 5)

results. Another technique encourages one to state their own feelings without condemning the feelings or actions of anyone else.

By roleplaying various situations, the student audience learned that moralizing, aggression and causing other people to feel guilty were not the actions of an assertive person.

After one scenario of a girl being rejected by a boyfriend because he had found another girl, the student portraying the rejected girl said she "felt better" when she was told the facts straight out. "I can handle the disappointment," she explained. "It's better than not knowing." Believing someone incapable of dealing with rejection is actually more demeaning

than considerate view of them.

According to Carol Feit, Associate Director of the Placement Office, the assertiveness program is an outgrowth of student interest. She expressed the hope that students would learn to use the principles of assertiveness training in their careers, beginning with job interviews. Feit agreed with Russianoff that women in particular need to become more assertive, since society has placed them in a "compliant" role for so many years.

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Why No Tickets?

by Lori Gold

The Columbia Athletic Department has been keeping records of the number of students from each division of the University attending home basketball games. These statistics were used to determine the number of tickets allotted to each University division for last weekend's home games, as dictated by the new policy implemented by Columbia Director of Athletics Al Paul.

The attendance for last weekend's game was expected to be high, as it was for the last home weekend and alumni homecoming. Seating in Levien Gymnasium is limited to 3400. To avoid possible seating problems a number of tickets were put aside for Columbia and Barnard students, obtainable

with CUID on a first-come, first-served basis. Of the 3400, between 1300 and 1400 were appropriated for Columbia-Barnard students; "a little over 300" tickets were allotted specifically for Barnard.

Barnard students have, in the past, had free admission to basketball games upon presentation of their ID's because of the fee paid by Undergrad to Columbia athletics. According to Paul, the exact apportionment of tickets for the current Princeton-Penn weekend was determined by the "past attendance histories."

Thus, Al Paul's new ticket policy employs the previously ineffective and unreliable tally of Barnard game attendance as the main determinant of ticket allotment. ●

Track Team

by Judy Weinstein

Students are invited to get involved with Barnard's Women's Track Team. The team, organized three weeks ago, now has about eight members made up of Barnard and Engineering students. Columbia track coach Peter Schuder is temporarily coaching the team, but they expect to get a permanent coach this season. Team captain Ann Candy, who has previously competed on Princeton's women's track team, said she hopes to see the team compete this spring in the Women's Ivy League Competition and in the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Competitions. The team practices daily from 3:30-4:30 at South Field.

Sports

Teams Expecting Victories

by Judy Weinstein

Barnard's swimming and basketball teams competed in the Women's Ivy League Tournament which met at University of Pennsylvania last weekend, Feb. 18-20. The swimming team performed particularly well, placing seventh in the championship. Members of the basketball team on the other hand, were disappointed with their last place scoring. Both teams, realizing that they are not as well financed or as widely recruited as the other college teams, were pleased with overall showing and competitiveness.

The major highlight of the tournament was the outstanding performance of Barnard's diver Tina Steck. Steck placed first on the three meter board dives with her best score of 507.45 points, forty points higher than her Princeton competitors. In addition, Steck received a perfect score of 10 on her reverse dive, and placed a close third behind Princeton in the one meter diving event. Steck's three-meter victory qualifies her to represent Barnard in Nationals. She is already preparing for the Eastern competition which is two weeks away.

The swimmers also made a strong showing in their races, placing in several finals and consolation finals.

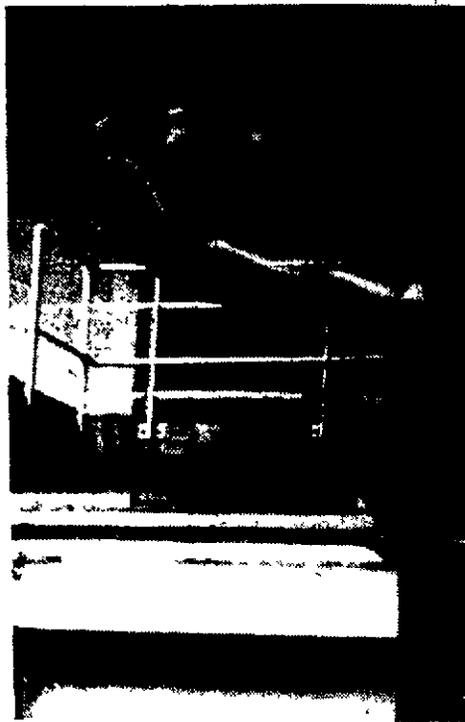


Photo by Liz Pierce

Diving into the wreck: Barnard swimmer competes in platform diving competition.

Swimmer Lucinda Finley noted "every member contributed at least one personal best time." Liz Pierce and Arlene McCoy were the top point scorers among the swimmers. Pierce, breaking personal records, finished

fourth in the 500 yard freestyle in 5:42.5 min., seventh in the 200 yd. freestyle in 2:07.4, and tenth in the 100 yd.. McCoy swam extremely close races placing third in the 200 yd. breaststroke, and fourth in both the 50 yd. and 100 yd. breaststroke events. She also placed third in the consolation final of the 200 yd. individual medley.

The basketball team's starters Barker, Virginia Dillon, Jennett McDaniel, Donna Weiner, and Dianna Wood face tough competition in their three games against Brown, U. of Penn., and Dartmouth. According to Donna Weiner, team captain, Barnard played a good game against Brown and held a first quarter lead against Dartmouth before being defeated. Weiner believed that the team could have played better if they had more practice and if they'd had more of a chance to demonstrate their strengths as an outside shooting team.

In the basketball competition Princeton again took first place followed by Harvard, Yale, Brown, U of Penn., Cornell, Dartmouth, and Barnard.

The swimming and basketball teams expect to conclude their season this week with victories.

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Israel

Under the influence —
I commented on their dreams.
Since we love the most forbidden,
They've defeated their purpose . . .

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An endangered species.
Pretense has drowned, pessimism unchallenged,
Or are we all in subtitles?

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Despair is everywhere, but overcoming,
Your struggles will always be blameless.
Punishment has been your reward!

Perform your miracles, indeed.
Uncanny, degrading as it may seem,
Rebuke the will to power —
There is nothing left, no rainbows . . .

Life must be Death, unconquerable . . .
It's a divided reality —
So go and tell the forgotten,
That you're existing, at last

Barnard Security Guard

Joe Soto

