

Barnard Bulletin

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Merger in the Cathedra



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by Jami Bernard

"The United States Supreme Court yesterday let stand a Washington State court ruling that teachers can be dismissed for being homosexuals."—N.Y. Times, 10/4/77.

A leading spokesperson for Barnard College yesterday announced the new policy of dismissing left-handed teachers. This rule goes into effect at noon today, and all professors caught using their left hands for whatever purposes will be ousted from the liberal arts institution and blacklisted at the Bankstreet College as well.

"Left-handed people are deviates from the norm," stated President of the College Jacquelyn Mattfeld in an interview early this morning. "Parents are showing a valid concern over their childrens' well-being at the left hands of the left-handed." Mattfeld further stated that she would support the new policy with her left hand tied behind her back.

Criticisms of several tenured professors known in some circles to be left-handed arose when a student complained last spring that her ability to learn was being hampered by "the funny way she holds the chalk (while writing on the blackboard)," and accused the professor of a "callously blatant display of left-handedness." Barnard College students are 90 percent right-handed.

Director of Admissions Christine Royer denied the existence of any right-handed quota system. "We do not ask prospective freshmen about their inclinations. Sometimes, I'll admit, we get a student who insists on writing with the pen in the wrong hand, but I expect the English A professors soon cure them of that habit by hitting them on the wrists with the MLA Style Sheet, an old Barnard tradition."

Rumors have abounded on campus after the passing of several left-handed compliments by male professors to their female students. And yet, as a member of the Left-Handed Coalition pointed out, even right-handed professors sometimes preach leftist policies.

O.J. Simpson, the star athlete-turned-commercial-actor, expressed his deep dissatisfaction with the high number of professors still permitted to teach despite being left-handed. "If

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Faculty Flunks P/F

The faculty decision to abolish the pass/fail option in English A is disquieting. Not because mandatory letter grades in English A are necessarily a bad thing, in fact, since very few students take English A pass/fail anyway the whole question is rather moot. But the faculty vote shows that the Barnard curriculum can be changed rather easily, perhaps arbitrarily.

The English department contends that students have abused the pass/fail privilege which was originally enstituted to encourage experimentation by students in areas outside their majors. Although English A does not technically come under this heading, being mandatory for all students, the ridiculously low statistics show that no one has taken advantage of or abused the pass/fail option for this course.

Abolishing the pass/fail option sets a dangerous precedent. Instructors of other required courses may follow suit and also claim their courses are "more basic" than other courses and should be judged on an individual case basis.

The abolishment of pass/fail in English A probably won't affect too many students. But the re-evaluation and possible deprivation of the pass/fail option will affect us all.

Servomation in Hot Water

This year, there has been gross mismanagement in the BHR cafeteria, in addition to the poor food quality. The administration has, until now, been tolerant of all of Servomation's problems.

This tolerance can no longer be acceptable to students. It is the student's money that keeps Servomation in business and it is the students who suffer from their incompetence.

A thorough public investigation of Servomation should be made by an ad-hoc tripartite committee. The end result of this should be an accurate assessment of their ability to continue handling Barnard's food services. In addition, an exploration of alternatives to Servomation must be begun. This should include a study of food services in the surrounding Morningside Heights schools and in other similar New York campuses.

If effective, these studies will lead to the maintenance and acquisition of a food service operation that would function smoothly and would satisfy the palates of Barnard students.

Barnard May Bounce Servomation

by Robin Michell

The next few weeks will be critical in determining whether or not Servomation will be allowed to continue its management of Barnard Food Services, stated Dean of Students, Doris Coster.

Citing several problems encountered by Food Services under Servomation's management this year, Coster indicated that "If things do not improve greatly, their contract will not be renegotiated." The contract for Barnard's Food Services account is negotiated at the end of each academic year but Coster admitted that Barnard would consider giving Servomation a ninety-day notice of breaking contract and oust them as early as the beginning of next semester if the situation warrants such action.

Food Services has been beset by several difficulties in recent months, including the departure of five successive managers and that of John Armstrong, assistant manager, since last spring. Latest among Servomation personnel to fill the manager's post vacated late last semester by Katrina Blocker was Anthony Downing, who left suddenly for undisclosed reasons September 16. Fred Surette, Servomation District Manager, is currently supervising the cafeteria until another replacement is found.

Coster termed the high turnover in cafeteria management Barnard's primary source of displeasure with Servomation's performance. She said that, as a result of the volatile situation, the cafeteria inventory was not done properly over the summer, resulting in inadequate supplies of utensils.

In addition, one of the steam tables was not functioning for some weeks after school opened, forcing students to wait in long lines before each meal. Coster indicated that she received angry letters from some parents.

The managers left due to "unfortunate personal problems," said Surette. Coster asserted that Barnard had not initiated any of the departures. Surette has "assumed the total responsibility of day to day operations" and says he will continue to do so until a suitable director can be found.

Last week, Servomation presented a new candidate for the job to Barnard. Coster expects that final negotiations with the candidate will be completed

this week. If this candidate does not work out, Barnard has given Servomation unofficial notice that they no longer will be tolerant of Servomation's problems, stated Coster.

Barnard has also been beset with problems in another area related to food services. The present owners of the vending machines on campus have been lackadaisical in both the repair and stocking of them.

In an effort to correct the situation, negotiations to hire other vending machine companies have been ongoing for the past few months. Most vending machine companies are



Hewitt cafeteria: can it take what it dishes out?

reluctant to make a contract for less than three years, said Coster. Barnard does not wish to be bound to any one company for the next three years. The reason for this decision is that in the event that Servomation was ousted it would block the option of hiring one company to cover both food services and vending services, a desirable combination for both the school and the food companies, explained Coster.

In addition, storing vending machine supplies on campus is a problem. The best storage space is in the food services area, said Coster, and it would be impossible to have two different companies using one space.

Instead of hiring the vending machine companies itself, Barnard now has suggested that Servomation sub-contract out the vending machines. This would solve both the problem of Barnard being stuck with the vending machines if Servomation were ousted and the storage problems.

Servomation is considering and studying the proposal, said Surette.

Even if Servomation's present service and management problems flowed over into their handling of the vending machine, "it can't be worse than it is now," noted Coster.

Despite the aims to solve Servomation's present problems, an administration source said that "Barnard is ready to bounce Servomation." There is speculation that DAKA (Dining and Kitchen Administration) will be chosen to replace Servomation if it is ousted. DAKA presently operates the vending

machines at the Law and Business Schools, and in addition manages the cafeterias at Teacher's College and International House. A number of administrators and students who have eaten at Teacher's College have reported that it is the best cafeteria food in the area. DAKA Manager John Lavoie heads both cafeterias.

Lavoie was employed by Servomation five years ago and oddly enough, headed Barnard Food Services in his capacity with the company for the first two years of Servomation's tenure here.

Prior to last week's decision to try to sub-contract out the vending machines, Barnard had been negotiating with DAKA. Lavoie was reluctant to discuss his company's negotiations with Barnard in detail, referring any inquiries about them to Dean Coster. He did, however, confirm that Barnard was considering hiring DAKA to take over the

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The Bakke Case: Exploring Reverse Discrimination

by Sheila Perry

In a time of economic strangulation, America is again trying to lock the door of opportunity on its minorities. Alan Bakke vs. Regents of University of California, Davis, is providing the key.

Alan Bakke is claiming reverse discrimination. He states that he was denied admission to the Davis medical school, part of the University of California educational system, because of a quota system implemented by an affirmative action program. He states that quotas are unconstitutional.

Other factors must be taken into consideration. Bakke tried for three years to get into medical school, applying to 13 in all, one of them twice, and he was turned down 14 times. "Nobody, including one medical school that admitted no minority applicants and three that admitted fewer than 5 percent, thought his potential good enough." (N.Y. Times—9/12/77). When he applied he was 10 to 11 years older than most applicants. This is looked down upon by medical schools who believe that

one as old as Bakke (who is 37) would be a bad investment of \$125,000 worth of training. He is now 15 years older than the average matriculant.

The medical school he is suing admitted 36 white students with lower grades than his. However, Bakke and the Supreme Court of California do not discuss the constitutionality of lower ranking whites—only of the lower ranking black students.

Admissions committees take more into consideration besides grades and Medical College Admission Test scores in determining whether an applicant is qualified. Extra curricular activities, letters of reference, background, and interviews are also important.

Grades and MCAT scores are correlated to some degree with performance in preclinical years, but are not reliable indicators of clinical performance in medical schools—let alone future professional performance, explained Dr. Arthur Schatzkin and Dr. John Yergan of the Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center. Things like decisiveness, willingness to admit mistakes, and the

ability to relate to others plays a big part in high quality clinical performance, stated the two doctors.

They feel that the "objective" material used by admissions committees can be influenced by nonacademic factors. "Grades may be affected by extracurricular employment; the MCAT has been criticized for internal "cultural biases."

News Analysis — Opinion

Dr. Schatzkin and Dr. Yergan state that the admissions criteria used prior to the affirmative action programs was "unqualified" to determine who would go to medical school and who would not. Special minority action programs broadened the traditional criteria.

They feel it would be ironic to return to the traditional criteria for all applicants because it would exclude many white candidates, including women and older applicants.

Critics believe that the quotas set by Affirmative Action programs decrease the number of places available to white students. This is not true. As a result of the civil rights movement and political activism of the 1960's and early '70s, medical schools, the Association of American Medical Colleges, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare "increased class size from 9,863 in 1968 to 14,763 in 1974, with nearly 20 percent of the new places going to minorities. (The New England Journal of Medicine, Sept. 8, 1977).

The point that is ignored is that although 23 percent of the new places went to minorities in 1974, over 7 percent (3800) went to the traditional "majority." Without Affirmative Action programs, the 3800 seats taken by non-minorities might never have been created.

There is a definite need for Affirmative Action programs. In 1971 the Association of American Medical Colleges set a goal of 12 percent minority representation in American medical schools by 1975-76 academic year. This goal was not achieved. First year minority enrollment peaked at 12.1 percent in 1974-75, but by 1976-77 went down to 9.1 percent. In New York City medical schools, minorities now make

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Pass-Fail Cut for English A.

by Ellen Radin

The pass/fail option for English A has been abolished by vote of the faculty at their September 28 meeting, but current freshmen will not be affected by the ruling and may still take English A pass/fail, according to Vice President for Academic Affairs Charles Olton. The faculty also voted to reconsider the whole Pass/fail option.

Reservations about the pass/fail system were introduced by the Committee on Instruction that some students had been abusing the pass/fail option. Pass/fail was originally intended to encourage students to take courses in subjects unfamiliar to them, rather than sticking to more familiar courses in which they felt sure of a good grade. Many faculty members felt that students taking a course pass/fail had less incentive to work hard in the course and thus left English A inadequately prepared for more advanced work in any department.

Hester Eisenstein, Coordinator of the Experimental College, felt that students were not abusing the pass/fail option. Eisenstein pointed out that a

chart prepared by the English department showed that only ten to twenty students take English A pass/fail each year, and called the abolishment of the option inappropriate and "excessive."

"My feeling," Eisenstein said, "is that students have a clear sense of responsibility to themselves and to the College. The statistics used . . . indicate that the option is being used with restraint and in rare cases."

Eisenstein said she believed she was the only one to have voted against the abolishment of the pass/fail option in English A.

The faculty voted to consider English A apart from the other basic requirements (foreign language and lab science) as it was the most basic of all the requirements and crucial for success in all other courses. Therefore the language and science requirements may still be taken pass/fail.

However, Eisenstein wondered if the abolishment of the pass/fail option in English A was not merely "the edge of a wedge" and if further restraints on pass/fail option will occur in the near future. Eisenstein pointed out that there is a "swing towards con-

servatism" but acknowledged that only time will tell if the pass/fail option will be further restricted.

Eisenstein also criticized the manner in which the resolution was passed. She termed the faculty meeting "curious" and said that no one at the meeting was also at the COI meeting where the proposed abolishment was first discussed. According to Eisenstein, "no one would take responsibility for it. Not one person got up and said, 'Yes, I was there and this is what we had in our minds.' " Furthermore, according to Eisenstein, no one was able to give the students' view of the issue. "The whole thing went by very fast," she said.

Judith Weinstein and Margo Berch, two of the students who were on the COI last year (the other three have graduated) had different reactions to the abolishment of the pass/fail option. Weinstein said she was not present at the COI meeting last year at which it was discussed, but that she would have voted to maintain the pass/fail option, and felt the students' investment of time and money in a college education sufficient incentive to do well. Berch said that while she always feels that students should have more options, mandatory letter grades would probably be a good idea in English A and it would encourage students to acquire the skills they don't yet have.

Undergrad Allocations Process Examined

by Eddy Wolk

"To help as many as possible in as many ways as possible, is Undergrad's objective," said Emily Gaylord, the organization's president.

The way Undergrad helps is by sponsoring approximately sixty clubs and organizations currently operating at Barnard (including McAc, Mortarboard, and the paper you are presently reading) and the Winter Festival, Spring Festival, Senior Week, and the summer and winter grants here at Barnard.

In addition to heading the student government at Barnard, Undergrad handles the financing of and is responsible for all of the student activities at the college.

"All student activities center here," said Gaylord. "Because we handle the money, we actually oversee the student activities."

Ms. Gaylord, a senior majoring in

political science, said that "if a group is large, has well thought out plans for the year, and has a good past record of fulfilling those plans it usually is given the money it has asked for."

Because the Treasurer, Margo Berch, who keeps the books, and the Vice-President of Student Activities, Suzanne Lofrumento, who monitors the student activities, know the most about what each of the clubs and organizations is doing presently and what each has done in the past, they are in the best position to know whether or not a club's request is reasonable.

But that is not the final word. If a club gets its budget back and is not satisfied with its allotted money, it can appeal to the Financial Control Board.

The Financial Control Board consists of one member from each of these groups, plus the Treasurer from Undergrad who can't vote and the

Vice-President of Student Activities who can.



Undergrad treasurer Berch.

'Co-hogs' Invade Dartmouth Campus

Ms. Knudson, a junior at Dartmouth, writes about her experience of being female in a formerly male university.

by Karen E. Knudson
Dartmouth '79

Dartmouth is now entering its seventh year of coeducation. At present the male-female ratio is 3:1 with the incoming freshman class composed of 741 men and 314 women. The "ratio question" remains a prime topic of discussion at all levels of the college—the students in general advocating a gradual program toward equal access, the alumni "dragging their feet" or staunchly opposing such a measure and the administration caught somewhere in between.

When a decision on coeducation was called for this spring, the Board of Trustees magnanimously allowed fifteen more women to be admitted to the class of '81 and retained the 3:1 ratio.

Despite six years of coeducation, Dartmouth remains a men's college—a men's college that admits women or "coeds" as we are frequently called. The more pejorative term "cohog" of the early years, is gradually fading along with male student opposition. (A fraternity song typifies the original attitude—"Our cohogs, they play one. They came here to spoil our fun. With a nick-nack paddy wack send the bitches home. Our cohogs go to bed alone...")

Although Dartmouth women no longer meet with strong hostility, the image of Dartmouth as a bastion of manhood remains in the minds of many. Fraternities are still the primary source of entertainment and "road-tripping" to nearby women's schools like Mt. Holyoke, Colby Sawyer, Green Mountains (Groin mountain).

Dartmouth women have a status somewhere between visitor and student. Though they attend the same institution, take the same courses, meet stiffer requirements for admission and maintain a higher overall grade point average than their male counterparts, college releases refer to males as undergraduates and females as merely coeds. (The first issue of the school paper last fall bore the notice "Welcome Freshmen and Coeds.")

At present the position of women at Dartmouth is uncertain. There is a

women's organization and monthly newspaper. This spring a chapter, the sorority Sigma Kappa was established. Both are accepted by some but regarded with ambivalence by the majority.

The presence of women at Dartmouth seems generally to be regarded as a novelty rather than an integral change in the college.

An amusing but sadly true illustration of this happened to me this summer. While sitting outside the dormitory studying, a tour group stopped in front of me and the leader of the group

can afford a motel. The last time I was in Hanover a milkman told me he gets up early Saturday and Sunday to deliver milk to couples spending the weekends in bed majoring in sex. In 1927 he managed to survive with seven ladies of ill repute from White River . . ." The majority of alumni do not hold such a negative view of coeducation, but they are generally opposed to an equal access policy and are hesitant to accept any lessening of ratio.

Dartmouth receives a tremendous amount of financial support from its



Dartmouth students: rubbing shoulders.

pointed and announced, "And this ladies and gentlemen is a coed."

The strongest oppositor to an equal access program at Dartmouth is presented by the alumni. Demonstrating an exceptional degree of loyalty and support for their alma mater, many resent coeducation, seeing it as a threat to the school they knew. "Mother Dartmouth" in their view is to be the sanctuary of manhood with female "entertainment" sufficiently supplied by neighboring girls' schools.

An extreme manifestation of this view is seen in a recent letter to the alumni magazine from a member of the class of 1931.

" . . . I realize that giving each man a woman companion is fine for him, but is it necessary to share a bed as part of . . . If each can afford \$4,000 tuition they

alumni and until they can accept it as a change for the better, a full and effective program of coeducation is impossible.

Dartmouth offers an excellent education to its students. As a junior at the college I am quite happy, but I see an eventual policy of equal access as essential. Such a policy will be gradual in coming but when realized will be beneficial to male and female students alike.

Correction

It was incorrectly reported in the September 19th issue that Mario Treibitch is the coach of the tennis team. Treibitch is the coach of the volleyball team and Mike Ginsberg is the coach of the tennis team. Bulletin regrets the error.

Newsbriefs



Poetry Reading

The Women's Center would like to sponsor an open poetry reading for students on Thursday, October 20, at 4:00 p.m. in the Women's Center. Any Barnard student interested in reading her own work before an audience in an informal setting, please call or stop in the Women's Center.

Ed. Program

Barnard, Columbia and GS students interested in information about the Education Program and NY State Teaching Certification may attend their Open House on Tuesday, October 11, Room 216, Ferris Booth Hall, from 4:00 to 5:00. Cider, cheese and crackers will be served. Applications for Ed. Program are available in 336 Milbank.

Women's Luncheon

The first of the fall series of Women's Issues Luncheons will be Tuesday, October 18, from noon to 2:00 p.m. in the James Room. Mirra Komarovsky, Barnard Professor Emeritus of Sociology, will speak on "Dilemmas of Masculinity from a Feminist Perspective"; her talk will be followed by informal discussion.

Reservations for lunch—at a cost of \$2.50 (\$1.50 for students) payable at the door—should be made at the Women's Center, x2067, by Friday, October 14. People may attend the meeting without buying lunch, as long as space permits.

Minor Latham

The Minor Latham Playhouse will start this season's One-Act Play Series with George Bernard Shaw's "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," in room 229, Milbank Hall. Performances are Wednesday, October 12th at 5:00 P.M., and Thursday, October 13th at 12:00 noon and 6:30 P.M. Admission is

free and tea will be served. For information, call 280-2079, weekdays from 12:00 to 5:00.

Film Festival

The Barnard Library and the Women's Center will co-sponsor a second Women's Film & Video Festival on February 10 and 11. Students with special interest in or knowledge of film and/or video who are interested in helping at the festival, please contact the Women's Center, x2067, or Cathy Meakin in the Library, x3953.

Production Staff

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QUIKTIX: THE PUBLIC FOR PEANUTS

There's a new, cheap, spur-of-the-moment way to catch the action at Joseph Papp's Public Theater down on Lafayette St.

It's called *Quiktix*.

Quiktix are reduced priced tickets that go on sale at 6 P.M. (1 P.M. for matinees) on the night of each performance. Weekends, Quiktix is a \$9 ticket reduced to \$4; weekdays, an \$8 ticket reduced to \$3. And you don't have to be a student or senior-citizen to save.

With Quiktix, you take a calculated risk that you won't get a seat—in return for a more than 50% reduction in price! But take heart, 25% of the tickets for each performance will be held for the Quiktix line. You can also pick up tickets for admission-free workshops on the Quiktix line.

You'll see John Guare's new comedy, *THE LANDSCAPE OF THE BODY*, opening on September 27th.

Richard Wilbur's translation of Moliere's classic, *THE MISANTHROPE*, set to music by Margaret Pine, opens Oct 4th.

Joseph Chaikin's production of *THE DYBBUK* and Sam Shepard's new play, *THE CURSE OF THE STARVING CLASS*, later in the season.

So if it's suddenly quarter to six, and you say to your mate, "What do you want to do?" and your mate says, "I don't know." Marty, what do you want to do...?" remember, *It's never too late to hit "The Public"!*

425 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
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Merger in the Cathedra:

Barnard is at a critical point in its history. Members of the Columbia Administration have strongly suggested that various inter-college financial and administrative problems would be best solved by a merger of Barnard and Columbia Colleges. Bulletin feels that it is important to have an understanding of the various kinds of mergers that women's colleges have been involved in during the last decade. At various times, each of the mergers discussed here have been referred to as possible models for the proposed Barnard-Columbia merger.

Briarcliff

by Barbara A. Elliott

When Briarcliff College opened its doors in September '76, few of its students, faculty or administrators expected to have anything but a typical academic year. Freshman orientation proceeded as usual. Mailboxes were assigned, rooms occupied, boxes unpacked, classes began, and Autumn was in the air. Inquiries concerning the all-women's liberal arts institution were up and the Admissions Office had high hopes for the next year's incoming class. The entire college community joined in President Josiah Bunting's confident toast, "To Briarcliff," at the annual convocation dinner. No one suspected that they were raising their glasses to Briarcliff's last year.

Most students were unaware of any impending problems during the entire Fall semester. Optimistic reports from the Admissions Director were being announced to the student body every month. The college was way ahead of its admissions goals and the calibre of the typical Briarcliff applicant was far superior than in recent years. Student guides were busy every day escorting prospective freshmen around the campus, and there was little cause to doubt the future of Briarcliff. New career-oriented programs were being introduced, enhancing Briarcliff's traditionally liberal arts education with some marketable skills. Thanksgiving came and went, snow fell, and preparations for finals began in earnest.

Before Christmas break, however, the picture of Briarcliff's halcyon future began to dim. President Josiah Bunting announced to the faculty at their final meeting of 1976 that Briarcliff's deficit would have to be met by February if the college were to remain independent. In addition, it was discovered that Briarcliff Board Chairman John Emery had delivered all financial data concerning the college to Pace University President Edward Mortola. It was apparent to the faculty that serious discussions were being held with Pace without the knowledge or consent of some members of the Briarcliff Board of Administration. Students remained unaware of the severe problems that were suddenly facing their college, and went home for Christmas break as usual.

Briarcliff's January term then commenced, and while many of the students were off on internships or on exchange with other colleges participating in the 4-1-4 system, the first rumblings of fiscal crises were heard.

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Radcliffe

by Megan Gallagher

Radcliffe College has never been wholly independent from Harvard University. What began as a distinct college offering women access to a Harvard education, has evolved into a women's college totally integrated into the



Harvard educational system.

According to Barnard associate professor of psychology and a 1965 alumnae from Radcliffe, Mary Parlee, this is due to the fact that Radcliffe never had its own faculty. Prior to World War II, Radcliffe students were taught much the same courses as Harvard students. The Harvard professors, "just walked across the street to Radcliffe," said Parlee.

"After the second war, Radcliffe women began to walk across that street themselves to attend Harvard classes," continued Parlee. "In 1973, Radcliffe women began to receive Harvard degrees, although the two colleges still had separate admissions offices, living quarters, and libraries."

Parlee added that, "The late 1960's brought a great change in residential arrangements. Radcliffe women began to be housed in Harvard dormitories. We were treated as second class citizens as we sat in our awful dorms and the men had the best housing."

"Eventually, there was a gradual integration of undergraduate activities, and a diffusing of the women's institute. Radcliffe lost its control," said Parlee.

The push to near total merger came mainly from women, according to a *New York Times* article in 1969. The women apparently were asking "How can you be educational and intellectual partners if you continue to be just dating objects or just fellow students in a formal classroom."

A report written in 1975 concluded that "now is the time for both institutions to prepare for the organization and administration of such a single co-educational institution."

According to the Harvard-Radcliffe admissions office, the admissions processes of the two schools are "totally

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Four Case Studies

Pembroke

by Ann Ryan

In January 1970, Pembroke College, the prestigious undergraduate women's college of Brown University merged with Brown's undergraduate men's college. Pembroke was one of the first women's colleges to

Barnard

Right now, the big question on everyone's mind is what will become of Barnard College? Does our fate lie in the direction of the other women's colleges mentioned on these pages? Or will we be able to retain independence while at the same time maintaining a good relationship with Columbia?

The details of the present Barnard-Columbia relationship are outlined in an intercorporate agreement reached by the two schools in 1973. Known as the 'joint agreement' it was drawn up by a

committee composed of Barnard and Columbia trustees, administration and faculty, whose duty was to review the different facets of the schools' relationship.

The current status of the relationship between the two schools is under review by the Joint Trustee Committee on Barnard-Columbia Relations.

Presently, neither party has terminated the agreement, although they may be reconsidering certain sections of it as part of their current review.

—Marianne E. Goldstein

relinquish its independence in the trend toward coeducation.

Prior to the merger, Pembroke had limited its student body to 900 students and prided itself on achieving a more personalized approach to education than its male counterpart could offer.

Throughout most of its history, however, Pembroke, like Radcliffe, has shared its brother college's faculty. The administration of Pembroke was closely linked to the administration of the university as a whole. In addition, Pembroke never had a separate board of trustees.

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Pembroke's old Alumnae Hall.

Kirkland

by Deborah Paiss

In the face of protests by trustees, faculty, and students, Kirkland College, an all-women's undergraduate college, located in upstate New York, will cease to exist as of June 30, 1978.

Unable to increase its meager endowment of \$750,000 to the proposed six to eight million, Kirkland will become subsumed under its currently all-male coordinate college, Hamilton College.

Since its inception in 1968, Kirkland has relied heavily upon financial aid from Hamilton. The idea of merging the two schools was proposed last May when the trustees of Hamilton College rejected Kirkland's request of \$600,000 a year for a period of five years in order to increase the endowment. Kirkland had financial problems two years prior to the request for additional funds. In an effort to stave off an imminent financial crisis, Kirkland trustees

attempted to transfer as much money as possible to the endowment coffers.

Most were shocked by the decision and protests against it started almost immediately after the decision was announced. Nine hundred students from Hamilton and Kirkland participated in a rally and one thousand students signed a petition voicing their discontent over the proposal. Hamilton students were against the decision by a majority of two to one.

There are many uncertainties in Kirkland's future. Specifically, no one knows what will happen to the administration, student activities and the faculty. Some predict that there will be a few chairs endowed by Kirkland at Hamilton. A woman's watchdog group has been formed to check any usurpation of female students' rights by Hamilton.

All students at Kirkland will be immediately transferred to Hamilton if they decide to continue at the merged institution. There are plans to keep academic programs and degree requirements intact for the women who are in Kirkland now. Kirkland programs will continue at least initially at the merged institution.

Most students at both Hamilton and Kirkland are greatly saddened by the merger. A few students at Hamilton have expressed concern over the possible lowering of standards by Hamilton because of the merger. Kirkland was considered to be an important alternative to Hamilton's classical approach to studies, and many worry that the experimental opportunities may be lost as a result of the merger. The women at Kirkland feel that Kirkland had a very special function as a women's college, and that the receptivity to female needs will be lost at the merged institution. Katherine Fahey, a senior, summed up her feelings: "I'm just really glad I'm graduating this year."

Briarcliff — Pace

(Continued from page 8)

Before returning to the campus to begin the Spring semester, Briarcliff students received unsettling letters announcing that their college was considering affiliation with New York University (NYU), or with Pace University. A meeting was to be scheduled upon the students' return to the campus to explain details.

Briarcliff had severe financial problems. A \$4.2 billion dollar debt had accumulated towards the State Housing Authority, due to Briarcliff's premature expansion in the early '60's from a two-year college to a four-year college.

During the next two months, Briarcliff students were summoned to a series of somber meetings, some conducted by President Bunting, some by faculty members, and some by student leaders.

Between February and April, the situation grew increasingly chaotic. On February 28th it was announced that NYU's offer of affiliation had fallen through. Pace, which was interested in expanding its Westchester domain, countered NYU's withdrawal with a consolidation offer on March 1st, hoping to "help Briarcliff survive and be preserved in its present identity." On March 3rd, an "unofficial handshake" agreement was reached,

under the stipulation that Pace would have to accept AAUP guidelines regarding notification of termination of professors and of tenure rights. On March 11, the Academic Dean of Briarcliff was given 3 days to have faculty files ready for viewing by Pace, along with course descriptions and enrollments. On March 22, however, Pace unexpectedly changed its offer from that of consolidation to that of a "purchase of assets."

Infuriated Briarcliff students met late that evening in the college gym with members of the faculty. It was obvious that Pace was attempting a neat deal that would allow them to acquire the physical assets of the college without assuming any responsibility for students or faculty. In a highly emotional meeting, outraged students devised a last-ditch effort to raise funds to save Briarcliff's independence. A telethon was organized, canvassing alumnae, parents, friends, and philanthropic organizations and corporations for pledges to support Briarcliff. Approximately \$250,000 was raised in three days by some 80 student volunteers, along with \$100,000 by some Trustees. It was a laudable but doomed effort, for even if the goal of \$1.2 million had been achieved, it would only have insured Briarcliff's independent existence till June.

Only ten of Briarcliff's 19 voting members attended the Board meeting which was to determine the fate of the college. The "sale of assets" offer was accepted, and an indignant President Bunting turned in his resignation. Student reaction was dismal. Pace-Briarcliff relationships were filled with bitterness and prejudice.

As Pace began to take over the campus, Briarcliff slowly dissolved. Of Briarcliff's 150 courses, only 37 remained, and no professors were promised employment. Students were given the option of being absorbed into Pace, and were invited to participate in a pre-registration. Courses needed to complete major requirements for many Briarcliff juniors and seniors were not available.

Briarcliff professors were outraged by the deal, and at a meeting before the student body, a faculty committee suggested that "the real issue is whether a college Board of Trustees can evade its legal and moral obligations to faculty and students by declaring what amounts to 'selective bankruptcy' and merge with a larger university under the guise of a sale." Many students and faculty members threatened to sue the college.

Of the 350 former Briarcliff students, 70 have remained at Pace. All the others have transferred. Of the Briarcliff faculty, only three or four have been hired by Pace; the rest are either unemployed or have secured academic or professional positions elsewhere.

Returning Briarcliff students seem resigned to the loss of their small women's college and the personalized education they were used to, but they can't help feeling sad and somewhat resentful. They concede that the low student-teacher ratio helped contribute to their college's financial ills and subsequent demise.

Pace Dean Thomas Robinson realizes that Pace, Briarcliff and Bennett students will initially have some difficulty in adjusting to the changes, but is confident that the wheels will click. The campus is now officially known as the Briarcliff Campus of Pace University.

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Radcliffe

(Continued from page 8)

merged." 100 percent of the tuition money received and \$1 million in financial aid for women students is given to Harvard University each year.

Yet, according to President Matina Horner's annual report to alumnae in the September 1977 alumnae magazine, a new agreement was reached last May with Harvard that "reaffirms Radcliffe's corporate independence."

This new agreement is aimed at giving Radcliffe a stronger position in the policy-making affecting its students at Harvard, and at bolstering programs concerning women in all fields on the graduate level and in the Cambridge community. Radcliffe President Horner, and Harvard President Bok, will jointly administer the new Policy Research Office on Women's Education. Horner states that, "the work of this office should inform policy, identify issues and define programs that need to be developed."

Associate professor Parlee does not agree with the joint administration of an office on women's education.

"When it was just Radcliffe, they could focus more on the needs of women," she said. Now that everything is done in conjunction with Harvard's interests, the importance of women cannot stay the same. "Radcliffe should have maintained whatever it was that it had," added Parlee.

"We used to think of ourselves as Radcliffe students in the 1960's," said Parlee. "Now I understand the women

students consider themselves Harvard students."

Mrs. Frances Thomson, a Radcliffe alumna and the mother of a Barnard graduate and a Barnard freshman, looked at the two schools. She commented that, "Barnard is in a much better position than Radcliffe, Radcliffe has essentially lost its identity. The women students want more for themselves."



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Bakke Case

(Continued from page 4)

up only 6.9 percent of the first year class, 1.5 percent less than the figure of 5 years earlier. (The New England Journal of Medicine, Sept. 8, 1977).

If the decision by the Supreme Court is upheld, it will cause serious social ramifications. Minorities will have less opportunities to achieve

equality not only in education but in employment and housing as well. If the Supreme Court rules in favor of Alan Bakke, many people will only hear one thing—which is that Affirmative Action programs are no longer valid in redressing historical wrongs or achieving equal opportunity.

Pembroke


(Continued from page 9)

"There was always a strong sense of being a student at just one of the university's many colleges," said Norma Munves, former president of the New York Pembroke Club.

The merger consolidated the offices of admissions, financial aid, placement and housing of the two undergraduate colleges. The offices of the registrars had already merged in 1963-64.

"The people who were most upset were the Pembroke alumnae," Munves said. They were concerned about what would happen to their donations. They really weren't afraid that the quality of women's education at Brown would deteriorate. The women who were enrolled in Pembroke at the time of the merger weren't really upset. They had always considered themselves Brown University students. The distinction was primarily a formal one."

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Fall 1977

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|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| Gymnasium | 9-10 pm | | 5-7 pm | 7:30-10:30pm | 5-10 pm | 9 am-12:26 pm | noon-4 pm |
| Pool | 4:30-6 pm | 4:30-8 pm | 4:30-6 pm | 4:30-8 pm | 2-5 pm | | 2-4 pm |

9am-12:26pm

Ragamuffin

(Continued from page 2)

people like the left so much, why don't you go buy an American car," he shouted furiously to a packed audience in the James Room.

Indeed, many professors have done just that, in apparent protest against the new decree. American Motors sales have skyrocketed as both left- and right-handed professors (just to keep them guessing) have bought cars with steering apparati on the left side.

The mood on campus is one of carefully disguised fear. Many professors have stopped writing notes on the board or smoking cigarettes for fear their intentions may be mistaken by their sensitive students, who know a left-handed person when they see one. "I can tell by the glint in their eyes," says one Barnard junior. "It's unhealthy, that's what it is."

Left-handed professors are a blight on our learned educational society. They negatively influence their students, especially in the social sciences, and they should be keel-hauled, or something.

The Asian Journal 2nd General Meeting

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The "Commuter Room"

is now located in the Le Braun Room in BHR, and is open
for student use.

See Mrs. Kabot in Hewitt or Ms. Houser in Reid for details.

**There will be a general meeting for all those interested in
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Tuesday, October 11, 12 noon

Room 107

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Servomation

(Continued from page 3)

operation of all vending machines on campus and that his company was interested. He also admitted that he "would like" DAKA to be able to handle Barnard Food Services totally, including the cafeteria.

The next few weeks should yield important information about Barnard's plans for its Food Service operations. A decision about the vending machines is reported to be expected any day, and as Servomation passes through its crucial period, Barnard will probably be making a decision as to who will be managing the cafeteria in the future.

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Actual photographings start October 10, get more details when you sign up.*

Seniors who choose to do so may submit their own photograph. The deadline is Oct. 25.

BARNARD SENIORS

finis

This article is in response to "Hanging Out With Hoods" (*Bulletin*, September 1st). My mother evidently has a different view of Jackson Heights, Queens.
— Jami Bernard

To some, the view from the number 7 train out to Queens is flat and unspectacular. However, to some city born and bred eyes which have never seen and will probably never see the Grand Canyon, the Eiffel Tower, or the hills of Rome, the New York skyline seen from that train is wondrous; especially with the setting sun as a glorious backdrop.

The passengers on the train are fascinating to view. Where else can you see people sitting next to each other reading newspapers printed in Spanish, Greek, Russian, Chinese and Yiddish, or demure little old ladies reading "Fear of Flying" right next to bearded, bedraggled and blue jeaned ponderers of Plato, as well as well-coiffed matrons deliberating the Daily Racing Form.

And I, too, dread and fear returning to my childhood playground, the streets and stoops of Brownsville, the Brooklyn equivalent of South Bronx a/k/a/ Fort Apache. But when one has grown up with pushcarts and no grass and/or trees, it is a miracle each fall and spring to watch nature at work from your very own window.

Yes, our playground has its problems. I have

watched the deterioration of its human quality from year to year. We do have a well-entrenched drug organization facing our building. The dealing is pretty much open and in full view of anyone wishing to observe. The bongo drums and transistors invade our sensibilities, coming from a territorial imperative of a foreign culture just across the street.

They stay on their side, we stay on ours. We live in an uneasy truce.

I have seen swastikas painted on the handball courts give way to sullen resentment of the white middle-class population comprising our cooperative complex.

However, during the blackout of this past summer our neighborhood had no looting, no incidents. Eye witnesses at the Columbia/Barnard campus report a different story. Students have been raped, mugged, shot at, caught in the crossfire of a police chase — they didn't need a playground across the street to make them aware of dangers.

Yes, we all go through life with a feeling of madness at times, but somehow we learn to survive and once again find the beauty in whatever world we live in.

— Gloria Bernard

Perspective