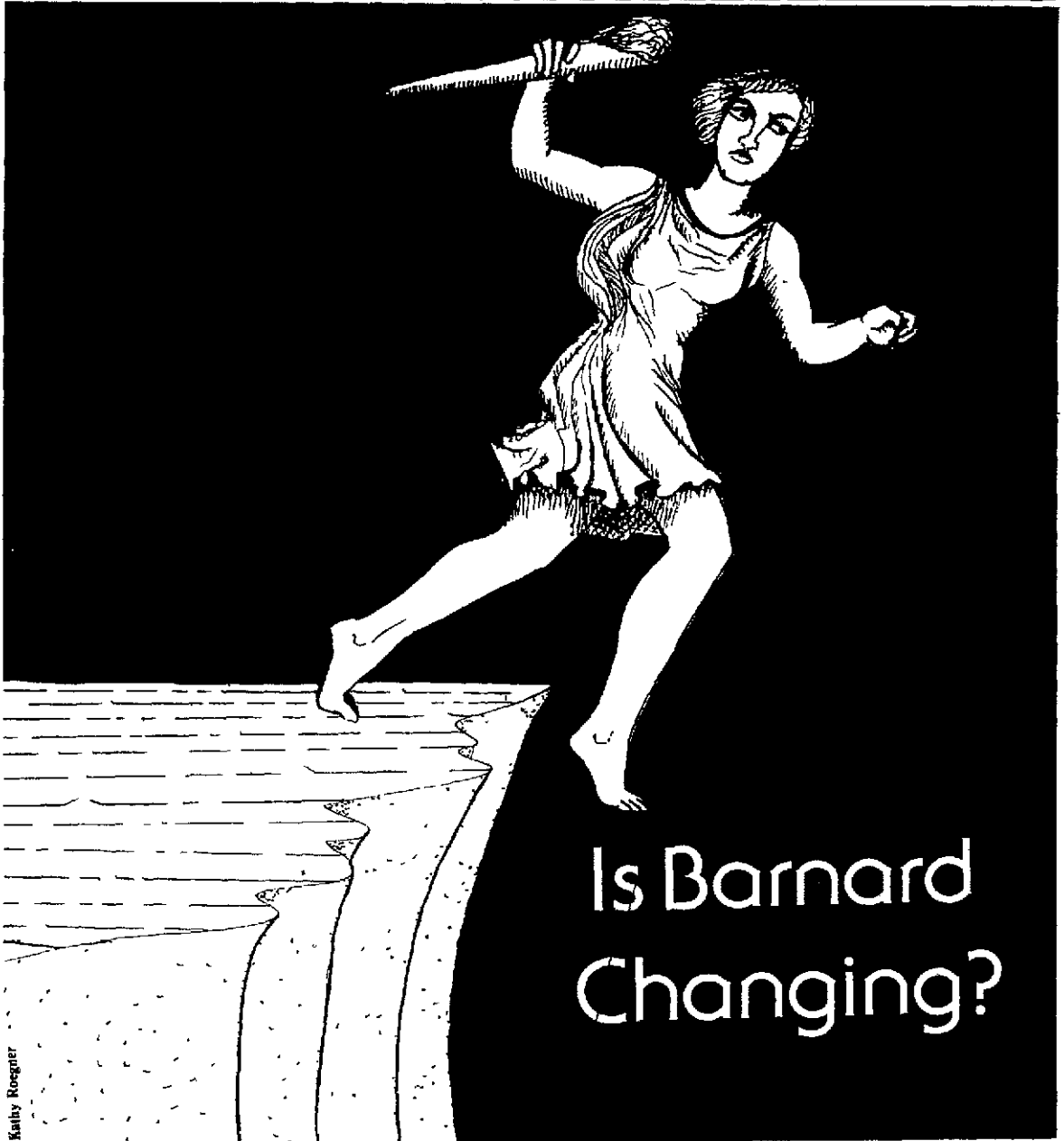


BARNARD BULLETIN

Vol. LXXXIII No. 15

October 17, 1978



Is Barnard
Changing?

Kathy Roegner

APATHY:

Death Watch Beetle in Barnard

Will Barnard College, as we know it now, be able to survive?

There are several factors working against the College, some of which we detail in this issue of *Bulletin*, including the forced growth in population of the school and our perpetual financial problems. There is one other factor, though, that does not concern the Administration's efforts to change the size of Barnard, and that is the attitude that is prevalent among the student body—apathy.

Here is what happens when only a few people care about what goes on at Barnard. Elections Commissioner Lois Moonitz spends a great deal of her time and Undergrad's money setting up a second Senate election. It is well-publicized, and even though only one-third of the student body's votes are needed to elect a Senator, we fall short of that mark and she has to extend the election for an extra day. And even with an extra day of voting, we are only 45 votes above the amount needed. That means that out of 2,100 some-odd students, only about 800 could find the time to vote.

Barnard's now-defunct crew team is another example of how the students are allowing the College to appear belittled in the eyes of Columbia University. Granted, everyone needs time to study, and crew does take up time. Granted, there are early morning workouts, and a majority of Barnard's students commute. But why is it that only nine people, out of 2,100, can find the time and energy to join this varsity team? Crew is an extracurricular activity, not a part-time job.

How do you think this looks to other members of the Columbia community? All we can say is that if any of you want to see Barnard remain an autonomous institution, we cannot rely solely on the efforts of the Administration. We have to prove to everyone that Barnard deserves to exist, and we have to do this by showing that we care.

BULLETIN

Marianne Goldstein
Editor-in-Chief

Maria Tsarnas
Assistant Editor

Jolyne Caruso
Production Manager

Maria Rudensky
News Editor

Nancy Tappan
Marcy Goldstein
News Associates

Anne Danzig
Features Editor

Kay Pfeiffer
Review Features Editor

Drusilla Clough
Copy Editor

Kerry Koutsouris (Short Takes)
Hillary Fishman (Finds)
Contributing Editors

Reanna Tsarnas
Photography

Mary Ann Dubiel
Mary Kachourbos
Shirley Yoshida
Business

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Strike Put Off

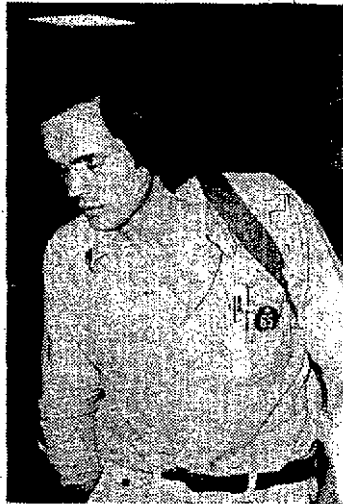
by Maria Tsarnas

District 65 of the Transport Workers Union has agreed to extend their October 15th deadline which they set for the settlement of contract negotiations with Barnard College. Barnard has not yet met the demands posed by TWU which amounts to a 25% wage increase and improved benefits.

One reason for the extension of the deadline is the non-availability of T.J. McDermott, president of the present food services in Hewitt, who Harriott feels is the real "cancer" of the negotiations. A contract must be settled by the cafeteria workers and McDermott before TWU can begin to finalize negotiations with Barnard. "McDermott doesn't want to have any part of the union," explained Harriott who doesn't want cafeteria workers to be left without a contract.

TWU has agreed to hold back on the deadline for "another week or two," according to Harriott, who must also hand in a ten day notice to Barnard before they can walk out. He admits that since Barnard has not given them an offer, it isn't necessary to hand them a notice.

Another implication of the extended deadline concerns TWU's relations with District 65. On September 13th, TWU and District 65 reached a mutual understanding that each would support each other by taking "drastic" actions if either didn't meet a contract agree-



Joel Lefevre

Photo by David Berg

ment by October 15th. Harriott was quoted as saying, "Agreement or no agreement, the theme is togetherness." The attitude has changed since September and TWU is still in support of District 65 but as Harriott admitted, "In terms of saying we won't sign a contract if District 65 doesn't is unrealistic. We're going to stand our grounds. We can't tell Barnard we're not going to sign a contract because that will be unfair labour practises."

Negotiations have been proceeding slowly due to what Harriott feels is im-

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Union Battle

by Risa Gerson

Barnard's Local District 65 of the Distributive Workers of America, negotiated with the administration of Barnard College at 4 yesterday afternoon.

Joel Lefevre, of District 65, commented that the negotiations may give the union an indication that they can move toward a settlement without a strike.

"I hope we can find a solution," stated John McBride, Vice President for Finance. "Six percent is as far as we can go. We have to find an answer somehow. I'm confident that everything will be worked out." McBride also mentioned that Barnard has had a "good" meeting with Local 264 of the Transport Workers Union (TWU) on Wednesday evening (October 11), and said that he was confident he could reach a settlement with TWU.

The negotiating committee for District 65 includes Zeke Cohen and Ellen Harper, officials of District 65; Lefevre, who is the Local Officer of District 65; Gail Klement, Nancy Leonard, Anna Kabot, and Lutricia Black, Shop Stewards of District 65, and two elected rank and file members

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The Birth of '65

District 65 has been the union for clerical workers at Barnard since 1974. Previously, the clericals had not been organized. The administration at Barnard was opposed to the unionization of clerical workers when it began in 1973, and bargained with what leaders in District 65 contend was bad faith by proposing untenable contracts. District 65 workers struck in February of 1974, and received emphatic support from the national president of District 65 of the Distributive Workers of America, in addition to receiving support from the workers of TWU Local 264 who refused to cross the picket line. The strike lasted approximately ten days at which point the administration began negotiations

with the union.

The union and the administration clashed again in 1976 over contract disputes. Although this disagreement did not lead to a strike, the union staged a one-day demonstration in front of Altschul Plaza.

The main issue of the current disagreement is over wages although other issues such as adding additional grades to the pay scale, severance pay, tuition consolidation fees, and registration for studying outside of Barnard/Columbia, are also of concern to the union.

With the return of the negotiators to the bargaining table, it is hoped by both sides that the issues can be straightened out without the drastic action of a strike.

—R.G.



Photo by David Berg

Gail Klement

65'ers Lose Touch With Negotiations

by Vicki Madden

A strike on October 15 by members of Districts 65 and 264 was a definite possibility since the end of the earlier strike. Negotiations have remained at an impasse since bargaining talks were virtually discontinued until October 5.

When queried, the union membership exhibited almost uniform ignorance about the status of negotiations. Most refused to comment and one security guard justified that position by saying, "No comment. And I'll tell you why. I don't know that there's going to be a strike. We haven't had a general meeting so there's nothing I can tell you. The union officers has a meeting in Milbank (with the management) on Tuesday, October 3, but they haven't called a general meeting so we don't know anything yet".

Those that did comment were of one opinion: that they had no choice

but to strike if they didn't get a better offer. Paula Solomon of the Registrar's Office said, "They (the union officials) have been very responsive to us. They're not the ones that have let up on bargaining. It's the management that calls the negotiations and they're the ones that keep coming in with the same damn offer. We don't want to go out but how can we possibly accept *now* what we went out for earlier to get a better offer?"

One food service worker said that although their contract negotiations were making progress, "If the union says 'Strike', we've got to strike." She said she would honor 65's and 264's picket lines.

The attitudes of union members can be summed up by this woman's comment, "It's a bother for both sides, but there's nothing we can do. We've got to have a decent wage."



Photo By May May Conne

Waiting for the word on negotiations.

Rambo Wins Senate Seat

by Jane Eason

Lynne Rambo was elected to the University Senate Monday, after an extended voting period was granted by Underground to obtain the required minimum vote, 1/3 of Barnard College's enrollment.

The Barnard seat to the Senate has been vacant since last April, when the minimum voting requirement was not reached. After Friday's vote fell short of the necessary quota Rambo said, "I almost felt it necessary to knock on people's doors and get them to vote,

without saying who I was. I was really distressed with the poor student turnout."

According to Rambo, election guidelines are in the process of being revamped. Polling places should be placed in the dorms. If you can't bear student apathy then you have to work your way in."

Rambo, a sophomore, is presently serving on the Honor Board. Her previous experience includes serving on the BHR Dorm Council and the Tripartite Financial Aid Committee.

Rambo's chief concern while serving as Senator will be maintaining the independent status of Barnard College. She stressed, "It is very important to me to represent Barnard as an independent college. Every issue should be approached in that sense."

Issues Rambo deems worthy of immediate consideration are: the neglected responsibilities of the University in community relations; improving the security force; and recognizing the Jewish holiday observances on the University calendar.

"I am not positive yet about the working of the Senate so I don't know how to go about instituting these changes," said Rambo, but she does see these issues as particularly worthy of concern.



Photo By Bernice Hansen

Lynne Rambo, Barnard's New Senator

- University Senate — Lynne Rambo
- Committee on Instruction — LaDonna Chung
- Housing — Cindy Forman
- Admissions and Recruitment — Angela Macropoulos
- Health Services — Carol DeMatteo
- Honor Board — LaDonna Chung, Laura Hauser
- Election Referendum — Passed

Security: How Protected Are We?

Doubts of Competence

by Nancy Tappan

Recent attacks on Barnard students have raised the question of whether or not security on the campus is adequate. Students who have always been wary of Morningside Park are beginning to shun Riverside Park as well. As one freshman put it, "I really thought we were safe, until now, and I seriously wonder if Security is doing its job".

In a tour of the campus and residences, conducted between 9:30 PM and 10:30 PM on Monday, October 9, this reporter observed that Claremont Ave. was patrolled by the doormen from two of the apartment buildings, and the 116th Street guard was standing outside of 616. Guards were sitting inside Reid, Barnard Hall, Lehman Hall, and

one guard circulating between Barnard Hall and the front gates. Between 9:45 and 10:15 the jeep remained parked outside Barnard Hall, and the driver was not in the vicinity. The Security Office was empty between 9:45 and 9:55, while the guard stood around the corner conversing with a student. At 10:00, another guard stationed himself on Altschul Plaza.

Ray Boylan, Director of Security, assured students that his staff was concentrating their efforts in the areas where the attacks occurred, and that the Morningside Community Patrol is also patrolling the Riverside Park area. Boylan said that he tries to advertise the danger of the park areas through orientation packets, the student handbook, and through residence counselors, and emphasizes that students should only enter the park in groups, and only during the day.

Although reluctant to publicize this information, Boylan stated that he has 16 security guards on staff, with six guards on duty during the evening hours. This is an increase of one man since September 1977, as one man was hired in the meantime to drive the jeep, which patrols 116th Street, 120th Street, International House, and is the only security measure for Plimpton.

When asked about the condition of the internal security system, Boylan stated that most of the system is antiquated, and that he tries every year to get funds for new equipment. "The alarm system and the light board are always breaking down, and when it works, it's running on rebuilt parts," he said. He also stated that during the strike, much of the exterior equipment was vandalized by picketers. "Exterior door strikes were broken, the locks and cylinders were jammed, the garage wires were cut, and

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Safe No More

by Lynnea Benson

When I first came to New York, the big question was, "what do I do with my can of mace?" Morningside Heights seemed relatively safe and quiet. People rarely gave me so much as a mean look that first year, so I threw out the mace, quit my karate class, and breathed a little more easily. I wasn't ready for what happened last Sunday evening.

College Walk exemplified an Ivy League Sunday—preppies, old people, and lots of children. Traffic was light on Amsterdam and 116th, so I didn't wait for the light to change before crossing. It wasn't until I was in the middle of the street before I realized that five or six little boys were

running at me from behind. I clasped my pocketbook closer to me. They ran ahead of me to the other side of Amsterdam, laughing, and I was relieved to think that they were only trying to frighten me. I laughed, too. "Were you guys trying to scare me?" I asked, in a mock-angry voice. I started toward Plimpton, feeling silly for being so

paranoid about a bunch of nine- and ten-year-olds. The next thing I knew, they had again converged on me from behind. One brandished a red umbrella. If it hadn't been so scary, I would have laughed. They seemed to be all over me, pinching my breasts and buttocks, and running their hands down the front of my jeans.

At this point, I was walking backwards, saying dumb things like, "I mean it, leave my alone!" I was saying all the predictable things victims say, all the wrong things. But I was scared and you never say the right things when you are scared. The first phone booth I saw had no door, but I opted for it and decided to kick a good deal as I dialed 911. They shouted obscenities at a distance while I tried to tell the officer that I, an eighteen old college student, was being assaulted by a half-dozen children. "So what's the big deal, lady?" asked the officer. "I got a big dick," shouted a grimey-faced child.

I flagged down a young man, the children fled. The police said it didn't sound like an emergency, so I hung up. The young man said, "You were afraid of those kids? Hell, they can't even have an erection." I stared at him for a few seconds, but the best come-back I could muster was "Oh, fuck you." And I walked off with my best nothing-can-hurt-me-now walk. He mumbled something about what the police said, but I just kept walking.

Now, the whole incident borders on the absurd. But the

(continued on page 19)

Mattia Bitter On Barnard

by Maria Rudensky

The search for a Director of Residential Life is entering its third month. Several candidates currently under consideration have been deemed satisfactory by both the administration and the student member of the Search Committee. Former Acting Dean of Students Michelle Mattia, who has been working since September 15 in the capacity of a consultant said that the search "is progressing" and that she has agreed to stay on a *per diem* basis until a Director is found or until she secures permanent employment elsewhere. Mattia has taken a cut in salary and is no longer a member of the committee on which she sat as Acting Dean. "It is a bad time of year for anyone to be in a position to take the job," asserted Mattia, since college administrators are usually set in a position by September.

The College Activities Office has been without leadership since Jon Reardon's stay as Assistant Dean for Student Activities was terminated last July. When the new post was created, he was told he could sit for an interview, which he did. According to Mattia, "his two years here might give him the edge, but he has a position at Ramapo College as of Tuesday, October 10." It was announced last week that Joseph Tolliver will assume the post November 1. (see box).

Referring to her career as a student administrator Mattia indicated that she has decided now to enter the Continuing Education field. "Student life administration is a heartless, thankless job. It is fraught with frustrations I burned myself out on it." Leaning back in her chair to gaze around her nearly bare office, Mattia looked as elegant as ever but she spoke in a tone that approached bitterness "Because of economic reasons and the human factor involved, we cannot attend to all students. Some are not so pleasant about it when they don't get something which they consider rightfully theirs. The more students think they can get, the more they demand. Those who are open and growing are able to cope when faced with fallen expectations." Mattia also commented that in an institution such as Barnard where students "pay top dollars, their expectations are high."

Speaking of the future of student services administration at Barnard, Mattia claimed, "things won't change. There has been restructuring in the past and it hasn't helped. For eight years there have been the same non-solutions." She proposed a more concerted effort by all management personnel as the answer to student necessities, demands and complaints. "I don't know why but there has been very little pulling together. What is



Michele Mattia is now a consultant

needed is an up, down, and lateral cooperative spirit." When asked what specific obstacles stood in her way when she was Dean, Mattia commented, "it's basically a human inability to handle such a mammoth job—Housing and College Activities, in addition to Food Services. There is so little time to coordinate all the functions of this Office."

Mattia claims that when she was named Acting Dean of Students in January 1978, she set about "to prove that mid-level administrators are necessary. Students always want to see the higher authority. Under the restructuring, they will now go from Housing straight to Barbara Schmitter (Vice President for Student Affairs). There's got to be a buffer. But the Visiting Committee (a panel of administrators from other colleges who made recommendations to President Mattfeld last spring) recommended a personnel cut. And after the restructuring I resigned in late May."

As the interview drew to a close, Mattia reflected on her plans for the future. Feeling "professionally frustrated because there is nothing new or creative coming out of this Office," Mattia is looking for a position "anywhere between Virginia and Massachusetts I'll go as far as that."

Commenting on the intellectual community that she found here at Barnard, Mattia said she has grown "fond of a large number of people—a larger number than people realize. I have met very bright people, with inquisitiveness and curiosity—that I'll miss."

Tolliver Named New CAO Head

Barnard's new Director of College Activities, Joseph Tolliver, is coming to us from Pace University's Briarcliff-Pleasantville campus where he has held the position of Assistant Director for Student Activities for the last five years. "Although I really enjoyed what I was doing, I knew my professional advancement there would be very limited, so I decided to look around for other positions. The only other posts that appealed to me were at Barnard and Georgetown, and they were the only two places to which I applied," he told Bulletin.

When asked which of the multitude of tasks now facing him at Barnard he was going to tackle first, he replied that he planned to

follow the advice generally given to freshman Congressman: "Keep your eyes and ears open and your mouth shut. I still have a lot to learn about Barnard, but I do know that I'll be trying to keep the maintenance of the program up to par, and, at the same time, work to improve them."

Tolliver feels that his new position "includes more than programming activities. I'd like to get involved in orientation, and student union management."

Richard Kneely, Briarcliff/Pleasantville's Student Body President said that Tolliver's exit from the school "is a big loss. We're really going to miss him."

Tolliver will assume his new post on November 1.

—Marianne Goldstein

Dorms Recruit New Blood For Top Spots

Plimpton

Severinne Barry is the new Residence Director at Plimpton, replacing J.C. Alvarez who left at the end of last semester. Since coming to Barnard in mid-August, she has found the Plimpton residents "mature and independent". She considers it important for her to attend all Plimpton activities and tries to meet the students.

Barry views the strike by District 65 in September as the biggest problem she has encountered so far, although that was taken care of by student desk attendants and a garbage collection detail.

The doubling-up of five Plimpton rooms has not brought many student complaints to the new Resident Director. One loft prototype is being tested in one suite, and furniture for the remaining suites will be coming in

November. Barry expects the suites to remain doubles since she has not been told they would revert back to singles.

Barry has had previous administrative experience at Iowa State University and St. Mary's College in Indiana. When asked about her plans for Plimpton, she stated that she is waiting for approval of her ideas before announcing them.

Barry is satisfied with the cooperation she receives from Barnard's Administration but is eagerly waiting to see who the new Director of Residential Life, her supervisor, will be. She does not feel any difficulties have arisen due to the current absence of a permanent housing director at Barnard. She has been reporting to former Acting Dean Michelle Mattia.

— Eileen Lamasney

BHR

In all likelihood, she won't be able to solve the roach racket in your room, but almost any other problem will find in Rose Marie Dackerman, BHR's new Resident Director, a sympathetic listener and (more often than not) a solution.

A native of Short Hills, New Jersey, Dackerman received her Bachelor's Degree at Manhattanville College and got her Master of Arts and Master of Education at Teacher's College. She spent a year as Resident Advisor at the College of St. Elizabeth in New Jersey and two more years as RA at Manhattanville. Dackerman came to Barnard on September 11, following the resignation of her predecessor, Kathy Hauser.

Dackerman sees no urgent problems in BHR at the present but she does have some improvements in mind. "I would like to see greater contact between the administration and BHR. I want to hold programs in BHR on, for instance, choosing a major, career planning, or preprofessional advising. They already have programs like these but I think moving them into the residence halls would bring them closer to the students." Also interested in improving student-faculty relations on the social level, Dackerman is planning a wine and cheese party in BHR for early November.

Having worked with the Women's Counseling Project for two years, Dackerman is eager to bring their services to BHR. "They're a great organization and I'd like to see more programs in BHR dealing with health-related concerns such as birth-control."

"If Dackerman's outlook on her new position is any indication of things to come, BHR can look forward to a great year. "I have a very positive feeling about it," she says. "The people have been very friendly and helpful with filling me in on procedures, considering I came here after the school year had started." —Ellen Goldbaum

**Congratulations
Martin & Ginny!!**

Financial Aid Defends Cuts

by Maria Rudensky

Acting Director of Financial Aid, Suzanne Guard told **Bulletin** in an interview late last week that "four really terrific people" are being considered for the Directorship of the Office, a post vacated by Ted Stock, who is now Director of Financial Aid at Columbia. Interviews have been handled by Vice President for Finance and Administration John McBride, Vice President for Student Affairs, Barbara Schmitter, and Controller Brett Combs. She asserted that "it shouldn't be much longer" before a final choice is announced.

Guard has been Assistant Director of Financial Aid for six years and was promoted to Associate Director in September, when Stock's resignation became effective. Thereupon she was named Acting Director and claims to not have been at all interested in the Director's position. "That job involves a lot of statistics, reports, and bureaucratic work. I'm more interested in the personal, the counseling part of financial aid. I wouldn't want to give up the interaction with students and parents which is part of my job."

When asked about the Financial Aid budget for 1978-1979, she replied that it effectively provides the same amount of money as last year's budget and the same allocations to students have been

possible. In cases where returning students' grants have been cut, Guard asserted that in most of the cases "a very personal situation, such as poor academic record, a possible mistake in earlier parents' income reports or too many incompletes" caused the adjustment in the Total Grant awarded. There has been a basic change in the level of self-help that each student is expected to provide for herself, however, due to the higher tuition and fees for 1978-79. Freshmen are now expected to contribute \$600 in summer earnings, sophomores \$700, and juniors \$800. "The assumption is that you have a better chance of securing a higher paying job as your education level rises," explained Guard. "If a student is unable to contribute this amount, she must obtain it either from her parents, through a loan, etc. This is where the Federally Guaranteed Student Loan comes in," she added. All other awards (New York State Tuition Assistance Program (TAP), scholarships, HEOP, SEOG, etc.) are totalled and the difference between that amount and the amount determined to be needed for the student is awarded in the form of a Barnard Grant. This work is now complete, according to Guard, and her Office is currently processing the various loans received by students.

Famed Author Speaks At Thursday Noon

by Charys Craner

John Cheever, the much-acclaimed author of last year's best-selling novel *Falconer*, spoke at Barnard at Thursday Noon, on Oct. 5. Mr. Cheever began by reading "The Death of Justina," a story he wrote in the 1950's, and then he responded to questions from the audience.

Mr. Cheever, living up to his WASPish reputation, appeared very dapper and well-dressed, speaking with dry and urbane wit in a Boston accent. He responded to questions about his method of working and writing, about his stories that appeared in *The New Yorker* and about the universal acclaim he received last year for *Falconer*.

Responding to a question from a student interested in the publication process, Mr. Cheever said dryly, "What I try to make clear . . . is that editorial decisions are made by people like you and me, not by the editors. This was particularly true in the happiest years of *The New Yorker*; the kind of fiction that Gene Stafford and Salinger . . . brought to the magazine was not at all what they intended. It is the writer, of course, who determines what the magazine prints. . . I have never known a first-rate short story not to be published and not to be acclaimed. All one can do, it seems to me, is to write as well as one possibly can, and I think

if you are successful the magazines will have to acknowledge it." Mr. Cheever cited the feeling of "urgency" as the motivation for his own writing. For Cheever, writing is "a highly disciplined art" which requires the keeping of a daily journal in which to record valuable impressions. In this way, he has them for future use in a story: "Occasionally, you will have noticed in



Photo by Ilsemina Teramo

John Cheever, Author of *Falconer*

the course of a day, the way a certain light strikes off eyeglasses or a hand reaching out for something is extraordinarily vivid—or a particular mood, or area of sentiment, or light, all of which, of course, are the subtleties of one's fiction. What I use as a catalyst is the urgency of what I have to say." Mr. Cheever said that he considers "the nature of writing and a serious literary career both very hazardous and perilous adventures" and that this uncertainty and change is reflected in one's work. This was certainly the case with *Falconer*, which many people considered a great deviation from his scintillating, dry tales of the upper classes. Cheever himself described *Falconer* as "an enormous metaphor for confinement physical, spiritual, and imaginative."

Cheever also talked about his activities other than writing professionally, one of which is teaching. Cheever's teaching experience includes both a short story course taught at Barnard in 1955, and fiction courses taught to prison inmates. Of his teaching at Barnard, he said, "I expected the students either to know or pretend to know French, Russian or English fiction of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. I always preferred students having one language other than English I

(Continued on page 22)

New Ideas Planned For Seniors

Senior year is traditionally an exciting and momentous time at any school. In the midst of finishing up incompletes and worrying about the future, Barnard's class of '79 will be treated to an eventful and creative year, according to Margo Berch, senior class president. "The focal point of senior year has always been senior week (in the spring)," she said. "My philosophy, though, is to have activities throughout the entire year—not only at that one time." Berch is aiming towards imaginative, less traditional activities, with an appeal to the diversity of the class.

Fundraising plays an important role in senior class activities—mostly for purposes of paying for the class gift, which has not yet been chosen. Ideas for the gift include a darkroom for the general use of Barnard students, an arts and crafts room,

and a donation to the Women's Counseling Project. Questionnaires will soon be distributed to the seniors for more suggestions. The big spring fundraising event this year is an auction, and others are discount ticket sales, a T-Shirt contest, and a square dance. It's especially important to raise money for the future, since Barnard is the least endowed of all Seven Sister schools, and does not get much money from outside sources. Those who take the Senior Pledge will donate to the class at least five years after they graduate.

Berch emphasized involvement in school activities as important—especially in Commencement. Six students are on the President's Advisory Committee on Commencement, but in the past, the Trustees and the President had a large say in the decisions. This year, Berch hopes

that students will become involved in planning their own graduation. She would also like to see increased involvement with other seniors in the University, and a coordination of activities among them.

For example, for the first time, Berch said, Mortarboards will have a special Seniors editor, responsible for a Seniors slant in the book.

Berch is "excited about the year . . . our officers (Joan Storey—VP, Jeanette Prince—Secretary, Nancy Yuan—Treasurer) come from diverse backgrounds in terms of campus involvement. I'm especially excited about programming—something I haven't had a real chance to do." She added that the Senior board is also looking for volunteers—seniors who want to do anything—always urged to get involved.

—Marcy Goldstein

Changing Barnard For The Handicapped

by Eileen Lamasney

Julie V. Marsteller was appointed chairman of the Committee to Meet the Needs of the Handicapped at Barnard and Advisor for Handicapped Students this summer. She is also a member of the National Advisory Council for Research and Training, a group of medical professionals and consumer representatives who consider research proposals in the field of physical disabilities. A Barnard graduate, Marsteller has been confined to a wheelchair for several years.

Bulletin: You are organizing a program to help handicapped students at Barnard. Would you explain this program and its benefits?

Marsteller: I am chairman of the Committee to Meet the Needs of the Handicapped at Barnard. This Committee was organized in response to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 which required all educational institutions receiving federal aid to provide program accessibility to the disabled.

I think one important result of this program will be to establish Barnard's program as a role-model for other colleges.

Bulletin: What exactly will the program do?

Marsteller: My function as chairman will be to advise handicapped students and help them in as many ways as possible. Improvements, such as providing a smoke detector for a partially deaf student with an impaired olfactory sense, are what I'm concerned with. The smoke detector is inexpensive and will really increase the student's security and peace of mind.

I also help students arrange their schedules, and I work with the Residence Directors of the dorms to maximize comfort and give additional help to these students. I'll arrange their gym classes so they can take the suitable sports offered, or arrange a special class.

Bulletin: What are some of the advantages Barnard offers to the handicapped?

Marsteller: Barnard's reputation for providing a first-rate education, along with its small size, make it particularly attractive to handicapped students. Its tunnel system connects all buildings except Milbank. This is great for maneuverability especially during the winter.

Bulletin: What physical modifications will Barnard undergo?

Marsteller: There are obvious

modifications already, such as entrance ramps to the buildings. Telephones will be lowered, wider stalls built in bathrooms, and bathroom modifications on the floors where the handicapped student lives. Some lab tables in Altschall will be lowered to accommodate the students in wheelchairs.

Bulletin: Are there any problems with taking courses at Columbia?

Marsteller: Well, its bigger size and hillier campus make it a little more difficult. Columbia is having more problems with its modifications than Bar-

news briefs

Whatever happened to convocation you might ask? Well, according to well placed sources, the big event will be just that — a big event, and it is scheduled to take place at the beginning of next semester. "It's been postponed because of President Mattfeld's trip (a) three week sojourn which has taken her all over the country), and we decided that we wanted to do it just like other colleges do — with a lot of pomp and ceremony".

PAC UPDATE... The PAC Program for 1978-79 is underway. Study groups in the following areas are now being offered: Chemistry, Biology, Economics, Political Science, Anthropology, Physics, Hebrew, Spanish, Psychology, Art History, Accounting and History, in addition to a special group for those students taking the GRE's. Sign up sheets are located in the Dean of Studies Office, 105 Milbank. Have any questions, or perhaps the midterm jitters? Stop by the PAC office, in 103 of the lower level McIntosh, open everyday, Monday-Friday, from 9:00-5:00pm.

The Health Service Committee will hold an open meeting on Monday, October 23 at 12 noon, Room 205 Barnard Hall. Students, who have complaints about abortion referral procedures at Barnard College or other relevant information, are encouraged to attend.

Bring lunch - coffee will be served.

nard is. But with a carefully planned schedule, I can't see too many problems with it.

Bulletin: You were a Barnard student. Did you find the campus manageable?

Marsteller: I found the campus very manageable. I didn't discover any big obstacles here. The faculty was understanding of my scheduling and medical problems. Barnard has always been extremely flexible. For example, I took over four years to graduate because I didn't have the energy to take more than three or four courses per semester. The thing then was that the student had to seek the services out, there was no central planning to guide her. Now Barnard can take an active instead of a reactive role.

Bulletin: How many handicapped students are there at Barnard?

Marsteller: Approximately 10 students per class. This includes any type of handicap—respiratory, cardiac, epilepsy, blindness, or mobility problems. We have a homebound student who uses a telephone hookup.

Bulletin: How were you chosen for your position as chairman?

Marsteller: I was an American Studies major, and for my senior thesis I wanted to discuss the history of the Barnard Greek Games. This turned out to be a bigger project than I'd imagined. I suggested to Annette Baxter, my thesis advisor, that someone should compile the history of Barnard. She spoke to ex-President Peterson about it, and they offered me the job as College Archivist. Last year, my job was assistant to President Mattfeld, and I was on the Committee to Meet the Needs of the Handicapped. When the chairman stepped down, I was appointed to the position. I now report to Vice President Schmitter.

Bulletin: How effective do you think Barnard's program will be?

Marsteller: The most important result of this program will be enabling the handicapped to receive the first-rate education Barnard offers. It can help fulfill the enormous potential of these women by limiting the problems they encounter because of their disability.

Dr. Lee Tidball presented her research on baccalaureate origins at an alumnae conference recently. She showed that the highest concentration of successful women—those with M.D.'s and Ph.D.'s—have gone to

Continued On Page 22

Close Encounters At Washington Square

by Deborah Paiss

And you thought all Barnard alumna were doctors and lawyers. Well, Wendy Chambers is a graduate of Barnard, and she's hardly what you'd call your run-of-the-mill suburbanite professional. Wendy was the master behind a most unusual concert in Washington Square Park on Saturday, September 23. Now, the Washington

out there, and street musicians. That's where I got the idea for this piece. I want people to think differently about music. People have a tendency to think music is on a stage, and an audience sits and watches it. They walk out on the street, and they're not attuned to the sounds, the music of the street."

Not only was Wendy attempting to change people's ideas about what

music and performances are, but also about the conducting of it. Instead of conducting the band with a baton or stick, Wendy planned on conducting by use of cue cards symbolizing different aspects of the tune. Why did she pick the theme from *Close Encounters*? "I really like that tune. It's so simple, anyone could play it, it's just five notes. That's the beauty of it. Also, I find Washington Square Park very strange.

This is not the first production of this type for Wendy. She created a sound called "Real Music" which consisted of nine cars in the parking lot of one of the city's music schools (which Wendy described as stodgy) arranged in a circle and playing a melody on the horns of the cars. This was during the School's midterm examinations.

Wendy says that her bend towards this kind of music production did not originate while she was at Barnard. She finds the music department very traditionalist, and had aspirations in that genre of music while she was an

(continued on page 21)



Photo by Ilana Tamara

Square Arch has seen many unusual and extraordinary occurrences, but probably nothing on the grandiose scale of approximately 200 musicians and assorted spectators with radios playing the theme from *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*. The concert was sort of a merging of classical and technological sounds, you might say.

The concert was to center around the 200 or 'so musicians which had been recruited from the city's music schools, playing variations on the theme from *Close Encounters*. WBAI obligingly agreed to play the tune at a specified time so that the recruited and otherwise spectators with radios could tune in and add to the concert. The concert was to take place in the center of the fountain at the park.

Wendy graduated from Barnard in 1975 and received her masters in Music Composition at Stoneybrook. Wendy's basic concept of the production was to have it reflect what she was seeing on the streets of New York, specifically Washington Square, by having mass participation in a concert. What originally inspired Wendy was the square itself; "I was walking through the park one night this summer and all of a sudden it struck me how beautiful this place is; all these people hanging

"I was walking through the park one night this summer and all of a sudden it struck me how beautiful this place is..."

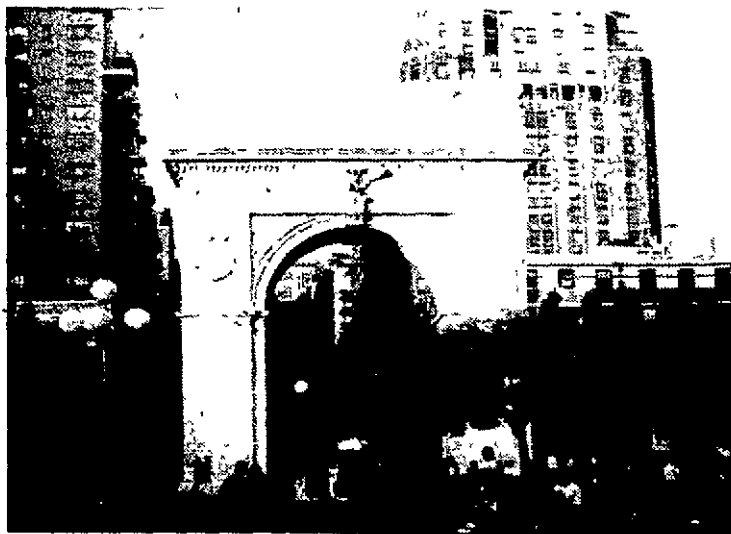


Photo by Ilana Tamara

Letters to the editor

Abortion Clinic Questions

To the Editors:

We were very sorry to hear of the recent problem concerning the Barnard Health Services abortion referral service in a recent *Spectator* article. Although Barnard has no control over the operations of Park-Med, we feel that the Health Service should keep an accurate, up-to-date list of "good" referrals. However, the situation can not be remedied unless people with complaints voice them to the proper channels. If students don't wish to speak directly with the Health Services administrators, the students on the tripartite Health Service Committee will also investigate your complaints. We will strictly honor your confidence.

In the past three years we have represented students on the Committee, we have not heard any complaints about the abortion referral service. The Gyn. Nurse has not had students come to her with complaints. Well over 50 students see the gynecologist weekly, and the Barnard Health Service sees close to 100 students daily. *Spectator* mentioned a few specific problems. Not to downgrade the importance of those, but overall it seems to us that the majority of students who use the services are very satisfied with the quality of health care that the Health Service provides.

Like any other college health service, some of the services Barnard can provide are limited. It is our experience that the doctors, nurses, and staff are very aware and sensitive to student problems and are constantly working hard to alleviate them. Again, we would like to stress the need to bring your complaints not to the *Spectator*, but to us or the Health Service.

Sincerely,

Joan E. Storey B'79

Margo Berch B'79

(Members of the Tripartite Health Service Committee)

Bulletin has looked into the charges leveled against Park-Med Abortion Clinic and the Barnard Health Service. We spoke with Dr. Milton Danon, Executive Director of Park-Med, who told us that out of the 25 Barnard students who have used the clinic in the

last two years "there were no complications that were similar to those mentioned in the article. As a matter of fact, in all of the Barnard cases we have handled in the last two years, there have not been complications in any of them." He added, "I'd like to find out who these patients were, because I have four people who have spent the last few days digging through all of our files for the past two years, and we have not come across any cases remotely similar to the ones referred to." He stressed, however, that so far only the charts from the last two years have been examined—"maybe I'll find the information in something from over two years ago."

But according to Danon, two incidents in the article could not have happened. "In our history—and that's 124,000 cases—we have never transported any patient to a hospital under anesthesia. And as for administering painkillers—we don't have any narcotics here. All we have is aspirin. Look at it this way," he continued, "the statistics would be astronomical if in the 25 cases (in the last two years) referred to us from Barnard, three had complications. We do 20,000 cases a year, and out of all of those, there have been only three to five instances where perforation has occurred (out of 20,000) and between 15 and 20 cases where tissue has been retained."

Dr. Harriet Mogul, Director of the Barnard Health Service, told *Bulletin* that the Service maintains a 90% follow-up rate on all abortions "and we get enough feedback to know if a clinic we are referring to is not up to our standards." Concerning the charge that Park-Med is an "auxiliary facility" of the Health Service, Mogul asserted that "we don't have any relationships with Park-Med. We merely give students a list of abortion clinics—all of which are licensed." Once an abortion clinic is licensed to operate in New York State, its activities are strictly regulated and constantly monitored. Mogul has been in contact with the Bureau of Maternity Service and Family Planning of the New York Board of Health (the department responsible for monitoring the clinics) concerning Park-Med; they have not received any complaints about the treatment administered there.

McIntosh Defended

To the Editor:

Last week *Bulletin* leveled some pretty harsh charges against McIntosh Student Center, not all of which were entirely valid. Firstly, the mailboxes, (which are the only on-campus repositories for campus, mail and literature for commuters, who constitute the majority of Barnard women), are the channels through which all official school communications pass. Secondly, it is granted that McIntosh is not the paradigm of architectural design. There are problems with apportioning office space, some repairs do need to be made, (which are in most cases more easily said than done), and everyone would certainly appreciate it if everyone would keep the Center a little cleaner, but "physically decrepit" and "downright unsafe" are a bit more than extreme.

In answer to *Bulletin's* suggestion, the new McAC board has been looking ahead since we all took office last spring. Last year, the House Committee proposed a number of structural renovations (which had to be temporarily put aside due to turnovers in administrative personnel. With the new Director of College Activities we will try to go ahead with all the changes and improvements which we intended to implement before. In addition to what the House Committee is doing, the new Cultural Events committee is going to bring art exhibits, musical concerts, dance troupes, and distinguished speakers to Barnard. The newly expanded Ski and Recreation Committee is going to sponsor horseback riding, canoe and ice-skating trips, and perhaps some excursions catering to the tastes of the more daring.

We want to do alot, and we'll do more if we get suggestions and see real interest. If people want more than dances on weekends, let us know what more. We want to see improvements in McIntosh Center just as much, if not more, than anybody else who cares.

Paula Franzese
President of McAC

John Kuhl
Vice-President of McAC
House Committee Chairman



When President Mattfeld came to Barnard two years ago, she really had her work cut out for her. Not only was she responsible for the day-to-day operations of the College, but she also became responsible for insuring Barnard's future as an autonomous institution affiliated with a large university—a complicated task in and of itself. But the problems of the College's future goes far beyond the mere question of merger though, for if Barnard is to remain in its present form President Mattfeld must prove to our Trustees as well as the University, that Barnard can survive, and that we do have a future.

The main stumbling block to this has been Barnard's perpetually uncertain financial situation. The College had run a deficit for seven years, until last spring when President Mattfeld, under the orders of the Trustees managed to balance the budget. She was able to do this because of the extra money brought in from the increased tuition charge, and, by trying to reduce expenses.

President Mattfeld commissioned outside firms to come to the College and study different aspects of it; this resulted in the Marx and Lundy study on the propriety of scheduling a capital fund drive, the Peat, Marwick and Mitchell study on how Barnard can cut costs and revise its accounting methods, an architectural study on how much it would cost the College to bring the physical plant up to par, and the Visiting Committee on Student Life who made suggestion on how student services could be improved. Well as a result of this we are going to have a capital fund drive in the near future some renovations have been planned (and lord knows, this place could use some sprucing up), and there have been plenty of administrative changes made in the area of student life.

But these improvements must be financed in some manner other than a call upon the bank books of the already tuition drained students. One way of bringing in more money is to appeal to foundations, corporations and the federal government; all of which have been successful. Another way of insuring a financially independent future for Barnard is to cut costs, which can be done in several ways. According to Barnard, by eliminating or reducing certain departments (like the Education department) several thousand dollars a year can be saved. They also claim that in order to retain their balanced budget, pay increases to its clerical and maintenance staffs cannot exceed a certain limit—but at the same time, they are not following the government's cost-of-living guidelines to "keep costs low".

And, most obviously, the easiest way for a college to generate more income is to admit more students; Barnard has done this, too. Just as an example, this year Barnard admitted almost 250 transfer students—nearly 100 more

than they usually added to the student body. Stepped-up efforts on the part of Admissions and Public Relations will probably assure us large classes in the future.

Now this is all well and good. There is nothing we'd like better than to see Barnard's independent future made certain. But we have a few very important questions that we'd like answered. First, we'd like to know just how can this school handle an even larger student body? This goes beyond the question of housing. Classes are getting larger, facilities are becoming more crowded, and our highly touted student-faculty ratio is increasing every year. It's not secret that the administration would have added 200 more resident students this year if more housing had been available. What are Barnard students paying money for, if not a first rate education? As Preva Adler noted in a Letter to the Editor several weeks ago, Barnard is becoming more like SUNY at Albany than a Seven Sister school.

And must we, the students, pay now to insure Barnard's future? How much will our degree be worth if this school becomes less of a top-notch college and more of a degree factory? Why should we suffer now for institutional changes? What sort of Barnard College are these changes insuring?

—Marianne Goldstein

by Kerry Koutsouris and Deborah Paiss

In case you haven't noticed, there are a few more students attending Barnard nowadays. The policy of increasing the size of entering freshman classes and accepting more transfer students in order to balance the budget has raised many questions and objections. One of the most important questions is whether Barnard is expanding its academic facilities to accommodate these increases. This includes the question of whether more faculty is being hired to continue Barnard's tradition of individualized attention to its students, and if vacancies in established positions in various departments are being filled. The latter point raises another question of why these vacancies occur.

In the last three years the number of students at Barnard has steadily increased; the average increase over this period is 2.58% per year. The ranks of teachers at this school has increased by 9.7% in this timespan. It must be noted, however, that these figures are misleading as they do not show where there are increases in particular department size, if these increases parallel a department's increase in

that most universities have had to tighten their belts in the past decade or so, and the funds are simply not available to create new positions. One professor quipped that perhaps the problem of unavailability of positions at Barnard was related to the "sizeable" inflation of the administration's budget over the past few years. At any rate, the problem of employment opportunities reflects the economic problems of the country, although perhaps to a harsher degree. When asked what the general demeanor of untenured teachers at Barnard was, one untenured professor compared it to the same feeling of security you have when you place your money on a number in Las Vegas.

Unless otherwise specified, the longest amount of time an instructor can stay at Barnard without a permanent contract is eight years. According to Dean Olton, when a position opens up, the position is evaluated to see if it is still needed. Vacancies for this past year were being filled on a one-to-one basis, but this is not automatic. Olton explained the "resources have to be manipulated in order to tend to the needs of growing departments" and that sometimes it is necessary to dissolve one position to add it to another department who has greater need for another position. And then there is possibility of something happening again like the rare case of a department head who went to Olton and told him not to fill the position because it wasn't needed. But again, this is an unusual occurrence.

Most positions are filled with persons of comparable stature. For example, if an assistant professor leaves, the focus of the drive to recruit a new teacher will be on getting someone with their Ph.D., although in some cases where the instructor has departed abruptly or towards the end of the year, there may not be enough time to find the "perfect person" to fit the position.

For the most part, it is difficult to distinguish between the nationwide trend of lack of opportunities for instructors and the possible effects of Barnard's drive to balance its budget. One can only project what the long term effects will be on our school, if any, and although there has been an increase in student dissatisfaction, as of yet there has been no formalized student protest. As it stands now, the administration will continue in the present hiring practices with no substantial increase projected in the size of the faculty.

popularity, and do not include the numbers of students from other schools within the university who are taking courses at Barnard. There are no figures available to show the number of students turned away from classes because of over-enrollment.

Most of the teachers interviewed for this article did not notice any substantial increase in their classes where enrollment is not limited by policy. Most, however expressed apprehension about what kind of effects the increase in population will have on Barnard, although the symptoms may not have appeared yet. The concern was not only about pressures in the academic sphere, but it seemed primarily about subjects like the housing shortage etc. The tenured ranks at Barnard are relatively stable. Charles Olton, Dean of Faculty, explained that only a handful of tenured professors leave each year due to retirement. Most professors stay where they are because the job market is tight all over, so the number of professors leaving because of better job offers is minimal. This unavailability of tenured positions makes the competition for untenured professors even more fierce. Dean Olton and the faculty members that were interviewed agreed that this problem seemed to be nationwide, although some said that it was a little more difficult at Barnard than other schools of comparable stature. The primary factor behind this problem is

Is Barnard Changing?

Is Barnard's balanced budget going to mean the end of small classes, personal attention, and the collapse of our traditionally high standards?



Transfers: Get In Easier?

Barnard College has been accepting a larger amount of transfers and freshman over the past few years in an attempt to balance the budget. In doing so, Barnard is lowering its

But other factors also show that transfers have an easier time getting into Barnard than incoming freshman. For example, most transfers come from colleges whose academic standards are

OFFICE OF ADMISSIONS



"Now about these Applications. . . skip the grades, skip the SAT's, and find out how much the parents make."

academic standards for transfers making it easier for them to apply and be accepted.

According to Christine Royer, Director of Admissions, Barnard is making a conscious effort to enlarge the student body, but she insists that the quality of the incoming students has not diminished. But the fact is that the admissions requirements for transfers are much less rigid than they are for incoming freshman.

An interview for admission or an essay is not demanded of transfer applicants, but Peggy Dayton, the director in charge of the transfer students said that transfers are still given the same considerations as freshman which include SAT scores, high school grades, and teacher recommendations. But one transfer student remarked that the reason she applied to Barnard was that she did not have to write an essay. In response to this, Dayton said the essay will now be stressed more in the new transfer application.

lower than those of Barnard. In their attempt to be accepted into a good school, students with poor academic records from high school go to junior colleges or small private colleges with lower standards of acceptance make good grades, and then apply to Barnard assuming they will be accepted the second time around. And most do.

This year Barnard has approximately 240 transfer students from 136 different schools, many of which are not considered on an academic par with Barnard. The results of this show an increase in the amount of accepted transfers has grown over 50% in the past few years. But Royer explained that if we don't balance the budget, Barnard won't be able to make ends meet. She said we have to prove to Columbia University that we can remain autonomous.

But the question "why Barnard?" still remains. In comparison with the other seven sister schools, Barnard is accepting the most transfers. This year,

out of 493 applicants, 319 were accepted, while 247 decided to come. Thus, 65% of those who applied were accepted. Smith College accepts 50% of their transfer applicants, Mount Holyoke accepts 43%, Vassar accepts 32%, and out of the 75 students that applied as transfers to Bryn Mawr, only 32 were accepted and 21 entered. And at Radcliffe, 340 transfers applied for admission, 25 were admitted and 23 accepted.

But Barnard not only has the largest acceptance rate, it also has the biggest applicant pool. A reason for this is Barnard's new approach to selling the college. Royer maintains that these efforts have not gone unrewarded and the result is that the increase in applicants has allowed Barnard to be more selective in their acceptances.

Alumni/Profs: Barnard Then And Now

by Maria Rudensky with Lisa Cohen

An increased career orientation and a more highly motivated student body are the main differences between the Barnard of yesterday and today. So say two members of the faculty who are also Barnard alumnae.

Annette Baxter, B'47, and currently Adolph S. and Elsie Ochs Professor of History and Chairmen of the department told *Bulletin* that today's students are "as bright, eager and ambitious as always." However she does find the majority more career-oriented than was the norm in her undergraduate days. Furthermore, she sees this phenomenon as *de rigueur* at Barnard—"now everyone is aiming at a career"—and more so than at the other Seven Sister Schools.

Marjorie Dobkin, who transferred from Smith to Barnard, is now a member of the English Department and Associate Dean of Studies. She agreed with Baxter that the motivation for a career is much stronger today than earlier in Barnard's history. Baxter added, however, that the trend toward pre-professionalism is not an entirely positive one. "Barnard needs to inculcate an intellectualism in its students, separate from professionalism and careerism. The latter can sometimes limit inner drive and continuing development of the mind. It may inhibit a person's free-ranging curiosity," she added.

On the subject of grades, both instructors agreed that Barnard students

are grade-conscious. Baxter explained that while grade-consciousness was "deplorable, we need to find ways of lessening anxiety without lessening academic performance." Dobkin commented that when she attended Barnard a "C" was considered an average (and good) grade, today it is a "B" which is most prevalent. But, she stressed, "grade inflation is not limited to Barnard alone. It is all over the country that this has occurred at all the top schools." She attributed the reason for higher grades being easier to earn today to the fact that there are so many more people attending college now. The pool from which a school previously selected its students was much smaller in number and in academic range. Barnard used to accept applicants almost exclusively from private preparatory high schools. That doesn't mean that Barnard has lessened its standards, maintained Dobkin, nor is it taking in "x" number students merely to meet a budget. But the range of above average students to choose from has increased enormously.

Bulletin asked Baxter how students' increased freedom on campus affected the tone of the College. She replied that students "have assumed more responsibility with a decent degree of common sense" all over the country. "There has been no loss and some benefit, with the greater responsibility," she declared.

Dobkin was asked about actual changes in Grade Point Averages, SAT (continued on page 21)

Barnard: Lowest Endowment Fund of 7 Sisters

by Nina Polywko and Maria Rudensky

Endowment: it's uppermost in the minds of the Alumnae, Development, and Public Relations Offices at Barnard. Our endowment is the smallest of all the Seven Sister colleges—\$22.5 million, which breaks down to approximately \$10,950 per student. This figure compares to the 68 million dollar endowment of Vassar, the 82 million dollar endowment of Smith, and the 35 million dollar endowment of Radcliffe. (Some other figures broken down per student are: Wellesley, \$51,000 per student and \$23,000 per student at Mt. Holyoke.)

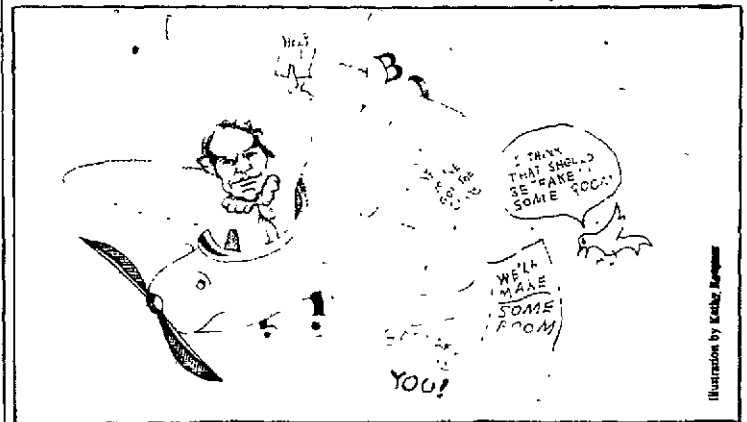
As a result of this year's balanced budget and higher operating costs, Barnard may see a major capital fund drive soon.

Endowment is the lump sum or capital that is invested; the interest from this investment supplies Barnard with money with which to run the school. Faculty salaries, physical plant maintenance, library operation—all run with income from endowment. As a result of this financial restriction, the quality of education offered by a college corresponds to some degree to the ability with which an institution can attract donors to its endowment fund. Contributions, which comprise the capital that is invested, are received for the most part from major foundations and corporation grants. The connection between endowment and tuition is therefore an extremely close one. The more money contributed, the more interest earned, the less tuition is necessary. The current trend of ever-

Alumnae gifts, support endowment as well. However, "it is difficult to get people to contribute to endowment; they would rather have their names on buildings," Director of Public Relations Sallie Slate noted in an interview with *Bulletin* last Thursday. She stated that the major goal of any college administration is to increase its endowment.

Vice President for Public Affairs Doris Critz explained that Barnard alumnae have contributed less than other Seven Sister school alumnae because "the student body (at Barnard) is much more diversified and many of the students are from less affluent homes." In addition graduate school expenses are a contributing factor since so many Barnard graduates continue their studies after graduation.

Slate revealed that a capital fund drive is in the planning stages at Barnard but "there has been no official announcement yet." Director of



increasing tuition and fees will not change its course unless Barnard's rising operating costs can be financed in larger proportion by the endowment fund. Current financial figures indicate that tuition and fees cover two-thirds, or \$9.8 million of the total revenue of \$15 million. The rest comes from foundation grants, President Jacquelyn Mattfeld told *Bulletin*. "We have a grant from Sloan, Exxon Education Foundation, IBM, Josephine Bay Foundation for Scholarships, and a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities," she stated, adding, "we've been looking for money for increasing both gifts to scholarships and gifts to endowment."

Development Francis X. Murphy indicated that the Board of Trustees has voted in favor of conducting a major capital fund drive. "They are in the process of negotiating the allocation and the commencement of such a financial project," he asserted. They have studied the options and based their decision on a report prepared by the Martz and Lundy Feasibility and Capital Fund Drive, according to Murphy. This casebook would be available to all possible sources in order to obtain donations. President Mattfeld referred to this proposed project by stating that "what we've generated is going to be used for getting new resources for the College."

Education Program Reviewed

by Kerry Koutsouris

The Education Department's woes began last year when Barnard's alleged new policy of "reviewing" all of the academic departments was put into effect. The Education Department was the first to be analyzed by an external committee made up of, as Dean of Faculty Olton termed it, "distinguished people involved in Education."

This committee began their study in January of 1978. A written report of their observations and suggestions was not turned in until last summer, and it had to be sent back to them for revision. It was finally finished in September, and was handed over to the trustees for evaluation. A meeting to decide about what will be involved in the department's future, or as the case may be, it's fate, is scheduled for October 18.

The process itself appears simple and straightforward, so why all the bewilderment and paranoia regarding the future of the department? The tongue-in-cheek answer is that it is due to the bewildering, pessimistic facts that have been filtered down to those involved. A little background information is necessary to explain why the chain of events since the beginning of this year simply do not make sense to education students and faculty. The department currently enrolls forty students per academic year. Courses are chosen that enable the student to qualify for student teaching in their senior year, and upon completion of the requirements, to receive a N.Y. State teaching certificate, which is valid in 31 other states in addition to N.Y. The students involved, from Barnard, Columbia, and The School of General Studies must fulfill the degree requirements of their respective schools, including a major. In other words, "Education" itself is not a major, the required courses for the program are taken on an elective basis.

The program has been very successful, both in continued student interest and in the employment rate of those who complete the program. "Last year," stated Susan Sacks, the chairman of the department, "every student who graduated and wanted to teach has gotten a job, in both public and private elementary and secondary schools, the job market for teachers from Barnard and Columbia seems to have opened up. Those who didn't seek

employment had chosen to go into graduate work." In light of these facts, the September 1, 1978 letter from Dean Olton was a genuine shock. Seniors were informed that they could complete their programs, but juniors who expected to enter the program were told to "plan in such a way that options are kept open." The conclusion of the letter stated: "We wish to emphasize that there are currently no plans whatsoever regarding the future of the Education Program. As soon as the evaluation of the program has been made, we will announce the outcomes."

people come to this school with the Education Program in mind. It's not fair to suddenly alter one's chances of taking it." Everyone agreed that the program was worthwhile. Jean Evans, a senior who is now student teaching, declared: "This year has been my most valuable. Barnard doesn't have anything else like this program except for internships. You get to put what you've learned to work."

There is also alarm about the fact that the application process for entering the program has been delayed. Evans stated that "they haven't begun to process the new people yet this year. Already, they're three months behind." A Columbia student emphasized: "You have to start taking the courses required in your Sophomore

... Future In Doubt

The Olton letter was in itself a contradiction of a statement the Dean made during an interview concerning faculty attrition: "The only occasion in which there is a substantial cut in the size of the faculty or various departments is when the student body size goes down, or when there is a drop in enrollment or interest." This does not apply to the Education Department. Ms. Sacks remarked: "look outside. There are 54 students who have signed up in order to enter the program, and we usually enroll about 40." Olton explained the apparent contradiction by

"Last year every student who graduated and wanted to teach has gotten a job... the job market for teachers from Barnard and Columbia seems to have opened up... In light of these facts the letter from Dean Olton was a genuine shock."

stating that "anything is possible." The letter, he said, was very difficult for him to write, because although he doubts that the program will be completely abandoned, he felt that it was best to be pessimistic; because in the event that something did happen to seriously alter the program, students would have an alternative course of action.

Student reaction has been indignant. A Columbia Student enrolled in the program remarked that "a lot of

year, because so many are involved, and they must be fulfilled through electives. This year, the requirements have been posted, and people who want to enter the program are now taking a lot of stuff that they don't otherwise need, because they want to get into the program if they're given the chance."

The entire situation regarding the Education Program is very peculiar, because a program that everyone is in favor of is being threatened. Everyone involved is very upset about what is happening. Students are pointing to the turn of events as an indication of Barnard going "down the drain." The Education Department is refusing to speak about what is happening other than stating the facts of the program's past success, passing out copies of the Olton letter, and the list of required courses for those who want to take the chance. Dean Olton keeps restating that "the most important thing is to protect those who are already in the program and those who came here expecting to enter the program," and adding that he personally didn't want to see it go.

The Dean and the Education Department have a "wait and see" what happens attitude before any action is taken, and students can only hypothesize about why this is happening. A popular sentiment among the students was, as Jean Evans concluded, that "although the students who graduate from this program do really well, the turn of events are an indication that this is not what the school is looking for. They're into big P.R., and Education simply isn't it."

by Wendy Dubin

An art form which is especially available to a large public audience has already overcome one of the major problems of the contemporary art scene. Often a work may be successful in terms of artistic excellence but may lack the exposure necessary for it to be enjoyed by more than just an elite segment of our society.

THE MOUSE MUSEUM/THE RAY GUN WING: TWO COLLECTIONS/TWO BUILDINGS BY CLAES OLDENBURG at the Whitney Museum of American Art is an exhibit readily accessible to the general public. Oldenburg, has filled his exhibit with objects from our popular culture, objects with which he has dealt repeatedly in his art. Yet the works are self-contained; they define themselves contextually as art while existing as recognizable, everyday objects.

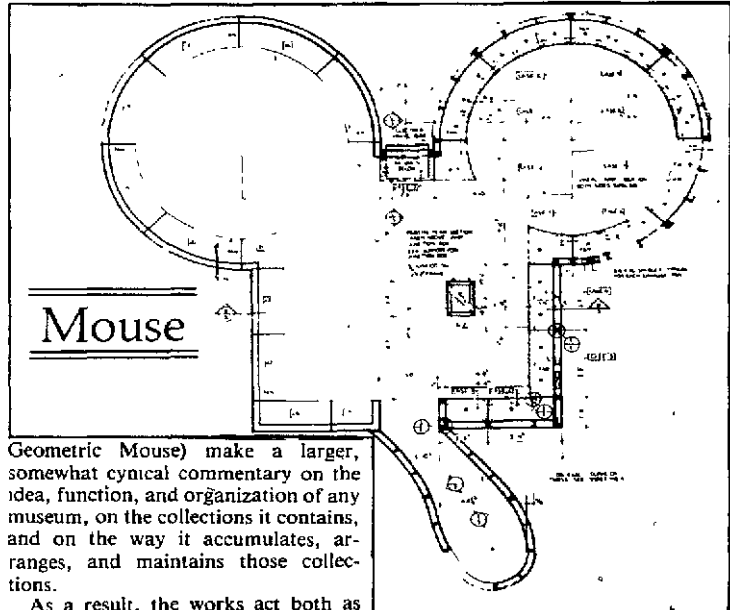
Since the exhibit may be enjoyed on these two levels, it is accessible to both the art historian and the casual museum-goer. The spectator's active participation in the conventional viewing process actually reinforces the commentary being made on institution and attitude of the traditional museum.

The exhibition consists of two large, wooden structures: the Geometric Mouse, composed of two circles and one square, and the Ray Gun, a three-dimensional right-angle. Both forms are essential and recur in Oldenburg's work. The buildings contain and display the artist's personal collection of objects. These range from tacky, souvenir items, toys, and household

utensils, to rusty, squashed cans and flip-tops, pieces of artistic materials, and bits of rock, twigs, and driftwood.

The exhibition is the artist's comment on his own work, perpetuating the tradition of introspective art. In addition, it comments on the subtle distinction, reiterated in much of his work, between objects in every day life and objects as works of art. On another level, the **Mouse Museum** and the **Ray Gun Wing** (which is actually a wing, i.e. it is one-half of the

form and content, structure and filling, object and subject. The traditional museum becomes the setting for an innovative, artistic self-definition. And the wing, containing a huge variety of pieces which are variations of the right-angle, becomes a metaphor for all the possible collections within that museum. Repetition upon repetition exaggerates and emphasizes the initial form then expands to suggest the indefinable number of problems surrounding art and art world institutions.



Geometric Mouse) make a larger, somewhat cynical commentary on the idea, function, and organization of any museum, on the collections it contains, and on the way it accumulates, arranges, and maintains those collections.

As a result, the works act both as



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"A Wedding" Takes The Cake

by Claire Murtin

"A Wedding" will leave nine out of ten people feeling as though they have been cheated and abused by director Robert Altman.

Chances are they'll dismiss the film as a disappointment and a failure. But it's hard to shake "A Wedding." It won't fade quietly away, as most unsuccessful movies do. "A Wedding" nags you: it's like getting something caught between your teeth when you haven't any dental floss and can't get

rid of it.

On the surface, "A Wedding" is a farce about the uniting of an "old money" Italian-American family and a *nouveau riche* Irish-American family. The wedding is ludicrous: if anything can go wrong, it does. The bride wears braces on her teeth, the senile bishop can't remember either the vows or the couple's names, the groom's family matriarch (a dignified Lillian Gish) dies just before the plush reception, the bride's sister is pregnant, possibly by the groom, maybe the best man, or a number of others and the guests don't even show up.

There are 48 characters (twice as many as Altman had in "Nashville"), and their personalities are sketched rather than shaded. Given their number, this makes it hard to


remember who's who. The comedy comes from situations as shallow as the caricature-characters, leading one to wonder, with the popular view, whether Altman has merely made a comedy that doesn't quite work.

But "A Wedding" is more than that — it's a complex and ambivalent film. It transcends triviality in a single scene, in which the newlyweds are — apparently — killed in a car crash.

This pivotal scene is a devastating *trompe l'oeil* of the senses. Up to this point, the viewer feels somewhat superior to the actors on-screen; they are easily and stupidly shocked, and their values are transparently *bourgeois*.

Then, in one bold stroke, Altman deals a cinematic left-to-the-jaw, in the shape of the accident, which abruptly knocks the viewer to the level of the characters. When the camera zooms in on the flaming car, and the clothing strewn across the highway from the broken suitcases, the viewer's immediate reaction is the horrified, disbelieving one of the families. Later, when the real identity of the crash victims is learned, and the families sigh with relief, that sigh is echoed in the theater.

That is the point where "A Wedding" ceases to be a comedy about the buffoons on the screen. The accident scene is a cruel joke, as calculated as Alfred Hitchcock's decision to murder Janet Leigh 17 minutes into "Psycho," or Warren Beatty's death in "McCabe and Mrs. Miller." The viewer realizes with a start, that she or he is just as willing to dispose of the other lives as are the actors. The butt of the jokes in "A Wedding" isn't the actors — it's the audience Altman has manipulated.

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Oct. 19 — Dr. Ida Rolf (Barnard Alumnae):

Rolfing, with slide demonstration of
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at noon in the James Room. Lunch is served for \$1.00

Coming Oct. 26, Dean J. U. Claster, NYU College of
Arts and Sciences: Women in the Monastic Movement.

Security Competent?

(continued from page 5)

the garage door was jammed several times during the strike," he said.

Boylan asserted that his prime goal in the past has been to upgrade the security force by hiring experienced and competent personnel. He said that while "there will always be shirking on unsupervised shifts, no one has been disciplined or fired for it in about three years. Some guards just don't understand their duties, and when corrected the problem is solved". He also said that there has been very little turnover in staff over the last two years, and that the only employees who left did so for personal reasons.

A source close to the security staff, who asked to remain anonymous, said that security personnel are generally dissatisfied with Boylan's methods and professional conduct. This source refuted Boylan's statement concerning negligible turnover in staff, saying that Boylan is known as unpleasant and demanding to work for, and that several employees have sought medical treatment for tension brought on by their jobs.

Our source cited examples of Boylan's "free-handed" operating methods, saying that Boylan has changed logs to cover up unusual incidents, and that he harasses staff members who compete with him for authority.

Safe No More

(continued from page 5)

feeling of being dirty hung on for a long time. Violations is a prevalent response among assault victims, but the accompanying anger and frustration is magnified when the victim realizes, he's been frightened by a pack of relatively harmless children.

Another student felt that kind of anger after a similar occurrence last March. At around 10:30 PM, she and a friend were on their way to move the friend's car from Broadway (in front of the Columbia gym) to a location closer to Barnard. Near the well-lit corner of Broadway and 120th, two boys between eight and twelve years of age walked by. "They were black and Hispanic," she explained, "and the taller one was carrying an umbrella. As they passed us, one slapped my bottom, but I just kept walking." The boy again molested her, she told him to leave her alone. "Then three or four appeared from behind," she continued, "so I told my friend to follow me and to not ask any questions." The

two crossed Broadway against the light, hoping to discourage the boys. "They just didn't give up, all the cars braked for them. We spotted a security guard at the Barnard gate, who must've seen what had been happening. I shouted, "Those kids followed us and molested us and you didn't do anything!" He replied, "Oh, I thought you were playing with them." I couldn't believe it."

In the October 4 issue of the *Bulletin*, Security Director Ray Boylan reported that the great majority of the attacks around Barnard involve "neighborhood kids—neighborhood meaning anything from 110th to 125th street." He added that staying out after two in the morning is risky. I was assaulted at 7:30 PM by kids they know about. I'm thinking of digging up my can of mace.

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Strike Put Off

Continued From Page 3

proper representation at the meetings.

Joseph Parouda, the attorney for Barnard has so far been negotiating the contract with the union, and Harriott feels that since the management is not present at all the meetings, Barnard has not been bargaining in good faith. This is causing prolonged negotiations which according to Harriott, is a tactic to weaken the bargaining atmosphere.

During negotiations with Barnard on October 4th, TWU went over the non-economic items and got a rough survey of the cost-items. Barnard has agreed to restructure the contract to an extent, but they won't give up on certain loopholes. Another item in question is the Teacher's Insurance Annuity Retirement Benefits. Barnard is offering the lowest policy allowable by the government, and TWU would like an improvement on that.

TWU has also asked for a wage increase of 25% over a two year period. Harriott doesn't feel this is a steep demand, since most of the union members only average \$180 per week. "We're just catching up to the cost of

living increase." commented Max Vargas, the Secretary of the union. He added if Barnard doesn't offer the unions a fair deal the only alternative is to strike. "We don't want to strike because we'll lose money." According to Vargas what TWU is trying to do is prevent a strike from happening—again.

Union Battle

Continued From Page 3

of District 65—Gloria Nelson and Monica Smith.

Members of the Barnard administration who will be negotiating include McBride, Charles Olton, Dean of Faculty; Joseph Parouda, lawyer for Barnard College; Joanne Blauer, Assistant to the President of Barnard College; and Roberta Cash, Acting Director of Personnel.

District 65 is trying to maintain a unity between the two unions. Joel Lefevre has indicated that District 65 will not strike without the support of TWU.

The negotiations this afternoon will hopefully end an impasse that has been stalemating both sides since workers

went out on the picket line September 5. An indication of a willingness to negotiate was demonstrated by John McBride's meeting with Zeke Cohen, chief negotiator for District 65, on October 10. (Tuesday) Although McBride maintained that the union's demand of 8% was unrealistic, his presence at the meeting seemed to be a hopeful sign to some members of the union. Previously, McBride had said he would meet with David Livingston, President of District 65, but did not show up and sent Joseph Parouda—Barnard's lawyer, instead.

The workers are especially adamant about receiving no less than an eight percent wage increase, for they feel strangled by the tenor of the nation's economy. The fact that students are sensitive to the loss of money power in an inflationary economy is cited by Gail Klement, union negotiator, as a reason for student support of the strike. She states, "These very same students are not as apathetic as they were two years ago, because they're suffering from the same kinds of things we are." Student support at Barnard has included the circulation of a petition—signed by 700 students—stating their support of District 65, and the formation of a Student Strike Committee, which sponsored the film **Union Maids** at Barnard on Friday. Should District 65 decide to strike again, these students are fully prepared to launch full-fledged strike support effort.

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Close Encounters

Continued From Page 10

undergraduate. The real change in her attitudes did not occur until she was out of Stoneybrook, and got away from New York City, which she found distracting. Wendy cited her stay in Africa and her exposure to tribal music as a primary source of inspiration for her present work. She feels the people at the music department at the university were the most important aspect of her education here. Some of the conductors at the concert were Columbia music alumni.

Wendy was anxious when I interviewed here that the inclement weather would continue on Saturday and force her to postpone the concert. Fortunately, it was a beautiful day and a large group of people had already congregated around the fountain an hour before the concert was scheduled to start. Wendy stood out as the leader of the proceedings in the center of the fountain, dressed appropriately for Close Encounters in green lame pants, a silver shirt and blue makeup on her face. When I arrived she was running around trying to find people with radios.

The only serious drawback to the concert was that not enough people with transistors showed up. At 4:00 the band commenced playing first the pure theme, and then variations on the tune. Approximately fifteen minutes later everyone with radios turned on WBAI for the original rendition of the tune. After approximately ten bars of the radios playing by themselves the band joined in.

They continued playing for an hour before the concert reached its crescendo when Wendy led the musicians around the fountain circle, and then did the finale within the circle. The concert was received enthusiastically by the audience around the circle and the drifting and lounging people around the park. To sum it up, the

concert was much a celebration as a performance of music.

What's next for Wendy? She spoke of trying to reproduce the music of cavemen in a cave with appropriate clothing, and of leading a choir of deaf people, which she felt would also expand the realm of music because deaf people would be producing music while we usually think of them as not being associated with music. With such radical ideas about the meaning and capabilities of music, I think we will be hearing quite a bit from Wendy in the future.

Alumni Profs

Continued From Page 15

scores, and course grades. "I don't know about scores. We don't even see them anymore. They used to be on the

transcript we got on each student. Now if we want to see them, we have to request them from the Registrar. I don't know whether the statistics have increased or decreased here. But I personally feel the motivation among students has improved perceptibly in recent years." She added, "I consider Barnard one of the best schools in the country."

Pointing to the loyalty with which many alumnae professors such as Assistant Professor of History Darline Levy regard Barnard College, Baxter concluded, "the feeling of continuity is just marvelous. I feel Barnard is part of my own development."

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Cheever

Continued From Page 8

used to claim that I wouldn't have a student unless she could read French prose beautifully." He also described teaching a fiction course to the inmates at Sing-Sing prison, and said that the two experiences were so dissimilar that "there is no comparison at all. Very few of the prisoners had read anything at all. When they were told to read books, they were stunned, but a great many of them started to find out what a pleasure it was. This was very exciting." Cheever joked that Sing-Sing had a very good collection of Dostoevsky "for some reason", and that this was "very useful" in teaching there. He said that he began by having them read fiction, and keep a daily journal, and that they were 'quite responsive.' Later, in an interview, when asked why he decided to teach there at all, he replied simply, "There were two thousand inmates, and six instructors, and I

figured if I were to do anything at all I'd do it there."

Cheever was an interesting and amusing speaker, and his remarks were tinged with the same dry, witty, detached style which characterizes his writing. He also offered some serious insights into the purpose and value of writing. Stressing that he thought the short story 'a terribly important form of literature', he went on to say that he felt 'the measure of one's success (in creating writing) is not in whether one's writings are published, but whether the writing can make one's life exciting and coherent'. Writing, according to Cheever, can help to elucidate and clarify experience. He claimed that he "always comes back to Flaubert" when thinking of writers who have influenced him, and citing his favorite authors mentioned "with some reservations, Barry Hanna" and his colleagues John Updike and Saul Bellow, although he also said that this has been "a disappointing year" for literature.

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Marsteller

(continued from page 11)

women's colleges. This is why I think that although the University of Illinois for example, has great physical adaptations and programs for the handicapped, women should consider Barnard first. We are also implementing these changes, and we have the advantage of being a women's college. The atmosphere here is so basically ambitious and exciting, the drive for success is really contagious. This could be a sort of "consciousness-raising" for handicapped women, a desire instilled in them that they can be successful as anyone else.

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"And we can all live in the potatoes raised on our new farm in Ossining"

— Dean Virginia Gildersleeve

No the ' farm Dean Gildersleeve was referring to is not ' Sing Sing ' In 1933 the Alumnae Association purchased a ten acre site in rural Westchester County intended for use by Barnard students and alumnae desiring a setting more bucolic than Morningside Heights Construction of a rustic cabin was completed in 1934 and thirty years later the camp was christened Holly House in honor of Margaret Holland then retiring chairman of the Physical Education Department

Still maintained by the Alumnae Association Holly House can be reserved for use by both students and alumnae Although it was occupied every weekend during the thirties the camp is only occasionally used now Indeed most students are unaware that it exists

What does Holly House have to offer? Perhaps not potatoes but soon after the acquisition of the property the **Bulletin** reported that Barnard's new camp would afford opportunities for hiking skating and practice of camp craft Not a bad alternative to a weekend in Manhattan

— Hilary Fishman



What Happened To The Crew Team

by Maryam Toosie

Words cannot express the disappointment and frustration I felt when I was informed two weeks ago that crew, as a varsity sport at Barnard, was to be discontinued. I was not alone in this sentiment—my teammates were just as disappointed as myself and just as determined to do something about it. Unfortunately, at the time, circumstances were such that little could have been done to ensure the continuation of our team for the coming year.

You may ask what were those circumstances? To begin with our coach George Freimark left the team. Coaching a sport which is as demanding as crew, without the aid of an assistant coach, while attending graduate school, is not only time consuming but also physically taxing. In light of the circumstances Mr. Freimark's actions are quite understandable.

Secondly trying to find someone in New York City to replace George as coach was absolutely impossible on short notice.

Thirdly and perhaps most important

was the fact that there simply were not enough women on the team. Of the seventeen women on the team, only eleven were new members. Of these eleven only four were freshmen. When you consider that the absolute minimum membership on any given varsity crew team is twenty-four people, you can begin to comprehend the predicament which the Athletic Department was faced with.

I have been told by several individuals that crew at Barnard has been unpopular because of certain misconceptions.

1.—"If I am a member of crew, I will develop bulging, manly muscles." Let me calm your fears, you will not develop "manly" muscles by rowing. On the contrary, you will firm up and slim down.

2.—"If I am a member of crew I won't have time to do my work and will, for sure, fail all of my courses." Not so. You will not become an academic eunuch by taking three hours out of the day, five times a week for practice. True, the academic load at Barnard is heavy but by budgeting your time sensibly you will manage to accumulate a few extra hours at the end of the day.

3.—"Rowing on the Hudson River? You've got to be kidding!" Well, we certainly aren't going to row on land. The water on which we row may not be the bluest of blues but it certainly is not offensive to the senses.

This article is not meant to be a historical analysis of Barnard crew or of the misconceptions which surround it, but rather an appeal to the Barnard community. Crew was eliminated (only temporarily I hope) because of a lack of interest and concern on the part of the student body. Not only is this a negative reflection on the community but it also establishes a dangerous precedent. If sheer apathy allows crew to "die" what guarantee do other varsity teams at Barnard have of continued existence?

Margie Greenberg, Director of Athletics, has clearly stated "I would gladly reinstate crew if the women at Barnard would display some kind of interest for it." For this reason, myself and other members of the team will try to recruit as many individuals as possible this fall and coming spring, with the hope that Barnard crew will be reinstated next fall.

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works by Barbara Hammer

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