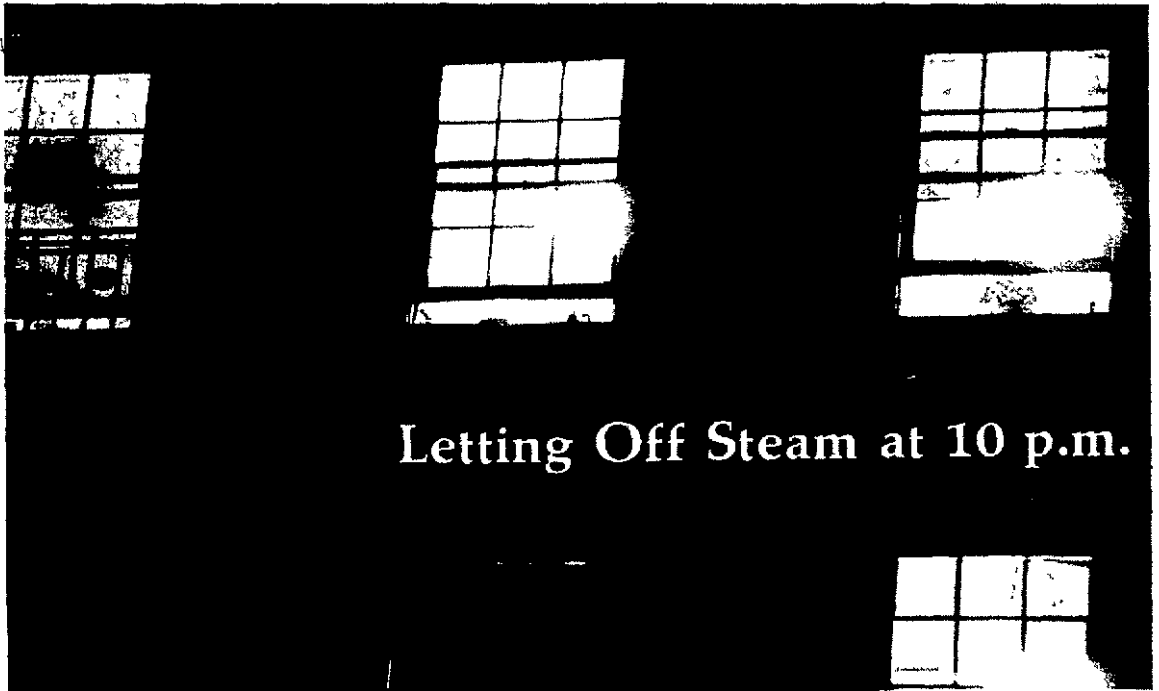


Barnard Bulletin

Vol. LXXXV No. 9

107 McIntosh, Barnard College Columbia University New York N Y 10027

December 3, 1979



Letting Off Steam at 10 p.m.

Photo by Melody Davis

According to figures compiled by the Comptroller's Office, projections for the cost of fuel, made last April, were short by 27% for residential space, and by 22% for non-residential space. This is translated into a difference of \$108,172 to be made up by residential students, and \$145,114 to be levied on all Barnard students to cover the rise in the cost of heating classrooms and other non-dormitory space.

On Thursday, November 29, The Undergrad Executive Board met with other student leaders to formulate plans of action in response to the surcharge.

"What we are protesting is the manner in which it was presented to us," said Beth Mann, Undergrad Vice-President for Stu-

dent Government. "Like the Lottery crisis last year, this was presented as a *fait accompli* right before finals."

The group discussed and rejected the idea of a boycott. "We knew that it would be unfeasible," said Mann. "But we drafted and will circulate petitions protesting what is termed 'a violation of the norms governing ethical practices, and a direct violation of student trust'."

The Statement accompanying the petitions also charges the Barnard administration with "a lack of foresight (for) not anticipating any of the implications of costs that have been skyrocketing since last winter."

The surcharge will be \$60 per student, with another \$90 charge for residents.

Susan Broadbent, Director of Financial Aid, provided a statement explaining that "students receiving direct grants from Barnard may request a waiver from the Office of Financial Aid to help cover the surcharge, fully or partially. A special escrow account has been set up by Barnard for this purpose."

The statement said that students requesting waivers should apply in person to the Office of Financial Aid.

Students applying for a waiver can request reductions in the following amounts:

*If parental contribution is \$500 or less, the student may request a total waiver.

*If parental contribution ranges between \$501 and \$2500, a 50% waiver may be requested;

*If parental contribution ranges between (continued to page two)

Students Outraged But Powerless

Fuel Surcharge Announced

FDA Warns Against Drug

Health Service Prescribed DES

by Judith Fried

Until two months ago, Barnard Health Service offered to students as a "morning after" pill, Diethylstilbestrol (DES)—the wonder drug women should be wondering about.

DES was the drug prescribed in the 1950s and 1960s to pregnant women to prevent miscarriages. DES, a synthetic estrogen did not prevent miscarriages; the negative link between DES use and vaginal and cervical cancer in their female offspring was demonstrated in 1970.

In November, 1971, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued special bulletins to doctors reporting these DES findings. The labeling of DES (descriptions of the drug, its use, and recommendations listed in drug catalogues) was changed to include a warning of the possible side effects of this drug. Use of DES as a preventative measure for miscarriages has been limited, if not completely halted, by doctors.

DES is now being used as a postcoital contraceptive (PCC). A PCC, the "morning after" pill or injection, must be taken initially with 24 hours of unprotected intercourse to prevent pregnancy. In May, 1973, the FDA approved the use of postcoital diethylstilbestrol (using DES as a PCC). Treatment consists of taking 250 mg of DES over a period of 5 days (two 25 mg pills each day). Common side effects of taking DES as a "morning after" pill are nausea, vomiting, and headaches. DES, taken for any purpose can cause blood clotting, death due to clotting, blurring or loss of vision, severe leg pains, chest pains, menstrual irregularity, breast tenderness, shortness of breath, or sterility. DES remains in the blood stream for an extended period and can cause vaginal or cervical cancer in female offspring conceived in later years. The long-term ef-

fects of this drug are not fully known.

Since 1975 and until 2 months ago, Barnard Health Service has made postcoital diethylstilbestrol available for students. Students see either Dr. Mogul or Dr. Sheehy of the health service. According to Ilene Lubell, R.N., students are made aware of uncertain dangers associated with the pill and are given a mandatory release to sign before receiving any medication. The release indicates that the patient has been warned as to the side effects of nausea and vomiting, and the long-term effects of the medication are still uncertain. The patient must also understand that "in a rare case of failure to prevent pregnancy, abortion is recommended." By signing the release, Barnard disavows any responsibility in case of future

DES.
The wonder drug
women should
wonder about.

problems due to the taking of the pill. Students are also told that they will never be given the prescription again.

Several students felt that they were not made to understand all the dangers of using DES as a "morning after" pill. They did not understand that the dangers include possible cancer in offspring conceived in later years or about the possibility of blood clotting. "I found out about all the dangers later, when I went home to my own doctor and showed him the prescription," said one Barnard student. Several students claimed

that the doctors were understanding under the circumstances but "other (health service) staff were crude; I already felt lousy, emotionally and physically. Her condescending attitude made me feel worse. She is not my judge," complained one student about her experience.

As of two months ago, Barnard Health Service changed the drug distributed for the "morning after" pill. A large dosage of Ovral, a birth control pill consisting of .5 mg Norgestrel had .05 mg of Ethinyl Estadiol, is prescribed. Four Ovral must be taken within a 12 hour period. This massive amount of the drug will induce menstruation; therefore not permitting implantation of the fertilized egg within the uterine wall. The only side effects attributed to postcoital Ovral is nausea. Students must still sign the same warning awareness and release form. As for the change, Ilene Lubell, RN at Barnard Health service said "We know what the effects of DES are, we won't know what Ovral might do for twenty years."

Columbia Health Service, St. Luke's Hospital, Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, and Mt. Sinai Hospital will not prescribe a "morning after pill" after unprotected intercourse. Only St. Lukes will give Ovral as a "morning after" pill in cases of rape. A staff member at the Obstetrics and Gynecological department at St. Lukes explained that "the risks are too great. We also don't know if the patient is telling the truth: when she had intercourse and if she has ever taken the "morning after" pill before.

Lubell explained why Barnard is willing to give a student a postcoital drug. "They [the students] are our patients. They are under our care and could probably get Ovral if they went to their private doctor." Only about three students per semester seek the "morning after" pill from Barnard Health Service.

Surcharge

continued from page one

\$2500 and \$4000, a 25% waiver may be requested;

*If parental contribution is over \$4000, no waiver can be expected.

Also,

*Students who have refused their self-help cannot expect a surcharge waiver regardless of their parental contribution.

Financial aid from the College supplements the parents' contribution; the percentage of the surcharge covered by the College will be consistent with prior formulation of need, the statement explained. It also said that it would be impossible to re-evaluate financial aid awards for the spring semester, due to lack of time and funds. All reserve funds have been depleted, due to unexpectedly high requests for aid.

Harris Schwartz, Director of University Residence Halls at Columbia, said that Columbia has no plans for a similar surcharge.

"Our room rates are fixed for the year, and the contracts so indicate," he said. "Columbia has begun a rigorous program of conservation and evaluation of energy usage."

"If we did absolutely nothing about our energy costs we would have a need of a surcharge of about \$70 per student, but the conservation measures have made this unnecessary," he said.

Students' reaction to the increase was one of outrage. Emily Holt, a resident of "620" complained that the increase came "unexpectedly . . . and at a particularly bad time of year."

For many students, it will be difficult to raise the extra money immediately. "We could at least be given an extension to pay

the bill," Holt said.

Students are perhaps angrier about what they see as the implications of the added fuel bill. "It shows how much this school doesn't care about anyone," Holt said.

Charmaine Wilkerson, a resident of Plimpton, expressed concern over the precedent that the college might be setting for adding surcharges to the tuition and rent bills of students.

Another resident of "620", Susan Kahn, attributed the added costs to the college's "lack of foresight," and the "inefficiency of the heating system."

A number of students feel that the dorms are overheated. "You could fry here," said Debbie Bers about her room in Plimpton. Students in Plimpton and "620" complained that it is impossible to regulate the temperature of the rooms. The heat control switches in the Plimpton rooms don't work

Minority Students Prepped in Sciences

by **Violanda Botet**

Somewhere deep within the city buildings, along the poorest streets, behind the empty lots, lies the most potential natural resource available to the city—intellectually gifted minority students. Often though, a limiting environment or a lack of guidance can prevent intellectually gifted minority students from reaching their full potential. So they retreat, and they back off into the confining walls they came from. That is where PREP comes in.

PREP (the Pre-medical Research and Educational Program) is a educational experience, conducted from an office in the basement of Wollman Library. PREP is also a multi-service motivational program that seeks to expose public high school students to the field of medicine through a series of Saturday classes taught in the facilities of Barnard College.

"We are dealing with a group of approximately 100 black, hispanic, native Americans and Asian students each year who are tremendously motivated," says Jeff Lipka, assistant director of PREP. By helping these students get a head start on their medical studies, PREP hopes to ultimately increase the number of minority physicians.

"There is a real underrepresentation of minorities in medical school," says Lipka, "only 7.7% of those enrolled are minorities and only 1.24% of those attend strictly minority schools. We try to help that."

PREP's 13-week program consists of a Saturday class, lasting three hours in one of Barnard's classrooms. There is no homework, no examinations and no grading and still the system seems to work wonderfully.

"We have no reason to give exams," says Lipka, "these students are eager to learn. The only homework they receive are additional readings which are optional."

Tenth and eleventh grade applicants to

and the rooms in "620" are equipped with any kind of thermostatic control. As a result, students keep their windows open while the heat is on, said Bers.

In the classrooms, "it is either too hot or too cold," said Holt, and often the students will turn on the air conditioning to cool an overheated room. "The heating is not used efficiently," said Kahn.

The letter enclosed with next semester's tuition bill explaining the increase itemizes the anticipated expenditures for heating fuel. However, "It doesn't explain how much they are planning to conserve," said Holt, reflecting the sentiments of many of those interviewed. Nor does it enumerate the measures being taken by the college to out energy costs in the form of fuel saving physical plant improvements. Said Holt about the increase, "it doesn't seem right or fair . . . in fact it's more or less shady."

the program must have a cumulative index and Regents exams of at least 85 and they must also have an "expressed interest in becoming physicians." After they return their applications, the potential scholars are interviewed by former PREP students.

"We like to have former students interview the youths because they seem to know who has the motivation," says Lipka, "many of these former students are now medical interns and that is our goal."

While screening the potential scholars, Lipka says they also look for students who

mathematics begins, this time for approximately 100 minority students from across the country. Classes are held six hours a day with three non-mandatory hours at night. In contrast to the winter program, a "minimum" of three-hours homework is required.

This summer program as well as internships in community health facilities and biomedical research are available to program students. And perhaps most importantly, PREP offers college guidance and counseling. Students of the program are



Prep Administrative Associate Virginia Dinett

Photo by **Melody Davis**

might return to their communities to practice medicine.

The program now in its ninth year, has just received its first partial grant from HEW but otherwise it has been privately funded all the way through. Fortunately for students, they are not obliged to pay any fees.

Barnard, which has an "ongoing relationship" with PREP, rents office space during the winter beneath Wollman Library and they permit the program to conduct its Saturday classes in other buildings.

PREP's program expands, however, as Barnard students, leave for the summer. A rigorous six-week program of chemistry and

generally accepted to 24 of the leading private universities on the east coast including Barnard.

"If a student requests a college within the city, we will certainly recommend Barnard or Columbia," says Lipka, "they have already seen what it is like so they have a fairly good idea."

As for the future, PREP hopes to increase its funding and provide its services to more students. Possibly, it may extend to other basic sciences. But for that, PREP would need more space and as Lipka said, "I understand space is a problem for Barnard."

On April 10, 1979 a letter was sent from President Mattfeld to Barnard students and their families announcing the tuition and board charge for 1979-80 as voted upon by the Board of Trustees. The letter also states that "If we have underestimated energy cost, we may, like other colleges, be forced to add a surcharge to room fees for the second term." On November 20, 1979 another letter was sent to students and families confirming the surcharge. A \$90 increase for dormitory costs, as warned, was announced. However, "A \$60 increase to cover non-residential costs" which was not mentioned in the first letter to students and their families, was announced.

A recent letter to President Mattfeld from Frederick Warburton, Chairman of the Barnard Budget Review Committee stated, "We [the Review Committee] strongly urge that this decision [to impose an energy surcharge

on the Spring tuition] be reconsidered."

According to Joanne Blauer, Deputy Assistant to the President and College Attorney, "It is not logical to assume that the college will absorb costs." Costs rose after charges were set. "Other colleges in the last few years, when energy costs have risen, have had to deal with it in different ways." The budget is supposed to balance. "One option would be to incorporate it [the additional costs] into costs for next year," said Blauer, but "Making it up this year is more appropriate."

"You have to work within the cost parameter," said Blauer. Despite student and Budget Review Committee protests, Blauer claims "we tried to do it in a responsible way. We handled it as fairly as possible."

(continued to page four)

Notes from Undergrad

Notes from Undergrad — FOCUS '80:
CRISIS INTERVENTION

The Central Committee has been working throughout the semester to formulate a series of policy recommendations to deal with the tri-faceted problem of present admissions, housing, and financial aid policies. After serious deliberation, we present the following first draft of proposals. We publish them at this time to solicit your response. **WE NEED YOUR SUGGESTIONS BY DECEMBER 10th**, so that we may set forth a final series of proposals that will fully represent all student sentiments. This final draft will be brought before the Rep. Council on Wednesday, 12/12, at 4:30 p.m., which will at that time vote upon it. Pending ratification, the proposals will be presented before the Board of Trustees at their February meeting.

The Central Committee.

Vivian Altman	Ann Ryan
Paula Franzese	Karen Schaefer
Naomi Goldberg	Marcia Sells
Randy Gottlieb	Lisa Stewart
Sheila Greene	Beth-Amy Sussman
Beth Mann	Maria Tsarnas

Admissions

1. There shall be one official admissions policy, which shall be published in the college catalogue.
2. All questions by prospective students should be answered in accordance with this policy.
3. This policy should make clear to the prospective student her status *vis a vis* receiving scholarships, work-study grants, financial aid, and housing while at Barnard.

4. Every non-resident freshman shall be assigned to an upperclass advocate who shall be drawn from the ranks of the Commuter Assistant program.

5. Barnard Area Representatives should be briefed on the policy and provided with written directives to guide them in their presentations.

6. There should be strict enforcement of deadlines during the admissions process. Application materials received late should not be accepted.

7. We maintain that it is not in the best interests of the quality of student life to replace graduating classes with incoming classes of greater size.

8. Barnard must increase the size of the faculty, physical plant, number of sections per class, and support services before further increasing the size of the student body.

9. We recommend that the student/faculty ratio be re-evaluated on a departmental basis in order to prevent overcrowding in the most popular disciplines and overstaffing in others.

10. The number of prospective freshmen admitted on the first round of acceptances should not exceed the number of places available in the class.

11. We recommend that wait-list admissions be carefully ranked and admitted promptly on a rolling basis.

12. The number of transfer students admitted should not effect an increase in the size of the student body.

HOUSING POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. In light of the severe housing shortage presently facing Barnard College, we recommend the additional doubling of those rooms under the jurisdiction of Barnard housing which shall be deemed adequate for such purpose. We advocate that an ad hoc committee, comprised of students and representatives from the Housing Office be formed in order to ensure that only those rooms which can comfortably accommodate additional students be so restructured. Further, we propose that appropriate furnishings be supplied in order to insure maximum comfort in these rooms.

2. In order to render the dormitory rates more equitable, we advocate the reassessment of room rates, in light of differing room sizes, location, and situation (number of persons living in room, suite, etc.). It is our evaluation that the present room rates are unjust, in that a double room costs merely thirty dollars less per semester than a single room. To the extent that doubles are considerably more inconvenient than singles, and some singles are significantly smaller in size than others, this reassessment is in order.

3. The present zoning structure is inadequate and unfair in assigning residential status. We support the redrawing of residency boundaries on the basis of geographic and commuting time from students' permanent home addresses. We advocate the abolition of zones, in that: zone one commuters shall be assigned *resident* status, and zone two, three, and four commuters shall be classified *non-residents*.

4. We encourage the College to continue its search for additional resident space. Of course, our first recommendation would be the construction of a new dormitory; until such time that the College can secure the necessary funds for such an endeavor, we

continued to page eleven

Surcharge

continued from page four

"We wouldn't have done it [added the surcharge] if we didn't think it had to be done," claims Blauer.

Government regulations state that in institutional and commercial buildings, including classrooms, should be kept at 65°F in winter and no cooler than 78°F in summer. In residential locations, including dormitories, heat should be maintained at 68°F. Barnard will comply with these regulations, said Devine. Water temperature, which is now 145°F, will be reduced to 120°F in the dorms and to 105°F in all non-residential buildings. Some of Barnard's intended fuel conservation measures will not be put into effect until the Spring of 1980 even though the energy surcharge is being

posed now.

According to Robert Devine, Director of Buildings and Grounds, "These components [needed to conserve energy] are not as easily available as we would like." Thermal pane windows, double glass with one pane keeping heat in and the other keeping cold out, will not be installed until March or April. "It couldn't have been done before," claims Devine. "A tremendous amount of time has already been spent [upon getting new windows]." In addition, cost specifications needed revision since last Spring's proposal. "[Installing the windows at Barnard] is not as simple as going to a do-it yourself place and getting it done," said Devine.

Another energy saving measure, which is currently being done, is the addition of traps and valves, which conserve and regulate

heat, for local radiation. Valves and traps have been installed into Barnard Hall classrooms and offices and new traps have been placed in Milbank. According to Devine the remaining work "will be done over Christmas vacation."

"We were told that this surcharge could have been avoided if circumstances had not intervened," said Mann. "The money to cover the increase could have come out of contingency funds, but that money was exhausted by the cost of repairs to the facade masonry on 600 West 116th Street." The repairs were ordered after Barnard freshman Grace Gold was killed by falling masonry from a Columbia-owned building last May 16.

— Teri Sivilli, Linda Peteano,
Judy Fried, Freeva Adler

Focus '80 Gauges Student Opinion

by Annie Pontrell

Major policy changes in admissions, housing, and financial aid will be voted on in February by the Board of Trustees. Undergrad has organized a system, entitled *Focus '80. Crisis Intervention*, in order to guarantee student involvement in the formulation of policy alterations.

According to Paula Franzese, President of Undergrad, *Focus '80* "operates whereby the Central Committee is at the nexus . . . The Central Committee is comprised of twelve students—the five members of the Undergrad Board and representatives from the Admissions Committee, from the College Committee on Housing and Campus Environment, and from the Committee on Financial Aid. On the committee are also the two student representatives to the Board of Trustees, and the two student members of Barnard Self-Study Steering Committee. This provides a cross-communication."

The "Super Committee," which, according to Franzese, is the administrative equivalent of the student Central Committee, is comprised of administrators representing Housing, Financial Aid, and Admissions Offices and provides a technical basis for work being done by the Central Committee. It helps to insure that student proposals are workable and practical.

It is Franzese's judgment that "what's happening now and what will be decided in mid-February will inevitably affect Barnard for the next ten years, because this will be a long standing housing proposal that will be voted upon. Barnard, right now, is at a cross-roads, in the sense that we could con-

ceivably be moving towards a crisis, in that admissions keep going up, and that our endowment is very limited . . . There are problems and they have to be met with immediately."

The *Focus '80* program, in its attempt to organize and assimilate student response, consists of the Representative Council, which is the legislative body of student representatives. A second feature of the program concerns the encouragement of student reaction at club meetings. The third feature of the program consists of forums, which, according to Franzese, "were the most successful." They were held in Brooks living room on October 26 and on November 13. President Mattfeld and members of the Administration attended the forums: "the focus of the forums was so that the Central Committee could hear what was on students' minds, and so that the Administration could come face to face with the students," said Franzese.

The Central Committee is also extremely concerned with creating consistency among the policies in force in the various offices. Franzese illustrated the ambiguous nature of current policy, and the lack of coordination by citing the predicament of the Zone One commuter. If such a student is on financial aid, her award is based on the expenses she would incur living at home. If she is awarded housing, her aid package will not be increased to cover the additional expense of paying for the dorm room.

During the second forum, President Mattfeld explained the nature of Barnard's financial situation, and noted the implications of

new policies. Franzese notes that "there is not enough money available to satisfy everyone's needs. Nonetheless, there are certain policy proposals that need to be not only reassessed, but changed."

The fourth and final aspect of the *Focus '80* program is the use of *Undergrad* voiceboxes, which serve as conveyors of student sentiment.

The Central Committee is divided into three subcommittees, one for each of the major areas of policy renovation. Housing, Admissions and Financial Aid. The individual committees assimilate student input, consider its feasibility and rework suggestions to improve their potential. On Monday, November 26, the Committees in what Franzese describes as "the culmination of the past month's work." She further stressed that the proposals set forth are tentative and depend upon student response. The tentative suggestions will be presented to the Representative Council on December 5th. The members of the Council then report to their "respective constituents." The final proposal will be drafted on December 12th and presented to the Representative Council.

The final step in the process is the presentation of the suggestions, if approved, to the Board of Trustees. Franzese stressed that the suggestions are feasible and "not pie in the sky proposals." She admitted that "this is a very difficult process, extremely difficult. We are students, not administrators, and the Administration has not yet formulated a series of policy recommendations."

Newsbriefs

Monday, December 3—A writing workshop with Linda Blumfeld will be held in 406 Barnard Hall from 4-5:30 p.m. Sponsored by Program in the Arts.

Wednesday, December 5—Doctoral candidate Elizabeth Carter (Columbia Graduate School of Public Health) will be asking for volunteers to fill out a questionnaire on the coping behavior of female

college seniors. Lower level of McIntosh Center, 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Also Friday, December 7.

Saturday, December 8—"Music for Saints and Lovers from Renaissance Paris," presented by the Columbia University Collegium (Susan Hellauer, director). St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 8 pm. Admission free.

December 8-12—Ritha Devi in "Samasrota" (The Common Stream) and "Prak-Pratechi" (East-West), two tradi-

tions of Hindu Dance. Christ Church, 520 Park Avenue at 60th Street. 7:30 p.m. Admission \$3 and \$5, or TDF voucher. Reservations 988-7697 or 838-3036.

Wednesday, December 13—"Women in Business and Science" Sponsored by Womanspace (G.S.). A panel discussion on career opportunities in engineering, mathematics, and computer science. Kellogg Conference Center (15th floor, School of International Affairs) 5:30-7:30 p.m. Admission free.

Bulletin wishes to thank:

Dean Schmitter (for special dispensations—academic and otherwise), Joe Tolliver (for shoulder and profanity), Doris Miller, Hester Eisenstein (canonization next Thursday), Mrs. M. (sorry about the Bloomie's Card), MEG, Ann Ryan, Maria Rudensky, Quentin Hebert, The 4A Gang, and Marissa, Bill, Ellen, Margaret, Julie, Ralph Andy and Denis for putting up with us.



CIA Proposes Priority Housing For Commuter Athletes

by Mary Withereil

"It's not humanly possible to keep up such a pace," said tennis team captain, Valerie Schwarz, who also chairs a student feedback council to the athletic department. The CIA, or Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics is involved with one of the largest, most difficult issues of Barnard College's history, the housing shortage and its effect on Barnard athletes. According to Schwarz, one-quarter of the athletes have had a difficult time finding housing because they are classified as commuters. The dilemma this entails for them, Schwarz argues, has caused many to turn in their uniforms before the end of the fall semester and others have even transferred out of the college.

The roots of this problem appear to lie in several distinct areas. Since the best way to define them is to let the athletes speak for themselves, here are the stories of two Barnard athletes, the first a tennis player and the second a diver. They are reprinted directly from the draft of CIA's proposal for policy changes in housing. They explicitly reveal what CIA is fighting.

... As a commuting member of the Barnard tennis team through the end of October last year, I endured many hardships. I live in Astoria, Queens. My travel time during rush hours is usually one hour and fifteen minutes, and during the off peak morning hours even longer. In order to get to the four 7 a.m. practices I had to get up at 5 a.m. Needless to say, I became very run down and my studies suffered to the point where I had to drop two courses. After describing several encounters I had with derelicts on the subway to my parents, they refused to let me take the subway so early in the morning any longer. I was quite upset at the prospect of having to quit the team because I consider varsity athletics to be an integral part of my college experience. My father decided that he would sacrifice his sleep for me. He got up at 5 a.m. with me and drove me to school. Once at school I had to drop my things off at Barnard Hall and rush down to the courts at Riverside Park. Meanwhile my father had to make the half-hour trip back home and be on the subway by 8 a.m. in order to go to work. By the time I was offered housing, things were just beginning to be too much. This year once again, I am being put through the same ordeal except now we have five 6:45 a.m. practices. I find myself nodding off to sleep at 9 p.m., hardly giving me enough time to study. If I am not offered housing for the spring semester being a member of the team will be impossible

... I commute from Queens daily. Diving workouts are twice a day for two hours at 8 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. To arrive at school at

8, I must get up at 6. In the evening I do not arrive home until 7:30. I carry seventeen pounds worth of wet towels, t-shirts, shorts and books. Between practices, classes, and traveling I am so tired it is difficult to get any studying done. When I get home I just want to go to sleep, because I have to start the cycle over again early in the morning

These two reports are adequate representation of the athletes' point of view. They feel that because their commitment to Barnard is so great in terms of hours per week, weeks per year, commuting time and time of day for commutation they should be given some priority over other people on dormitory housing.

What CIA is urging in its proposal, however, cannot be misconstrued as an attempt for favoritism. Faculty member of CIA, Marjorie Greenberg, Athletic Director, believes that new policy should be directed toward all students involved in activities.

"Any activities which require the same kind of commitment as athletics do should

"I don't know if the commuter-athletes can handle it physically and emotionally and this also puts unfair expectations on their parents."

receive equal consideration. We feel that all those students should be included in the lottery." Greenberg said.

In response to the needs of the commuters, CIA has drawn up some recommendations for the administration on possible changes or additions to the existing policy. CIA has singled out two areas of reform: the order of the lottery groupings and the zone system determining distribution of housing.

CIA proposes to redefine the priority list placing emergency cases and handicapped students first, followed by "student leaders/commuting athletes." They suggest the rest of incoming students be judged on "necessity to be on campus (i.e. late labs) and commuting distance."

Some of the athletes have been offered housing after school has begun. Georgie Gatch has helped them a great deal by putting commuter-athletes on a priority housing list after the semester has begun and subsequently housed several, said Valerie Schwartz. For some it has only been a matter of a few weeks' waiting. For others, like a member of the tennis team, the fall season had already ended by the time she was housed. As tennis coach Marion Rosenwasser

said, "I didn't push her with being on time or attending all the practices. I knew she was having a problem with commuting, so I couldn't push her or expect that much."

At a meeting with the Committee on Collegiate Athletics (CCA) last Wednesday, November 28, CIA succeeded in getting unanimous support and endorsement from the entire committee.

The faculty and administrative members of the CIA, including Charles Olton, Dean of the Faculty, Fran Kleinman, Assistant Dean on Residential Life, Julia Chase, Assistant Professor of Biology, Marion Phillips, Physical Education Department Chairperson are backing the proposal. The proposal will go next to the Central committee (coordinators of the Focus '80 system of policy analysis), and to the Housing Committee.

"Although housing in general is a crisis," said Dean Olton, "a very important case needs to be made for the athletes. It would be highly desirable to see them housed on campus and as a member of CCA, I will try to help CIA make a forceful case."

An additional factor which these committees can use as leverage in their talks is the question of the safety and health of the athletes.

"We're not saying athletes are a special group," said Greenberg, "but we have some serious concerns for their safety and time commitment to the program. I don't know if the commuter-athletes can handle it physically and emotionally and this also puts unfair expectations on their parents."

Another of the reasons that so many people are concerned with housing for athletes is the risk of losing many fine athletes from a program which is struggling presently to build competitive teams. There are two contrasting stories which illustrate the potential loss a housing shortage causes.

The first woman is a fencer. She lives in Brooklyn and a year ago chose Barnard over Yale because she liked it better here and because her private fencing coach lives in New York City. However, she has fought a losing battle to obtain housing and finally got herself a temporary apartment off-campus. Because of the impossibility of finding accommodations at Barnard, she will transfer to Yale and as of January 1980 she will pack up all her fencing talent and numerous titles and go to Connecticut to lead the Elis to many fencing victories, in all probability.

On the other side is a senior archery team member. After being denied housing as a sophomore, she almost quit the team. She did stay on, though, did get housing, luckily, and today she is a qualifier for the U.S. Olympic Trials for the 1980 archery team that will travel to Russia in search of gold medals.

Women in Religion: Seeking Equality

Women's bishops? Women's siddurs (Hebrew prayerbooks)? Why not? Today's feminist struggles with the traditional religious framework may blossom into a whole new religious tradition. Women will finally have equal footing in one of society's most important institutions. Feminism in religion is becoming more and more of a reality.

Feminism in Christianity has roots reaching far back into history. The *New York Review of Books* of November 22, 1979 ran an article by Barnard religion professor Elaine Pagels on "Gnostic Feminism" where Gnostic sources are revealed that describe God with sexual imagery that is often female.

One group of Gnostic sources claims to have received a secret tradition from Jesus through James and Mary Magdalene; members of this group prayed to both the divine Father and Mother. Also, in the Testaments, not all the apostles were male. Even among the prophets there were women. In the Gospels there is also evidence of female involvement in religion. In the Middle Ages many women were abbesses and heads of monasteries.

There is sexism in the Church today. Female graduates of the Union Theological Seminary, a graduate school of Christian theology, are often discouraged from ordination by the barriers put before them when they search for a congregation to serve in or to be ordained.

One such woman is Dr. Beverly Harrison of the Seminary who was a campus minister in Berkeley in the Fifties. She experienced the discouragement of not being "one of the boys" and of having her ideas accredited to someone else because he was male. When asked if she was a feminist, Harrison responded that "every woman is in some way affected by the women's movement." She considers herself a feminist and insists that the feminist movement has religious as well as intellectual roots. Feminism, she warns, is not to be equated with suffrage; it's a broad social movement involving all women.

These feminist sentiments are echoed in the Kol Nasim, (literally "voice of women") the West Side Women's "davening" (prayer) group. Founded by Carol Goldberg under the auspices of the orthodox Lincoln Square Synagogue, Kol Nasim is a "grassroots movement" centered in New York, St. Louis, and Boston. Its members are of diverse backgrounds, ranging from women studying at the Jewish Theological Seminary to the first woman to belong to the Diamond Dealers Club. There are orthodox Jews, converts, and non-Jews in Kol Nasim, but most of them are in their twenties and all are professionals. The activities of their davening groups include Torah reading and engagement and Bat Mitzvah ceremonies.

Female interest in active involvement in Judaism began in the Middle Ages when the Viber shul, an all women's synagogue, was founded. At the turn of the century Sarah

Schneerson opened the first Beit Yaakov (House of Jacob) Yeshiva, a school where orthodox girls could be educated in Jewish subjects, such as Talmud, never before open to women.

Traditionally, women have been excluded from taking an active role in synagogue worship. At orthodox services, women sit behind a partition, separated from the men in the main sanctuary. Jewish law prohibits women cantors in congregations which include men. Theoretically, women can be rabbis if the job involves only intellectual duties. Although there are female reform rabbis, there are not orthodox ones.

Today, Deborah Rosenthal and Beverly Worthan run their Sabbath davening group at Temple Anshe Chesed at 100th street and West End Avenue. Deborah is in the Kol Nasim movement "because I'm a feminist and an orthodox Jew, and the two could not be satisfied in a traditional way." Like Dr. Harrison, Deborah said that "every woman is affected by feminism. Every working woman is a feminist. 'We're a radical bunch,'" she said of the women active in both church and synagogue reform. What these women advocate; however, is change, not abandonment of religion. "To change the law, someone has to think up the case. Kol Nasim is that test case," Deborah and Beverly said. The aim of the movement, however, is not to promote separation as a way of life. The ultimate goal is to pressure the orthodox rabbinate and community to let women be equal to men in the synagogue. "Some day Judaism will belong to women as well as men," said Beverly.

There is a social need for religion, but unless sexism is eradicated, religious institutions will lose strength. Women who advocate change have not broken off with those institutions. They are in search of a more twentieth-century approach to religion where women are equal to men.

Campus Political Trends

Libertarians Gain Support

by Preeva Adler

The Libertarian Party received 183,187 votes in the 1976 Presidential elections, has a candidate lined up for 1980, and hopes to get 2 to 4 percent of the votes. Its youth organizations such as the Young Libertarian Alliance and Students for a Libertarian Society have been featured in *Newsweek* with their new version of the college cheer "leave us alone."

At Columbia, it all started with Lou Antonelli. Last year, (1978) he singlehandedly started the Columbia Libertarian Caucus. "He did a hell of a lot of work," said Glenn Farber, present chairman of the organization. "Leaflets, the literature table in front of Carman—everything to get libertarianism onto this campus."

Libertarianism is a political view which

holds for the greatest freedom possible for businesses and individuals. "We believe in a society where everyone can do as he pleases, as long as he doesn't interfere with anyone else," said Griffin Mullane, co-chairman. "That means no victimless crimes. The only government possible is one which uses force in retaliatory manner." Libertarians do not believe in government's special right to use force. "The Government has no more rights than the individual," said Farber. "Taxes are another example of force."

It is the disbelief in government itself, rather than a different view of government policies, that distinguishes the Libertarians from the established political organizations. Their view of "rightist" and "leftist" politics holds the two parties to be embodying different trade-offs between personal and

economic freedom. According to a statement published by the Libertarian Party, Liberals support civil freedom at the expense of economic freedom, while Conservatives favor "a bit more economic freedom" at the expense of civil liberties. The Libertarian party favors the greatest possible measures of freedom in both areas.

The Columbia Libertarian Caucus is comprised of students who favor these views. They are not members of the Young Libertarian Alliance, however. "We'd rather not, as a group, get into politics," Farber said. What the group is into is three things: education, activism, and demonstration.

In their educational capacity, the group sets up literature tables and sponsors speaker programs that put forth the Libertarian point of view. They have sponsored forums with officials of the Libertarian party, and speakers on gun control.

Last year the Libertarians campaigned against the Student Activities fee. The new Student Council is also one of the Libertarian targets. "Remember the 'piggy' leaflets? that was us," said Farber. "We felt

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The End is Near

It comes upon us slowly. First, they start selling eggnog in Ta-Kome. Then it's candy apples at Furnald. Suddenly, there's an exam schedule in your mailbox. Then you know.

Finals time has been known to cause a myriad of allergic reactions: nausea, headaches, psoriasis, various digestive problems and complete withdrawal from reality. None of these are serious. They will disappear over Christmas dinner, with only mild relapses when the transcript arrives.

This is a time for self-discovery. This is when you find out how much coffee and No-Doz you can ingest without metamorphosizing into Jello. Now is the time to realize the amazing feats you can accomplish when direly pressed. Like reading *Crime and Punishment* in half an hour. Or writing a fifty-page psych paper in its entirety (including research) during the Doctor Demento Show. On forty minutes' sleep, you can learn integral calculus in two hours.

But the end of a semester is more than a sea of groggy heads in the library and Christmas carols in the laundry room.

For the freshmen, it is a consummation of years of High School; a rite of passage. For the jaded upperclassmen, it is one step closer to an increasingly-tangible diploma. For those graduating, it is the end of an era. Let's hope it's all worth it. Shalom!



Photos by David G. Fechtweiger



Libertarians

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that an activities fee wasn't the fair way to fund student government." "That's showing up now," said Eric Laursen, '82.

Public demonstration reserved for big issues like the draft. The Young Libertarian Alliance publishes extensive literature on the draft, and other government-related issues.

"Often, the philosophy is so radical that you find yourself in direct disagreement with the teacher," said Sharon Gerstman, a freshman. "It's kind of assumed that the government rules, so often you'll find yourself arguing with the professor."

"It's important for Libertarians to get together to talk," Mullane said. "The group has to resolve differences in ideology. We don't take a common stand on many issues. Within the movement, there are widely varying stances on such questions as nuclear energy, abortion rights, and the practical applications of the philosophy."

There is a general consensus on the economics of government intervention. Following the lead of thinkers such as Frederick von Hayek (recent Nobel laureate in economics), the Libertarians are unequivocally opposed to all government control of the economic system. "There are two ways the government steals your money," said Farber. "One of them is inflation. If someone doubles the money supply, we pay twice as much for things. This is bad in terms of foreign trade. The government has the advantage of getting the dollars before anyone else knows about them. How else could the government finance the Vietnam War? Those who are hurt the most are those on fixed incomes."

Gerstman questioned the whole Social Security System. "How about voluntary pension plans? Why do people have to pay into funds that are mishandled?" she said. The group cited a "basic mistrust of government" as a result of government policies, and advocates the gold standard as a remedy. Today's recession is very similar to the Great Depression," said Farber. The 'failure of capitalism' was really a failure of government. In the Depression, too much stock was being bought on margin. Today, too much money is being bought on margin."

The Libertarian's stand on foreign policy is clear also. They advocate "absolute government isolationism." "The U.S. is seen as a bad guy because we forcibly interfere. No Iranian ever seized the Mexican embassy," said Laursen.

"Students for a Libertarian Society is the successor to Students for a Democratic Society," said Farber. "Robert Nozick, who wrote *Anarchy, State and Utopia*, was one of founders of SDS. He's Libertarian, now."

"We were in Virginia and saw a Libertarian bumper sticker on a car," said Emile Husson, another Columbia Libertarian. "We left a note on the windshield that said 'You are not alone — Columbia Libertarian Caucus.'"

PSYCHOTHERAPY

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RETRACTION

In the editorial of the November 12 issue, it was erroneously printed that Undergrad's allocation to *Bulletin* is \$8500 per year instead of per semester. *Bulletin* regrets the error.

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advocate the continued search for residential space in apartment buildings, and dormitories in the Barnard vicinity.

5. We recognize that although Barnard shall attempt to gain as many residential spaces as possible, in light of the size of the entering classes due to financial constraints, the College will not be able to house all of its students who desire housing. Therefore, we recommend that the College actively pursue and establish a program for the improvement of the commuter experience, in order to further integrate commuters in the life of the Barnard community. Such measures might include: a club hours program, a commuter meal plan at the "BHR" dining room, refurbishing commuter rooms in the dormitories.

6. With respect to the Housing Lottery, we recommend that all available accommodations be placed in the room drawing. Further, we propose that the housing priority be structured as follows:

1. All Seniors
2. Residents according to class (pending revision of resident status), and all handicapped students.
3. As space allows, those students classified as non-residents shall be assigned a room by a Housing Priority Committee. This Housing

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Updike's Problems: Tales of Domestic Strife

by Maria Rudensky

It must be true that everyone has an axe to grind. John Updike would have us believe that domestic harmony is such a rare phenomenon these days that it is not worth writing about — at least when one can chronicle dissent and strife. In his latest collection of short stories *Problems and Other Stories* (Knopf, \$10) the venerable author again treats his readers to accounts of couple contemplating divorce, couples going through it and individuals who are now on their own, trying to survive without a mate.

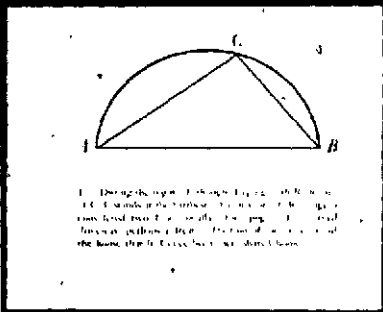
By now Updike's novels and short stories are well-known. Readers who plowed through such works as *Couples*, *Rabbit, Run* and *A Month of Sundays* will immediately recognize the characteristically male-oriented narrative style in *Problems*.

"Transaction", one of the lengthier pieces in the collection deals with one night in the life of a suburban husband in his 40's. It is Christmastime and he is shopping while away from home on business. On his way back to his hotel he picks up a prostitute for a reason not immediately clear. Their attempts at sex are typical of Updike's passages. It is a contest, a race, a battle, a surrender and a conquest. The 22 year old prostitute is portrayed as a hardened, unfeeling bitch who works to support her child. The man on the other hand has been wronged, in this case deprived of an emotional union to complement the physical one.

Updike's characters are concerned, often

obsessed, with their personal relationships. These are people who have few outside interests. They may feed the dog, fill in a hole in the fence, shop for groceries or talk on the phone. After these typically unstimulating activities, the characters ponder the deteriorating state of their marriage/liason. Cancers, books, travel, sport — all play a secondary role in their lives. This is not to say that Updike's novels are boring. The

PROBLEMS and other stories by JOHN UPDIKE



Jacket illustration from Updike's *Problems*. ©1979 Alfred A. Knopf

characters however, are rather flat and often resemble each other. His perennial couple, the Maples, have appeared in many books and they are the subject of a short story in *Problems*.

One story in the bunch, "Separating", is a prime example of Updike's work. A husband and wife have decided to separate for a summer. They have four children and agree to tell each one separately of their action. At dinner on the appointed day, one of the children surmises what is going on and blurts it out to the others. They take the news calmly, except for the youngest. The father looks on his emotional display as entertainment. (The son has just eaten a napkin.)

The eldest son is out of the house and the father picks him up at 4:00 a.m. at the train station. He tells his son, "Dickie, your mother and I haven't been doing enough for each other, making each other as happy as we should be." Back at the house as he bids Dickie good-night, his son kisses him squarely on the lips and asks, "Why?"

That is the central question. We are left unconvinced that this separation is actually necessary, that the couple could not reconcile their differences. Perhaps that is too much to ask of a ten minute short story. Perhaps Updike (who was recently divorced and remarried) assumes that we can use our imaginations to fill in the holes.

Updike tries to avoid defining the average all-American family, but actually he delineates middle America in all his stories. "This is America, a hamburger kingdom, one cuisine, under God, indivisible, with pickles and potato chips for all." A rather depressing, but typically Updikean view of our country. If you have fifteen minutes and want to read more satirical, male-oriented and well-crafted prose — read *Problems*.

You Can't (Ahem) Put This Book Down (Ahem)

by Leslie Ostrow

These are high-pressure, hyper-paced times in which the propensity towards prevarications is particularly proponderant. This book is full of them. Lies, that is. Howard Smith's "The Three Biggest Lies" is an illustrated collection of lies of all sorts. The lies you tell yourself: "Well, at least it can't get any worse." The lies you tell your lover: "Jealousy is an infantile emotion and I've learned to transcend it completely." Those he (she) tells you: "That's okay, I like it (them) that size." There are political lies, show business lies, the usual business lies: "Your check is in the mail." And of course lies about telling lies: "Would I lie to you?"

Smith compiled these lists of lies (three per subject, as the title implies) from responses to a lie contest he ran in his

ed. Some of these oft-heard untruths are extremely amusing, like the Three Biggest Chinese Waiter Lies: "No MSG," "No, no MSG" and "You be okay." Or the Three Biggest Lies About the Beatles, which include both "Paul is dead" and the even more horrifying "Paul is alive." Also the great ones told about Pyramid Power: "Pyramids were brought to the desert by flying saucers from another planet," and by EST graduates: "I didn't divorce her, I just gave her a lot of space." Often the categories are better than the lies told about them, for example, Three Biggest Lies Babies Tell Their Parents Even Though They're Still Too Young to Talk and The Lies Told in Germany When Anyone is Asked About World War Two.

But the majority of these lies are too grip-

yourself Before Moving to New York City: "I'm going to see every Broadway show, go to the museums on Sunday, go to all the ballets, go to . . ." tends to gnaw at your self-contempt (didn't we all promise-ourselves to become cultured?) rather than tickle at your funny bone. Among the many other morbid lies are ones about landlords: "Just tell us what you don't like about the apartment, and we'll have it all fixed up before you move in," and the rather pointed "I had nothing to do with that awful headline; the editor did it." It is also unfortunate that Bill Woodman's complicated illustrations tend to detract from the humor.

It may be meaningful commentary on the decay of Man's morals that there can be a book which catalogues all the types of self-deceptions, equivocations and hogwash society placates itself with every day of the year. Or it may not. "The Three Biggest Lies" is an amusing little book. Not hysterically funny or deep; but worth a glance. After all the biggest lie about this book is right on the front cover: "The greatest book of the century." It isn't, really. Would I lie to you?

The JERK



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Notes

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ing Priority Committee shall consist of representatives from the administration and faculty, as well as resident and non-resident students. The charge to this committee shall be to allocate remaining dormitory space to those students who, in the opinion of the committee, demonstrate exceptional need for such accommodations. We recommend that the committee be autonomous, in that their decisions be final.

FINANCIAL AID PROPOSALS

1. The effort to funnel more funds into the Financial Aid Budget can be bolstered by increased communications between the Financial Aid Office and the offices of Development and Alumnae. In order that these offices will be made aware of the need for

funds and Barnard will not lose promising students who are in need of aid. It is strongly recommended that an official liaison from each of these offices (Financial Aid, Development, and Alumnae) maintain constant lines of communication.

2. In order to decrease the number of non-resident requests for housing, a non-resident who moves into the dorms should not be allotted financial aid. (The term "non-resident" is used in conjunction with the housing subcommittee's reassessment of housing).

3. To facilitate greater communication between the offices of Financial Aid, Housing, and Admissions, it is finally recommended that a committee formed of administrators from these offices meet regularly to ensure consistency of policy and actual practice of policy in and among their respective offices.

4. In order to achieve some sense of equity between non-residents and residents, the lunch allocation for non-residents should be equal to the amount allotted to residents. Prior to financial aid's assessment of the amount to be allotted for lunches, a representative from Financial Aid should meet with the manager of Food Services to assess costs for the following year's food allotment budget for all financial aid students.

5. In order for those students who have consistently met the 2.0 GPA criteria for Financial Aid not to be jeopardized by lack of funds, stricter follow up procedures are strongly advocated for those students who fall below the 2.0 GPA. Since 2.0 GPA is the minimum for Academic probation, it is an effectual administrative criteria to use in assessing eligibility of financial aid recipients.

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COMING FOR CHRISTMAS

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The Final Say

by Nancy Tappan

Bulletin is governed by Murphy's Law. Everything that could go wrong, did.

We missed more stories than we picked up on. We ruined enough film to paper our office. We offended more people and saw more sunrises over McIntosh Center than we care to remember. But we survived. So did Bulletin—it may be a bit klutzy, but it is resilient.

Each issue of Bulletin is the proof of our existence. It may not be the best researched, best written, or most complete newspaper in the country, or even on this campus, but a lot of time, thought, and often gut-wrenching effort went into every issue. It is our child. It has caused each of us a certain amount of pain, but we still love it.

I love it for what has been to me. A testing ground, a battlefield and a refuge all at once—107 McIntosh has been my home for two years. Through all the trials and all the triumphs, the experience of being the editor-in-chief is one that I would (with slight reservations) do again, for it has been a vital part of my education. Plus, if I did it again, I might finally get it right.

Two years ago, the outgoing editor in her final say put forth a challenge to all editors to attempt to solve the problem of maintaining a personal newspaper with professional standards.

Bulletin may never solve that problem, but I know what it feels like to butt heads with it.

A college campus is no place to try to run a newspaper. The community is far too insular. No arm of the press can be independent when it is beholden to a constituency it is expected to cover. Because the community is small and so tightly knit in many ways, many people feel that they have a right to demand that all special interests be served.

Bulletin's purpose is to report the news, and to dig for the answers to difficult and delicate questions. Sometimes we don't do such a good job. Maybe we could do better if we didn't have to spend so much time fighting for our right to be taken seriously. But, them that has the gold, makes the rules.

Also, Bulletin is not in the business of promotion. If an organization is sponsoring an event, or if an activity wants publicity, it should take out an ad. We are not a house organ, and there is no such thing as a free lunch.

Another mentor and predecessor reminded me that when I look back at this experience in five years I won't remember the bad things that happened, but just the good. She's probably right, for even now as I reflect on this last year, I have to admit that we were damned lucky.

Lucky that no crisis was too difficult to handle. With a little selective ingenuity, and at times some adroit lying, we could usually wing it, and things always worked out in the end. Holes were filled, photos were dug out of the files, stories were written (at 6 a.m.) and somebody always had enough money for cigarettes.

We were also lucky to have had a few victories. There is nothing comparable to the feeling of accomplishment and triumph we had when we came out first with a good story. There was also a true sense of camaraderie. In the crunch, at deadline, in the office at dawn when I didn't have the strength to type, someone was always there—sharing the burden, and making it not only bearable, but fun.

I never said thank you enough. Often courtesy and good manners were the first things sacrificed when things had to be done. Now, with my term over, I wish to take this opportunity to say those thanks—to my colleagues, to my friends, and to my mentors. Each one of them has earned my respect, affection, and gratitude. I also want to wish my successor, Teri Sivilli, and the rest of these diehard staffers all the luck in the world. It would come in handy.

And now, back to being a student. After this, five courses, gym, and a work-study job will be absolute cake. I'll also give everyone fair warning—don't ever denigrate or insult Bulletin in my presence. I'm vicious when I get riled.

Bulletin

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Nancy Tappan

News Editor
Teri Sivilli

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Judy Fried
Linda Peteanu

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Attention Senior Women
 Doctoral Student needs volunteers for a short questionnaire on stress and coping. Meet me for coffee in Lower Level of McIntosh 9:30-3 on Wednesday, December 5 or Friday, December 7.

6. In order to alleviate the desperate feelings of students who are not awarded financial aid, a packet fully explaining procedures for requesting aid from other institutions should be distributed. This information should be standard material in the packets sent to prospective applicants

7. To ensure a greater number of students have an opportunity to take advantage of work-study grants, an official liaison from Financial Aid and Career Services should meet and determine the number of jobs available on campus and in New York City area in relation to number of work-study applicants

8. In order to ensure the maximum number of students in need of aid can be effectively assisted, financial aid allotments should not be extended for longer than four years or eight semesters

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 Examinations at Barnard College are given under the Honor Code which states that students should not ask for give or receive help in examinations, nor should they use papers or books in a manner not authorized by the instructor.

Examinations are given only during the hours scheduled for them. All students begin work at the same time and a student who is late may not have extra time. If a student has a conflict of scheduled examinations, a special examination is given. The Registrar will verify the conflict and request that the instructors concerned set an alternative time for one of the examinations. Students who have four examinations on two consecutive days or three examinations on one day may also ask for a change of schedule.

If a student becomes ill during the course of the examination, the examination book must be given directly to the instructor. If more than one hour has transpired in a three hour examination or more than forty minutes in a two hour examination, she should be graded on the work completed. If less time has expired, the grade will be recorded as DEF (deferred). Deferred examinations for these students, and for students absent from the examination (graded XI) who receive approval for a deferred examination by virtue of an illness or other emergency, will be given February 12 and 13. Applications for deferred examinations must be filed by January 25.


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