

Barnard Bulletin

Volume LXXVI No. 11

April 21, 1980



President Jacqueline Matfield

Tuition Up 16%

By Judith Fried

The Barnard Board of Trustees announced last Thursday that tuition and fees for the 80-81 academic year will rise 16%. A typical resident senior will pay \$8900, an incoming freshman taking a lab science will pay \$8760. This represents an increase greater than the national rate of inflation, currently, 13%.

Tuition will rise to \$5940. Single and multiple occupancy rooms will cost \$1900 and \$1700 respectively. The price of the Hewitt meal plan was increased to \$1000.

Other increased costs include the senior fee of \$66, the Freshman Orientation Fee of \$60 and the student activity fee of \$60.

Lab fees will be \$25 for Biology and \$28 for Chemistry.

Currently fee for tuition is \$5680. Housing costs vary from \$1530 for a double in 616 to \$1950 for a room in Embassy Towers. Barnard students living in Columbia dormitories who previously paid Columbia rates will now pay the standard Barnard rate.

The trustees had originally anticipated a tuition figure of \$5730. Twelve per cent of this amount was to have been allocated to financial aid. With the new cost set at \$5940

an additional amount of 41% of the \$205 difference between the anticipated and actual figures will be allocated to financial aid as well.

According to Jacquelyn Matfield, President of Barnard, there is "a limit of 12% that could be taken out of the general operating budget. The additional 41% was a compromise figure arrived at to provide additional relief to students from the increased cost, through financial aid."

Most of the financial aid grants offered by Barnard come from the general operating budget. This budget consists of tuition remittances and income on the endowment. Additional scholarship awards are available from funds set aside for that purpose. As a result, funds available for financial aid grants are limited.

At other Seven Sister schools money for aid primarily comes from the endowment and gifts to the college.

Wellesley's aid comes 100% from endowment funds, said Amy Nychis, Director of Financial Aid at Wellesley.

Mary Alice Hunter, Director of Financial Aid at Vassar, said that only 7% of the general institutional budget is put towards financial aid. Most of it comes from the endow-

ment.

The announcement of the increase comes only one month before housing deposits for the fall semester fall due. Deposits must be paid by May 15.

When asked how students will cover these increased costs, Matfield remarked that students will have to make their own choices about how fast they'll go through college and how they will obtain funds if the financial aid they are offered is insufficient.

Costs for the upcoming year at
month 1 page 11

Students Honored With Awards

By Violanda Botet

The Bear Pin awards honoring Barnard's student leaders will be presented April 24. Following the award ceremony a Student Leader Dinner will be held in McIntosh in honor of the recipients.

This year the Bear Pin awards will be presented to sixteen seniors who have demonstrated student leadership beyond the call," said Maria Tsarnas Undergrad Vice President of Student Activities. Along with the sixteen recipients Senior Bear Pin Certificates will be presented to another twenty-two seniors.

Bear Pin recipients were selected by a committee consisting of Grace King, senior class advisor; Joe Tulliver, Director of College Activities; Doris Miller, Associate Director of College Activities; Sharon Katz, President of McAc; Terri Sivilli, Editor-in-Chief of Bulletin; and the five Undergrad board members. The 1980 Bear Pin senior recipients are Paula Franzese, Randy Gottlieb, Mandy Huang, Sheryl Krongold, Beth Mann, Kimberly Nickelson, Grazia M. Rechichi, Karen Schaefer, Valerie Schwarz, Margaret Soohoo, Faye A. Steiner, Vera A. Steiner, Beth Amy Susman, Maria Tsarnas, Rosemary Volpe, and Darlene Yee.

Senior recipients of Bear Pin certificates are Jane Adamo, Jean Baker, Catherine L. Bellemare, Ro-

continued on page 11

Woman Effects Rape Statute

By Michele Reilly

On April 10, Thursday Noon and the Women's Center co-sponsored a lecture given by Laura X called "Marital Rape" which was held in the Sulzberger Parlor in Barnard Hall. Laura X is the Director of the Women's History Research Center in Berkeley, California and Consulting Librarian to the National Center on Women and Family Law, in New York City. Her talk focused on the Greta Rideout Indicted Marital Rape (GRIMR) project which she initiated. The project was named after the wife in the recent well-published case in Oregon. The work of Laura X was instrumental in the passing of the bill outlawing marital rape which went into effect on January 1, 1980. GRIMR's current goal is to prompt other states, such as New York, to pass similar legislation.

Laura X became interested in the topic of marital rape when she read about the Rideout case on Christmas of 1978, the day before the case was brought to court. The article contained an interview with the District Attorney who was prosecuting the husband on the case. He said that he would have been on the husband's side if Mrs. Rideout had not been beaten and if the alleged rape had occurred in the bedroom. "This completely infuriated me because as I read on in the article,

the other side was alleging what turns out to be the basis in the history of the law, which is that the woman gives up the right of consent or to say yes or no when she gets married and that marriage is in effect a license for rape," she said.

Laura X immediately decided to take action. She first called the District Attorney's office but could not contact him. She then contacted the Women's Crisis Center which was supporting Greta Rideout and learned that the District Attorney was about to "throw the case," she said.

In her talk at Barnard, Laura X explained how the judge in the Rideout case allowed Mrs. Rideout's previous sexual history to be made part of the testimony and how he prevented the jury from hearing what her husband, John Rideout, had actually done to her. The District Attorney offered no objection to this testimony. "One of the first things they try to do is to tear apart your credibility if you're not a virgin," she said.

The judge also told the jury that he would only stand for first degree rape or acquittal. Because the punishment of first degree rape is twenty years in Oregon and John Rideout was only 21 years old, the jury sympathized with him, identifying with him because as I read on in the article,

continued on p. 11

HEW Finds New DES Info

By Violanda Botet

The findings of the DES task force of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) concluded in its 1978 report that the number of women who had taken DES (Diethylstilbestrol), a synthetic estrogen that was prescribed to millions of pregnant women from the late 1940s to the early 1970s whose daughters then were found to have abnormal and possibly cancerous tissue fell between 0.14 and 1.4 per 1000.

Although the report had reduced fear that the medication may cause a cancerous disease in later generations, "recently there is still cause to believe that DES may prevent pregnancies or actually cause miscarriages, premature labor or tubal pregnancies in DES daughters. This latest finding is particularly ironic since the drug was supposed to prevent the same occurrences in the

DES daughters' mothers.

The report, which was published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, involved 618 women who took the drug and 618 controls. Arthur L. Herbst, MD, who discovered the link between DES and cancer, spoke about the research findings in a New York Times interview. "There appear to be increased risks of prematurity and pregnancy loss among women exposed in utero compared to those unexposed. In fact problems with reproduction may be statistically more frequent than cancer—it may affect more people. But we're not sure yet."

Because of the controversy that has emerged from this latest report as well as numerous others, the Barnard Health Service discontinued prescribing DES as a morning after pill for students who wished to prevent pregnancy after unprotected inter-

continued on page 11

Admin. Responds To Open Letter

To the Editor:

I think that I speak for all of us in the college administration when I express my concern about the content and the emotion evident in "An Open Letter to the Barnard Community." Because I know the signers to be responsible students who are thoughtful and energetic in representing their constituents, I take seriously their criticisms and their recommendations. My first thought was to respond only to those who wrote the letter, but since it has received such wide circulation, I shall offer a few public comments.

Much of the disaffection and many of the specific criticisms in the letter are focused on housing. At Barnard this is an extremely complex and difficult matter which affects the composition of the student body, their academic achievement, their extra-curricular activities, and the general quality of their lives. The housing shortage is, if you will, a continuing crisis, and despite our best efforts it continues to demand crisis management. All costs are rising unreasonably, but additional residence has an inordinately high price tag, and we continue to seek outside support for student housing.

The Board of Trustees has now set next year's room fees at an average rise of 19% about what was forecast earlier. The equalization of rates for all Barnard-assigned space is both a response to our particular situation and a matter of philosophy which, like all such decisions, is debatable. There is no "right" solution, but I believe the decision to be a fair one. It will be tested for one year.

The more general charge that information has been withheld from students is one that I do not believe to be true, certainly it has not occurred intentionally. Accurate documentation requires lots of time and work by a hard-pressed staff, and releasing premature "facts" is not helpful.

The suggestions regarding management are reasonable, and they are already incorporated in the procedures of the college. Each year the president sets a budget/planning calendar which is coordinated with the schedule of the Board of Trustees and which guides the flow of analyses and decision-making. Long-term planning is a continuous function which involves staff, faculty, trustees, alumnae, and students including in this year many of those who signed the open letter.

Whatever we may challenge in the letter, we are in total agreement with its signers in their support of Barnard and their desire to strengthen it as an independent institution. Since we all have the same goal, we surely can work out timely ways of informing each other and of arriving at consensus.

Barbara Schmitter
Vice President for Student Affairs

Bulletin

is a not-for-profit weekly newspaper published by the students of Barnard College. Signed letters to the editor are welcome. We're at 107 McIntosh (x2119) and wish you were too.

- Editor-in-Chief
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APOLOGIA

Judy Yee's platform was inadvertently omitted from the election supplement.

Also, the Open Letter to the Barnard Community as well as the Election Supplement, should have been labeled Advertisements

Symposium

Gouged

How could they?

It was easy. Someone fiddled with an adding machine, the trustees took a vote and suddenly the cost of attending Barnard has risen to almost \$9000. We have just two questions. Is it worth it? And who can really afford to come here anymore?

Is the education and the college experience we receive here worth the money we put into it? An awful lot of people seem to think so. At least they keep applying. The quality of education is an intangible thing and very difficult to assess.

It is relevant, though, that many of the students are dissatisfied with an atmosphere described by one student as "unintellectual and totally crass." The students are dissatisfied with the facilities of the college. And the students are dissatisfied that some of their favorite professors and some of the best teachers and departments that this school has are becoming casualties to Columbia's tenure process and Barnard's financial difficulties. Students cannot even be certain that the department in which they wish to major will exist by the time they graduate.

The rise in costs to almost \$9000 adds an additional fear: clearly, only rich people will be able to attend this school. Those students already enrolled whose financial aid consists primarily of grants will be aided by the increases stipulated. Others, however, especially those who borrow part or all of the money needed to finance their education, will be hurt by the prohibitive cost.

The announcement by the financial aid office that fewer students still receive aid next year as a result of increasing costs is disheartening. In fact many students will be prevented from attending Barnard in the future because the available financial grants cannot be extended to all those students.

Few students accurately assess the costs of their education while they are applying to colleges. They are concerned with the quality of the schools to which they apply. Neither they nor their families are totally aware of what the burden will be. Nor do most incoming freshmen realize that tuition will rise exponentially, each year. (We sure didn't.)

The situation is worse for students already here to attend a school like Barnard for two or three years and then be forced to transfer and graduate with a diploma from a less expensive college is unacceptable.

The real problem is no one seems to have caused this and there doesn't seem to be anything to do about it.

Maybe we could blame it on Jimmy
Or Harold

No, Harold is not Harold Brown

"BELIEVE ME"
DIGNIFIED EXPECTATIONS AND PRINCIPLES AS SUCH THAT DECLARES EXISTENCE OF AN INALIENABLE RIGHT AS PREMATURE AND AS ADVERSE AS TIME ITSELF ARE TO BE PERCEIVED SYMBOLICALLY TO RESTORE THE OBSCURE TO YIELD FAVORABLY TO THE CERTAINTIES OF THEIR PERFECTIONS

APPARENTLY THE ART OF FEMINISM HAS VOICED REASSURANCE OF THE EXCLUSIVE PREROGATIVES EMPHATICALLY ENTITLED THEM PRACTICAL COMMITMENT TO PERMIT A CONTEMPORARY ELIGIBILITY CAPABLE OF AN ENORMOUS DISCIPLINE TO IMPOSE A (RELEVANT — DIFFERENCE—) INDISCRIMINATELY

AN ALTERED REPRESENTATION OF THEIR STATUS, ELICITS AN INSISTENCE BOTH DESCRIPTIVE AND PERSUASIVE ENDURING SOLELY THIS EXTENSIVE NORM OF NECESSITY IS A CRITERION, TO BE DIVINED AND CAJOLED SO TO PROVOKE AN ADAPTIVE REFORM FOR THE CONCEPTION

OF DISTINCTIVE VARIABLES, CONTRARY OF TRADITIONAL TREND AND OF HABITUAL PARITY, TO AVERT ANY INFERIOR ABSTRACT CREDIBLE LOGIC AND PARTICIPATION THAT ADEQUATELY ENTAILS APPLICABLE RECOGNITION OF EQUITABLE INNOVATIONS, IS AS INSTRUMENTAL AND AS CRUCIAL AS ANY PERSPECTIVE IN THIS ERA

NEVERTHELESS, FOCUS ON THE CREATIVITY OF THE ELEMENTS THAT ASSOCIATE AND EXEMPLIFY A RECIPROCAL VOCATION INDIVIDUAL IDENTITY EMERGES AS A REVISION OF POLITY RECEPTIVE EVALUATION STIMULATES THE ULTIMATE LEVERAGE OF TOPICS IN CONTEXT, IRONICALLY ALIGNED WITH WISDOM

JOE A. SOTO

Joe Soto is a Security Guard at Barnard

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Conditions Improve At Embassy Towers

By Violanda Botet

Almost one semester after Barnard contracted nineteen apartments at the 70th Street Embassy Towers building, most student problems concerning maintenance and security have been solved, said Fran Kleinman, Associate Director of Residential Life.

"The major complaints came at the beginning when we had maintenance problems," said Kleinman. "At the time, however, the building

was being newly renovated. Now things are very much in order," she said.

The first students who occupied the Embassy Tower apartments in December complained that their rooms needed painting as well as carpeting and window blinds. In addition, many students questioned security procedures since workmen were given passkeys to the building's apartments

office for five dollars.

Phi Beta Kappa will initiate its new members on Thursday, April 24 at 3 pm in the College Parlor. Fourty one new members will be honored for their outstanding scholarship at this ceremony.

The Barnard section of Phi Beta Kappa has elected as members the following Barnard students:

Maria C. Aloizou (Biology), Calla Blumenthal (Psychology), Bernadette Chan (Chemistry), Nancy Chan (Biology), Amy E. Cherry (Economics), Abbi L. Cohen (Political Science), Jan Edwards (English), Gayle A. Eller (English and Psychology), Maidelle Goodman (Psychology), Rachelle Grubetz (Oriental Studies), Monica Hirsch (Art History), Sandra Kahn (Biology), Rachelle H. Klapper (Psychology), Abigail Levine (Biochemistry), Toby Lieber (Biology), Celina Lin (Economics), Jeanie V. Lu (Environmental Conservation and Management), Simone A. Martin (Biology), Mary M. McLemore (History), Alice E. McQuillan (Political Science), Kristine L. Montanar (History), Linda R. Moran (English), Hwie Lung Ong (Oriental Studies), Christine J. Pardo (Sociology), Beth A. Raines (Psychology), Leora P. Reich (Psychology), Cheryl Reicin (Economics), Roni S. Riegelhaupt (Biology), Diane C. Rudolph (Music), Janna K. Saslaw (Music), Barbara E. Scanley (Biochemistry), Naomi G. Schacter (Psychology), Brenda J. Sinsheimer (Political Science), Mary E. Solomon (Music), Isa M. Soto (Anthropology), Susan A. Sternau (Art History), Lynn O. Sussman (Oriental Studies), Pamela G. West (Economics), Tanya Wilk (Political Science), Linda S. Woodman (English), Lisa Zeiger (English).

Eleven junior recipients of Bear Pin certificates are Ghada Caplan, Rita Gunther, Sharon Katz, Lee Morrone, Lisa Radke, Prina Rosenkrantz, Marcia Sells, Teresa Sivilli, Nancy Tappan, Alexandra Thomson, and Vicky Woson.

Honorary awards of distinction go to Peter H. Juviler, faculty, Providence Rodrigues, administrator, and the College Activities Office.

Tickets for the Student Leader Dinner are available in the Undergrad Office and College Activities

"Barnard has paid to install top locks in all Barnard rooms there," said Kleinman, "so residents can be assured that no workmen has a key without their knowledge. Security has also improved," said Kleinman, "with the hiring of a doorman from 5 pm to 1 am daily."

As for maintenance problems, according to Kleinman most of these complaints were satisfied after Barnard's Buildings and Grounds cleaned up residents' rooms and assembled the modular furniture Barnard provides for each apartment. Full laundry facilities have also been completed, noted Kleinman, although the pool and sauna that were originally advertised by the Housing Office are still under construction.

Barnard College has a two year

contract with the building's owner which enabled the college to include the building in this year's housing lottery. Although the Embassy suites are more expensive for the school to run, this year the 70th Street apartments will cost the same as other on-campus dorms.

"One of the reasons that resi-

dent singles went up to \$1900 and doubles to \$1700," said Kleinman, "is that the Embassy Towers were heavily subsidized by the college this year." The Housing Office felt that 70th Street residents should not be penalized for selecting the residence so the charge of all rooms were equalized.

Bear Pin

Continued from p 1

bin Bronzaf, Priscilla J. Campbell, Linda S. Catalin, Helen Chun, Rosemarie Fabien, Anita Harris, Noelle Nicholson, Michele E. Palai, Susan Perlman, Helene Pnce, Beth A. Raines, Eunice Ramsey, Stephanie Saddles, Annabelle Santos, Lisa Stewart, Dee Tablewski, Maryam Toosie, Lisa Traub, and Diana Wood.

Eleven junior recipients of Bear Pin certificates are Ghada Caplan, Rita Gunther, Sharon Katz, Lee Morrone, Lisa Radke, Prina Rosenkrantz, Marcia Sells, Teresa Sivilli, Nancy Tappan, Alexandra Thomson, and Vicky Woson.

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HONORS DAY EVENTS

Thursday, April 26, 1979

PHI BETA KAPPA INITIATION

Sulzberger Parlor

(Third Floor, Barnard Hall)

3:00 P.M.

HONORS ASSEMBLY

Lower Level of McIntosh Center

4:00 P.M.

PHI BETA KAPPA ADDRESS:

Leroy Breunig

Professor of French
formerly Dean of the Faculty
and Acting President

The 'Phi' of Phi Beta Kappa

RECEPTION

Upper Level of McIntosh Center

5:15 P.M.



SPRING FESTIVAL 1980 OPENS ON SATURDAY, APRIL 26th

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— "A Day at the Races"

— Biology vs. Chemistry Volleyball game, Fencing Competition Finals

— Zooprax — James Bond Festival "From Russia With Love," "Diamonds Are Forever," & "Casino Royale"

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Ruth Laredo Lauded In Piano Performance At Barnard College

By David Tseng

Ruth Laredo, internationally distinguished concert pianist, performed a stunning recital of 20th Century piano works Tuesday, April 10, in the Sulkberger Parlour. Laredo's program was the final concert of a three-part series presented by BRAVO, the group which has organized the Barnard Performing Arts Series this Spring.

Ruth Laredo is the consummate artist: full of charm, wit, poise, intelligence. Moreover, she's extremely talented. The concert was billed as a "lecture-concert," but from the outset, Laredo made it clear she would not lecture. Instead, she chose to share her feelings and thoughts about music, by giving her audience informative background on the pieces she played.

The program consisted of five works, Prokofiev's *Sonata No. 3, Opus 28 Allegro Tempestoso*, Debussy's *La fille aux cheveux de lin* and *Reflets dans l'eau*, *La Valse* by Ravel, *Sonata No. 9 Opus 68, The Black Mass Moderato Quasi Andante Legendare* by Scriabin, and Samuel Barber's *Piano Sonata Opus 26*. Laredo was remarkably flexible with this recital in that the Ravel and the Barber pieces were last-minute replacements. These changes added

tension and excitement to the recital.

Laredo was in control at all times as evidenced in the first work, the Prokofiev sonata. Prokofiev, said Laredo, believed that "the piano was a percussive instrument," however, she also told her audience that she disagreed with this opinion, and her performance of the sonata was indicative of the conflict between composer and artist. Laredo's interpretation, however, was fully acceptable. Displaying what openly can be called a virtuosity in speed and rhythm, she played with substantial raucousness at times, followed by soft, creamy phrasing. This ability to move smoothly and effortlessly from one mood to another is a forte of Laredo.

Although Laredo was a bit more subdued than some would have liked, in her performance of the Debussy works, she made quite a persuasive case for her particular interpretation. She played the pieces with articulation while maintaining Debussy's impressionistic tenor. Debussy was "the real revolutionary of the 20th century because he believed in the power of sound for its own sake." Her timing in these difficult, but deceptively easy works was excellent, especially her split-second pedal work, the lack of which has destroyed many



Ruth Laredo

a performance of Debussy works.

La Valse by Ravel also has tricky timing and is well-known for its almost prohibitive degree of difficulty. In this work, Laredo revealed the depth of her technique. A petite woman, Laredo has an extraordinary amount of strength in her fingers, that she was able to make all those 6/8 measures sound like 3/4 measures is indicative of how fast her fingers moved.

After a ten-minute intermission, Laredo returned to play Scriabin's *Black Mass Sonata*. This is not an immediately endearing work and Laredo concedes that "sometimes when I play it I feel the fumes rise from the piano like sulphuric

acid." But she argued that this work "grows on you," and she showed her own affection for it in the mischievous melody that she emphasized — first prim, then satanic, now reckless, now sinister.

The Samuel Barber piano sonata is distinctive, as Laredo noted, because Barber "speaks in a completely different language" from the other composers whose works she chose to play. In part, this is due to his American heritage. Laredo played consistently with her deft integration of technique and musicality, and her performance of the last movement, a fugue in jazz, was a wonder. Her hands moved so quickly that they seemed to hover over the

keys rather than touch them.

For an encore, Laredo played a Scriabin etude, *Opus 2, in C sharp major*, which was decidedly different from the earlier Scriabin sonata. The etude is straightforward and appealing in the innocence of its conventional tonality. Scriabin was, as Laredo pointed out, only fourteen when he wrote it.

BRAVO, then, ended its spring 1980 season on a spectacular note. Ruth Laredo presented a thoughtful concert, and showed that she is more than deserving of her reputation. Her friendly openness about music and her sophisticated playing provided a pleasant afternoon of 20th century piano classics.

Lavin Fights for Rights of

By Maryanne Goldstein

As a Barnard graduate, chances are you'll never have to go on strike to get 10 cents more an hour for scrubbing toilets.

Instead, you'll be among the 20 percent of Americans who will rise to the top, and will manage, direct, order and decree.

Thirty-three million working women did not have the benefits of an education that will help them get promoted to the top. For the time being, the 33 million must support themselves, doing work that most Seven Sister grads won't have to touch with a ten-foot pole.

They have jobs rather than careers. They work to live rather than living to work. Few of them are unionized, even fewer have any hopes for raises or promotions. The jobs they do are often degrading, demeaning and undignified. Call them the "80 Per Cent."

But, since the formation two

years ago of the National Commission of Working Women (NCWW) the 80 Per Cent are not without hope. The goals that this non-governmental commission are hop-

...the time has come for the pink collar women to get their needs attended to.

ing to accomplish may not sound at all monumental or radical, but will, in the future, have an impact on the working lives of all women.

"The thing the Commission is

trying to do is to research and examine this huge body of women, which, until recently, was virtually ignored," said actress Linda Lavin, star of the CBS show *Alice*.

"In the 70s, all the attention was paid to those women who were rising to the top and doing all the firsts — like the first woman bank president, things like that. Now the time has come for the pink collar women to get their needs attended to."

Lavin was recently given the Commission's first "80 Per Cent" Award for her realistic portrayal of a working woman. Her series, loosely based on the film "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore," tells of the experiences of a waitress raising a son on her own. Lavin also graces the cover of the May issue of *Ms* magazine, which features an in-depth report on the Commission's work.

Why does the character of Alice strike such a responsive chord? Lavin feels that Alice exemplifies a

lifestyle familiar to many.

"One out of every five families is headed by a woman," she said. "That's a huge responsibility. And Alice is very real to people, not only because she's a single parent, but because you get to see her on the job and get to see some of the problems she has."

The viewer response to her portrayal has been, she says, "simply great." Her series is usually one of the top ten rated shows in the country, and has even hit number one a few times this year. Not bad for the motley crew of Mel's Diner.

One out of every five families is headed by a woman.

It was her involvement with "Alice" that led Lavin to start thinking about the plight of 'pink collar' workers. And earlier this year, after winning the "80 Per Cent" award, she became a commissioner of the

NCWW, bringing her into even closer contact with women in low paying, low-status jobs.

"Did you know that some waitresses don't even make minimum wage?" she said. "They're expected to make it up with their tips. The only reason we know this is because the women are coming out and telling us. That's the purpose of the Commission."

"We want these women to know that they're no longer alone, and that they have someone to help them. They have to be made aware that they have a support system, and that this system has access to the policy makers."

According to Lavin, the priorities of the Commission are "better wages, dignity and child care." Of

Computer Shows More Poetic Promise Than Its Human Colleagues

By Leslie Ostrow

The *Columbia Review*, like all undergraduate literary publications is a spotlight for the merging talents whose more polished works will appear in professional journals, magazines, and newspapers.

Unfortunately, the majority of selections in the *Review's* Winter 1980 issue are disappointing even as germinal efforts. The featured poets use metaphor completely beyond the rang of common experience, as in

Timothy Horrigan's "The Best Minks of My Generation": "Feelings surround me/aggressively, like wheelchairs/skidding through glass" and Robert Coyne's "The Hills That Sag": "A blond man shaped like a cloud/turned abruptly into the park."

Imagery is most effective when it describes a universal experience in an imaginative way. It is not enough for the poet to have a command of the words that describe being, his

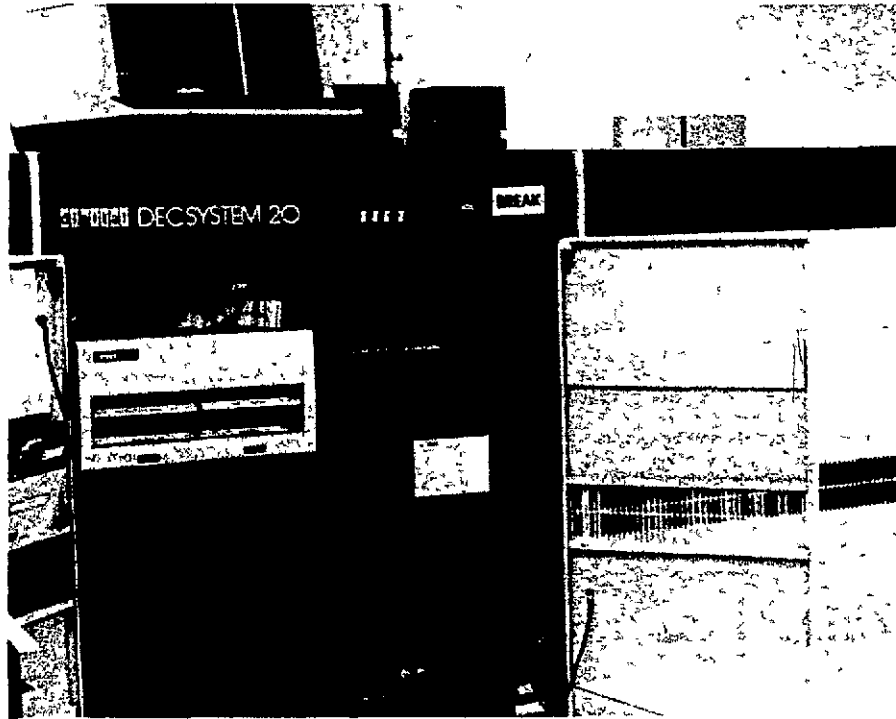
poetry must have its basis in being.

The *Review's* contributors are obviously well educated, and have an extraordinary command of the English language. Perhaps when they become further removed from academia, they will be better able to mold the words into thought and experience.

Perhaps too, they will learn to curb their didacticism. When poets try to teach the lessons of life, they best accomplish their task with a sim-

licity that transfuses reader by its subtlety, as in Frost's line "He saw all spoiled" from "Out, Out," or Yeats' "I look at you and I sigh" from "Drinking Song." Lines that preach to the reader such as Robert Coyne's "And people like wild watergeese/ Because they have to" from "The Hills That Sag" or Joseph Lease's "Nature is written on two pages because we want it to be like us" from his prose piece *Worship and Darkening Music* are more officious than illu-

Coyne or the other poets. The DEC 20 does not attempt to convey meaning through bizarre obscurity. In its Poem — Poem To Collaborations — "That terrain and flesh are sweet past juice/She between years/Rain by some brittle and giant ground/ Figures track her/ And beside every year/Like some sleeping powdered grass in some grass", the DEC 20 displays a clever array of words which is simply an array of words. Its mechanized verse is refreshingly lacking in



DEC 20 Computer

A truly delightful offering was composed by the DEC-20 Computer...

Working Women

the three, she ranks child care as the most immediate need both for the women who head their families and for those who are half of a two-pay-check family.

"I'm hard-pressed to think what might be more important than child care," she said. "When a single parent, or both spouses work, it creates a lot of pressure and tension at home. If care could be arranged, it would improve the quality of a family's time together, and relationships between spouses would be better.

Working women also have immediate need for education and skill training, Lavin said, "so they won't feel so hopeless. It wouldn't take that much for employers to help their work improve the quality of their skills and to help them learn new ones." The Commission is already involved in career counseling.

And so the immediate need is less tangible — communication.

Right now, there is a limited contact between managerial women

We want these women to feel connected to the rest of the universe.

and clerical women, this is impeding any support that can be offered. Currently, the Commission is encouraging efforts at networking so that in

the future a support system will be available. "The 20 percent and the 80 percent have got to connect," said Lavin.

"We want these women to feel connected to the rest of the universe. We want these women to have three basic things — raises, respect and rights," said Lavin. These are the ultimate goals of the Commission. Corporations will cooperate with the venture because, "It behooves the heads of corporations and government to meet the needs of these women. This is the movement of the 80's, and these changes are economic necessities," said Lavin.

"We're a much too powerful body to ignore."

Mananne Goldstein, a former *Bulletin* Editor-in-Chief, is currently a City Desk Assistant at the *New York Post*, and will be attending Columbia's Graduate School of Journalism next year.

minating

The Winter 1980 issue includes some plainly trivial works like Doug Milford's "Umerto's," "I woke up / and the first thing I ate/was twin donuts not identical/one peach and one raspberry", and Horrigan's "The White Helix": "Gabrielle looks out the window,/Gabrielle eats a cookie,/Gabrielle brushes her hair/".

Despite the poor quality of the majority of the poems, there are some good pieces. Mark Statman's "Pagan", reminiscent of Yeats' "The Magi", contains some terrifically beautiful imagery: "Stiff and muted, each devil's face wears the plainest / Face. Struggle in my arms and let me tear out your/ Heart, tear out your eyes. I can feel as your head/ Feels when there is nothing to see and your limbs/Are in piles."

Although the remaining stanzas of Steven Hall's second untitled piece are talky and shallow, the opening stanza is exquisite: "Hydrogen, in my homage/I had an image of you/As a lover, I cannot improve/On any lover."

A truly delightful offering was composed by the DEC-20 Computer, programmed by Coyne. Like its programmer, the DEC 20 uses unexplained pronouns and unrelated fragments of experience. Unlike either

pretension

The sole prose offering is a fragment of Joseph Lease's *Worship and Darkening Music*. Lease's work is deeply thoughtful, it shows a concern for human relations that borders on the purely philosophical, Lease is however, too preoccupied with adjectives to convey the depth and scope of his intellectual capabilities. "The machine image and the blue line of curbs, four days in the middle of the night, a Russian woman the wind was like a vertical notation like a blue green hand that reached into the linear arrangement of Jennifer's thoughts and even her dreams when she was sleeping and dismantled the little wooden cobs of words like a block from the red and blue wooden London bridge — it was as if the wind wanted nothing but clear moral symbolism."

Lease's prose would have a sharp, almost stabbing effect if it were pared down to smooth phrases unencumbered by picturesque vocabulary.

The Winter 1980 *Review* is a collection of largely unimpressive works by poets capable of better writing if they paid more attention to conveying meaning and less effort on finding esoteric ways of expressing themselves.

'Come Fly With Me' Revived at Columbia

On April 22, Columbia's Center for Theatre Studies will present a revival of *Fly With Me*, the 1920 Variety Show written by Columbia alumna Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart.

Fly With Me has been adapted by play writing student Mike Numark to include the characters of Rodgers and Hart.

According to producer Andy Harris, this is the first time women

will appear in a Columbia Variety show. Previously, all female parts were played by men.

Fly With Me concerns a group of students at Bolshevik U, the "College on Broadway."

Performances will run Tuesday April 22 to Sunday April 27 at 8:00 pm in the MacMillan Theatre with a 2:00 matinee on April 26.

Stimpson Offered Professorship, Leaves Barnard After 17 Years

By Caesar Louza

Catherine Stimpson, Associate Professor of English is resigning her position at the end of this year to take a full time professorship in English replacing the well-known poet, Adrienne Rich. She has published poetry and a novel and has founded and edited a feminist journal *Signs*. She attended Bryn Mawr, and graduated with honors. She then went to Cambridge to study for her B.A. and M.A. and followed up her British

there is no sense of clutter, but all seems in order and in place, all equal testimony to the diversity of a mind, physical evidence of a life dedicated to the exploration of the word.

Stimpson seems curiously reluctant to talk specifically about her departure from Barnard. Anyone to blame? No, no one. Any axes to grind? No. She wants, she says, to depart with grace. Any general complaints about Barnard/Columbia

What do you think of the tenure controversy? "I am continually distressed by relations with Columbia, and this is not, of course, entirely Barnard's fault, Columbia has never sufficiently appreciated the role, the strength, and the significance of Barnard. And I think that there are high administrative officers at Columbia who regard Barnard as an irritant, and who would knock down any Barnard initiative and give any Barnard administration a hard time. Still, I wonder why there have to be quite as many fights over tenure as there are, and why they've become so bitter. I think a great part of the blame here lies with Columbia, but there have been a series of nasty tenure fights involving the Barnard-Columbia tenure agreement, and I just wonder why they have become so bitter."

What are your views on Barnard admissions policies? "I have great respect for what the admissions office has done. I think Chris Royer has been an able and energetic Director of Admissions. . . there has been an awareness of the need to recognize that the undergraduate population is going to shift, and what is an undergraduate college going to do? However, I would have some questions about plans for minority students. I don't know why their proportion is relatively low, I'm not privy enough to the inner workings of the admission office, but I am sorry that there are not more minority students on the campus," said Stimpson.

Stimpson disagrees basically with the administrative policies. "A third thing has to do not with this particular administration but with the criteria of the administration of any college that is trying to build a sense of community in a larger environment that is often destructive of a sense of community. It's the need simultaneously for discretion and truthfulness, and I would hope that the balancing of these two virtues would be a constant in any Barnard administration." What about this administration? "I'm not sure that every member of the Barnard community thinks that there has been an appropriate balance between discretion and truthfulness."

Stimpson possesses a reticence that grows out of something complex, a certain caution, a constant awareness of the power of words, especially when spoken, when they can't be erased or corrected, an awareness which causes her to speak much as she reads, talking slowly,

softly, steadily, carefully weighing each word, always in control of the process that leads from thought to utterance.

In her letter of resignation to President Matfeld, she stated. "Obviously, I will miss much about Barnard. However, I am happy to join Douglas and Rutgers Douglas has nourished the new scholarship about women. . . the University also has an English Department of exceptionally bountiful accomplishments and intelligence." Is there another meaning to this? Is the implicit statement that Barnard hasn't nourished the new scholarship about women as well as it might have? "As a matter of fact. . . I have struck upon something."

Someone had to be found to replace Professor Stimpson, once she had decided to leave, as instructor for English 40, the "Women and Literature" course. She suggested several possibilities, names like Vivian Cornich came up. The choice was announced recently: Dr. James Sherry. Stimpson's customary caution struggled with a slow anger as she tried to put into words, nothing really quotable, her reaction to the apparent slight at being replaced in this key

Like many Barnard and Columbia students, I was curious about the history of the community, about the events of 1968. Any memories? "I was teaching a course in '68 called *Literature and Revolution*. "Did you read Trotsky? Ha, ha, yes! And

Still, current frustrations ought not to obscure past accomplishments: her years here (she first taught at Barnard in 1963) have after all witnessed the creation of such things as the Women's Studies program, the Experimental College, and the Wo-

What about this administration? "I'm not sure that every member of the Barnard community thinks that there has been an appropriate balance between discretion and truthfulness."

Dostoyevsky. And so I said to the students at the beginning of the course "Anybody who gets arrested during the course of the semester gets an automatic 'A'." And at the end of the course half my class came up and said, 'Ms. Stimpson, what about the 'A'?' Another memory: Kate Miller, then teaching here, describing her anguish at seeing her students carted away in paddywagons.

"Now, never let Barnard be confused with a radical environment. It is not a radical school, and the activities of those faculty members who supported the students

men's Center. "I've liked Barnard and Columbia students enormously," Stimpson said, "and I've learned from them. They have, however, followed national trends. They have been a more liberal students body than one would find, say, at the University of Utah — it's almost an insult to say that — they have been a liberal and alert student body and an exceptionally intelligent one. They've been above average, but they have not been outrageous anomalies to the general pattern of American students." She cites some projects initiated by students, such as the Ex-

...all seems in order...physical evidence of a life dedicated to the exploration of the word.

course by a man, (albeit one who she thinks well of.) She had already expressed herself on the subject, in a memo she wrote to Barry Ulanov, chairman of the Barnard English department. "In a meeting of the tenured faculty on Feb. 7, 1980, you assured us that you were searching for a qualified woman to teach this material. Apparently, that search has proved fruitless, a situation that seems odd, given the number and strength of the women who might handle these materials in ways that reflect the freshest and most responsible of critical perspectives. . . that discrepancy (between your word and your action) also unfortunately tends to suggest a lack of commitment to the principle that at this point in time it is good to have the example of women articulating the complexities of women and literature." No criticisms? "I may not have axes to grind," she said, laughing, "but my whetstone is never far away."

themselves were by no means wholeheartedly endorsed, and there are still members of the Barnard faculty who think what happened in '68, '70, and '72 was akin to blasphemy. That seems to me a misreading of politics, and a substitute of priggishness for morality, but nevertheless these events caused for the most part consternation and concern."

We talk for a while longer about Barnard students and about the relatively sheltered life most of its students have led prior to coming here, and Professor Stimpson articulates what must surely be the more or less conscious political program underlying a lifetime of work. "The problem ten years ago, which still hangs over, was the need to have these relatively protected women, who generally have been supported all their lives, the need as I said to have them develop a consciousness that does not debilitate them, but still makes them aware of the realities of the world."

"Columbia has never sufficiently appreciated the role, the strength, and the significance of Barnard."

perimental College. "And much of the support for women's enterprises — for women's studies courses, counseling projects, abortion projects, what have you — has also come from students." Still, students come and go, and it has been the faculty at Barnard that has had to provide continuity in ongoing enterprises, such as curriculum reform. "Students can provide an absolutely necessary impetus at specific times, and there is no doubt, in the late 1960's and the 1970's in general, the political conscience of Barnard tended to be in the students though heaven knows there were faculty members, like Dennis Dalton and others, who were instrumental in bringing a sense of vivacious morality to the campus, but still the 'mass energy' for political awareness did tend to come out of the students."

Which brings us to the subject of the scholarship of women. How much good has it done? Is it a guiding light or a mere by-product of the women's movement? The question starts a long and lively dialogue, one which illustrates the result of the many years of study Stimpson has devoted to these issues. "It's a mistake to look for any simple, direct, immediately empirical correlation between research and action, be it in the women's movement or elsewhere. Scholarship is good in and of itself; clarification of consciousness is

Stimpson continued on p. 11

"I like the Barnard students immensely and I've learned from them."

experience with a dissertation on the English writer Iris Murdoch for her Columbia Ph.D. Stimpson worked up from lecturer to Associate Professor, with tenure, and developed along the way many untried and innovative programs of study. She established a solid reputation through articles and guest-lectures, including a fellowship at Yale.

That, in any case, has been the path followed by Catherine Stimpson of the English department, who is leaving at the end of this semester.

Those of her students who have taken her smaller classes have had an opportunity to see her home, she has often held the last class of the semester there. It is a loft on Bowery Street, a beautiful apartment. With an effort at obtaining a clue to the character of its owner, I scan it from left to right and take in its details: small kitchen, wine rack, a wall pasted with photographs, a small den with a broad, comfortable sofa, a large reception area under a skylight cushioned on the floor. A bedroom, and a small cubicle with a typewriter that must serve as an office. And here and in the living room, in view nearly everywhere I look, lining the walls, covering the tables, are books, and more books, by every writer, on every subject. Here is a complete Jane Austen, there a D.H. Lawrence, there a copy of *Signs*, the journal she edits, over here a Jean-Paul Sartre, up here a book on film, yet



Christine Visel (r), Alisa Del Tufo Hedden and Deborah Sherman of WCP

Project Works For New York Community

By Laune J. Aron

From their office in Barnard Hall, the Women's Counseling Project can connect you with a gynecologist, a psychotherapist, an abortionist or a lawyer yet only 5% of their clientele are from Columbia University. The Women's Counseling Project serves women of all ages and ethnic backgrounds from all over New York City and the metropolitan area. Women who seek out the Women's Counseling Project are often in a period of transition or crisis in their lives and do not have an established network which will provide them with the immediate information or help they need. Alisa Del Tufo, who with Christine Visel serves as a paid coordinator of the Project, explained that the women and the few men who seek help at the Women's Counseling Project tend to be part of the work force and often single parents. This clientele come to the Project although the Project does little advertising.

The Women's Counseling Project was begun in 1971 by women in Columbia University in response to the 1970 legalization of abortion which created the need for more thorough counseling of women by women as well as the need for objective evaluation of doctors and clinics who were performing abortions. From these roots, the services of the Project expanded to include, as in the words of its brochure, short term peer counseling and referrals to a wide range of health therapy, legal employment and general services for women in New York City.

Most of the referral work is done over the phone, with 40% in health areas such as gynecology and abortion. About 3 referrals to psychotherapy are made each week after a thorough interview with the client in the Project's office. The Women's Counseling Project has a staff of 11, 2 paid coordinators and 9 volunteers working collectively who offer counseling and support.

Abortion is presented as an option. Since abortion clinics tend to be more pro-abortion than pro-choice, the Project critiques them regularly, with holding referrals if their services are not considered adequate. A similarly critical position is taken on the therapists, lawyers and

doctors whose services are listed. The staff has a field site service that involves interviewing the practitioners and visiting the clinics to whom they might refer clients.

Another service offered by the Women's Counseling Project is peer counseling. This therapeutic situation is particularly

...economic support of professional women is...the policy.

helpful for those suffering from crises such as post rape trauma, major career or emotional decisions and sexual problems. The staff, mainly from Barnard College, Teachers College and Union Theological Seminary are trained as peer counselors each fall in an intensive session which is supervised by consulting psychiatrist, Dr. Eleanor Schuker. Pregnancy decision making is taught in an evening workshop. Role playing and videotaped counseling sessions are also used in the training session. These peer counselors are expected to work about 8 volunteer hours per week in the Project office. Peer counseling is not considered an alternative to long range therapy.

The Women's Counseling Project does not consider itself to be a political organization. They do not make statements of support for candidates or causes because their status as a not for profit organization as well as their system of private donations and public grants from Exxon and the

No-Nukes Organizations Proliferate on Campus And Across the Nation

By Susan Seizer

There is a group of anti-nuclear activists at Barnard College. They meet regularly, are well-informed, and have a strong sense of purpose. The name of their group is the Barnard-Columbia SHAD/Scann Alliance and they have big plans for the rest of this semester.

SHAD stands for "Sound-Hudson Against Atomic Development" and signifies the Barnard-Columbia group's affiliation with the larger "NYC SHAD Alliance" no nukes forces. There are several alliances throughout the US whose names reflect both their position and their community constituency, the no nukes movement is a grassroots operation that continues to grow each year.

The Clamshell Alliance is a New England organization that has been making headlines for several years now in the struggle against the Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant in New Hampshire. Our universities group is in contact with the Clamshell as well as the NY SHAD, the two groups collaborate on the pamphlets, leaflets, and posters they distribute all along the east coast. The letters Scann stand for "Student Coalition Against Nukes Nationwide."

Barnard-Columbia SHAD/Scann has been in existence since 1978. The group has many members from both the University and the College, although its most active members are women. In addition to its alliance affiliation, the group frequently collaborates with Harlem Fightback, another grassroots organization founded in the late 60's

and originally formed to defend Hispanic and Black construction workers in their struggle to be recognized by the construction workers unions and the trade in general. Since these beginnings, Harlem Fightback has taken on several other causes including no-nukes, anti-sexist, and anti-draft activism, and has opened a branch downtown called "Fightback for Children for Education."

I attended a Barnard-Columbia SHAD/Scann meeting last Tuesday night and was impressed by how well-attended and well-organized it was. Even though the meeting took place during the transit strike, there were 20 present, and I'm told this figure is

...the no-nukes movement is a grassroots operation that continues to grow each year.

consistent. The group has no leader, instead, one member functions as chairperson at each meeting and the duty rotates, on a volunteer basis, from week to week.

On the center table were several handouts that group members had brought with them to be circulated in the community and around the city. One announced a march in Washington, supported by several city-side alliances, in protest of nuclear power and weapons proliferation. Its statement reads "Let us build a society based on mutual respect, safe energy, and the fulfillment of human needs, not corporate profits. March with Us in Washington April 26-28." A unanimous show of hands indicated that every one present did indeed plan to make the trip.

This activity as well as several others are on the boards for April. On the 22nd, the decade anniversary of Earth Day, Lorna Saltzman of Friends of the Earth will speak at Columbia on the issue of Nuclear Waste Transport, an issue due to be brought before the court in hearings scheduled for this spring. On the next evening, the 23rd of April, Graham Nash, one of the MUSE concert artists who regularly donates the proceeds from his benefit performances to support the no nukes movement, will be performing in the Barnard Gym. Then on the weekend, in addition to the march on Washington, it was announced that there will also be a demonstration/rally protesting the Trident Nuclear Submarines in Connecticut, whose christening the defense department has cunningly scheduled for the same date as the Washington protest in what seems to be an attempt to deflect any mass attendance in protest of the war-heads.

Shad continued on p. 12

Netwomen Put Away Iona, Hofstra

By Renata Pompa

On April 15, the Barnard Tennis team took a 4-1 victory over Iona College at Baker Field. Although the match, the first home meet of the year for the netwomen, was scheduled to be held at the Columbia courts on 120 St., it was moved to the indoor courts at Baker Field because bad weather had been forecast. The tennis team was not happy with the sudden change, and as one member put it, "We're not used to playing

on this surface since we've been practicing in Riverside Park," but the Bears were able to adjust in style and had a relatively easy time with Iona.

The first-seeded singles player, Karen Claxton, won her match with a score of 6-3, 5-7, 7-5. "It was a very important victory," said coach Marian Rosenwasser. "She played tough and used the serve-volley technique for the first time." The serve-volley technique is the name given to the

strategy of serving deep into the opponent's corner and then rushing to the net to volley what is hoped will be a weak return. It is one of the more aggressive maneuvers in tennis, and requires good timing, practice and guts. It is easier for a player to be caught out of position to make a return, should she move too late to the net, or her opponent lob the ball over her head. It is one technique that, says Rosenwasser, not many people use consistently. Its use played a significant role in Claxton's victory.

The second-seeded player, Jamie Bigelow, used her match in a dramatic fashion. After being down 2-5, she came back to win the first set of the battle 7-5. Her comeback was so effective that she was able to continue her rally to earn an exciting 7-5, 3-6, 6-1 victory. Rosenwasser attributed Bigelow's win to her style of tennis. "Jamie played intelligent tennis, but then she usually plays a come-from-behind game."

Laura Schisgall, seeded third on the team, played well, turning in an

easy 6-2, 6-0 victory, even though she felt her strokes could have been better.

The final Barnard victory was recorded by first doubles team Kathy Sevilla and Meg Storey, who won 6-1, 6-3, in straight sets. This duo, who have a 4-1 record this outdoor year, have been the team's most consistent entry, and because they play well together, they look forward to each match with the kind of optimism winning builds. Sevilla summed up the feeling before the match. "I'm dying to play... I'm going to play a great game."

On April 10, the Bears played six singles matches and three doubles against Hofstra, and came away with a 7-2 win. With two strong performances in a row, the Bears plan to go to the Middle States Tournament next, from April 18-20 where Rosenwasser promises. "The competition will be stiff." The other contenders include Penn State Princeton and Yale. In the past, with a few individual exceptions, the Bears have only played during the first two of the

sports



three days of the tournament before being eliminated. This year, the team's goal is to play into the third day. As Rosenwasser said regarding this tournament, "I'm feeling pretty positive about it because we've got a momentum going and we're at a peak — and you don't always feel like that."

Jox News

Compiled by Mary Withersell

Archery: Coach: Louis Thompson

April 5-6 Indoor Championship at Harrisburg, PA.
Outdoor Archery Season

April 19: Atlantic City Invitational (Away)

April 25: East Stroudsburg (Away)

April 26: Philadelphia Invitational (Away)

May 15-17: US Intercollegiate Championship at the University of Miami (at Ohio)

Outdoor Track and Field Coach: Kate Moore

April 12: (W) Stonybrook 89-79 (Away)

Barnard First Places

100 meter dash: Shirley Rouse (13.9)

200 Meter Dash: Shirley Rouse (30.1)

440 Run: Jenny Norris (1:06.3)

880 Run: Mary Beth Evans (2:37.4)

1 Mile Run: Mary Beth Evans (5:39.2)

2 Mile Run: Pat Severn (12:57.8)

3 Mile Run: Pat Severn (19:41.8)

Discus Throw: Lynn Foden (71'11/4")

Shot Put: Maria Hairston (28'6", 23'3", 26'7")

The high scorer for Barnard was junior Mary Beth Evans, who had a hand in 16 points with two first places, worth five points each, in the Mile and 880 Runs, and two second places, worth three points each, in the 440 Hurdles and the Mile Hurdles.

April 12: Ivy Championship at Paterson

Track Coach: Marian Rosenwasser

March 26: (L) Queens 4-1 (Away)

April 2: (L) Manhattan 1-4 (Away)

April 14: (L) Long 1-4 (Away)

April 19: (L) Princeton 1-4 (Away)

The high scorer for Barnard was junior Mary Beth Evans, who had a hand in 16 points with two first places, worth five points each, in the Mile and 880 Runs, and two second places, worth three points each, in the 440 Hurdles and the Mile Hurdles.

Harriers Take Meet Next Step Ivies

By Bonnie Jacobson

The Barnard Track and Field team beat Stonybrook by a score of 89-79 on Sunday, April 12, in what Coach Kate Moore characterized as an "evenly matched" competition. Stonybrook's track and field program, like Barnard's, is in its beginning stages, and the two squads are of equal size. Stonybrook, however, has the advantage of access to a track, while the Bears must use the streets at Baker Field.

Despite the limits in their preparation, Barnard women turned in some strong performances. Jenny Norris and Mary Beth Evans were "almost inexhaustible," said Moore, entering several events each and competing without complete rest. Norris, a freshman, placed first in the 440 yard run, with a time of 66.3 seconds, and third in the 880 yard run, as well as leaping 4'1" in the high jump. Mary Beth Evans, the meet's high scorer, finished first in

the one mile run with a time of 5:39.2, first in the 880 yard (2:37.4) and second in the 440 yard hurdles (1:23.3), and also led off the second place finishing mile relay team. "Mary put in a great show," team co-captain Liz Maccomb noted enthusiastically. "You can throw her in any event and you know she'll try her hardest. And when she does, she runs really well."

Lynn Foden, another freshman, turned in the best all-around field performance, finishing first in the discus (71'11/4") and second in the shot put (27'91/25). First place in the shot was taken by teammate Maria Hairston (28'6"). In the distance events, co-captain Pat Severn placed first in both the two mile and three mile runs, with times of 12:57 and 19:41.8 respectively. Par ran "really well," particularly considering the strong wind, a teammate noted. Freshman Shirley Rouse took first place in the 100 and 200 meter

dashes, as well as finishing third in the long jump.

"really good sportsmanship about trying events they had not run before and doing more than one event," Coach Moore commented. Maccomb agreed: "The team attitude was really good... the competition was strong... it was a good day."

The win followed a victory over William Paterson and a narrow loss to Montclair State College on an April 3 tri-meet at Paterson. Coach Moore is not predicting a win at the Ivy Championship at Princeton on April 19, but she is hopeful that the Barnard women will score some points. "Making a point in the Ivies is not a small task, particularly in the middle distance and distance events where some of the competitors are U.S. and world-ranked runners. The Ivies will be the hardest meet the team will have," she noted, "and it will be a good experience for them competitively to really run."

Bulletin offers sincere congratulations to the 1980-81

chairperson elect of the college committee on Athletics,

Ann Ryan, and the new chairperson of the Committee on

Intercollegiate Athletics, Diane Barrans.

We can expect continued excellence in leadership in

both CCA and CIA from these two women and look

forward to a year of achievement in 1980-81.

Sara Kleppinger Breaks Sex Barriers in Sports Law

By Tina Steck

Sara Kleppinger is lucky. She is one of a handful of female sports attorneys who successfully represents the top female professional athletes in the country. Tracy Austin is one of her clients.

Kleppinger, an attorney at the Washington based firm of Dell, Craighill, Fentress and Benton, and a former Ivy League tennis player at Pennsylvania, will speak at Barnard's Second Annual Celebration of Women in Sports. The celebration will be held this Tuesday, April 22. Kleppinger will be a member of the Career Information Panel, to be held at 4 pm in the upper level of McIntosh Center, and will speak at the Sports Reception at 7 pm in the lower level of McIntosh.

When Kleppinger graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, she was not headed toward law school or a future as a sports attorney. First she accepted a scholarship at the Boston University Journalism school, only to leave for another opportunity, to write for the Washington Post in the sports department. Kleppinger never completed her Master's Thesis at B.U. "Journalism school was a waste of time for me because I already had so much practical experience," she said.

Kleppinger met Donald Dell, one of the partners of her present firm, at the annual Washington Star tennis tournament. She introduced herself because she thought he could help her out in finding a public relations job in tennis. He hired her himself.

The next three and a half years were more than hectic for the enterprising Kleppinger, but well worth the effort. "It was a most valuable experience for me working for Dell during the day and attending law school at night." Kleppinger took classes at Catholic University because of the night law school there.

From public relations, to law school, to being a sports attorney: "It was the perfect transition for me," said Kleppinger.

"I'm fortunate to hold such a unique position," Kleppinger said unapologetically. Her spectrum of responsibilities as a sports attorney are exciting and varied, she said. She negotiates, drafts and implements contracts and travels to tennis tournaments often to support her client and friend Tracy Austin.

Kleppinger does not foresee a boom in women's professional sports in the near future which would depend on the presence of male administrators on female leagues, and on the general state of the economy.

"If you would ask me what I would really want to do, it would be in sports administration," she explained. "That's the field where women can best promote sports in the future."

"I would love to run the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) or the women's tennis association," Kleppinger said enthusiastically. "I know I could do that sort of thing, too."

Kleppinger emphasizes the importance of being realistic before choosing a career as a female attorney with expectations of handling female professional athletes, because she says that there just aren't many out there. "Can you name a dozen or even a half-dozen female athletes from the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid who have turned professional?"

It's only the "creme de la creme" who really need attorneys," she explained.

Sara Kleppinger may be lucky to be able to work with the top female athletes in the country, but her ambition, intelligence, and realistic attitude place her right up there with the best. It wasn't really luck at all.

The 2nd Annual Celebration of Women in Sports

The Fun Fair

sponsored by the Recreational Athletic Association (RAA), to be held on April 21 at 3 pm at Barnard Gates

Women's Issues Luncheon

sponsored by the Women's Center and Intercollegiate Athletes, to be held on April 22 at 12 Noon in the James Room, 4th Floor, Barnard Hall

Guest Speaker: Dr. Christine Grant, President of the Association of Intercollegiate Athletes for Women (AIAW)

Theme of the speech: "The Struggle for Sanity and Sanity in Sports"

Panel Discussion

sponsored by the Physical Education Department, to be held on April 22 at 4 pm in the lower level of McIntosh Center

Panel Discussion

sponsored by the Physical Education Department, to be held on April 22 at 7 pm in the lower level of McIntosh Center

Sports Reception

sponsored by the Physical Education Department, to be held on April 22 at 7 pm in the lower level of McIntosh Center

Program of Events

7:00 pm - 8:00 pm - Reception at the Sports Reception, 7th Floor, Barnard Hall

8:00 pm - 9:00 pm - Dinner at the Sports Reception, 7th Floor, Barnard Hall

9:00 pm - 10:00 pm - Entertainment at the Sports Reception, 7th Floor, Barnard Hall

10:00 pm - 11:00 pm - Entertainment at the Sports Reception, 7th Floor, Barnard Hall

11:00 pm - 12:00 am - Entertainment at the Sports Reception, 7th Floor, Barnard Hall

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CELEBRATE EARTH DAY '80

Monday, April 21st

7:00pm Short films — *The New Alchemists*, *Greenpeace: Voyages to Save the Whales*, *The Rise and Fall of DDT*, and others. Dodge Room, Earl Hall.

8:30 pm

Wind Energy: History and Current Developments. Slide show by Sherret Chase, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, Columbia. Earl Hall, Dodge Room.

Tuesday, April 22nd

12:00 Noon Concert — *Music for Homemade Instruments* Sundial

2:30 pm

Short films — See Monday's listing.

4:00 pm

Energy and Equity A Roundtable Discussion with Spokespeople from Con Ed, Energy Task Force, Columbia University Departments of Planning and Nuclear Science and Engineering; Ramapo College Department of Environmental Science; Mayor's Energy Office; Presbyterian Church Social Education Program. Earl Hall Dodge Room.

7:00 pm

Short films — See Monday's listing.

8:00 pm

Solar New York. Slide Show and Talk by Margaret Morgan, Executive Director, Energy Task Force. Dodge Room, Earl Hall.

ALL EVENTS ARE FREE

For more information call X5113

WCP

New York Foundation which maintain their \$26,000 per year budget, depends on their political neutrality.

However, the Project's roster of professionals on file is mostly female. Though many women who seek services have had bad experiences with male gynecologists and psychotherapists and feel they might achieve greater rapport with a woman, economic support of professional women is also the policy.

In addition to planning their own programs, the Women's Counseling Project can co-sponsor other events. Recently, they offered "Women's in the Labor Movement" an evening of 3 films, with Reelpolitik.

Plans for the future include a

free legal clinic; for educational workshops or consultations which should begin in May. A change hoped for by Del Tufo is a wall dividing the Project office so that dual services could go on simultaneously. With 3,000 to 5,000 clients per year, the service has no plans for major expansion and in fact, limits their publicity to prevent overtaxing their facilities.

The Project may not be conventionally political, but it is actively feminist. They attempt to make medical referrals which they feel will best serve the needs of their women clients.

The cause of women helping women was furthered by the Project's carefully planned March 1 conference on "Feminism and Therapy" co-sponsored by the Barnard College Women's

Center and the Earl Hall Center for Religion and Life of Columbia University. In addition to workshops on compulsive eating, sex therapy, battered women, pastoral counseling, mental health, the conference offered a panel discussion by three women therapists. Dr. Eleanor Schuker, a psychoanalyst who has modified her strict Freudian training with a more feminist perspective, discussed the experiences she had as a young woman studying psychiatry, and she described the type of therapy she now provides. Another panelist, Lynne Stevens, a feminist therapist, described how her political views on Feminism affect with her psychotherapy. Dr. June Dobbs Butts, an assistant professor at Howard University School of Medicine and a sex therapist, described her experiences as a black woman in the field.

The Josten's Representative will be here Wednesday,

April 23, from 11 am to 4 pm at

McIntosh Center to deliver class rings and to take new ring orders.



April 21st - April 27th, 1980

SPRING INTO ACTION WEEK!

Wednesday, April 23rd, 9:00 pm, Barnard Gym:

McAC and Undergrad present GRAHAM NASH, live in concert, with special guest, Leah Kunkel. Tickets: \$8.00 w/C.U.I.D.; \$9.00 without C.U.I.D.

Thursday, April 24th, 4:00 pm, McIntosh Center:

Undergrad warmly invites you to attend the STUDENT LEADER DINNER. Tickets are on sale for \$5.00, in the Undergrad Office, room 116 McIntosh.

Sunday, April 27th, 11:00 am - sundown, Barnard campus:

Spring Festival 1980, complete w/non-stop live entertainment, sporting events, food, and much more!

AND

Tuesday, April 22nd, 4:00 pm, James Room:

Rep. Council meeting: All members must attend Wednesday, April 23rd:

All summer grant recipients will be notified.

Stimpson

continued from p. 6

always a good, and its relationship to action is muddled and undecipherable." Scholarship can have an effect, she points out, in setting priorities for social legislation.

More broadly, it can help explain a troublesome problem, such as the reasons for the rise of feminism itself. As we consider the economic and intellectual changes that brought about new notions of women and sexuality, we touch upon many of the subjects dealt with in her class on sex and gender concepts in the city. Technological and societal changes brought about the necessary preconditions as well as scholarship itself, used in its broad meaning of research and intellectual inquiry "during the 20th century see what Paul Robinson (a Stanford professor) calls the modernization of sex which means that sexuality becomes something to be subjected to rational inquiry and to be enhanced by liberal thought, and that has been helpful in the creation of a women's movement taking sexuality out of the realm of mystery," Stimpson said. All the same, the relation between feminism and the modern techno-industrial world is at best problematic, isn't there an element of nature-cult in much feminist writing and practice? Indeed Stimpson points out, it is born out of a sense that the concept of woman is an artificial construct and more broadly, out of distrust of the civilization that created that construct.

The conflicts facing women are well illustrated in the controversy about the pill: a product of technology without which the women's movement, if it existed, would be very different, and yet it is also a possible harm. The controversy is a source of clamor for yet safer means of contraception. "Surely that is the modern paradox, to call for change because of the changes that have been wrought!"

out the pill: a product of technology without which the women's movement, if it existed, would be very different, and yet it is also a possible harm. The controversy is a source of clamor for yet safer means of contraception. "Surely that is the modern

Surely that is the modern paradox, to call for change because of the changes that have been wrought!

ern paradox," Stimpson replies, "to call for change because of the changes that have been wrought!" Another Stimpson preoccupation emerges: modernity, defining what are the ideas of today and what makes them different, if they are different, from the ideas of yesterday. The concept of the modern is the central principle explored in her

most popular course, *Post Modern British and American Literature*

The conjunction of modernity and sexuality has brought into view the most fertile areas of Stimpson's mind, she was reticent before but she is unstoppable now. "A larger point to make is that what we're seeing that the women's movement is articulating is a sense of sexuality that is not necessarily connected to reproduction, and thus has consequences for both heterosexuality and homosexuality—what does it mean to be a sexual creature, if you're a woman, if your sexuality can be, when you wish it to be, divorced from reproduction?" One stumbling point for feminism is that many don't think they should be divorced. "Exactly—the question becomes, why is it so hard? I think a lot of it has to do with the fact that we are all the children of our mothers, and we all do want women to remain mothers. So in some way we want some women to be there, to act out that infantile drama," said Stimpson.

Then if sex is not for reproduction, it must be purely for pleasure, and yet that idea is another stumbling block for the more conservative people. "That's a healthy distrust, because that distrust can be used to avoid an empty hedonism, and the kind of exploitation of the body that will inevitably lead to ennui. The modern commandment, the eleventh commandment, is to be a sexual person, and there really is a reification of sex as a form of worth. And I'm not so sure that it is as necessary as we're making it out to be."

But about that distrust wouldn't an assumption of a 'purpose' for sex always tend towards exclusivity? Wouldn't it lead to, say, an intellectual basis for a condemnation of homosexuality? "Sex has purposes, that vary from individual to individual and from time to time," Stimpson says. "You're quite right to point out that if people can just find a whole new set of principles with which, in a more sophisticated way, to repudiate homosexuality or other varieties of sexual behavior that they dislike." So, it follows that an attempt to evade a nihilistic-hedonistic view of sex will lead to the construction of systems that will always exclude something, no matter how they are arranged. "But surely there is some middle ground between De Saade and Augustine. There just is. And we live in middles all the time. Now, why don't we do this with sex-

Barnard I was standing at the elevator at Barnard Hall five years ago, when I heard two students talking about me and they said 'Stimpson' All she ever talks about is sexuality! So I was amused in the last half-hour, when the question of sexuality seemed to take over."

The afternoon is almost gone and I haven't asked this literature professor anything about modern fiction. To explore Stimpson's lifelong commitment to literature would reveal new continents of her mind. I do learn, however, that she has a second novel in the works. Look for it in a year or two.

Mission semi accomplished, I take my leave of Stimpson leafing as I go through the piled-up back issues of *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*. The scholarly journal will now be edited by someone else, at Stanford. One more pose

You're quite right to point out that if people can just find a whole new set of principles with which, in a more sophisticated way, to repudiate homosexuality or other varieties of sexual behavior that they dislike.

uality as well?"
"By the way," Stimpson added, "one thing I'll never forget about

for the photographer, please could you stand over there thank you. Good-bye, good luck

Marital Rape

continued from p. 1

ned with him, and acquitted him. Laura X said that one of the problems in rape cases is that the juries often do identify with the rapists. They have an image going into the courtroom of a complete degenerate monster and unfortunately so many rapists are really normal upstanding members of the community," she said.

Laura X described Mrs.

DES

continued from p. 1

course. Instead, the Health Service is now giving students a large dose of Ovral, a birth control pill that must be taken four times within a 12 hour period after it has been prescribed. As when DES was prescribed, the student must sign a release form stating she is informed of the possible side effects of the drug, and of the advisability of voluntary termination of pregnancy if the postcoital treatment should fail.

Although Ovral does not seem to cause the problems that Dr. Herbst's latest report suggests DES does, Ovral's side effects may not be known for years.

As Harriette Mogul, Director of Health Services said, "We can't begin to know the possible problems of a drug until ten years after it is administered. But we are here to help students so we give them the postcoital treatment, however we don't advertise that we do this."

Rideout's pattern of leaving her husband on several occasions following physical and mental abuse, and then returning to him after he was contrite. I kept thinking I could help him," Mrs. Rideout had said.

Laura X related Mrs. Rideout's problem to the 'Battered Woman Syndrome' which is explained by Leonore Walker in her recent book. In the cycle, the beating becomes more intense and the period of contrition where the husband says "I'm sorry, I'll never do it again" becomes the psychological pool which brings the wife back.

The project's second line of strategy was to get attorneys from Oregon and California to come in to testify, to say that rape is difficult to prosecute and that they have to be extremely careful because the legal system is against prosecution of rape. As Laura X explained, "Attorneys said that the law was making a policy statement, that it needed to be brought into the 20th century and that they didn't have to worry about the courts being flooded." At present there are eight of these cases up for trial.

In New York, the rape law until 1977 stated that a woman had to have a witness in order to bring a rape case to court. The present law states that "a male is guilty of rape in the first degree when he engages in sexual intercourse with a female", however "a female", as defined by the

New York State Penal Code is "a person who is not married to the actor."

New York, like many other states, makes no mention of marital rape in their rape laws but when a question arises, it abides by the Common Law which states that a woman gives up her right to refuse consent when she marries.

Prior to her lecture at Barnard, Laura X has been interviewed by CBS radio. In reply to one of the interviewer's comments which questioned the necessity of the marital rape law when the number of suits is so low, Laura X said, "What we want the legislature to say is that even if it happened to only one woman, that society should get it through their heads that if a woman says no there isn't any consent any more."

The issue here is one of consent. What the Women's Crisis Center says to sexually abused wives like Greta Rideout is that "when a woman says no, it's rape."

In February, Laura X spoke at a forum at the County Lawyers Association in New York, concerning the abused wife's conflict with her femininity. Usually, she had been brought up and conditioned to believe that as a wife she should act as the peacemaker, absorb her husband's aggressions and make a nice home for him. It is this conditioning that makes it hard for the wife either to fight back, leave, or prevent her-

self from returning if she does leave her husband. Laura X attributes the abused wife's decision to return to her husband to psychology as much as to economics.

Outlining her strategy, Laura X then explained how she got the marital rape bill enacted into law in California. The GRIMR project got to their supporters to put pressure on the legislators who did not express much interest in the issue. The pro-

Tuition

continued from p. 1

other Seven Sister and Ivy League schools are comparable to Barnard's. Tuition will be \$5430 and room and board \$2750 at Mt. Holyoke, and \$5900 for tuition and \$2300 for room and board at Smith.

Wellesley will charge \$5400 for tuition and \$2840 for room and board, while Vassar will charge \$5375 for tuition and \$2425 for room and board.

Tuition at Columbia next year will be approximately \$5630 and average room and board costs will be \$2920. Harvard costs will be \$6000 for tuition and \$2590 for room and board, and Princeton will have the highest tuition for the coming year, \$6300, but with a lower room and board cost of \$2461.

"I think it's unfortunate that tuition had to go up at all," said Paula Franzese, President of Undergrad. "The figure of \$9000 for total fees for next year is outrageous, but it's basi-

ject raised the issue of the necessity of enacting a law against marital rape by stating that 60% of all married women in the U.S. are assaulted at least once and that several women are raped each year by their husbands. This strategy provoked a tremendous panic among the legislators who replied that they didn't want women who didn't get drunk courts flooding the courtrooms and wasting tax payers' money."

cally to be expected. It's not a deviation from the national pattern, all private colleges, having to deal with rising costs and double digit inflation have had to implement similar increases."

Other students expressed our rage, disbelief and disgust at the statement.

"I figured that this would happen sometime before I graduated," said one student, "but I didn't think it would be so soon."

"I'm going to the University of Massachusetts next year," commented another. "I can get the same quality of education for \$200 per semester. My major (Women's Studies) has been ignored and undermined by the Administration's lack of concern. I am greatly disappointed in the Administration's lack of response to students. There is no way for students to communicate with the Administration."

Shad

continued from p. 7

During these last weeks in April SHAD/Scann will also be "tabling" college walk and the Columbia gates. Their table will offer information about TRIGA including statistical and medical fact sheets, the march on Washington and with directions on how to get there, and leaflets advertising Lorna Saltzman's speech.

The TRIGA issue is still very much a live issue to the members of SHAD/Scann, and rightly so. Instead of any definitive decision to dismantle TRIGA, Provost Sovern tried an appeasement tactic which still did not satisfy the activists.

Peter Ember, a group member of 2 years standing, recalled that "last spring McGill made a statement on the heels of the first 3-mile Island demonstration/sit-in, that he would not activate TRIGA as long as he was President, due to 'community apprehension'. That apprehension was what he saw on the streets, our opposition to TRIGA and nuclear power in general."

join bulletin
join bulletin
join bulletin
Come to 107
McIntosh

Ember uses the word 'our' here to convey his collective sense of the high level of community involvement in this issue: "The thing I'm most excited about is that the movement in opposition to TRIGA is involving all the people in this neighborhood: the Black and Hispanic people of Harlem, of Morningside Heights, of Manhattan Valley, students, faculty, workers on campus. Union District 1199 and District Council 65, representing clerical and cafeteria workers, have already gone on record as officially opposed to the TRIGA nuclear reactor; as a matter of fact, 1199 printed the anti-TRIGA leaflet that SHAD/Scann distributed."

There were nods of affirmation and consent at Ember's statement that "a united front is in the making", and that it is "very significant that people across the country are linking the anti-draft and the nuclear issues, because both these issues reflect the governments efforts to further the interests of profits over people."

Along these lines, it would seem to be of major importance to note that Columbia University has major investments in leading corporations in the nuclear industry, including Exxon, Kerr-McGee, Phillips Petroleum, and Con-Ed (whose chief executive officer, Charles Luce, is, on CU's Board of Trustees) — each of which have taken leading positions in the nation in holdings of domestic uranium reserves, in uranium processors, and in all other as-

pects of the nuclear field cycle: components, construction, bomb detonators, milling, and mining.

Another concern is the low-level radiation which TRIGA would, if activated, release regularly through its vents into the air. Argon 41 is the routinely vented element. If anything were to go wrong, though, other deadly agents would also be released into the atmosphere. Further, the exhaust stack on Columbia's TRIGA is located near the air conditioning tower for the engineering building.

"If there were some unanticipated contamination", writes Ruth Messinger, NYC Councilwoman for the fourth district, which includes Columbia, "it would spread its damage quickly and thoroughly."

Messinger notes that "the site is also dangerous because it is located 200 feet from the Croton Aqueduct, a hundred year old tunnel that serves as a route for much of Manhattan's water. Radiation leaks into the aqueduct, should they occur, would contaminate the water we drink."

Kate Barfield, a Barnard senior who has been involved with SHAD/Scann since its beginning, is con-

cerned about the effects of regularly emitted low-level radiation itself. She said "It was previously believed there was a threshold to radiation, i.e. that if someone received a certain minimal dose of radiation it would be harmless."

As Councilwoman Messinger stated a year ago already, "Evidence introduced before the Joint Congressional Committee on Low Level Radiation increasingly suggests that there is no 'threshold' below which one is safe, that any exposure increases the risk of disease, death or genetic damage." For students, the consequences of exposure are significant and serious.

Columbia's Safety Analysis Report states that a student would be permitted to receive up to 100 millirads of radiation each week. Federal guidelines suggest a 500 millirad per year ceiling for exposure for non-workers, students would be receiving this much in just five weeks.

Barfield elaborated on the uncertainty of the effects of radiation by commenting that "different people have different sensitivity levels. For example, infants in utero are far

more vulnerable to low level radiation. Such radiation affects the infants' thyroid glands, preventing the production of surfactant, a necessary catalyst for the infants breathing upon delivery. Without surfactant, the infant dies upon birth."

The members of SHAD/Scann are aware of these dangers of radiation, so much so that they no longer have quite as many theoretical discussions at their meetings as they did before — instead they organize. The group is considering leading a picket line and/or demonstration at the May 14 Columbia Commencement protesting CU's investments in the nuclear industry and the still unfulfilled future status of TRIGA.

As one member, Maggie Levenstein, said of the group's activism "People in this country tend to let decisions be made for them, and I think that it is our responsibility to make our own decisions, take control of our lives, and prevent nuclear destruction."

The SHAD/Scann meetings are open to new members. The meetings are being held at 7:30 Tuesday nights in BHR Lounge.

STUDENT MEMBERSHIP ON ALUMNAE COMMITTEES

Students interested in working directly with the committees of the Board of Directors of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College and the Office of Alumnae Affairs on a variety of alumnae programs in 1980-81 are invited to apply now in Room 221 Milbank.

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