

# Barnard Bulletin

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March 2, 1981



Members of Union 65 protested the eight percent wage increase offered by their employer, the National Council of Churches, last Wednesday. At Barnard, an agreement was reached between the union and the college, according to Margaret Mitchell, Head of Personnel and Barnard's negotiator. The contract stipulates an eight percent pay increase retroactive to January 1981 with an additional pay hike in 1983.

## Italian Author Moravia to Give Spring Course

By Andrea Sholler

Renowned Italian author Alberto Moravia will conduct a course at Barnard during the Spring 1982 semester.

"Moravia on Moravia," will be given under the direction of the Italian Studies Program. The lectures will be presented in English to enable a larger segment of the student population to participate. The course is described as a seminar in which Moravia will "confront himself with criticism, other major authors; to discuss his books; and to speak about his experiences in Italy's cultural and political life."

Moravia, winner of the prestigious Viareggio Prize for his novel "La noia" (*The Empty Canvas*, published in 1965), has written scores of novels and short stories concerning man's relationship with reality. His first work, "Gli indifferenti" (*The Time of Indifference*, published in 1929), launches an attack on the Italian bourgeoisie, a prevalent theme in Moravia's writing. The Mussolini government reacted to this book by declaring Moravia "a destroyer of every human value." Although he was condemned by the fascist government in Italy, Moravia continued to write short stories which satirized that country's political, social, and cultural life.

Professor Mariastella Lorch, Chairman of the Italian department, was instrumental in luring Moravia to Barnard. Professor Lorch sees Moravia's seminar as part of the "glory of Italian Studies." She explained that a major goal of the Italian Studies program "is to offer the students the possibility of seeing contemporary Italy through the eyes of a contemporary, eminent Italian writer." Lorch emphasized her belief in the importance of "establishing intellectual and academic contact with a country as a means to better understand its social and political problems." Moravia's presence at Barnard, according to Lorch is a small step towards "re-establishing the umbilical cord with Italian culture today."

Students interested in registering for this course should contact Professor Lorch, 206 Milbank Hall, 230-5418

Bulletin photo by Jessica McVoy

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## Reagan Budget Could Jeopardize BC Humanities and Financial Aid

By Jane Bernstein

Members of the Barnard administration are now considering the ramifications of President Reagan's recently proposed budget cuts in higher education. Colleges and universities face possible cuts in the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), a primary source of capital for grants to colleges and their professors. More problematic for students however, are probable cuts in federally funded financial aid programs.

The NEH awards grants in institutional improvements, new educational programs, research, fellowships, and sabbaticals. Director of Financial Grants Jim Crawford processes all grant requests, deciding to whom to apply for funds. He said that "the cuts are going to hurt Barnard more than if they do not go through," but it will not cause "major harm to us."

Crawford continued to explain that the decline of NEH grants means that more requests will be directed to private foundations. Rockefeller and Guggenheim grants are most commonly requested. Crawford says that the Reagan philosophy is that private sources will now increase in numbers.

The NEH has been "very, very generous to Barnard College," said Crawford. At least one grant has been offered in each division at \$1000 to \$2000 per grant. Currently, Barnard has fifteen active grants, three of which are from NEH. Three additional fellowship grants are also from the NEH.

Dean of Faculty Charles Olton called the NEH "a very substantial source" of grant funds. "The loss of NEH funds is not serious for us because our faculty are very

competitive and there are other places they can apply. It is serious because the reduction of sources could have psychologically adverse effects on faculty," said Crawford.

Reagan's proposed cuts in federally funded student aid programs are likely to have more adverse effects on higher education. Cuts are expected in the Basic Opportunity Education Grants (BEOG) and Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL). Additional cuts in Supplement Education Opportunity Grants (SEOG) and the Work Study Program remain uncertain.

The Carter Administration had predicted a rise in maximum aid from \$1800 to \$2500. Reagan, however, plans to reduce the ceiling rate to \$1350. In addition, officials predict that GSL, four-year loans awarded at low interest rates, will no longer be given without proof of need.

Director of Financial Aid Suzanne Guard said that Barnard will suffer as well as the students and their families. It is impossible for Barnard College to supplement the money a student will no longer receive due to the cuts. "We're terribly

concerned," she said.

Approximately 960 Barnard students receive financial aid and an additional 400 have guaranteed student loans. "If Reagan



Jim Crawford

makes large cuts in BEOG and possible cuts in students receiving Social Security benefits, we're going to lose some students," Guard said.

## College Boosts Security Measures

By Jan Ancker

The security measures recommended by the Tri-State Campus Security members have all been "put into operation" to some degree, according to Georgie Gatch, Director of Residential Life.

The security advisers were hired by Barnard to evaluate the College's security procedures during December 1980.

Gatch said, "In an institution like a college, periodically every area is evalu-

ated, or reviewed. Security is one area that had not had a review recently." She adds, "There was a community feeling that there were security issues that needed to be looked at."

Working in conjunction with the security advisers was a subcommittee of fourteen students and two faculty members (John Sanders, a professor of Geology, and Marjorie Greenberg, Barnard's Director of Athletics), all of whom volunteered. The

two committees examined housing and other campus areas, spoke with administrators, faculty and students, and made separate reports.

A list of the accepted recommendations was included in a letter from President Futter sent to all members of the Barnard community. These security measures include: emergency telephones on

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# Panel Held to Discuss Mainstreaming Handicapped

By Mary Beth Forshaw

Approximately twenty people, most students interested in pursuing a career in education, attended the Education Club's recent forum on mainstreaming the handicapped.

New York City's special education mainstreaming efforts were the main focus of the evening with Jean Jee, a resource room trainer and teacher specialist with the multiply handicapped, and Marty Sterns, a certified psychologist employed by the New York Board of Education, speaking on new programs in the field, future employment prospects, and the duties of their jobs. Barnard sophomore Vicky Winslow concluded the evening's discussion by presenting her views of mainstreaming based on her experiences as a blind student.

Jee outlined the history of the concept

of mainstreaming and explained that the 1875 federal act PL94-132 requires all school systems to provide handicapped students with free, adequate public education taking place in "the least restrictive environment" possible for each student.

In an optimistic tone, Sterns stated that formerly "the accepted policy was to put disabled students into special education," but that today the trend is towards resource room environments where students can take part in a regular classroom structure in addition to attending a resource room several hours a week to receive individual attention in his area of need. The major advantage to this, he contended, aside from being four times less expensive, is that students no longer have to deal with the stigma and the labels attached to being in full time special help classes.

Sterns praised mainstreaming's effectiveness and advised the audience not "to get locked in your ways" and "not to be afraid of the concepts of resource rooms and mainstreaming."

Winslow echoed Sterns' feelings, encouraging the use of imagination and open mindedness in the classroom, and she asserted that disabled children should not be separated from "normal" children because "they are eventually going to have to live in the real world." Not only will the exposure benefit the handicapped child, Winslow furthered, but also other students who eventually may have to deal with a hand-

icap of a peer, relative, or even their own.

In her somewhat anecdotal speech, Winslow commented that teacher response is very important to the child's self-awareness and that she had found that though a teacher may experience fear and uncomfortableness at first, the feelings can be circumvented through flexibility and a willingness to try new methods of teaching.

To wrap up her thoughts, she advised all future teachers to "please treat the students normally and use your imagination and use a little empathy and consider how the student feels and I think you'll do just fine."

## Essay: Public Interest Group Holds Conference

By Steve Sullivan

The New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) held its annual Spring Conference at SUNY Albany the weekend of February 20-22. The weekend of seminars, lectures, and workshops was by all counts a success.

NYPIRG is an activist group organized by Ralph Nader in the early 70's to deal with local and national citizen, consumer, and environmental problems. The idea is to channel student idealism and access to library resources into an organized effort to promote the public interest. They are continuing to work on such issues as toxic wastes, corporate predation, utility abuse, and governmental corruption. NYPIRG is also one of the most active New York lobbyists for ERA.

A consumer watchdog group, NYPIRG's goals are understandably high but not to be taken lightly. Supported statewide by students and the general public, its staff of lawyers, researchers, scientists, and lobbyists has drafted and pushed through the New York State Senate and Assembly such bills as the Generic Drug Law, the Freedom of Informa-

tion Act, and various pieces of Love Canal legislation. Also responsible for combatting Con Edison and phone company rate hikes, they are a force to be reckoned with, especially in New York. There are PIRG's throughout the country.

At Albany, the meetings were the most successful in history, drawing over 700 students from dozens of colleges statewide, nationwide, and from Canada. The lectures were successful, ranging in topics from the Bottle Bill to toxic waste. But the high point of the weekend was the keynote address by Ralph Nader on Saturday in which he spoke of his latest work in combatting GM's unethical, "carnibalizing" activity in Detroit. 3500 families will be evicted there. Also popular was Harry Chapin's acceptance of a Citizenship Award for his work with World Hunger. The conference should be important in helping new NYPIRG chapters form (most likely at NYU and Oneonta).

For various reasons Columbia does not yet seem ripe for participation but anyone interested in NYPIRG or in information about the GM situations is encouraged to call Steve Sullivan at 824 Jay, x6165.

### APPLY NOW FOR BARNARD COLLEGE RESIDENT ASSISTANT/COMMUTER ASSISTANT POSITIONS 1981-82 ELIGIBILITY

Full-time Barnard and Columbia Students who will have Junior or Senior status for Academic year 1981-82

FOR APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT

Director Residential Life Barnard College

McIntosh Center, Room 210 280-3095

APPLICATION DEADLINE: March 18, 1981

## The Barnard/Columbia Italian Club

Presents

Sophia Loren  
in a Vittorio de Sica Classic

L'ORO DI NAPOLI  
(The Gold of Naples)

*Italian w/subtitles*

on Thursday, March 5, 1981  
in Lehman Auditorium, Altschul Hall  
at 5, 9, 11 P.M.

Contribution \$1.00

## Bulletin

is a non-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.

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# Barnard Shares Ideas With Colleges At Duke

By Michele Ellis

The Third Intercollegiate Conference was held at Duke University on February 19-22, attracting delegates from colleges all over the country. This annual program was originally organized in 1979 by the American Association of University Students and Association for Research and Communications, a brainchild of undergraduates who sought to establish a communications network for students. This year, seven delegates from Barnard and seven delegates from Columbia participated in the event at Duke, all returning with enthusiasm.

"Duke was fabulous!" exclaimed Angela Wortche, a delegate from Barnard. Banquets, guest speakers, and news coverage were planned over the weekend to entertain the visiting students. Despite these potential diversions, students nevertheless remained attentive to the convention's specific aims. Under the theme "Students Effecting Change," this year's program presented sixteen workshops representing the many achievements that college students have accomplished for the sake of change. Barnard offered three workshops: Student Help for the Elderly, The Experimental College and the Woman's Center. All three were

reported to have been received favorably by other schools.

The convention also gave members of the AAUS/ACRC an opportunity to meet and organize its future plans, according to Wortche. On January 10, a constitution was ratified, focusing the divergent goals of the students. Under this constitution, the convention is open for "all private undergraduate and graduate institutions which are research-oriented."

Kathleen Allen, coordinator of the program for both Barnard and Columbia students, was generally pleased about the positive effects of a constitution, saying, "Change in conference format lends itself to work for an increase in productivity. Instead of facing problems, we are facing the solutions to problems."

About \$1000 was received by Allen to send the fourteen Columbia University students to Duke for the convention weekend. Half of these funds were given by Undergrad and the remainder was offered by Dean Schmitter for supporting the program.

"The first two conventions proved that interaction between schools was an excellent premise," a delegate says. "The third convention was a rebirth," added another. With a \$1500 grant, Duke University



Barnard representatives at the Intercollegiate Conference are (l to r) Angela Wortche, Mary Bergam, Melody Walker, Maria LaSalles, Sue Rosen, Paula Stelzner and (front) Kathleen Allen, coordinator

is planning to publish a book about the conference (the third in a series of reports concerning the annual event), which will probably be coming out in early summer.

On March 7-8, the University of Pennsylvania will host a coordinating meeting. The coordinating meeting is looking for next year's convention site.

## Seniors Review Career Options at Dinner

By Kris Greengrove

"Networking is useful." This was the theme of the 3rd annual Career Options Dinner on Feb. 25 at which, according to President Futter, there was a "fabulous turnout." This dinner followed the successful event "Life After Barnard."

The Career Options Dinner is organized in order to give Barnard seniors a chance to meet alumnae who have achieved success in various careers and to discuss among other things the question on every senior's mind, "How do I get my first job?" The fields that were represented this year were public relations, law, medicine, art, journalism, career services, advertising, business school/marketing, computers/banking, administration/real estate, administration not for profit, business/finance, retailing, foundations not for profit, and The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

After an informal dinner with the alumna of your choice, there was a panel

discussion featuring Deborah Reich '73—mediator and "sort of writer and editor," Barbara Goodstein '73—attorney, Beverly Hurd '74, and Cyndi Stivers '78—journalist (Daily News). They talked about their various fields, how they obtained their first jobs, and the stress they have to deal with, and the sexism they have encountered. The panel encouraged students to take advantage of Career Services and the connections available through the Barnard Business and Professional Women group. They also assured the seniors not to worry if there is no formula for obtaining a job in their field because it can be "fun just discovering" one. The floor was then opened for questions and comments.

Following the panel discussion there were words of encouragement from Martha Green of Career Services and Maureen McCann Miletta of the Associate Committee who concluded her speech by saying, "You're Barnard women and they're the best."

### THE BEAR ESSENTIALS

#### MAJOR CONCERNS

If you've been worrying about your major, let us remind you that in most instances any major will provide you with the opportunity to learn those skills important to most careers: ability to do research, to analyze critically, and to write and speak clearly and persuasively. In other words, with a few exceptions, most careers do not hang on a specific major. You should consider seri-

ously selecting a major field for which you have some passion, adding certain other courses to enhance your background for a particular direction. To make this point more believable, take a look at a dozen examples of major and occupation from the Class of '79. Counselors in the Office of Career Services, 11 Millbank, welcome the opportunity to discuss the relationship of major to career.

American Studies  
Ancient Studies  
Biology  
Computer Science  
English  
French  
Greek and Latin  
History  
Medieval Studies  
Psychology  
Philosophy  
Russian

literary agency  
city consumer affairs  
foreign exchange trading  
public relations  
corporate community relations  
promotion  
social service  
advertising  
merchandising  
computer sales  
marketing  
programming

\*Important information provided by the several offices in Student Services as a paid announcement. (The title, one of numerous engaging entries, is subject to change.)

#### EXAMS FOR SENIORS

March 17-UP Field Test for senior majors in Biology, Chemistry, and Physics; 805 Altschul; 2-4 p.m.

March 18—GRE Advanced Test for senior majors in Biology, Chemistry, and Psychology; Lehman And; 3-6 p.m.

#### ROOM LOTTERY

All Resident and Zone One status students qualify for the lottery and room selection. Senior commuters (28) will participate in the lottery provisionally and be housed as space becomes available over the summer in order of their lottery number and preference. Be mindful of these dates:

March 2—Distribution (in Residence halls and Residential Life Office) of information sheet regarding the lottery

and room selection.

March 17, 18, 19—Meetings with students to explain the room-drawing process.

March 19—Last day for payment of \$200 deposit to Bursar (Lottery cards and deposit receipts must be in 210 Mcintosh by this date.)

March 23—Lottery in Jean Palmer Room.

March 30 and April 3—Room selection in Jean Palmer Room. Any questions? Call 3-3066.



Adventure Seekers! Call 280-2119



Bruce Somerville and Susan Stevens in Strindberg's A Dream Play

## Open House Theatre Revives Strindberg's *A Dream Play*

By Wanda Phipps

"A background of banks of clouds like crumbling slate mountains, with castles and fortresses. The constellations of Leo, Virgo and Libra are visible. Between them shining brightly, is the planet Jupiter. Indra's Daughter is standing on the top most cloud." Can a production of a play which opens on a scene like this be staged? Yes, and it is being performed successfully at the Open Space Theatre.

In this current production of "A Dream Play" by August Strindberg, Susan Einhorn (Director and Barnard alumna) opts for the beauty of simplicity. The forty-one roles in the play are performed by eight versatile cast members.

Set designer, Ursula Belden chooses to ignore Strindberg's rather ornate yet realistic set descriptions and used instead a basic backdrop of marble-like sea blue screens and silver reflective material covering the stage and hovering above the actors. Before the actors enter, the audience feels drawn into Strindberg's dream world.

The play centers around Indra's Daughter (the daughter of God) who is sent down to earth to experience the lives of mortals and to understand and convey their complaints and sufferings to her Father. It opens with a beautiful, mesmerizing image of Indra's Daughter draped in a sparkling silvery white shawl, calling to her Father as she spins and falls through the clouds to earth. Susan Stevens as Indra's Daughter shows a tremendous range and control in a pivotal role. She radiates girlish frivolity at the beginning of the play. But as it progresses and she takes on the duties of an old stage-door keeper, then a wife, then a mother and she observes the suffering of the human race you see her eyes filled with pity and by the end her body is drained of all joy and physically weighed down with sorrow.

The play is a parade of shifting scenes that echo each other and merge like images from a dream. It is filled with characters like the Officer who is forever waiting with flowers at the stage door for his love Victoria to leave the theatre, but she never leaves, he grows old, the flowers wilt. Charles Shaw Robinson portrays the Officer with the proper crispness and an increasing bewilderment. He is particularly funny yet "tragic in a classroom scene where he comes to the conclusion that "the laws of logic are insane" and that we must all continue learning the same lessons over and over again.

Martin Treat plays the Lawyer who has become bitter, cynical and completely tainted by the unhappiness and evil he encounters in his job and must live with everyday. This vile creature marries Indra's Daughter and their marriage becomes her prison.

She also meets the Poet in a place called Foulstrand (the opposite of which is Fairhaven) where he takes mud baths. The Poet played by Bruce Somerville appears more than a bit mad, intensely arrogant and obsessively angry about the injustice of Man's lot. There was an exchange where the stage seemed to be floating as Indra's Daughter and the Poet did a ceremonial dance and he asked, "What is poetry?" and she replied, "Not reality, but greater than reality. No dream, but waking dreams."

The combination of the mystically Indian sounding music composed by Skip La Plante, the impressive lighting design by Victor En Yu Tan which made the quick transitions between scenes flow and the functional and attractive costumes and interesting masks by Linda Vigdor succeeded in giving the production the ambiance and mood of a dream and at times a nightmare. The others actors are Michael Arkin with his extraordinary voices for the four roles he played, Diane Tarleton and Bonnie Frestar with their drastic change of movement and body placement for each of their six characters and Paul Peeling were fascinating to watch.

"A Dream Play" brings to mind "Life is A Dream" by Calderone where the characters' lives cannot be distinguished from dreams and by the plays of Pirandello where he questions the differences between reality and dreams. It also resembles medieval morality or mystery plays in the sense that it deals with a religious or rather pseudo-mythical theme and whole facets of humanity are represented by one character.

But here Strindberg's structure is the unstructured psychology of a dream where, as he states in his note to the play: "Everything can happen, everything is possible and probable. Time and place do not exist; on an insignificant basis of reality the imagination spins, weaving new patterns; a mixture of memories, experiences, free fancies, incongruities and improvisations. The characters split, double, multiply evaporate, condense, disperse, assemble. But one consciousness rules over them all, that of the dreamer; for him there are no secrets, no illogicalities, no scruples, no laws. He neither acquits nor condemns, but merely relates; and just as a dream is more often painful than happy so an undertone of melancholy and of pity for all mortal beings accompanies this flickering tale."

"A Dream Play" has not been produced in New York in over twenty years and this company does a fine job of breathing life into Strindberg's dream.

(The Open Space Theatre, 133 Second Avenue, 254-8630, Thurs. thru Sun. evenings at 8pm with Sunday matinees at 2pm now until March 15-tickets \$8.00)

## Whitney Hosts 1981 Biennial

By Valerie Bottenus

The Whitney Museum of American Art shoulders quite a responsibility every other year offering the public a comprehensive overview of the current state of art in this country. As the Whitney itself says of the 1981 Biennial, it is "an invitational survey of the most provocative and accomplished work produced by American artists in the past two years...By including the work of both established and lesser-known artists from throughout the United States, the exhibition is intended to provide a framework for better understanding the diverse creative vitality that characterizes the art of this period."

The concept is a commendable one, but virtually negates itself through its very scope. It would be naive for anyone to assume that under one roof have been gathered all of the current trends on the American art scene, for such a feat would of course be impossible. Nevertheless, as far a representation as possible has been achieved.

Lest one be led to believe that the artists in the Biennial would by definition be young, let him merely step off the elevator onto the third floor. The first things confronting the eye are three large oil paintings by Willem de Kooning, an artist most closely associated with the Abstract Expressionist movement of the 1950's. Perhaps best known for his aggressive, savage portrayals of women (which at first caused quite a stir), here he treats us to a lustrous, juicy textured, completely nonrepresentational trio. All untitled and produced in 1980, their presence is testimony to the fact that "current" and "youth" do not necessarily go hand-in-hand.

The idea of nonrepresentation in art is significant in terms of many of the exhibits. Subject matter nowadays has less to do with a painting's actual message than it once had. An entire movement, in fact, has evolved from this notion, calling itself "P. & D." ("Pattern & Decoration"). The P. & D. artists insist that painting can be merely decorative, and have no underlying intentions to convey other than a pleasing

(or not-so-pleasing) image. Wallpaper is the epitome of this concept and, indeed, Robert Zakamitch's Monet-like "Hearts of Swan" approaches its patterned, decorative appearance.

P. & D. is just one of a multitude of styles now competing for attention. More than anything, the artistic watchword today is "pluralist". There exists no dominant influence at this time, perhaps in response to the countless eras that can be characterized by a definite style. Surrealism in the 40's, color field painting in the 50's, and Pop and Minimalism in the 60's: each decade had its prevalent movement. If there can be said to be an undertone in 70's and early 80's painting, it might well be termed "Maximalism," and characterized as a colorful reaction to the seemingly void canvases of the Minimalists.

Art, of course, includes sculpture, of which there is a fascinating variety at the Biennial. Judy Pfaff's "Dragon" occupies a full room with its sensual splendor. An awesome array of colored mixed media objects and shapes, it invites the viewer to walk through and explore from every angle. Duane Hanson, that wizard of shockingly lifelike sculpture, is here represented with "Cleaning Woman." Even those familiar with his work may well be fooled again.

The second-floor is a smorgasbord for those interested in film and video. Since my knowledge in these areas is limited, I will reserve comment on the quality and content of the installations. Suffice to say that with thirty-one film and video artists displaying their achievements, there certainly should be something for everyone.

The fourth floor, in addition to the usual painting and sculpture, also hosts a sizable photographic exhibit. After long playing second fiddle to black-and-white in "high photography" (so to speak), color boldly asserts itself in many of these photos. Sandy Skoglund's "Radioactive Cats" and "Revenge of the Goldfish" are dramatic examples of color usage, and become even more fascinating for their content when one learns that Skoglund

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Paul K. Vandeventer and David Rosenberg in a scene from *Everyman*. The play was performed last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

## Dance Uptown Charms Barnard

By Elizabeth Wishnick

Last weekend, in celebration of its fourteenth year, Dance Uptown presented works by five choreographers, including Barnard faculty members Janet Soares and Diane McPherson.

Saturday evening's concert, held in the Barnard gym, started off with The Dances/Janet Soares Company, in a performance of Soares' "Catchphrase," with music by Bill Evans. Evans' jazzy score complemented the lyrical and elegant movements of the dancers, Francine Landes, Sabatino Verlezza, Holly Williams and Jay Todd, who danced mostly in couples, often alternating partners. Although the couples fancifully embellished on each other's sequences, the overall impression was one of harmonious movement, heightened by the lovely color combinations of the costumes designed by Cynthia Hamilton.

"Catchphrase" was followed by a premier of "Relay" by Judith Mass, also a member of The Dances/Janet Soares Company. The pieces, performed by Sheri Alley and Nan Friedman, combined the idea of the passing on of movement in a relay race with the flowing motions of dance. The dancers gave an excellent performance, but the piece, which was unaccompanied by music, lacked luster at times, particularly near the end.

The next piece, "Add," choreographed



Hannah Kahn and Dancers

Photo courtesy of Otto M. Berk

by Hannah Kahn of the Hannah Kahn Company, stole the show hands down. Matched with a Bach score, Kahn's choreography combined whimsical movement with elegant patterns. Mark Morris opened the piece and quickly won over the audience with his skillful performance and humorous flourishes. In contrast, the subsequent solo by Ruth Davidson was delicately expressive and focused more on the beauty of movement than on its comic side. Michael McNeill and Elvira Psinas joined in for the last part of the piece, a lovely conclusion to a truly exceptional performance.

"Nightsail," the second premiere of the evening, commissioned by the Barnard dance department, was choreographed by Barnard faculty member, Diane McPherson. The score by Steve Reich, the warm lighting, and the brown and silver costumes gave the performance a dazzling effect. Dancers Laura Eimicke, Susan Jacobson, Susannah Lewis, Ione Beauchamp, Patricia Cremins and Jennifer Palo, executed lovely flowing movements and achieved a sense of unison in the piece. The duet of the two dancers in silver added a spectacular touch to the performance for its skill and grace.

Senta Driver's "Reaches" ended the concert. The work, designed to depict the zig-zag course that sailors take, included high-spirited, often humorous patterns like Judith Moss' "Relays", "Reaches" was unaccompanied by music. Driver was innovative in her use of movement, particularly hard motions. Although creative patterns and sequences of energetic foot-stomping and hand-clapping abounded in the piece danced by Rick Gummond, Larry Hahn, Andrew Honeychurch, Nicole Riche and Senta Driver, the work was simply unable to equal the skillful use of movement in the four previous pieces.

## Weissacker Brings Quantum Theory to the Masses

By Sahotra Sarkar

Carl Friedrich von Weizsacker, *The Unity of Nature*. Trans. Francis J. Zucker. (New York: Farrar, Straus, Giroux, 1960). 400 pgs. \$12.95.

I have a friend who calls himself an analytic philosopher. Philosophy is a method, he claims. It investigates the foundations of all subjects, particularly science. And so my friend, who cannot write down Maxwell's equations, can still argue incessantly about the "language of physics," and the relation between physics and the world. In this attitude, my friend is not unique. He is just "doing" Anglo-American philosophy in sound twentieth-century tradition. Philosophers, in this tradition, assume the role of censors. They proscribe and recommend scientific theories and methods according to their own set of rules, and usually pay no attention to the structure of the discipline itself. Thus contemporary Harvard philosopher, Willard Van Orman Quine, can assert complacently that "Physical theory is undetermined even by all possible observations...Physical theories can be at odds with each other and yet compatible with data even in the broadest sense." A grandiose assertion, especially since Quine has no examples to offer, and no evidence except, perhaps, his own theory of language. Such matters do not seem to bother analytic philosophers. Much of their work is a maze of quantifiers and Greek letters, and "language-games" take the role of conceptual analysis. In this

**"It takes rare genius to  
analyze quantum theory  
in every-day terms."**

respect, at least, they resemble the mediaeval scholastics much more than the scientists whose achievements they try to

emulate.

It is against such a background that Weizsacker's book has to be judged. The book is on philosophy of science, not analytic philosophy of science and is almost a bunch of reorganized lecture notes. Yet, for clarity and penetrating insight, it is equal to anything I have seen before. The range of topics covered is wide: language, physics, cybernetics, psychology, and classical metaphysics. There are no quantifiers and almost no equations. Formal considerations are kept to a minimum, and Weizsacker seems to have no difficulty in describing the relevant science in everyday language. This alone is ample reason for recommending the book: it takes rare genius to analyze quantum theory in everyday terms. The book is a translation of a German work published in 1971, and though it deals with contemporary problems of scientific knowledge, it is surprising how much of its original freshness and vitality it still retains.

The theme of the book is the unity of nature, as the title indicates, and Weizsacker considers it as a problem of science. This faith in science, however, is not due to any inherent distrust of metaphysics or philosophy. It is almost purely an acceptance of the spirit of the age: "Knowledge of nature which the modern mind considers valid is termed 'natural science,'" he notes in the Introduction. His purpose then becomes to show how the sciences have proceeded towards unity. Clearly, the sciences are not complete, and therefore, this unity has not yet been achieved. So parts of the essays are devoted to framing programs for unification. This is done through conceptual analysis. Weizsacker attempts to find connections between concepts as dissimilar as matter, consciousness and the quantum theory. In the process new questions automatically arise, and it becomes the purpose of scien-

tific research to answer these questions. It is here that the difference with the analytic tradition is most clearly seen: "Philosophy is indispensable, not to lay down the laws, but to continue asking the questions." Thus there is no appeal to an underlying universal observational language of science, as in the case of Carnap, or even to a general method of science. In fact, Weizsacker is quite critical of attempts to "look for unity" not in the objects of science but only in its methods. A unified picture of nature can arise only out of the unification of concepts. Philosophy cannot solve this problem for science. It can only help by clarification of the concepts through internal analysis, and by asking the relevant questions. Of course, it can also try to find connections to bridge the gaps between areas of specialization, but it can never assert. It can only ask. The return to Socrates is obvious.

Still, Weizsacker's demand for unity has strong affinities with some earlier trends in twentieth-century philosophy, especially those connected with the positivist school. Carnap, Schlick, and other members of this school hoped to reduce all human knowledge and action to the laws of physics. Thus history and sociology would be reduced to psychology, psychology to biology, biology to chemistry, and finally chemistry to physics. Weizsacker admits a special role for physics, since, in his opinion, physics governs the possibility of experience, that is, the relation between events. Thus, nothing can contradict the laws of physics, but Weizsacker does not feel that all phenomena must necessarily be deducible from them. This indeterminacy is a result of the fundamental indeterminism of the quantum theory itself. It is not clear though, whether Weizsacker feels that the laws of physics permit definite probability values to be ascribed to all events in other domains, a possibility certainly allowed by the quantum theory. If that is so,

Weizsacker's formulation of the problem of unity is not significantly different from that of any modern reductionist who accepts quantum indeterminism and still seeks to reduce life to physics. At one point in the book, however, Weizsacker argues that "the basic truth of reductionism is to be sought in the unity of nature; its falsity is too narrow a conception of what it is reducing to." This certainly seems to give a new twist to the old program of reductionism,

**"Philosophy is  
indispensable...."**

but in the absence of any clear explication of the concept of "unity," it remains vague and ill-defined. In fact, this lack of precision in Weizsacker's use of "unity" remains a major problem throughout the book.

In any case physics occupies a special position in Weizsacker's "system", and in the central section of the book he turns to the unity of physics. This is easily the most important part of the book, and even at a technical level, it constitutes an important contribution to the foundations of physics. Weizsacker begins with some informal considerations of the nature of physics. He notes that physics is obviously empirical in description: it describes the relations between observable events. Yet, any attempt to construe physical theory as entirely empirical—a thesis usually called *fundamental empiricism*—is doomed to failure. Whenever a theoretical premise is empirically tested, the experimenter is forced to suspend judgement on other aspects of the theory such as the laws of optics which permit him to read his dials and to record his data. Therefore, nothing is ever completely tested empirically, and *fundamental*

*Continued on Page 7*



# SPORTS

## Cagers Record Key Victories to Close Out Regular Season

By Renata Pompa

Just before the Barnard-Concordia game of February 20, basketball coach Nancy Kalafus remarked, "With this game we'd like to start a winning streak that will take us up to the Ivy League tournament." And a winning streak, it seemed, was definitely in the cards. The Concordia game was a landslide victory for the Bears, 73-21.

The Concordia team arrived at Columbia's Levin gym with no more than six players due to both injury and illness. Unfortunately for that team, those six players could not match the enthusiasm and vigor that usually characterizes the Bears, even in defeat.

The Bears scored fourteen points before Concordia could give the scoreboard any work. With three minutes and twenty six seconds left before halftime, a Concordia player got her fifth personal foul and was ejected from the game. Since the only substitute for the team had ankle problems, this was clearly a harbinger of things to come as Concordia played the rest of the game with four people on the court. On the foul issue Kalafus commented, "I've never seen a losing team intentionally try to foul the opposition. Concordia played a very nasty game."

The second half of the game was filled with exciting plays by the Bears. Even if the Concordia team had more players and then some, they still would have been hard-pressed to break through the Bears' pressing man-to-man defense, Kalafus said. As a result the Bears stole the ball from Concordia and also forced turnovers.

As a team, the Bears played aggressively and skillfully against their inferior opposition. Kalafus said after the game, "It was terrific, everyone on the team had a chance to see how good they are...and can be."

One of the highlights of the game and most characteristic of the Bears' teamwork

was the basket scored by Regina Asaro with an assist from Arielle Orlow. The sequence of events began with a steal by Minna Ferzinger. She passed down court to Orlow who in turn passed through the surprised Concordia team to the waiting Asaro for an easy two points.

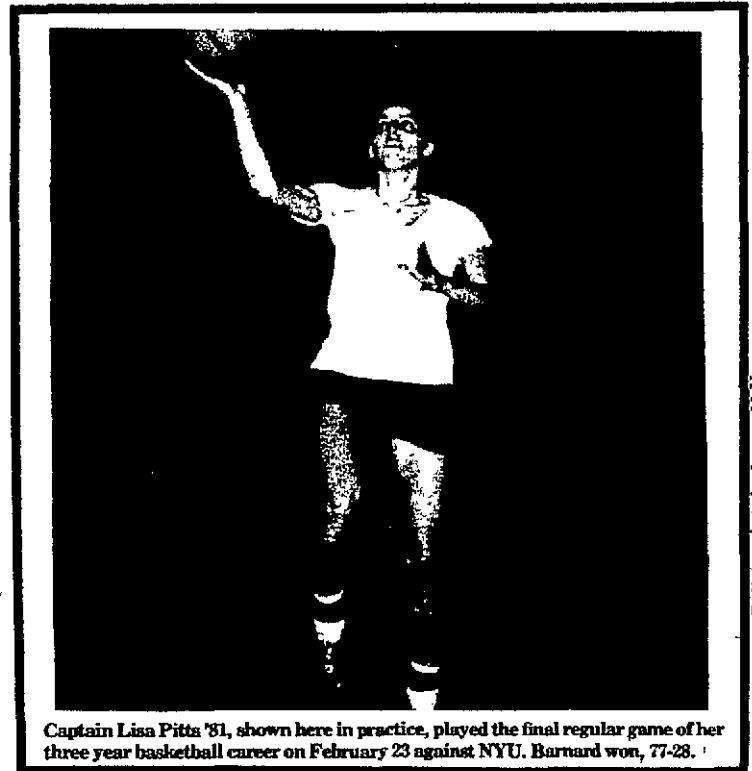
While the game might have seemed an easy win for the Bears, some team members were less than satisfied. Senior Valerie Estess said, "Sure it was fun at first, but after a while it's not really fun to play against such a dissipated team." Captain Lisa Pitts '81 echoed her team member's comment saying, "You can't look that great playing against a team like that." The two seniors might also have been unhappy because this was the last home game of their Barnard careers.

Though the Concordia game proved not to be the great challenge they had hoped, the victory marked the start of a two-game winning streak and a confident attitude. Kalafus said, "I thought it was great. Everyone on the team scored, and this game will provide the confidence for the team to attain their goal this season." And what is the team's goal? Defeating Cornell in the Ivy League Tournament.

The team played one final game before leaving for Dartmouth on Thursday. Against New York University on the 23rd, in a gym that made Barnard's gym seem luxurious, the Bears played with as much intensity as they had against Concordia and defeated NYU, 77-28, to conclude the regular season with a 6-13 record.

The victory marked several important occasions. It was the greatest margin of victory that Barnard has ever had in a game; it was the highest number of points Barnard has ever scored in a single game; and it was the best game Verna Bigger has ever played in her life.

Bigger shot 11 of 20 from the field and eight of thirteen from the free throw line to



Captain Lisa Pitts '81, shown here in practice, played the final regular game of her three year basketball career on February 23 against NYU. Barnard won, 77-28.

Bulletin photo by Jessica McVey

total 30 points, a career high. As if that weren't enough she added 18 rebounds, also a career high, and had three steals and three assists. So dominating was the 5'9" center that she often forced NYU to heave bombs from the outside instead of even attempting to get inside on her.

As good as Bigger was, her team's all-around play was just as satisfying to coach Kalafus. The two romps over Concordia and NYU put the Bears in excellent spirits going to the Ivies, plus showed an interesting statistic. Although Barnard is 0-7 in the Ivy League and 6-6 outside of it, when final point averages were computed, Kalafus found that the Bears outscored

their non-Ivy League competition, a very good sign. Thus, outside of the Ivy League, the cagers have had a fairly successful season.

All that counts, however, is the win-loss record and the final standings at the Ivy Championships. Before they left, the opinion most of the team had was that Cornell was the one team that they really wanted to beat at the Championships. Since Barnard lost by ten to Cornell in the regular season, this goal seemed to be within reach by the athletes' standards.

Stay tuned for further reports on whether they actually did beat Cornell, or, ask a basketball player...

## Harriers Show Improvement in Indoor Campaign

By Mary Witherell

The times they are a-changin'.

That's what Bob Dylan said in the 1960's, and that's what Kate Moore is saying in the 1980's.

While Dylan was referring to a social movement, however, Moore refers to a different kind of movement when she speaks of times she's referring to the movement of the track team, and of the ever-accelerating pace her runners have set this season.

"It's the best situation we've ever been in," said Moore. "We have freshmen running times our seniors ran last year and that's a very hopeful sign for growth."

Two of those important freshmen are Ylonka Wills and Maureen MacDonald, who specialize in the half-mile and mile events. Wills and MacDonald both were high school athletes, but Wills was a soccer player, and consequently had no running experience prior to this year. Nevertheless, she has been successful both in placing in her races and in improving her times.

One of Wills' best races of the year was the 800 meter run she competed in at the West Point Invitational on January 23. Wills clocked a 2:32, and placed fourth, ahead of some of Army's better runners, notably Amy McDonald.

MacDonald, in contrast, has had her better races this year in longer distances. At West Point, she placed fourth in the 1500 meter run with a time of 5:17.3, and at the Nassau Community College Invitational on February 7, she entered the two mile run, an unusual distance for her, and won. Thus, MacDonald, who ran a 5:15 mile in high school, has shown an ability to run longer distances in addition to her regular events.

Both Wills and MacDonald have been "nice additions to the team," according to Moore, and have proven their value to the team by being dependable members of both the one- and two-mile relay teams. Throughout the indoor season, the relays Wills and MacDonald have been on have

not only been the most exciting relays but also the most profitable for Barnard.

At the Yale Invitational on February 1, Wills and MacDonald ran on the two mile relay and it came in third. At Nassau Community College, the two-mile relay took first place, and last week, at the East Stroudsburg State College Indoor Invitational on the 21st, Wills and MacDonald helped the mile relay to fourth place and the two-mile relay to second.

The most famous relay of the season, however, was the winning distance medley run by Wills, MacDonald, quarter miler Tracy LaFond and miler Mary Evans, at the Yale Invitational.

Co-captain Liz Macomb '83 described the race as the highlight of the year mostly because it was an unexpected win in itself, but also because the team Barnard beat was Ivy rival, Yale.

Although the whole relay team performed very well, according to the coach, Kate Moore, the drama belonged to Mac-

Donald. As Moore explained, LaFond ran a :65 440, and Wills followed with a 2:35 880, both good times for them, and Barnard was running in second place as MacDonald got the baton. At that point, Moore said, MacDonald had to run a three-quarter mile, another unusual distance for her, because of the relay being a medley relay. Given the unfamiliar distance and the fact that she was trailing Yale, one might have expected MacDonald to run out of physical and psychological steam early in her leg of the relay. But she didn't.

"Maureen (MacDonald) is, surprisingly, a better runner when she is running from behind," said Moore. "She's really tenacious when she's behind because she needs to have someone in front of her to catch."

Thanks to her 4:05.3 three-quarter mile, MacDonald not only caught but passed Yale and handed the baton to Mary Evans with a firm lead stuck in Evans' hands. *Continued on Page 8*

# Quantum

Continued from Page 5

empiricism proves inadequate as a philosophy of science. However, any thesis like *fundamental empiricism* is necessary only because philosophers demand certainty from science while the scientists are perfectly content with the conjectural nature of their disciplines. And so Weizsacker rejects empiricism and saves science.

After this preface he turns to the structure of physics itself, and analyzes its development from Newton to Heisenberg, Einstein, and von Neumann. Throughout this section, the treatment is masterly and does much to justify the author's reputation as a theoretical physicist. Weizsacker tries to interpret the development of physics as progress towards unity. Thus when the mechanistic world-view is finally replaced by the wave-function of quantum mechanics, the dualistic picture of matter and waves is discarded in favor of a more "unified" picture where light has corpuscular properties and electrons are diffracted like waves. Finally Weizsacker also deals with the problems of interpretation of quantum mechanics, perhaps the most interesting epistemological debate of this century. This analysis includes a superb presentation of the standard Copenhagen interpretation of the theory, and a discussion of the non-classical logics of quantum mechanics, introduced by von Neumann and Birkhoff, and subsequently developed

by others including Weizsacker himself. The relevance of these multi-valued logics in contemporary physics remains an unsettled question. Most physicists down-play their importance but that means very little. There is currently very little debate over the foundations of quantum mechanics, but that does not mean that the followers of Bohr and Heisenberg have successfully answered the criticism of Einstein and Schrodinger. Most physicists today are satisfied with the Copenhagen interpretation, but that is chiefly because almost all its opponents have died, not because they have been proved wrong. In fact, Weizsacker's uncritical acceptance of the quantum theory seems somewhat perfunctory; more detailed considerations would have been in order.

In the Introduction to the book Weizsacker describes himself as "a politically active professor of philosophy who was trained as a physicist." As a young theoretical physicist he had worked under Heisenberg, and the latter's influence can be seen throughout the book. For instance, there is a very strong similarity between Weizsacker's demand for unity in nature through the recognition of an underlying principle—rather than through reduction—and Heisenberg's attempt to explain the structure of matter through a field equation rather than through elementary particles. Weizsacker makes extensive reference to the last idea in his attempt to show how physics has developed toward unity. However, it has become increasingly apparent

since 1970, when this book was first published, that Heisenberg's equations cannot explain the rich diversity of particles found in nature. Furthermore, theoretical concepts with the "wrong" reductionist philosophy, like the quark model, have been surprisingly successful. In this aspect, the book is dated, even though it is possible that the development of theoretical physics will eventually have to take the lines of Heisenberg or Einstein, an earlier precursor of the same approach.

The concluding sections of the book are devoted to more general topics. Weizsacker avoids these questions altogether problems of cybernetics, but fails in defending his claim that cybernetics is a structural science like mathematics though distinct from it. It is unfortunate that his treatment has more description than analysis. Cybernetics and cybernetic methods are important in several disciplines today, including engineering, computer science, psychology, and philosophy. In fact, modern theories of ethics and "philosophy of action" include approaches like Putnam's machine-state functionalism which are directly dependent on cybernetic concepts like automata, control codes, and input-output parameters. There has not yet been any significant effort to discuss the possible limitations of the cybernetic approach and it is not clear why Weizsacker avoids these questions altogether. The last few essays are devoted to classical philosophy. Two figures receive particular attention: Parmenides as interpreted by Plato, and Kant. Weizsacker interprets their ideas in the context of modern science, and tries to find hidden connections between apparently disjointed concepts. The process often involves very speculative reinterpretation but even here the rigor of the conceptual analysis is admirable.

Certain problems remain. As has already been noted, Weizsacker never states what form the unity of nature is supposed to take, whether that of a perturbation of the geometry of space-time, or of a field equation, or of something entirely novel to physics. Perhaps this is a question internal to science, and as philosopher, Weizsacker is in no position to answer it. Yet, a clearer analysis of the concept of unity would certainly help the book, and be imperative in any systematic exposition of its ideas. Moreover, Weizsacker devotes far too much time to the reinterpretation of ancient concepts. Thus *form* becomes *information*, and Kant's *inuition* becomes Bohr's *correspondence*. These novel connections are certainly remarkable for their ingenuity, but otherwise of dubious efficacy. Modern science tries to answer ancient philosophical questions, no doubt, but old concepts often lose meaning. Thus the "atoms" of modern physics and chemistry bear only a relation of analogy to the "atoms" of Demokritos or Leukippos, or even to the billiard-ball "atoms" of Dalton. Thus, Weizsacker's elaborate reinterpretation of ancient notions of form or intuition is a fruitless exercise. It leads to no new "knowledge" or discovery. But even here, as throughout the book, the fecundity of the author's intellect shows through. The book invariably raises more questions than it answers. And that, after all, was Weizsacker's purpose: as philosopher, he wanted to ask questions, not provide answers. In short, therefore, *The Unity of Nature* is an interesting new contribution to the good old discipline of natural philosophy. The translation, however, is only adequate and sometimes leaves a lot to be desired. Sentences are occasionally convoluted, though never enough to impair the understanding of the text. Still, Weizsacker would probably do well to find a better translator if he ever completes the systematic exposition of his ideas.

## Box Box

By Mary Wickard  
Archery Coach: Al Lizio  
Feb. 14: Eastern U.S. Indoor FITA at East Stroudsburg  
Barnard with its highest team finish ever in tournament play as two of its veteran shooters, captain Jean Pedersen '81 and Petra Hubbard '82, shot personal bests and a third archer, Paula Cornacchia '81, shot less than ten points under her career best to lead the Bears. The actual scores of the six were: Pedersen—464; Hubbard—529; Cornacchia—469.  
Feb. 23: New York State Championships at Brooklyn College  
Assistant Coach: Nancy Katsen  
Feb. 20: (W) Concorde '75-81 at Lavan Gym  
High Scorer: Verna Bigger, 30  
High Rebounder: Yvonne Serres, 9  
Feb. 23: (W) New York University '77-23 (Away)  
High Scorer: Verna Bigger, 30  
High Rebounder: Verna Bigger, 18  
Career highs  
Barnard concludes its regular season at 6-13, a season record for the women's basketball team.  
Feb. 21: (W) Ivy Championships at Dartmouth  
Assistant Coach: Carolyn Brown  
Feb. 13: (W) University of Pennsylvania '76 (Away)  
Feb. 18: (W) Hunter '14-2 Dodge Fitness Center, Poughkeepsie  
Captain Ann Ryan '81 had three victories; Korina Shleminich '82 had four wins; Adina Green '82 had two wins; Jennifer Brown '84 won 13 bouts; and Katherine McFarlane '83 took 11.  
Feb. 21: (L) Dartmouth '0-16, (L) Harvard 1-15, (L) CCNY '4-11 at Barnard Gym  
There wasn't much to report in this one, folks.  
Feb. 24: Wm. Paterson (V and JV) at Barnard Gym  
Feb. 26: Princeton (W and JV) (Away)  
Swimming/Diving Coach: Lynda Collins  
McKenna

Feb. 20-22: Ivy Championships at Brown  
Final Standings: 1-Princeton; 2-Brown; 3-Yale; 4-Harvard; 5-Dartmouth; 6-UPenn; 7-Barnard; 8-Cornell  
Barnard, with 143 points, finished only eleven points out of sixth place, while beating Cornell and the Ivy Cellar by forty points. Individually, Diane Dougherty '84 finished in the top fifteen in all five of her events, the 50 and 100 freestyle and 50, 100 and 200 backstroke. In the 100 backstroke, she swam in the championship final and finished seventh overall. Also, diver Debbie Katzenstein '83 advanced to the finals of the three meter board competition and finished 15th.  
Feb. 26-28: NYSALAW Championships at SUNY Cortland. Diane Dougherty leads the Bears into Iceland, USA, qualifying in fourteen events. The big question circulating through Morningside Heights is will she swim all fourteen? Stay tuned for further details.  
Mar. 5-8: EALAW Championships at Pittsburgh  
Dougherty has qualified for the 50 free and 50 back and Debbie Katzenstein has qualified in both one and three meter diving events.  
Track and Field Coach: Kate Moore  
Feb. 21: East Stroudsburg State College Indoor Invitational (Away)  
Highlights:  
—Mary Evans '81 finished second in the three mile run in 15:14.24, an indoor team record.  
—Tracy La Fond '82 finished second in the 400.  
—Andrea Littlejohn '84 qualified for the 60 dash semi-finals and the 220 dash finals.  
—Maria Harrison '81 threw the shot 9.72 meters, a new team record.  
—Mile Relay Team (La Fond, Nancy Hoguet '83, Ylonka Wills '84, and Mairreen MacDonald '84) finished 4th.  
—Two Mile Relay Team (Wills, LaFond, MacDonald, and Evans) finished second, and set an indoor team record.  
\*Concludes indoor track and field regular season.

## Archers Succeed at FITA East

By Claudia Campbell  
On February 14, Cupid was not the only one shooting arrows.  
The Barnard Archery team competed at East Stroudsburg in the FITA East Tournament. The competitors included East Stroudsburg, Brooklyn College, Madison, Drexler and Cumberland Colleges. Barnard's final position will not be known for another week because archery scoring is a tedious process, although team captain Jean Pedersen '81 was confident that the team performed very well.  
Two of the team members shot the highest scores of their careers. Captain Jean Pedersen shot 464, and Petra Hubbard '82, the team's best shooter, shot 529. In addition, a third member, senior Paula Cornacchia, shot 464, which is just a few points beneath her personal best. According to the assistant coach, Peter Dillard, Hubbard should almost certainly finish in the top ten in the tournament. The probable winner of the meet Laura Cale, of the University of Central Florida, who shot 551. The East Stroudsburg competition was the first major tournament of the archery season. There were 405 shooters in all, and Barnard competed against three women's teams out of a total of fifty-two represented there. There were so few women's teams since many of the schools prefer to enter mixed teams instead of men's and women's teams. The competition was completed in three "waves": the first set of archers shot at 9 am, the second at 12:30 pm and the third at 4:30 pm.  
Dillard feels that the Barnard team was very close to East Stroudsburg in terms of scores. According to Dillard, this is important because "Stroudsburg has been the archery power in the East and the

nation for a long time. East Stroudsburg still has a bit over us: they have a much larger squad and better facilities for indoor and outdoor shooting." National ranking of collegiate teams depends heavily on outdoor shooting, for which Barnard does not have facilities.  
The Barnard team has show a lot of potential and should do quite well this semester, according to Dillard. Two new freshmen on the team, Mary Robinette and Simone Atkinson, handled the competition quite well, Dillard added. Petra Hubbard shot outdoors frequently the past summer, which can only help to improve her scores. The team currently has six members, the smallest number in four years. Despite the small number, Pedersen said, the team has a great deal of spirit and enthusiasm. Pedersen says "everyone will improve their scores before the year ends." However, the team needs more depth; that is, more members. Dillard has looked in on some of physical education instructor Amy Rady's archery classes, and said he has seen some potentially good archers. He is hoping to recruit more students from the classes for the team this year. Since only one person is graduating, there will be an experienced base remaining for next year.  
On February 28, the New York State Championships will be held at Brooklyn College and Pedersen said she felt that Barnard would win it, as it has done for the past two years. Future competitions include the indoor nationals at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the outdoor collegiate nationals in Arizona. The teams' toughest competitor will be James Madison University, currently the best in the East. The sharpshooters hope to place well this year possibly within the top three in the East

# Track

Continued from Page 6

capable hands. 5:21 later, Evans crossed the finish line, upon the conclusion of her mile, nine seconds ahead of Yale. Although it has been but one of many excellent relay performances, it was by far the sweetest, according to Macomb, because it was against an Ivy.

The season has been more than just a success of good relays, however, according to Moore, and she said that there were many signs of progress on the team. One is the emergence of several newcomers in different areas.

One area to see an upsurge is the quarter mile. After losing sophomore Jenny Norris for the season due to injuries, Moore was in need of quarter milers to take up some of the slack. Then, along came Tracy LaFond '82 and Nancy Hoguet '83 and the problem was alleviated considerably. LaFond, who skipped last year's track season after competing in her freshman year, had one-and-a-half months of training before she placed second at East Stroudsburg in the 440 with a time of :56.1. Moore said that LaFond has a great deal of talent and strong desire to be competitive. Although she ran close to a :50 quarter as a freshman and also ran in high school, and has only got down to :56 thus far, Moore said that it was not an unreasonable goal for her to have for this year to get back to around :50.

Hoguet, in contrast to LaFond, has no high school experience, has never been on the team before, and has only been running for about a month. Yet, Moore said she was impressed with her athletic ability because "she's the kind of runner you could take out of a gym class, bring her to a poorly sur-

facted, 11 laps to a mile track and she'll run a 2:59 half-mile without having any idea of what she's doing." That's exactly what Hoguet did at Nassau, and the next week, ran a :57 quarter mile to help the mile relay team to a fourth place finish at East Stroudsburg.

Moore also has an inexperienced but talented sprinter in Andrea Littlejohn '84. Littlejohn placed second at Nassau in the 55 dash with a 7:87 clocking, and qualified for finals of the 220 dash at East Stroudsburg the next week with a best time of 29.9.

In the distance events, there are no new surprises to speak of, just two senior, veteran members who keep plodding along with all the freshmen, while dropping minutes off their times annually. They are co-captain Julie Levin and Mary Evans. Levin started the semester out with a bang, placing fifth in the 5000 and fourth in the 3000 meter runs at West Point. Although recently she has been sidelined with a slight injury, she should be back for the outdoor season. Evans, in contrast, started the indoor season late because she was rehabilitating from an injury, and despite the fact that she has been mainly jumping rope for the last two months, last week set a new team record in the three mile run, 18:18.2.

Although the accomplishments of her runners has made Moore pleased with the season, she has no delusions of grandeur about her team.

"None of these kids are great athletes," she said, "but if the team improves in the way they have and continues with the sport then we have some possibilities. It's harder to improve from year to year than it is to improve a lot in a short time.

That's the true test."

One example of this kind of perseverance is the case of senior Maria Hairston. Hairston set the team record in the shot put last week at East Stroudsburg, at 9.72 meters, or approximately thirty-two feet. That is just the tip of the iceberg, according to Moore.

"Hairston's throwing has improved tremendously from last year to this year," said Moore. "Last year she threw well in practice, but in meets she was nervous, and consequently never threw as far as she did in practice. That's the mark of a first year thrower, but this year she's more confident, and I think what was really significant at East Stroudsburg was that her throws averaged over thirty feet. Maria's been long overdue for throwing thirty-two feet in competition, but she'll really start to throw far better once we start the outdoor season."

Although the official date of the first outdoor meet has not yet been determined, Moore estimated it would be in the last week of March. One athlete who will be eager to begin the outdoor season is co-captain Macomb, because her specialty is the javelin and, like the discus and longer sprints and distance races, it is an event peculiar to outdoor track only. Macomb, however, whom Moore characterizes as a very sincere, hard-working runner and an excellent captain, is also looking forward to trying something new, and will be attempting to learn intermediate hurdling. Intermediate hurdling is a 440 with hurdles set farther apart than in sprint hurdling. The length of the race makes it, therefore, a more grueling race but that is not really a consideration to Macomb.

Although Moore considers her to be an exceptional team member, Macomb, who has been affectionately nicknamed "shrimp" by Moore and her teammates, feels that the whole team has this attitude this year. That positive outlook she added, is what makes it a better team than last year's track team.

"A lot of our new runners came from cross-country," said Macomb, "and when they start the outdoor season, an entirely new experience to them, that's where our attitude will show because as soon as something new happens you will hear people saying 'I've never done this before' and they will really want to do it because they like to try new things. I think the team will love outdoor track because they will have fewer turns to make because the tracks are longer and it's outdoors in nice weather and a lot of fun both to watch and participate in."

# Whitney

Continued from Page 4

herself has constructed and painted the dream-like environments of her pictures, then invited people into them to pose.

Subjectivity aside, this massive (three floors) display will remain on view through April (different floors will close on different dates), with entrance to the Museum always free to any college student with a validated I.D.

The Whitney Museum is located at Madison Avenue and 75th Street. To get there take the #4 bus at 110th Street and Broadway to Fifth Avenue and walk east.

# Security

Continued from Page 1

campus, "panic buttons" in the laundry rooms, and improved campus lighting.

There are also some long-term projects being considered, about which Gatch said, "The timing of it is still not determined."

Ray Boylan, Director of Security, who also spoke with security advisers, said that two additional guards will be hired to patrol Barnard's housing areas. He also mentioned that he and the student subcommittee are now developing programs to teach community members about personal security precautions.

Boylan stated that most of the proposed measures "are underway and some

will be done before the end of this semester." The money for them has been appropriated, he said, and it is now a matter of "administrative process."

Although Boylan has not seen the complete report he said, "I'm pleased with what the President's announced."

Gatch said she thinks the report "will be very effective and the steps taken are very responsive to the needs of people at Barnard." She added that it is very important for individuals to take precautions, such as not leaving purses lying around and not walking alone in certain areas at night.

## Psychotherapy

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