



Poll Shows Diverse Opinion on Curriculum

By Karen Heller

Unlike Columbia College, Barnard does not have a required Contemporary Civilization course, a survey of what some scholars consider to be the "classics" of Western literature, such as Plato, Aristotle, and Hegel. A Barnard student has to make her own way, choosing courses she considers to be important and valuable.

Bulletin polled a cross-section of Barnard's faculty and administration, asking them the following question: If you could see to it that, before students graduate from Barnard, they have all read one (or five) book(s), what would it/they be? Think about what books most influenced or changed your life. What books do you think would broaden a student's horizons?

Out of 70 individuals sent questionnaires, 15 responded, or approximately 21 percent of the sample group. The respondents suggested a wide (and interesting) variety of selections, but some texts were

mentioned repeatedly.

The Old and New Testaments top the most-mentioned list; each was cited three times. Homer's *Odyssey*, Dante's *Divine Comedy*, Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Marx's *Das Kapital*, and the Boston Women's Health Collective's *Our Bodies Our Selves* all tied for second, each mentioned by two individuals.

Maristella Lorch, chairperson of the Italian department and instructor for a course entitled "Dante's World", was one of those polled who cited Dante's *Divine Comedy* as an important work. In fact, she listed it all five times. Her explanation: "For obvious reasons."

French professor Tatiana Greene listed six books, five of them French. She cited Pascal's *Pensees*, Baudelaire's *Les Fleurs du Mal*, Montaigne's *Essais*, Racine's *Phedre*, and Camus' *La Oreste* for their "depth, beauty." Professor Greene did concede and mention one major non-French



Counter-clockwise from the right: Joe Tolliver, Maristella Lorch, and Bettina Berch.

work; she favors *The Brothers Karamazov* by Dostoevsky, a Russian.

What works, then did Richard Gustafson, a Russian professor, cite? He listed Plato's *Republic*, Augustine's *Confessions*, Hegel's *Phenomenology of Mind*, Marx's

Communist Manifesto, and Freud's *Civilization and its Discontents*—not a Russian in the bunch. Gustafson commented: "an inadequate list, but I consider it a basic requirement of a liberal arts education that a student have at least a glance at the major texts of at least Western civilization—texts in humanities as well as social sciences."

American History professor Robert McCaughey listed three books: *The Federalist Papers*, particularly those of James Madison, *The Letters of William James*, and *The Liberal Imagination*, by Lionel Trilling. In his explanation, McCaughey

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Modern Greek Program to be Eliminated

By Lulu Yu

Barnard's modern Greek program within the Classics Department is likely to expire at the end of the spring semester with the exhaustion of funds that have been supporting it since 1977, said Professor Helene Foley, acting chairperson of the department.

The program is the only one in the entire university that offers instruction in the modern Greek language and literature. It is open to both undergraduate and graduate students of the university.

The funding of the program "has been precarious from its inception," according to Foley, who sent a letter to alumnae of Greek descendant and "friends of Greece"

over the summer on behalf of the department. In her letter she explained that Barnard agreed to provide the "institutional umbrella" for the instruction of modern Greek for Columbia University in 1967, but had always depended on external funds. From 1977 to the present the funding was provided by the Modern Greek Studies Fund of the university, whose principal donor was the Ourani Foundation. This fund has now been exhausted and the college is supporting it till the end of this academic year.

Foley was reached over the weekend and said that the department's efforts to secure more funds "are not nearly successful" although there had been some contri-

bution from alumnae. She said Greek literature is one of the best European literature and the program was "extremely valuable intellectually."

According to Professor Dorothy Gregory, the single instructor for the program, there are presently 45 students enrolled in the three classes of language and literature. She said about half the students are from Columbia, including several graduate students. There are also non-Greek students which, she said, shows that there is interest in modern Greek culture even outside the Greek community.

Charles Olton, Dean of the Faculty, said the program was never a part of the full curriculum and that the college could not afford to continue it unless outside funding was found.

"We decided three years ago that we'd have to let it go unless external funding is found," said Olton. He said the administration had approached some foundations and individual donors but so far there had been no response.

Olton said the program was never incorporated into the curriculum because the demand for it was not high and that "its ancillary curriculum program was not as strong as that of other languages such as French and Russian, so has less justification."

Gregory admitted that the program could help students to fulfill their language requirements, but would be rather inadequate for anyone who wanted to study the literature seriously. But, she added, it was because of lack of funds that the program could not be more adequate. She said she

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Suzanne Guard, Director of Financial Aid, talks about the impact of Reaganomics on Barnard students. Story on page 3.

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Barnard Bulletin

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Notes From



In this time of high inflation price increases are no surprise. As a matter of fact, reasonable price hikes are expected. But even high inflation rates do not justify price increases of 125%. The charge for renting McIntosh went up during the summer from \$100 to \$225. The cost of renting other rooms in the college has increased similarly. It is unnecessary to say that Undergrad is utterly opposed to this. We were not consulted before the price increases were implemented.

Undergrad allocates money to every student organization at Barnard. Approximately three quarters of our clubs were allocated under \$500. About half received \$300 or less. It is clear that the majority of our clubs cannot afford to rent McIntosh at the present rental rate. Where are they going to hold their social events? The administration should answer this question. Undergrad can't. We certainly cannot absorb the additional cost.

Undergrad obtains a limited amount of money every year through the Student Activity Fee. The amount of money we receive does not increase unless the size of the student body or the Student Activity Fee increases. This hasn't happened. From the money it receives, Undergrad finances Bulletin, Mortarboard, and the activities of approximately seventy other organizations. We also finance the Winter and Summer Grants program and Winter and Spring Festivals. Undergrad pays for its own and all clubs' operating expenses, and for

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events it sponsors directly such as Winter Ball and the Student Leader Dinner. This year, Undergrad has provided seed money for the newly created Student Store and Barnard Bartending Agency. Both the store and the agency will eventually pay for themselves, but for now Undergrad has to fund them.

We do not know if the administration took into consideration the financial situation of most clubs or Undergrad when they made the decision to increase room rental fees. Even if they did, they could not have considered the expenses of the store, the bartending agency, the blood drive and the voters registration drive because they are all new undertakings of this Executive Board.

Undergrad is trying to expand its operations in order to provide necessary services to Barnard students and to the University community in general. We are spending the students' money responsibly. We urge the administration to reconsider the room rental fee increases. Undergrad simply cannot afford them.

Curriculum

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noted that all three works are by Americans, all "non-fiction and rather more analytic than 'creative,'" and "none is the work of a philosopher *per se*." McCaughey concluded: "I leave to others to help with providing some correctives to the 'sexist' character of the canon, which I have, unfortunately by my choices, compounded."

Of the fifteen respondents, three (all women) suggested feminist works which raise the issue of the position of women in society. Both Associate Director of the Office for Disabled Students Susan Quinby and Claudette Suber, Project Assistant in the same office, independently recommended *Our Bodies, Our Selves*, a handbook that tells women in direct terms about their bodies, about women's health, and sexuality, as well as other topics. Quinby also cited *The Handbook of Nonsexist Writing for Writers, Editors, and Speakers*. Bettina

Berch, professor of Economics, recommended Simone de Beauvoir's feminist classic, *The Second Sex*.

Only two individuals cited books that confront the issue of racism. Suber urged students to read *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, *Song of Solomon* by Toni Morrison, Herskovits' *The Myth of the Negro Past*, and Frantz Fanon's *The Wretched of the Earth*. Joe Tolliver, Director of College Activities, recommended *Sound the Trumpets. The Life of Martin Luther King*.

Perhaps as interesting as the choices of those members of the administration and faculty who did respond to *Bulletin's* query is the fact that seventy-nine percent of those who received questionnaires did not respond at all. Perhaps President Futter expressed the sentiments of this silent majority when she said of *Bulletin's* question: "I have a very short answer. You can't do this."

Modern Greek

Continued from page 1

had always wished that the program could be expanded.

"Out of Latin many romantic languages have emerged but for ancient Greek the only descendant is modern Greek," said Gregory.

"Classics should be studied," she continued, "but more attention should be given to the modern language because it is the living continuation of the ancient language spoken in the same milieu."

"Modern Greek is of a strong caliber and is a worthy descendant of ancient Greek poetry. The study of both can provide a more complete picture of the language and the culture."

Norma Downs, vice-president of the Greek American Organization, said she believed the modern Greek program was "very beneficial" to Greek students who wanted to improve their language skills in college. She also said the organization planned to send letters to the media and various organizations to promote the program. "We can't let the program die without a fight."

Lee Sherry, a graduate student in Gregory's literature course, who is also a teaching assistant to a classical Greek language course at Columbia, said modern Greek was useful because "one cannot seriously study a text that is after 322 B.C. without knowing modern Greek."

"Scholastically," he said, "it can be promoted for classical studies. Starting

from the Hellenic age, the vocabulary of modern Greek is coming in. The study of the New Testament, for instance, is really impossible without it."

He said there is certainly student interest in the program but it had not been given its due attention as a "good alternative to French, German and Italian." Its course offerings, he said, are not listed in the Columbia College catalogue and so many students probably do not even know of its existence.

Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

The article "Deadline Imposed on Senior Thesis" (September 29, 1982) contains a number of errors which should be corrected. The reporter who spoke to me had the impression that students have had an indefinite time to complete senior theses. This has never been the case. There has always been a deadline for completing the theses; thus, the title of the article has no meaning. Most students complete their senior theses within the year of actual enrollment in the senior seminar (or within one semester if the department has a one-semester senior seminar). For students who do not finish on time, the incomplete rules for all courses apply, which, until the 1981-1982 academic year, meant

the work had to be completed within one year of the date it was originally due, unless the professor set an earlier deadline. The new regulation put into effect this past year requires that incompletes incurred during the academic year must be finished by the beginning of school the next fall; thus, the work for all incomplete courses, including the senior seminar, from last year had to be finished by September 8.

I don't know where the notion got started that there was an indefinite period for finishing senior theses. The few former students who turned in work after the year's deadline previously in effect for finishing incompletes had to obtain permission for the extension of the deadline. Such permission has been given only for extenu-

ating circumstances.

I was also disappointed that the views of only one student were expressed in the article, and that an attempt was not made to obtain a more representative opinion concerning the senior essay requirement. Figures we have in our office show more support for the thesis than that expressed by the one student quoted. A student-run survey made in 1980 showed that 85% of students in the class of 1980 who were required to write a senior thesis had an overall positive feeling about the thesis-writing experience.

Sincerely,
Grace W. King
Senior Class Dean

Best Essentials

URGENT: The following students are asked to see Alan Virginia Shaw, the Registrar, without delay: Elizabeth Adler, Lisa Anzalone, Paulette Bartlett, Lisa Battaglia, Shann Casey, Athena Chin, Elizabeth Cullinan, Monica Dege, Beth Edelson, Kerra Fernandez, Jill-Frances Greene, Sheila Greene, Jennifer Hoult, Anita Johnson, Irusia Kocka, Betty Kong, Eva Lau, Elizabeth Levin, Rachel Maises, Jane Mallinckrodt, Julie Marden, Corinne Nicolas, Jessica O'Rourke, Leah Pascoe, Irene Pechoud, Amy Poe, Katherine Poe, Monica Rauniger, Susan Robinson, Lynn Smith, Helen Thomas, Lee Marie Whitman, Margaret Smith, Barbara Shuman, Margaret Schwartz, Nadia Tzvetz, Aileen Tullis, Tina Jung, Virginia Whigley.

CAREERS IN MEDIA: Recent alumni will talk about their work. To be held in Squirberger Parlor, Wed., Oct. 6, 4-5:30 p.m. Sign up in IT Millbank.

LAW SCHOOL PANEL: The first of the season will be held on Thurs., Oct. 7, 7:15 p.m., in 212 Ferris Booth Hall. Representatives from Albany, Cornell, Case Western Reserve, New York Law Pace, Golden Gate and Syracuse. Open admission, no charge.

Government Finances Force BC Policy Changes

By Jessica McVay

"Barnard College is committed to making its educational opportunities available to women regardless of their financial circumstances."

—opening sentence to the financial aid brochure

For a school that costs over \$10,000 a year, has 60% of its student body on financial aid and is committed to the statement above, Reaganomics is a nightmare. Not only is Barnard under the Reagan cut-back gun, but so is its favorite ally, the student's family. Barnard has been fighting for both in order to keep what it's always had, an economically diverse and academically up-standing student body.

Thus far, Suzanne Guard, Director of Financial Aid, reports that Barnard is still safe. She's been fighting on the front lines

and gives a chaotic but confident report. "What happened this year was we received our payment schedule from PELL and our tentative allocation from Work Study and SEOG and we packaged it all into every one's award. Then Congress vetoed Reagan's proposal and that veto placed supplemental money back into the programs. Now we're waiting for the new payment schedule and federal allocations to see where we stand. It will probably give more money to students who were receiving lower awards—those in the middle in some category."

Reagan's plan called for a 50% cut out of two federally funded programs, Work Study and the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant (SEOG) and cut the total dollars available in the PELL Grant program. Congress, with the already suffering mid-income American in mind, sent



Guard explains, "It's the cuts to the budget and the parents feeling the effects of inflation that's getting worse and worse every year. This year has been the most difficult for my staff. We sit here every half hour with a family whose father just had a heart attack. With family after family whose fathers got laid off—men who were used to making \$150,000 a year and have never applied for financial aid and who are trying to find employment."

Nearly every Barnard student was able to continue school this year. Admissions was up and most importantly, the school has kept its Financial Aid commit-

ment. They must wait for aid until their senior year. Said Guard, "The student who returned under the new policy, her sophomore year or the transfer who returned for her junior year aren't eligible for the second year. Those students were here in droves. Their families can't do it. All we could say was you knew what the policy was when you came. Try to say that when they're there sitting in front of you crying."

A rather new policy states that foreign students are not offered any financial aid. This poses a particular problem for Barnard's recruitment overseas. According to President Futter the new recruitment plan



The Financial Aid staff, from left to right: Mary Ellen O'Connor, Counselor, Michael Coop, Associate Director, Suzanne Guard, Director, and Jo Hamm, Assistant to the Director.

the plan back. The increases in the SEOG will not affect most of New York state, especially Barnard, because it is guaranteed to receive only 98% of its '79-'80 allocation of \$79,000. According to Guard, this year Barnard needs "hundreds and hundreds of thousands."

The mean average income for the Bar-

nard student's family is the lowest in the Seven Sisters, but probably higher than any state-funded school since those schools have more independent students. Though the number is not made public, one could guess that families here come from and are in the mid to upper income job market and tax bracket.

"I don't think the admission decision should be based on your ability to pay—it's not right."

ment, thereby keeping the school as it's always been. Without this year's Financial Aid staff, the September '82-'83 casualty list would have been a lot longer and Barnard would have started a major change.

The battle began back in January. Since then the department staff has been working harder than ever to fight the mounting paper work and regulations and to counsel needy students while watching the decrees of government spending. Thus far, they are still without the help of the computer that they need desperately. With only tentative funding schedules from the still elusive PELL, Work Study and SEOG federal programs, Guard and her staff had to project what their budget would be in September. Very hard to do with Reagan in the White House, said Guard.

Barnard acts as a balancing agent, filling the gaps between the cuts in the federal programs and the students' need. The college sponsors the Barnard Grant, approves the Parent Loan if they can pass the credit test and as a last resort offers the Barnard College Loan. Still today the Barnard Administration has no idea what it will do to fill the gaps. Last spring, it got together with the Financial Aid staff, changed policies and adopted new ones that both the Administration and the Financial Aid staff "dislike intensely."

First many students who try to get into Barnard face what is termed the admit/deny policy which means they are admitted to enroll but denied financial aid until their junior year. Up until last year the admit/deny students only had to wait until they were sophomores and an average of 60% chose to come. Last year under the new policy with one extra year only 38% enrolled. This year only 22% felt that their families could give them a Barnard education.

The transfer student faced the same problem because of a policy change that

includes visiting more foreign countries than ever before, but we'll be going empty-handed. The only foreign student that Barnard can recruit is one that can pay in full. By traveling far and wide, Barnard may be getting more ethnically diverse but not economically.

Finally, the self-help policy was changed by increasing the amount Barnard expects students to contribute to their college costs from \$2,500 to \$2,950. Students are responsible for getting this money through government loans or work. Because government loans are harder to get and because the Work Study program stands a severe cut it's the student who must work harder to fill the self-help gap. This caused policy change number two, which states that the Financial Aid office controls all campus obs, including the Barnard Jobs and Work Study. Now financially needy students have priority over students not on aid for any job on campus. The non-financial aid student must wait until October 1 to see if that term's Barnard job she had last year is still open. Guard defends the policy, saying, "I'm confident but the only way we can keep the student with no need here."

This school is one of the few that continues to stand by its admission policy which keeps the Financial Aid Department and Admissions Office apart. Guard concluded, "I think it's terrible. Chief for financial aid and admissions to work together. I don't think the admission decision should be based on your ability to pay—it's not right."

This year Barnard has won a fight against becoming an elitist institution. For the most part it's kept its ethnic and economic diversity as well as its high academic standards. As long as it can keep its educational opportunities available to women regardless of their financial circumstances, Barnard as we know it is safe.

Mortarboard SENIOR PORTRAITS

to be taken

OCTOBER 18-24

in the Jean Palmer Room

SIGN UP OCT 6-15

Room 102 lower level McIntosh





Luxembourg - The Small Green Heart of Europe

By Suzanne Barbeau

In the heart of Western Europe there is hidden a small country of forests, chateaux and farmlands, where it rains all the time. With over 110 banks, mainly foreign, it is quickly becoming an important international finance center.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg covers an area of 998 square miles. Originally the country was one square mile larger but what happened to the missing mile, or what part of the country is missing, is not generally known. Belgium is to the north, Germany to the west, and France to the south. The population is 363,700, 96% of whom are Roman Catholic.

Luxembourg is a member of the C. N., Benelux, the European Economic Community, and the Council of Europe. It was one of the founding members of NATO. With one of the highest levels of national income per capita in the EEC, its economy depends mostly on banking and on the iron and steel industries, which employ 10% of the working population.

Virtually all types of employment are subject to compulsory social insurance which covers accident and health insurance, invalid and old age pensions, family allowances, and unemployment benefits. Unemployment is approximately one percent.

In 1967 compulsory military service was abolished. Voluntary enlistment under

the Grand Duke, who is Commander in Chief, is for a minimum of three years.

NATO has an airbase in Luxembourg, as well as a logistic base. Luxembourg's major importance to the alliance is how ever industrial. Luxembourg's 660 man army is equipped with NATO small arms and American infantry support weapons. The infantry battalion is committed to NATO's ACE Mobile Force, but has not taken part in any recent operations.

There is no arms industry in the Grand Duchy, although proportional to its population, Luxembourg is the most heavily industrialized country in Europe.

According to *The Statesman's Yearbook* 81/82, "the country was a part of the Holy Roman Empire until conquered by the French in 1795. In 1815, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was formed under the house of Orange Nassau, also sovereigns of the Netherlands. In 1890 the personal union with the Netherlands ended with the accession of a member of another branch of the house of Nassau, Grand Duke Adolphe of Nassau-Weilberg.

There were at one time three rings of defence around the capital city, Luxembourgville. This consisted of 53 forts and strongpoints connected by approximately 16 miles of tunnel and casemates. All together, this comprised 440 acres of solid fortification. Today it is one of the major tourist attractions of the city.

In accordance with a 60 year agree-

ment made with Belgium in 1922 concerning customs barriers between the two countries, Belgian currency is legal tender in the Grand Duchy. Effective as of 1970 and in accordance with the Benelux union established in 1948 among Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, the three countries constitute a single customs area. Perhaps this arrangement accounts somewhat for the preponderance of hash and heroin in Luxembourg lately—Amsterdam in the Netherlands is known as the drug capital of Western Europe.

The present Grand Duke is His Royal Highness Prince Jean Benoit Guillaume Marie Robert Louis Anton Adolphe Marc d'Aviano. He is married to Princess Josephine Charlotte of Belgium. They have five children: Prince Henri, the heir apparent; Princess Marie Astrid; Prince Jean; Princess Margaretha; and Prince Guillaume, the youngest.

Duke Jean is Head of State. The supreme administrative tribunal, the Council of State, consists of 21 members whom he appoints. There is a single-chamber legislature, the Chamber of Deputies, with 59 members. These members are elected by "universal adult suffrage" for five year terms. The Chamber of Deputies may override the Council of State. The Duke has the last word.

In 1981 the Chamber of Deputies was made up of 24 Christian Socialists, 14 Socialists, 15 Democrats, 2 Social Demo-

crats, 2 Communists, and 1 Independent Socialist.

The Christian Socialist Party stands for political stability and planned economic expansion. The Democrats, or liberals, are for the most part left-of-center. The Christian Socialists dominated the scene until 1974 when they lost political popularity to the Democrats led by Gaston Thorn.

In 1980 the Mayor of Luxembourg, a woman by the name of Colette Flesch, succeeded Thorn as Minister of Economic Affairs, of Justice, of Economy, and for the Middle Classes. Thorn is now President of the Commission of European Communities, but no longer leads the Democratic Party.

Luxembourg's judicial system is composed of Justices of the Peace at the lowest level. Above them are the District Courts, and above them is the Superior Court of Justice. The highest administrative court is *Le Conite du Contentieux du Conseil d'Etat*. There is no jury system. A man is found guilty if 4 of 6 presiding judges do not find him innocent.

Capital punishment was abolished in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in 1979.

Luxembourgish is the spoken language of Luxembourg. Politics are conducted mainly in French, and German is the language of merchants, and mainly used in journalism.

Education is compulsory from 6 to 15 years of age. German is taught first, then

French. Instruction on the secondary level is almost entirely in French. At age 12, students take an exam in French, German, and arithmetic to determine whether they will go on to secondary school, or opt for vocational or technical schools.

The students that I know in Luxembourg are for the most part, politically aware, well-read and multi-lingual, speaking besides Luxembourgish, French, German, English, and Dutch, or Italian. To see a concert, you have to travel usually to Frankfurt, Brussels, or northern France. There is a certain amount of entertainment available in Luxembourg, but it is limited. Due to its size, most foreign entertainers pass over Luxembourg as a commercially unlikely venture. There are approximately 20 discotheques and dance halls in the entire country, although bars and cafes line the streets in the center of every town.

On almost every weekend of the year there is a festival in one town or another, a strawberry fest, or a wine fest, or a beer fest. They are held in large tents in open fields, where people drink and dance to bands playing waltzes and polkas, and that type of oom-pah-pah music. One generally finds, as a tourist, that this novelty soon becomes very tedious. Most people seem to go to these festivals to eat thuringers, a special spicy variety of hotdog, with spicy mustard in crusty rolls, which I have never found in any other country. The beer served at these festivals is made in Luxembourgish breweries, and is of excellent quality.

Mostly in Luxembourg it just rains. This is perhaps a factor in the tranquility of the country, despite sporadic rashes of bank robbery and theft from the National Armory. Perhaps it is the rain, as well, which accounts for the general tendency for Luxembourgers to be short and broadly built, with somewhat sallow skin, like mushrooms which thrive on moisture and a lack of sunlight. The rain certainly accounts for the startling shades of green which cover the land and earn Luxembourg its tourist office representation as the *Green Heart of Europe*.

Every summer the country is overrun with campers and caravans. The tourists who are not just passing through on their way to larger parts of the world can walk through the forests on marked paths which

run from chateau to ruined fortification to chateau, and form a passable walking circuit of the entire country. During the summer, most Luxembourgers escape the tourist crush for southern climes, the climate in Luxembourg being neither especially warm during the summer, nor especially cold during the winter.

The tourists who came to Luxembourg this summer might have witnessed an unusual marriage ceremony in the center of town. Luxembourg had its first gay wedding, in the Place d'Armes in July, amid much celebration and disapproval. And if you thought *royal* weddings happened only in England, not so. Prince Henri married Cuban-born Swiss commoner, Maria Teresa Mestre, in February of 1981, also amid much celebration and a certain amount of disapproval. Princess Marie Astrid was married in February of this year to Christian of Hapsburg-Lorraine, a successful Brussels banker, amid celebration and a certain amount of relief.

For a few years rumors circulated around Luxembourg pairing Marie Astrid with Prince Charles, whose wedding we will not be allowed to forget. When

these hopes were dashed, there was a certain amount of concern in Luxembourg that the Princess was getting old and might not be able to find a suitable mate. Marie Astrid and Christian are now living here in New York City.

The most celebrated event in Luxembourg besides the Grand Duke's birthday is the yearly *Schoeber Fouer*, a festival along the lines of the Feast of San Gennaro which takes place each year in Little Italy. For two weeks at the end of August, driving and parking in the city of Luxembourg is well-nigh impossible. As well as cotton candy and stuffed animals there are roller coasters, strongmen, demonstrations of the latest kitchen appliances, raffles, and thuringers. Almost any possible kind of commercial venture takes place under the shadow of the ferris wheel and between pinball and video game arcades. A special attraction is that phenomenon known as the *gauffre*, a huge waffle-type affair made before your eyes and heaped with whipped cream, strawberries and confectioners sugar, sometimes with chocolate flaked over it.

The home is a great source of pride for Luxembourgers. Housewives are meticulous to the point of eccentricity, in the eyes of at least this American, sweeping their own particular stretch of sidewalk every day, and scrubbing their front porches and walkways on their hands and knees. People hurry home from work at the end of the day to tend to their vegetable and flower gardens, and weed their lawns. At midday everyone comes home for a hot meal and a two hour break. It is common knowledge that if you have some business to get done you should do it in the morning—two-hour business lunches tend to result in a great deal of alcohol consumption and make for a sluggish afternoon.

In this country where the national dish is hambocks and broad beans, the national motto is "Mir woelle bleiwe mat mir sin" or "We want to remain what we are." Luxembourg is a family-oriented country where tradition is respected and old people are well-cared for. Shopkeepers greet you as you enter their stores, and wish you good day as you leave. Personally, I'd be happy to find that nothing has changed when I return.



On page four, the chateau in Beaufort, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Above, the Royal Family, left to right, Prince Jean, Princess Margaretha, Prince Henri, Grand Duchess Josephine, Grand Duke Jean, Princess Marie-Astrid, Prince Guillaume. Left, an aerial view of Luxembourgville.

This is the second in a series of *Bulletin* international features. Suzanne Barteau is a *Bulletin* copy editor who lives part-time in Luxembourg.



Photo courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, lent by the Museo dell'Opera di Santa Croce, Florence.

Ciambue Crucifix: Emblem of a City Restored

By Renata Pompa

The extraordinary twelve foot crucifix painted before 1271 by the noted Renaissance artist, Ciambue, now on view at the Met, marks one of the continuing stages of the art restoration movement presently going on in Florence, which attempts to undo the grave damage caused by the November 1966 flooding of the Arno River. The river which Mark Twain once called a "crick"

The wooden crucifix on which Ciambue has painted the Christ figure is, in a word, massive. Ciambue, a Florentine master, thought to have been the teacher of fresco artist, Giotto, depicts Christ with sharp angular features. This crucifix shows the influence of the "Greek" style in which a figure's movements and features appear to be frozen in space. In this manner, Ciambue has created a tragic and sorrowful Christ whose

body lacks the undulating softness which will later characterize the high Renaissance artists.

The Ciambue crucifix is from the major quarter church, Santa Croce, which is situated devastatingly near the Arno, and for this reason suffered uncalculatable losses from the November flood. Santa Croce gives its name to a certain quarter of the city which is divided into four distinct sections: San Giovanni, Santa Croce, Santa Maria Novella and Santo Spirito.

The convent of Santa Croce which is composed of buildings and cloisters, was begun at the tail end of the 14th century during a time of political and economic expansion in the city. The convent, the Museo dell'Opera and the Pazzi Chapel of Brunelleschi was actually submerged under the green Arno waters which rose to 5.85 meters in height. In the Museo which contains the tombs of

Michelangelo and Dante Alighieri—the first Italian writer—one can now see restored works which include the Tree of the Cross by Taddeo Gaddi and the Statue of S. Lodovico by Donatello (1423) another Renaissance artist whose statue of David surprised not a few people.

Among the many unfortunate works damaged through the floods, the crucifix of Ciambue has become an emblem of the museum-city now restored. Recently at the Palazzo Vecchio, in the Santa Croce quarter, there has been an exhibition representing at least ten years of painstaking restoration pieces damaged in the flood and by time itself. The exhibit presented both the restored works and a step by step illustration of the chemical processes involved in the restoration of each piece. The crowning piece at the show, however, was the Botticelli work entitled, "Primavera". Like the Ciambue

crucifix which is now readily accessible to the viewer, the Botticelli now restored is truly alive. The dark forest greens and the dress of flowers which the allegorical "Spring" wears are in shades that remain imprinted upon the memory for a lifetime.

The Santa Croce quarter also contains the Uffizi Gallery which is an art historian's dream. Many works by the great Renaissance masters, Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Fra Angelico, Fra Filippo Lippi live here. A slide, like the unrestored work is a distant cousin to the actual piece.

Although to its inhabitants, Florence seems a stagnant museum without a future, for foreigners as noted journalist Barzani has perceived, Florence can be a paradise—an escape into history. Whatever way one takes, it may just be possible to catch a glimpse of that city now restored when one ponders the Ciambue crucifixion.

By Amelia A. Hart

Experimental video, a controversial documentary, and an appearance by actresses Lee Grant highlight this year's *Works by Women* film and video festival which takes place on the 15th and 16th of October.

Chris Bickford, festival coordinator and audio-visual coordinator at Barnard College Library is pleased with the line-up of works to be presented at this year's festival. "We're trying to show a wide range of works, from straight experimental to longer dramatic films, and almost all are award winners."

The festival opens with five experimental videos including *But It Was a Life Well Organized* and *Life With Ray - Part I*, two avant-garde works by Megan Roberts and Raymond Ghirado. These two artists, who like to call themselves "university migrant workers," are based in Laramie, Wyoming and recently won awards at the 1982 Tokyo Video Festival.

From the Ashes. Nicaragua Today, which will be shown Friday night, received national attention after its airing on PBS in April, 1982. William Bennett, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, charged that the film, funded in part by the Wisconsin Humanities Committee which receives its money from the Endowment, was "unabashed socialist-realism propaganda" and therefore should not have received Federal funding. Helena Solber Ladd, director and co-producer of *From the Ashes* will be discussing the film and the funding controversy after the screening.

The festival ends on Saturday night with a screening of *Tell Me A Riddle*, followed by a question and answer session with Lee Grant, the film's director. The film stars the late Melvyn Douglas, Lila Kedrova, and Brooke Adams and is based on a novella of the same name by Tillie Olson. It tells the story of a woman whose youthful spirit was crushed by the weight of poverty and her family's demands. *Tell Me A Riddle* was the first feature length film directed by Grant, an Oscar winning actress and director of the acclaimed documentary *The Wilmington Eight*.

Bickford, noting that this year's New York Film Festival didn't include any major works by women as it has in the past, feels that the *Works by Women* festival, now in its sixth year, is an increasingly important forum for women's works. "WNET is going to have a women's works series and they're sending someone to the festival to talk to the filmmakers. The initial purposes of the festival are now being filled—getting people to see the works, helping these artists distribute their works, and for Barnard women to see what's possible."

For more information about the works, the schedule of events, and ticket prices contact the Audio-Visual Services, Barnard College Library, 280-2418



Helena Solber Ladd

BC Welcomes Women's Film



Brooke Adams and Lila Kedrova in *Tell Me A Riddle*

'Hey Good Lookin' is a Sorry Sight

By Anne Metcalf

Ralph Bakshi, animator of Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings* has written, produced and directed a new animated film, *Hey Good Lookin'*. The movie does not add credibility to Bakshi's past critical acclaim.

The film is about the lives of the "Stompers", a fictional Brooklyn gang of the '50's. The audience wonders what Bakshi's intentions were in making a film which has no apparent plot except the sexual escapades and violent pranks of the

"Stompers" Rated R, the film would certainly have received an X rating for explicit sex and violence if not animated. The film might have been intended to be a social criticism of gang life, or better yet a spoof of *West Side Story*, yet since there is no cohesive story to follow, one leaves with a sense of utterly appalled bewilderment. Scenes which started the film with a feeling of narrative direction are never resolved, such as one of a garbage can conversing

with a pile of trash in a dark alley. In retrospect, one might try to relate the trash being hauled off by the New York City Sanitation Department to a possible attempt at stating that gang life should also be removed from the streets. Nevertheless, that possible theme is not developed further, so out goes the idea of social critical commentary. The viewers speculate that a more understandable concept would be removing trash such as this movie

which deals with passé issues of gang warfare, Brillcream, unrequited love, and the '50's in general.

The movie's music score was poorly executed and acoustically unstable. The tunes have a '50's sound yet they have a twisted sense of propriety, idolizing big tits and bloodletting. The only redeeming quality of the film was the animation. One wonders why Bakshi made such a mediocre film.

Urban New York Takes a Bite of the Big Apple

By Adrienne Burgi

Urban New York a program designed especially for Barnard and Columbia freshman and transfer students has launched into its second year with students signing up in swarms to participate in the program's interesting and fascinating events.

Freshmen from Barnard and Columbia colleges as well as from the School of Engineering and Applied Science are offered a chance to learn about and actively participate in cultural, historical and recreational opportunities that are available only in the Big Apple.

The events cover a wide spectrum ensuring something for every freshman's taste and are free of charge. Past activities include a visit to a television studio to watch the taping of the Dick Cavett show, a tour of Liberty and Ellis Islands and the American Museum of Immigration, a Saturday in SoHo browsing through galleries and visiting an artist's loft to view artwork in progress, and a Midnight Bicycle Tour of the City capped off by breakfast at sunrise.

The idea of *Urban New York* as a program germinated in 1981 with the suggestion of Frank Ayala, who was then Assistant Dean for Freshman at Columbia College. Jane McDonald, the Assistant Dean for Freshmen at Columbia, and Rosemarie Dackerman, the Associate Director of Residential Life at Barnard, are also highly responsible for instituting, organizing and maintaining the program.

"The purpose of *Urban New York*," Dackerman explained, "is to introduce people to things going on in the city, and also for students to get to know each other for commuters to meet residents and for the Barnard students to meet Columbia students."

The varied events of *Urban New York* were first made available to new students during Orientation '81. Because of the valuable assistance of faculty members, administrators, alumni and residence hall staff, the program has the unique advantage of having each event supervised by a knowledgeable individual who is connected with one of the schools on campus and who is genuinely interested in sharing his or her own time with students.

People affiliated with the College provide an educational component, says Dackerman. "We could just give people tickets to shows and say go, but our trips are supervised, we take people into the city in a meaningful way."

In addition, each trip is more than just a visual experience, whether it's an Off Broadway play, a baseball game at Yankee Stadium, or a day at the United Nations. Each event is organized with complete cooperation from the various places and a trip always includes meeting and talking with the people actually involved with the places visited, whether they're actors, athletes, or ambassadors. "The places have been wonderful," said Dackerman. "They give us their full cooperation and are very receptive."

The entire project is sponsored by Barnard and Columbia colleges and by the School of Engineering and Applied Science. Referring to President Fetter and Dean Schmitter, Dackerman said, "I've been so generous and enthusiastic."

In fact, President Fetter will be moving eighteen students to see



Rosemarie Dackerman

"Crimes of the Heart" next month. "We have a program," Dackerman emphasized, "because this college is committed to providing for its students."

Urban New York began with sixteen events during orientation last fall. "Ever since then," said Dackerman, "the program's grown by leaps and bounds, reflecting the great demand to attend." This fall the program includes twenty-six events and by spring Dackerman hopes to schedule forty events.

Each trip is limited to a certain number of students depending on the place's ability to accommodate people.

The number varies anywhere from ten students for a tour of the New York Police Academy to twenty-three students for "A Day at the Races" at Belmont Park where students visit the Winner's Circle and talk with jockeys and trainers.

Thaba Kallas, a Barnard freshman, took her roommate's place two weeks ago to attend *Ghosts* starring Liv Ullman.

"The play was really good," said Kallas. "There were about fifteen of us, and we got terrific orchestra seats, they mixed the tickets up so you couldn't sit with anybody you know." Asked if she would go to any of the other events, Kallas responded by saying that during orientation, the lines were usually long, and signing up in advance is the only way to assure a spot. "If my roommate gets sick and doesn't go to the race-track," said Kallas, "I'll most probably go—there's so much you have breakfast, you go to the stables, you meet the jockeys, and you have lunch with a handicapper—even if they asked me to pay for it, I would."

Betsy Kavaler, another Barnard freshman, recently went to see *The Magic Flute* at the New York City Opera, and "thoroughly enjoyed it." About *Urban New York* itself, Kavaler said, "I think it's a great idea, it gives us a chance to see things about the city that are usually costly." Kavaler, who comes from Philadelphia, added, "It's a good way to meet people. I met a lot of people that I wouldn't normally meet."

Upcoming events in October include an evening on Broadway to see *Agnes of God*, a botanical tour of Central Park on horseback, and a close up look at one of New York City's most important industries—the garment district. The trip inc-

Continued on page 12

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Netwomen 2-0, Remain Bold in Center Court

By Maya Marin

Barnard's netwomen remain undefeated after playing Vassar on Sept. 30. With an overall team score of 5-4, Barnard showed strength in the singles' matches. Leesa Shapiro, Philippa Feldman, Karen Panton and Amy Briguglio won in singles and the team of Briguglio and Diaz clinched the match for Barnard.

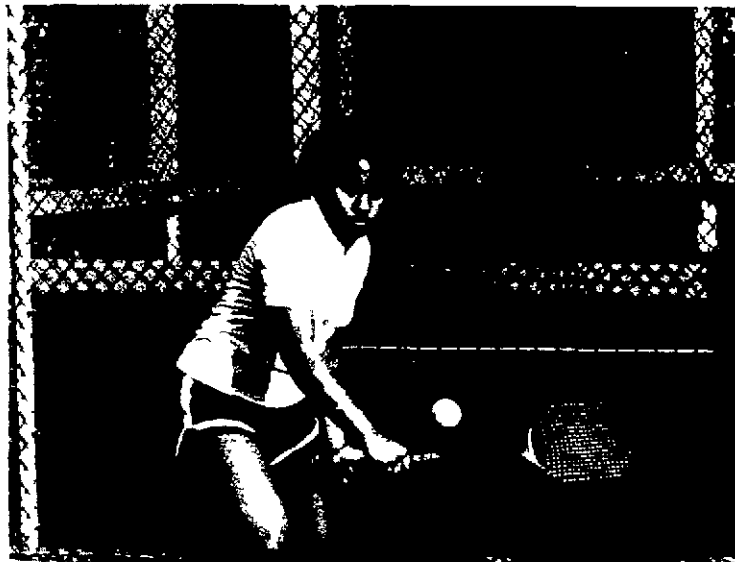
The team's biggest challenge however was the Eastern Intercollegiate Tournament last weekend where Barnard was one of 32 participating schools. Our representing players were #1 Leesa Shapiro, #2 Jennifer Deutsch, #1 doubles team—Philippa Feldman and Karen Panton, and #2 doubles team—Kay Diaz and Ruth Kaplan.

Both doubles teams lost the first round main draw and the first round of consolation matches. Both teams are newly formed and played tough competition like Cornell for their first matches.

Jennifer Deutsch lost to Rutgers' #1 player, Lisa Blumens 6-3, 7-5 but won her first round consolation against Univ. of

Rochester's #1 player, 6-0, 6-0. When Deutsch advanced to the second round consolation, she was defaulted against SUNY Binghamton because the netwomen arrived 20 minutes late to the match. This delay ruined Deutsch's chance to score more points for her own standing and for Barnard. Deutsch was disappointed because she was only able to score half a point for the team and also because she had been the favorite in the match against SUNY.

Barnard's highlight of the Eastern Intercollegiate was the impressive showmanship of Leesa Shapiro. She won three rounds of play in the main draw. She defeated Cathy Zimmerman the #1 player of Westchester College. Mary Ana Runa the #1 player of Concordia and Ingrid Hetz of James Madison. Runa was the no. 8 seed in the tournament and Leesa played excellently to defeat her. However, Leesa lost in the quarter finals to Julie Sutton the no. 4 seed from Univ. of Pennsylvania. Shapiro could not proceed with the Eastern tournament because of a personal injury and had to default in the consolation



Co-Captain Karen Panton '84

matches. Leesa Shapiro did finish in the top 12 of the tournament and scored six points for Barnard.

The netwomen finished the Eastern Intercollegiate Tournament with 6½ points. This is the best Barnard has played

in a while. The netwomen face William Patterson College today at 3:00 at Baker Field. This will be a competitive match for the team but they are confident that they can win. The Barnard netwomen are on their way to a strong season.

Movement Workshop—A New Dimension

Nobody Asked Me But . . .

By Renata Pompa

Peentz Dubble and her Movement Workshop class may turn out to be the best kept secret on campus. It shouldn't be. The study of movement and its relationship to culture is too fundamental to life, for the theories tested in Studio II not to escape down the halls of Barnard Hall.

Dubble received her MALS in Movement studies from Wesleyan University. She described her reason for pursuing this unusual topic: "To study dance on a graduate level after having done so during my undergraduate years and since I had been a professional dancer for some time. I found that dance was not challenging enough."

The Institute of Movement Studies at the University being one of the very few in the country, according to Dubble, attracted rewarding faculty as it was held during a summer session. The study of movement emerges from Rudolf Laban's analysis of movement in that to study the relationship of movement to culture provides a framework for looking at everyday life. It is a method for understanding all aspects of behavior and perception in terms of the body.

For Dubble, the Movement Workshop class provides a broad range of skills that students can examine which enable movements. Once students gain confidence in their new physical ability they will be able to look at other life choices presented and can choose without insecurity. The dress requirement for the class is simply barefeet and comfortable sport clothes, thus breaking down barriers of expectation and perception.

Although Dubble did not see clear cut stages in the progress of the class during the semester, she felt that from evaluation

sheets filled out after the course, most students felt the class devoted to falling was one of the most significant.

"In the falling class we examine the feeling of going out of control which is something adults are taught never to do. It's really terrifying to let go," said Dubble.

In this class Dubble has the class separate into groups of two and one of each pair must give up their weight to the other one—ultimately the falling person must trust her catcher and the catcher must have confidence in herself to execute the task.

In the Movement Workshop class Dubble promotes openness within the group by having each person introduce one another in a wide circle and through talking after an activity has been completed.

"I saw that there was a lot of life in a dance."

"Well here," said Dubble "everyone finds out that maybe they aren't alone and can let go of defenses."

Another of the movement classes is devoted to lifting weights and using the voice as a catalyst for release.

Explained Dubble "People are very shy about using their voices in this kind of situation, but once I tell them that it's ok to do it here within the four walls of the room they can do it."

Other movements which break cultural barriers and prescribed norms include rolling across the floor learning a movement combination and the walking exercise which was the original impetus for Dubble's study of dance and movement.

The Walking Dance is based on observed spatial patterns, according to Dub-

ble that are visible in everyday life. In doing the dance there is a connection made between the form and emotions of everyday life in walking and the dance.

Said Dubble simply "I saw that there was a lot of life in a dance and that it can enhance life."

During her undergraduate years at SUNY Brockport, Dubble studied the improvisational Walking Dance with Richard Bull who later formed the Improvisational Dance Ensemble with Dubble and Cynthia Novak.

Dubble described the Walking Dance with Bull. "It was relentless. We met 3 times a week and twenty of us did the Walking Dance. By doing it we learned to perceive and order space and at the end although it was improvisational because

we had learned an expanded repertoire of movements which served as an outline to the dance, the Walking Dance appeared to have been choreographed though it was not."

Dubble sees the notion of improvisational art forms as having a funny connotation. "People think that it's just let it all happen so it can be viewed as self-indulgent."

In improvisational dance a radical dance form Dubble and her colleagues have applied improvisational techniques associated with jazz to dance. The jazz musician traditionally noted for his improvisational skills employs changes in tempo known as "theme and variation" and as well as changes in canon denoted as "theme and form." With these structural outlines

Dubble and her colleagues perform their dances.

Said Dubble "We have a structure for each dance which serves as an outline. It doesn't limit as much as it allows dancers to come up with fresh ideas for the dance."

Dubble feels that the sense of risk in improvisational forms attracts key interest from the audience. "We work on a dual level," said Dubble "we present ourselves as people who happen to be dancers and in this way our dances through their spatial relationships and abstract motifs can remind the audience of their life."

Note: The Improvisational Dance Ensemble will be performing on Oct. 8th thru 10th. For information call 212-732-3149.



Seven Sisters Weekend

Cross Country Outclasses Competition For First Place

By Mary Witherell

It was a landmark weekend for Barnard athletics: never before had two teams come home from different competitions with such success. If the showings of the cross-country and volleyball teams are any indication of what Barnard can expect to occur in long-term competition in the Seven Sisters, then maybe the program should indulge itself more in such competition.

It may not be as valuable or as top-caliber a conference as the Ivy League, but sometimes a combination of both types of competition is helpful. It seems ironic, in the days of recruiting violations, football teams on probation, functionally illiterate athletes, college basketball players with Mercedes, and slogans like "Win at all cost," to argue that there is more to college athletics than just improving, experiencing good competition, and playing a sport for the sake of "playing a sport." Yet, at Barnard, sometimes, it seems that people forget that athletics is supposed to be more focused, more goal-oriented. There's supposed to be more at stake than "losing by less than we did a year ago."

I guess what I'm trying to say is, simply, WINNING IS IMPORTANT, TOO!

The cross-country team did a lot of winning on October 2. Led by junior Ylonka Wills, the Bears creamed Smith, Bryn Mawr, Wheaton, Swarthmore and Vassar to take the first annual Seven Sisters Fall Classic, held at Smith College. The Bears were 31 points ahead of second-place Smith, 24 points to 55, and Bryn Mawr was third with 65. Wills won her second race of the season, easily, in 18:45.4. This time, while not considered fast for a 5,000 meter course, was very fast for the Smith course, which featured many hair-line curves on uphill and downhill sections of the course which meant that the runners had to slow down for them. In addition, the footing in these areas was so bad that coach Kate Moore got permission, after Wills fell the day before the race, to stand on the course at a particularly treacherous part,

"Our Runners Went Out and Got Them"



Mary Booth '86

and direct her runners through it, to make sure her runners would not hurt themselves. Thus, on this course, 18:45 is very good. How good? Wills' time shattered the previous course record by 38 seconds, and left the Smith personnel gasping. As Lawrence Fink, Smith athletic director, put it, as he awarded Wills the first place award at the awards ceremony after the race, Wills "Shattered the course record to smithereens."

Wills' nearest opponent was Smith's Karin Lee, who took second in 19:42, almost one minute behind the Bears' record-breaker. One reason she was so far behind

is because Wills says she does not like company when she's running a race she feels she can win.

"If I know I'm in a race where I can win," said Wills, "I like to get far in front from the beginning. I don't want somebody to be right on my tail."

Wills, as much as she said she wanted to break the course record, said she had no idea by how much she would break it. One early indication of how fast she was moving was that she ran the first mile in 5:25, which is extremely fast. Wills said she thought she could have run faster and was hoping to do the course in 18:30, but when she found out how fast she'd done the first mile, she

decided to slow down a little.

"I didn't expect to run it that fast," she said.

It was a good measure of how well the whole team ran that day that even if Wills had not run at all, Barnard still would have won.

On a team that has such an outstanding runner, so much so that she usually grabs all the headlines even while running races where she is much better than the competition and doesn't have to push herself, running so well as a team is very impressive.

Coach Kate Moore said she was especially pleased with the way the team ran, calling the race "one of the best we've run this year." She added that while she had felt all along the contest would be between Smith and Barnard, and she felt that Wills would win, her only concern was whether our team had more depth than Smith's.

"We have good runners," said the coach, "but we have one who is very much ahead of the team, and two others who are close to each other. I knew we had a wide spread between our third and seventh runners. The question I had was would they (Smith) have a wider spread."

When Barnard began the race, it appeared that Smith might win. Moore said that before the mile mark, she felt that her team was in second place. She said that the turning point in the race came just after the mile mark, when her runners began passing the Smith women in front of them. According to Moore, it was a movement en masse: Gil Jones, the assistant coach, was standing at the mile mark pointing at the Smith woman ahead of each of the runners and exhorting the Barnard women to pass as many of the women in the navy and yellow Smith singlets as possible. And at that point, Moore said matter-of-factly, "our runners went out and got them."

For the Bears, the five scoring runners were Wills, Ari Brose, who took third in 20:23, Maria Desloge, who took fourth in 20:26, Maureen McDonald, who took sixth in 20:32, and Katy Murphy, who was tenth in 21:32. Thus, the Bears had four of the top six finishers of 59 entrants, and half of the top ten.

Moore said that she is extremely happy about the quality of runners she has on her team and was absolutely emphatic in her praise.

"What I like about them is they're hungry to win and they're responsive to training and to challenges," said the very satisfied coach. "They work together well, and they're very persistent and tenacious as a group. Even if they don't win they know they've given the opposition the best race they can give them on a given day."

On this given day, the cross country team was excellent. In addition to giving themselves a place in history, by being the first winners of the Seven Sisters Classic, the harriers also may have learned an important lesson, and gained immeasurable confidence in winning the race so decisively. Wills summed up what cross country is all about, expressing very succinctly what this win means.

"Cross country is a team sport," said Wills, "and even if I run a minute faster than everyone else, if everybody on the team doesn't run well, we're not going to win."



Cross country team at the starting line of Seven Sister Classic.

Spikers Snatch Consolation Plaque at Classic

□ Almost lost in the enormity of the cross-country team's domination of their Seven Sisters rival was the volleyball team's good showing at its Seven Sisters Classic.

The spikers went 3-2 in five matches in the tournament, raising their season record to 4-10, and took first in the consolation bracket of the tourney and fifth overall. That may not sound all that impressive, but a) it was good enough to win them a plaque to add to Barnard's growing number of trophies, and b) it may be good enough to turn the season around for the team and its coach, Mary Curtis.

Here's what happened: Barnard began the eight-team pool play by losing to Mount Holyoke on October 1, 4-15, 9-15. The Bears were never really "in" this game. They served well, and the statistics don't show as many errors as in later matches, but they were simply outplayed by the eventual winner of the tournament. It was no disgrace.

Then, Barnard beat Wheaton College 11-15, 15-11, 15-11. Against this team the Bears were definitely superior, but made too many errors to really show their superiority. In the end, it was the good hitting by Mary Ann Sarda '83 and Patty Schatz '86 and the setting of Slawka Korduba '84 which overcame the Bears' defensive errors, particularly on serve receive.

In the next match, versus Vassar, all the people who observed it felt Barnard should have won. Barnard began each game with huge leads, like 6-0, 9-1, but committed enough errors to help Vassar come back and take the momentum away. The result was an 8-15, 12-15 loss.

The Bears seemed to be so frustrated that overnight the team got its act together. On October 2, while Barnard knew it had no shot at the team title, it could get as high as fifth, or as low as eighth and last.

First, the team faced Swarthmore. The Bears gave away the first game, 9-15, and Swarthmore returned the favor by committing numerous errors in the second game, which Barnard won 15-5. In the last game, the teams tied at 8-8, and then Barnard really seemed to turn it on. Led by two kills by JoAnn Schop and one kill each by Lesia Haliv and Sarda, the Bears beat Swarthmore in the third game 15-9, taking the match.

This win seemed to lift Barnard considerably, and when the team played Wheaton in the last match of the day, and won 15-13, 15-12, the overall play had improved immensely.

By the end of the two days, said Mary Curtis, the Bears had improved their serving accuracy, really had begun to pass the ball well to each other, and had cut down on their serve receive errors.

Overall, Curtis said she felt that there was a big difference between the way the Bears played their first match and last match.

"It was just a matter of how they disciplined themselves in their heads," said Curtis. "That's why we started hitting better on Saturday and running a nice offense. Everyone's court sense got better."

For the volleyball team, one of the problems that has plagued Curtis in the



(Left to Right) Patty Schatz, Yuriko Senoo, Helen Rochlitzer, Slawka Korduba await a serve during a match at the Seven Sisters Classic.

past few years is the inexperience of her players. As Slawka Korduba, the team captain and primary setter put it, "people don't come back and stay for four years." Thus, the team suffers from a chronic lack of experience that showed in the positioning errors that the women were making over the weekend. Korduba said that these errors would not be made by more experienced players, and demand skills that can only be developed over time and practice.

"When the other team hits the ball at us and the ball falls on the floor, it is because people are out of position—not because they can't reach it."

Korduba and Curtis both said that what may be unique about this team as opposed to previous ones is a stronger desire to learn and improve, and a good deal more enthusiasm.

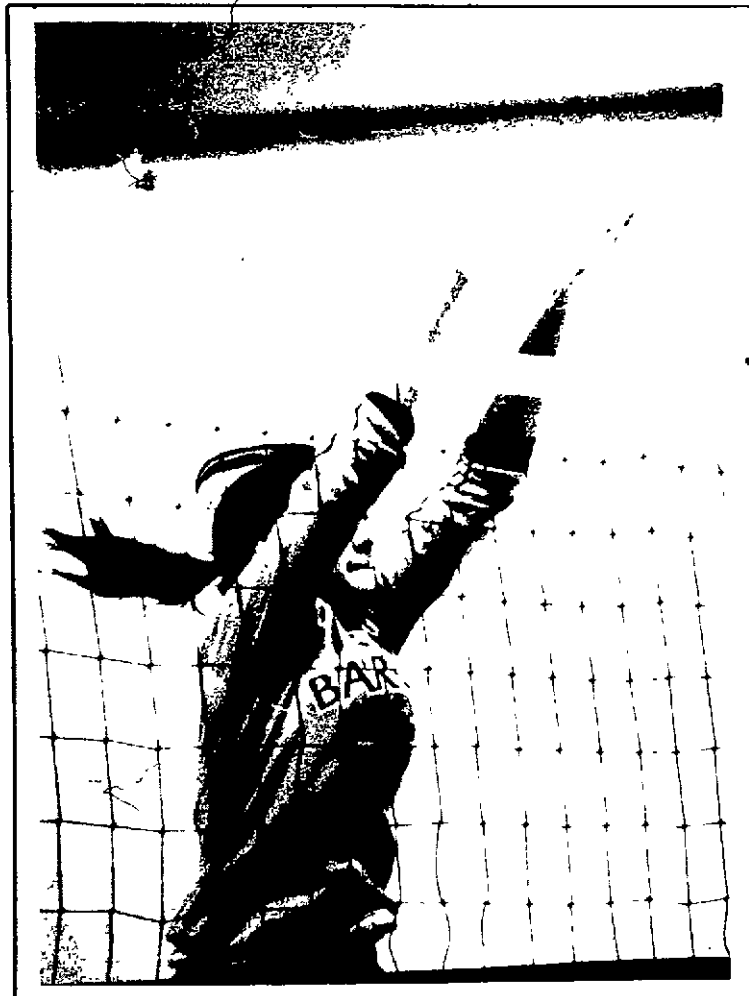
"This team likes what they're doing more than last year's team did," said Curtis. "They're interested in being really good at the sport and that's the way it should be."

The team performs erratically, meaning that when some things in the complex sport they play go right, like serving and serve receive, other things will not get done, like making good passes or hitting the ball well. Many times the Bears are beaten by lesser teams that don't make as many mistakes. The positive side of this, however, according to Korduba, is that it shows that although the team makes too many errors, it does have the talent, in every area. Putting it all together seems to be the problem, said the team's one real veteran.

After this weekend, though, both Korduba and Curtis feel things may be turning around. Korduba's outlook is particularly optimistic, and sounds somewhat like what economists are now telling us about our economy.

"I think it's the beginning of better trends."

All signs are cautiously optimistic that the volleyball team, like the economy, is slowly on the way back.



Bulletin is looking for an experienced darkroom technician who can work for us on Monday nights.

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Urban

Continued from page 8
cludes a visit to a designer showroom and a tour of a factory.

All the events are free of charge, except for public transportation cost. Barnard students can find out more information and reserve a place at the Office of Commuter Affairs, 208 McIntosh Center, and Columbia Students can sign up at the Office of the Assistant Dean for Residence, 113 Wallach Hall.

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