

Barnard Bulletin



Vol. LXXX No. 6

Fifty Cents

October 13, 1982



Sallie Slate, Director of Public Relations

BC, Union Break off Talks

By Mary Witherell

After approximately six weeks of negotiation, which might have culminated in a strike beginning Monday, October 11, Barnard and Local 264 of the Transit Workers Union (TWU) agreed to halt all discussions until October 21, thereby averting the expected strike.

According to the local's vice president, Edward H. Murray, the Barnard negotiating team, lead by Kathryn Rodgers, the college's counsel, requested the two-week hiatus after it was informed that John Kriedler, the state mediator who had been called in, would be out of town on business and unable to attend any negotiating ses-

sions until October 21. Murray stated that Barnard said it wanted Kriedler at the sessions, and he explained the union's compliance with Barnard's request as "negotiating in good faith."

Horace Harriott, President of Local 264, said that until that Thursday night it appeared likely that his union would strike on the 11th. He said that Barnard brought in Joseph Paruda, a noted labor attorney, to participate in the discussions on Thursday, and that night, Barnard made "substantial" concessions to the union. This progress, he said, led the union to agree to postpone the strike.

This decision, made at the last negotiating session to date, on Thursday, October 7, was a sharp turnaround from what both parties were preparing the college for Barnard, for example, sent two letters, one to all personnel and one to all students, late last week to prepare the college for the potentiality of the strike. And even President Ellen Futter, in her interview with *Bulletin* last Tuesday, said that the strike was a possibility and that the college had prepared a complete strike contingency plan to ensure a smooth continuation of the semester.

The abrupt standstill is made still more unusual an occurrence when it is understood that, according to the union, a settlement may not be far removed.

"We're not far apart at all," said Murray. "We could wrap this up in one session provided the college would modify its viewpoint."

What that viewpoint is, however, the college will not say directly. Sallie Slate,

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IBM Grant Funds Biochemistry Lab

By Hope Starksman

After making many formal proposals and following years of negotiations begun under Barnard's previous president, Jacquelyn Mattfeld, Barnard has received a grant from IBM of \$150,000, one of several donations that corporation has made to liberal arts colleges recently with the purpose of strengthening their science departments.

A significant portion of the grant will fund summer undergraduate research in biology, psychology, chemistry and biochemistry. Some of it will pay for the addition of badly-needed laboratory equipment. The largest percentage of funds, however, a total of \$100,000, will go to the creation of the first biochemistry laboratory techniques course ever offered at either Barnard or Columbia, to begin in fall, 1983.

The need for this course, according to Barnard chemistry professor Daniel Libby, is tremendous. "It's long overdue in the program. Every biochemistry major should have a lab like this. Even at Skidmore (Libby's previous teaching locale),

where there is no biochemistry major, a biochemistry lab course is offered. Many biochemistry majors graduate from Barnard, without having any hands-on laboratory experience at all." Libby added that this inexperience would create problems for Barnard biochem majors later, either in their careers or in graduate schools.

Barry Jacobson, chairman of Barnard's chemistry department, agreed. "Almost all of the Ivy League colleges and major universities have labs as part of their biochemistry lecture courses. Columbia has never had it because of monetary reasons."

A lab of this type, as Jacobson noted, can be expensive to run. Chemicals are expensive because they require specific shipping conditions, and delicate isolation and purification. Also, a lab of this nature is a great deal of work to create and requires even more time to set up than does a lecture course, because it is necessary that experts test each and every experiment several times.

The laboratory course will be a five-point course. It will include two afternoon

labs and a one-hour lecture every week. Enrollment initially will be limited to 30 juniors and seniors. "After this, if the demand is great enough," said Jacobson, "we might have an attempt at running two sections."

Prerequisites for the course are still being "batted around" in the department, but a definite pre- or co-requisite for the course will be chemistry 3501, or graduate chemistry G40-20, which have prerequisites of their own, such as organic chemistry.

"We hope to see not just Barnard students in the course," said Jacobson. "We expect that students from General Studies and the college (Columbia) will also find the course beneficial. It will be the only course of this nature in all of Morningside Heights."

Although a majority of the students who will take the course will be chemistry or biochemistry majors, the course may also be attractive to biology majors, particularly to those at Columbia College, who are more oriented toward molecular bio-

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BC Computer Acquisition Inches Up

By Jennifer Kaplan

The Vice-President of Finance has recently submitted to the President of the College a proposal to fund a computer facility expansion. An expansion project has been in the planning for a few years. Lewis Wyman, coordinator of the project, said that although nothing definite has been decided upon in regard to the size and scope of the project, the outlook for some sort of expansion is very good.

The basement of 49 Claremont is currently being renovated in preparation for a "computer center"; Wyman pointed out that the center would be for administrative purposes, and students might not be given access to the facility. He expressed hope for student access and implied that the pro-

posal requests sufficient funds to do so. Right now he is waiting for the President's answer, and he hopes to hear by October 15.

Dean of Faculty Charles Olton, who is aware of the proposal, agreed and said that the project is primarily an administrative function. He said, "We're hoping to get a spin-off (of the proposal) and it looks like we'll also make some advancements in the academic facilities." He qualified himself by saying, "the cards are still on the table. We're talking about a sizable amount of money, but it looks like something will be acted on in the fairly near future."

Some departments in the meantime have taken matters into their own hands. For the departments, such as political science, psychology, economics, and chemis-

try, where a knowledge of computer is either suggested or mandatory, access had in the past been a problem.

Last semester the political science department installed three terminals in Wollman Library, which is now better known as the Political Science Statistics Lab. Professor Demetrios Caraley, Chairman of the Department, said, "We have no great shortage, but when you charge \$8000 a year tuition, you should have some terminals in Barnard buildings." Caraley feels that computer usage is vital and available but is simply a matter of better access. "We're in good shape. We want to add two more terminals, but we have a reasonable number now."

Assistant Professor of Psychology Pe-

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Barnard Bulletin

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Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I find it sad indeed that you deem it appropriate to accept advertising for term paper services in your paper. Every line in the large ad in the October 6 *Bulletin* is offensive to the values represented by the college and an insult to the integrity of its student body.

Sincerely,
Sally Chapman
Associate Professor of Chemistry

To the Editor:

I'm glad that the *Bulletin* has decided to make known the advantage of Trident Marketing Term Paper Service. I'd been wondering exactly what "that extra edge to win in the 80's" was. Did I have it, I asked. Could I get it, I wondered.

It was a bit disappointing to see that all it takes is dishonesty and money. That particular "edge" has been around a long, long time. How nice that the *Bulletin* has discovered it too.

Sincerely yours,
Laura Covino '84

Bear Essentials

SECOND SEMESTER SOPHOMORES: Students who are now second semester sophomores, and any JUNIORS WHO HAVE NOT YET DECLARED A MAJOR should see their class (or transfer) advisors by Mon., Oct. 25. Requirements and points toward graduation already completed, and remaining, will be recorded on an "audit" form, a copy of which will be kept by the student and a signed copy sent to the major departments before program-planning for the spring term.

JANUARY '88 GRADUATES: Deadline for filing the diploma name card with the Registrar is Fri., Oct. 15.

PREPARE FOR MIDTERMS: Attend Professor Richard Youtz's talk on "How to Prepare for Examinations" on Mon., Oct. 18, or Thurs., Oct. 21, 12-1 p.m., 302 Barnard Hall.

SPRING TERM SENIOR SCHOLAR applications must be filed by Fri., Oct. 15. All interested seniors should see Dean King immediately.

URGENT: The following students are asked to see Miss Virginia Shaw, the Registrar, without delay: Elizabeth Adler, Lisa Battaglia, Beth Edelson,

Anita Johnson, Eva Lee, Elizabeth Levin, Jane Malincheuk, Jake Marven, Corinna Nicolas, Irene Pechony, Amy Poe, Monica Rosinger, Susan Rosenthal, Frances Rudner, Lynn Scholten, Barbara Stearns, Nalini Tiwari, Rachel Williamson.

HAVE YOU CHECKED YOUR CAMPUS MAILBOX? All correspondence and notices from College offices and staff are delivered there, e.g. the comprehensive *National List of Academic Services and Related Institutions* particularly useful for a range of reasons. If your box did not contain a copy, you may pick one up at the Office of the Dean of Studies.

MAJOR FIELD DAY IS COMING! Details to follow in next week's column.

HOW TO SET UP YOUR OWN INTERNSHIP: Workshop for students who wish to arrange their own January internships. Wed., Oct. 19, 4-5 p.m., 11 Millbank.

RESUME REVIEW WORKSHOP: Bring typed resumes for review. Fri., Oct. 15, 12-1 p.m., 11 Millbank.

*Important information provided by the Student Service office as a paid announcement.

Editor's Response

After we printed the term paper service ad in last week's *Bulletin*, we were immediately attacked from a variety of corners. In this issue, there are two letters to the editor about it, one from a student and one from a member of the faculty. Last week, we received a telephone call from a member of the Dean of Studies office, who said in no uncertain terms that she was outraged and her office was protesting vehemently our poor judgment and/or lack of ethics.

In regard to the ad, it will never appear in *Bulletin* again—not because of anything which may have been said to us at Barnard, I might add.

More importantly we received a telephone call from a representative of the New York State Attorney General's office, informing us that such a service was, in fact, illegal, because of its bold guarantees that its papers are "A" papers, and that therefore, I was not to print it again, unless I wished to break the law.

Therefore, the ad is not in this issue. I must add, however, until such time as *Bulletin* receives assurances from faculty involved in the political scene.

Vote in the November elections. Campaign for the candidate of your choice. It is imperative that we show that we will not allow our interests to be neglected. We must elect those candidates who demonstrate sensitivity to the issues with which we, as women and as students, are most concerned: women's rights, financial aid, and sensible defense and foreign policies. We must not allow one small segment of the U.S. population have complete control over all the problems and issues confronting our nation today. **GET INVOLVED!**

Undergrad's call for involvement includes participation in college level as well as national and local level politics. Though we are all students, we tend to dismiss student elections as unimportant political events. The elections Undergrad had hoped would end on October 6 have been extended because the prescribed one third of the student body required to elect a senator to the University Senate has failed to cast votes. Barnard students need a representative in the Senate, so please vote if you have not already done so. College elections affect us all enormously. The people we elect must be responsible and dedicated if we are to have meaningful extracurricular activities. Remember also that many of our elected officials serve in committees which recommend college policy in such diverse and important areas as housing and health services. So please vote, and vote conscientiously.

ty, students or administration that they will contribute funds for it so that it may publish as often and as much as it likes, that people stay out of our financial business.

The ad was worth approximately \$126. Its duration was to be three weeks; thus, the total revenue we would have gained would have been \$378. For a paper like the *Bulletin*, that is a great deal of money, about the equivalent value of four pages of this week's edition.

While it is true that *Bulletin* receives a good percentage, I believe about 25%, of the Undergrad budget, collected from the student activity fee, that money is several thousand dollars short of funding this semester's paper, which is the largest it's been in at least five years.

For this semester's paper to be able to finish its publication schedule at all requires that there be greater advertising revenue than ever before.

I hope it is clear why our editorial board felt it necessary to print this questionable ad.

Ads of such monetary value are few and far between, so for us, the decision had absolutely nothing to do with ethics.

Would anyone still contend that printing was an egregious error? Would it be better for the paper to reject similar borderline ads on a wider scale and find itself bankrupt of funds in mid-November?

We felt strongly enough about the overall quality of this newspaper to believe that no reply to this question is necessary.

Notes From



The political climate in the United States today is highly unfavorable for those segments of our population which are perceived as politically powerless. Included among those groups are racial minorities, women and students—yes, students. The alleged apathy of American students—and American citizens in general—has been a recurrent theme in political science literature. Scholars point to statistics citing a very low percentage of student involvement in the political process; they don't write letters, they don't vote, they fail to voice their opinions. Realizing the extent of student apathy, many politicians feel free to cut back on or completely eliminate programs vital to students, and to ignore issues that tend to concern students.

The policies of the Reagan administration seem to be causing students, as well as other minority groups, to become more politically active. This is evident from the many instances in which students have demonstrated their concern for national issues. Concerned Barnard students have formed groups such as The Committee in solidarity with the People of El Salvador. A financial aid march and concerted lobbying

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efforts made national news last spring. A busload of Barnard women went to Washington to participate in the effort. Students have also been very active in the nuclear arms freeze movement. Further indication that students at Barnard are interested in politics is the relative success of the voter registration drive conducted by Undergrad. Over one hundred students registered. If the number appears small, consider these factors: registration is restricted to those whose permanent home addresses are in New York State, the drive was conducted for a total of eight hours, and many students are under eighteen years of age.

Undergrad urges everyone to become

Barnard Bulletin
welcomes all signed letters
to the editor concerning
any issues pertaining to
Barnard College, its
students, its staff, and its
alumnae.

Psi Upsilon Campaign Plays Up Coeducation

By Robyn Miller

Columbia's Psi Upsilon fraternity is launching a campaign to acquaint larger numbers of Barnard women with its coeducational status. In an effort to counteract a recent decline in the fraternity's female population, as well as a recent decline in general membership, Psi Upsilon is sponsoring an information booth at McIntosh Center to publicize this fraternity's existence and hopefully abolish myths about coeducational fraternities in general.

According to Psi Upsilon's president, Peter Fumo, Psi Upsilon is an international fraternity whose first chapter in the United States was established in 1833 at Union College. The Columbia College chapter began functioning in 1842 and next year will celebrate the ten-year anniversary of its decision to become coeducational. Although in recent years several other Columbia College campus fraternities have admitted women to their population, Fumo stresses that Psi Upsilon is the only one at Columbia "where women are nationally accepted as full and equal members."

"In the other fraternities, the Columbia chapter may accept women, but the other chapters of their national organization don't recognize women. Women aren't given the same courtesies, may not be allowed at social events sponsored jointly by several chapters, and they're regarded not as full brothers but as 'little sisters.' We feel that's demeaning," said Fumo.

Peter Marullo, a senior and last year's president of the fraternity, said one difference between Psi Upsilon and most other fraternities is that there is no hazing involved in pledging—the process that one has to go through to be admitted into a fraternity. He said the pledging period, which lasts three to four weeks, is "a period of fun" when pledgers are asked to participate in various activities from memorization of the history of the fraternity to a scavenger hunt in the city.

Psi Upsilon's reputation for offering women national official acceptance, combined with Barnard College's lack of sororities has proven attractive for Barnard women. This year there are seven women included in a total fraternity membership of 24 with four women living at Psi Upsilon's residence at 542 W. 114th Street.

Debra Guzov, a senior who joined Psi Upsilon last year along with two other women, noted that she became interested in a coeducational fraternity because "I thought it was a novel idea, and also, there aren't any sororities at Barnard. This seemed like a nice thing to do socially and the people are nice." Senior Pam Fox, a Barnard transfer student who became a Psi Upsilon brother last year and began living at the fraternity house this semester, also based her decision to join Psi Upsilon on the fact that "It's a good way of making friends. I was commuting and it wasn't easy to meet people." Although Barnard did not offer her housing, Fox feels that dormitory living would not have afforded her the same opportunities as fraternity life: "I don't think it's the same because we're closer-knit here, and we have lots of social activities they may not have in dorms."

However, despite the advantages which fraternity members feel their organization offers females, in recent years there has been a definite decline in the number of women joining Psi Upsilon. Furthermore, fraternity members do not deny the existence of a small minority of members in their population who desire the



Psi Upsilon's residence, located at 542 W. 114th Street.

fraternity to become all-male. Although he insists that "the vast majority of us want it the way it is now," Fumo remarked that occasional disunity is caused by Psi Upsilon members who wish to exclude women and who "will just vote against all women for membership."

Andy Botti, a junior who was initiated to Psi Upsilon as a freshman, also admitted the decline in women, recalling that in his initial year of membership the fraternity included 15 women, as compared to last year's total of ten. Botti also agreed with Fumo that "there's definitely a solid block of members with misgivings about women, and every now and then there's a lot of heated debate on the policy."

Guzov, who as a full brother of Psi Upsilon attends and participates in the voting sessions for all potential applicants, agrees that she's been witness to "some opposition (to female members). There are people who try to keep females out."

Possible reasons for both the opposition to women and the decline in female membership as offered by satisfied members of Psi Upsilon are often vague. Stated Fox, "I don't really know why there are less women now. It's probably due to the fact that some women graduated, and that there's a lack of knowledge of fraternities at Barnard."

Botti feels the smaller number of women in Psi Upsilon should be translated not necessarily as a decline in female population, but as a decline in general fraternity popularity. "I think that fraternities were really popular for the two or three years that *Animal House* was around. After that died down the membership and popularity of fraternities died down in general. Also, many of our members are upperclassmen with older friends who don't get involved because they feel they have less time left at Columbia to devote to a fraternity, so our membership decreases."

The decline specifically in female members is attributed by Botti to the untraditional nature of a coeducational fraternity. "We do not exclude women, but women joining a fraternity isn't a traditional idea, so the women themselves are hesitant."

Several members of Psi Upsilon who agree with Botti that the decline in population is general and thus "sex-blind" cite the

urban atmosphere at Columbia as a reason for lack of all fraternities' popularity. "Fraternities aren't exactly popular here in general. You don't need it as much as you might in a small school because this is a city environment which offers alternatives," and thus university residents need not depend on a fraternity for social activities, said Fumo.

If not entirely certain of the reasons for the decline in female population, the Psi Upsilon fraternity members are positive at least that one specific event—a case of sexual harassment brought against another fraternity by a Barnard woman last year—has not contributed to the decline in their female members.

"The case probably reflected negatively on fraternities in general, but that situation could never happen here, because I think a coeducational fraternity is a more natural real kind of environment. I've never experienced any personal verbal abuse whatsoever," said Fox. Guzov concurred, saying "the harassment case was an insult to females as a whole, but it should only give a bad name to single-sex fraternities. The case really should put people's minds at ease about us because here women are equal to men, and are respected as they should be. I think the negative aspects of the case actually escaped us because we are coeducational."

As for the minority of male Psi Upsilon members who are opposed to female applica-

ants, all Psi Upsilon members are quick to note that the nature of their opposition is far from hostile and in fact "the opposition is at a political level only" according to Fumo.

"It just seems to be a few who want to go back to the all-male tradition. They see it, I think, as a kind of crusade, but there is total acceptance of the women once they join." Indeed, Fumo continued, "I always wonder how serious those few males are (about their opposition to female members) if after they're in, the women are always accepted. We have a few personality clashes sometimes, but we never have a bunch of guys ganging up on a girl."

Botti agreed that "it's an undercurrent until imitation, and then it becomes a divisive thing, but I don't think that it will threaten the fraternity's existence. We always have opposition and we always have women."

Psi Upsilon alumnus Charles Abut said, "When Jane Jewett became our first female member, the national organization threatened to disenfranchise us. But we've always had numbers of women since then." Moreover, plans to renovate living facilities at Psi Upsilon's fraternity house to better accommodate female members seem to generally indicate an interest in, rather than an opposition towards, female members.

Thus, said Fumo, the danger in becoming all-male lies chiefly in the fact that all the current female members of Psi Upsilon are seniors, and upon graduation the fraternity will consist only of men, who may have difficulty recruiting women. "It is easier for women to recruit women and even though we are a coeducational fraternity, it may be hard to get women if the current population is all-male."

Although Fumo feels that when Columbia becomes a coeducational college it will be easier to recruit women, he worries that in the interim the fraternity may become all-male. Shering his worry is Roger Lehecka, the Dean of Studies of Columbia College who according to Fumo, is a staunch supporter of coeducational fraternities and would consider it a great loss if Psi Upsilon became a single-sex organization.

To combat such a possibility Psi Upsilon is now actively publicizing its unique qualities to Barnard students. "I believe there will always be women here," stated Fumo. "Women are more comfortable here and they lead to a mature, sophisticated atmosphere. We are interested in continuing the tradition because it is part of our by-laws and we want to make ourselves known to Barnard women."

Government Allocations

Barnard's financial aid department has been awarded its final allocation from three of the four federal aid programs. Assistant General Director of Financial Aid, reported "very good news... they weren't as nervous as we thought they'd be."

In a chaotic pattern of government transactions, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program initially gave Barnard a tentative schedule of \$51,201. In August, President Reagan planned to cut it to \$40,624. Congress' veto over the Reagan plan put money back into SEOG and put the final number at

\$105,947.

The federal federal Work Study program went through the same legislation and came out with a similar result. Its tentative schedule in May was \$180,100. Reagan planned to cut that to \$175,451 but the action by Congress pushed the final work study number to \$178,908.

Also received was the final figure on the National Direct Student Loan program which Guard characterized as similar to last year's. Though the financial aid problems are clearing and looking up, Guard warns, "We still aren't even close to where we need to be."

FEATURES/REVIEWS

The Novel's Kurrik Publishes Her First And Pushes Passion, Courage, and Power



"I remember being an undergraduate . . . It was a breakthrough time . . . I remember it as a time of self-transformation thanks to two teachers of mine and that's what I want it to be for my students."

By Barby Kogon

Born in Estonia in 1940, she fled with her family to Germany four years later before emigrating to New York at the age of ten. This foreign-born young girl went on to graduate from Vassar College, study at the University of Cambridge for a year on a Fulbright Scholarship, attend Harvard and receive her Ph. D. there in comparative literature.

A product of World War II, Professor Maire Kurrik has taught at Barnard since 1968. As a critic, Kurrik has had two works published, *Literature and Negation* and an essay on Georg Trakl. In September of 1982, she will realize a long-term goal when her first novel is released. Professor Kurrik calls it a "pot-boiler" which deals with love and the way women experience love. She says, "Women always talk about love but men talk about sex."

Outside of academia, this vivacious professor loves to run because she says, "I must always do something with my body." She is an avid movie-goer, her favorite ones being American films like "Reds" which her friends refer to as those "plastic, American films." Also, she enjoys off-Broadway shows.

Kurrik has dedicated her life to English as a means of attempting to solve the enigma of human behavior. "As an undergraduate I wanted to get at something that was absolutely essential. I wanted to understand what made man the way he was. My first perception was World War II—crazy men throwing bombs. I wanted to know what people really sought. Where did their fundamental impressions come from? And the only place to find anything totally truthful is in language.

"Language is an imperfect medium—not a perfect medium, but the most perfect one we have. English is the only field in which we can get any truth of how man expresses himself."

In her course entitled "The Novel," which attracts upwards of 200 students per semester, Kurrik deals with novels from the 18th and 19th centuries. Since approximately one-half of her students are non-majors, she chooses the best creations of each author. According to the Professor, *Emma* is Jane Austen's most outstanding piece, while *Middlemarch* is George Eliot's crowning achievement, "not only because they are the most interesting, but because they are the most total and complete—like an English *Wag and Peace*."

After a few moments, Kurrik finally conceded that she thinks that Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* is her favorite. She adores his verbal, psychological, and dramatic richness. She describes his absolutely awesome multitude of characters, as "a madhouse."

It is no campus secret that both Barnard and Columbia students rave about Kurrik's dynamic, personable and colorful lecture style. Barnard College junior Polly Kaganis, a spanish major, said, "I was told at freshman orientation that her course is an unspoken requirement and that I would not have a complete education without it. And it proved to be wonderful. She is a great speaker; color comes from her speech and she doesn't run around the room with her arms flying all about."

To this, Kurrik modestly chuckled and said she was surprised by such a reception but nevertheless attributes such success to her inescapably clear memories of undergraduate life.

"I remember being an undergraduate. I remember it vividly. I loved being an undergraduate. It was a breakthrough time. A time to experience the power of your own mind and take full responsibility for your own powers. I remember it as a time of self-transformation thanks to two

teachers of mine and that is what I want it to be for my students."

It seems then that the key to Kurrik's student rapport is her cognizance of her audience and an uncompromising passion for what she does. "Nothing gets across unless you are on the same level, truly aware...if I'm not interested, I have no passion or conviction and it doesn't go across... I am addressing books to them and they know that. It is for them, not some businessmen or other academicians. I'm doing it for Barnard-Columbia students. It is stupid to do it for anyone else and that guides what I take out of the novel."

"Literature ought to be appealing to young people. It is art. Art is naturally stimulating because it comes from us, not flowers or trees. It is naturally effective—so human."

But, Kurrik cautions, "It is up to them (the students) if they want to be articulate. The teacher is just a catalyst. The student has to do it on his own. An undergraduate can grab for freedom if he has courage. But this is complicated by peer and heterosexual relationships where sexuality becomes more demanding."

The most important concept she conveys to her students is the enormous, staggering power of language. "Expressivity is absolutely necessary. You are a prisoner if you can't express yourself, and you learn by hearing language. There are as languages as there are people. From each you borrow, imitate and empower yourself. I want my students to feel empowered by knowledge. If they don't feel that then forget it. What are they doing here? What empowers you is getting in contact with your own ability to learn and create. Idiotic simplicities are at the core."

Kurrik considers language and communication to be absolutes in the modern

world. Broadly speaking, she hypothesizes, "Ultimately, all problems will have to be solved through genuine communication and that is rare, but literature is a model for true communication."

A graduate herself of an institution dedicated to women, Kurrik feels that a single-sex education was critical while she was at Vassar because of the roles females were trying to break out of in the 1960's. "We are not in a situation now, at least not here in New York, where you need ghetto feminism." The ghetto in which she was caught had a real effect, a bad effect. "Living with men only on weekends led to a lack of true understanding. It confused men and women. There was role-playing, dishonesty and shot-gun weddings."

In the last twenty years, women have made enormous strides forward. Kurrik believes, "A genuine transformation in the way we look at western civilization has occurred." As a result, we don't now need what Kurrik refers to as "absolute separation."

"Ideally, women should only be required to take a one-year course in women's studies to gain a sense of history, power, and identity as a woman."

The Columbia College core curriculum addresses itself to the masculine culture, that is, how to be a man and how man has always dominated. There is no need for women to simply close themselves off to such a curriculum. Instead, Kurrik vehemently asserts, "Women should read and accept that men have been in power but then get their own power. It should not be an either/or situation. We are beyond that. We can accept their power and get our own."





Another Way

Varied Reviews of A Variety of Foreign Films at NY Festival



The Trout

By Judith Barnard Gilbert

Once a year, for the first two weeks of October, the purple banner slung across the entrance to Alice Tully Hall in Lincoln Center reminds New Yorkers that it's time once again for the New York Film Festival. Although the New York event does not connote the same degree of glamor and chic that its French counterpart does annually in Cannes, festival director Richard Roud explains that the festival "was created to bring to New York the best films from abroad and to bring to the attention of our audiences American films that might have otherwise gone unnoticed."

Unfortunately I did not see any of the American films this year, but the three films I did see provided an interesting balance of culture and subject matter, and were of a surprisingly good quality, especially in comparison to last year's features.

Another Way, a 1982 film from Hungary, has received the highest critical acclaim of all the foreign films to appear at the festival this year, with the possible exceptions of the opening and closing night films, *Veronika Voss* and *Fitzcarraldo* respectively, both from West Germany. The Hungarian film is based on the true story of Eva (Jadwiga Jankowska-Cieslak), a lesbian journalist who has an unhappy love affair with Livia (Grazyna Szapolowska), a colleague who is married to an army officer. Eva's sexual non-conformity reflects her political non-conformity, and the same strength which enables her to accept her sexuality makes it essential and easier for her to be a political outsider.

Although the film has been released in America as *Another Way*, a title which focuses only on Eva's perspective, the literal translation from the Hungarian *Egymásra Néze* is *Looking at Each Other*. Both titles equally reflect the film's meaning and courage, but perhaps *Looking at Each Other* in *Another Way* should have also been a potential title, suggesting a serious consideration of both sexual and political alternatives in an antagonistic and oppressive world.

One of the most exciting aspects of attending the festival is the presence of the filmmakers themselves, who are almost always at hand after their films to take questions from the audience. Karoly Makk, the



Coming of Age

director of *Another Way* who speaks only Hungarian, spoke to the audience through an interpreter. One of the facts he revealed in his discussion was that the two principal actresses do not speak Hungarian, and that their voices were dubbed from their native Polish. To non-Slavic speakers, the dubbing is absolutely undetectable, which left the New York audience slightly embarrassed, having been so pleasantly and effectively deceived. But like a proud father, Makk also added that the dubbing was "good, even for native speakers."

When asked how he overcame the communication gap in directing the Polish actresses, Makk expounded on the value of a good interpreter, and attributed much of the credit to the dramatic abilities and the facial expressiveness of the two women.

There are, of course, always those who pose insidious questions to the filmmakers, just to get their money's worth (a mere five dollars a ticket) and to be seen and heard. Makk not only won my respect as a filmmaker, but also as an unpretentious

human being when he responded with a straightface to one audience member who asked him if "there really are lesbians in Hungary."

The other notable question of the evening came from one young gentleman who asked Makk if he was being "watched at the moment" by any representatives of the Hungarian government. How absolutely appalling! What was Makk supposed to say? "Yes, there's a man in the fourth row with a gun who is going to shoot if I say something counterrevolutionary." But instead of responding to this abhorrent question with appropriate and deserved sarcasm, Makk reflected in silence for a moment and then said very seriously, "I am not a brave man. It has already been discussed in Hungary what I should say here. Although what I tell you is not false, it has been predetermined by the authorities. I am not a brave man."

I do not agree with Makk. I think the quality of his character only briefly displayed at the festival and the bold truth

presented in *Another Way* is a clear indication that Karoly Makk is indeed one very courageous person.

After being pleasantly surprised by the cinematic excellence of the Hungarian production, I attended the next film with high expectations. *City Lovers*, a 1982 South African film by Barney Simon and Nadine Gordimer, also focuses on a prohibited sexual love in an oppressive society. Dr. von Leinsdorff (Joe Stewardson), a German geologist working on assignment in Johannesburg, meets Yvonne (Denise Newman), a young woman working in a supermarket. Their friendship deepens into a love affair, but Yvonne is non-white and any social relationship of couples of "mixed" color is forbidden in South Africa. One night, acting on complaints from the neighbors, the police arrive, and the rest of the film depicts the emotionally brutal and torturous search of von Leinsdorff's apartment and the ultimate arrest of the two lovers.

There was no discussion with the



City Lovers

filmmakers after *City Lovers*, although they were indeed present. I think this is because the film speaks for itself. There is one memorable scene in which Yvonne, in her tattered dress, stares out von Leinsdorff's window at a rich white family clad in faded blue jeans and T-shirts playing on the beach. With wonder in her eyes, "I'd have to be very rich for a very long time before I'd buy clothes like that." Such irony and pathos could not be reinforced in a question and answer session.

Scenes of literally red-necked police officers tearing an innocent man's house apart and sniffing his bedsheets for "evidence" need no explanation. The film ends with the gynecological examination of Yvonne by the police doctor, again for further "evidence," and the final shot is a close-up of terror in Yvonne's face and the desolation in her eyes. No, there is nothing more Simon or Gordimer could have possibly said afterward to make their film more effective.

City Lovers was run as the first film of

a double bill, and was followed by *Coming of Age*, an American documentary about inner city teenagers of different races who meet for an "encounter" week at a camp in Southern California to reveal their "unspoken thoughts." I suspect that the film festival directors assumed that presenting these two films together would make a powerful statement, however, this was not the actual effect. I think a great injustice was done to *Coming of Age* by running it in the context of *City Lovers*, instead of presenting it independently and letting it make its own statement. But after having sat through one gut-wrenching, heartbreaking, profoundly upsetting and disturbing film about the "civilized" barbarism of South African apartheid, watching a bunch of obnoxious middle-class black and white kids rapping about the inadequacies of life in Southern California was simply nauseating. After the first fifteen minutes of *Coming of Age*, most of the audience walked out, and so did I.

Not having completely recovered from

the two films I had already seen, I dragged myself back to Lincoln Center the next evening, this time with a notably high fever, to attend my final film *La Truite* (The Trout) is Joseph Losey's film about a ferociously independent young woman, herself as slippery as a trout, who begins her life working on a trout farm and ends up running one. This peasant girl is more than a match for the three businessmen who want her, but the man she really loves is her homosexual husband.

The film stars the dazzling Isabelle Huppert as Frederique, the peasant-girl turned-businesswoman, and it is enhanced by the performances of Jean Pierre Cassel as Rambert, the businessman, and Jeanne Moreau as his jealous wife Alexis Smith appears as the delightful Gloria, a French speaking American who boasts that she has "made love in every major capital of the world," and who befriends Frederique as she climbs the ladder of success.

La Truite shows the relationship between power and sex, and it takes its characters and the audience from pastoral scenes in rural France to the sophisticated and elegant metropolises of Tokyo. Both the settings and the cinematography are visually beautiful, and the film is both powerful and entertaining.

The 20th New York Film Festival offered thirty films from eleven countries in a period of two weeks. The United States topped the bill with twelve films, followed by France with six and Hungary and West Germany, each with three. One third of the films were political commentaries, another third were films about women, and the others ranged in genre and theme from comedy to erotica to documentary.

In the past three years of having attended the film festival, I have found the political films and documentaries to be the most interesting, stirring and best produced features. *Time Stands Still* (Hungary), *Moonlighting* (Poland) and *Little Wars* (Lebanon), each born out of political turmoil in their respective lands, are three films I regret not having seen this year. Although attending only three films in the span of a week was hectic enough, I hope to have more time to devote to such productions at the 21st New York Film Festival.

By Adrienne Burgl

A centennial celebration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Arts, with several unusual highlights and events, took place last week both downtown and on the Columbia University campus.

Last Monday, the State of New York Franklin D. Roosevelt Centennial Commission presented "A Celebration of F. D. R. and the Arts on Broadway" at the Broadway Theatre. It was a commemoration of the four-term president who was born on January 30, 1882. Members of the cast included Lauren Bacall, Kitty Carlisle Hart, Geraldine Fitzgerald, and W. Averell Harriman, a ninety-one year-old ex-ambassador who served during WWII under F. D. R.

A symposium was held the following day at the Aftschul Auditorium at Columbia University, with an introduction given by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., chairman of the Centennial Commission. Three panels followed, with speakers including John Houseman talking on "The New Deal and the Arts", Francis V. O'Connor speaking on "The 50th Anniversary Decade", and W. McNeil Lowry who spoke in the final panel called *Lessons for the 80's*.

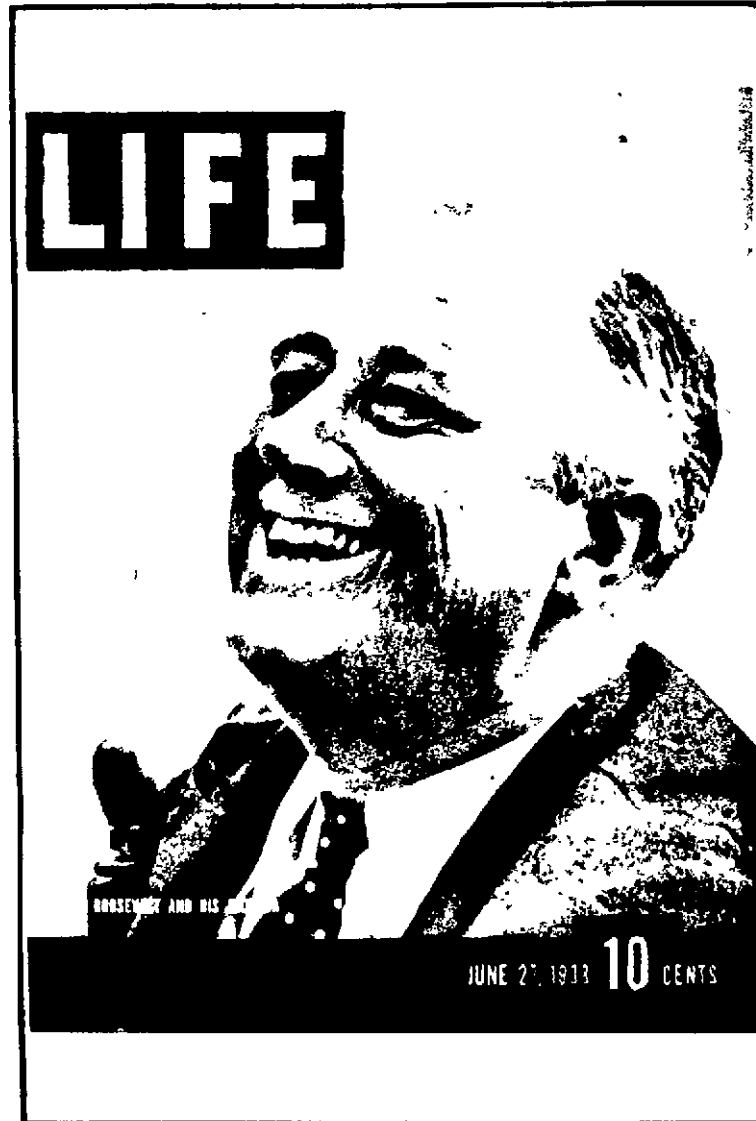
The audience at the symposium, as well as the general public, was invited to visit *The Roosevelt Special*, a traveling museum, which was situated in front of Columbia Law School on 116th Street for two days.

The Roosevelt Special, which travels around New York State, is actually a forty-foot trailer containing memorabilia of the F. D. R. era. Items include things from *F. D. R.'s Private Life*, such as his fedora hat, stamps and a magnifying glass for his collection, a pair of cufflinks he received in 1910 for his wedding anniversary, and a cigarette case given to F. D. R. by Nelson Rockefeller.

Under the display called *F. D. R. and the Forgotten Man*, referring to his genuine concern for the poor, the minorities, and the unemployed, F. D. R.'s own personal radio was shown. As a leader, he used radio and press conferences to inform people, to find out their opinions, and to win their support. The opening phrase, "My friends," with which he began many of his radio broadcast "fireside chats," became famous.

In addition to posters, campaign buttons, and badges, numerous photos from the collections of the Roosevelt Library and National Historic Site in Hyde Park are exhibited, ranging from photos of F. D. R. as a child to photos with Churchill, Stalin, and Truman, taken at the height of his political career.

Roosevelt Remembered in Centennial Exhibit



As the thirty-second president of the United States, F. D. R. was a bold and dramatic figure of the period. Many saw him as a great liberal, a champion of the common man, a believer in government for the people, and a hater of war. To others he

was a radical, an ambitious power seeker, a deserter of his class, and a planner of war.

When Roosevelt took the oath of office on March 4, 1933, business and industry in the United States had come almost to a stop. At least 13,000,000 wage earners

were without work and 5,000,000 families depended on charities.

Congress approved many of the measures presented by the president. Under the New Deal, over twenty-three important agencies were set up to reduce the economic distress and unemployment of the Depression, such as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) and the National Recovery Administration (NRA).

One of the agencies, called the Works Progress Administration (WPA), was established in 1935 to relieve unemployment with construction work and arts, writers' and theater projects.

Many writers, artists, and musicians were hired by the projects under the WPA, which sponsored plays, paid for artwork for federal buildings, and encouraged cultural activity in other ways. Artists, writers, and musicians turned to their own country for ideas. Many of them wrote about poverty and against the economic system.

Included among them were novelists John Dos Passos (*Journeys Between Wars*), John Steinbeck (*The Grapes of Wrath*), and James T. Farrell (*Studs Longan*), and playwrights Clifford Odets and Elmer Rice. Grant Wood, Thomas Hart Benton, and John Stuart Curry painted scenes of life of the United States. Composers such as George Gershwin and Aaron Copeland found ideas in folk music and jazz.

An exhibition by WPA photographers on New York City subjects is presently being held in the rotunda of Low Memorial Library. The photos document art, theatre, and music projects sponsored by WPA and also provide some insight as to what New York City looked like half a century ago.

The photographs illustrate a portion of history and give a visual perspective on city life during the Depression years. Such shots as *Grand Central Station, 1938* and *The New York World's Fair, 1939* shed light on the grandeur and style of the past, while other photos like *Boy Bag Peddler on 1st Avenue and 11th Street, Boothblacks in Brooklyn, 1938*, *The Making of Lincoln Tunnel* and *Assembly Line Packing Tables* give the viewer a feeling of the inconstancy and apprehension of the time.

The photos were selected from the photographic exhibition *New York City Work and Working: WPA Photographs* assembled in 1960 by Barbara H. Millstein, Project Director, from 5,000 photos taken by WPA photographers during the late 1930's and early 1940's.

Belachew Art Show Is Mild Success

By Joanne Heyler

Tucked away in the St. Boniface Chapel of St. John the Divine Cathedral is an exhibit of unusual artworks by the Ethiopian-born contemporary artist Girma Belachew. All the works, with one awkwardly placed exception, constitute a unique revival of primitive Ethiopian painting. Belachew combines this primitive influence with the Japanese technique of vertical perspective, and a somewhat modern sense of coloring and decoration. Overall, this array of works with mild success in terms of cultural and artistic interest. Some structural problems with the arrangement of the exhibition itself also interfere with the potential of the exhibition to arouse interest and appreciation in the viewer.

Because Belachew's works are a revival of a primitive style, one must pose some essential questions. Does the artist's execution of the revival touch the viewer in a way that the original does not or could not? Or, perhaps, does the artist somehow increase the viewer's understanding of the subject depicted? In terms of Belachew's work, the answer is a lukewarm yes.

Certain works are indeed aesthetically enjoyable and interesting. Belachew asserts some technical originality in his use of acrylic over gold leaf painted over stretched hide. The contrast of these media is emphasized by the brilliance and intensity of the acrylics against the natural shape and texture of the hide; in some cases portions of fur still show on the outer

edges. The paint is applied flatly and decoratively, with careful and extensive use of line and pattern, and varying amounts of thin and transparent layering.

Thematically, the exhibited works fall into three categories: depiction of early Christian icons, depiction of the legend of the Queen of Sheba, and depiction of the everyday activities of primitive Ethiopian society. The works of the latter category catch one's attention because of their cultural interest, and because of their unpretentious, seemingly more simplistic and natural presentation. Belachew's ornate style becomes more graceful and decorative when the subject is refreshingly humble.

The arrangement of the exhibition has

several flaws. One's first impression upon entering this exhibit is that it has been compressed into too small a space, especially considering the intricacy and delicacy of each work. Appreciation of the uniqueness of the paintings does not come so easily when they are closely placed one on top of the other. Another somewhat annoying element is the exceedingly bright and ornate framing, which seems to detract from, rather than enhance, each work.

One work, *Moses Crossing the Red Sea*, stands out drastically as a departure from the primitive style. It is a fairly powerful and technically admirable painting, done on canvas with a special paint mixed with Japanese natural mineral color, sand, and glue. Belachew makes extensive use of many-layered and textured colors in a dark and violent confrontation scene done in

Continued on Page 11

Women's Studies Makes A Home For Itself At Reid Hall

By Jessica McVay

The Barnard Women's Studies program will reach Paris this spring and open the door for students to experience the cross-cultural perspective of feminism. This pioneering program is called the Women's Studies Institute and it is a new addition to Barnard's Reid Hall program in Paris.

Up until now, there has not been a program in France concentrating on Women's Studies. Nancy Miller, Director of Women's Studies at Barnard, states that the reason for forming the institute is so that "students can grasp the cross-cultural perspective that is lacking in feminism and

"Today as one reads the texts produced in France, there is no question that women are up and men are down."

also come to know the particular feminist strength now going on in France."

Miller invites all French students who plan to spend a semester abroad to join the program. She feels this program will appeal to the student who is interested in women's issues and those who would "... like to focus in on something besides the language."

Since the 1968 Cultural Revolution in

France, feminism has emerged on a more intellectual and individual level than in the United States. In 1978, Elaine Marks wrote an article for *Signs* in which she explained the French feminist phenomenon. She wrote, "In France there is a climate of intellectual excitement in which a small number of French women—professors of philosophy and literature, psychoanalysts, writers—have been placed in the forefront of the *avante-garde*. . . Indeed, today as one reads the texts produced in France, there is no question that women are up and men are down." Wendy Fairey, Associate Dean of the Faculty, stated, "the splendor of this concept is in the strength in France in the individual figures."

The curriculum for the institute is presented as a package including four courses in which the study of humanities and the social sciences in respect to women will be taught by world renowned French feminists. The student can expect to exercise the cross-cultural perspective not in only

classes at Reid Hall but also in Women's Studies courses taught in the French university system. There will also be special conferences where French feminists will meet with American students and share thoughts and experiences about and from their own cultures

In order to enroll in the institute, the student must have two years of college French, one year of advanced French literature or history, and two courses in Women's Studies; however, the student does not have to be a Women's Studies major

The curriculum will include "The Woman and Society," taught by Michelle Perrot, the distinguished historian, who put together the definitive report on Women's Studies in France for the Mitterrand government. Her course will address the social science aspect of feminism by looking at women in the work force, and the change in family structure and women's work within the evolution of French society

Nancy Houston, a professor who has taught at Barnard and in France, will teach "Contemporary French Thought and Feminist Theory", in which literature and the humanities will be explored. Students attending the institute will also have the opportunity to take one or two Women's Studies courses within the French university system taught by French feminists. All courses will be taught in French, but the student has a choice to write her final term paper in either French or English.

Because the curriculum is so rigorous, Dean Fairey guarantees that there will be an individual approach for each student enrolling. Applications and information can be found at 412 Barnard Hall and the deadline for applications is October 15. Late applications will be accepted. Tuition for the Women's Studies Institute is the same as Barnard's regular tuition and financial aid is available for all Reid Hall programs.



Wendy Fairey, Associate Dean of the Faculty and Nancy Miller, Chairman of the Women's Studies Department

Hoffman Recalls the '60's

By Hedy Feder

Abbie Hoffman, introduced to a packed audience last Tuesday night as a man of many principles, jokingly replied, "I don't know about principles, but a man of many convictions, yes."

This opening, setting the mood for Hoffman's witty and opinionated lecture, accurately punned his trouble with the law that first gained national attention with the Chicago Seven trials in 1968 and continued with a drug charge in 1973 that caused Hoffman to go underground. He resurfaced in 1980 and was convicted, serving a year in prison on a reduced sentence. Since his release last spring, Hoffman has taken to the lecture circuit, promoting his recently completed seventh book, *Square Dancing in the Ice Age*.

Hoffman, appearing in windbreaker, t-shirt, and light blue corduroys, joked, swore, and reflected on the goals and achievements of the 60's. He stressed the fact that the sixties *didn't* fail, that our right to dress, speak, and live freely came from the determination of the student movements that began almost two decades ago.

Hoffman addressed the crowd, noting that he had last been at Columbia back in 1968, when he and 523 others were arrested and taken away in paddy-wagons by two to three thousand "blue meanies." The

arrest resulted in thirteen convictions. Hoffman was one of them. Those were the days when the straight politics hung out in Low Library, the Hippies in the math building, and the Yuppies in Hamilton. Those were the days...

It's not like that anymore, but then again, it's not the 1960's anymore either. Hoffman compared Columbia University's apathy to the mood of the 1950's, in which he grew up. He described the 50's as Cold War, living with "the bomb", Doris Day, Sputnik, and riding in segregated buses. Also, the 50's emphasized big—big cars, big corporate jobs, a big house with a big lawn, and a big insurance policy to take care of all that bigness. Came the 60's and the big bubble burst. Youth realized that size wasn't everything.

Hoffman went from being a teenager in the 50's to being a college student in the 50's, studying clinical psychology at Brandeis and Berkeley. He dropped out to join the civil rights movement. By 1966, he had organized "Street People and Hippies," later going on to found the Yuppies, who were more politically active. Hoffman was a long-haired critic of his age, labeled everything from a radical subversive to a communist. After a seven-year hiatus during which he was underground, Hoffman is back and he's still critical after all these

years.

The 1960's taught all of us an important lesson, Hoffman believes. The lesson was that it is *very* hard to fight against a government in wartime. War is very popular. People love a good war, added Hoffman, it's like a huge super bowl. However, because of the marches, riots, arrests, and consciousness raising, the troops from Vietnam were brought home. Therein lied the success of an era.

Hoffman, a little older, and probably wiser, is no longer the wild and extravagant leader of a group that nominated a pig for President back in 1968. Now, living in upstate New York and fighting nuclear waste transport, Hoffman still believes that it is possible to correct the wrong around us. We have to learn the difference between democracy and blind obedience, he said. If we did learn, we could change the world. Agan

WORKS BY WOMEN

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SPORTS

Spikers Face Hilly Road To Victory

By Renata Pompa

Unfortunately for the Barnard volleyball team a 4-13 record thus far in the season is always having to say you're sorry. It is very clear to both the team members and the coach Mary Curtis that the team—more than any other in the past—has the potential to do better. Said Curtis, "They have the skills, they're just psyched out and are not playing at their best."

On Tuesday, October 7th, Queens College came to Manhattan to play the Bears in a home match. Junior Helen Rochlitzer explained a bit about the psyches of those involved in the game.

"I don't know for sure about the others, but after the Smith tournament the weekend before, I was pretty tired going into the Queens games."

After an absence from the team due to personal injuries, offensive specialist for the team Felice Mueller '83 was back, yet said Rochlitzer, "She just came from a long trip and she was pretty tired too—in many ways we were unorganized that night."

After the first game which Queens won 3-1, Barnard seemed to come back and give it some fight, yet not enough to cover the 4-point spread needed to win the subsequent games. Queens won the last two in close 11-10, 11-10 victories.

Returning player Lesia Halv '84 commented on the Bears' play in the Queen games. "We didn't seem to have the fight there," she said, "it seemed like we would

rally twice—bump-set spike but then it was over."

Agreed Curtis, "The team blocked well and hitting was pretty good, but passing the ball on a serve-receive needed a lot of work."

According to Rochlitzer, winning begets winning and with those losses against Queens, the psyche of the Barnard team needed a vitamin C shot right away.

Two days later, Iona and William Patterson were the Bears' next challengers.

According to Curtis, Iona on the surface did not appear to be a threat to the Barnard team. Said Curtis, "They played like a high school team, and after we had won one game and then lost the other two, kids came off the court saying, 'I can't believe we lost.'"

Although Iona had a slow pace to their game and appeared shorter than previous competition, they still managed to toss

Barnard to the lions in the scores, 13-15, 15-10, 7-15.

Explained Rochlitzer, "They had such a slow pace that we ended up running around and didn't get into the right positions."

Although as Rochlitzer pointed out, the Bears led Iona at several points in the game, they still lost due to too many errors.

The Bears won the second game against the Westchester college 10-15, with according to Curtis, some good offense play from Halv and Patty Schatz '86—a new comer to the team.

Yet after the first win, as Rochlitzer suggested, the Bears' excitement led to their defeat in the third game against Iona. Said Rochlitzer, "We seem to get too excited from winning, in general, and then we lose it."

William Patterson, the next team all

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Moore's Harriers Raise Record to 20-4



Assistant Cross Country Coach (Gil Jones (right)) encourages Ari Brose '84 as she crosses picnic section of Stony Brook course.

Fates of Five: NCAA Appeal

By Mary Witherell

Time may not have run out on the athletic careers of five women Columbia engineers. Today Marjorie Greenberg, Barnard Director of Athletics, and Paul Fernandez, Columbia Associate Director of Athletics, are jetting to Kansas City, Missouri, to present an appeal before the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) 25-member council to reinstate the eligibility of these five women to compete on Barnard teams.

The NCAA had previously ruled on September 13 that the Columbia women were ineligible to compete for Barnard because Barnard had applied for and received separate membership from Columbia in the NCAA.

All five of the women have been members of Barnard varsities for a year or more already, but this decision made by the NCAA officers overruled all previous Barnard/Columbia agreements, and was felt by the Barnard athletic staff to be a function of the institution rigidly adhering to its bylaws.

Greenberg said she and Al Paul, Columbia Director of Athletics, have been pursuing this new appeal to the council, composed of the officers and district (regional) vice presidents, since they learned of the officers' original decision.

She added that, to her knowledge, it is very rare for an appeal to come before the council after being rejected by the officers.



Ylonka Wills '84

Barnard cross country is well on its way to recording the highest winning percentage in coach Kate Moore's five years at Barnard. The harriers are now 20-4 after taking second in the Stony Brook Invitational on October 9.

In the past two seasons the Bears have recorded 20-6 and 22-14-1 records. With two invitationals at Hartwick and Army remaining before the Ivy Championship, the Bears appear certain to top both of those seasons.

The winner of the race was Ylonka Wills '84 in 18:43.6. Following Wills came Maria Desloge '84 in eighth (20:02.4), Ari Brose '84 in ninth (20:10.5), Maureen MacDonald '84 in fourteenth (20:46.8) and Katy Murphy '85 in twentieth (21:06) of 65 competitors.

For Wills, her time broke her previously set Stony Brook collegiate women's course record of 19:18 by over 35 seconds. Desloge, too, showed much improvement, as she ran the course almost three minutes faster than she did last year.

Although Barnard was beaten by Wagner, 37-52, the Bears finished well ahead of the rest of the field of nine schools, including Stony Brook, Montclair State, Kings, and Long Island University, Adelphi, Nassau Community, Hofstra, Southampton and City College.

Photos Courtesy of Barnard Information Office

Strike

Continued from Page 1

Director of Public Relations, said she would not comment on specifics involved in the bargaining, only referring to them as "economic issues." She did confirm that while the union is seeking an across-the-board nine percent, eight percent, and nine percent wage increase over the next three years, the college's final offer on Thursday was five, four and four percent over three years.

Slate also commented that the length of this first negotiating period was the longest span in the college's history of dealing with this union, which represents approximately 70 Barnard employees in security, maintenance and housekeeping. She said that the reason for the length was that the union "started off with a list (of demands) that was twice as long as in previous years.

When asked about his union's demands, Harriott conceded that the list of proposals was quite possibly the longest it's submitted, but he defended this action as an attempt to clarify and simplify the language on the union contracts to avoid misunderstandings with the new management of Barnard facilities services. In addition, he said that of the union's approximately 55 original proposals, only five remain unsettled. These five issues are the only ones the union will not back down about, said Harriott. These five include three issues in which the union is maintaining a status-quo approach to any negotiations, number of days' sick leave, number of days' paid vacation and tuition benefits. Harriott said Barnard is attempting to cut the union's benefits in each area. The other two proposals, which Harriott calls the only "demands" the union still is making concern wages, and the construction of a security booth outside Plimpton Hall for the comfort and health of the guards, who, said Harriott, are exposed to extremely inclement weather conditions in winter at that part of the campus. These are issues Harriott feels Barnard and the union are still far apart upon.

When he was questioned about the potential of Local 264 cutting some of its demands, Murray was adamant that the union felt it could go no lower nor give up any more of its own proposals.

"We've cut our requests to the bone," said Murray. "I don't see how we can back off any further."

According to Slate there is another reason for the lengthy contract talks. "There are some tough issues at stake—we're talking about a country in the middle of an economic crisis and increasing interest on the part of any employer to give fair

wages at the same time that they are concerned with increased productivity."

Harriott said that he did not understand how Barnard could expect more productivity from its security guards because as it is now they are "overworked and understaffed." He pointed out that there is only a staff of twenty, some of whom are part time. He added that for a campus this size, there should be twice as many guards, saying "they're trying to get one man to do six men's work, which isn't possible. That's their idea of productivity, but that's my idea of killing a person's morale."

Should no further progress be made in two weeks, it is then conceivable that the union might strike. An issue which came up last week affecting the October 11 deadline may well have similar implications in two weeks. According to Slate, the union notified Barnard it was terminating its contract on September 30. After this notification, the union would be entitled to strike in ten days. However, a provision of the Taft-Hartley labor laws requires that the union file a notification that it is negotiating its contract with its employer with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS). From the date the union files, it has thirty days to attempt to reach an agreement with its employers before it is permitted by law to strike. The purpose of this law, said Slate, "is as a mechanism to permit the possibility of the government coming in so that a strike could be avoided."

The issue in debate at the moment is a) whether Local 264 ever did file with the FMCS, and b) if they in fact did, as they have claimed publicly, file with the FMCS, when all thirty days have elapsed, to permit the union to strike. Slate has gone on the record as stating that as of October 7, Local 264 had said it had not yet filed. Also as of that day, the FMCS reported to Barnard that it had no record of receipt of any such notification from Local 264.

Harriott re-asserted that the union did in fact file a notification of intent to strike with the FMCS on August 1, when it began negotiations with Barnard. He said that his union did not owe it to Barnard to inform the negotiators just what it was doing, that it was not an accepted role of procedure. In fact, he said "it's none of their business."

If it is true that Local 264 had indeed filed with the FMCS, as it's claimed, that would indicate that it can indeed strike legally, at any time it may choose. Thus, come October 21, either the strike will be upon us, or Barnard will have conceded the five requests of the union, thereby aborting all possibility of a strike. The one thing he was adamant about was that all five of the union's demands must be met to avoid such a strike.

Volleyball

Continued from Page 10

agreed, was light years away from Iona. Described Curtis, "They were bigger kids and were stronger too."

Rookie setter for the team Yuriko Senoo '86, commented that the Bears should have defeated William Patterson and that with more communication on the court, a win against them at the Barnard Invitational this weekend might be in the offering.

William Patterson defeated Barnard in the first game, 9-15 and as Halvy pointed out, this was a bad omen for the Bears. "We started fighting near the end of the game against William Patterson, but then our serve-receives just got poorer and poorer."

As Halvy suggested the serve receive, or lack of it in the Barnard team has the makings of becoming an obstacle for success in the team's offensive play.

Commented Halvy "It's like this after a person hits the first ball and it isn't a good pass, then the next time around she'll be

thinking about that bad pass and won't give all her energies to the present hit over the net. It's a self-defeating prophecy."

Unfortunately for the Barnard team poor serve-receives hindered them greatly in the final match against Wm Patterson which they lost 0-15. Recalled Curtis "The other team almost served 15 straight points."

Over the previous weekend however the team has been having three hour practice drills on serve-receive and hitting. But most of all, the team has been concentrating on developing a winning attitude.

Explained Rochltzer "It's clear we have the skills if anyone saw us at practice they'd know it—we just need to work on the confidence aspect and on working together as a team."

According to Rochltzer the progress of a good team player is in two steps—first the player worries about her own errors and secondly she worries about helping her teammates. Said the 5'10" hitter "We're now up to the second step."

Ethiopian Art

Continued from Page 8

reds, oranges, browns, and effectively placed hints of purples and blue. The contrast between his muralistic-style painting and the primitive-style works could have worked nicely had there been a balance of styles in the show.

The exhibition is worth a look if only to examine and enjoy the artist's exacting execution, style, and technical originality. But still the answer to the question of what Belachew's purpose and intent in reviving the primitive style, remains ambiguous.



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Biochemistry

Continued from Page 1
 logy than their Barnard counterparts.

Libby, who obtained his undergraduate degree from Colby College, and his Ph D from Penn State, has taught similar courses at Oberlin, Kenyon and Skidmore Colleges and has been a research associate at the University of Illinois. According to his interpretation, biochemistry is the science "in between biology and chemistry. In biochemistry we start to look at living systems from the view of a chemist. Most of all of biochemistry applies chemical techniques to biological material obtained from living things."

The problem with any course is its tendency not only to reflect but also to over-emphasize the professor's interests. Since Libby is an enzymologist, his course may be heavily-weighted with oxidative enzymology. However, said Libby, "we will try to strike a balance with what we can afford and with what is available, trying to cover as broad an area of biochemistry as possible."

Although Libby has not yet worked out a formal syllabus, he is now in the process of calling supply companies to determine what is available, where, and for how much. He expressed a definite need for the one-hour lecture each week, to supplement the labs by giving an overview and an organization of techniques used in biochemistry. The lecture will be designed to show the development of biochemistry, starting

with the whole organism and concluding with the specific parts of that organism. The lectures will also demonstrate how the lab techniques fit into the total picture of biochemistry.

The lab part of the course will have two main goals. The first will involve learning to separate components, starting with chopped-up tissue and ending with purified substances (bio-molecules). The second will involve learning the types of experiments employed to characterize certain bio-molecules by function.

"There are two ways to look at biochemistry; either from the biological or the chemical standpoints," said Libby. "The course will probably reflect the former, attempting to hit upon the standard biochemical techniques."

Some of the labs he hopes to have in the curriculum include the isolation of nucleic acids, the transferral of genetic material from one strain of bacteria to another, and the isolation of plasmids. "There are so many techniques," stressed Libby, "It would be difficult to fit them all into one course. One semester won't make anyone an expert."

Libby said that the main purpose of the lab would be to give students a "hands-on" chance to discover the biochemical techniques and at the same time give them an idea of how the techniques were originally designed.

Among the kinds of new equipment which will enhance the sciences at Barnard

will be a refrigerated centrifuge, systems for chromatography and electrophoresis, and a scintillation counter, for working with radioactive materials. This boost to technology at Barnard will have a use in research, as well as in the biochem lab course.

In the past, there has been a great demand for research assistant positions from undergraduate students at Barnard.

Because of the limited size of the staff, and lack of lab space and facilities, fulfilling all of these demands has been impossible. Dozens of students have gone outside of the university to obtain these type of positions. It's possible now that the new facilities will aid in this endeavor. Also more students will be able to work on independent projects.

Said Jacobson, "The innovations will certainly strengthen the department. They will benefit everyone interested in biochemistry at Columbia and Barnard alike."

Computers

Continued from Page 1
 ter Balsam says that he regularly uses computers for controlling experiments, teaching about models of behavior, and statistics. The Psychology Department now has four micro-computers and plans to install three more terminals and "another couple" of micro-computers. As for expansion, Balsam says, "It's an expensive proposition. The college is aware of what needs to be done. It's always a matter of what should have been done yesterday... we're doing fine."

Last year the economics department converted a room in the basement of Lehman Hall and installed four pieces of equipment. The department is currently deciding what additional equipment they should purchase with grant funds they were recently awarded. Professor Gregory DeFreitas said "given what's happening with technology it's (computer use at an academic level) essential. Much of the re-

quired work for economics majors involves computer usage, such as the required statistics course with 150 students and the econometrics course where a major share of the grade is a computer project. DeFreitas feels that Barnard could use more terminals but the greatest need in his department is that of a printer. "Now people have to pick up their results across the street."

Chemistry professor Sally Chapman said that "computer literacy is essential" and that many chemistry labs such as Quantitative and Instrumental Techniques, take an afternoon to familiarize students with the computers. Although she sees no immediate plans for expansion in the department she is pleased with the accessibility of the present facilities. "Now it's terrific, I'm sold on it... There's no pressure to expand."

"We're hoping to create a greater availability to the students. We should know more quite soon," said Oton.

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