

Barnard Bulletin

Vol. XCIV No. 11

Fifty Cents

April 25, 1984

Selection of History Professor Remains Confidential

by **Jana Stanley**

A candidate has been selected for the tenured position being offered by the Barnard History Department, but no official announcement has yet been made. The selection has remained confidential, because it still must be considered and accepted by various committees. Currently, the selection is being reviewed by a University-appointed ad hoc tenure committee, consisting of two Barnard and two Columbia faculty members (not in the history departments) and one historian from an unaffiliated institution.

The job opening was announced in late fall of last year, after the death of

Barnard History professor Annette Baxter. The final selection of a candidate from a pool of applicants was not made until several weeks ago, according to Barnard's Vice-President of Academic Affairs and Dean of the Faculty Charles Oton. He said that only a small number of people applied for the position, "chiefly because the job is at the tenure level and 9 out of 10 people looking for positions wouldn't have enough qualifications. We were looking for someone who is an established teacher and scholar—someone who has years of teaching experience and has published." In addition, because the position is in modern American History, a candidate who

was knowledgeable in the history of women and who had a background or interest in American Civilization was sought.

The committee consisting of Barnard History Department Chairman Robert McCaughey, Barnard History professor Suzanne Wempel, and Columbia History professor Eric McKittrick reviewed the applications, some of which had been solicited by the University. The committee interviewed several of the applicants, and invited some to give seminars at the University, including Carol Smith Rosenberg from the University of Pennsylvania; Roslyn Rosenberg, a theoretician of

women's education; and Alice Kessler-Harris, a historian of labor movements and working women. The committee made a recommendation to the ATP (Appointments, Tenure, and Promotions) committee at Barnard, which is responsible for determining whether a position will be given with tenure. The ATP committee made a recommendation to President Futter, who nominated the candidate to the University ad hoc tenure committee, which is currently considering the selection. Finally, this committee will make a recommendation to President Futter, who will present it to the Board of Trustees and then an

Continued on page 10

CU-BC Task Force Addresses Sex Crimes

by **MaryAnn LoPresti**

The Columbia-Barnard Task Force Against Sexual Assault is an important consciousness-raising organization which serves to inform all who are would-be victims of sex-related crimes and support those who are already victims in a logical and confidential fashion. In the following interview, Barnard's Dean of Residential Life George Gatch discussed the basic tenets of the force:

Bulletin: What does the Task Force hope to accomplish and how does it propose to do this?

Dean Gatch: The idea is "to make everybody aware of the problem. To improve security and the environment, keeping in mind this is a potential problem we all face. It is for students to know that it serves for them to take advantage of it."

Bulletin: Who gets raped and when?

Dean Gatch: Anyone. Anytime. Gener-

ally more incidents occurred late in the afternoon. In many cases the attacker was a friend of the victim.

Bulletin: Who are the members of the Task Force?

Dean Gatch: There are representatives from St. Luke's Hospital, The Women's Counseling Project, and Barnard and Columbia Health Services.

Bulletin: Is the Task Force a student oriented organization or an administrative organization?

Dean Gatch: Definitely a student oriented organization. Victims' identities remain anonymous. The Task Force keeps confidential reports not using the name of the victim.

Bulletin: How does the Task Force keep in touch with students' needs, especially victims of sexual assault?

Dean Gatch: We serve as a focal point where incidents have happened.

Bulletin: What is the appeal of the Task Force to persons who have already been victims of sex-related crime?

Dean Gatch: It offers them support. It lets them know that it has happened to someone else and it gives them the opportunity to see that something is being done.

Bulletin: How can students benefit from this group?

Dean Gatch: It can offer preventive measures against these attacks in the future and it can signal to them that they should be more alert.

Bulletin: How long will the program last?

Dean Gatch: There are no plans to eliminate it. It will continue as long as there is a recognizable need for it. It is important to have a Task Force and to begin to be up front.

Bulletin: I understand you have had a big response in terms of students attending



Photo Courtesy of Management

Dean of Residential Life George Gatch

Task Force meetings. Columbia students have responded especially favorably to this program.

Dean Gatch: Yes, we have. The intention is not to create fears, but to help all members of the community be better in-

Continued on page 10

BC Election Results

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Jill Allen
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Patty Schatz

CAREER SERVICES
Eva Szlak
Monique Rothman
Rebecca Willer

Continued on page 10

IN BRIEF

Women's Day Celebration

"Campus Women's Day will be an opportunity for women on campus to celebrate women," stated Barnard student Joana Baker. The third annual Campus Women's Day honoring women and their causes will be held today on Barnard Lawn. The event is sponsored by the Barnard Abortion Rights and Reproduction Network (BARRN) with funds from the Barnard Student Government Association. Campus Women's Day gives women from various organizations "a chance to sell themselves," stated Colum-

Continued on page 3

INSIDEDINSIDEDIN

NEWS

Double Discovery

Spring Festival

FEATURES

Sex Discrimination Cases

Asian Orientation

REVIEWS

Glenn Gary Glen Ross

Paula Poundstone Interview

SPORTS

Fencing Highlight

INSIDEDINSIDEDIN

OPINION

Letters to the Editor Lubavitch Rabbi Refuted

To the Editor

I hope you are mistaken when you report an audience rapt to the Rabbi from Chabad via Lubavitch for the March 22nd hearing

The picture of the Rabbi which accompanies the article in the March 28 1984 *Barnard Bulletin* shows the Rabbi flexing his mind by a garbage can. Next time better put the Rabbi in the garbage can so we can see with our faculties where this monster belongs

First just imagine how delighted Jon Swift *et al* would have been to see an actual 20th century human telling us all that the effects of modern medicine *improving* our lives have to be thrown out while the effects of modern warfare *taking* our lives have to be accepted for suffering as a blanket explanation of what happens when people make a mess of an otherwise good thing

Swift would have applauded because in Friedman he could have earned more bread and butter by poking some large holes in the Rabbi's coat commensurate with the one's you *don't* see in the Rabbi's heart and head

It is bad enough friends and deities to suggest that bad abortions are the type case for safe abortions or all abortions since a woman's *choice* is not the prisoner of nine supremely stupid men that does not deserve a polite or a decent comment but only the rare schtik back at it that it itself is. However the Rabbi transcends the pathological when he goes Holocaust. Trying to tell us the Holocaust is acceptable because people in it sang for joy as

they died—is it, *can* it be, real? Is the Rabbi's head screwed on every morning with a pot of grease, a wrench and ratchet?

Suppose we call the Rabbi back here from his Minnesota bower, and suppose we stand him up and ask him a few things. Along there with his pronouncements on God's plan for suffering, for instance how do you and the *Torah* and the *Talmud* know? Or "what people are chosen, groomed and sanctified for God's mission to create suffering for humans?" or should we give up encouraging science and live in dugouts instead of modern buildings because suffering is 'good for us'?

I want the Rabbi and Elie Weisel back for dinner at our expense. As they are dipping into the soup I want to ask them if *comfort* (to use their own word)—if 'comfort' is the objective in Holocaust conflict resolution. And I will ask them a question. Can we be sure that being comfortable is important in a question of racial and religious genocide? Who shall tell me that I *can't* be angry at God? I want to change *Man* (especially sexist human kind)

Talk is as cheap as crying. Msrs Weisel and Friedman must be told that Fake morality is compassion. But real morality is action.

Tell the Rabbi and his friend the Weisel they can go to Yellowstone and persuade the geysers to go underground. That would be easier than telling *me* how to sing in the shower.

—An Uninvolved Bystander

Met's Budd Is For You

To the Editor

I would like to commend the *Bulletin* for reviewing rare and highly moving works such as Benjamin Britten's *Billy Budd* at the Metropolitan Opera House. There was however a major omission in the recent review: there was no mention whatsoever of the character of James Claggart, the evil protagonist who leads to the

destruction of the innocent Billy. The role of Claggart, one of the great villains of literature, was superbly sung and interpreted by bass James Morris. To leave him out is tantamount to reviewing *Othello* without mentioning Iago.

Dorothy Kauffman
Barnard College '84



YOUR HONOR, MY CLIENT SUPPORTS PRESIDENT REAGAN... THEREFORE HE'S NOT ABIDING BY THIS COURT'S DECISION FOR TWO YEARS...

ALL STUDENTS who are currently enrolled in any of the following courses should immediately contact the Registrar's Office to verify the status of their enrollment. This is especially true for students who have not yet received their course numbers for the current semester. The Registrar's Office is currently processing the enrollment information for the current semester and will be releasing the course numbers for the current semester by the end of the week. Students who have not yet received their course numbers should contact the Registrar's Office immediately. The Registrar's Office is currently processing the enrollment information for the current semester and will be releasing the course numbers for the current semester by the end of the week. Students who have not yet received their course numbers should contact the Registrar's Office immediately.

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Published weekly (Wednesdays) during the academic year
ISSN 0005-6014

And so we must leave you to go bathe in the sun, play tennis, drink gin and tonics by the pool and oh, yes take those finals. We'll be back in full force in September with a renewed vim and vigor. Good Luck on Finals and Have a Wonderful Summer! I Hot Patooty!

Project Double Discovery Offers Hope to City Youth

by MaryAnn LoPresti

What program encourages high school students to become hopeful? Produces doctors? It grew out of a proposal in 1965, and in October of 1985 it will celebrate its twentieth birthday. Give up yet? It's Project Double Discovery, located on the fourth floor of Ferris Booth Hall.

In 1965 Roger Lehecka, now Columbia College Dean of Students, and his colleagues drew up the blueprints for what we now know as Project Double Discovery or PDD. The program is divided into two sections: the Upward Bound Program, and Talent Search. Both programs work with high school students, and Talent Search even reaches those who are at the college level.

Two of the top officials who help operate the program, Director Paula Martin and Glen Hopkins, talked about how Project Double Discovery managed to survive for twenty years. According to Hopkins, "Funds are derived from the Department of Education, the New York State Summer Meals Program, and about twenty percent of funding comes from Columbia University." But further probing revealed that it took more than just funding and summer meals to keep the program afloat. One discovery was that the Upward Bound Program has been providing opportunities for summer employment for Columbia and Barnard students as counselors and tutors. The students who are employed by the program do not have to be recipients of college work-study and even if they are,



A PDD tutor helps his pupil complete an assignment

they are still eligible for employment

As an integral part of the Columbia University community, Upward Bound creates jobs for students; in fact, it is one of Columbia's largest employers, according to Hopkins.

So what is its goal? Its objective is to place students in college. It succeeds by enrolling, on the average, one thousand students per year. As it stands now, it is the only program of its kind on an Ivy League campus. There is only one other program in upstate New York which resembles

PDD, which means that it assumes the responsibility for recruiting students for colleges. These students are from the Manhattan area, because that is the program's boundary. Martin commented that where PDD leaves off, other programs exist, but none are comparable in size or scope to the one on Columbia's campus.

The program is geared towards the below-average student and toward students who might not attend college without extra attention from such a program. Admission is based on low income and whether or not the applicant's parents have

ever attended college. It works with an in-school population. As Martin stated, "It is meant to intervene with the student based on recommendations from school personnel."

In the past twenty years the Upward Bound and the Talent Search programs have helped in turning out five policemen, three doctors, and a number of high school teachers. As Hopkins put it, "We help kids who might not have made it." When asked how the students measure up in high school after receiving PDD tutoring, Hopkins replied, "eighty-five percent of the students enter college." At the counseling offices, students "receive information on financial aid, on tutoring, and in any other academic areas they wish to know about," said Martin.

"It is a place where underachievers have the ability to do better," said Martin. It is operated as a year-round program and divided into two terms. One spans the academic year from September to May. The other half extends from July to August for six weeks, in which students reside in campus housing. Each year the program tutors, counsels, provides academic and financial news, and cultural exposure with trips and activities. The Talent Search Program has its clients divided into three categories: in-school high school students, high school drop-outs, and college drop-outs. The applicants must meet the same qualification of having a low-income household and of being first-generation.

Continued on page 10

MORE IN BRIEF NEWS

Continued from page 1

Bia Freshwomen Eleanore Traiwick "Women's Day is important especially with Columbia going coed," stated Traiwick. She noted the need for an "active presence of women on campus."

The day will be characterized by "a lot of activity," said Baker, who is a member of BARRN. Women authors, artists, and musicians will have a chance to display their various talents. There will be a series of speakers, including Temma Kaplan, Director of the Barnard Women's Center, and Gwin Kirk from the Greenham Women's Peace Movement. Other organizations involved are the Graduate

Women at Columbia, Feminists Fighting Porn, Women Against Reagan, the Catholic Women's Center, Barnard Student Government Association, BARRN and the Women's Counseling Center.

A unique feature of campus Women's Day will be a sign language interpreter to translate the day's speeches. Baker commented on the need to make people aware of the needs of disabled students in the hope that increased efforts would be made in the future on their behalf.

The Campus Women's Day events are scheduled to run from noon until 4 p.m. **Debby Feyerick**

Spring Festival Scheduled

Barnard's annual Spring Festival will take place Saturday, April 28 on the Lehman Lawn from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

In the morning, different contests will be held. There will be sack and wheelbarrow races, a pie-eating contest, a tug-of-war and a volleyball game. Chariot races will be held at the plaza between McIntosh and Altschul. The chariots are the same ones used in the old Barnard Greek Games. Jester, Columbia's humor magazine, is having a Treasure Hunt on the Barnard Campus. Winners will receive prizes ranging from little snakes to big stuffed animals.

Entertainment will be provided

throughout the day. At 1 p.m. the Columbia Kingsmen will perform on Lehman Lawn. Another group is tentatively scheduled to perform at two. Also at 2 p.m., the dance group Orchestra will perform in Minor Latham Theater. At 4:30, "Fantastic Force," a group of break dancers from twelve to seventeen years old, will demonstrate their skills. Zoo-prax, a Barnard film society, plans to show cartoons, short movies and old commercials all day in Altschul.

Other features of the Festival are a fortune teller, a balloon man, a Turkish coffee reader, a caricaturist, and the Barnard Bear. Many Barnard clubs and

Continued on page 10

HONORS DAY EVENTS

Thursday, April 26, 1984

Phi Beta Kappa Kappa Initiation

James Room

Fourth Floor, Barnard Hall

3:30 p.m.

Honors Assembly

Lower Level of McIntosh Center

4:00 p.m.

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EQUAL TIME EQUAL TIME EQUAL TIME

“Putting the Disabled to Work”

When searching for news items on disability, one rarely looks to the business pages of the *New York Times* for enlightenment—and yet, an article titled “Putting the Disabled to Work” was found on the front page of the *Business Day* section last Thursday, April 12. It was one of those very positive, upbeat articles (that everyone likes to read) which in this case told the story of how a major corporation has made a major effort to provide equal access and opportunity for disabled employees. DuPont is certainly to be commended on the exceptional support and concern which are manifested in numerous physical (financial) as well as mental (attitudinal) adjustments that have been made for employees with a broad range of disabilities. Considerable financial resources have been invested including specialized equipment totalling \$19,000 for a blind computer programmer interpreting services for a deaf draftsman, a motorized wheelchair for a research chemist with multiple sclerosis, and numerous architectural modifications to aid mobility impaired employees that include special ramps, hand rails and grab bars. Another positive effort that DuPont is making to eliminate attitudinal barriers is to regularly publish statistical reports which compare disabled and nondisabled workers on such factors as performance, attendance and safety. Citing comparable figures for each of the employee sub-groups, the corporate

reports serve to dispel some of the negative myths and stereotypes about disabled employees.

Promoting equal access in employment is a laudable accomplishment, and yet, the efforts of one corporation need to be viewed in a broader context. In reviewing this interesting news report, what struck this reader was not so much what the article said as what was left *unsaid*. Author Kleinfield told us of an exemplary program and then gave us at least two separate glimpses into a very different world of employment for people with disabilities—where it's easy to find that companies such as DuPont are unfortunately in the minority. Bernard Posner of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped states that there are a number of corporations who do a great deal in this area, and yet also cautions that this is admittedly “not too big a number.” Unemployment is a major continuing problem for disabled people—and particularly for disabled women (47.8% of disabled women with pre-disability work histories are unemployed). Anecdotes abound regarding disability employment discrimination. Why is it that the only Harvard Law School graduate to ever be turned down by thirty different law firms just happened to be blind? The concluding paragraph of the *Times*—article provides the reader with a view of what many disabled people face in the job market. A Du-

pont employee tells of a friend's experiences with an employer who was not as supportive as DuPont when he attempted to return to work post-disability: the “employer said that if you can walk up this flight of stairs and get to your office and then walk down at the end of the day, you can have your job. Otherwise, forget it.”

The strategies—both financial and attitudinal—employed by DuPont to provide equal access for workers with disabilities need to be taken and utilized in a variety of work settings and for employees with a variety of disabilities. It is important for success stories such as DuPont to become more commonplace in today's employment market so that civil rights guarantees legislated ten years ago can become reality rather than myth.

—Susan Quinby

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FALL '84

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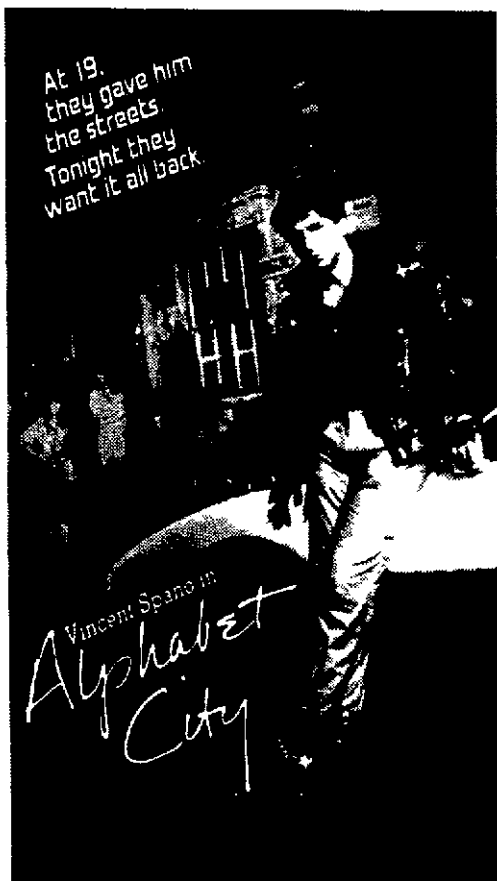
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FEATURES/REVIEWS

On The Issue of Sex Discrimination:

by Megan Schwarz

After asking Alison Weiner a few basic questions she said "Well, why don't I just talk." Talking is one of Ms. Weiner's more developed talents. An hour later, the interview was completed. I had not said a word except for a few exclamatory remarks, such as "really?" and "wow!" And my attention had been thoroughly captivated. She was speaking about her role as a parliamentary debator, she is the number one female debator in the country.

Parliamentary debate is off-topic debate which requires no prior research and is based on one's ability in extemporaneous speaking. The two sides in the debate are called "The Government" and "The Opposition." Each side is composed of two persons. On the government side the debators are called the "Prime Minister" and the "Minister." The members of the opposition are called "The Leader of the Opposition" and the "Deputy Leader." (The system borrows heavily from the British Legislative tradition, as the name and titles suggest.)

In the beginning, the Government is given a resolution. The following are examples of possible resolutions: "A poem is never finished, merely abandoned" or

"Delta is ready when you are" or "Democracy is the Opiate of the Masses." The government then has ten minutes to write a case either supporting or refuting the resolution. The case can be drawn from the resolution in any way the government sees fit. Thus, the example resolution "A poem is never finished, merely abandoned" might be used to argue that Americans are only concerned with images. The line of reasoning—getting from the resolution to the case—might be something like this: These days, Americans are no longer finishing anything they begin, such as a poem, a picture, a paper, school, because they are too caught up in surface images and are unwilling or unable to go beyond the surface. The government might then choose to cite examples of this behavior as manifested in American advertising, or statistics (real or made up) showing how much time the average American spends shopping for clothes, etc. Of course, if a statistic is made up, the speaker runs the risk of being called a liar. The Government has eight minutes to present the case.

The Opposition then has to refute the case. The Opposition has no time to prepare and must begin immediately; it has eight minutes to try and refute the case.

The second member of the Government team then speaks for another eight minutes. The Opposition then has eight more minutes, and then each side has four minutes to make a closing statement. The Government always has the last word and therefore makes the final closing statement. The above was only an example and depending on the resolution, the debate can tend to be more serious, more humorous, political or apolitical.

The advantage in being the Government is that you have the option of arguing the more viable side of an argument. For example, the Government might find the resolution compatible with making a case against child pornography, thus the Opposition must argue in favor of child pornography. Weiner and her partner, Andrew Lund, were once put in that very position. Cases range from "Polygamy should be legalized" to "Nuclear weapons production must be stopped."

Weiner, an English Major and a senior at Barnard, has been debating since she was in high school. While still in high school she won the national championship in Extemporaneous Speaking. However one should not believe that the road from national champ in Extemporaneous



Barnard and Columbia students Alison Weiner and Andrew Lund.

Nation's Number One Female Debator Alison Weiner Discusses Debating and the Problems of Sex Discrimination on Debate Circuit

Speaking to a top parliamentary debator was an easy one. The competitive parliamentary debate circuit has not been overly anxious to welcome women into its ranks.

When Weiner joined the debate council her freshman year, there were four women on the Parliamentary Debate team. She assumed, arriving with her awards and trophies, that it would not be long before she was on her way to tournaments. However, it did not quite work out that way. The women on the team were treated like trash at the practice sessions (which are two hours a night, three nights a week). The debate chairman at that time was a self confirmed sexist. When Weiner quizzed him about his attitudes toward women, he told her (and she emphasized the fact that he was only twenty-one) "This is the way I am, I can't change." Weiner watched as one by one the other women got fed up with the comments, hassles, and insults that came with being a woman on the team, and dropped out. Finally Weiner was left to fight alone. She considered quitting herself, but when the Chairman said to her "Well Alison, why don't you just quit" she committed herself to sticking it out. She finally got to go to a tourna-

ment after having never missed a practice (so they couldn't complain about that) and after having applied unrelenting pressure on the chairman. However, when she refused to date the chairman (in return for his letting her go to that one tournament) he prevented her from going to any more that year.

In the beginning of her sophomore year, Weiner decided she needed a good partner. She kept her eyes open for anyone whom she thought would make a good debator. She found him, recruited him, trained him, and he was good. He was so good that he got scheduled to debate in a tournament . . . without Weiner. They were planning to send him with another partner. After threatening to go to the *Barnard Bulletin*, the *Columbia Spectator*, and President Futter herself, if need be, Weiner was allowed to go to the tournament with her teammate.

Each University participating in the debate circuit gives one tournament a season, hosting between thirty and eighty teams. The tournaments last from Friday evening until Saturday evening. On Friday night the tournament opens with three rounds of debate followed by a party. This is where the politics of being in the debate

circuit comes in. The final rounds begin on Saturday at 9:00 a.m. There is a banquet in the evening.

Not socializing and attending parties is considered to be in poor taste among the debators. The school that hosts a tournament supplies the judges for the tournament. Because the host school does not compete, the judges are usually the host school's debators. Theoretically, one is judged on style, logic, his or her argument, wit (humor is 50% of winning) and articulation. In practice, the great conversation you had with the judge the night before, or the fact that the judge has never seen you, could make or break your chances of getting to the final rounds of the tournament, where talent becomes more and more important. Courtesy is also very important. When the debate is over, the opposing teams must shake hands and behave modestly.

While Weiner and her partner performed well during the tournament of her sophomore year, she realized that her battle against sexism was just beginning.

The judges of the debate give each speaker points for their style, the more points the better. These judges also give

Continued on page 11

"Discrimination In The Classroom Was Just The Beginning. After Graduation, It Only Worsened."

by Amy Clyde

So you want to be a lawyer. The struggle to get into and stay in law school, the hard work, and the long hours are all worth it: the pay-offs are big—intellectual challenge, prestige, security and money. Law school can be the ticket to the "good" life, right? If you are a woman who thinks this, think again. In a two-day conference sponsored by LawLetters, Inc., lawyers from throughout the country agreed that the life of a woman lawyer can be fraught with unforeseen obstacles and tension. Joel and Grace Henning of LawLetters, Inc., a legal publishing organization, set up the conference, *The Woman Lawyer Within the Firm. Expectation and Fulfillment*, to question whether the huge influx of women into the legal profession actually means that law is now an equal opportunity employer for women.

There is no question that women have come a long way fast in law. It was not until 1972 that all law schools admitted women. Before the 1970's blatant sexism was rampant in law school. Harvard celebrated Ladies' Day once a semester: on that day, and that day only, women were called on in class. Sexism was not just an attitude; it was built into the study of law. Joan Hall, a partner at *Jenner & Block* in Chicago, graduated from Yale Law School in the 1960's where her property text-book said, "Land, like woman, was meant to be possessed." The attitude toward women

in law school mirrored the attitude of society in general toward women lawyers. Women lawyers were not taken seriously, Joan Bernstein of *Wald, Harkrader, and Ross* in Washington, D.C., who proclaims herself "the second oldest living woman lawyer in the U.S.," admitted that her parents sent her to Yale Law School to maximize her chances of finding a husband.

Discrimination in the classroom was just the beginning. After graduation, it only worsened. James D. Crawford of the Philadelphia firm, *Schnader, Harrison, Segal* explained that women have been traditionally confined to low-prestige, low-salary fields of law, such as domestic relations, juvenile law, trusts and estates, and poverty law. Even if they entered the more lucrative fields, they were paid less than their male counterparts. Crawford said he knew a woman who graduated fourth in her law school class, who was not hired by a firm in the city where her husband practiced in 1962; her "first duty" was to her husband and this obligation might prevent her from doing her job.

The turning point for women in the law profession came in the 1970's when large Wall Street firms found themselves being sued by women lawyers demanding equal pay for equal work. Also, the Carter Administration opened up opportunities in government for women which often led to

job offers in the private sector. Today, with women making up 30-45% of law school classes, there is what Bernstein calls a "critical mass" of women who can make sure that discrimination no longer occurs.

Unfortunately, in a private law firm, which tends to be sheltered from public scrutiny of its practices, discrimination against women still occurs. Most of the conference panelists agreed that discrimination is rarely intentional, but that there are some ready-made disadvantages for women when they enter the law firm. Firms still tend to give women less visible, exciting, and important work. More often than not, they are kept in the back office writing a brief or doing research while their male counterparts are in court or working closely with clients and senior partners. Men are given work that allows them to show off their partnership potential. When partnership review rolls around, men have the edge because they have been given the more valuable experience.

It is important for associates to show that they can work well, but perhaps it is even more crucial that they show they can get a long well. Prospective partners must be convivial. Law firms encourage congenial relations between associates and partners in ways that sometimes exclude women: spectator sports, firm team sports, functions in all-male clubs, and just plain sitting around drinking are all activities

that firms use to boost loyalty and conviviality among colleagues. Women, in general, can not or do not participate, much to their professional disadvantage. If they are too friendly, Professor Caldwell of New York University says, people will assume they have advanced because of their sexuality rather than their ability. When partnership review takes place, the associate who is the best all-around guy is going to make partner.

A related problem for women in the law firm is that they, along with their male colleagues, rarely know where they stand. Many firms evaluate their associates irregularly and informally so that those who want to make partner are constantly "frightened" as Associate Anna H. Glick of *Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft* in New York confessed. Moreover, evaluations are made on a subjective basis once all objective criteria are fulfilled. For example, if two associates up for partnership are both bright, hardworking, aggressive, and loyal, then to distinguish between the two, their bosses must decide whom they like better. Chances are, the preferred associate will be the guy who plays a good game of golf, rather than the woman who goes home to take care of her children. The man has a higher chance of fulfilling the subjective criteria of the senior partners. Because the evaluation process is often mysterious and unfocused, the woman

associate may never know what she has done wrong.

Several audience members, and partners in firms around the country claimed that it is hard to evaluate female associates in a constructive way. Several said that women do not take constructive criticism as well as men do, suggesting that male participation in team sports may make them more willing to listen to criticism and learn. This suggestion indicates a willingness on the part of male partners to see women as strangers from a strange world who do not understand the native language of the law firm. The only attorney to protest this stereotyping of sex differences was Roberta Ramo of *Poole, Timin & Martin* in Albuquerque. She entreated her audience, "We must refuse to generalize about lawyers based on their sex." Linda Schafran Director of the National Judicial Education Program to Promote Equality for Women and Men in the Courts, agreed that the sex of a lawyer tends to blind those who evaluate, assign, and recommend young lawyers: "Sometimes we can't recognize merit in a person because that person is so different from us."

To compensate for the obvious differences between themselves and the male majority of lawyers with whom they work, many women lawyers adopt a macho stance, becoming trapped in what Linda Schafran calls the "double-bind." Frank-

ly, assertiveness does not look as good on a woman as on a man: society does not like an assertive woman. Colleagues, and clients alike perceive the assertive woman as a "pushy bitch." The woman lawyer is caught in a bind, however, because if she is not assertive, she is considered passive, lacking "the guts to do the job." The choice is simple, according to Schafran, be liked or be successful.

Rita Hauser of *Stroock & Stroock* in New York said that generally women do not have the assertive personality necessary for client development, commonly known as "rainmaking," which is the key to success. The most powerful lawyers in firms are invariably those who bring in the most clients. Hauser claims that as the field becomes more competitive, as law becomes a bigger business with larger firms, higher rents, and more voluminous cases, the amount of business a lawyer attracts will be, increasingly, the measure of his or her merit. Except for a scarce few, women, according to Hauser, do not have what it takes. They will continue to find themselves confined to the middle and lower echelons of the law firm.

Several attorneys disagreed with Hauser, claiming that women are capable of making rain as easily as men. Women are, it is true, at a disadvantage simply because there are more men in business. Corporate America, where high paying

clients come from, has never heard of the Women's Liberation Movement. Schafran said that, hopefully, as women advance in business, women lawyers will become more acceptable to the business world. There is not any quality inherent in women that prevents them from attracting clients. Women must be trained to have confidence in their skills as "rainmakers."

On a panel devoted to skills training, Joan Hall outlined the route to successful client development: 1) "Be a good lawyer" so that everyone you work with respects you and refers clients to you. 2) "Keep in touch" with alumni of your law school, friends, and family. 3) "Cultivate corporate counsel" because many corporations retain as general counsel women who are pleased to give work to women lawyers. 4) "Professional activities" including writing, seminars, conferences, and the American Bar Association, are good ways of meeting people and becoming visible. 5) "Be active in your community": many boards of trustees and governors are looking for professional women to join them. Following these five rules will lead women to the "surest avenue to power in any law firm."

Another important skill is remaining "unflappable," according to Sarah Moses of *Davis, Polk* in New York. Becoming emotional is the worst thing a woman can do: she undermines what shaky credibility she already has. As Judith Richards Hope

Continued on page 11

New Mamet Play Is A Hilarious Hit

by Hibi Pendleton

Glengarry Glen Ross, now playing at the John Golden Theater, is David Mamet's newest funniest play ever. It is a scathing satire on the American money mentality with a plot that twists into an intriguing who-dunnit mystery. The cast of seven men—each with his own comical idiosyncracies—is superb in conveying both the seriousness and the hilarity of the fierce capitalistic struggle to make that extra buck.

In a cutthroat world where money is everything, morality, humanism, and honesty are of little or no value. Appropriately enough money is of utmost importance for the underachieving (yet over ambitious) real estate agents and they will do anything within their amateurish powers to get it. As business falters a bit and profits plummet a lot, several of these would-be tycoons decide in their typically avaricious way that crime—since it is reputed to pay—is the way to monetary recovery. For them indulging in a little illegality seems the logical choice. It is only natural.

This is the slice of American life that Mamet shows us in *Glengarry Glen Ross*. It is a slice of life that Mamet himself experienced in Chicago during his unemployed playwright days and now, in this blistering comedy, he comments on the mercenary mentality and the inevitable ruthlessness it breeds. Mamet adds, "To me the play is about a society based on business, a society with only one bottom line. How much money you make."

Mamet chooses not to force an interpretation of this society upon us. Instead, he explains, "My job is to create a closed moral universe and to leave the evaluation up to the audience." We witness the dog-eat-dog illogic of our system and then we laugh unsympathetically at its stupidities and shortcomings. As is characteristic of Mamet, it is not so much the plot that illustrates the point but the characters' bantering dialogues. Their "repartee" is



A scene from *Glengarry Glen Ross*, a new play by David Mamet

a mesh of financial gibberish, macho vulgarity, blatant obscenities and pretentious non-sequiturs. In their own private dialect they beg, bargain, lie and accuse and we understand enough to laugh in disillusionment. Ultimately their words say that money is the only thing with intrinsic value.

Richard Roma (Joe Mantegna), a

frustrated philosopher type whose conversation reeks with absurdity, is continually postulating meaningless maybes, which eventually climax in this grand philosophy (where he is the only thing with intrinsic value): "I do those things which seem correct to me today. I trust myself."

Voila. There you have the credo for the me and my money generation plain and

simply stated. *Glengarry Glen Ross* teaches us a little moral lesson but its punditry does not prevent it from being very funny and very entertaining. With its recent Pulitzer Prize as the final confirmation of the play's worth you can be assured that it is definitely one of the more important plays to come along and definitely worth seeing.

Asian Pre-Orientation Is A Success

by Yi-Ling Woo

Barnard Asian Pre-Orientation and Asia Night on Saturday April 21, 1984 was greeted by warm weather and a clear blue sky this year. Barnard, working in conjunction with the Asian Students Union, sponsored Pre-Orientation to give prospective Asian students a view of the Barnard curriculum and campus life. April 21 also marked the initiation of the newly elected Asian Students Union administration. As they assume leadership of the Club, they are given the task of coordinating the Club's biggest event, Asia Night.

Barnard Asian Pre-Orientation consisted of a full day of events which included such activities as a tour around campus, peer counseling, and "ice breaking" where applicants met students of Columbia College and the School of Engineering as well as other applicants. There

was also a meeting with student leaders of Asian clubs, Asia Night, and a farewell brunch the following morning. Columbia College and Engineering also have pre-orientations but they are held on a separate date from Barnard.

Martin Leung, vice president of Asian Students Union (A.S.U.) describes Asian Pre-Orientation as an opportunity for Asian high school students to gain a "well-rounded view of Columbia University and to show them why Columbia is so special. Hopefully, this will persuade them to choose Columbia over their other choices."

This year's program was coordinated by Barnard sophomore, Yeeling Yu, who was in charge of selecting sponsors and working with the Pre-Orientation committee. According to Yu, this year's sponsors are "up to par in excellence" for managing the approximately 140 Asian applic-

ants that were accepted. Yu is also appreciative to last year's coordinators for providing her with moral support and those people from the College and Engineering who helped her out.

One particular event that sponsors were able to attend was the Asian Students Union's seventh annual Asia Night which was held in Wollman Auditorium. The club's extravagant event included a dinner of various Asian cuisines, a multicultural show, and a party. President Nick Yoshida remarked that the purpose of the event was to "help Asians as well as non-Asians be aware of Asian cultures. We tried not to concentrate on one particular culture but instead tried to be diversified and encompass as many cultures as possible."

This year's theme was "Asian culture and Asians in culture" and the show featured talented acts by Asian students

from the University as well as professional acts. These included skits and modern and classical dancing. Sharon Kim, a Barnard sophomore and Vice-president of the A.S.U., stated that the highlight of the show was the skit which depicted typical Asian couples on campus in traditional and contemporary times, showing the reversal of the dominating role. Says Kim, "In general, the event was very successful. There were some minor technical difficulties but they were overcome by a very competent committee." Yoshida added that this year A.S.U. has a "young but enthusiastic administration" and this definitely has attributed to the success of the event.

The combination of these two major events, encompassing academic and social interactions, provided present and future Asian students with cultivation as well as entertainment.

A Chat With An Up and Coming Comedienne

by Bayla Travis and Stacey Lefont

When was the last time you found yourself laughing out loud because something struck you as being so real and so true that it suddenly seemed hilarious? Maybe it hasn't happened since that first time you smoked pot, or maybe not since you last saw Paula Poundstone perform.

If you're not too scared of real life to see how silly a lot of it is (without the help of drugs!), Paula will entertain you by telling you about her view of things in a way that will make you feel that we're all just a little more alike than we thought. This phenomenon can be a bit disturbing but also, it can be a warm feeling too, depending on how comfortable you feel about being human.

Paula's brand of humor is "smart" humor, not intellectual, not bitchy, not insulting, just the kind that comes from a keen sensitivity about how people react to life. Paula slowly embarrasses the audience by communicating how things strike her: confusing, frustrating, amusing, repulsive, etc., until she has succeeded in making the audience feel as if they're all in on a private joke. The joke is that being human is just slightly less absurd than being a gumball machine on a lockjaw ward.

Paula, who includes among her fans and supporters Robin Williams, has recently appeared on *Saturday Night Live* (with Robin Williams hosting), *Late Night With David Letterman*, and HBO's *The Young Comedians*. She has also appeared at comedy clubs around New York City, as well as across the country.

We had the opportunity to interview Paula Poundstone when she performed at *Rascal's*, a comedy club in West Orange, New Jersey. The following is an excerpt from our conversation.

Stacey and Bayla: Why do you have band-aids on the tips of all your fingers?

Paula Poundstone: Because I bite my fingers. Eventually if I'm trying to do something or I'm sitting in my room trying to write, I get so wrapped up in doing that, that I don't do anything else. So it's not so much that I'm wounded that terribly beneath there, but that it was the only way for me not to bite them.

SB: How do you choose your material?

PP: Most of the things I saw on stage I either said earlier that day or they came up just from conversation. I make notes during the day, but I'll add stuff that comes very naturally.

SB: Do you get bored with the material that you do over and over?

PP: I'm mostly worried—not so much that I get bored with my stuff. God knows I could listen to me forever—but that other people are going to get really bored with it. I have a terrible paranoia, particularly now having just done one or two TV things where I do my best stuff. Every time now I go to say those same things again, I think, "these people have seen me more than anyone should ever have to," and I always think they know exactly what I'm about to say. Now I'm actually in a big push to get new stuff and that's why I put these



Paula Poundstone, young comedienne who is rapidly gaining national recognition

band-aids on. Because I *have* to spend my time writing. Sure, biting yourself is fun, but not enough fun that I can take up that much time with it.

SB: What was it like performing on HBO's *Young Comedienne's Special*?

PP: One thing—just strictly based on ego—it didn't feel as special and as fun as doing something when you're singled out. The *Saturday Night* thing was just delightful, because I was the only person on the show doing what it is that I do. But in the HBO thing, everyone was doing the same amount of time and the same thing, and you don't have that special feeling. For the HBO special, the live audience was all industry people for the most part, which is so awful, because I know that when I go to see another act, I don't laugh as a general rule. If I do laugh it's usually at stuff that goes wrong. I'm laughing at something different than what most people would see as funny. So your average people from within the business are that way. They've seen tons of this junk; they don't want to watch any more. I have no idea what they're doing there, either. So you're playing basically to an industry crowd which is very dead. And there were lights everywhere. So there was no intimacy of it at all. They told us, "we're going to add a laughtrack, don't worry about it," but even when they cut it up and add a laughtrack, first of all, I know what happened, and second of all, I have a hard time playing just to a camera. I have to have the acceptance of the people in the room; that's what makes it fun for me, that's why I do it.

SB: Can you talk about your stage image?

PP: I don't know that I have a stage image. People view me different ways. I was just back at my old high school, and friends who I've had or people who know

me, or think that they know me, anyways, kept telling me how nervous I seemed on both of those shows (*David Letterman* and *Saturday Night Live*) which I think is very funny because—particularly on Letterman—I wasn't nervous. That's just the way that I am; I'm nervous at breakfast. I think someone just watching probably thinks I'm putting it on, though I'm really not. It's not a deliberate thing, but I guess that's part of my image. Unfortunately, I have a very—I don't know what—sexual or whatever image, which again, is not a deliberate thing at all. It has to do with the kind of human being that I am. I get complaints, actually, about addressing that, because people who would like me to be one thing or another, don't like what I say on the subject, and I have no idea why. If I play to a crowd that just so happens to be full of a lot of lesbians, they get really mad if I mention men, because they want me to be that. And if I play to a bunch of men that have decided that for some odd reason they like me, then they're mad if I mention something else. And the fact is, Jesus, you know what, neither one of them enter into my day as a general rule. And it has nothing to do with my views about what someone else should do. It has to do with what I am comfortable with or what I want and, basically, I want to do comedy.

SB: Do you ever feel like you are naked on stage, because it is so much you up there?

PP: Occasionally. But I feel that way even in conversation with people, because I tend to tell people things that I'm not sure they would want to know. My number one desire in life is to have a thought that I keep to myself. I tend to tell complete strangers stuff about me that, even if they were a good friend, they wouldn't want to know. Which is why I don't drink. I do feel vul-

nerable a little bit on stage, but I like that, because that's what I'd like to see another act do. I want to feel that I know them. I can only hear so many McDonald's jokes, and I don't know anything about that comedienne when I hear "what are McNuggets?" What? A million people ask that? And I suspect it's just chicken, anyways.

SB: Do you consider yourself a feminist?

PP: No, I really don't, oddly enough. But then again, I don't understand why the ERA would be an issue now. Because I think it's such a natural thing. I guess I have very feminist views. But I'm so entrenched in them that I think everyone else is f---ed. I feel like I belong on a whole other planet. I can get furious over a laundry detergent commercial on TV—it can throw me into a rage—*or We Got It Made* or *Three's Company* or any of that crap. I don't understand how it ever got there or why people are fond of it. I guess to other people I would appear to be a feminist, but I never thought of myself that way. I always thought "Well isn't this what everyone's thinking?" And then it turned out no. I thought, "People are idiots." I was sorry to find that out.

SB: Is there stuff you won't talk about?

PP: There's stuff that I'd like to talk about that I don't think people would like. I went to a residential school that was like a therapeutic environment kind of place for eight months at the end of when I left high school. There are stories from there that I would love to tell, but I think that it would take people so long to get past the discomfort that that would bring, that I don't talk about it. That's the thing with being raised in a small, upper-middle class town, that's what makes me hate the town that I grew up in, is that everyone in the entire world—I happen to believe—is completely screwed up. I don't think that anyone is terribly happy and I don't think that anyone is particularly secure, or feels that great about themselves, but they put off this image as if they are—and sometimes it's a very judgmental thing—Like "Oh I'm terrific, what the f--- is the matter with you?" Instead of taking feelings that everyone else has, like inadequacy, and maybe mentioning them to someone else, so that we can realize that we're the same and support one another, some people try to make everyone else feel bad. I think basically people are looking around for other people's approval and are not sure for themselves.

SB: What do you strive for as a performer?

PP: I really intend to create a relatively conversational thing with the audience. I want them to feel that that's the only time that it's ever happened. And on some level, with most of my shows, it is. Certainly tonight's show will never happen again quite that way. Which doesn't mean that I said all new, earthshaking things that no one's ever heard before, but that there was a certain inside joke going on with that crowd, something that makes it feel like you were just sitting around in a living room. That is ultimately what I'd like to create every night, now I hit it about once a month.

Students to Stage Spanish Production of *El Campo*

This week four Barnard and Columbia undergraduates under the direction of Professor Enrique Giordano will perform Gambaro's tour de force, *El Campo* ("The Camp"). Written in the late 1960's, *El Campo* was born of the repression Gambaro saw and experienced in Argentina and, in fact, the play anticipated the worst years of Argentina's military dictatorship. The play was banned in Argentina until the country's elections last year and continues to be banned in much of Latin America. The censorship of *El Campo* is proof of its success. *El Campo* is a complex psychological drama which explores the workings of repression.

As *El Campo* opens the audience believes they are seeing the arrival of a new administrator at a summer camp. As the play unfolds, they realize that the camp is not a children's camp, but rather that it is a concentration camp. Gambaro uses the setting of a concentration camp as a metaphor for all repressive systems. The three central characters represent archetypes: the dictator, the victim, and the passive observer. The interaction of these three shows the use of manipulation and humiliation to gain control and the accompanying psychological terror.

El Campo is a powerful and inciteful play which raises disturbing questions. Gambaro implies that we have not learned from our past, that the horrors of the Nazi concentration camps are still with us, that that type of repression has not ended. Furthermore, the play forces us to realize that all of us have within us the potential to be the victim or the master. The passive observer of *El Campo* comes to echo both the helpless camp inmate and the manipulative administrator. We cannot be passive but must be conscious of our actions and our freedom.

El Campo will be performed in Spanish. Performance times are: Thursday, April 26th and Friday, April 27th at 8:00 P.M. and Saturday, April 28th at 2:00 P.M. in the James Room on the fourth floor of Barnard Hall. Admission is free.

Spring Fest

Continued from page 3

organizations will have their own booths at the Festival. The Asian, Italian, and Armenian Clubs will be selling ethnic foods. Barnard's Organization of Black Women will sell ice-cream, and the Office of College Activities will run a barbecue all day. The Women's Crew Club plans to hold a practice row competition, while the Science Fiction Club will read from *A Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* and other texts. Other clubs will set game

booths. In addition, various crafts people from the community will display and sell their wares. The Women's Counseling Project is conducting a rummage sale.

The Spring Festival is entirely funded by the Student Government Association. Lisa Maxwell, president of McAc is the festival's coordinator. Marian Rothman, president of the Freshman class, helped coordinate the event.

Cindy Kaplan

Double Discovery

Continued from page 3

college students

Curtis Beavers, a seventeen year old high school senior attested to the effectiveness of the Upward Bound Program. Curtis said this was the third summer he would be spending with the program and that he liked what it had to offer. When asked if he felt all the tutoring he received had paid off in terms of his high school academic performance, Curtis replied, "When I came into this program I was a 'D' student, then the representatives from the program came to my school. The tutors were helpful, I asked questions and

they answered them, and my grades went up." Curtis also said that he would recommend this program to other high school students because it helped him work better. He also was happy with the fact that through summer youth employment he could get a job on campus or off-campus as a hospital attendant or as a clerk.

The good feelings Curtis generated about the program are indicative of the positive effects of PDD on the surrounding community. It is helping to increase the in-school population on an annual basis and is thereby educating part of society.

History

Continued from page 1

official announcement will be made

Olton predicted that if "all goes as

expected," the official announcement will be made very shortly.

Task Force

Continued from page 1

formed and award of a problem which we all have to recognize."

The Task Force distributes an informative pamphlet, "Campus Alert," which defines sexual assault, tells you

what to do if you are a victim, discloses on-campus medical and counseling services, guidelines for reducing the risk of assault, what to do if you are attacked, and lists important telephone numbers.

Election Results

Continued from page 1

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

Jessie Jean-Claude
Sally Persico

COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION

Pamela Carroll
Brenda Chan
Viola Fong

FINANCIAL AID

Sally Persico
Anna Dwimoh
Juliet Howard

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Viola Fong
Rebecca Harounian
Claire Kedeshian
Desiree Kim
Stephanie Park
Sylvia Toyos

JUNIOR CLASS COMMENCEMENT

Monica Bajaj
Mindy Braunstein
Ellen Levitt
Heather Minnella

HEALTH SERVICES

Sarah Adelson
Brenda Chan
Monique Rothman

HONOR BOARD

Debbie Davis
Alexandra Koeppel

TRUSTEE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Monique Tewarson
Suelette Daniel-Dreyfus
Carine Alma
Pam Carroll
Yolanda Chavez

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Debate

Continued from page 7

written comments to the debaters on their presentation, such as "good style but weak argument." At least that is what the comments are supposed to address. Weiner found her comments often included remarks like "nice legs" or "your voice is squeaky" (which it's not) or "nice dress." Weiner sates with particular wrath an example of a Princeton judge who wrote "What's your phone number? I'd love to go out with you." Weiner knew that if the judges were concentrating on her appearance, they probably were not listening to what she had to say, and therefore diminishing her chances of getting to the final rounds.

This year, Weiner was elected chairman of the Parliamentary Debate Team. Lund was elected President of the Debate Council, which encompasses the three divisions of debate at Columbia, National Topic Debate, Individual Events and Parliamentary Debate.

This is Weiner's last year as a team member because she is (amazingly enough) graduating from Barnard in three years instead of four. She also has a job teaching English at a Second Language at Hostos Community College in the Bronx.

At every tournament in which they competed this year, Weiner and Lund both

placed among the top five debaters. Weiner attributes much of their success to Lund's superior attitude. As she put it, "Andy has had an incredibly open and liberal attitude toward the whole thing." She also feels much of their success lies in the way they deal with each other. For example, once Weiner and Lund began to win, other debaters attributed their success to the male-female make up of their team. The male-female combination became more and more frequent. But there were still many allegations made by fellow team members about the "extra-debate" relations that Weiner and Lund engaged in. Not so with Weiner and Lund. As Weiner says, "We were two people, not a guy and a girl, and we went to the tournaments to win."

The respect that Lund and Weiner have for each other is special. When speaking with Lund about Parliamentary debate, he often began his illustrations with saying "Alison is very good at this." When speaking with Weiner, she would often finish her illustrations with, "Andy is very good at that." It is not difficult to see why their story is one of such stunning success.

Weiner thinks that Lund has supported her admirably in her struggle against sexism. She feels that he could

have easily let her deal with it as her own problem, especially since he was getting flack for debating with a woman. Instead he stood up for his principles. She also attributes the increase of women on the team largely to Lund's fair mindedness. She says "He teaches and encourages everyone the same way."

Weiner also takes much of the responsibility for the increase of women on the team, and rightfully so. For starters she actively recruits women, keeping her eyes and ears open in her classes for any one who seems as if she has potential. Since Weiner has been winning, two other females broke into the top ten group at the Nationals and feels she provides a role model for women just entering into the circuit. Once one woman has made it to the top, others can see that although it's hard to get there, it can be done.

Weiner is proud of the changes she has made in the debate club since she has become chairperson. Namely women are involved, the club is no longer sexist and most importantly, women are winning.

In this year's national competition Weiner and Lund placed fifth. It was a bittersweet victory for Weiner because although pleased with fifth, she feels that if she had not been prevented from debating competitively for two years, she could

have gained the experience necessary for a possible first place victory.

What has Weiner learned from her experience as a woman in an area traditionally dominated by men? Her advice to women is "Stick with it because quitting is what they want you to do and maybe you'll even get into control and then you have the power to make changes."

As might be expected, Weiner plans to go to law school next year. She hopes to become a professor of law so that she can combine her skills in research and writing with her interest in debate and teaching.

Finally, towards the end of Weiner's sophomore year, Weiner and Andrew Lund teamed up and began debating together. They went to the Smith Tournament and won. Weiner was the first woman to be on a winning team in five years. Weiner attributes her victory to the fact that there were more women than usual judging. However, victory is what it takes to be known in the debate circuit and winning is what commands respect. The Smith Victory allowed Weiner and Lund to get their feet in the door. From then on there was no stopping them.

Lawyers

Continued from page 7

women would take time to raise children and happily forego earning as much money as their husbands. Today, women expect to stay on the fast track. Reba Beeson, a first year associate at Weil Gotshal, & Manges in New York, said joining a big firm means you are willing to "compromise" your family life. Joan Bernstein says women who take years off are "severely disadvantaged" professionally. The chances for partnership diminish alarmingly.

Increasingly, part-time work has come into vogue. Brooksley Born, a partner at Arnold & Porter in Washington D.C., worked part-time (about thirty hours a week) until her children were in school. She even made partner while still working part-time. The key was to remain flexible, whenever there was an emer-

gency she came to work. Full-time household help, she admits, is a necessity.

Roberta Ramo indicts any law firm that does not encourage both men and women to have full personal and family lives. She insists that maternity leave, part-time arrangements, and flexible hours (so that a parent can go home to care for a sick child) are a "long term investment" that pays off. Without this investment, law firms, she claims, will be made up of completely "bizarre people."

Many law firms, however, do not see the wisdom of the "long term investment." Born admits that "There is no convenient time to have a baby." In an ABA survey, established attorneys said the best time to have a child was when one was young, while young attorneys said the best time was when one was established. Born had

her first child after three years' practice, a good time, she thinks, because during the first years she learned a great deal and needed to work all the time. By the time she had her baby, the firm trusted and respected her, yet she was still young enough to have energy for both children and work. Working part-time, though personally rewarding, was professionally less productive. Born felt being out of the office was a disadvantage when the children started school, she had a lot of catching up to do. Based on her own experience, Born advises "You cannot be a superwoman—accept the fact that you are second best sometimes."

The consensus of the conference was that with women in the work force now, men, women, associates, and partners must remain flexible. Needs of individuals

must be communicated and respected. While there is some movement towards this goal (after all, the conference was people with many influential partners), conformity and lack of communication are often the distinguishing marks of law firms. Women must unite to combat both blatant and subtle discrimination according to Professor Caldwell of New York University. Too often the successful women disassociate themselves from less successful men who urged Roberta Ramo and James Crawford must be drawn into the fight for equality in the firm. Several panelists suggested the influx of women into law will significantly alter the tenor of the field by humanizing the hours and work load. Soon lawyers thanks to the feminine influence on the field will be able to lead a personal life as well as a professional one.

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WOMEN'S SPORTS

Piazza Takes Fifth in NCAA Team Ends Season 13-2

by Martha Orr

It is no secret that fencing is not the most popular sport. In the past it was a pastime for the rich and famous. However, as this is no longer the case, its popularity is slowly but surely gaining. And, Barnard College junior Lisa Piazza has experienced overwhelming success as a member of the Columbia University Women's Fencing Team. Piazza placed fifth in the NCAA Fencing National Championship held at Princeton March 15-17 and led the team to an impressive fifth place finish. Piazza holds an outstanding 43-5 bout record and for the past three years has been first team All American and second team All-Ivy. In 1983, she competed in the Junior Olympics held in Budapest, Hungary.

Piazza started fencing seven years ago while in high school. However, Piazza's best sport at that time was not fencing, but gymnastics. At the school she attended, there was no competitive gymnastics program so Lisa, a natural athlete, turned to fencing.

Fencing is a highly technical sport which demands intense concentration and endless disciplined training sessions. Lisa practices regularly at a downtown fencing club and her schedule is a tough one. In a typical workout, Piazza goes through footwork exercises, leg strengthening exercises, conventional exercises, primate hand exercises and actual bouts with another person.

What is ahead for Lisa? She hopes to compete throughout this year in the National University Games and Pan American Games.

Lisa has described her fencing experience as "invaluable." But, her performance has been invaluable not only to herself but to Columbia's women's athletics program as a whole.

Under the coaching of Dr. Aladar Kogler who came to the United States after having been with the Czechoslovakian National Team, the women's team had a brilliant season finishing 13-2 for the regular season.

JOX BOX

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Fri. April 27

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