

Barnard Bulletin



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Fifty Cents

September 26, 1984

Ted Mondale at NYU: '84 Choice Is Clear

by Elizabeth Yeh

Theodore Mondale, son of Democratic Presidential candidate Walter Mondale, spoke on behalf of his father on arms control, Central America, and international policy. The younger Mondale, known as Ted, made his remarks Saturday evening at New York University's Mercer Hall during a press conference.

He began by saying that this year's Presidential election "offers the clearest choice since FDR and Hoover", and then immediately focused on the issue of student education.

Mondale said his father would not only enforce laws that insure equal educational opportunity for women and minorities, but would resubmit student programs that President Reagan has halted. He

added, "The President has gutted our programs on research and technology, and financial aid."

Mondale expressed his father's hopes of improving the educational quality of public schools by increasing teachers' salaries in order to attract high-quality educators. In addition, he reiterated Walter Mondale's staunch support of "tough discipline in the classroom" and strong opposition to prayer in school, maintaining that there should be a distinct separation of Church and State.

Mondale then latched onto the controversial topic of current U.S. arms control policy. "Our President has decided to talk to Gromyko [Soviet Foreign Minister] one month before the election.

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Ted Mondale, son of Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale

BC Impresses New Director of Student Activities

by Roxana Fernandez

Peggy Streit has joined the Barnard staff as Director of Student Activities. Streit held this same position at Teacher's College and prior to that she was Director of Student Activities at Vassar College for ten years.

Streit has many expectations and goals for a productive year. She wants her office to become a "hub of communications for the campus, utilized by all as a source of information." In addition, she believes McIntosh Center ought to be the "center" of activities on weekends and "a vital part of the institution."

This year her objective is to instigate community-building activities to inspire new traditions, while reviving the old

ones. However, Streit admitted that she is "still in the learning process," and hopes to grow with the job by "finding out what students want and building from there." She plans to take time to learn how all the departments function, including the administrative offices, in hopes of bringing the Barnard community closer together.

Given her experience in other undergraduate institutions, she feels Barnard is on par with other colleges in terms of student participation. She believes, however, that even more responsibility is given to Barnard's student government and is impressed with its "organizational skill."

When asked her opinion about the outcome of Orientation 1984, her response was, "It was wonderful. I have never been

involved in such an intensive orientation in my life. There was also a very well coordinated venture with Columbia College. "Orientation, she said reflected the amount of student responsibility and management skills as extraordinary."

The "vitality and enthusiasm" of her co-workers, mostly students, adds to the "atmosphere of this office," added Streit. After receiving a very warm welcome, she feels "like I've been here for years." Furthermore, she expressed admiration for the undergraduate women with whom she works.

"Women take hold of things here, without shedding their responsibilities, and I feel a single sex college does foster strength in women and does function. I'm

absolutely delighted with Barnard, my expectations have not fallen short."

League Plans to Increase Student Vote

by Debbie Perla

"The League of Student Voters plans to activate the student ballot box unlike the Columbia community has ever seen before," asserted Coordinator Joa Klavens, a Columbia College junior.

Another objective is to perform a community service by getting low income Upper West-Side residents to register.

Because of the uniqueness of this year's election, Klavens believes a "strong student voice" can be raised. This is the first general election in which students can register at their school address, and thus vote in the city in which they are living. Columbia University students will

be able to vote on campus at Ferris Booth Hall. Klavens believes that this convenience will increase voter turn-out because students will no longer have to spend time finding out where to vote.

The League of Student Voters plans to accomplish its goals by recruiting volunteers from all University organizations. Volunteers will be going from door to door in all the dormitories, will be at all dining halls during meals and will be at the Ferris Booth Hall desk to register students. The most important activity is the noon rally scheduled for Monday, October 1. That day has been proclaimed National Student Voter Registration Day. Its purpose goes

hand in hand with the League's objective: to encourage students to register to vote.

However, Klavens noted that the organization's purpose is two fold because volunteers will also encourage community residents to register. October 4-7 is National Community Voters Registration Day with the slogan: "October 4—Millions More." Volunteers will be stationed throughout Morningside Heights in housing projects and on street corners registering people to vote.

The league currently has between 100 and 150 volunteers and has registered approximately 800 students throughout the

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OPINION

Can I Talk?

by Anne Metcalf

Church vs. State

A recent *New York Times*/CBS News Poll found evidence that although the public's views are closer to those of the Democrats on issues ranging from abortion to arms control they nevertheless intend to support the re-election of a Republican administration.

It appears that those issues which weaken Democratic Presidential candidate Walter Mondale's campaign focus primarily on his economic and foreign policies. However, half of those who oppose President Reagan on the school prayer issue intend to vote for him, with the other half endorsing Mondale. On such religion-oriented issues as church endorsements and abortion, the Republicans were strongly preferred even by those polled who disagreed with their position. Reagan has stated that those who don't believe that politics and religion are inseparable are intolerant of religion, while Mondale has vowed to maintain the constitutional division of church and state.

The poll completed on the night of September 16 shows that Mondale and Democratic Vice Presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro are 21% behind in voter support. Religious issues are obviously not affecting how people plan to vote this November. Disturbingly, those who side against Reagan on issues involving such personal deliberations still plan to vote for him.

Even as a child I was perturbed by the issue of school prayer. Raised as a Presbyterian, I attended a private elementary school composed primarily of WASPS. Every day in assembly our headmaster, also a Presbyterian, would conduct a prayer read from the Bible, and lead us in a short period of silence. At that age I didn't consider that others, either non-believers or non-Christians, might have been uncomfortable during those assemblies. I only know that I was. Upon arriving home one afternoon after a day in

second grade, I recall asking my mother whether it was okay for me not to "pray along" if I didn't feel like it. It wasn't a question of religious conviction, rather, that I simply felt uneasy at being instructed when to pray. Thus, I don't believe that there is such a thing as voluntary school prayer. While my participation was not mandatory during those assemblies, prayer was nevertheless being imposed upon me often at times when perhaps I would have chosen not to pray.

The thought of organized school prayer being declared constitutional by a Reagan-influenced Supreme Court fills me with dread. A second Reagan Administration would, in a sense, declare void our present constitutional right of religious

While my participation was not mandatory during those assemblies, prayer was nevertheless being imposed upon me often at times when perhaps I would have chosen not to pray.

privacy by involving government in church matters, therefore making religion a public matter.

Religion is a private issue and should be left to personal discretion. However, in the previously mentioned poll, 64% of those queried agreed with Reagan in supporting constitutional amendment allowing for organized prayer in our public schools. Only 29% favored Mondale in opposing such an amendment. Finally, 46% supported school prayer even if it were conducted in a religion not their own. I question this latter statistic. Why would

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Notes From SGA

Perhaps the most common question we are asked is "what do you women do?" Since it is early in the year, we will attempt to provide an answer—primarily for the benefit of the freshman class, but also to refresh the memories of forgetful upperclasswomen.

As the executive board of your student government, our most important duty is representing you. We are your official liaisons to the faculty, administration, and outside institutions. Because of our access to the Barnard administration (for example, we meet with President Futter and Dean Schmitter every two weeks), we can serve as an effective link between the student body and college officials, thus ensuring that student concerns do not go unheard.

Another of our duties is administering your Student Activities Fee. The \$76.00 each of us pays each year is the Student Government Association's only source of funding, and is used to finance all Barnard and Barnard/Columbia student groups and publications, Winter & Spring Festivals, and Winter & Summer Grants, among numerous other programs.

The executive board also operates and manages the Barnard Student Store, located in upper level McIntosh. The Store, which sells only Barnard-imprinted

items, was founded two years ago. It is non-profit, and its purpose is to provide the Barnard community with high quality, moderately priced goods. The Store is open Mon & Wed 12-2, Tues & Thurs 12-5, and Fri 11-2—come by and check it out!

To summarize, the executive board of the Student Government Association coordinates and oversees most extracurricular activities and all student organizations at Barnard. For information about the student government and student organizations, pick up a copy of *A Guide to the Student Government Association and Student Activities* in the SGA office (room 116 McIntosh). This booklet describes in detail the structure and offices of the BC student government, and the numerous student groups on Campus.

Finally, allow us to remind you to vote in the Student Government elections October 1 & 2. The officers of the class of 1988, and student reps to the Financial Aid, Housing, Health Services and Career Services committees are to be elected.

Give blood at the Barnard fall blood drive, taking place October 9 & 10, in upper level McIntosh. You can donate blood on those days from noon to 4:45. For more information, call Allison at x2126.

Bear Essentials*

NEW STUDENTS Deadline for submission of PHYSICIAN'S REPORT to the Office of Health Services is OCT 1. Requested in the student's interest and to enable the College to react responsibly to individual health needs, the report is REQUIRED FOR CONTINUED ENROLLMENT.

SENIORS interested in applying for a Marshall or Fulbright deadline for application to Dean of Studies Office are OCT 5 and OCT 9 respectively. Consult Senior Guide P. 14 and Dean King, x2024.

STUDY AT OXFORD Students considering study abroad at Oxford University are asked to come to 105 Milbank immediately to arrange to meet with Dr.

Nancy Waugh, visiting adviser for Somerville College, Oxford, on THURS., SEPT 27, 4-6 PM, Deanery (north end of Hewitt Hall). All interested students who are not available on that date should leave name and number with Dean Bornemann or Dean Campbell (x2024/x5043). N.B. November date in last week's column was in error.)

PRE LAW The first Law School panel will be TUES., OCT 2, FBH, 7:15-9:30.

PRE MEDICAL STUDENTS can pick up NEW Pre-Med Handbook in 105 Milbank. Applicants should plan to attend an interview workshop OCT 12, 2-4 PM, Deanery—OR—OCT 26, 2-4 PM, Jean Palmer Room.

Barnard Student

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Nicaragua: Observations of A War-Torn Country

by Maria Hinojosa

Nicaragua isn't the first place most people would think about going for a vacation. But in fact, many Americans have become increasingly curious about this controversial Central American nation. Tourists range from those well informed, committed volunteer work brigades to those who want to see for themselves just what all the fuss is about. Many think they should go to Nicaragua now . . . before it's too late.

Why too late? In the past few years the Reagan administration has supplied

In a rare visit to one of the northern warfronts, this reporter was able to spend the day at a Sandinista military base.

millions of dollars of aid to the contras who are fighting a "covert" war against the Sandinista government. It isn't a secret war anymore, but it continues to be an undeclared one.

This summer tourists from all over the world flocked to Nicaragua to join in celebrating the July 19 anniversary of the Sandinista revolution. It was the fifth anniversary and this year has been a difficult one for this tiny country of less than three million. Attacks by the counter revolutionaries, contras, have escalated tremendously. There was the mining and bombing of Nicaraguan ports and then after the invasion of Grenada, Nicaragua declared a state of emergency expecting to be next in line for a U.S. invasion. And now there is evidence of the increasing U.S. presence with the death of two American mercenaries, evidence proving that despite a cut in official U.S. funding for contras, many in this administration are intent on continuing it, even if it means breaking international law.

But just who are the contras and what do they want? Surprisingly many well-educated Americans are in a fumble about what is happening in their own backyard.

In a rare visit to one of the northern warfronts, this reporter was able to spend the day at a Sandinista military base located in Rio Blanco, a small town in the midst of lush green mountaintops in the Matagalpa province.

The majority of contras fighting on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border are ex-national guards that served under the U.S. supported Somoza dictatorship, often called one of the most brutal dictatorships of the century.

According to the Reagan administration, the contras have been pressuring the Sandinista government to democratize. Yet their pressure tactics haven't changed much since the time when they ruled the country. According to Franklin, a twenty-two year old Sandinista, their tactics are terrorizing the population with rape, pil-

lage, torture and murder. Government statistics indicate that from 1981 to June 1984 the contras kidnapped 1,019 civilians and killed another 760 outright. And according to an annual report released in May, economic losses due to contra activity from 1981 to March 1984 exceeded \$200 million.

The contra strategy aims at breeding discontent, destroying the economic infrastructure, and killing the best and brightest of the Sandinista supporters.

Maria, an eighteen year old woman, came to the army base at Rio Blanco to escape the contras. Less than one year ago, Maria was living in her conservative home town where her family was targeted for being pro-Sandinista. She and her eighteen-year-old cousin were kidnapped by the contras in December 1983. She was tortured, her cousin beheaded and was subject to what she calls a ritual for all newly-kidnapped women. "I was raped repeatedly by the nine leaders of the group throughout my whole interrogation."

Maria spoke of these incidents in a dispassionate controlled whisper, typical of her humble peasant background. "They kept me prisoner in the camp and I was forced to cook for a group of two hundred men. All I was allowed to eat was raw meat."

One of the most difficult things for a visitor to Nicaragua to handle is the ambiance of war. Nonetheless, the youth, most of all, express confidence and commitment in defending their country. These are the same youths that used to be routinely killed off by Somoza guards and now for the first time in their lives are helping to run their country with what they call "poder popular," people's power.

Their patriotism is fervent, even defiant, to most North Americans, but to the Nicaraguans, it's a matter of life and death, and they take it seriously.

"Our country suffered too long under Somoza. Now that we have experienced freedom, we aren't going to let those assassins right back in again," stated Manuel, a

One of the most difficult things for a visitor to Nicaragua to handle is the ambiance of war. Nonetheless, the youth express confidence and commitment in defending their country.

young Sandinista army member who has been involved in the revolution since his early teens.

"We are the youth that are here to defend and protect our families and pueblo. We don't want war, but we are prepared to fight if we must."

Maria Hinojosa is a Barnard senior and Latin American Studies major who spent two weeks in Nicaragua this summer.



Reception Held to Address Needs of Foreign Students

by Jean Talvy

Because of the increasing number of foreign students at Barnard, Foreign Students' Advisor, Barnard Professor Quadra Prettyman hosted a foreign students' reception last Sunday in Sulzberger Parlor.

Prettyman said there is a need for a social club to address the special problems and situations foreign students encounter, and she expressed hope that the reception was a step toward making the club a realization.

A variety of students attended the gathering. In addition to the Indonesian, Indian, and German students, Prettyman also welcomed the student from Indiana State and said the "vastness of the United States" can often make America feel like "dozens of countries."

The early age at which one is expected to determine one's occupation is a ma-

ior reason why most students decide to study in institutions outside of their country. One student claimed, "Here one has more time to decide on a career and the opportunities in America are immense."

Political uncertainties in one's country and the quality of America's higher education are other reasons cited for studying in the U.S.

Many experiences were exchanged. Students shared their impressions of various "funny American customs," such as students' drinking habits and dating issues concerning adjustments to new surroundings, the difficulties of mastering another language, and the loneliness of not being able to go home until winter or summer break were also brought up.

The students appeared receptive and Prettyman seemed pleased with the outcome, in fact, she hopes to have a similar event in the spring.

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January Internships

Mon., Oct. 1 Introduction to the World of Work

409 Barnard Hall

12:30-1:30 or 6:00-7:00

Tues., Oct. 2 January Internship Sign-Up Day

Barnard Hall Lobby

10:00-3:00

Attendance at one meeting and Sign-up are required of all students who want to do January internships.

by David Han

Saturday afternoon was definitely a spirited day for anyone who went to Baker Field for the Columbia-Harvard game. For many, it was their first taste of college football and hopefully a permanent induction into the Columbia Football "Fan Club." However I thought it should be pointed out that the fun of college football is not something new at Columbia.

Two years ago I went to Baker Field to see a Columbia football game. It was the homecoming game, a gorgeous afternoon, and we were to take on Princeton. Going into the contest Columbia's record was zero and two or three (it really didn't matter) and Princeton was tied for the Ivy title.

Everyone was predicting a rout and cheering for the home team was supposed to be academic to the outcome. But that Saturday afternoon turned out to be the shining moment of recent Columbia football. The near-capacity crowd roared and rocked the rickety stands as Columbia's John Witkowski and company bombarded the boys from Jersey into submission.

In addition to the exciting game, the day at Baker Field provided all the elements of a "real" college football experience similar to what you would find at



Penn State but with a distinct Ivy flavor. The band performed *Roar Lion Roar* while marching in a formation of Watson and Crick's DNA double helix and the announcer broadcast the information about the Saint Anthony's tailgate party three times. The Glee Club sang *Sans Suis* and I even heard a group of alumni joining in behind me. They were from the class of 1957 and proud of it.

All in all, the entire day's experience led me to ponder one question: why didn't this happen at every home game? College football is much more than just a game. It is a social event, on the college level, of the greatest proportions. It does not matter if you win or lose, its how much fun you have being a part of it all.

For too long, the Columbia Football experience has been the best kept secret for too long. It took a ten million dollar stadium, major coverage by the New York Times, and even Mayor Koch, to entice Columbia students uptown. But now the secret is out. Columbia has a football team, a team it can be proud of in light of how they played last Saturday which can make this year's Saturdays at Baker Field a whole lot of fun.

College Spirit at COLUMBIA U.



Photo by David Han

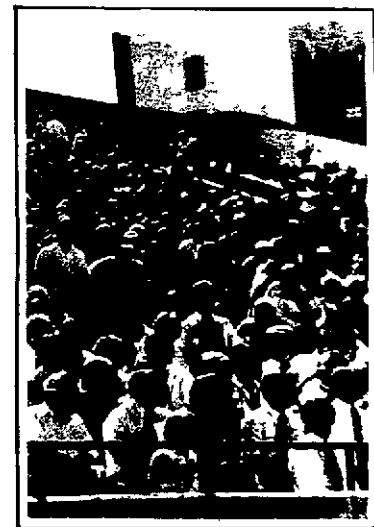


Photo by David Han

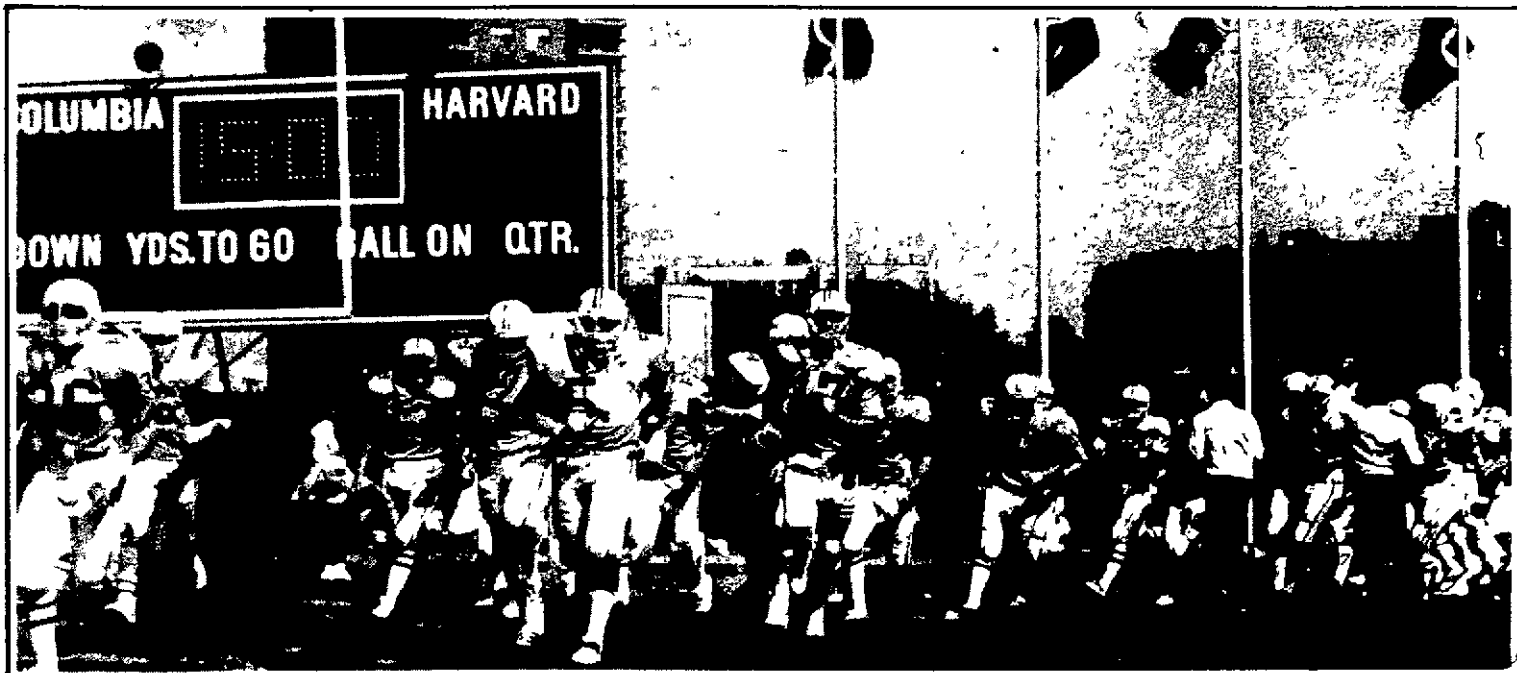


Photo by David Han

FEATURES/REVIEWS

Gelato . . . The Latest And Tastiest Modo

by Emily Wolfe

For many years ice cream has been summer's savior. New Yorkers have been in love with it for a long time. Ice cream's cold, smooth texture and variety of flavors has refreshed many people in hot weather. Ice cream parlors have been doing big business for some time now. First, there was Howard Johnson's and Baskin Robbins producing flavors such as vanilla and chocolate. Then came the "gourmet" emporiums such as Steve's and Haagen Dazs, providing New Yorkers with new tastes: gelato, sorbetto, and tofutti.

Gelato and sorbetto are imported from Italy. Gelato is a very creamy type of ice cream. Its texture comes from the machines in which it is made. Besides being creamier than ordinary ice cream, Gelato has fewer calories. This is due to the fact that it has at least 2 percent less butterfat than ordinary ice cream (ten percent as opposed to twelve percent).

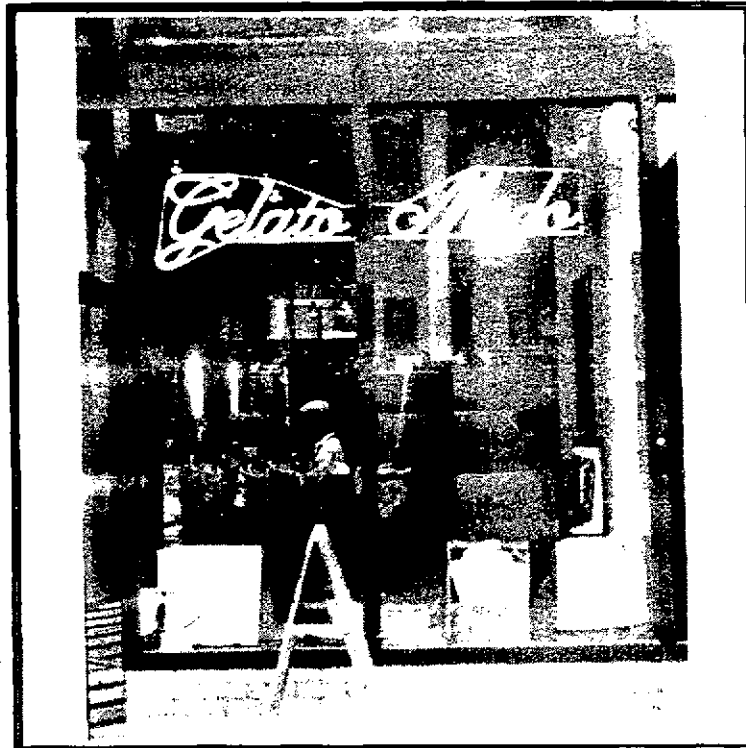
Sorbetto is a type of sherbet. It is eighty-five percent fresh fruit, ten percent water, and five percent sugar. Because of the large amount of fruit, sorbetto tastes just like the "real thing." There is no artificial flavor. Thus, eating a cup of lemon

sorbetto is very much like sucking on a lemon.

Both gelato and sorbetto come in a wide range of flavors. Gelato comes in the usual flavors, such as vanilla and chocolate chip, but there are many unusual flavors including amaretto, cappuccino, and chunky peanut butter fudge. Sorbetto tends to be more exotic with flavors such as kiwi, coconut, and seasonal mixed fruit.

The places that serve gelato and sorbetto are not your ordinary, run-of-the-mill ice cream parlors. For instance, at *Gelato Modo* on Columbus Avenue near 82nd Street, the decor is tasteful and modern with its grey walls and marble floor. The atmosphere is both cool and congenial. One can sit and read the magazines which are available or just watch the interesting mixture of Upper West siders pass by the window.

All gelato and sorbetto ice cream is made on the premises. The equipment and some of the ingredients that are used are imported from Italy. It is made in the same fashion as "true" Italian gelato and sorbetto. *Gelato Modo* also has a parlour closer to the Barnard campus on 97th Street and Broadway. It is a little smaller and cozier than the original store but it offers the same excellent gelato and sor-



Take a Sunday afternoon to relax at *Gelato Modo*.

Bulletin Photo by Marzi Pajel

betto. However, the ice cream is not actually made there.

Cafe Della Palma is a much more elegant gelateria. It is completely mirrored on one wall with a staircase leading up to a balcony for additional seating. Behind the counter, which contains the many flavors of gelato and sorbetto, the shelves are lined with glassware. Music can be heard from all around. It is definitely not a typical ice cream parlor.

The prices of gelato and sorbetto are a bit more expensive than regular ice cream. For someone on a college budget, two dollars for a cup of gelato at the *Cafe Della Palma* is a bit steep. (I suppose one has to pay for the atmosphere.) However, as one customer said, "it's a nice change."

Tofutti, although it sounds Italian, is not. Its name comes from its main ingredient, tofu, an oriental soybean curd. Although this may sound a bit unappetizing to those people who do not particularly care for health food, they, as I was, will be

pleasantly surprised. It tastes almost exactly like ice cream! Because it is made from tofu, it is an excellent source of protein, it has only one hundred and eight calories per four ounce serving, and it contains no cholesterol or lactose.

An interesting fact about tofutti is that it was invented by an Orthodox Jew. He could not eat ice cream since it broke kosher dietary rules.

Tofutti is available throughout the city at health food stores and ice cream stands. It costs about the same as an ice cream cone. Tofutti tastes so much like ice cream that you do not even realize it is good for you. One student said, "It's great if you're on a diet, you can eat it without feeling guilty."

These three new ice cream treats are a nice change from the ordinary. They are a guaranteed cooler for those still lingering hot days, and a nice change even when it is not so hot. So next time you are walking the streets with a little spare cash, stop in and try something new.



Treat your senses to something sensuous at *Cafe Della Palma*.

Bulletin Photo by Marzi Pajel

Drama: *Far From Poland*

What does it mean to be a Polish coal miner, and how to take the liberty?

In July, 1984, the Polish government stopped mining work in the Gdansk region. The *General's* plan is by the head and about 100,000, which would "all the real story" about Solidarity were necessarily changed.

Her decision to continue with the film raised several questions, not only about how to film a documentary on Polish Solidarity in New York, but also theoretical questions about the art form "documentary." Is it imperative, for example, to have original footage? What is the purpose of a documentary? What makes it legitimate or the truth? From such questions emerge what *The Independent Film & Video Monthly* dubbed in a recent article "The New Dramatary" — drama plus documentary. *Far From Poland* would be more accurately described as the making of a documentary about Polish Solidarity.

What does it mean to be a Polish coal miner, and how to take the liberty? Through an episode which dramatized an imaginary course for General Jaruzelski's life through 1988, the film suggests a different future for Poland. Yet watching the epilogue it is difficult to speculate about Poland, being too curious at the rigidity with which the General eats his breakfast, or too anxious about the young man chasing him to the bus.

This sequence is one of many in which the filming of a television or video screen (for the viewer, "a screen within a screen") effectively evokes a sense of the distance and confinement of the Polish people.

But did Mark actually make such a tape, or was it contrived for effect? The authenticity of the dramatized interviews is similarly unclear. Undoubtedly such interviews occurred in Poland, yet re-enacted, they seem fictional. For example, Monty Python-like laughter dubbed into an interview with the ex-censor "K-62" leaves the audience feeling manipulated. And in an interview with Adam Zarewaki, a Polish coal miner, his role is performed some-

What does it mean to be a Polish coal miner, and how to take the liberty?

Through an episode which dramatized an imaginary course for General Jaruzelski's life through 1988, the film suggests a different future for Poland. Yet watching the epilogue it is difficult to speculate about Poland, being too curious at the rigidity with which the General eats his breakfast, or too anxious about the young man chasing him to the bus.

The dramatization of an interview does not always distract from the narration. In the Hanna Krall interview with Anna Walentynowicz, Ruth Maltzch's depiction of Anna (pictured) seems authentic and the scene is vivid.

Generally though, the problems and questions Jill Godmillow faces in making *Far From Poland* as described in her conversations with Mark Magill become more vital than those of Polish Solidarity—the drama of their relationship more interesting than the dramatized interviews with Polish workers. The film unquestionably supports Solidarity, but "the real story" was either never revealed, or too subtle to follow.





Amadeus

The Celebration of Mozart

by Rose Marie Arce

Milos Forman's screen production of Peter Shaffer's *Amadeus* is the highest tribute yet paid to the musical genius of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Together Forman and Shaffer have sounded a crescendo of operatic glory that is vibrant and invigorating. Set around the court of Joseph II, the Holy Roman Emperor, the film recreates the stylish grace of the play.

The centerpiece is Antonio Salieri (F Murray Abraham in his first starring role) who is dying slowly in an asylum and confesses 32 years after Mozart's death to being his murderer. Salieri through a series of long flashbacks, recalls the development of his hatred toward Mozart—that "creature" that God uses as his musical instrument. Salieri throughout his life was enraged by Mozart's superior ability. He displays this envious anger by playing some of his most famous works which go unappreciated by a listening priest. He then plays Mozart which is immediately appreciated.

Mozart first meets Salieri while he is being commissioned to produce an opera, *The Marriage of Figaro*, which the Emperor describes as having "too many notes." Mozart, while productive, slowly declines into a drunken stupor and impoverishes his family to the point that he is later buried in a pauper's field. His decline is typified by the haunting memory of his father who disapproved of his later development and lifestyle.

Unfortunately, Mozart's decline is attributed more to the pettiness of high

society and the hatred of Salieri than to his stubborn refusal to conform. He seems to shriek "that's not fair" at every turn yet is undeniably amused by their lack of appreciation for him.

Amadeus is most fascinating in its display of Mozart's operas. Each is performed with devout mastery and precision. The notes are crisp and linger climactically from scene to scene without seeming overplayed.

Because of the collection of operas—*The Marriage of Figaro*, *The Abduction from the Seraglio*, *Don Giovanni*, and *The Magic Flute*, among others—the film is also an opportunity to appreciate the scope of Mozart's work. While none is displayed prominently enough to provide fullness, each is treated carefully so as not to butcher it mercilessly. The choreography and opera staging (a Twyla Tharpe production) are colorful, exciting and calculated. The conductor (Neville Marriner) holds the music just long enough. When combined with the authenticity of the scene designs, costuming and intelligently chosen Prague setting, *Amadeus* becomes one of Orion Pictures' most polished works.

Abraham delivers the most stunning performance. He is the sole actor that is consistent and inspired. While his makeup gives him an air of artificiality (as it does with most of them) his expressions are poignant and stirring. It is he who takes us by the hand through the life of Mozart as insiders and speculators

Tom Hulce, who plays Mozart,

would seem more at home in Union City than in the Tyl Theatre where the opera scenes are filmed. While there is some historical basis for Mozart's displays of childish pomposity and drunken silliness, Hulce's cackling, guttural laughing, and 18th century cussing are overdone in parts. His character crosses the border of sincerity and buffoonery far too often. It is difficult, however, to shake one's head at the composer of *The Magic Flute*.

Mozart's wife (Elizabeth Berridge) is less interesting and was probably a poor choice. While she displays promise in the delicacy with which she coddles Mozart, it is evident that she would have been more at home in a production of *Breathless*.

But while Mozart is the essence of the temperamental spoiled artist, Forman does an excellent job of linking his personal tensions, passions, and gaiety with the composition of his music. Mozart is inspired and inspiring. Salieri is bitter and stern. Both project an almost perfectly stirred boiling pot of emotions. They rouse inspiration and awe that lend to the appreciation of the final works—the operas. When an audience claps at the end of a movie, it is evident that even cult followers are satisfied with the powerful beauty of the presentation. In the same way that plays have show-stoppers and symphonies come to a crescendo, *Amadeus* explodes over and over again with each presentation bringing it beyond a movie for *aficionados*.

// Mozart — that "creature" that God uses as his musical instrument //

Full Moon in Paris:

Fickle Parisienne Paints a Funny Picture

by Rose Marie Arce

Eric Rohmer's *Full Moon in Paris* is as toyishly amusing as its title. It is unique in its modernistic character, yet, it carries the subtleties of more traditional films. Louise, the main character, has the flirtatious spice of Scarlet O'Hara that makes it easy to sit back, relax, and enjoy the movie.

Louise (Pascale Ogier) is featured as a cute, sincere but silly young woman who seeks freedom in the fickle rather than feminist sense. Her live-in, Remi (Tcheky Karyo), is suffocatingly possessive, in her eyes, and prosaic at best. Louise, who works as a small-time designer, cherishes the artsy, dance-party set and the company of "fun" men. As Remi feels inconvenienced by her desire to enjoy herself and (not surprisingly) put off by her nightly weekend jaunts, Louise concludes that while she loves him "more than most" it would be best if she spent her weekends away in a Paris apartment. She convinces him that this way they will grow happy together.

The setting and plot are both fresh and contemporary, simple yet structured. Louise's neon strings of lightbulbs, she calls her lamps, fit in perfectly with the nouveau, urbane design. The vacancy of each room helps focus in on the interchanges between the characters. Rohmer seems at his best during these interchanges, filling the frame with expressive close ups. The people are today's people—not fall-down-dead-attractive; they are suburban/urban weekenders, who cir-

Louise woos Bastien at a party in Paris.



culate only grudgingly outside their own circles. Louise is the exception.

She, however, leaves home only to pursue the same banality she thinks she is leaving. One of her male friends, Octave (Fabrice Luchini), dotes on Louise as obsessively as Remi. Octave works himself into a frenzy (as only a pithy, superficial Frenchman can do) over Louise's refusal to consummate their "affair." He meanwhile remains faithful to Louise, frequenting French cafes with her and jotting down "masterful" parts of his speech for future use in his writing.

Christian Vadim makes a short appearance as Bastien, a punky, together young man who succeeds in seducing Louise with little effort. Remi, mean-

while, is faced with swallowing his pride, as well as her abuse, by staying home to better their relationship and developing himself more freely and fully.

Much of the movie is set in cafes that are accurately described by Octave as being "steeped with anonymity" and having "no set clientele." The shots are full and close-up, with rivers of self-analytical conversation and very little silence. Ogier appears in her element with a camera lens breathing back at her. She is a fun character in the most weekendy sense of the word. Her full, large eyes express each fickle statement in a very self-satisfied way. From her frazzled, undone, black hair to her electric green high-tops, Louise is

coy but delightful. She shows amusing fortitude in carrying out her game plan. It is this lanky, childishness about her appearance that makes her behavior tolerable as she darts from fool to fool while the enterprising Remi works to convince himself that he is no buffoon.

The ending is catchy and predictable. Ultimately each gets their due. However, no more or less can be expected and the viewer is comfortable with the resolution—it only seems right. *Full Moon Over Paris* is a pleasant, enjoyable film that uses comic artistry to enhance its simplicity. It's a shame that it cannot be seen as it should be—over a cup of coffee in a small French cafe.

Small Co. Gives Big Performance

by Megan Schwarz

Flight, a program of dances choreographed by Candice Christakos, presented by the Merce Cunningham Theatre, was a refreshingly well put together modern dance performance. Often in modern dance, skill and technique are sacrificed in an effort to express something original or novel. The problem lies in the fact that these messages, typical or novel, require a minimal level of technical skill. Christakos has managed to avoid this trap by demonstrating a progressive attitude towards modern dance and at the same time effectively using its tremendous wealth of technical possibilities.

The technical proficiency of the dancers (at least the female ones) was therefore a pleasant surprise. *Beginning and Ending in Silence and Dresses* was a number done by four women, dressed identically, which strongly reflected Graham in both style and composition. The women wore blue dresses which were simple and elegant. The piece was set to female choral singers. The theme was unity versus isola-

tion, which reappeared as a sub-theme throughout Christakos' works.

Nubian Rag was the last piece. It was a grand finale in every respect, being the most jubilant and exciting piece of the program. It also exhibited Christakos' apparently well developed sense of humour. Set to *The Lion Sleeps Tonight* by Warren Zevon and *Wild Thing* done by the Frogs, three distinct couples conveyed the great joy of courtship in the jungle (with which we are all so familiar). One couple, portrayed lovebirds, dressed in tight fitting red and black, with exotic make-up and red feather head dresses. Opposite the lovebirds was a Safari couple in full Safari costume. The last couple was a little boy and a hare. They all courted, played, and ran riotously in various combinations. The effect was invigorating and exciting, a nice change from the "innovative" popular motifs, pervading modern dance today—such as pieces that have, instead of music ringing telephones, meaningless conversation, echoes and computerized voices. Instead of a dancer there is a human ma-

chine which is forced by the noises to walk in a frenzy, behave mechanically, fling itself on the floor, and land in other poses of desperation and despair. There was, incidentally, one of these compositions in the performance, called *Animus*.

Although *Animus* was slightly too dramatic (it ended with a cliche escape-from-it-all into Zen Buddhism, it did contain some interesting twists. At times the soloist, Christakos, instead of being controlled by the sounds of the modern milieu, became the sounds of the modern milieu by direct translation from one medium to the other. Also incorporated in the piece were moves using parts of the body full front while other parts were left in profile. This effect smacked of influences from ancient Egyptian tomb paintings, adding an unusual dimension to the piece.

Stealing the show, in the aforementioned *Nubian Rag*, was the boy who played with the hare, Owen Anders Gottlieb. He moved with a freedom of movement unconfined by years of classical

training and other influences. At one point in the number he has a breakdance solo of surprising skill and mastery, and it was especially fun against the backdrop of modern, jazz dance, and rock and roll.

The other pieces were interesting (albeit somewhat tedious) studies in shapes and forms of the human body. This was done with dancers solo in groups or with props. For example in a piece called *Boundless Passengers*, a rope was tied together to define a flowing circular space, which either confined, excluded or separated the two dancers, Christakos and Andrea Borak. It also was used alternatively as a means of communication or to form a communication gap.

On the whole the performance was one of stability and confidence, featuring good costuming and technical effects and for the most part, skilled, expressive, interesting and energetic dancers. It convinced me, at any rate, that modern dance doesn't always have to be stuff and nonsense.



Martha Green, Director of Career Services

“I think that Barnard, and most colleges, don't prepare you that well for work, but no undergraduate college really can. What Barnard gave me was a certain confidence to approach what otherwise may be intimidating situations.”

1984 Alum Reflect On Barnard Education

by Eve-Laure Moros

We were told at convocation, “As Barnard women, you can do anything.”

This statement captures the very essence of the Barnard philosophy, that we, as women, are strong, ambitious individuals who can conquer the world that awaits us after our four years of preparation. Barnard's atmosphere never ceases to remind us to stretch and challenge ourselves not only academically, but also personally. As we venture through the trials and tribulations of college life—many of us are, at times, plagued by doubts about the future: How well prepared will I really be after my education here at Barnard? What is in store for me out there in the real world? As a Barnard woman, can I really make it? These questions all have positive answers, as shown by a sample of last year's graduates—who are already paving their success in the footsteps of Barnard women who preceded them.

The class of 1984 has gone into fields as diverse as the students themselves. Jeanette Walls, an Urban Studies major at Barnard, is now working as an editorial assistant at *New York* magazine. While concentrating in urban studies, Jeanette also studied political science. During her years at Barnard, Jeanette started working at the magazine, beginning as a part-time worker between her freshman and sophomore years. Jeanette laughingly refers to her position then as the “head pencil-sharpener.” Through the years, however, Jeanette worked her way up the ladder to the prestigious title which she now holds, Assistant to the Editor-in-Chief. Although Jeanette knew she was interested in journalism, she chose not to major in it, nor in English. Despite the lack of practical direct training her courses offered, Jeanette felt that “learning to think, question what you're told, and follow through

on what you're told” provided an important foundation for any field she might enter into. “Don't torture yourself with ‘practical’ courses . . . I would strongly advise people to get a liberal arts education. It's important to take something you enjoy and apply it to something later. I really loved urban studies.” However, some of her courses, those that required her to read the newspaper and expository writing, provided her with skills which are directly related to her present field. Jeanette added: “I think that Barnard, and most colleges, don't prepare you that well for work, but no undergraduate college really can. What Barnard gave me was a foundation and background that gave me a certain confidence to approach what otherwise may be intimidating situations.”

Wendy Dubow, photography editor for the *Bulletin* now works at the *Women's World Bank*, an organization that helps women in development in third world countries. The *Women's World Bank* works with local banks throughout the world to raise capital for women interested in starting businesses, giving them access to loans that they might otherwise have trouble receiving. Dubow's responsibilities include researching, writing proposals, and helping to structure programs in various countries.

As a student at Barnard, Dubow majored in political science and minored in art history. Initially very interested in political science, Dubow planned on going to law school. She later became very interested in English and art, and considered switching majors: “I didn't think it would make a difference as long as I did well, concentrated on writing skills and being able to articulate . . . taking advantage of what a true liberal arts education meant.” A member of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at Barnard, Dubow ex-

plained: “People are always impressed by my education at Barnard.” Like Walls, Dubow felt “Barnard helped to build my confidence, giving me a very rigorous education.”

Sondra Lee, a former Anthropology major at Barnard, now works for the *Phoenix House* drug rehabilitation center as a prevention counselor. She echoes the sentiments of Walls and Dubow by saying that her education at Barnard gave her confidence that she must now use everyday in leading drug education and prevention programs in schools for children from the third to the twelfth grades. Lee felt that although her major was not directly related to her present field, her courses were very practical in that “a lot of things I learned were applicable in everyday skills, such as field work, which taught me to communicate with people, and gaining strong writing and social skills.” Lee pointed out that upon entering the job market, it seemed very difficult, but in looking back, she feels anyone looking for a job will find it hard.

Joanna Apostolos chose probably a more unusual path than that taken by the majority of the '84 graduates. Peter Taffae, a senior underwriter at *Chubb & Sons* and Apostolos' supervisor, explained her job. As an underwriter in the Executive department, Joanna deals with kidnap ransom insurance at *Chubb & Sons*, the largest domestic kidnap-ransom company and the second largest in the world. Joanna's responsibilities include evaluating the risk of an account, setting terms or conditions and limits of liabilities, doing calculations to find out the premium, presenting it to the insured or the broker and having them sign it. Clients include major corporations and oil companies as well as individuals. Taffae speaks highly of Apostolos: “It's a lot of responsibility, but

she's earned it. She's doing an excellent job; I rely on her an awful lot and she's proving to be a very valuable employee . . . Joanna conducts herself in a very professional, business-like manner. She's never satisfied, always asking for more, more, more. The demands of her education have prepared her for the many demands of this job . . . Joanna is living up to all expectations and even surpassing them. It's a pleasure working with her.” And, Taffae adds, “She always has a smile.”

However, not all of last year's graduates went directly into the work force. Rany Condos, a double major in Biology and English while at Barnard, is currently attending Columbia Presbyterian Medical School. Rany points out that most of her fellow students are from the Ivy League, but she feels better prepared than most as a result of her education at Barnard. Although Rany chose a biology major because of its practical uses, she feels “People should take what they like and experiment. It's also a good idea to take advantage of internships.” One of the best things about Barnard, Rany concludes, is that “they're like a family—the teachers, the students, the faculty. It's a very different feeling at graduate school where it's more one of a large number. It's much more personal at Barnard.”

An editor, a drug counselor, an underwriter, a medical student: these are just a few examples of the potential of Barnard women. There are also television producers and editors, economists, bankers, law students, and teachers. These are only a few among many, many other exciting and challenging careers. All the Barnard graduates agreed that their education at Barnard was a major part of their lives without which they may not be where they

Continued on page 11

Mondale

Continued from page 1
 This is something he should have done his first month in office," Mondale said. He reflected his father's views on arms control, explaining that an increasing build up of nuclear weapons can "neither strengthen our nation nor make the world safer. My father knows that we must negotiate seriously for mutually beneficial controls."

On the subject of Central America, Mondale said Reagan was directing the U.S. into an "illegal war in Nicaragua." This comment was made in reference to the President's alleged financing of anti-Sandinista revolutionaries, known as contras, in the Central American country "Reagan views the Sandinista gov-

ernment as a Soviet plot. We know that it is a matter of 'no food on the table'" Mondale then added that his father would stop U.S. support of the contras in Nicaragua as well as work to end the "poverty and injustice that is the true cause of rebellion in Central America." He also said Mondale would discontinue aid to El Salvador, a Latin American country which the Democrats and liberals feel has no established human rights laws

He concluded with a criticism of Reagan's international policy, citing the Middle East and the invasion of Grenada as key examples of the President's failure in foreign affairs.

"We look like fools in international policy."

Church

Continued from page 2
 one desire to have one's child exposed to a religion not one's own? Wouldn't one think that in being at such an impressionable age, a child's religious orientation might be swayed, or even stifled? Might not school prayer create a conflict between those beliefs practiced at home and those at school? The supporting argument maintained by advocates of school prayer is that the child can pray to the God of his individual preference, and yet, what if his concept of God differs from the one he is being subjected to, or if he doesn't believe in God at all? We are a religious nation, and what makes our country great is the very diversity of religions represented.

In a recent interview, Jennifer Brown, the Executive Director of the New York City chapter of the National Organization of Women, said "I think it's certain that Americans don't want someone to shove religion down their throats"

The President speaks of a "Christian nation," but which form of Christianity? As New York Governor Mario Cuomo stated in the speech he delivered at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana on September 13, "We know that the price of seeking to force our belief on others is that they might some day force their belief on us" Cuomo was speaking as a Catholic public official who preserves the right to his own religion by respecting that of others

Government must not interfere in our private lives Mondale and Ferraro have likewise expressed their religious beliefs, resulting personal conflicts, and proper conduct as public officials—they will not impose their views on the public As one who will be voting this November, an issue as personal as religion will most certainly affect my choice

Anne Metcalf is a Barnard junior, majoring in English

Vote

Continued from page 1
 University The deadline for voter registration is October 9, so the next few weeks are critical. As for actually getting out the

vote, the League will be making calls at the end of October and beginning of November to encourage voting

Alum

Continued from page 10
 are today Barnard is a school that offers its students a strong and rich academic foundation, but it is also an experience

which inevitably fortifies the character of its women The 1984 graduates are living proof that Barnard women can indeed do anything

HELP WANTED

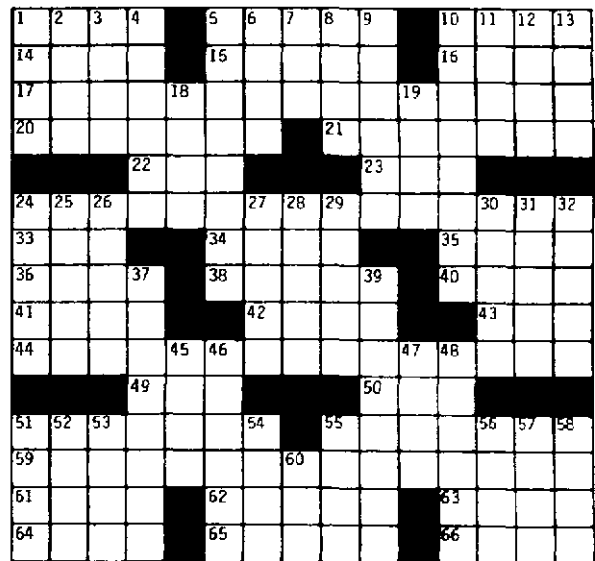
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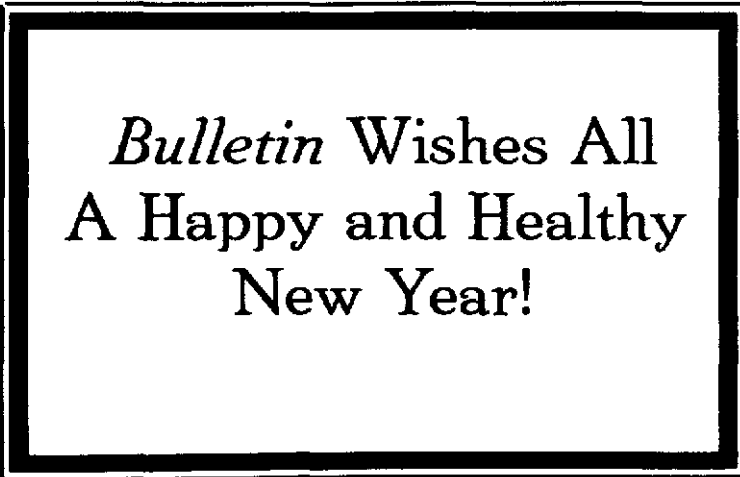
ACROSS

- 1 French head
- 5 Basketball move
- 10 Raise
- 14 October's birth stone
- 15 One called animal
- 16 '50s song, e.g. (var.)
- 17 Republican election nightmare (2 wds.)
- 20 Tyrants
- 21 Tennis tournament favorite (2 wds.)
- 22 Mr. Whitney
- 23 Common tattoo word
- 24 House of
- 33 Be human
- 34 Inter (Lat.)
- 35 Mr. Maggoner
- 36 Eat
- 38 Undeliverable mail or water sprite
- 40 Chicken
- 41 First rate
- 42 Word of warning
- 43 Compass point
- 44 Former Time Magazine "Man of the Year" (2 wds.)
- 49 To be announced abbr.
- 50 Grecian
- 51 Classroom need
- 55 Stupid
- 59 Party meeting of sorts (2 wds.)
- 61 Footnote abbreviation
- 62 Miss Comaneci
- 63 Neon
- 64 Field
- 65 Inexperienced
- 66 Do in, as a dragon

DOWN

- 18 Mr. Porter
- 19 Out, damned
- 24 Part of some newscasts
- 25 Diamond bungle
- 26 Lying flat
- 27 Omit in pronunciation
- 28 VP in '53
- 29 Tarnish, as a reputation
- 30 Competing
- 31 Actress Verdugo
- 32 The Sisters Story
- 39 Of ancient Italy
- 45 Casino words
- 46 Adventurous
- 47 Assaw silk worm e.g.
- 48 Invalidates
- 5 The Odyssey, for one
- 52 Ceremonial garment
- 53 Put on (cover up)
- 54 Dermatological mark
- 55 "I cannot tell"
- 56 Suffix for poet
- 57 Legendary Roman king
- 58 Catch sight of
- 60 Suffix for block

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Answers next week.