



Hammer: Hope in US-USSR Relations

by Sarah Morgenthau

The highlight of the CISA conference held this weekend was on Friday night when a banquet was held in Low Memorial Library in honor of Armand Hammer. The 86 year old Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation who has intimately known every Soviet leader from Lenin to Chernenko offered his audience mainly consisting of student delegates hope and optimism for the future of U.S. Soviet relations. The doctor, as Hammer is called in Oxy land said, "The enthusiasm shown by you students in seeking solutions is one of the best hopes in our future. I hope that among you there will develop leaders that will be able to cope with some of the problems better than we have been able to and that you will learn to be tolerant and try to understand

the ideology of others there is no reason why we have to destroy each other. Let history decide which form of society is the best for mankind."

Dean of Columbia College Robert Pollack introduced Hammer with comments echoing many of those expressed by the policy experts during the course of the conference. The experts did not convey an encouraging feeling of hope for the future, but rather painted a picture filled with pessimism. Pollack said, "Nuclear weapons can destroy us all. Why not just give up? Why not just take a jog, a drink, a drug, or a cyanide pill?"

Hammer's speech was a welcome change. He told his audience that he had recently on separate occasions met with Reagan and Chernenko and told them that there must be some element of trust between the Soviet Union and the United

States and this can only begin with a summit meeting. Citing the proposal in favor of a no First Strike policy made by the Russian delegate at the Stockholm conference, Hammer said that Soviets seem to be ready to acknowledge that both sides must agree not to be the first to launch a nuclear attack. "We can keep our nuclear weapons in place," Hammer said, "but both sides must be willing to take on a no First Strike policy. Only then can we sleep easier at night without the fear of an accident starting a nuclear war." Hammer is optimistic that this will be on the agenda at the Geneva conference in March and that a summit meeting will soon follow. "It will be the beginning of trust," he said.

Contradicting the assumption that capitalism and Marxist Leninism inevitably clash, Hammer said there is hope for change. "Russia will change. Look at Hungary who has mixed socialism and capitalism to raise their standard of living. Austria and Hungary have been able to live side by side without any problems," said Hammer. "I think there will be more free enterprise and I think this holds



Marshall Shulman of Harriman Institute

well for the future. But Hammer also said that it is important that the United States learns to be more tolerant of the ideologies of others. Using himself as an example of an avid capitalist and a firm believer in the U.S. system, he said, "Let history decide which system is going to be the best for mankind. Both sides have the capacity to destroy the other five times over. Unless the Warring Brothers are willing to trust and compromise, humanity is in danger of self annihilation."

But again dispelling any lingering

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CISA Ends: Debate Continues

by Jenny Yang

The Conference on International Strategic Affairs (CISA) came to a close Saturday February 9 with a discussion led by Columbia Professor Marshall Shulman and Harvard Professor Richard Pipes on U.S. Soviet relations and a lecture by David Garth on "The Selling of U.S. Foreign Policy."

Shulman, who previously served as Director of the Russian Institute at Columbia, is currently Director of the Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union and the Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Affairs. Shulman said that in conducting U.S. Soviet relations "It isn't productive to trade assertions and

counter assertions. What has been lacking in the study of the Soviet Union is a measure of rigor to understand what goes beyond the assertions and counter assertions. He argued that both the U.S. and Soviet Union must make an effort to understand the different assumptions that underline the conflicting viewpoints."

Shulman is however optimistic about the present state of affairs. "We are in a peculiar period of U.S. Soviet relations. A significant change in the relationship took place in January. He pointed out that President Reagan's speeches have taken on a conciliatory tone and the Soviets have moved toward receptivity." Shulman

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Futter Speaks on Budget

Barnard President Ellen V. Futter was one of six prominent Americans questioned by NBC anchorman Tom Brokaw after President Reagan's State of the Union Message on February 6. Following is the text of Mr. Brokaw's question to President Futter and her response.

Brokaw: President Futter, what about the students that you have there at Barnard College, the young women who are coming of age now. Do they respond to Ronald Reagan and will they have a kind of selfless attitude about what is needed in American society?

Futter: Well, I think Tom, that everyone responds to the sense of optimism and it can certainly function as a positive force for all of us, in that we share a vision and certainly students do and of hope. Now, but, I think they're also keenly aware that there may well be a

discrepancy between the vision and at least the budget proposals that are coming up. When you look at the budget it's fundamentally an assault on the middle class and the poor. From a student's point of view, if you look at the proposals with respect to financial aid, it will close off access for the middle class to higher education. We talk about excellence, we talk about returning to basics, and yet we reduce the education budget by 25%. There's an inconsistency here. The Administration has suggested that education, the cities, the farms, and all other areas somehow add up as special interest groups. I don't think they're special interest groups. I think that's America. And the only special interest group left may be the military.

Apologies: Bulletin regrets not giving credit to photographers Ellen Levitt, Deanna Schindel, and Jessica Reibard in the Feb. 6 issue.

Union's Troubles Unite CU

by Siva Bonatti

Many Columbia students, workers, and faculty members either directly or indirectly have been involved in the debate over the union. Yet amid the ever changing atmosphere, few have been able to fully grasp the sequential events leading up to Columbia's recognition of the union. The events of the past few weeks have been some of the more decisive of the eighteen months that began on May 5, 1983 with Columbia's clerical workers' election of District 65 to represent them and ending with the union certification of February 8, 1985. Few issues have aroused as much reaction from workers, students, and faculty members.

In the past two weeks many Columbia professors made arrangements to conduct classes in non-Columbia classrooms at Barnard, the Lutheran church, and in their private homes. The strike, which was to begin February 4, was suspended after a meeting between District 65 representatives and the Columbia administration. At this meeting, according to Maria Heirston, an organizer at District 65, Columbia conceded to no unilateral changes in the worker's benefits to recognize the union if it was certified within a certain time period and to begin bargaining with the union representatives if the National Labor Rela-

tions Board had not ruled by May 4, 1985.

The eighteen month delay was due both to Columbia's appeals on the validity of the vote and to neither side doing anything to speed the process up, said Maria Heirston. After the majority vote of 479-469 in favor of the union, Columbia appealed both the manner in which the voting was conducted and the decision that only three of the eighteen disputed votes should be counted. In the final decision, announced by the NLRB late Friday Feb. 8, only two of these eighteen ballots were considered valid. The others belonged to supervisors and other non-clerical positions. Regardless of which side the votes supported, they are not enough to shift the majority that supports of the union. An excess of 50% is the minimum requirement for majority rule in this case.

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OPINION

OFFICE HOURS
Alice M. Walrath

We see a lot of pre-meds going through the General Biology Course. What strikes both students and instructors alike is the aggressiveness that some of them show. Arguing over half a point from a quiz is not unheard of—oftentimes not for the principle but just for the half point! These pre-meds know that when they are considered by the medical schools, grades and scores will determine acceptance or rejection. Yet what we as individuals look for in a doctor are the selfless qualities of sympathy and compassion. Why this seeming contradiction?

First of all, the medical schools want to be certain they have accepted individuals that can intellectually handle the work. Sympathy and compassion do not necessarily go along with expertise.

Secondly, sympathy and compassion cannot be taught. Most young people entering medical school have never even experienced pain. What with antibiotics arresting many illnesses early on, flounders for the prevention of tooth decay, water-cooled drills for drilling teeth, etc., many prospective doctors have never been seriously ill, or even had a toothache. A patient on a bed is a nuisance to them, a pain in the neck stopping them from getting their "work done."

Sympathy and understanding are qualities which grow out of experience, as does perception. When I was teaching school in Yemen eight years ago, I saw a young country woman walk out of a clinic. She carried a dead child in her outstretched arms and had a look of such unspeakable sorrow that I will never forget it. Did she feel that death any less than I would because of all my years of schooling?

Our pre-meds need to put the brakes on needless aggressive behavior. They will then become not only better doctors, but better human beings.

Nobody Asked Me But . . .

Rewriting Herstory

by Michele Rogosky

In the midst of a long discussion on the pros and cons of guys, my good friend and I hit a stumbling block in our colloquial analysis of the present state of affairs involving guys and and, uh Well, you know. Now, what's a good slang word to describe female counterparts of guys? We certainly aren't girls any more. Puberty took care of that. But are we women? It's sort of a scary word, woman: mature, sensible, sensuous, adult. Mmmmm, we're not sure if we qualify.

We admit that a lot of guys are jerks, but we'd never admit to our friends that we're dating a boy. Pedophilia is not in this year. Maybe guys don't have a problem with this. They frequently admit to going to bed with female children (Sounds funny when "girl" is replaced by its synonym, doesn't it?)

"Guys" is a great word. It's a casual term for all sorts of males between the ages of 12 and 30. It can define a person struggling out of boyhood, or one in the awkward phase of high school, another handling pressures of college and even a graduate dealing with the new responsibility of a career. The best thing about the word is that "guys" is inoffensive in numerous circumstances, save the very formal. What word as a form of address for females is as dexterous and socially acceptable?

"Girl" is incorrectly used by large numbers of females and males. It does connote youth, as does "guy." However, it also carries with it an air of childhood, where "guy" can apply to someone with responsibility without it being considered a

derogatory term. A "girl" in a position of responsibility is a misnomer and the word belittles the female. Whether used by females or males, in contexts other than naming the female equivalent of "boy," "girl" is a sexist term. It implies females are not yet up to the level of guys or men.

"Woman" parallels "man" but both words are quite formal to be used in casual conversation. Plus, considering the state of flux that the transition from childhood to adulthood creates in everyone, deciding when to use those terms to define friends and oneself is no easy matter—especially for females. Females are required to jump from girl to woman without a definition for the evolution.

Other possibilities? "Young ladies" makes females sound like juvenile aristocrats. "Young woman" is not a term used among peers. "Gals" seems a bit Western, or old fashioned. "Gal" also is sexist when used by male supervisors in the business world.

Resorting to a thesaurus yields no results. Moreover, a thesaurus may raise the ire of any female of a post-Renaissance consciousness:

//woman n 1 syn WIFE, // ball and chain, lady, // little woman, // missus, Mrs., // old lady, // old woman, // rib, // squaw. (Webster's Collegiate Thesaurus, 1976)

We don't care to be defined by any of the above terms. What we're really searching for is a slang term, equivalent of "guys" so we can define our transitional

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Notes From SGA

We have all seen the horrifying and compelling pictures of the starving people of East Africa. A long term drought has caused widespread famine in East Africa, resulting in the death of thousands. As fellow human beings, we all have the responsibility to help out in any possible way. The SGA plans to do its share, but we need your help. Several fund-raising efforts are currently under discussion:

1) The SGA and the Columbia and Engineering student councils are currently exploring the possibility of holding a major concert at Baker Field. Among the artists being considered are Bruce Springsteen and U2. If the concert takes place, all proceeds will be donated to the East African famine victims. This is all very tentative, since we need to secure university approval in order to use the Field. For this idea to fly, though, we need your help and support—for more information, contact Ramona at x2126 or leave a message for

Mike Cho at x3611.

2) Clearly, hunger is a long term problem throughout the world. For this reason, we believe that it is necessary that we make a long term commitment to helping its victims. We are looking at the possibility of establishing a series of regularly scheduled events to raise funds for hunger victims in our community, as well as in East Africa. Once again, we need your ideas and help. Give Ramona a call!

3) A third idea we are considering is actively soliciting donations from students, administrators and faculty members. Those donations would be processed by the SGA office and sent to the relief services specified by the donors.

Oxfam, which operates from Earl Hall, has been working to aid hunger victims for years. They also need your help. Call Bob Hanisch at 280-5110 for more information.

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FRIDAY DEADLINES—Applications for the following on FEB. 17:
RESIDENT ASSISTANT, 1104 Mcintosh, x3095
COMMUTER ASSISTANT, 308 Mcintosh, x3049
ORIENTATION SPONSOR, 204 Mcintosh, x2096
SENIOR SCHOLAR APPLICANTS FOR 1985-86 are asked to make an appointment with Mrs. King, Senior Class Dean, as soon as possible. **EMMA DEADLINE** for completing applications: **TUES. FEB. 26**
JUNIORS interested in **JOINT SGA** elections should contact the SGA office at 280-5110. The election committees will be held at noon, Jan. 27, 1985, at Earl Hall, 10:00 AM.
Professor Roger Davidson, Department of Economics and Social Studies, University of Edinburgh.
Professor Alexander Wright, Department of Computer Science, University of Edinburgh.
Ms. Denise Connerty, Beaver College Center for Education Abroad, Programs in Britain.
FINANCIAL AID APPLICATIONS FOR 1985-86 DUE APR. 19, 14 Milbank.
CLASS RINGS—Joan Amy Cassman will be at the campus, **THURS. FEB. 14**, Upper Mcintosh 11-3. Juniors and Seniors welcome.

Barnard Bulletin

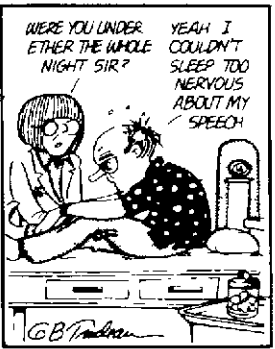
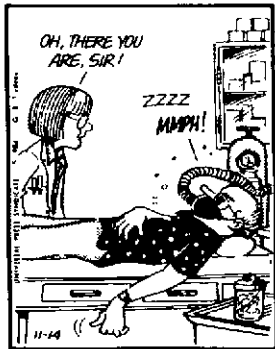
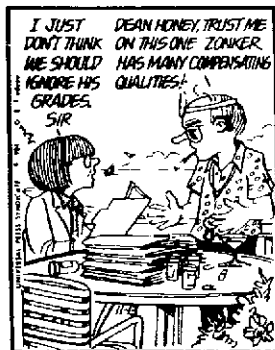
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Published weekly (Wednesdays) during the academic year.
ISSN 0005-6014

Doonesbury

BY G.B. TRUDEAU



Happy Valentine's Day!



Selina, dahlink!
Thump on my ceiling if you're up to
cooking me dinner. Or just call me, and
we can have breakfast
The Poppyseed Strudel

Jen You're great! We love you! Go win
them games—all kinds, not just BB
Anonymous Alcoholics

Ellen
Forget the glory, go where the fun
is. And don't forget, RA dinner (fun!)
tonight
Res Life Staff Midget

Maggie-
Here's wishing you 21 Valentine wishes
for a Happy Birthday and unforgettable
fete
—Mon Petit Poulet du Printemps

To 15g—
Catherine, the world is an empty
page, Michelle the world is an empty
stage, and Todd well, Happy Valen-
tine's day
—A Nonny Muss

Kris R
Any chance of us getting back to-
gether?
C

Dear Peter
I wish you luck in keeping your
guard up. Happy Valentine's Day!
Love Rebecca

Pooky face I love you!

Hi Julian—best for today to my favorite
economist
Ellen the Ranch Hand

Minhuey
It's that time once again! I can't
imagine the number of bouquets this
year! (Hey guys, take it easy this year
okay? Only two dozen per admirer!)
Happy V Day!
Your Party Partner

Kelly S
O.K. you flirtatious engineer how
many guys do you have wrapped
around your finger this year? Just Kid-
ding! Happy V Day! (Gower take care
of her huh?! She's a wild one!)
Love
Ice Cream!

Debbie
HAPPY Valentine's day to a very
special friend! Thanks for putting up
with all my babbling! Here's to more fun
and frolic in the future!
Love ya
Tiff

Mannella
O thou of magenta fame! This
humble ex-blue person loves you
Harold and Maude forever! Is the as
bestos out of your room yet or should I
track you down in the Law Library?
Gandhi!

To J B
Love has no other desire but to
fulfill itself. It gives naught but itself and
takes naught but from itself. I woke at
dawn to the ringing of my heart/ears
and am happy for another day of loving
you
Love, B C

Annigator,
Remember, you lose 60% of your
body heat through your heart, so don't
bother uncovering it. And if you do, wait
two months
King Boots

Yo, Curly!
Ssankyovermuch for everysing
I'd send you a kitchen appliance, but
they don't carry the large ones in pink
or purple
The G in G&S

Leavenbread,
Do you think we'll make it to
Bernstein's before we graduate? But
for Jazukstein, we're all here, and
hungry
K-Berg



Passions are likened best to floods and
streams. The shallow murmur, but the
deep are dumb
—Sir Walt R

BT,
Of course you know this is for you
because great minds run on the same
track. I'm glad we're once again keep-
ing Bell of PA and AT&T in business.
Happy V-Day.
Bubbling White Sugar

The tickleness of women I love is only
equaled by the infernal constancy of
the women who love me
Bernard Goetz Shaw

Love yourself. It's the beginning of a life
long romance
O Wilde

BK,
SSSSAAANKYOU For every-
thing. Good Luck. I miss you
BW

Teaching the Young Social Responsibility

by J. B. Sample

"The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking, and we thus drift toward unparalleled catastrophe." —Albert Einstein

This dismal projection from a man who is also known for saying "I should have become a plumber", leaves an important refuge: our modes of thinking. With this in mind educators for Social Responsibility (ESR), a non-profit organization, is dedicated to peace education. ESR was formed one year after Reagan's 1980 election by a coalition of teachers concerned with nuclear war and the appropriate means of educating the young. Since

ESR member commented that if the threat of nuclear catastrophe is inappropriately presented "it's going to paralyze children who might otherwise be able to take political action as they grow older." Third nuclear weaponry is "a topic now taboo in the way sex used to be", writes Tom Rodenick in his article "What Shall We Tell the Kids?" Thus, there is a tendency to be apprehensive about addressing such a controversial issue in schools.

ESR attempts to combat these obstacles by making the issues less ominous by projects designed to "teach teachers how to teach." ESR has published numerous pamphlets and curriculum guides for tea-

ching the Skills of Negotiation." Last Saturday, February 9th ESR conducted a Learning Fair on U.S./Soviet Relations. The all-day fair held at Riverside Church featured slideshows, videotapes, exhibits of books, art, and curricula as well as workshops and discussions. The participants of the Fair were also invited by the Conference on International Strategic Affairs (CISA) to attend speeches by Marshall Shulman, Richard Pipes, and David Garth. The impressive turnout at the Learning Fair is indicative of the impact of Educators For Social Responsibility. They feel that as the United States and the world face a most perilous conflict, it is impera-

tive that the policy and decision makers of tomorrow be well-educated on issues which they will undoubtedly face.

"Knowing is terrifying
Not knowing is terrifying
But not knowing is hopeless
And knowing may save us
— A high school student

If you have any questions or would like to become a volunteer for ESR, please contact:

ESR Metro
490 Riverside Drive 17th floor
New York, New York 10027
666 0056

"There is a pressing need for increased democratic participation, . . . whether it be philosophies of peace through strength or philosophies of peace by disarmament, a variety of ideas and opinions should be placed on the table for critical analysis."

1981, the organization has attracted 8,000 members and supporters. ESR, based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, has 100 chapters throughout the country including a New York Metropolitan area branch located in Riverside Church.

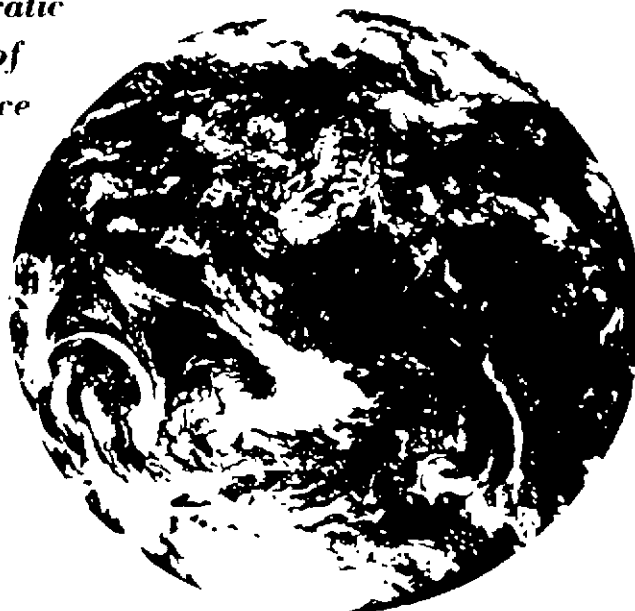
Ernest Drucker, a member of ESR, explains the need for citizen initiative. He states that such looming issues as nuclear war, the environment and international economic order need to be put on the American educational agenda. "There is a pressing need for increased democratic participation," he says. "Whether it be philosophies of peace through strength or philosophies of peace by disarmament, a variety of ideas and opinions should be placed on the table for critical analysis. 'We are a professional, not a political enterprise,'" Drucker claims.

ESR aims to open the arena for democratic dialogue particularly in the schools. Alan Shapiro, head of the New York chapter suggests that children are aware of the nuclear threat and the U.S./Soviet conflict but are somewhat confused. For instance, an East Harlem fifth grader expressed his fear when his teacher announced that two Soviet women were going to visit the school. "Are the Russians going to bring bombs into our school?" the youth wondered. Children are exposed to the conflict by what they hear from their parents and by what they see on TV, but often their naivete and imagination create misconceptions. Therefore, ESR promotes classroom discussion on a level easily comprehended by a child.

ESR acknowledges that teachers or curriculum planners often shy away from the topic. First, many teachers feel incompetent to teach a subject about which they themselves feel confusion or anxiety. Second, teachers are afraid that they may instill feelings of fear and hopelessness. One

teacher, for example, *Perspectives* and the *Curriculum Guide*. The *Guide* suggests that Kindergarteners through third graders are too young to be exposed to discussion on nuclear war. Those in grades four through six should be introduced delicately to the topic since "the children of ten have lots of information and are hungry for more." ESR feels that the role of the teacher should be to clarify and elaborate.

ESR also sponsors teachers' workshops such as "Developing Social Responsibility through Art (K-12)" and



FEATURES/REVIEWS

ART: Caravaggio Comes of Age in America at the Met

by Douglas "Durango" Jones

A new show at the Met is always occasion for excitement—at least for those of us who must concern ourselves with the marginalia of New York sophistication. Warning: The Age of Caravaggio isn't an easily palatable afternoon snack, as were the Monet and Vatican exhibitions. Who doesn't like the shadow play of Minnetta, the pomp of the Popes, the gold of the Pharaohs? It's not that I object to the pleasure/light entertainment aspect of these shows, but a problem arises when the art in question here Caravaggio's does not lend itself to facile examination. Many of us have gotten so accustomed to art being fun—with all its references vitally contemporary—so like a marvelous kindergarten in primary colors, that anything representational confounds us.

Which makes this exhibit particularly confusing: representing as it does the most elusive subject of all people. It provides an opportunity to study selections from the body of work of a consummate artist who

lived a violent life and died in delirium on a beach, awaiting a papal pardon for murder. (As to further biographical details, if you go to the show, you'll read it—or in case you don't read/hear it several times. It's an exciting little story and I'd hate to give it all away.)

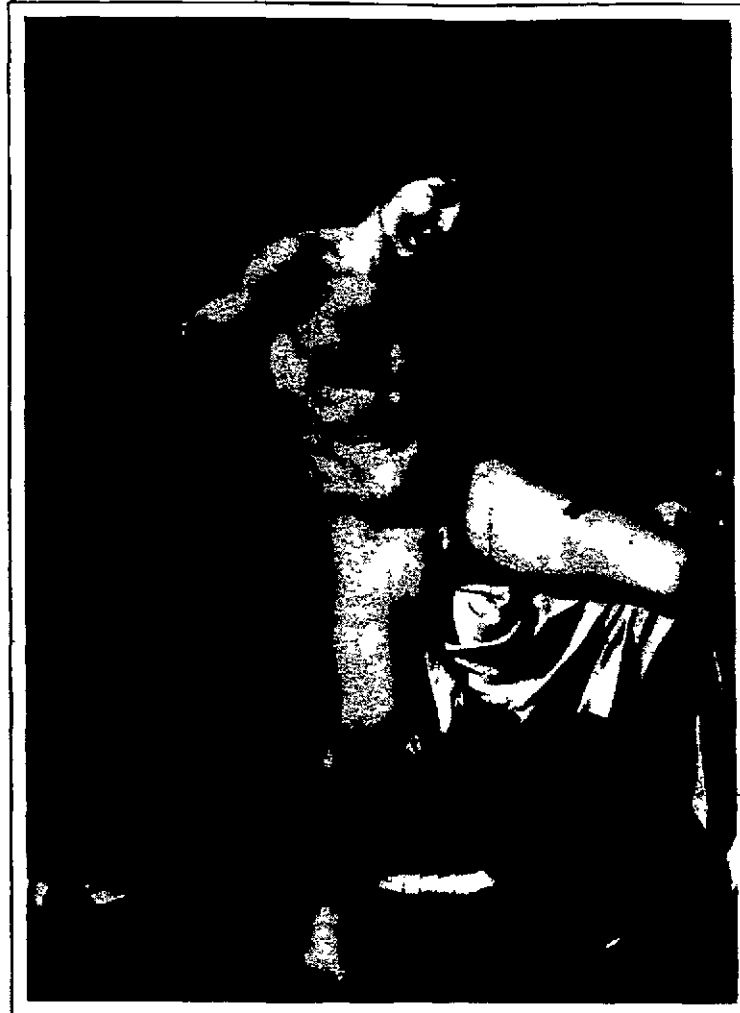
The exhibit brings together fourteen paintings by Caravaggio's Northern Italian predecessors, follows these with over forty by his contemporaries, and finally (that's how it feels) about forty more attributed to Caravaggio. This sequential format theoretically allows the viewer to understand the painter's development and then contrast his work with that of his peers. In this it often fails, due to a major oversight: about which I will rail in due course.

What happens is that the uninformed viewer wanders aimlessly through several galleries, unsure of what to see or do. Upon reaching the Caravaggios, one feels relieved: this must be it.

Though an artist of that art historical

period we designate Baroque, Caravaggio is said to have reacted to the overblown drama and mannerist conventions in the work of his contemporaries by stripping life to its essentials in his own. Yet these paintings are nothing if not dramatic, and who can deny that drama is an essential element of life? The contrast which the setup of the exhibit most plainly highlights is that between genius and lesser talent, or craftsmanship.

It is here that the feast begins. Caravaggio is noted for his realism, to me a dubious virtue at best, and more often a compromising misconception. True, this fruit and these waifs look good enough, even palpable enough to eat. True, also, that many of these faces are like those still to be seen in the streets: is that what gives them their impact? Faces and light that light that is so often rhapsodized can hardly be called realistic, even with our bias. Living as we do in the age of fluorescence, that this is great art is immediately apparent. The degree of comfort felt upon



Amor Victorious—this photograph is courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on loan from Staatlich Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Gemaldegalerie, Berlin, Dahlem

seeing it is, however, another matter. This isn't as easy as water lilies or as fun as sunflowers. Even the still life details of these paintings, the grapes and ewers, are erotically charged. *Amor Vincet Omnia*, or love victorious, confronts us with some of the more uncomfortable aspects of love's power. This is not a sanitized little Valentine. Impudent at the very least, these boys that can't seem to open their eyes all the way are not easy to look at. It is easier to turn away, but the damage has been done. Bacchus, flushed and plush, gazes unabashed from the midst of his private party. Half Bacchanalia, half reverie. Then comes the blood and more faces, the heads in various stages of removal. In late works, such as the *Flagellation* and *St. John the Baptist*, the light gives birth to flesh, and becomes in carnate. Finally, there is only light and darkness, the division between them given meaning by the human form. Representation as such is here secondary to the insights it provides. Who is David, holding aloft the severed head of Goliath, said to be a self-portrait?

So I liked it, when down to the nitty-gritty. My major complaint is that neither the organizers nor the museum saw fit to print up a simple fact sheet. *Alitalia* and *EMR Magazine* are only too happy to provide informational blurbs, the greater part of which are hype. They do not, however, nor does the Met, provide a xerox sheet listing chronologically the paintings, painters, and their provenances. It is extremely difficult to educationally cross-reference this mess, running from room to room, squinting at little cards on the wall. The attempt at enlightenment is rendered ostensible. Of course, there's the exhibition catalogue, a major scholarly publication: \$25 for members, \$35 for non-members. There is also an Acoustic guide, tour by Philippe, the Met's director: \$2.25/2.75 respectively. As for poor students, I guess we should be disciplined enough to remember 101 different dates. Considering how politely the Met requests visitors to fork over a \$4.00 entrance fee, less than the cost of the average movie, perhaps it is a bit much to expect a menu for free.

Dance Theater of Harlem

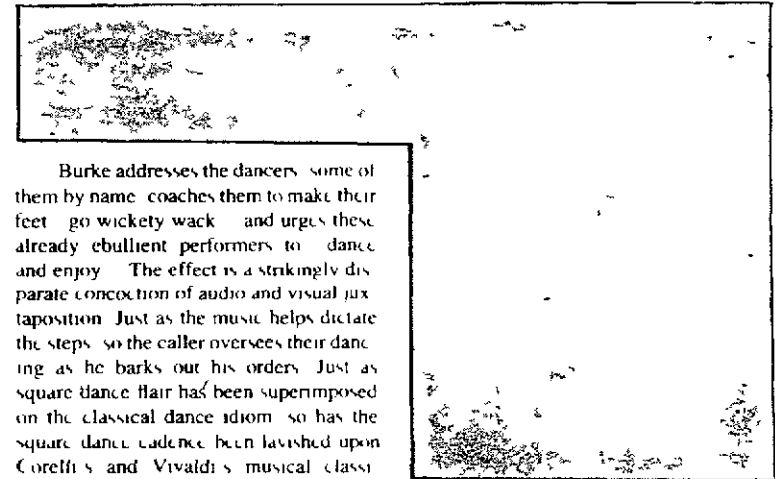
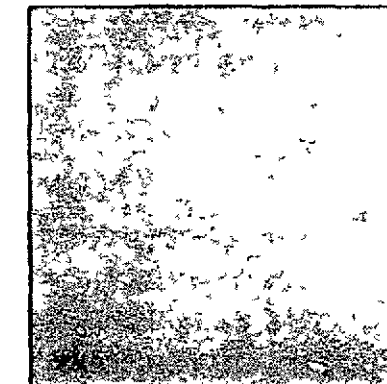
by Hibi Pendleton

This past Friday the Dance Theater of Harlem moved uptown from Brooklyn College, where it performed earlier this month, to the Aaron Davis Hall, CCNY's relatively new theater that hopes to fill the institutional void from which Harlem has suffered since the legendary Apollo Theater was forced to shut down some years ago. Of course, it takes more than performance space to spruce up artistic degeneration; a superior theater may make a performance finer, but by the laws of comparability, we know that the performance must be fine in the first place—before it can become finer. In choosing the Dance Theater of Harlem, with its own refined version of black classicism, Aaron Davis Hall has provided its uptown audience with elemental finery and helped fulfill its hopes of supplying the culturally undernourished uptown area with work of high artistic merit.

Balanchine's *Square Dance* opened the program. His (at first glance) strange combination of unabashed square dance vivacity with the musical reserve inherent in Corelli's and Vivaldi's scores typifies a similar DTH talent for shaping the seemingly incongruous into tight, integrated wholes.

In the original 1957 version of *Square Dance*, the Americana element was more pronounced than in Balanchine's stripped-down production performed at New York City Ballet today. Formerly, the musicians were seated on the stage near the dancers, as would be the case at any square dance gathering, and like the dancers, their attire mimicked hometown cowhand garb—red flannel kerchiefs, the works. But the most courted touch was lent by the caller, who sat at the edge of the stage, rolling off his tongue a fluid dictation of square dance jargon.

The caller, Cubie Burke, has been retained for the DTH production of *Square Dance*, but like Balanchine's newer version, all the rest has been discarded. The musicians are relegated to visual obscurity and the dancers wear sleek, practice clothes of skyblue and ivory grey.

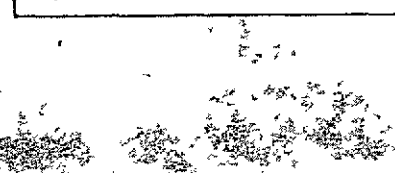


Burke addresses the dancers, some of them by name, coaches them to make their feet go wickety wack, and urges these already ebullient performers to dance and enjoy. The effect is a strikingly disparate concoction of audio and visual juxtaposition. Just as the music helps dictate the steps, so the caller oversees their dancing as he barks out his orders. Just as square dance flair has been superimposed on the classical dance idiom, so has the square dance cadence been lavished upon Corelli's and Vivaldi's musical classicism.

The dancers respond radiantly, if not a little sloppily, to these supposed stylistic incongruities which seem to disappear just seconds after they are noticed. DTH launches an aggressive attack on the rather difficult steps, and on the intentionally cheerful mood, smoothing stylistic differences into an exuberant show of ensemble pattern work and individual virtuosity.

The piece begins with a full stack of dancers, neatly arranged in rows that crisscross among one another. They execute spritely jumps and quick little turns in an efficient yet cheerfully brisk manner. The group dissolves, leaving only the lead couple, Stephanie Dahney, who entered in a whirling, dervish series of one-legged pirouettes with flexed hands and extended arms, is presently allowed to slow her pace. Her partner, Joseph Cipolla, supports her in a crescendo of leaps that rise with the music. Intricate two-handed turns lend sparkle to their twosome, and portend to the accelerated pace soon to be issued in with the ensemble's reappearance.

This second bit of group work becomes an eloquent expose of the arabesque. Supported by their partners, we see the long, lean line of women's legs in profile from a three-quarter angle, suspended in the air, or motionless on flat foot or en pointe. And all the while, these transitional arabesques are woven in and out of tediously symmetric floor patterns. Two straight lines on either side of the stage move towards one another, cross, and are suddenly transformed into a circle of spinning dancers. The change may have been unexpected, but it wasn't unannounced for moments earlier Cubie Burke had impelled them to spin just like a top.



Interjected between all this foot-stomping festivity is a magniloquently regal solo, which incidentally was added in the later version after the caller had been ousted. Burke remains respectfully silent while Cipolla continues in a solemn, introspective dance, redolent of those poems concerned with Grecian urns and idyllic notions of beauty and form— notions that we cannot forget when the ensemble reenters the stage. Perhaps we are meant to examine the formal beauty of square dance patterns or of classical dance technique, or maybe of the musical composition. But by now the arms are flailing, the hips are swiveling, and the cups are twisting and twirling. Dahney isumping with straight legs, turning with flexed hands, and all we can be concerned with is these dancers' dancing and dancing.

The Corsaire, followed by *Square Dance*, on the program are if an audience's reaction is a valid indication, quality performance. Then DTH's rendition of this traditional pas de deux would have to be rated a masterpiece. Judy Travis and Laddie J. Shullman did a stupendous job of turning the Corsaire's difficult leaps and multiple turns into show-stopping feats of acrobatic heraldry. Somewhere in the midst of all this hyperbolic maneuvering, the dancers lost the nuances of steam passion that should fill the spaces in between, all that bravura.

Other works on the program were Talley Beatty's *Caravans*, given a soothing, but insipid performance, and a rather bland *Othello*, choreographed by John Butler. In its entirety, the program proved once again that black dancers and classical ballet are far from incongruous, which is none too surprising, a conclusion, but of course, it also implies DTH's susceptibility to the usual problems that plague all those dance companies working in the classical idiom. Dance Theater of Harlem, with its own bundle of classical errors and classical virtues, bears that burden as well as the best ballet companies do.



Flagellation of Christ—this photograph is courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum on loan from Musée des Beaux Arts, Rouen

Union

Continued from page 1

According to Mana Heirston, the impetus in speeding up the final decision came from student activism. Columbia she said, threatened by the possibility of a strike and student unrest requested that the NLRB expedite the procedure. Thus, the decision came sooner than many expected. The union supporters had not actively begun seeking student participation until a few weeks before the Fall final exam period. The initial activity consisted in handing out buttons and leaflets. However, according to Steve Cancian, initial activity began as early as last year when the SDC included support for the union in its electoral platform. In retrospect, threat of more active student intervention seems to have had a strong influence on the speed with which the decision was made.

In recent weeks, the activity had escalated. Many students were seen on campus wearing "Justice Now" buttons. Student and union groups held meetings, providing information on the issue and suggestions for student action. On January 25, Steve Cancian and several other students presented the university officials with a petition signed by 3500 students supporting the union. The signatures had been collected at the beginning of this spring semester. And two weeks ago, two hundred clerical workers demonstrated in front of the Low Library during the Du Pont awards.

Both union-supporting and non-union

affiliates of Columbia University seemed concerned about the effects that a strike might have on them. Joanne Wise, Student Services Coordinator of FBH does not support the union. "I don't see what a union can do," she said. According to her, the union is bad for the whole school because whenever there is difficulty in negotiations, the student body is disrupted by the unrest. She was very nervous, this past week, that most of her 150-student workers would go on strike. "Oh God," she said, when she heard the union had been certified. "I am glad I am leaving in May."

In addition to fear of disruption, Mana Heirston claims that there are many factors dissuading support of the union. Workers might not support the union because they have "a lot of preconceived notions about what a union is and what it has to offer." She said that she herself only realized the necessity of having a union when she left Barnard to work. The difficulty she said in organizing white collar workers is that they associate unions with blue collar workers. "It is hard to break down mythologies and help them see the direct benefits to be gained from having a union." According to her, more people support the union now than at the time of the election.

In the upcoming negotiations, workers will strive for affirmative action, equalization of salaries and benefits, stronger health and safety laws, and the release of pay statistics by the Columbia administration.

Many people are surprised by this
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T r a d i t i o n

by Deborah Pardes

It comes. It goes. In December, many of us sat down with our family members who traveled home from the four corners of the earth to share in a nice meal, a nice meal. That was tradition. Then we came back to school and registered. That was tradition too. Or was it merely routine? Where's the difference?

It's the very way in which we approach something that gives it a sense of value and even a touch of reverence. No bringing a white index card to be stamped by the Bursar is not a reverent act nor should it be considered a tradition. It's a mindless, routine event and most of all, it lacks the key ingredient that is considered when deciding what is to be called a tradition—emotion. (If you happen to get all tears-eyed while visiting the Bursar, that's not emotion, that's something else.)

In this fast-paced world of New Wave, New Criticism, New Jersey and the New Man (the women are also new, but we've always been that way), we get caught up in the flow of changes, keeping with us only those things in society that have proven to consistently enrich our daily lives. So on our travels from one fad to the next, we have to pick and choose what goes and what stays.

What goes? Grandma and Grandpa asked that same question before leaving on their express trip to America. They only brought along the bare essentials: maybe a photograph, a sweater, and the immigration years' best seller, *How To Succeed In Living Without Doing Business*. But what stayed with them in their minds and hearts is the only thing of real importance. They brought along their own beliefs, their own rituals. They brought along tradition that transcends even *their* time. Vodka at 12:00. Tea at 4:00. Pretzels at 1:00. Meat on Friday. Fish on Friday. Ash on Wednesday. Maybe, more Vodka at 2:00. Whatever the event, it began routinely and evolved into a tradition. Some have a deeper rooted history than others, but they all share equal ground in the hearts of the followers. Tradition starts somewhere—and it goes somewhere. Whether it ends depends upon its penetration into each generation that it passes through.

Here at Barnard (leaving Grandma and Grandpa alone for a while), we are faced by those whose radical views offer a new dimension to our perception of what is right and what is wrong and what can enrich our lifestyle. And there are those who practically exhume the words of our ancestors and practice their tradition with the utmost reverence and piety. And there are those who fall in the middle. There is a choice made as we go down the road a bit. Either we tend to the flames of an old tradition, or we spark the fire of a new one. Tradition *does* begin someplace and at sometime.



Union

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sudden certification of the union, and not all think the battle is over. Steve Cancian is a student who had been actively involved throughout the union issue. "I was not very optimistic," he said. Considering all the Reagan appointees on the NLRB, he was surprised they overruled Columbia's appeals. According to him, student activism played a large role in helping the union victory. He said that in a meeting over negotiations, Robert Early, Vice President for Personnel Management asked, "So, when are you going to tell the students?" This cautious inquiry confirms the strength of the student body. However, Cancian compared this situation to that of Yale. Yale was already six months ahead of Columbia in the process when they went on strike. Though Yale had recognized the union, it refused to raise the salaries and change the benefits of its employees. According to Cancian there are months and months of negotiations still ahead. He merely hopes that the administration won't prolong the conclusions until after spring semester when the students are not around to be involved in the issue, as he believes they did with the issue of divestment.

Regardless of one's view of these issues, they are indicative of an embarkation to a new consideration of the rights of workers. They have significance both in retrospect and in anticipation and their ultimate outcome will involve all those affiliated with the Columbia community.

CISA

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strongly believes "it is possible to bring about changes in Soviet behavior without changing the Soviet system." He argued, "Strengthening of a pragmatic nation-state is taking place in the Soviet government even though the rhetoric continues in full force."

In response to Shulman's claim that Soviet behavior can be modified, Pipes, the Frank B. Baird Professor of Russian History at Harvard and former Director of Eastern European and Soviet Affairs of the National Security Council, asserted that any changes in Soviet behavior will only be temporary because the need to expand is deeply embedded in Soviet history. To account for the Soviet receptivity, he explained, "The Soviets are afraid of President Reagan, they are afraid of the wave of nationalism that is sweeping the nation." Pipes cautioned, "But all that's temporary. If President Reagan is succeeded by a president with another point of view, the Soviets will resume their aggression."

Pipes argued that the most important factor in U.S.-Soviet relations is the nature of the Soviet regime. The regime is pushed toward expansion because "it is a political elite that can justify its powers and the benefits it enjoys only by creating a situation in which the national security is in danger."

Therefore Pipes foresees change not in Soviet behavior but in the Soviet system because "the Soviet system no longer works. Economic resources are not available and political reforms are needed." He predicted "a gradual evolu-

tion of the Soviet government into something half-Soviet and half-nonSoviet" in that decisions would still come from above but citizens would be allowed to choose between two candidates, and everyone including party officials and members would be subject to the same rule of law. Pipes also expects a "privatizing of the consumer sector of the Soviet economy and an increase in foreign trade."

In response to a question about the situation in Afghanistan, Pipes recommended, "The U.S. and the Chinese should provide the Resistance Movement with missiles, dropping them by air if necessary."

Indeed, Saturday's discussion, like other discussions, debates, and seminars held throughout the weekend, provided a forum for all views. However, unlike the others, this event was attended by more Barnard/Columbia students, professors, and members of the community, introducing additional viewpoints to supplement those of the student delegates. The tension climaxed when another member of the audience began an extensive attack on Pipes' viewpoints and the policies of the Reagan Administration. When he ignored the numerous requests to cease his tirade, security moved to escort him out; he resisted violently and started bantering confusing statements, such as "The Russians can eat potatoes... Our children need to be educated... The middle class needs to live... Life, Liberty, and Happiness." The identity of the man is not known; he was not associated with the CISA program.

Following the Shulman-Pipes discussion, David Garth spoke about ways of presenting U.S. foreign policy at home and abroad. Garth is the President of The Garth Group, a political consulting firm that has represented John Lindsay, Ed Koch, Tom Bradley, Hugh Carey, Eugene McCarthy, and John Anderson. Garth, who had just returned from France, said, "Surprisingly, President Reagan is extremely popular in France." Garth advocated that polling a population is vital to the selling of foreign policy. "Polls are an information source, an analytical source," he said. "You don't have to take your position from a poll, but you can use the polls in presenting your position." Garth proposed that polling the native population's response to a given policy is more reliable than soliciting the opinions of the government officials.

The lecture ended on a humorous note with Barnard Professor of Political Science Peter Juviler asking Garth a question with a Russian accent.

Student delegates expressed mixed feelings about what they'd heard throughout the weekend. Habib Gherab of the Columbia School of International Affairs said, "If everyone on the National Security Council today acts like Richard Pipes, the negotiations are already a failure. The way to approach East-West relations and achieve results is to build a relationship on trust and mutual respect." Michael Shorr and Scott Coleman of Amherst College said, "What we have to do is deal with the Soviet Union directly and not sit around talking about the number of missiles each side has." Though they agreed that the caliber of the delegates was very impressive, they grieved, "To talk about the

deaths of millions, perhaps, billions of people in a rational way as we have been doing is almost sick. But the rationality is required and the arms race has to be confronted.

CISA was sponsored by the Barnard/Columbia Center for World Affairs; the Conference was held February 7-9.

Hammer

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thought that our attempts to improve U.S.-Soviet relations are futile, Hammer said he was hopeful that we could look forward to a time when the U.S. will concentrate on reducing the billions of dollars being spent on nuclear weapons and start balancing the budget. Hammer added that a summit meeting between the two heads of State could remove the ever-present threat and fear, permitting the allocation of more funds "for education, Medicare... the poor people, the helpless, and for the underprivileged in Third World countries."

Hammer, who graduated from Columbia College and the Medical School 64 years ago, said "For me, returning to Columbia is like coming back home." Hammer made his first million when he was still in medical school. His father, also a Columbia graduate, asked Hammer to take over his pharmaceutical company because he was suffering from a heart condition. Hammer worked during the day and studied at night, managing to keep abreast in both worlds.

Hammer first went to Russia to help the Soviets who were suffering from a severe famine. Hammer brought grain from the United States and gave it to the Soviets in exchange for furs. It was then that Hammer first met Lenin. For a number of years all U.S.-Soviet trade exchange went through Hammer's hands. Hammer bought a pencil factory in Moscow to help Lenin teach the people to read and write. Heretofore, pencils had cost the Soviets \$.50 each when Americans could manufacture them and make a profit by selling them for \$.05 each. Jokingly, Hammer credits Lenin for making him into a capitalist. When Hammer first met Lenin, the Soviet

leader said "Dr. Hammer we thank you for offering to help us but we don't need doctors, we need businessmen like you... Why don't you be the first one." Perhaps Lenin's comment is an indication of a willingness to make concessions in times of crisis, a willingness that is much needed today.

Notes

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The SGA is in the process of compiling a manual to answer any questions you may have about procedures at Barnard College. The manual will provide information on issues ranging from whom to call to get your phone repaired, to how to start a student organization. Please bring your questions and suggestions to the SGA office, room 116 McIntosh, or give Dunwreath a call at x2126.

Just a reminder: there is a meeting for student organizations today, Wednesday, February 13 at 5:30 p.m. in the James Room. Each student group must send a representative or risk losing 5% of the balance in their SGA account.

The Admissions Office is looking for overnight hostesses to host applicants during the Barnard Open Houses, on February 21, February 28, and March 21. Only students living in BHR, the 600's or 49 Claremont are eligible to serve as hostesses. If interested, please call the Admissions Office at x2014.

We thank all the people who donated blood at our recent Blood Drive, as well as the many volunteers who helped organize and run the drive. You are all wonderful!!!

Names

continued from page 2

state. We want to feel comfortable with ourselves. Being able to identify oneself is a critical part of self-knowledge. How do you feel? What do you call yourself? Let's hear from the "guys", too. A little community consensus might make everyone feel more relaxed when hanging out with the guys and the ...?



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APPLICATION DEADLINE: March 8, 1985

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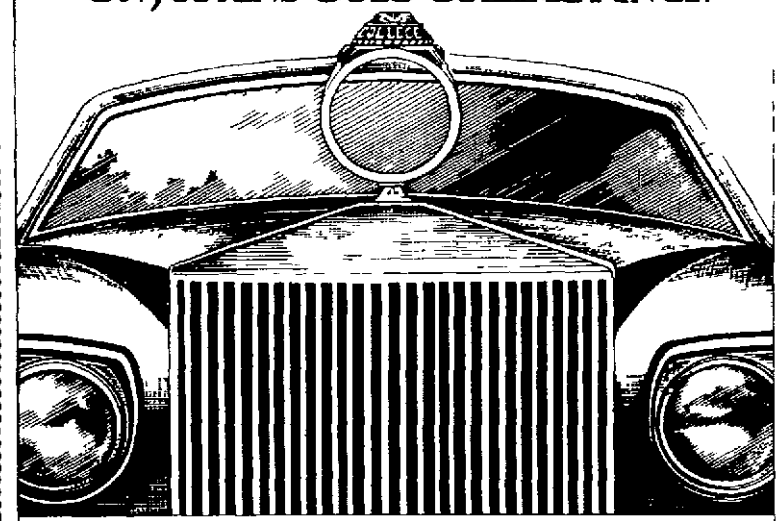
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