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Barnard



Bulletin

Vol. XCV No. 19

Fifty Cents

April 17, 1985

CAREER OPTIONS



OFFICE HOURS
Mark Carnes



Letter to the Editor

Physical Emancipation

To the Editor

"Getting blonde was easy," a lean, platinum Cher asserts in a commercial for Jack Lalanne Health Spas. "Getting this body wasn't." The camera cuts to shots of Cher and others like her granting purposefully on shiny Nautilus machines to the pulse of popular music. As Cher strikes a pose and wipes her forehead deliberately with a towel, the message is clear: any woman who really cared about her body's shape would be working out on those machines instead of sitting in front of the TV.

Advertisements like these infuriate me because they're loaded with a destructive and insulting subliminal message: All women who do not look like Cher (or Jane Fonda, or Jaclyn Smith) are unattractive, they imply, and furthermore, there's something wrong with them for not trying to change themselves.

It's not the existence of the health clubs themselves that disturbs me; I approve of exercise as a way of getting stronger and healthier and controlling weight. But these ad campaigns are designed to make women dislike themselves, and to that I must object. I belong to a gym myself, and as I work out, I am surrounded

by women rushing from the scale to the exercise bikes to the aerobics classes and back to the scale, trying frantically to shed pounds and inches not because they are concerned for their health, but because they hate their bodies.

This is supposed to be an age of equality and freedom, yet women continue to torment themselves almost as viciously as when corsets were *de rigueur*. We have discarded bustles and girdles and push-up bras, devices engineered to force our shapes into the season's fashions. Now instead we chain ourselves to regimens designed to alter our shapes from the inside, still prisoners of the current notions about beauty. Programs are written at these clubs to develop the figure the instructors feel would be most flattering to you. In calisthenics classes, flagging determination is revived when the instructor calls out, "Summer's coming! Summer's coming!" The gym's lavender walls are plastered with posters of Lycra-sheathed celebrities who have lent their names to these ad campaigns. There they serve as constant reminders of all that is "wrong" with the rest of us.

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"And what do you hope to study if you come to Barnard?" I knew the question wasn't inspired, but what else do you ask high school seniors who are thinking of coming to Barnard? I reached for a cup of the red-flavored liquid and vowed to stay away from the brownies, which were dry and unchocolatey at the last admission's reception.

"I intend to specialize in computer science," the student from Syosset High answered. "Computers are the path to the future." She studied her brownie for a moment, as if the main points of her application essay were interspersed with the nuts. "The computer revolution has completely transformed knowledge. I want to be a part of the future when I leave here—if I get in."

"What do you say about computers and the knowledge revolution is surely true. I read it in TIME last week," I conceded. "But that doesn't mean that an education in computer science is the best path to success."

"Why not?" She took a bite of her brownie and frowned.

"Well, look what happened during the 1800s. The industrial revolution changed the world as much as computers will, but steam engineers and textile machinists didn't do nearly as well as people in many other vocations."

"I see you're a history professor," she noted drily.

I smoothed my Big Apple nametag and reached for a brownie. "Prior to the industrial revolution, no one could find

good jobs in government or politics. If you wanted to be a social worker, you had to wear a habit and take a vow of chastity. Political theorists had it even worse. Machiavelli littered most of the towns of northern Italy with his resumes, and to no effect. But the industrial revolution changed society. This created a demand for criminologists, social workers, and even bureaucrats. Political science finally began to pay. Even revolutionaries began to find steady work in their field."

"And I suppose they bought condos along the Rive Gauche," she said.

"No, but industrialization did give rise to the first Yuppies. They built financial systems and forged industrial empires, and they knew next to nothing about steam technology. They hired engineers and technicians for a mere pittance, at least relative to their own incomes."

"Rags to riches and all that," she said. "But a lot of your aspiring Yuppies ended up selling pencils, didn't they? At least in computers you know you can get a job."

"But I'm not sure it will be so easy to keep," I said. "Steam engineers and machine technicians found that technological change quickly rendered their skills obsolete, their patents worthless. Senior programmers and analysts at IBM are already complaining that better-educated young technicians are pushing them out of their jobs. And this new generation of computer specialists will itself become vulnerable in a few years."

"Look, I don't intend to become a

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Barnard Bulletin

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**OXFAM AMERICA
SUPERSTARS SCHEDULE**

Wednesday, April 17 -
OXFAM AMERICA FAST DAY

Thursday, April 18 -
Relay Triathlon, 10am start

Swimmer—1500 yards, new pool
Sprinter—¼ mile, new pool to 110 St & Central Park
Cyclist—12 miles, 2 laps around Central Park
Runner—6 miles loop of CP down to 72 St transverse up E side and back to College Walk

Friday, April 19 -
Superstars, 10:30 am start

10 30 am OPENING CEREMONY—Sundial
11 00 am OBSTACLE COURSE—South Field
12 00 pm TUG—OF—WAR—Hamilton Field
1 30 pm SWEAT SUIT RELAY—around campus
2 30 pm INNER TUBE RELAY—new pool
3 30 pm FIELD EVENTS—South Field

25% of all donations collected, will go to the Soup Kitchen at 114 St and Broadway which operates Monday, Wednesday & Friday every week of the year!

If you would like more information, call Bob Hamsch at x5110 or 749 8397



Adapted from **College Press Service**

'I had no choice. He threatened me with this dangerous weapon.'

THE HEALTH AND
SOCIETY PROGRAM
OF
BARNARD COLLEGE
INVITES YOU TO ATTEND
THE FIFTH ANNUAL
SAMUEL R. MILDANK LECTURE

Given by
ROSEMARY A. STEVENS, PH.D.
NOTED HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR

HER ADDRESS IS TITLED
THE CHANGING HOSPITAL
CATHEDRAL OR CORPORATION?

DATE
APRIL 18, 1985
TIME
5:00 PM
PLACE

LEHMAN AUDITORIUM, AUJSCHUL HALL
BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
BROADWAY @ 119 STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10027
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Dear Essentials

PROFESSOR Please apply your attention to the following information regarding the P/D/E grade in a Barnard College course. This grade must be filed in the Registrar's window by WED., APR. 24. The deadline is absolutely firm. Note: 1. Freshman English and courses that are a requirement for the major of the student cannot be elected for a P/D/E grade. 2. No more than six academic courses counted to the degree may be recorded P/D/E. 3. The grade is mandatory in certain cases. 4. The instructor should not be advised of this decision for course requirements are not changed in any way for the P/D/E grade. 5. The grade for the course will be recorded in the Registrar's window. 6. The grade will be recorded in the Registrar's window.

PROFESSOR and learning about topics in education. Contact Professor Harding and Secretary Debra Wilcox for information regarding requirements for teaching. 136 Melrose, 21217 ext 3408.

CELEBRATE SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY with English Department faculty and students WED., APR. 24, 3:30-5 PM.

PRE-DENTAL RECRUITER from CU Dental School will be in Jean Palmer Room, THURS., APR. 25, 10-11:15 AM. Interested students from all classes are welcome.

PRE-MED 1986 APPLICANTS are urged to submit profile sheets, autobiographical statements, and resumes to the Pre-Professional Office, 105 Millbank, PRODUCE PLAZA, 105 MILLBANK, 11900 21st St. from 10-11:15 AM and also contact the office for more information.

THE HEALTH AND SOCIETY PROGRAM OF BARNARD COLLEGE INVITES YOU TO ATTEND THE FIFTH ANNUAL SAMUEL R. MILDANK LECTURE Given by ROSEMARY A. STEVENS, PH.D. NOTED HISTORIAN AND AUTHOR

HER ADDRESS IS TITLED THE CHANGING HOSPITAL CATHEDRAL OR CORPORATION?

DATE APRIL 18, 1985
TIME 5:00 PM
PLACE LEHMAN AUDITORIUM, AUJSCHUL HALL, BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, BROADWAY @ 119 STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10027
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Answer to last week's puzzle

Puzzle Answer

B	E	T	S	C	R	A	P	A	I	D
A	L	I	I	R	A	T	E	G	N	L
R	I	P	P	L	E	S	R	H	O	N
P	R	O	D	O	O	R				
H	A	L	O	O	V	E	R	R	A	T
O	C	E	A	N	E	L	A	N	R	M
I	T	S	A	S	S	E	T	S	A	I
S	O	P	U	N	T	E	R	E	C	T
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S	L	I	P	R	A	M	P			
B	A	S	I	C	D	A	M	S	E	L
O	R	E	A	M	U	S	E	N	O	T
B	A	D	L	I	N	E	S	T	O	Y

Carolyn Adams: The Life and Times of a Paul Taylor Dancer

by Hibi Pendleton

With her elbows slightly lifted and her lips tightly pursued, Carolyn Adams pauses from our conversation to wet her throat with a sip of apple juice. When her thirst is properly quenched she pronounces her verdict: "I wouldn't describe Paul Taylor as the best because that's not the best word to describe him. I think he's everything that is exceptional."

It's hard to believe her conclusion is drawn from over fifteen years of experience dancing with the Paul Taylor Dance Company. Adams looks more like a young girl than a woman past forty. She's scarcely over five feet tall, thin as a bird, delicate in both body and demeanor. Taylor, too, seems to have been intrigued by her youthfulness. He saw me as his daughter, the little girl in the family, Adams recalls.

As a child growing up in Harlem, Adams studied dance at local schools beginning at the age of eight. Her mother, a musician, and her father, former editor of the *Amsterdam News*, were both socially and politically active and made sure Adams and her sister, Julie, were nurtured artistically, intellectually, and emotionally. "My parents were almost too good to be true," she explains, and they eagerly supported her dancing. Adams continued her studies at the Martha Graham school and later with Bessie Schonberg and Karen Waehner in Paris. But she was still far from deciding whether she would make dance her career.

In 1965 Adams auditioned for the Paul Taylor Dance Company on a whim, encouraged by friends who assured her it would be the least traumatic audition she would ever attend. She confesses that her aspirations did not include dancing professionally. "It didn't enter my mind until I went to the audition for the Taylor company. Yet even then her expectations were low. I didn't think I would get in or else I wouldn't have gone. I didn't really have any specific sights or any particular frustrations about it. I didn't say I've got to get into this company or bust."

As fate would have it, though, the attractions between the two was instantaneous. "I knew half way through the audition Paul was going to take me. I looked him in the face, we smiled at each other, and I just knew. It didn't even feel like a try out. Adams was accepted into the company immediately. While she finished her senior year at Sarah Lawrence College, she would commute into New York City, learning the Taylor repertoire bit by bit—without stopping to worry

about her career move. "You don't question whether you're ready for it, you just do it," she explains.

What attracted Taylor to Adams? She guesses it was probably her speed, her ability to learn quickly, and—most of all—her personality. She had a calming effect on the other dancers and calmness was something Taylor considered essential. He insisted on keeping the company's atmosphere low-keyed, relaxed, and free from the bloodthirsty competition that taunts almost every facet of the dance world.

From the outset, Taylor's influence on the company was all-inclusive. Not only did he establish the company, but he choreographed all its works, and danced in principle roles. Earlier, Taylor had worked as a visual artist, mingling with Robert Rauschenberg and Alex Katz (both later

designed sets for the company). He had danced with the Martha Graham Dance Company and choreographed many works of minimal popularity.

When creating a dance, Adams described Taylor as being "very often like an explorer, quite a tyrant, extremely short-tempered" and as having "enormous mood swings within a short span of time." She adds that there was always "a sensation of building and pacing and then in a split second, it would be as if somebody had cut the cord. Something visual suddenly wasn't working."

When Adams joined the company, the attrition rate among dancers was tremendous. Within her second year she was a senior member and rapidly taking on new roles in the ever-expanding repertoire. Taylor was diligently strengthening his company with new works—as well as new dancers. Adams was one of those dancers and *Aureole*, choreographed in 1962, happened to be the work that helped win the Paul Taylor Dance Company widespread acclaim.

Aureole, set to music by Handel, is light, lively, and the perfect vehicle for Adam's sprightly style. The *Daily News* proclaimed her "deft skimming speed" to be as "fast as shorthand" and described her "light touch" as a "delicate metaphor for deep understanding." Her dancing is



Airborne dancers demonstrate the Taylor form

quirkless and there are no ugly, in-between positions.

In *Aureole*, clad in a little white leotard and skirt, Adams sketched serpentine patterns with quick, pitter-patter steps. Her feet flicker across the stage, cutting in front of one another, slicing the air into tiny diamond shapes outlined by her calves and ankles. Her flawless technique keeps her moving easily, spontaneously and naturally.

In *Big Bertha*, another of Taylor's most popular works, choreographed in 1970, Adams plays a young girl enjoying herself at a carnival. She and a couple out on a date are fascinated by a statuesque,

quarter-operated, carnival prop named Big Bertha, who waits for victims on top of a soapbox. With a wave of her wand Bertha breaks up the happy twosome. The young man is suddenly transformed into a lecherous child-abuser. Adams is flung about the stage like a helpless ragdoll—taunted, teased, and ravaged by her seducer, who was a respectable fellow until hypnotized by Big Bertha.

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Found: One Musical / Comedy Revue; "Lost in Place"

by D. Durango Jones

We all hate Columbia. Each one of us has at *least* one cocktail-party anecdote in which we describe our sufferings under the auspices of this Noble Institution. Especially with tension running as high as it is right now, the CU Varsity Show goes up at a point when we all need a laugh. If catharsis you seek, go: you will leave feeling good without that saccharine aftertaste of sentimentality.

Varsity shows have a reputation for parlaying predictable cretin "greek" humor. At the other extreme is Harvard's "Hasty Pudding" show, with over 100,000 dollars budgeted for costumes alone (they've got nothing on you, Maggie); differing from these is CU's, highlighting as it does the one feature that truly recommends this school: a student body as wack-o as it is sharp.

If almost any conversation overheard on this campus were taken at face value,

conditions here rival those of a French-colonial prison. But as big and unpleasant as Columbia and New York can be, something keeps us here, and this charming and often improvisational series of sketches offers clues as to what it might be.

The location provides a metaphor from which to part; FBH's Lion's den, a space as pathetic as its name, illustrates Columbia's inattention to its students' needs for adequate performance space. The Varsity show, like most other student efforts, relies solely on the energy and talent of cast and crew, without even the lightest recourse to staging gimmickry. Certainly the result is positive, but the novelty of a *stage* itself probably wouldn't overwhelm this tendency.

Thematically, the material centers on that dreaded trend towards YUP-ification assailing us. From "Madrigal," in which cap and-gowned B.A. laureates sing of cashier careers at Toys-R-Us, the pendu-

lum of observation swings to "I was there," a prophetic solo with Betsy Marino as a one-time protester forced to reflect on her own transformation into a "Business Betsy" of the 80's. The show is opened, closed, and interlaced with a won *derful* image of a "new kid on the block." Charles Elder, the hippest Henry Moore around, is guided and guides us through the daunting social milieu of CU. From the curtain's rise to its fall (which you have to imagine, since there is no curtain), some of everyone's favorite and/or less than favorite bits of life on Morningside Heights pop up: graffiti, Wallace Gray (Walrus Green), Barnes and Noble ("can you hold, please?"), those times when you want to "go dancing and eat pate," but can't, the vicious Hamilton Hall elevator, both stereotypes and details are deftly flung into the spotlight—and are usually whisked right out again. A couple of the sketches suffer from a lack of focus. "Perfect Plate of

Greens" in particular gets confusing. On the whole the rhythm is pleasantly syncopated, the slower, more introspective musical pieces alternating with witty variety routines and conventional skits. Even if musicals are not your "strong suit" (musicals are *not* my strong suit), the sophistication and tunefulness of these originals is irresistible and highly recommends the collaboration between Alexa Jung and Jeanine Levenson. All performances are of consistently high quality throughout the show, with Yuppy Puppies lauding three-car garages metamorphosing into cockroaches, Punks, and FBH Euro-individuals. Finally, every laugh asks each one of us, so self-involved in getting ahead, to stop, look around, listen, laugh—and consider where is it you're going and what it is you want.

By the way, the CU Varsity Show is not, as it says on the program, a "review," but a *revue*. This is a review.



Photo by Allison Lee

FEATURES

FASHION: Our Bodies, Our Shelves

by Deborah Pades

You don't have to be religious to believe in the closet God—you just have to be patient. Its creative inspiration inevitably hits you and—poof—you pick out yet another great outfit to distinguish yesterday from today.

As for fashion at Barnard, it is like a cult whose bizarre daily rituals start as early as the previous night. When a student wakes up in a sweaty epiphany, she thinks, "where is that orange sweater I bought last year?" She grips her blankets struggling with the thought that if the sweater's lost, the orange sneakers she bought will be of no use now. Pure heartache.

But for all of us, our four-season wardrobes crammed in 8 x 4 closets have become extensions of our personalities. Our clothes speak for us when we are too busy for conversation. They make us look good even when we feel awful. They allure when we haven't the words for romance. They even repulse if we want the world to leave us alone. They can get us farther than the best resume and can also get us in a lot of trouble. Yet despite any subversive intent, the outfits that stream through the Barnard campus deserve our attention and on some accounts, our polite applause.

We are living in a moody decade and our clothes reflect it. The punk dressers win first prize for the "I hate the world" routine. Their black army boots serve as a strong foundation for their black pants that cleverly accent their black undershirts and hair. Their black leather jackets add a touch of panache and contrast with the white and green skull, frequently found painted on the back. Silver spiked bracelets reflect the white of their eyes and teeth. Occasionally, a third color is introduced on the waist. But this is only on occasion.

Some girls grace the campus with a completely different attitude. They just want to have fun. If their hair isn't tied up in rags, their bodies are. It's the multi-colored fishnet look with the belly button giving another encore performance. Socks match the belt and lips while the hair rides high and free. Pants move away from the conventional solid state and take on patterns and textures that range from leopard skin to paisely-printed thermals. Green fabric pumps are as popular as the red patent flats. Girls are having a good time in the morning if they dress like this. They bring out the diversity of colors, material and their own bodies. They're full of adventure, making bold statements like

"This yellow cotton skirt does match my father's rust ski sweater" and "My outfit doesn't bite. Come closer. Errr."

From rags, we go to riches. Popular opinion suggests that there is no room on this campus for dead furry animals. However, our rich sisters insist on wearing their mink coats from class to class. They actually hang them up during the lecture expecting them to still be there at the end of the hour. Which one of you idiots

Sorry for being so harsh, but some things just call for candor. Money is tight among most college students, so we tend to spend it on life-sustaining things like food and spirits. So if a designer wants us to advertise his name across our chests—let him foot the bill. But alas there are those who still feel otherwise, and they continue to wear nothing but the best, succeeding only as "nothing but the tackiest." Even if their Calvins could talk, they'd still have no personality.

On to the blubber-binders and figure hiders. At least their clothes serve a purpose. Not all of us are blessed with Christy Brinkley's body so for some, clothes are a tool for illusionary improvement. The blubber-binders strap themselves in tight blue jeans (usually the ones with thin, white

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Photo by [unreadable]



Photo by [unreadable]

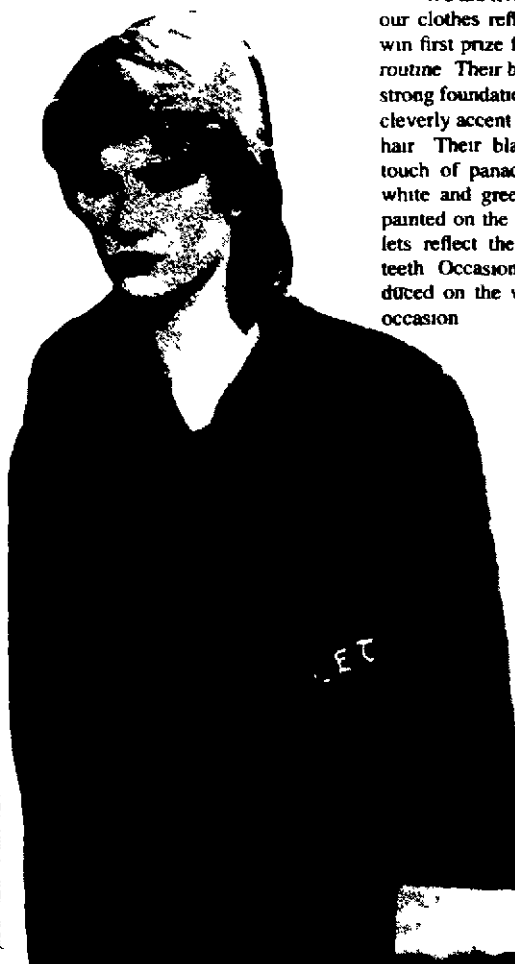


Photo by [unreadable]



Photo by [unreadable]



Photo by [unreadable]

BC Internship Program

by Bronwyn Hughes

The Barnard Internship Program offers students a chance to explore a field for its future career possibilities. Students have found that participating in the work-world of New York builds confidence and develops invaluable skills.

The Career Services Office offers four programs for interning during the year. For an internship during the semester or summer, students can go to Career Services and look through the books of internship possibilities and then call the sponsor directly. The January Intersession Internships are more structured; people at Career Services will work with students every step of the way to find an interesting job. During January of 1984, approximately 170 students took advantage of the opportunity to intern. A third option is to intern in Washington, D.C. during the January intersession. Students work for federal agencies such as the Department of Commerce while staying with Barnard alumnae who live in the Washington area. Financial aid for travel expenses is available through the Harry Salzman award and through the Student Government Association. This year, four students received aid. Lastly, competitive internships are available to selected students. Students can apply by interviewing and sending resumes to Career Services for prestigious positions with such organizations as the Dow Jones Magazine, Time Inc., or the Financial Women's Association.

The Barnard Internship Program, in its thirteenth year, is one of the best in the country, explained Jane Celwyn, Director of the Internship Program. Other schools can't offer the abundance and variety of job opportunities that are available to students in New York City. The Internship Program seems to be a compelling reason to come to Barnard as many transfer students participate in it and it is a popular

topic among perspective students. The current goal for the Program is to develop more paying summer internships because most students need to earn money over the summer.

There are opportunities available at every level, whether one has job experience or not. Many of the sponsors are Barnard alumnae who appreciate the Barnard woman's "fresh intelligent approach to problems and projects," said Celwyn. The philosophy of the Internship Program is to help students to help themselves. It is a self-selecting process where Barnard helps the student to find as many sources and leads as possible whether the student wants an internship in New York or any place else in the country.

Most of the available internships are with non-profit organizations, such as art galleries, dance companies, advocacy groups and public relations organizations. The majority of internships are non-paying because students can only work a limited number of hours a week during the academic year. But the advantage to not getting paid is that interns spend less time xeroxing etc. than they would if they entered the organization at a low level, according to Celwyn. Interns are able to do special projects and work with interesting people. Non-paying internships can lead to paying jobs upon graduation.

Last year, interns prepared guides to court procedures for a public interest law firm, assisted an account executive at a major advertising agency, worked on a project in security research and portfolio management for an investment bank, performed laboratory procedures and experiments in eye research, did research for an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, translated for Israeli "Sesame Street," wrote scripts for an international news service, and worked as production assistant on a film.

BC Recruitment Program

Versatile. Responsive to changing times. Multi-faceted. Many people and things at Barnard could be so described and this story is about one of them: the corporate recruiting program.

The program has existed for many years and since the early 1970's had been jointly administered by Barnard and Columbia. Now Barnard has a separate program, and the move across Broadway will make a world of difference for Barnard students looking to get on the corporate fast track.

"I am really thrilled the College has taken this step," says Martha Green, director of the Career Services Office, which administers corporate recruitment. "It will make it possible for Barnard students to have direct on-campus contact with em-

ployers."

Ann Basler, hired last September as corporate recruiting program coordinator, agrees, and notes, "Our program increases recruiters' accessibility to Barnard students. We have well over 50 companies coming to campus this year and many have scheduled 13 half-hour interviews. Instead of our students getting half of those slots, as they did when this was a joint program, all 13 appointments will go to Barnard women."

Associate director of Career Services Kim Healey puts the program in its historical context. "Barnard and Columbia had separate recruiting programs in the late '60s and early '70s. But the companies were sending two sets of recruiters who offered two sets of jobs; secretarial at Bar-

nard and junior executive at Columbia. The solution then was to combine the programs."

That was successful, "but times have changed and now we want the program here. We want the recruiters on our campus, in our meeting rooms, eating in our faculty dining room. We want to establish more firmly a physical identity for Barnard with the corporations."

The first recruiters were at Barnard in February and three other sessions are slated throughout the spring. Not only are business and banking firms on the roster, Rockefeller University and Brookhaven Laboratory will also send representatives, as will a number of insurance, pharmaceutical and retail firms.

The half-hour interview is actually the culmination of a student's career planning experience. In preparation for it, the Career Services staff offers a full range of workshops and information sessions on everything from resume writing to interview techniques, as well as the reknowned January internship program.

A resume forwarding service supplements the campus recruitment visits. Explains Ms. Healy, "Some companies choose not to send recruiters to the campus but like to receive resumes from students whose background, grade-point averages, and interests match what the company is looking for. We set a deadline here, collect resumes, and send the bunch of them to the corporation. As impressive as Barnard women are individually, they are even more impressive in groups. Often when a company sees we have so many good prospects, they'll decide to send a recruiter here the next time."

Enthusiastic alumnae provide another impetus for recruiters to visit Barnard. Catherine Carter '84 is a corporate intern at Paine Webber, one of the country's oldest full service securities firms. She does what she can to see that Barnard women get more corporate exposure. "I talked to the head of corporate recruiting yesterday," she smiles, "and I think we'll be

represented at Barnard later this month."

A French major who minored in economics, Ms. Carter hopes for a career in international finance and is enjoying her rotating shifts in Paine Webber's diverse divisions. "One thing I've found among women in my program from colleges in smaller cities or towns is that they have trouble dealing with the hustle-bustle and impersonality of the City and the corporations. Barnard women have a real advantage from the sheer fact of having been in New York."

Ms. Healey agrees. "There are lots of factors which make our students especially well prepared for the fast track corporate jobs in New York and other big cities. Our internship programs give them hands-on experience and they are savvy about New York. There isn't any re-adjustment time."

The return of the corporate recruiting program to the west side of Broadway has received solid support from students. "They are excited about having their own program again," says Ms. Basler. "And for us having the recruiters here not only increases Barnard's visibility but produces opportunities for all the women we serve. In addition to entry level openings, the recruiters will often mention other jobs within the company which may open doors for an alumna. This contact has led to more internship possibilities as well. There has been a real ripple effect because of this program." Associate director Healey leaves Barnard today for a position as recruitment officer with the Irving Trust Company. She will be working for Patricia Hunter, a Barnard alumna, hiring MBA's and BA's for the company's corporate lending program.

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SENIORS

Keep in Touch With Your Classmates

Nominations are now open for

CLASS OF 85 ALUMNAE OFFICERS

Sign up NOW in the ALUMNAE AFFAIRS OFFICE

(221 Milbank) for nominations to one of the following positions:

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VICE PRESIDENT/REUNION CHAIRMAN.

SECRETARY/CORRESPONDENT.

TREASURER, FUND CHAIRMAN

Nominate yourself or a friend-or persuade a friend to nominate herself.

Deadline April 22 or call x2005 for further information.

Law: What Does It Take?

by Eve-Laure Moros

In the past decade, more women than ever have joined the ranks of the over 650,000 lawyers in this country. At a school such as Barnard, renowned for its aggressive and career-oriented students, where the president of the college is herself an accomplished lawyer, it is not surprising that as many as 10% of the graduating senior class express an interest in applying to law school. In addition, an equal, if not higher, number of alumnae also apply. Yet law school is among the most demanding of post-graduate options. A student considering law school should give not only a great deal of thought, but time and investigation, before embarking upon the long and difficult path to becoming a lawyer.

One of Barnard's assets, Career Services, allows students to gain valuable work experience, as they explore different career options through the many internships offered. Internships include working for City Council members, the Mayor's Voluntary Action Center, the New York State Attorney General's office, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., The Legal Aid Society, the U.S. Congress, and the Women's Equity Action League, among many others. Responsibilities for the student intern can range from research and documentation, to writing and editing, and can sometimes include actual drafting of legislation. For the student unsure of her career interests, such internships may prove inspiring. To the student secure in her ambition of becoming a lawyer, such internships can point her to one specific area within the multitude of categories that fall under the career of law—public interest law, human rights, international affairs, corporate law, criminal justice, public advocacy, and city government, to name only a few.

While it is difficult to get good internships at renowned law firms, Associate Director of Career Services, Kim Healey, stresses that experience in the many law-related fields is equally as valuable as working at such firms. She suggests, for example, that a student wishing to go on to law school work for an organization such as Amnesty International, a non-profit group which helps people become aware of the existence of political prisoners all over the world. Such organizations, though not strictly law-oriented, deal frequently with legal questions, and provide the student with exposure to public issues.

Furthermore, it is not specific experience in a law firm that is most important when applying to law school. Work experience in any area, if successfully performed, shows a commitment on the part of the student that is an essential requirement for a prospective law school appli-

cant. Says Healey, "It's not that critical to have a legal experience before applying. Law schools are very interested in people who can read, write, think, and analyze. That can be shown in all different ways." Finally, Healey points out, the internship program need not be looked at solely as a means to further one's chances of getting into law school, but rather, a way in which the student can actually decide if she indeed wants to go to law school. "We try to use the internship program as an exploration program. We don't set it up as a pre-professional funnel, but as an opportunity to explore and test out different skills." Students who take advantage of the Career Services program, then, are apt to be better prepared in the decision of whether or not to go on to law school.

Barnard's Dean for Pre-Professional students, Esther Rowland, also helps students considering a career in law. While many students, upon visiting Dean Rowland's office, have already made their career decision, whether it be business, medicine, or law, Rowland points out that "students should not feel that they have to be locked into a career when they enter college." However, "it certainly is a good idea to know what you're doing at least a year or two in advance of actually doing it."

This is certainly sound advice for the student planning to apply to law school, for it is strongly recommended that the entire application procedure be completed by November of the student's senior year. Thus, a student should ideally begin taking necessary steps during the spring of her junior year. At this time, students should begin reading catalogues, investigating law schools, and collecting materials such as application forms and recommendations. The Law School Admissions Tests (LSATs) should be taken preferably in June, but no later than October. By December 1, applications begin to be read by law school admissions offices.

Besides the actual admissions procedure, there is little that a student can specifically do during her undergraduate years to enhance her chances of acceptance into law school. Most important is to prove by the undergraduate record, that one exhibits those qualities most sought after by law schools, and ultimately law firms. These skills include writing, analytic abilities, diligence, and dedication. Says Dean Rowland, "students really have to be willing to sacrifice... to have the ability to work hard and not mind it."

These abilities can be shown in a variety of ways, dispelling the myth that a student going on to law school must major in Political Science or English. Rowland advises "a student should choose her major according to what her interests

are... law schools really don't seem to care at all what one's major is." A student's course load should, however, show "that she's had a tough program and that she's worked in real depth. Also, a course load that shows that she's not a narrow person, that she's dipped into several areas and certainly courses that include a lot of writing skills." Thus, a Biology major stands an equal chance of acceptance into a law school as a Political Science major, provided they have performed equally well in their respective academic programs.

The value of work experience one may have in college, Rowland says, is "very little at this moment as far as law schools are concerned. Unlike medical schools, they don't seem to value law firm experience." She does, however, agree with Healey that the experience is very valuable for students, in helping them decide what they want to do. "The idea of getting an internship in a law firm to explore it is really for one's personal benefit. The critical activities that are looked at to help one's admission to law school probably have more to do with one's extracurricular life." Participation in extracurricular activities gives one a perfect showcase to develop or exhibit qualities such as leadership, effective speaking, commitment, involvement in community activity—in short, those qualities that most impress a law school admissions office.

A major concern of the prospective law school applicant is the weight of the GPA-LSAT profile. Rowland explains that the standard GPA-LSAT profile is considered by admissions offices to be the "window" by which to sift out qualified versus non-qualified applicants. While profiles deviating greatly from the norm may not be looked at, there may still exist many variations within this parameter. Other factors, such as personal qualities, can sometimes compensate for below-average statistics. "Occasionally, a student will actually defy this window concept... A very unusual woman who's done some very interesting things, with very marginal scores and grades for that school, could still get in."

Barnard graduates Linda Lebensold ('65), currently Associate General Counsel at the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and Eileen Wilcox ('74), currently an Associate Attorney for Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam, and Roberts, both of whom went on to Columbia Law School, feel that the GPA-LSAT profile was of overriding importance in determining their admission to law school. Says Lebensold: "The LSAT is everything in my opinion... it seemed to me to be all they looked at." Wilcox concurs: "The numbers seem to be the only thing they

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Joanna Row



Joanna Row

Interns at work



Joanna Row



Joanna Row

Education: Students Become Teachers

by J. B. Sample

Freshwomen and sophomores: are you thinking about your future? Worried about the tight job market after graduation? Consider this: The Education Program at Barnard offers the opportunity to become certified in New York and 30 other states as elementary or secondary school teachers.

The rigorous education minor requires 5 courses including several education courses and one psychology course. For secondary school teaching licenses, twenty-four or thirty-six credits are also required in the area for which you wish to teach. In addition, all students in the Education Program student teach in the city one semester during their senior year.

The student is matched with a "cooperating teacher" who oversees and advises the student. Susan Sacks, the chairman of the program, said that they strive for "individual placement" to match the needs of the student with the cooperating teacher. "We're for the student," Sacks commented. Elliot Forscheimer, who taught history last semester at Hunter College High School said he couldn't have done it without his cooperating teacher. "He would review my lesson plan. He was helpful. It's a big burden on a teacher, but he was great—you need guidance."

In addition, one of the three faculty members of the Education Program, Giselle Harrington, Katharine Wilcox, or Susan Sacks, supervises a class session at

least four times a semester. The student meets with the faculty member to discuss ways to improve her teaching skills whether it be in content or in such details as moving around the room.

Usually students teach elementary or high school classes in the morning and attend university classes in the afternoon. "We urge them [students] only to take two other courses while they are teaching," Sacks said. Not only is there assigned reading from the education seminar to be taken concurrently with the teaching position, but there is also a good deal of preparation necessary for the daily lesson plan. Sacks suggests that seniors try to schedule the bulk of their senior thesis research dur-

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Internship: AIESEC

by Susan Abrams

The AIESEC organization of the Barnard-Columbia community is part of a student-run international exchange program AIESEC (a French acronym for "International Association of Students in Economics and Business Management") is a 37 year old non-profit organization that operates in college campuses all over the world. In the United States, operations have extended to include over sixty universities and colleges, including Harvard, Penn, Brown, Stanford, Berkeley, and a host of others. In keeping with AIESEC's growth and progress, a few students are steadfastly working to establish a chapter here at Columbia University. These students are optimistic that AIESEC will gain a solid footing here at Columbia and that it will receive an enthusiastic reception from both the students and the administration.

AIESEC was founded in 1948 by students from seven European nations who sought to rebuild their war-torn countries and strengthen international relations. These individuals also saw the need to develop management and leadership skills among students in order that they could effectively operate in various economic and cultural environments especially with in the international context. The non-profit, student-run organization seeks to identify and train a select group of students with outstanding leadership potential in business related fields. Through the vision, persistence and hardwork of its student-members, AIESEC has proven to be a tremendous success. Today, AIESEC enjoys the active participation of over 30,000 students at 400 universities in 60 countries. The participation and sponsorship includes major local, national and multinational corporations (including IBM, Exxon, U.S. Steel, Dupont, Mobile Oil, Citicorp, Arthur Andersen, E.F. Hutton, etc.) The endorsement of national governments includes an endorsement by President Reagan and former President Carter.

Last year over five thousand students had the opportunity to participate in the exchange program, providing them with the experience of working and living in a foreign country.

The operations of AIESEC occur in three levels: local, national and international. The most important of these is undoubtedly the local level, where the heart of AIESEC's activities occur. Each local chapter is responsible for the generation of student membership, the exposure of the AIESEC program within its own jurisdiction and the all-important acquisition of internships in the local area. This accrual of internships is perhaps the most important, for AIESEC's main function is to market interns among businesses worldwide. Each member is expected to contact

executives of companies and organizations within their jurisdiction. Members negotiate a deal with these executives whereby a company will receive a paid intern from overseas and provide that intern with meaningful work experience and the AIESEC local chapter will provide a highly qualified intern for the company. All local chapters conduct these "marketing calls" and at an annual international conference, all internships (as well as student applications for an internship) are collected and matched with the best possible candidate. Once matched, both the student and the company have the chance to screen one another and either accept or reject the match. This year the International Congress was held at Barcelona, Spain.

The marketing calls seem intimidating at first, but become easier and more exciting as a marketer progresses. Also training sessions, conferences, and seminars are periodically given to motivate and train new members and old alike. The marketing calls also provide the students with some key assets—confidence in his/her own abilities and fine-tuning basic marketing skills and techniques. AIESEC currently markets in a wide range of industries—consumer products, financial services (including accounting and insurance), banking, manufacturing of industrial goods, information systems, advertising, and general services (marketing, retail, economic research, etc.).

The importance of marketing activities, however, does not deter from AIESEC's other activities. AIESEC also conducts lectures, seminars, and conferences on current economic and business topics. In addition, keeping in mind that it is also a social organization, AIESEC sponsors its share of social events. The international flavor of these events, in fact, the entire organization, makes them interesting and enjoyable, as one learns about various cultures and traditions.

The future of AIESEC at Columbia certainly appears extremely lucrative. Because of its strategic New York City location, Columbia has the opportunity to market to nearly inexhaustible corporate sources. Furthermore, since New York City is perhaps the most attractive place in which to work, Columbia is guaranteed to receive the highest caliber foreign interns, making it that much easier to market the internships to executives. The average intern who comes to the United States speaks 3-5 languages, has or is acquiring a master's degree, substantial work experience and has travelled extensively.

What has been described is, of course, just a brief description of a much larger and encompassing organization. The success of AIESEC can only be attributed

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Interview

Continued from page 4

As the young girl *Big Bertha*, Adams is obviously helpless. As a dancer, though, she still retains total control. Her movements may suggest frenzy, but they are not frenzied. Adam's strong technique overshadows her character's weakness as well as her own petite frame.

Willow thin and boyish in shape, her physique misrepresents the power of her body. Not a single movement is executed haphazardly—precision underscores every gesture, expert control scaffolds every step. She's a meticulous dancer whose fetish for clarity liberates rather than constrains. But oddly enough her clarity of movement also befuddles and confuses. How can a dancer—who looks so tiny and fragile that we are tempted to regard her as a child—have ever acquired the discipline necessary for such precision and control?

We begin to suspect that this small, unassuming dancer is more mature and ambitious than presumed. Adams may have been ambivalent about auditioning for the Taylor company, but she certainly had an unshakable urge to dance. Even when she was young, if asked what she wanted to be when grown up, she would respond somewhat presumptuously, "I am a dancer." Adams deromanticizes her prophetic remark, by stating matter-of-

factly and with a slight shrug of her shoulders, "I had a physical need to dance. I always had poor circulation."

During her seventeen years with the Taylor company, Adams did more than solve a few health problems. She also created over twenty-five roles, most of which were geared towards the lighter, more child-like side of her personality—until she danced the gangster mistress in *Le Sacre du Printemps*. Ironically enough this was one of her last performances. Just as the eternally youthful Adams stepped into a more sophisticated role, she stepped off the stage. In her typically nonchalant way, Adams describes her feelings when she decided to retire. At first "the time just flew by," she says, "and when it stopped flying I stopped."

"The hardest part was telling Paul," she recalls. The first time, he denied her request to leave the company. "He might have heard some doubt in my voice," she speculates, but then adds with a smothered chuckle, "Also I think it's terribly appropriate for any employer when a person is resigning. You're supposed to say 'no' the first time, aren't you?" Now her laughter comes freely and easily.

When Adams requested retirement the second time, she was certain she was

ready to leave the company and Taylor acquiesced. On her final performance, May 4, 1982, Taylor presented her with not one but *two* bouquets of roses. "I found out later, that he had been practicing during the intermission. He thought I was going to drop them. He was so concerned with giving them to me—because I'm really a clutz with props. It was almost as if he was teaching me a dance. The way he put them in my arms I could never have dropped them."

Rarely does Adams' emotional side show through her chiseled self-control, but as she continues the story her eyes begin to moisten with the tiniest trace of tears and she whispers, "He said to me under his voice, 'do you think you can hold all of these?' It was the most wonderful thing. At that moment I could have dropped one rose."

In conversation Adams has the same eloquent mastery over her words as she has over her body when she is dancing. Her thoughts are succinct, her distinctions precise. When asked how she would like to be remembered she turned the typical response around by saying, "I want to be remembered by the people I admire rather than for the things I did."

When asked, in an interview with the *New York Post*, to comment on being a black dancer, she carefully pointed out the distinction between "being used as a black

and being used as a body." When pressed for more, she refined her position, remarking on "art for art's sake as opposed to vehicle for social reform."

Although Adams didn't find time for romance until after her retirement (she felt it "wasn't practical"), she did find time for other things. Even while dancing with the Taylor company, she had been actively involved in real estate and landmark designation. Adams also served on several Harlem community boards, and taught at the Harlem Dance Studio, a school she co-founded with her sister in 1969. Leaving the Taylor company has enabled her to pursue these activities with full concentration, and at the moment she is busy trying to negotiate studio space for a small modern dance company.

Adams reports that this project and many others have been inspired over that all important noon-time meal, the meal that attracts an entirely different population of people than those who simply stuff lunch in their mouths between rehearsals. Adams' circle of acquaintances now extends beyond the world of dance. "I have lunch with *people*," she exclaims, "Like a real grown up person!"

One suspects she has been "grown up" for quite some time. It's just that she simply refuses to *stop* growing—which may be the secret to Adams' eternal youth.

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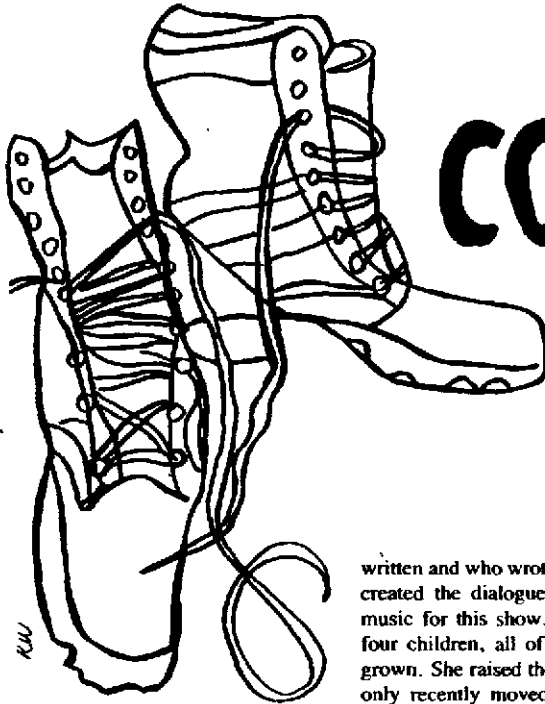
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COMBAT BOOTS

by Deborah Pardes

To follow up our story on the homeless of New York City, and to add a different aspect to our career coverage, here is a brief, behind-the-scenes look at a local production. "Combat Boots" is an original musical drama written and directed by Rosemary Wren. All the actors, musicians and crew have donated their time and talent so that the proceeds of this play can directly benefit the soup kitchen community of the Presbyterian Church on 114th and Broadway.

The play uniquely deals with the plight of the street people, shedding light on their sorrow as well as their profound joy. But what makes "Combat Boots" more notable is the way in which it was

written and who wrote it. Rosemary Wren created the dialogue, the lyrics and the music for this show. She is a mother of four children, all of whom are now full grown. She raised them in California and only recently moved here to pursue her career as a composer. While volunteering in the soup kitchen, she began to take great interest in the people she met at the meals and learned about their histories—some of which proved to be remarkable. She took notes on how they spoke to her and with one another, and soon came up with a medium in which she could do justice to her own talents as well as focus on theirs.

"Combat Boots" is only one of the many plays that Ms. Wren has written, and she is glad to have this opportunity to entertain the community while helping a very worthwhile cause. Performances will be held on April 19th and 20th in the Presbyterian Church on the 114th Street at 8 pm. Tickets are \$2 for students. By attending this production, you will not only be contributing funds for the growth and continuation of the soup kitchen program, but you will also be celebrating the talents of a very accomplished woman.

Acting out the Streets



Cast of "Combat Boots" after one of their final rehearsals

AIESFC

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ted to the dedication and motivation of its members. This dedication and motivation are a result not only of the students' sincere belief in AIESFC's goals, but on a more pragmatic level, the benefits that members reap through the program. The internships give students the opportunity to travel, to gain meaningful work experience, and to learn first hand about a foreign culture. The operations of a local chapter, specifically the marketing calls, give broad exposure to the corporate world. The ability to negotiate with senior management of a company is a tremendous boost to students' self-confidence and image. In addition there is the peripheral benefit of gaining valuable contacts that can be used later. All of these things function as a comprehensive preparation for a student once he or she is ready for permanent employment.

As was mentioned earlier, AIESFC is a new organization at Columbia, and at this initial stage, the club needs members. Everyone is encouraged to take advantage of its programs and opportunities, and simultaneously help to continue a highly respected and worthy organization.

Education

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ing the semester that they are not teaching or even during the summer after their junior year.

Student-teacher Forschermer said, "It's really not all that difficult, they give you fair warning. Certainly it depends upon how well you know what you are teaching. The kids come back with questions that can be very challenging." Yet Susan Sacks cautions, "It's hard. Beliefs that teaching is a quick fix job are dispelled in a moment. In fact, according to a study in *The New York Times*, there is a very high dropout rate among novice schoolteachers. Between January 1981 and June 1983, 779 teachers started and quit their jobs. 73 percent of those who quit did so within five months of employment, *The Times* reveals.

However, if the licensed graduates decides not to become a teacher, the license [as it did for Elliott Forschermer who now works part time as Assistant Director of an Educational Team Tour for children.] may serve as good credential or help to attain a higher salary in other related areas.

Despite the admonitions and requirements of the program, the license awarded upon graduation is almost a ticket into the job market. There is a national shortage of qualified teachers. The program claims that all Barnard Education Program students who have sought teaching jobs after graduation have found them. Further, Susan Sacks claims "Right now is a good time; the schools need teachers, and it's not just in the areas of math and sciences." She voiced that Barnard students are "high probability candidates for a posi-

tion. Creative and curious people make better teachers," and that she would like to see teaching redefined as a feminist choice because of its intellectual and challenging nature.

Law

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looked at "Yet Dora Hjertberg, Director of Admissions at Stanford University School of Law, claims: "We look at three factors in our applicants—the GPA, the LSAT scores, and the extracurricular activities or work experience. We don't rank them, but consider them equally." She adds, "We pay particular attention to people who have done interesting things in undergraduate school or during time off, such as people who have participated in outside activities or have had work experience between the time they graduate college and the time they apply to law school."

In any event, competition is tough for law school, particularly the more prestigious schools. Even well-qualified applicants may be rejected from such schools. Yet both Healey and Rowland agree that a degree from a prestigious school is only highly significant for the person who aims to become a corporate lawyer. Says Healey: "In corporate law firms, there is a tremendous pressure on the part of those firms to hire people from the big-name schools; the Ivy League law schools." Yet exclusive of corporate law, and law practices in overpopulated urban areas, opportunities abound for graduates of virtually any law school, whether working for the government, insurance companies, or private practices. Healey adds: "You could easily have a fantastic career if you went to Vermont Law School." Rowland reinforces this fact: "If you're looking in the corporate firm, there are certain firms that will only recruit from certain schools. That seems to be the set pattern for the huge law corporations downtown on Wall Street. But one could do very well in a lesser-known law school and still be very marketable."

One's experience before, during, and after law school will ultimately depend upon that individuals' particular needs and goals. Most important is that one establish these goals according to her needs and that one fulfill these goals in the way that is best for her. Reflecting upon her experiences in pursuing a career in law, Lebensold offered words of advice to Barnard students: "I think in general, a person should do with their life what they want to, and in most instances today, they're able to... whether that means becoming a lawyer or a housewife, they should do it with all the enthusiasm they can muster."



Barnard Stacks New Service

Barnard's library has added a new major source of information to its reference collection. It now has an account with Dialog Information Services, a California company that stores about 200 machine readable data bases in a large computer system. By subscribing to their service, the library can search for information in the data bases by connecting a local terminal to the computer in California via the telephone lines.

Many of the data bases in Dialog's system are computerized versions of standard printed indexes and abstracting services such as PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, PAIS, MLA BIBLIOGRAPHY, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS and SOCIAL SCIENCE CITATION INDEX. Others, however, are not as widely known, such as ECONOMIC LITERATURE INDEX, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERIODICALS INDEXES, US POLITICAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, HEALTH PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION, and many in the sciences. Barnard doesn't own the printed versions of all these data

bases—some don't even have printed versions.

Having access to these via the computer, therefore, will greatly extend the scope of the library's reference services. Another benefit is that the computer allows much more flexible and specific methods of searching: individual words in titles and abstracts can be searched on, for example, or concepts can be combined to retrieve only citations that include both, or a particular author or journal title or year of publication specified.

More detailed information about the data bases is available, and searches can be arranged for, at the Reference Desk on the 2nd floor of the library.

Dialog is a commercial business. It charges for its services both by the time you are connected to its computer and by fees for each item you print from the data bases. The library plans to underwrite all the costs for searching during the remainder of the Spring 1985 semester. This policy will be evaluated over the summer. In the future it may be necessary to charge all or part of the costs to the user.

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Office Hours

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technician," she said "I want to design applications for computers. I'm going into the field because it will let me be creative."

"But creativity is in demand in all fields—especially in times of transition. The triumph of machines in the 1800s precipitated a romantic reaction in music and the arts, and it stimulated poets and philosophers to ponder the human condition in new ways," I said.

"And I suppose it even generated interest in history?"

"Sure, for it is when the pace of change accelerates that we struggle most to understand it."

"And so you advise me to major in poetry or history?"

"No. I suggest you study poetry, history, computer sciences, or anything else that excites and expands your brain. Such a mind, especially in times of revolutionary change, will fare well in almost any work. On the other hand, a mind that has been suffocated from overspecialization or

simply bored to death, will be worthless in a rapidly changing world," I said.

By now the brownies were gone. The punch was lathering in the bottom of the bowl. And the student's sponsor from Barnard approached. "Hurry up," she said in a stage whisper. "You were the one who wanted to see Fellini's 8½." The student, who had begun to put on her coat, glanced to see if I had overheard.

"Pretty artsy," I said with a smile. She studied me for a moment, and then she began to smile. She had discarded her application essay, and we both knew that her shallow careerism was a facade, an accommodation to a youth culture that overvalued cynicism and materialism.

"Are you going to the movie, too?" she asked.

"I've already seen it. Besides, I'm supposed to meet a salesman at Radio Shack."

Her smile broadened. "Computers?" "Uh, yes." I decided she belonged at Barnard.

Mark Carnes is Assistant Professor of History.

Letters

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For the most part, this country's physical fitness craze has been a very positive development. And the acceptance and appreciation of strong, healthy women is a tremendous advance over the days when we were regarded as fragile, porcelain figurines. But I see a greater challenge to us than learning to do 100 sit ups or 90 minutes of aerobics, and that is learning to do those exercises because we like our bodies, not because we hate them. For one, will continue to work out, dreaming of stronger biceps, firmer quads, and faster races. But I refuse to be intimidated by the likes of Jaclyn Jane, and Cher.

Mary Makarushka

Fashion

Continued from page 6

(vertical stripes.) This almost does the trick except when there's an obvious overload that spills out at the waist. The smart ones cover that with a big, thick leather belt. And at Barnard, we're all smart.

Figure hiders buy things big and then stretch them after each wash. By doing this, they actually feel relatively thinner as the months pass. This shows a brilliant foresight on behalf of these dressers. If you feel good—you look good. (Wish it were true?) Incidentally, sweat pants neither hide or bind. They just hang there with knee indentations and mysteriously collect all campus dust particles within their fibers.

We mustn't forget the schizophrenic seniors and other religious job seekers. They can be spotted anywhere but it takes time to label who's who. In class, they'll wear ripped Levis and seem like average students. But during that same day, we'll see them again but wearing grey suits, white blouses, black pumps and pearls. What's going on? Is the real world that scary? Job interviews are meant to do just that—interview for the job. If the company makes you dress like a Brooks Brothers mannequin even before you're employed, forget it or lose all face. Life on this planet is full of compromises, but in fringement upon personal expression leaves no room for negotiation. (Yes, this is getting a bit out of hand, but it's about time we question some repressive standards.)

So it seems that fashion at Barnard speaks for itself. It's hard to categorize who's wearing what and why, and there is really no need to. We set trends. We break trends. We leave no style unexplored. If its creativity, resourcefulness or even vulgarity we need—we've got it. But after all is said and worn, it's still comforting to know that under all those layers of material expression—we're naked.

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Strung Out-of-Control?

Food — You're obsessed with it. You sometimes feel you **can** and **want** to live without it — but you really can't. And it becomes a vicious cycle.

Your goal is to stay in control. Actually, your eating habits are out of control. And so is your life. Your friends no longer call, and somehow your family just doesn't understand. Eating disorders — anorexia nervosa and bulimia — are life-threatening illnesses that undermine not only a person's self-esteem, but also school and job performance, and relationships.

Anorexia nervosa (self-induced starvation) and bulimia (the binge-purge syndrome) affect people from all walks of life.

Help is available. The Anorexia/Bulimia Treatment and Education Center (ABTEC) at Gracie Square Hospital has a specially trained staff to help you deal with your illness. ABTEC offers a variety of services, including an inpatient treatment program for those in the acute stage of illness, and the ABTEC Support Group, which provides an opportunity for open discussion of feelings, attitudes and behaviors associated with these eating disorders.

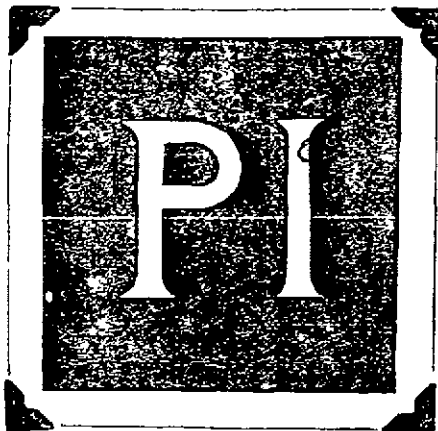
Strung out of control? ABTEC at Gracie Square can help you cut the strings that are tying you to your obsession with food.



The Anorexia/Bulimia Treatment and Education Center at
GRACIE SQUARE HOSPITAL
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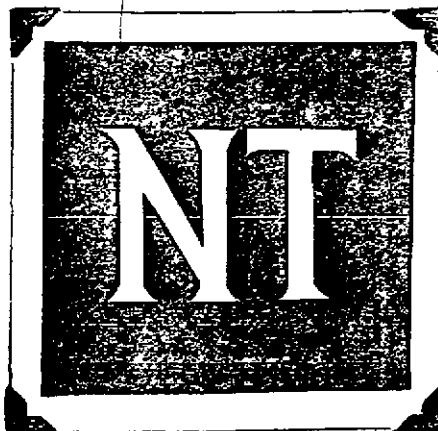
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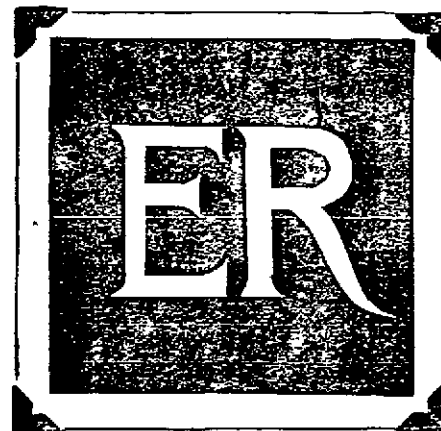


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