

BARNARD BULLETIN

VOLUME LXXV

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NUMBER 10

Budget Talks Continue Over Tuition; Amount of Hike Is Yet Undecided

Committee Evaluates Pass-Fail; Law Schools Issue Statement

An anticipated \$200 raise in tuition for Barnard students will not be announced until January 25, according to President Martha Peterson. Ms. Peterson said that the amount of the tuition raise had not been settled. Budget conferences are expected to continue until the 22nd of the month.

An earlier report on the tuition rise indicated that the added revenue was expected to equalize costs of approximately \$400,000. The college reportedly incurred such a debt on items such as maintenance of the science tower, raises in salary for faculty members, and "obligations" to Columbia College.

The tuition hike will mark the third consecutive raise at Barnard. Ms. Peterson said the proposal must be approved by the trustees before any tuition hike can take effect. She added, "We are doing our best to eliminate unnecessary expenses, we would like to avoid a tuition increase, but that does not seem possible in light of current economic conditions. We will weigh carefully all alternative plans for an increase if additional funds become necessary. But like all other colleges, we are in a period of financial difficulties and will be as long as costs continue to rise."



PRES. MARTHA PETERSON
Anticipates Tuition Increase
Of \$200 For Next Year

Sister School Loses ID in Brown Merger

Pembroke College, sister school of Brown University, lost its separate identity last month when the two schools merged officially. Pembroke and Brown classes were co-educational. The women's college operated women's dormitories and controlled their admissions.

Student Trustees Gain Privileges; State Must OK Charter Change

Alumnae representatives from the class of 1970, the first class to put members on the Board of Trustees, will benefit from new privileges next fall. According to Dorothy Urman, B'70, the trustees have voted to expand the board's voting membership to the alumnae trustees and to place the student representatives on committees. According to Ms. Urman, the same privileges were extended to faculty representatives. Dr. Donald Ritchie and Ms. Joanne Morse, the faculty members, however, declined the privilege since it would have put the faculty representative in the difficult position of voting on faculty tenure. (Matters of tenure are reviewed by a faculty committee before being sent to the trustees and the president.)

In order to extend voting rights to alumnae representatives, the college's charter must be revised and then re-approved by the Albany government. The college's charter is filed with the

A sub-committee of the tri-parlite Committee on Instruction has received a statement from the American Law Schools concerning the admissions-status of pre-law students who elect pass-fail grades. The two-page statement which was released through the Educational Testin Service at Princeton is according to committee member Professor Renee Green, "an extremely carefully worded document." The Princeton service released the statement upon request from the Barnard sub-committee which is in the process of re-evaluating the pass-fail option at Barnard.

At the time of this writing the sub-committee has distributed a questionnaire to students concerning their experiences with the pass-fail system, contacted advisors about the effects of the option, and requested admissions data from various graduate schools. A student member of the sub-committee said that student responses were very honest. People admitted they had sometimes studied less for pass-fail courses. In addition, some students said they might never have taken some courses were it not for the pass-fail.

Ms. Green said that the sub-committee had not yet collected all the information together. She stated that after the sub-committee had made its recommendations, the pass-fail option would be reviewed and voted upon by the Committee on Instruction. When the pass-fail system was instituted, it was announced that the option would be reviewed after a two-year period.

The text of the statement from the American Law Schools follows —

Statement on Pass-Fail Undergraduate Grades of the Law School Admission Test Council and Endorsed by the Association of American Law Schools

The adoption by an increasing number of colleges and universities

(Continued on Page 3)

Board of Regents in the state capital. At City College, undergraduates are allowed to sit on the Board of Trustees and to vote with the members. Few other colleges throughout the country have extended such rights either to students or to recent graduates. Ms. Urman stated that alumnae trustees address the members of the Board of Trustees at each meeting. She added that each member receives a packet of information through the mail before each meeting which gives necessary information concerning the topic of the meeting.

Publication Notice

With this issue *Bulletin* ends publication for the fall semester. The next issue will be published Wednesday, February 10. Editors for 1971-72 will be Lynda Horhota and Ruth Smith. 1971 marks the *Bulletin's* seventieth year of publication.

Magazine Features on the EC Embarrass College PR Office

Two city-wide magazines, *The New York Post* and *The New Yorker*, ran stories last week about Barnard's Experimental College, emphasizing the co-educational communalism of the EC as opposed to the college's innovative intellectual life. "They rather missed the point," said Hester Eisenstein, the EC coordinator. Ms. Eisenstein explained that the EC might define itself as an "intellectual residential community." She added, "Of course we're a commune, but there are certain principles behind the idea."

The article in the *New Yorker* was part of the magazine's regular feature, "Talk of the Town." The notes begin from the *Post's* conclusion that Barnard was offering a course on lying. The reporter discussed the various possible wordings on an imaginary EC report card and then suggested Barnard offer a credit course on lying. The EC students said they thought the article was cute but hardly to the point.

Although the reaction from Barnard's Office of Public Relations indicates the city-wide

(Continued on Page 3)

CU Based Group Fights Conspiracy

An organization of Columbia University students and professors will protest the bomb plot conspiracy called "the clearest incident of deliberate police frame-up yet presented before the American public." The controversy involves the arrest on April 9, 1969, of four members of the Philadelphia Labor Committee. The students were arraigned on charges of possession of explosives and conspiring to use them. The firearms were found in the suspects' refrigerator. The main prosecutor in the case is city Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo, rumored to be the next director of the FBI. The Fraser Borgmann Defense Committee is located at 567 W. 191 St., NYC.

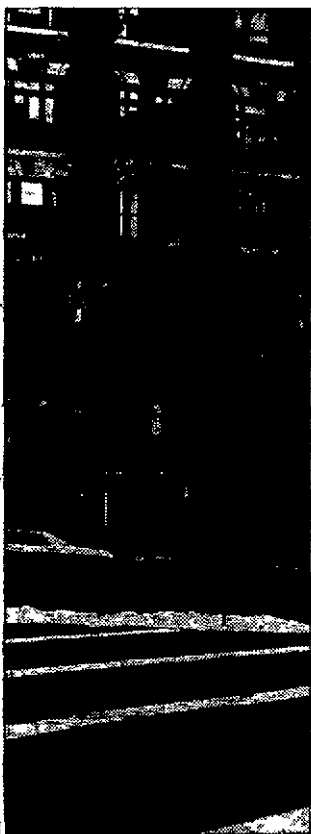
Elem Ed Program Draws Support

A campaign for an elementary education program at Barnard has drawn impressive support from the student body. At an organizational meeting held last Thursday, over 25 students signed a petition requesting the institution of the program. Signing the petition indicated a commitment to enroll in the program. Over one-hundred of the program's supporters were Barnard juniors.

Barnard has not offered a program in elementary education since 1962 when the courses were discontinued because of a change in New York State teaching requirements compounded by a shortage of funds. Elementary education requires 24 course credits as opposed to the 16 credits necessary for a certificate in secondary education.

The education program would involve one semester of seminar work as well as one semester of teacher training. A course involving clinic work with children with learning difficulties may be included in the program. Students might also have the opportunity of working with people at Columbia's Teachers College or the Bank Street School of Education.

Barbara Buckingham, B'72, an organizer of the program, said that the petition will be submitted to the Committee on Instruction later in the semester. The petition has been posted on the bulletin board of the Education Department on the third floor of Milbank Hall. Students interested in the program should contact Professor Patricia Graham.



Co-Ed next September? Barnard Housing Director Blanche Lawton announced that the Committee on Housing may discuss possibilities for a co-ed dorm at Barnard. "616," Plimpton, and "620" have been suggested as probable sites for the co-ed venture.

Orientations & Spring Festival Are Planned for Next Semester

Orientations for transfer students have been rescheduled to a one-day program to conserve college expenses. The next program listed two days in previous years. Twenty-five transfer students will meet at the college on January 29. The students will take place in a luncheon with President Peter on meet their advisors and found out their day in a discussion with their sponsor. Jiv Zveibach will be chairwoman of the orientation program.

Each orientation will now have its student organizer selected instead of elected according to CAO Director Ms. Elizabeth Meyers. Ms. Meyers announced that students interested in the orientation program will sign up with the Undergrad officers. The names will then be reviewed by the McIntosh Activities Committee whose members will also conduct interviews with potential orientation chairwomen. Applications for the position will be taken later in the semester. Formerly the orientation chairwoman had been elected as an Undergrad Association officer. Last summer Fileen Futter was appointed student director of orientation when the elected officer failed to attend to her duties.

Ms. Meyers also announced that students interested in or-



C.A.O. Director Ms. Elizabeth Meyers.

ganizing Barnard's annual Spring Festival should sign-up in CAO, 209 McIntosh Center (upper level), before January 30. April 24 is the scheduled date of the festival which will last "all day and half the night." A chairwoman for the festival must be selected. In addition, campus clubs or organizations which may wish to participate in the festival should notify the CAO of their plans. Last year's festival featured original student plays, feminist guerrilla theatre, African dance, musical presentations, and modern dance games.

Barnard Women's Lib Award Two Prize Porker Trophies Red Roses For Blanche

Members of Barnard Women's Liberation have announced that their first Male Chauvinist Pig of the Month award ended in a pork-lock between Columbia Spectator Features Editor Mark Kingdom and Columbia College junior Richard Leary. Mr. Leary won the attention of the feminists with the publication of a letter scoring women film critics. Mr. Leary alleged that the feminists were misled in their selection of Katherine Hepburn's Adam's Rib as the funny-bone feature of last month's feminist film festival. Mr. Leary's letter was also published in the Columbia daily. The awards were presented yesterday afternoon in the Ferris Booth Hall office by a special delegation of women's liberationists. Fran Taylor, Barnard '71 read the Male Chauvinist Pig Award citation at the presentation. The text reads —

"Barnard Women's Liberation proudly announces the institution of the Male Chauvinist Pig of the Month Award. The MCP Award will go to those swine who demonstrate sufficient pugnacity to arouse the wrath of the normally good-natured and tolerant Barnard Women's Liberation chapter.

"This month's prized porker award goes to Mark Kingdom, Features Editor of the Columbia Spectator, who has shown a consistently bad snout for news in his predilection for sexist articles. He shares January's honor with Richard Leary, his pig pen pal and author of that rapacious story on women film critics published in Spectator, Tuesday, January 5.

"Out of the pig pen into the pan"

"Today's pig is tomorrow's bacon."

"616" students who offered their rooms to Plimpton residents attending Columbia make-up classes over the holidays received a posy surprise from Barnard Director of Housing Blanche Lawton. Ms. Lawton presented each "616" volunteer with a long-stemmed red rose.

"616" was the only residence hall in operation over the Christmas vacation.

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A round trip flight from New York to Paris by Air France will be scheduled to leave New York June 28 and return from Paris August 8. Students on this program will enjoy the privacy of a luxurious apartment plus two meals a day. All university fees, a round trip ticket, apartment and meals will cost only \$1638.

RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE JANUARY 20, 1971

For Pre-Enrollment and Reservations, please air mail special delivery the following items to Dir. M. Ward McIntosh/ASTRA, Summer Session for American Students, Cours de Civilisation Francaise, Sorbonne, 47, rue des Ecoles, Paris 5e, France:

1. application form.
2. a \$5 dollar deposit (by International postal money order).
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4. a small recent photograph.

Barnard

WOMEN'S LIBERATION MEETING

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Pass-Fail Option Reviewed; Law Association Gives Policy

(Continued from Page 1)
 sities of pass-fail or similar grading systems for some or all of their students' work has implications for the law school admissions process. When a student with a transcript bearing such grades seeks to enter law school, law school admissions committees will be deprived of data that has served them well in the past in making the admissions decision. Believing that college and university faculties and administrators considering conversion of a conventional grading system to a pass-fail or some variant or who are engaged in reconsideration of a pass-fail grading system may find it useful to understand the possible effect of such grading systems upon their graduates who seek admission to law school, the Board of Trustees of the Law School Admission Test Council issues this statement.

The Law School Admission Test was developed over twenty years ago in response to an expressed need of law schools for additional data upon which to base their admissions decisions. Validity studies conducted over the years demonstrate that the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) score makes a significant contribution toward prediction of an applicant's grades in law school and thus aids in the making of the admissions decisions. These validity studies show that the LSAT score and the undergraduate grade point average are the two best quantitative predictors, and that when they are used together they are

better than either used separately. College grades represent both academic competence and achievement, the Law School Admission Test score (morning score) largely indicates academic competence — the kind relevant to the study of law. The academic achievement of an applicant for law school indicates the extent of his preparation for law school and indicates his degree of motivation for the study of law. It is apparent, then, that college grades make a significant contribution to prediction of law school grades that is not made by the Law School Admission Test score.

Where an applicant for admission to law school submits a transcript in which all or virtually all of his grades are on a pass-fail basis and submits no other indication of his level of achievement in college, the admissions committee can make little specific use of his college work in predicting his law school grades. This means that this prediction must be based upon the Law School Admission Test score, even though the committee would prefer strong-

(Continued on Page 7)

Day-Care Center Begins Operation for 40 Children

A day care center providing for nearly 40 children in the Morningside Heights neighborhood has begun operation on the first floor of the Mansion, the building which presently houses Barnard's Experimental College. The idea for the center was originally formulated by the Day-Care Action Coalition, Columbia graduate students, women's liberation people and a Parent's Board. The day care center is now controlled by the Parent's Board and financed by the New York City Department of Social Services.

Organized on the educational theory that children learn through play — playing alone and with other children — the staff strives to maintain an economic, ethnic and sexual balance in the classrooms. Each classroom has three teachers working at all times. Ages of the children range from 2 years 8 months to five years. The center hopes to counteract the ethnic fermenting of the community by bringing parents of

different backgrounds together in a common desire of happiness for their children.

The center subleases the area from Barnard which rents the building from Columbia. The center plans to buy the building from Columbia if the price becomes a little more reasonable. Their plans to renovate the Mansion have already been approved by the city architect. The center expects a possible subsidy from the State in the purchase of the Mansion under the provisions of the Youth Facilities Improvement Act.

The day care center is open 8 1/2 daily. When the center expands, the staff hopes to build an infant care center for children from the age of two months up. State law forbids caring for children under the age of two months in a center. Neither Columbia nor Barnard subsidize the center in any way.

No special priority is given to Columbia people in the use of the center although the staff

EC Featured In Two Media

(Continued from Page 1)
 publicity was not welcome. The idea for the Post's story on the EC was a product of the PR office! Ms. Eisenstein explained. The public relations office called and asked if we would mind if they sent down some reporters from the New York Post. It was their idea. EC student Gerald Batist said the incident was simply proof that booklets about the EC could not be published by the Barnard PR office facilities as Undergrad President Pat McGrath had argued in refusing the EC an activities budget. We're just not good PR material for them, he said.

added that students are given consideration because they may have economic needs. The City Department of Social Services sends children from it public assistance list to the center. Economic need however is only one criterion for admission to the center. The staff member said that he intended to mix economic background as much as possible.

Barnard College President Martha Peterson found out that the Barnard Action Coalition was planning to bring a live honeybear to transfer orientation, January 29.

... In the Barnard College BULLETIN! Where else?

Imagine the things you could be finding out in the Barnard College BULLETIN!



Yes, this January marks the BULLETIN'S Seventieth***=1 year of publication. In the past few years your BULLETIN has come a long way. From a Bear Pin Award in 1959 the Barnard College BULLETIN is read and admired by scholars and critics alike in 1971.

*****In a recent issue of THE VILLAGE VOICE prominent film critic Andrew Sarris cited our review of The Battle of Cable Hogue. (He sort of agreed with us.)

*****Famous feminist author Kate Millet cited the BULLETIN'S Women's Supplement as a source in the best seller SEXUAL POLITICS! (We're footnote #215 in Chapter 4.)

*****Radio station WRVR uses our magazine supplements as source material.

*****AND ... the Library of Congress subscribes to us to find out what students are thinking.

Wouldn't you like to participate in "what students are thinking?" President Peterson wrote in 'The Future of Barnard' (BULLETIN Supplement October 1970). Barnard has never been a finishing school, a haven for the weak or the apathetic. It has always been an excellent college for young women determined to learn and not afraid to run the risk of acquiring further knowledge, human dignity, social purpose and useful diversity."

How about it? Won't you contribute your ideas to BULLETIN?

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BARNARD BULLETIN

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Editorial

As I was Saying...

Last Friday as I walked out of Ms. Peterson's office fresh from my bi-monthly *Bulletin* interview, our President smiled brightly and said, "This your last issue?" It is indeed my last issue, and my last editorial; but before the time comes to turn in my initials and to thank all of you for suffering through the editorial page this year, we shall try once more to produce some word of noble note, not unbefitting women who strove with the Barnard hierarchy.

And I must admit I have been singularly unsuccessful as an editorial writer this past year. Effective student government was my concern, but every time we wrote an editorial about what euphemistically passes for student government at Barnard — which was every time we wrote an editorial — the Underdrag gang would spread the rumor that I wanted to become the Fearless Leader of their very prestigious association (a title somewhat akin to Queen-for-a-Day, but then I've had my share of dubious honors). What is most upsetting is the fact that we all should have been working together. I had hoped they would choose to institute just a few of the clever ideas it took us so long to dream up. At the moment I seem to have failed rather badly, but then perhaps the leaders will humor me — on my last chance to make good.

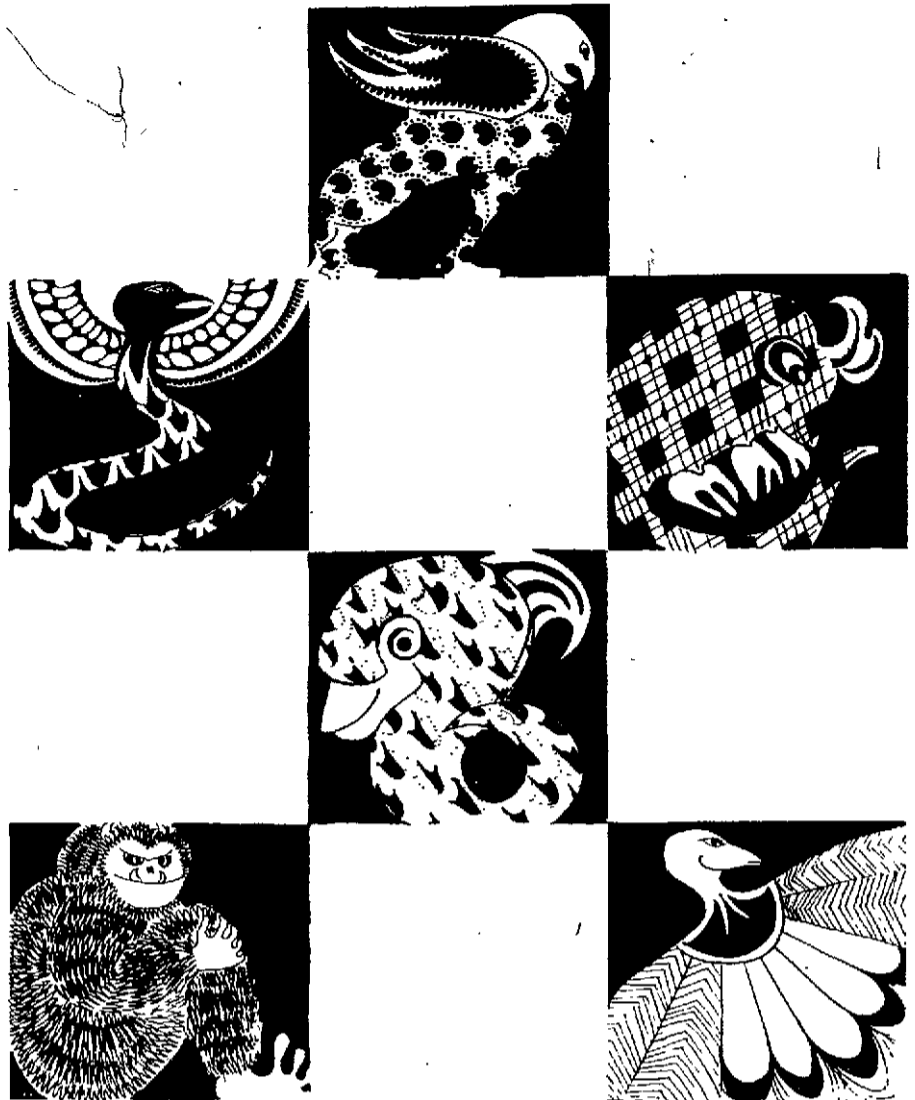
As I was saying a few weeks ago about the committees and elections and why we shouldn't bother having the latter when forty students sign-up to work per committee. It seems a shame to allow this new tri-partite system to wind itself up in the inevitable election-apathy-election labyrinth which is so wasteful here. What results is an unending circle of inefficiency. (No one with an ego above the size of a sunflower seed will work on committee X because committee X never does anything. Committee X never does anything because no one at Barnard will work on its activities.) At the present students are begging to work on the committees. Stifle their interest now, and they'll not be available when the novel charm of tri-partite government is gone.

Such an event is sad enough for the committees. Even more unfortunate is its effect upon the relationship between faculty and students at Barnard. Last year and last spring in particular marked something of a transition between the theory and the practice of tri-partite government. This is not to say that the faculty was insincere when they agreed upon tri-partite government at Barnard. But it is to suggest that the progress from a privilege to a right can be somewhat painful for the giver when the receivers are less than grateful. Last April during the controversy over the college disciplinary rules, the students demanded their right to vote upon those rules. When the faculty reminded the protestors that their right to vote had been granted just two years before from the collective goodness of the faculty heart, nobody said thank you. In fact, the immediate discussions even verged upon the unpleasant; but in the end, the point had been made. The students would take advantage of the tri-partite system which the Co-ordinating Committee had established.

The relationship between students and faculty has improved because of the tri-partite system. Occasionally, a professor will lapse into "The faculty will decide. . ." But in general these slips are quickly covered. No one has tried to prevent active student participation in college affairs from becoming a reality. To throw away so excellent a form of government after a few years wear will be unfortunate.

Now is the time for the undergrad officers to make plans to involve all the students who wish to become involved in student government. To lose any one of those 39 people per committee (who lost an election in which only 13% of the students voted) is a serious error.

Of course a clever idea is never completely ignored, and



Portrait of a Newspaper: Barnard College BULLETIN, 1901-1971

—Mary M. Darby, R.I.S.D.

OPINION:

Women's Lib Scores "Lavender-Baiting"

By LYNDA HORHOTA

A lot of discussion has gone on within the Women's Liberation Movement concerning the relation between the liberation of women and the liberation of male and female homosexuals, and about the role of lesbians in the movement. Some heterosexual women's liberationists, especially of the middle class, have wanted to exclude lesbians, or at least keep their participation to a minimum. Many homosexual women have tried to put perhaps too great an emphasis on the issue of lesbianism. Behind this conflict lie a number of important questions which it is imperative for the movement to work out.

The struggle for women's liberation is closely tied to the struggle of homosexuals to gain freedom and acceptance in our society. The most basic social change necessary for women's attaining full participation in society, more basic even than the need for free abortions, child care, or equal job opportunities, is the abolition of rigidly defined sex roles. Only when all human beings are free to achieve their greatest potential

without regard to their sex will the goals of Women's Liberation be reached. The same sex role stereotypes that oppress women oppress homosexuals; if women's and men's roles were not so strictly defined and greatly differentiated, then homosexuality would not be taboo and homosexuals not be treated as pariahs by our culture.

It is perhaps understandable that heterosexual women are frightened by too close association with homosexual women. One of the worst epithets hurled at feminists is "dyke," straight women brought up in this culture where lesbianism is forbidden are of course insulted to be called this and bend over backwards to prove that a woman can be aggressive, hold a good job, etc., and still be "feminine." Also, it is argued, Women's Lib, if it is to appeal to the majority of American women, must steer clear of the lesbian issue which, it is claimed, would alienate most of them. Consequently, many women's liberationists have avoided making statements about lesbianism

(Continued on Page 7)

this one did draw a letter of support from Ms. Mothersill (which is not to be sneezed at). But Undergrad wasn't interested last November 4th. Now we've asked once again. There should be something magic about an editor's last words.

—M.A.S.

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AN AIR WAR THREATENS VIETNAM; WHY NIXON MAY BOMB THE NORTH AGAIN

Johnson tried to defeat a popular guerilla uprising in the South with half a million troops. Then Nixon gradually announced that he planned to withdraw most US forces from South Vietnam explaining that through a process of "Vietnamization" the Saigon army would slowly take on all of the responsibility for defending the Thieu-Ky regime and putting down the NLF.

When Nixon first started talking about Vietnamization one question naturally started coming up. If Thieu and Ky couldn't control South Vietnam with the all-out support of the strongest military power in human history, how did Nixon expect them to do better when American support was withdrawn?

It was a puzzling question all right. American government spokesmen tried to answer it with optimistic predictions and imaginative tales about the growing strength of the Saigon army but it's no secret at this point that the popularity of the Thieu-Ky regime has never been lower in South Vietnam than it is right now, or that Thieu's army is still plagued by a tremendous desertion rate and low morale. Most observers in Saigon agree that if Nixon were to set a date for complete US withdrawal from Vietnam, the Thieu Ky government would collapse immediately. Such a government isn't about to take over the conduct of the war from us.

So what's the story with Vietnamization? It appears to be this: Nixon is serious about withdrawing large numbers of US troops from Vietnam, something he has to do if he's going to hold the economy together or get re-elected in 1972. But his claim that our GIs are being replaced by Vietnamese soldiers is not quite true. In reality, Nixon plans to replace American soldiers with American air power. That's the "game plan" — pure and simple.

It's not true, as some critics of the war are claiming these days that Nixon hasn't learned anything from the experience of the last five years. He has learned something. He's learned that the Vietnamese will never be persuaded — even by overwhelming force — to support American domination and degradation of their own nation and culture. And he has learned that they will never be persuaded to join American troops in a campaign against their own national liberation.

So Nixon is left with the choice of leaving Vietnam or destroying it from the air. The first option, which would mean a victory for the Vietnamese, is felt to be unacceptable because of its effect on America's ability to hold onto the rest of its increasingly shaky global empire. So Nixon will take the second option. Unable to make Vietnam into a satellite, he will turn it into an example.

One advantage of massive bombing as a basic strategy is that it does not require the cooperation of any Vietnamese — at a time when co-operative Vietnamese are increasingly hard to find. Bombing doesn't even require an American ground presence in Vietnam at all. Most US bombing of Viet-

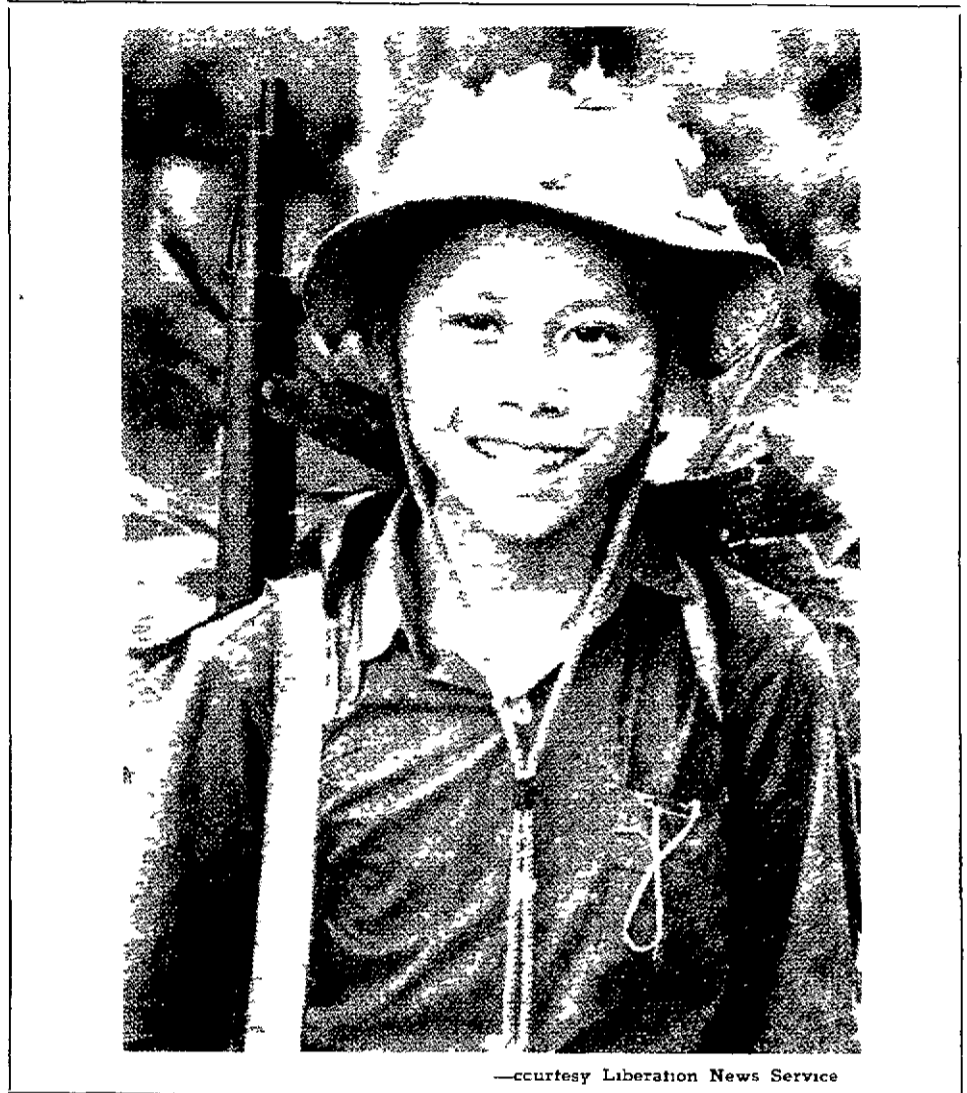
nam is carried out from Thailand, and the rest comes from aircraft carriers and from Okinawa. And there are still more advantages to air power. It's cheaper than ground combat, and it requires fewer combat personnel and far fewer casualties. Finally, its results are easier to conceal from the American public than are the results of ground operations, since American reporters aren't generally to be found where the bombs are landing. For all these reasons, perpetual aerial bombardment looks like Nixon's most likely option for Vietnam.

Of course, bombing without a strong ground presence doesn't give the US any direct control over political developments on the ground. LBJ's war was for the most part an attempt to win such control. Nixon appears to be turning away from that political struggle to concentrate on mere destruction. What we are witnessing in Indochina is our government's Final Solution to the problem of popular anti-American revolutions in underdeveloped countries: to defeat a People's War one must eventually eliminate the People.

All of this may sound a little exaggerated. We'd agree except that the US has already been carrying out precisely such an air war in one country of Indochina — in Laos.

American aircraft have been bombing northern Laos since before the first US air attacks on North Vietnam in mid 1964. When Johnson halted the bombing of North Vietnam in November, 1968, US bombers were diverted to Laos until the northern part of the country was being hit with up to 800 raids every day. These raids continue at the present time. A staff report of Senator Kennedy's Senate Subcommittee on Refugees noted that raids on civilian population centers began in late 1966 by last year the report quotes civilian refugees from the bombed areas as saying that "they (the refugees) spent most of their time in holes or caves and that they suffered numerous civilian casualties. They say that everything was fired on — buffaloes, cows, rice fields, schools, temples, tiny shelters outside the villages, in addition to, of course, all people." Refugees reported that American planes had been making daily raids on their villages dropping napalm, phosphorous and anti-personnel bombs.

These raids have already made Laos the most heavily-bombed country in the history of human warfare. Even North Vietnam has not yet been bombed so ferociously. Most of this bombing has been confined to the northern part of the country — hundreds of miles from the North Vietnamese supply route — the Ho Chi Minh Trail — that is usually given by US spokesmen as the target of the bombings in Laos. The real target of our military operations in Laos is the entire population of the rebel areas of the country. These areas at one time held half the population of Laos. Now fully a quarter of the whole country are refugees, and the northern half of the country has been reduced to a cratered "shooting range," as one European diplomat described it. The



—courtesy Liberation News Service

OPINION:

The following articles printed in BULLFINN'S Forum do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the editors. Any member of a Barnard Columbia organization is invited to express his group's views on these pages.

Kennedy Committee noted that the purpose of this bombing is "to destroy the social and physical infrastructure of Pathet Lao held areas." To deal with the people's war in Laos the US is simply disposing of the people. There's a word for that kind of policy: genocide.

What we have to understand about this is that of all the various policies and strategies that the US has tried in Indochina the aerial genocide in northern Laos is the only one that can be called successful. So long as it continues, the bombing keeps the society of the rebel held areas of Laos in chaos and makes any kind of social and economic development impossible. Most of the surviving population is not even able to remain in the rebel areas, and for those who do remain just staying alive is a full time struggle. Thus the military situation in Laos is permanently stalemated. Even if the rebel forces were to seize the capital, Vientiane the only result would be the immediate destruction of the city by US bombs.

So Laos is the one country in Indochina where the US has been able to stalemate a revolution, and it did so by relying solely on air power.

There's something else. The use of air power in Laos has

gone as smoothly for Nixon at home as it has in Laos itself. There are almost no US ground troops in Laos and few reports of the only witnesses to what we've done there are the hundreds of thousands of victims themselves. So while our government has been decimating a defenseless people from the air there has been no serious opposition of any kind inside the United States. Have any of us ever taken any action to protest the air war in Laos? Did we even know before now that there was really anything to protest?

Which brings us back to Vietnamization. Nixon and Laird know everything that we've discussed here. They know that the mechanized permanent war against the Laotians is the one strategy that has had some success in blocking a popular peasant revolution. And they also know that it is one strategy — unlike the ground invasion of Cambodia — that the American people have thus far been willing to accept and forget about. So the Nixon plan for Vietnam is becoming clear. The troop withdrawals will continue and the mechanized war from the air will escalate at the same time. The eventual goal is a small contingent of ground forces combined with a perpetual

air war against all of Indochina, waged from American sanctuaries in Thailand, Okinawa and on the high seas. If the troop levels and casualties are low enough, Nixon reasons, then maybe the American public will be willing to forget about the whole thing and let the air war take its course — even if it takes another ten years.

The air raids against North Vietnam last month now look like a testing of American public reaction. So on December 10, Nixon announced his intention to resume the air war over North Vietnam. The next day Laird reiterated the announcement before the Fulbright Committee. Still there has been no reaction from the anti-war movement, from the students, from the American people.

The next step appears to be the full resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam. No one but Nixon and his advisors know when that will be, but it looks now like it won't be long at all.

The whole criminal strategy turns on one factor — us. If we accept the air war in Vietnam as calmly as we have accepted the air war in Laos, then Nixon's mechanized war can continue forever. That's what Nixon's counting on. And the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia — they're counting on us.

ALL WE COULD HEAR WAS THE MUSIC

By ALISON COLBERT

Gimme Shelter (A Maysles Film Production, released by Cinema V)

In the land
sickness & hunger
gendering violence
to the innocent
but he said
we all have blood
on our hands
there is no one
who is innocent

Hugh Seidman.

"Lustre for the Day"

CONFESSION

"At first we didn't know what was happening. All we could hear was the music."

Mick Jagger, in *Gimme Shelter* THE MUSIC. *Gimme Shelter* is Jagger's mea culpa. Picture the following levels: Jagger watching footage of the build-up to the Altamont concert on a Moviola; intercut with shots from the Madison Square Garden concert, the cameramen shooting the NY concert, and the grainy acid trip quality of the film at that point, which dehumanizes the audience into an unreal sea of dots, the cameramen working at Altamont, not knowing how it was going to turn out, Jagger performing at Altamont, not knowing the result of his actions, Jagger being filmed watching the footage of Altamont, Jagger's reaction in the film, Jagger's real feelings—the confusion of illusion and reality, the one final certainty of the death of Meredith Hunter.

The film is tightly and intelligently edited, and almost every frame is essential to the film's thematic development and, by extension, the assignment of blame to the participants. The Maysles' command of metaphorical and symbolic material their feel for the imagery of a situation owes a great deal to Eisenstein and Welles. They manage to suggest, for example the inaccessibility of the stars, the altar quality of the stage and the existence of Altamont as an unteachable utopia, the vanish-

ing point and Nirvana for which we are continually searching, as well as the self-absorption of the searchers, in a series of striking images. Light shines off the microphones into the distance in an aureole of long white lines. The scenes of turmoil in the audience filmed from the stage so that, as people begin to freak out and bumrush the singers, they are seen to be continually reaching out and moving toward the untouchable performers in front of them. A line of cars going across the Bay Bridge at night, a string of lights, in a beautiful metaphor for the utter impersonality of the situation. And, during the Airplane's gig, a portrait of a man in white, who looks like Leary, totally into himself, dancing on a scaffold above the stage.

CONFESSION 2.

"Do you want to learn a secret, then listen to me I don't know who I am, or what I'm going to be."

The Jefferson Airplane, at Altamont

BUT the murder of Meredith Hunter and the bad vibes at Altamont was caused by people's lack of concern for others from the moment of the inception of the Altamont concert, and the images of *Gimme Shelter* make this abundantly clear. People were more interested in profits, or private masturbatory head trips, in projecting their own fears and desires onto a pseudo-superman like Jagger (who of course was not capable of carrying the load), and in the meager rewards of being passive and copping out on their own better instincts, than in the communion of dealing with their fellow human beings. Jagger's first sin was to treat his audience as an object, but then he was a symbol to them, thus also not human. In the footage from the New York concert, Jagger prances across the stage, pushing his hips out, picking his way past two members of the audience, whom he seems not to

see, who crash the stage and are politely but firmly escorted off. There is no screaming as at an early Beatles concert, but rather a scarf flung passively as the members of the audience move to the music without a hint of any shared experience. Jagger shouts, "I bust a button on my pants; I gotta fix my pants — would you like it if my pants fell down?" and the crowd screams, of course, they'd love it if his pants fell down, and he keeps swinging his ass and flinging his scarf and we know he's bi and it's our own sexual uncertainty about ourselves that he's picturing too. And then he waves goodbye to the crowd over a sea of waving hands, V's, and fists, for EVEN OUR POLITICAL SYMBOLOGY HERE IS UNUTTERABLY CONFUSED, and meanwhile the events which ultimately produced the Boschian nightmare at Altamont have already begun their inexorable course.

CONFESSION 3:

"What else can a poor boy do, cept sing for a rock & roll band?"

Other images provide further symptoms of self-involvement. The Stones in Muscle Shoals listening to a mix, lying on the floor or sitting in a trance. Richard a product of the London slums, bad teeth, ratty hair, feeling of insecurity, an urchin. Jagger too a lower-class accent, but more polish and defensiveness. An odd scene in an American dream Holiday Inn, complete with tasteless furniture, with the Stones dancing for a couple of promoters and friends straight out of a suburban car culture. A cut to San Francisco, where Melvin Belli, a white-haired lawyer with a certain stylistic resemblance to the late Senator Dirksen, is arranging

for the Stones to have a free concert at Bill Carter's Altamont Speedway, for which arrangement he will receive consulting fees from Carter. Entrance of a warty Marin County sheriff, with suggestions of small town prouder and repressed violence etched into his face. The consensus of the meeting is that there's not enough room for cars to park at Altamont, not enough room for people. Jocular reference made by Belli's assistants to lemmings. Belli is the only person present who seems aware of the magnitude of what the Stones are getting into, and he seals their fate (and that of Hunter and the concertgoers) with a quick executioner's purse of the lips — the eternal cop-out — I did what I got paid for.

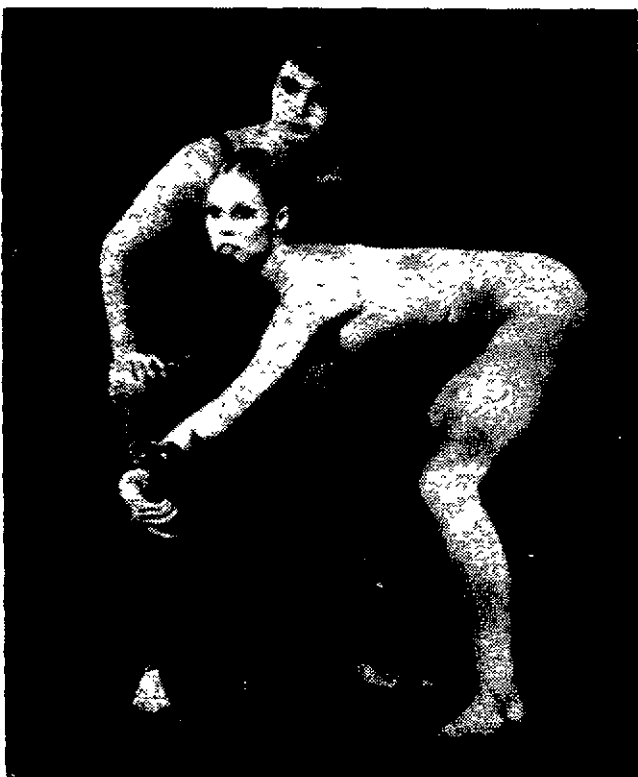
More symbols provide further tension. Back at the New York concert, Tina Turner wearing a dress so short she practically personifies the Earth Mother a phallic microphone, singing a song about how much she needs a man, while the lights bleach her face practically white. Cut to Jagger watching the Moviola, muttering wearily, "Yeah. A chick, it's nice to have a chick.", reminded of the reality of his sexuality. Then in the basement of Madison Square Garden, the Stones changing, a cross on Jagger's chest. The kid next to me telling me they used to dabble in diabolism.

Then the concert, and the many irresponsibilities and failures of nerve. An Englishman, evidently representing the Stones, refusing to allow a medic to announce that there is bad acid circulating, thus paving the way for the multitude of bummers which came later. The Angels in their dark jackets, long, slicked-back hair, grim profiles, and the threatening violence of their disciplined solidarity. Making a striking contrast with the free-for-all anarchy of the audience, who are also putting out many kinds of uptight bad vibes. There is a certain Breughel-like quality to the proceedings, the period of threatened calm, its impersonality heightened by the fact that initially the filmmakers focus their cameras in such a way that we

have no awareness of people's faces. Then the symptoms of physis violence begin to be more manifest. Two young blond girls stagger by: "Lately," one of them says to the other, "I've been falling a lot." A freaked-out guy plays with a photographer's earphones, totally strung out on the objects, until suddenly he hugs the photographer, all at once a tired and fearful child. Angels reach eagerly for speeds and rotgut. There are more street people than there were at Woodstock, conked blacks and big-bosomed girls with teased hair. The calls for doctors and first aid begin over the speaker system. There seems to be little effective delegation of authority, and endless discussions occur concerning the best way to clear people off the stage. By the time the Airplane comes on, the Angels are sitting on the edge of the stage, in position as bouncers. The Airplane looks very hardened. They start to sing but one of the Angels jumps on stage. It's difficult to see what's going on, and the camera focuses on Slick's up-raised hand as she croons, "Easy. Easy. People please be kind," while the melee goes on in front of her. Kantner makes his announcement to the audience, as he says that the Angels have knocked out Marty Balin, which draws the comment, "You're talking to the audience? You're talking to my people?" from an Angel, a spare Biblical figure with a stubby beard, sitting on the side of the stage. It is evident that the Angel wants to speak to the audience, but he is drowned out by a stream of conciliatory philosophy from the Airplane, who are more concerned with the injury to Balin than they are to the larger issue of two Angel's right to be heard. A bad move, since, as the movie audience knows, the Angels have a genuine grievance because people had been kicking their bikes.

Then the Stones come on, and the Angeles clear their way on bikes. Jagger faces them wearily, "Oh, babies, babies," he says, "What's happening to us?" The Stones sing "Sympathy for the Devil." A plump naked girl, obviously totally unconscious of

(Continued on Page 7)



Eighth Series, Dance Uptown, begins January 15-16, 22-23, 29-30. Minor Latham Playhouse, 8 p.m. Photo courtesy Dance Uptown.

Design as Art

By RUTH STEINBERG and JANET MARSHALL

A small but important exhibit entitled, "Recent Acquisitions: Design Collections" will be shown on the third floor of the Museum of Modern Art until January 30th. The show consists of seventy objects ranging from bean-bag chairs to disposable medical equipment. But all are alike in quality and significance in the history of design.

Most of the works have been designed since 1967. However recent acquisitions, such as Hector Guimard's fireplace as well as Frank Lloyd Wright's desk and window are exceptional additions to the museum's fine collection of earlier works. Following the trend of previous years, glass, wood, metal, and plastic predominate as basic materials.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the objects themselves is the fluid design. Many of the objects exhibited are potentially inexpensive to produce.

This exhibit also includes 19 posters which the museum has acquired in the past three years — all dating from the turn of the century. The significance of mass-produced objects as art is on the line in this exhibition. "Design Collections" proves that industrially produced items may be of such high caliber in design that they serve to improve the aesthetic level of our daily lives.



Werner Panon — Slacking side chair, 1968 — Polyester resin on fiber glass. Mfr.: Herman Miller, Switzerland. Gift of the manufacturer. MOMA.

Pass-Fail Option Reviewed; Law Association Gives Policy

(Continued from Page 3)
 ly not to place sole reliance on the test scores in making this prediction. Even when such a transcript is supplemented by a narrative evaluation of the applicant by several of his teachers and deans, little is added by this to the committee's capacity to use the college work in predicting performance in law school. While these evaluations cannot be used in predicting law school performance, admittedly they can give the committee some help in making the admissions judgment, but they are largely helpful in deciding which risks to take and which to reject.

Where the applicant for admission to law school submits a transcript containing some conventional grades and some pass-fail grades, the admissions committee can develop a grade

point average for that portion of the student's college work bearing the conventional grades. However, many admissions officers will not feel justified in assigning to that average the conventional weight. They may well assume that the student chose to receive a conventional grade in those courses in which he gauged his probabilities for a premium grade to be good. This indicates that his grade point average so developed will overstate his academic competence and achievement as compared with a student possessing a transcript with conventional grades. Furthermore, the committee may reasonably assume that the applicant did not make the same effort in the courses graded on a pass-fail basis as he did in those graded on the conventional basis. In short, a grade point average based upon those courses in which conventional grades were assigned seems to overstate in a compound way the student's general academic ability and achievement. Therefore, it is understandable that many admissions officers are already discounting such a grade point average, and discounting it more if there are a large proportion of pass-fail grades.

The Board of Trustees recognizes that the increased use of the pass-fail grading system or some variant thereof will mean that law school admissions committees and officers will place an increased reliance upon the Law School Admission Test score, a greater reliance than the Board of Trustees and admissions committees would like. The Board recognizes that there are many educational considerations to be taken into account by a college faculty and administration in determining the appropriate grading system for that college or university. The Board, of course, respects the college and university faculty and administration's authority and judgment in making that decision. The Board of Trustees of the Law School Admission Test Council offers this statement about the effect of pass-fail grades upon the proper evaluation of a college graduate's application for admission to law school only in the hope that it may be useful to college faculties and administrators in determining what grading system to use.

Women's Lib On Lesbians

(Continued from Page 4)
 and pushed the "problem" into the closet as if it did not exist. Some feminists have even gone so far as to suggest that lesbians belong more in the Gay Liberation Movement with male homosexuals than in Women's Lib.

On the other hand, lesbians in Women's Lib, justifiably angry at being so slighted, have perhaps over-reacted. At times they have demanded an undue emphasis be placed on lesbianism to the exclusion of other issues of more immediate concern to a greater number of women. Some articles have even appeared claiming that since relationships between men and women in our society are so oppressive, the only possible liberated relationships for women are homosexual ones.

Neither extreme, obviously, is the answer to the controversy. Rather, lesbians must be openly welcomed in Women's Lib, for they too are women, but lesbianism must not be given so much prominence that it overshadows other concerns. Furthermore, lesbianism is not the quick and easy solution to all women's sexual problems. Some women will be happiest with exclusively heterosexual relationships, some with exclusively homosexual ones; some women will combine the two, some women will be celibate. The important point is that each individual woman must try to form the relationships that best fulfill her needs, but no person should be condemned for the choice she makes.

Above all, feminists must not run away from the question of female homosexuality. The Women's Liberation Movement must strongly support its lesbian members, for if lesbian women continue to be oppressed, then all women are oppressed. The movement must have the integrity and self-assurance to take a positive stand on lesbianism; if it does not, Women's Liberation is doomed to ultimate failure. Some of the peace groups of the '60's, fearful of being called Communist, themselves indulged in red-baiting. We must not do the same. All women are sisters; we must unite and support one another.

Review

(Continued from Page 4)

what she is doing, starts to climb over people in an effort to get on the stage, putting her arms around people's necks in the process. Jagger does not notice this for a long time, and when he does, the band stops singing. The next number is "Under My Thumb," an amazing choice since it glorifies the inability to treat people as anything other than objects ("Under my thumb, there's a Siamese cat of a girl/ Under my thumb, she's the sweetest pet in the world/ It's down to me, the way she talks when she's spoken to") for example. Near the stage, a boy is shaking his head over and over, trying to get Jagger to stop singing, and a girl is crying, as a fight breaks out in the audience and people bumrush the speakers. A boy on the stage freaks out, his hands over his mouth, his eyes wild, and is hustled off. And it is during the next number, while Jagger is singing, "Oh please, make it all right," almost as a prayer, that Meredith Hunter is stabbed by a Hell's Angel.

Jagger asks for the film to be run over on the Moviola. The second time we see that Hunter had a gun, so the whole question of immediate guilt becomes much more difficult. Hunter is DOA, but we hear his girl being told that he'll be all right, in the series of calming cliches with which Americans avoid mention of death. The Stones

get back into the helicopter in which they came, and for the first time in the whole movie we see them hanging onto each other and touching each other for support. Gimme Shelter closes with the song "Gimme Shelter," with its suggestion of coming chaos with red banners prominent among the people on the screen. But there are also god's eyes, being carried as banners, in the same series of frames. They identify Altamont for what it was, a Children's Crusade.

RECESSIONAL:

There are many lessons to be

learned from Gimme Shelter. One is that society is a continuum in whose actions we are all implicated, radicals as well as middle Americans, heads as well as Angels. Which does not mean that it is given to us to passively accept the pre-packaged palliatives (such as sexism and -agegroups) which the record industry, and in a broader sense, the corporate and the government, hand down to us to fill our particular emptinesses. This is the message of Altamont, then, face your own head, don't project your hassles onto others, and trust not in false gods

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BULLETIN BOARD

Bulletin Staff

The Barnard College Bulletin needs student to fill editorial positions for February. Student interested in working on the new bulletin should contact Mary Ann Sullivan and Sydney Ladd at (204) 20-4945. 66 McClinton Center. The Bulletin provides theatre, opera and film tickets. Our staff in the Bulletin briefs editors of the performances. Positions are open for each day.

Film Festival

Richard Fleck's "Freaky Friday" will be shown on Tuesday, January 12 at 8:30 p.m. in McClinton Theatre. Donation \$1.35. Student tickets for a donation call at 2302.

Mac Flicks

Mac Flicks is a movie Council project. Charlie Chaplin's "Gold Diggers of 1933" and "The Circus" will be shown in Auditorium of Theatre on January 13 at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are 75c.

Dance Uptown

Our Uptown Eighth Series Dance shows: Elina Mooney (Dance) and John Parks (New York work) Minor Latham Playhouse. Friday, January 15 at 8:00 p.m. Admission \$2-\$1. Write to: DANCE UPTOWN, 209 McClinton Center.

Spring Fest

Spring Festival is just around the corner. Student interested in working on the festival should contact Mary Ann Sullivan at (204) 20-4945. 66 McClinton Center. Office: 209 McClinton Center.

The Barnard Bulletin staff is now recruiting your department. If you are an organization would like to participate.

Emanon Staff

Barnard literary and art magazine Emanon needs fresh and upperclassmen to join the 1970-71 staff. As editors, contributors, and business managers. Students are encouraged to submit fiction, poetry, essays, lyrics, and critical photography. Black and white art work. Emanon also welcomes non-fictional contributions such as book reviews, film criticism, social commentaries, etc. Staff meetings will later be announced. 1970 promises to be a challenging year for the publication. There is a good deal of opportunity for people who want to take charge and to handle responsibility. Contact Franine Garrett, CAO, student mail.

Music Program

The Group for Contemporary Music presents its third program of the season on Monday January 11 at 8:30 p.m. McMillin Theatre, Broadway at 116th St. Admission free.

Study Abroad

Scandinavian Seminar is now accepting applications for its study abroad program in Denmark, Finland, Norway, or Sweden for the academic year 1971-72. This living and learning experience is designed for college students, graduates and other adults who want to become part of another culture while acquiring a second language.

An initial 3-4 weeks language course followed by a family stay will give the student opportunity to practice the language on a daily basis and to participate in the life of the community. For the major part of the year he is separated from his fellow American students, living and studying among Scandinavians at a "People's College" (residential school for continuing adult education) or some more specialized institution.

The focus of the Seminar program is the student's Independent Study Project in his special field of interest. More and more American colleges and universities are giving full or partial credit for the Seminar year.

The fee covering tuition, room, board and one way transportation is \$2200. A limited number of scholarship loans are available. For further information write to Scandinavian Seminar, 140 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Exam Date

Deferred examinations for examinations missed in January will be given on March 3, 4, 5. Applications are due in the Registrar's office not later than February 12. There is a fee of \$5 for each examination. They are open only to students whose work for the term is satisfactory and who were absent from the regular examination for reasons of illness or a family emergency. Medical absences must be excused by Dr. Nelson.

Applications for Barnard numbered and V-numbered courses should be filed with the Registrar at Barnard. However, V-numbered course examinations are given at Columbia.

Students who miss examinations in Columbia courses (C, E, G, and W) must make arrangements with the Columbia University Registrar. These examinations will be given April 5-9. The deadline for filing for them is March 1. They are subject to the same restrictions that apply to absences from Barnard examinations.

Theatre Fund

The Theatre Development Fund has agreed to purchase up to \$30,000 worth of tickets to the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, directed by Peter Brook, which will begin a limited engagement at the Billy Rose Theatre on January 18. As many as 6,000 tickets to this acclaimed production which is being presented in New York by the David Merrick Arts Foundation, will be offered by the non-profit Fund to union members, students and members of community and youth organizations for \$2.50 apiece.

Theatre Development Fund's support of this exciting theatrical event is especially crucial in view of the substantial guarantees to the Royal Shakespeare Company that have been undertaken by the producer in order to ensure the engagement.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM is the fourth Broadway production to benefit from subsidy from Theatre Development Fund during the 1970-71 season. Other productions receiving grants have been THE MEANING OF A MAN, STORIES, and CONDUCT UNBECOMING. So far this season the Fund has awarded a total of \$140,000 in subsidies. More than 48,000 tickets, both subsidized and unsubsidized, have been distributed to a variety of theatre and dance attractions on and off Broadway.



Venice 3000?

A program of lectures and films and an exhibition of paintings by Ludovico De Luigi. Auditorium Casa Italiana, Amsterdam Ave at 117th Street, Monday through Friday. For information call Mrs. Lorch, ext 5418 or Casa Italiana, ext 2308.

Dance Uptown

The Eighth Series of DANCE UPTOWN to take place during the last three weekends of January, 1971 at Minor Latham Playhouse, Barnard College, 119 St and Broadway, has been announced by Janet Soares, Director of Dance. Six young professional choreographers will show new works and revivals at the Playhouse on two different programs. The Friday evening performances on the 15th, 22nd, and 29th of January will include works by Elina Mooney, John Parks and Gus Solomons, Jr. The Saturday evening concerts on the 16th, 23rd, and 30th of January will show pieces by Carolyn Carlson, Lillo Way, and Daniel Lewis. All performances will start at 8:00 p.m.

The series promises to be an exciting one, and is the first to use funds granted to DANCE UPTOWN by the New York State Council on the Arts. The choreographers' backgrounds are varied though all are active dancers on the New York concert scene. Lillo Way is a member of the Erick Hawkins Dance Company. Daniel Lewis is a member of the Jose Limon Company and has been active in the reconstruction of Limon works for Ballet Theatre, and the Swedish Royal Ballet. Gus Solomons, Jr., a well-known avant-gardist himself, has just completed performances in collaboration with Al Carmine at Judson Church. These three choreographers have been seen on previous DANCE UPTOWN series. Carolyn Carlson is well known as a soloist and teacher for the Alwin Nikolais Company. Elina Mooney has recently shown an evening of her own works at the Cubiculo. John Parks has been featured in the works of Alvin Ailey and directs his own "Movements Black" Company.

Tickets may be reserved by calling the Minor Latham Playhouse office (280-2079). Tickets are \$2.00. Seating is limited and reservations are advised.

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New York, N.Y. 10025**

Tel.: 595-9244

CLOSEST THING TO NATURE!

Offers everything in the way of Health Foods — All Natural unadulterated and organic — cereal, crunchy granola, Chico San Products, dried fruits, nuts, spices, herbs, teas, stone ground flours, cooking oils, raw honey, Sahadi Products, raw juices, raw vegetables, fish, meats, chicken, dairy products, eggs, Tiggers Milk Products.

Plus! A complete line of multiple vitamins and minerals. We make fresh juices to go!

Come in and compare your coop prices with ours... We have best bargains in the city.

\$100 reward* for best poetry and/or prose submitted to Emanon (winter or spring issue)

Submit All Entries to EMANON, Room 107 McIntosh

*Courtesy of Marshall Prize