

# Barnard Bulletin

VOLUME LXXVIII

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1974

## TWU Contract Delayed; CU Maid Case Goes On

Contract negotiations continue between Barnard and Local 264 of the Transport Workers Union (TWU). The contract, which was originally expected to be approved last Monday, will be returned to the TWU membership for a vote tomorrow.

The terms of the agreement,

violation of the Federal Equal Pay Act, which provides that people doing "substantially the same" work receive the same pay.

The Labor Department judged that the work of six female maids was substantially the same as work done by higher paid male porters. The maids were awarded \$8,400 in back pay as well as salary increases bringing their wages to the level of that of the porters.

The new TWU contract will abolish the terms "maid" and "porter" in favor of designations which describe levels of job difficulty. The old titles were generally understood to designate male and female preferences.

Meanwhile, the Labor Department has brought suit against Columbia University under the Equal Pay Act,

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## Jane Moorman Resigns As Assistant to President Named Director of Counseling Services at Berkeley

by Nadine Feiler

Jane D. Moorman, Assistant to the President at Barnard since 1968, is resigning from her post, effective in November, to assume duties as the Director of Counseling and Psychological Services at the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

Moorman will assume a newly created position that will involve the consolidation of three formerly separate services, Berkeley's Counseling Center, the University Psychiatric Services, and the Student Advising and Assistance Office. These services offer educational and personal counseling, pre-professional advising, and individual and group psychotherapy, according to the Office of Public Information at Berkeley.

A search and screening

committee will be organized at Barnard in the near future to choose a replacement for Moorman. Although no specific plans have yet been made, Moorman said the committee would be set up in accordance with the general policies of the College, as well as according to the Affirmative Action plan, which Moorman was instrumental in formulating at Barnard.

The Berkeley screening committee chose Moorman from a national field of 100 candidates. The chairwoman of that committee, Brigid Delano, chief psychiatric social worker in the University student health program, said, "Dr. Moorman's qualifications received support from each committee member, and there was almost unanimous agreement that she was the outstanding candidate."

The three counseling services were consolidated both for financial reasons and because the University wanted to improve the coordination of services to students. Moorman will visit the Berkeley campus on Monday to initiate administrative decisions, according to the Public Infor-



Jane Moorman

mation office.

At Barnard, Moorman will meet with heads of the student services, including the health service, food service, student activities office, and housing, to review plans and problems which must be dealt with before her departure.

Claire Fay, director of Student Activities, told Bulletin "I'm very happy for Ms. Moorman, but sorry she's going. She personally expedited matters for this office. It was a very good

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### News Analysis

basically the same as those of a contract signed three weeks ago by Columbia and Local 241 of the TWU, will include a nineteen per cent salary increase over the next two years.

In addition to the salary increase, the contract negotiations concern the redefinition of wage scales and job titles in accordance with a Labor Department decision of last July. The Department ruled that Barnard's differential wage scales for maids and porters were in

### Election News

## Tripartite By-laws Updated

by Jami Bernard

The codification of the Tripartite Committee System's by-laws will be presented to the students for approval in the fall Undergrad elections, September 23, 24 and 25. The new set of by-laws was adopted by the faculty last April, and, with a few minor changes, by the Coordinating Council.

The codification is primarily an updating of the by-laws, according to Associate Dean of the Faculty, Bruce Feld, but many substantive changes have been made. Five articles and a preamble have been added to the constitution beyond the original section of committees, providing secure guidelines for committee membership, amendments, provisional committees, and a system of committee reporting that will facilitate student awareness. The jurisdictions of the committees are clarified, as are many heretofore ambiguous policies. Some accustomed practices are brought into legitimacy, such as the non-voting membership of the President of the College, Dean of Faculty, and President of Undergrad in all committees except where "otherwise designated."

The Tripartite Committee System, established in 1969 to insure greater participation by students in the governing of the



Bruce Feld

college, began with the Coordinating Council (CoCo), which is the central body of the system today. The changing environment during the past five years has demanded a changing policy, and with no adequate provisions for reform, the

system grew piecemeal and custom served as law. In November 1973, CoCo appointed Feld as chairman of a Codification Committee.

Although the codification tightens up the existing constitution, Feld feels it is so constructed as to provide for the "maximum opportunity for student voice to be heard." It will also allow for more student freedom in decision and policy making.

The transcript of the new constitution will be printed in its entirety in the BULLETIN before elections, which will take place on September 23-25. Copies will also be posted on campus and will be available at balloting places.

## Experimental College Faces Final Review

by Lisa Lerman

The future status of the Experimental College is to be finally determined this year. It will come under the review of a faculty committee, and will either be permanently abolished or will receive a permanent charter. If the tone of the relationship between the administration and EC is any indicator, the latter is likely.

The Barnard catalog defines the Experimental College as "a group, housed together and devoted to the study and practice of educational change. Students in the Experimental College have the opportunity to develop courses and projects that may be both an accompaniment and a contrast to the existing college structure... One half will be resident members." Unfortunately, the Experimental College no longer has a physical location, having been evicted in May from their Columbia-owned house on 113th Street.

The ostensible reason was delinquency in payment of rent;

the issue is not that simple. Hester Eisenstein, coordinator of EC, said in her "Report to the President", "The decision to evict the Experimental College seems to have been part and parcel of a larger policy, an attempt to 'clean up' the leftover remnants of the 1960's." But she maintains that the group can do

without a house, at least for this year. Prospects for the future are somewhat limited by Columbia's unofficial policy that EC may not rent from them again. Eisenstein indicated that if Barnard continues its support of EC, they will try again next year to establish a residence.

(Continued on page 3)



Experimental College students hold house meeting in former EC residence on 113th Street.

## Pass-Fail Option Increased; Leaves of Absence Dropped

by Beth Falk

According to a decision made last spring by the Barnard Committee on Instruction, the number of credits required for graduation has been raised from thirty-two to thirty-five.

Along with this change in credit requirements, there has been a change in the number of pass-fail courses a student may elect. All students may now take

up to six pass-fail courses regardless of how many credits are needed to graduate.

Other changes and clarifications in academic policy include rules governing incompletes and leaves of absence.

**Incompletes:** If you have an incomplete that means you have not finished part or all of the required work for a course by the end of the semester. A student has one year to complete that work after which three things may happen. First, the student may get an F for the course if she was failing it regardless of the unfinished work. Second, she may get no credit (NC) if she was passing the course. Third, the student may choose to receive a grade based on the work she did finish plus the unfinished work which is averaged in as a zero. In special cases extensions may be given to students needing more than a year to wind up an incomplete.

**Leaves of Absence:** There is no longer any such thing as a leave of absence. If a student wants to leave school she fills out a form and is free to go. If she returns no more than one year later she will be re-admitted without having to apply again or pay any kind of fee. If she is gone for more than a year, she must re-apply. Asked if this represented any change in the administration's attitude towards students who don't do four consecutive years of college, Dean Barbara Schmitter replied "We never disapproved or approved [of leaves of absence] it's

(Continued on page 3)

### Mandatory Staff Meeting

There will be a very important meeting for all BULLETIN staff members and interested students today at 5:30 p.m. in 107 McIntosh. BULLETIN needs reporters, photographers, reviewers and sports writers.

# TWU Contract Delayed; CU Maid Case Goes On

(Continued from page 1) charging Columbia with paying its maids illegally low wages. The suit was filed on behalf of more than 100 Columbia maids, who are also suing the University in a separate action under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

The two suits, which have been consolidated into one action, are now being argued in New York Federal District Court. They represent more than two years of legal battling between the maids and the University. Although the maids suit involves broad issues of

discriminatory practices while the Labor Department action focuses on the narrower issue of differential wage scales, both suits center on the charges that, through differential job descriptions and titles, Columbia discourages its female employees from advancement to higher paying jobs. The question which all of this revolves around is the technicality of, again, whether the female employees perform, or indeed are capable of performing "substantially the same" work as the male employees.

Although according to Barnard Treasurer Forrest Abbott, the Columbia suit has not affected Barnard TWU contract negotiations, he agreed that wage scales in the future will abide by last July's Labor Department ruling which involved the six Barnard maids. In other words, maids whose work has been judged "substantially the same" as porters' work, will receive porters' pay. Maids who do the work of maids, will remain, as usual, on the bottom of the pay scale.

The Barnard and Columbia cases remain separate and unconnected affairs. But the principles are the same. Women seeking undiscriminatory hiring practices and decent wages become enmeshed in the technicalities of job descriptions and pay scales, which, in the end result in narrow but legal decisions involving a few employees while retaining job hierarchies ensuring that those on the lowest economic rungs will stay there.

In the meantime, be sure to attend the symposium celebrating the tenth anniversary of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which will be held in the Rotunda of Low Library today. President William McGill will introduce the program, entitled "Employment Discrimination: A Changing Concept."

—Ellen McManus

# Bulletin Board

## Psych. Head

Dr. Lila Ghent Braine, who was hired last spring as a full professor of psychology, has been appointed chairwoman of the psychology department. Dr. Braine studied at McGill University and went on to teach at New York University, George Washington University, Brooklyn College, and the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Although she has been at Barnard for only one week, Dr. Braine finds the enthusiasm on the part of many students for personal interaction with the faculty to be "quite satisfying and one of the greater advantages of a smaller college."

She, as well, is greatly interested in the opinions and suggestions of the student body. Dr. Braine sincerely hopes that students will not hesitate to come forth with opinions and recommendations.

It is with the aid of these suggestions that Dr. Braine hopes to expand the range of offerings in the Psychology Department. Among the new directions she envisions is the addition of several advanced level courses, as well as several smaller seminars dealing with various areas of new emphasis.

In approximately one year, Dr. Braine anticipates the hiring of a person in the personality clinical area, thus providing an added dimension to the department.

## Dance Uptown

Dance Uptown's gymnasium concerts, to be held at 8:00 p.m. on October 2, 3, 4, 5, as the second part of the 15th Series will present 6 companies in two programs of contemporary dance.

Three of the choreographers will be auditioning Barnard and Columbia students to supplement the professional performers appearing. James Cunningham and the Arme Dance Company need up to 50

performers for their Oct. 2-4 dates. The first meeting/work session will be at 12 noon, Sun. Sept. 22 in the Barnard Gymnasium. Come ready to work. Rehearsals are scheduled on Mon. Sept. 23, Tues. Sept. 24, Wed. Sept. 15, from 6-9, Sun. Sept. 29 from 3-6, with a Technical Rehearsal on Sun. Sept. 29 from 7-9, and Dress Rehearsal Mon. Sept. 30.

Choreographer/critic Deborah Jowitz needs 4 women in "task roles" for her work, and will start rehearsing with them from Sept. 20. Daniel Lewis, director of the Contemporary Dance System needs 4 strong men (not necessarily skilled dancers) for a new work he is creating for the Oct. 3-5 dates. Call Janet Soares, at the Minor Latham Playhouse, 230 2079, for more information about Debby's and Danny's casting. If interested in working with Jamie come on Sunday for the first rehearsal.

Professor Kolodny's "Introduction to Urban Planning" (Urban Studies II), will provide, "A history of the planning profession in the United States, with particular focus on the controversy surrounding the comprehensive plan, the nature of public interest and the planner's role as advocate, and a review of some of the major substantive concepts and issues of planning."

"Philosophy of Law" taught by Professor Richards, will take up "basic concepts of legal philosophy and its application to concrete problems in constitutional law." The approximately 35-40 students in the class, most of whom are pre-law, will do projects on such topics as obscenity, homosexuality, racial discrimination, minimum welfare rights, and abortion.

## Elections

Fall Undergrad elections for Barnard senator, student trustee, Women's Center executive committee and various tripartite committees will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 23, 24 and 25. Residents will vote in their dormitories. Those students living off campus, commuters and residents of Columbia dorms will vote in McIntosh Voting booths in all the dorms were instituted this year to help attract a 40% turnout in order to elect a Barnard senator.

A special feature of the fall '74 elections will be the referendum to pass the codification of the constitution of tripartite committees.

Any students wishing to run for an office must sign up in CAO between September 11 and September 19 at noon.

Students willing to help on the election commission should contact Gwennyth Murphy or Nora Villemur through the CAO office, ext. 2095 or Undergrad, ext. 2126.

For further information about elections call Undergrad at ext. 2126.

## Blood Drive

Joyce Cooper '76 has been appointed Barnard chairwoman of the Barnard Columbia blood drive which will be held September 23, 24 and 25 and October 4. The appointment was made in an effort to interest more Barnard students in the drive since in the past the majority of University donations have come from Columbia students with a disproportionately small number of Barnard participants.

A bloodmobile unit will be set up in Wollman Auditorium in Ferris Booth Hall and will operate from 11:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. each day.

## Asst. Controller

Brett Combs has been appointed Assistant Controller. The position was recently created to assist Forest Abbott, the Controller in special projects. He is at work at present on a cost study to determine what the past usage and cost of fuel has been for Barnard College. He is also compiling a breakdown of endowment funds from past years.

Combs feels it is important that both faculty and administration get together to use a little ingenuity to get the same things done at lower cost. Maybe it can't be done for less but we have to constantly look at it.

Combs has a BA from Syracuse and has done graduate work in accounting.

## New Courses

Three new courses have been added to those listed in the 1974-75 Barnard catalog, two in Religion and one in urban studies. In addition, because of the replacement of Mr. Munzer with Professor Richards, a new description has been provided for Philosophy 29, "Philosophy of Law."

Professor Cone will teach "Social and Political Function of Religion" (Religion V3503x III). The readings will include Deloria's *God is Red*, James Cone's *Black Theology and Black Power*, Mary Daly's *Beyond God the Father* and Gutierrez's *A Theology of Liberation*.

"Francis and the Medieval Franciscan Movement: Sources, Development and Contemporary Implications" (Religion V3503x IV) will be taught by Professor Cousins. Saint Francis of Assisi and the Franciscans will be studied. Among the sources will be works by Alexander of Hales, Bonaventura and Duns Scotus.

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# Experimental College Faces Final Review Moorman Resigns Post

## For U.C. Appointment

(Continued from page 1)

President Peterson seems doubtful of the value of the communal aspect of EC; her warmth toward the program has increased since the termination of their home at 113th Street. From a scholastic point of view EC is valuable as Barnard's only outlet for students whose aim do not correspond with the existing curriculum.

Dean of Faculty LeRoy Breunig seemed to feel that a house is important to the EC but not important enough to be worth an increase in EC's budget.

"If the Experimental College is to continue in the spirit of its original creation, without the housing, it tends to become somewhat truncated," said Breunig. But as to whether Barnard might be willing to give aid—financial or otherwise—to a house for EC he added, "It is up to the members of the Experimental College to solve their own housing problems."

He seemed to indicate, however, that the administration regards the communal aspect of EC as valid. "There is a strong argument for considering that as an essential part of EC."



**LeRoy Breunig**

Asked about the consequences of the dislocation to this year's Experimental College, Eisenstein said, "I have no idea what effect that will have. It might be terrific."

Plans for this year focus on the courses offered. EC1-2 will meet for the first time during the day, Wednesday, from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. in 406 Barnard Hall. Rather than simple discussions of projects, which have characterized these meetings in the past, Eisenstein hopes to bring more projects into the classroom. This was initiated last year when the pottery coop brought clay to a meeting, and when Nancy Kolben, Director of University Day Care, held meetings with

students interested in her field. One prospect is of a meeting with the United Farm Workers; hopefully other organizations will be included in EC1-2.

Individual projects this year are frequently centered in an institution—Santa Velez, for example, wants to work in an elementary school. Fe Morales plans to volunteer in a law firm. Others are working at hospitals, some in psychiatric wards. Numerous potters are still participating in EC. One student is interested in parapsychology, another in costume design (as a point of intersection between studio art and theater), another wants to build bicycle frames.

The other course, initiated last year, is a seminar which deals with the theoretical, educational content of EC. Some of its topics are competition, tracking, authority, and experimental education.

To some who have followed the history of the Experimental College, it has appeared that Columbia University was aiming to diminish or eliminate it by the eviction. Bulletin is delighted to report that EC has emerged, as large and as full of subversive plans as ever.

(Continued from page 1)

working relationship for me.

President Peterson commented "This is a great opportunity for Ms. Moorman to assume a position in her field of study. At Barnard we have had a history of assisting women faculty and administrators to assume prestigious places in American Higher Education. We wish Ms. Moorman well as she begins this important and challenging assignment."

Moorman, who has a Ph.D. in Educational Psychology and Guidance, sees her new ap-

pointment as an opportunity to return to the counseling profession.

As for the future of Barnard, Moorman said "I couldn't be pessimistic about Barnard.

Barnard in the past has made excellent, outstanding contributions to the general field of education, as well as to the education of women. It's got a very good staff and faculty, and I would never leave the student aspect out of my enjoying being here. Barnard will always be able to attract good people."

## Pass-Fail Option Increased; Leaves of Absence Dropped

(Continued from page 1)

Dean Schmitter added that students at Barnard have some say in the school's academic procedures, through the Committee on Instruction. The COI is a tripartite group of five students, eight faculty members, and a few administrators, which

makes proposals on academic questions to the entire faculty.

The Committee on Programs and Academic Standing, which is involved with individual programs and problems, is composed of eight professors, Dean Schmitter, and the Registrar.

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# Barnard Bulletin

Barnard College, 107 McIntosh Center  
New York, N.Y. 10027  
Telephone — 280-2119

Editor-in-Chief  
Ellen McManus

Assistant Editor  
Nadine Feller

Business Manager  
Chet Plasek

Staff: Randy Banner, Jami Bernard, Ann Caplan-Weltman, Nancy Carlin, Kate Chambers, Roberta Chiancone, Beth Falk, Ellen Graff, Mary Graves, Allison Kassig, Vicki Leonard, Lisa Lerman, Kate McLaughlin, Daphne Merkin, Tim Negrin, Sharon Schindler, Donna Schwartz, Rhea Siers, Margaret Zweig.

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## Krupsak and Runyon

Two women won nominations for significant positions in Tuesday's New York State Democratic primaries. In the more notable of the two designations, Mary Anne Krupsak was named to run for Lieutenant Governor in November's general election, becoming the first woman to be nominated for a top-level executive post in the state.

The nomination more relevant to students in the Morningside Heights area went to Marie Runyon, who was chosen as Democratic nominee to the New York State Assembly from the 70th District.

Krupsak, an attorney and a proven politician, has served one term as a State Senator and two terms as an Assemblywoman from the upstate Canajoharie district. She also worked four years in the state's executive branch under former New York governor Averell Harriman and served four years as a staff counsel in the Legislature.

Runyon, in contrast, is a newcomer to the political arena. She comes from a background not of law practices and traditional politics, but of civilian lobbying and tenant activism. The race for the Assembly seat will be her first political contest and while we support her positions and wish her luck, we foresee possible problems with her somewhat politically naive approach and her no-holds-barred tactics.

Her stand as a private citizen against Columbia and other Morningside Heights institutions, although certainly laudable, have been rigid beyond reason. We hope that as an Assemblywoman and representative of other private citizens, she will continue to fight for tenant and other rights, but not in ways that will alienate the majority of her constituents.

Runyon has said that she will use her Assembly seat as a "lobbyist" for tenant rights. If she means by this that she will continue to represent tenant interests in the Assembly, this is certainly a valid goal and a valuable promise from an elected representative. But Runyon should remember that she is an elected representative and of a very diverse constituency, and if she espouses tenant causes to the neglect of all other issues of valid interest to her constituency, then she will not be fulfilling her duty as an elected official. She has charged that Jesse Gray, current 70th district Assemblyman and her opponent in the primary, did not adequately represent his district's interests. Runyon must remember that her district is composed predominantly of black Harlem, and if she continues to only fight the Morningside Heights battles, she will be guilty of the same neglect.

Although Senator Krupsak comes from a more conservative political tradition and has not fought as hard and as personal a battle as Runyon, we have nothing but respect for her as a politician and Representative Krupsak has earned the admiration of cynical male politicians. She has added to the respectable tradition of women in New York politics, a tradition that includes Bella Abzug, Shirley Chisholm and Elizabeth Holtzman.

Women have almost always belonged to the reform side of politics. Understandably, they have traditionally fought for the underdog. Runyon will certainly continue to do this. We hope she will never adopt the tactics of what she calls the "boss-ridden" traditional political clubs. But we hope that she will gain political acumen and benefit from the examples set by Abzug, Chisholm, Holtzman, and Krupsak.

## Election Held for Student Posts On Women's Center Committee

by Vicki Leonard

In the fall Undergrad elections, September 23, 24 and 25, three students will be chosen to serve as representatives on the Executive Committee of the Women's Center.

Any Barnard student may compete for a position on the committee, which is comprised of twelve members: three students, three alumnae, three faculty members, and three administrators.

The executive committee is responsible for making all policy decisions concerning the Women's Center. Student membership on the committee rotates each year, in order to make it most representative of the entire student community.

The first executive committee was elected in September, 1972. Prior to this students had had no say in the Center's policy decisions. It was decided that the Center's activities should concentrate more on meeting the needs of students and that this could be best achieved by giving them an equal say in the Center's permanent governing structure.

The three current members, Liz Neiditz '75, Ann Caplan-Weltman '76, and Allegra Haynes '75 who have served since last September, discussed

the work of the Center during their year on the board and offered some suggestions as to what can be done by this year's members.

Liz Neiditz felt that serving on the committee was a good experience. "It made me have more of a feeling for Barnard as a whole, because I got to see how different parts of the college work together." She explained that all the members, students, alumnae, administration and faculty have an equal say in the committee's decisions.

One of the projects in which Neiditz was involved that she felt was a success was helping to write the pamphlet explaining the services of the Women's Center which was given to all Barnard students last fall. She added that "the types of things I did on the committee were varied. For example, I helped in interviewing teachers for the two non-credit courses which the Center sponsored last year. We also started to plan a poetry festival and a film festival for this year."

As far as projects for this year are concerned, Neiditz said she thinks that the center should be strongest in sponsoring conferences geared towards the various interests shown by the

students. "To achieve this," she said, "it's very important that all three student members of the committee be very involved."

Ann Caplan-Weltman agreed that the experience was a good one but had mixed feelings as to what the Women's Center achieved and could achieve in the future. "In many ways, the experience was an exciting one for me. I enjoyed working with faculty and administration and feel we were all considered equals on the committee."

Caplan-Weltman stated that, while she feels that there is a lot of potential at the Women's Center, and a real desire to do things, there was nevertheless a paralysis due to pressure from the administration which put limits on what the Women's Center could do. She gave as an example the fact that the center as a whole cannot take a stand on political things. "Last year some of us felt the Women's Center should have come out in support of the District 65 strike on child care. I think part of the Center's role as an organization for women is to come out in support of feminist issues. To me, this is what a Women's Center should be. The way things stand now, I don't think it relates to any

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## Dance Uptown Series Opens

by Kate McLaughlin

Dance Uptown is about to launch its most ambitious season yet. Five new works are ready to be premiered on the week-ends of September 19-21 and September 26-28 at Barnard College's Minor Latham Playhouse and Altschul Plaza (Broadway at W. 119th Street).

During the past few years the Dance Uptown concert series, originally made possible through the generosity of Barnard College and now supported by the New York State Council of the Arts as well as become an important part of the New York dance scene. Under the direction of Janet Soares, Dance Uptown has been providing the unique opportunity for aspiring and professional dancers to create new works and perform them before an enthusiastic audience. In the past it has sponsored such artists as Charles Weidman, Rudy Perez, and James Cunningham along with talented Barnard and Columbia students who have appeared in various pieces semi-professionally.

Beginning the series this year on Thursday, September 19, the New York Improvisational Ensemble, under the musical supervision of founders Noah and Marianna Cheshevsky, with the artistic direction by Doris Rudko, will give a free noon performance at the outdoor stage on Altschul Plaza. The company of eight includes five dancers and three musicians, all of whom have been associated with Julliard.

Among the dancers will be Nancy Mapother, a recent addition to the Barnard faculty. Mapother graduated from Julliard last spring and has been with the New York Improvisational Ensemble since its inception two years ago. As Mapother explained, improvisation on the stage involves very particular skills and sensitivity. Although each piece strives toward a pre-determined goal, the manner of arriving there is dependent upon the given moment. Ironically, this kind of dance requires maximal self-discipline of the performer in

order for her to simultaneously work within the super-structure of the piece and relate to the rest of the group. Thus a key to group improvisation is the extent to which the members understand each other's modes of operating. This I believe we will find to be the New York Improvisational Ensemble's particular strength.

On Friday September 20 and Saturday September 21, at 8:00 p.m., the second indoor-outdoor program will take place, presenting Linda Roberts' *Rags* a work in five sections to a collage tape, along with Lusby's *Interlude*, Kahn's *Spill Quell*, and Way's *Trumpet*.

On Thursday September 26 at noon on the Altschul Plaza another free performance will be presented by Hannah Kahn and Dancers in a piece called *Spill Quell*. If *Spill Quell* is as invigorating as her recent works at the Cubiculo, the viewers should be in for a treat. Kahn is on leave of absence this year from Barnard and is serving instead as an artist-in-the-schools for Lincoln Center this season.



# Lessing: Spontaneity or Lack of Planning?

by Nancy Carlin

"I was so immersed in writing this book," says Doris Lessing in Preface to *The Golden Notebook*, "that I didn't think about how it might be received." This forethoughtlessness seems to have also been her policy in *A Small Personal Voice*, a recently published collection of her essays, reviews and interviews. I agree with Lessing that consideration of literary acceptance is useless beyond a certain point. Her "spontaneity" in the new volume, however, seems less disdain for critics than lack of careful construction and preparation.

Despite Lessing's strong well-articulated opinions and distinctive personality, both of which are evident in this anthology, the material brought together here weakens a total view of her work. The editor, an English professor, belongs to that literary class which Lessing stabs at more than once in her essays, and perhaps she cannot be blamed for his choices. He put the collection together following an "African" theme, including two reviews of books with African settings, two pieces on political conditions in South Africa, a review of Malcolm X's autobiography, and a piece on persecution of Islamic mystics (Sufis). I found these only mildly interesting. The use of Lessing's nationality, which is burdened here beyond its capacity, obscures her more profound observations. In her account of Sufism, for example, she vaguely offers the instance of religious



intolerance as a metaphor for a greater world intolerance. It was hard to tell, though, what her point was. That, plus the fact that I couldn't figure out what relation that essay had to its next door neighbor, a laudatory piece on Kurt Vonnegut, unraveled her point for me. The book reviews seemed superficial, particularly the one on Malcolm X, which rehashed his story without any attempt at insight.

The first half of the book fares better than the second, although it is marred by two interviews which are identical in tone. One took place just after campus disturbances at SUNY Stony Brook, between Lessing and a quasi-radical student. Although Lessing's political acumen shines in her best work, here she muddles through with a little enlightened outrage at police treatment of students and other revolutionaries, and a simplistic analogy of current history involving the Bomb. I have difficulty taking Lessing's political convictions seriously. She

becomes very enthusiastic and/or incensed about causes which seem futile to me under present conditions. Her ideas are not irrelevant, her emotions are genuine, but they seem stagnant.

The opening selections fortunately make her entire effort worthwhile. The first, an essay which gave the book its name, was written in 1957 and eerily foreshadows world events such as the alliance of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Its apparent theme deals with the novel as a dying art form in concert with a decaying moral sense in the Western world, and yearns for a return to the good old days of Dostoevsky and Stendhal. She persuasively dismisses the idea that art conceived from a political perspective is by nature flawed, and relates her own conflicts between her commitment to communism and the full expression of her creative ability. Her solution to problems is to move away from mass forms of art like television and film and toward individual forms again, such as the novel.

Lessing has long been touted as a champion of women's liberation and her work branded as if it were a feminist weapon in the sexual revolution. Therefore, her scorching words in the subject in the interview at Stony Brook took me by surprise. "I'm impatient with people who emphasize sexual revolution. I say we should all go to bed, shut up about sexual liberation, and go on with the important matters," she says. On

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## Campus Films

# Straw Dogs Is Worth Hating

by Sharon Schindler

One quality which may insure some immortality to any movie one sees is its audacity. This is not always so but if a film is able to infuriate you may rest assured that it will not be easily forgotten. Such a film is STRAW DOGS, the second offering of Zoopraxinographiscope (MacAc Films) to be shown on September 17 at 7:00 and 9:00 pm in Lehman Auditorium.

Director Peckinpah has set up an interesting conflict that does work, though I feel that many critics have given him credit for setting up a highly articulate conflict which he never fully intended to portray.

Briefly we are shown the marriage of an extremely studious and oblivious mathematician (Dustin Hoffman) and his oversexed young wife (Susan George) who decide to live in England while he works on a thesis. They rent a country home in a rather deserted area and meet with nothing but hostility and suspicion. Hoffman's English wife does attract many admirers from the rednecked laboring pack which has been hired to help fix up their country farm house. The conflict with the town is only symptomatic of a much larger conflict in the mathematician's mind—the conflict with his wife and the conflict within his own self. Susan George plays the typically unsympathetic bitchy anti-intellectual sex kitten who has no interest in anything her husband does and has no interests of her own. It makes you wonder why they were married in the first

place, especially after you see Hoffman's performance in bed. Peckinpah does this better than anyone else: showing the female as a totally one dimensional sex starved robot.

At first glance, Peckinpah seems to set up a most aggravating pseudo-Miltonian theory, where the female brings about the totally horrifying holocaust in the conclusion of the film. This is really not so. Despite all of her devices the wife does serve a logical function of bringing the indecisive, insipid Hoffman to a moment of decision. The decision is fatal, complete in its devastation but unequivocally what Peckinpah would call the moment of truth (manhood if you can stand it).

Peckinpah seems to suggest that all love, anger, murder—indeed all physical action—must be displaced to be effective. Any affection Hoffman had for his wife, was merely between the mathematical equations. The killing of the farmers in the end was merely rage he felt over playing the fool, not really over his wife's rape at all.

It's a most dangerous theory that proposes any action to be legitimized solely on the basis of subjectivity. Peckinpah seems to suggest that even in our most altruistic moments we act on completely selfish motives (except for women who aren't supposed to have altruistic moments).

STRAW DOGS is infuriating, it's totally sexist. But by all means see it—it's Peckinpah's dream world... and a film you'll love to hate.

# Great Hera! Wonder Woman Has Returned!

by Nadine Feiler

*Wonder Woman*. Introduction by Gloria Steinem. Interpretive Essay by Phyllis Chesler. A Ms. book, Holt, Rinehart and Winston Paperback, \$6.95.

Once upon a time, the many cultures of this world were all part of the gynocratic age. Paternity had not yet been discovered, and it was thought... that women bore fruit like trees - when they were ripe. Childbirth was mysterious. It was vital. And it was envied. Women were worshipped because of it, were considered superior because of it. Men prayed to female gods and, in their religious ceremonies, imitated the act of birth. In such a world, the only clear grouping was that of mothers and children. Men were on the periphery. (from Gloria Steinem's introduction)

Men were on the periphery, that is, until the discovery of

paternity. With the realization that sexual intercourse, and their participation in it, had something to do with childbirth, those excluded men now had reason to provide proof of their paternity. Since men did not have the unassailable proof of actually giving birth to a child, the sexual restriction of women—the precursor of marriage—was necessary in order that a man could point to a child and say without doubt: "That belongs to me."

As women lost their freedom and the gynocratic age made way for patriarchy and the ages of gods, heroes and men, some of the daughters of the gynocracy resisted. They banded together to fight the male way of life and its concomitants, violence and the concept of ownership. These daughters used violence themselves, but only in defense, never in conquest. They are known to us as the Amazons.

Ms. Magazine has published a collection of some of the adventures of that most contemporary Amazon and daughter, Wonder Woman. Gloria Steinem has written a characteristically perceptive introduction to the book, relating Wonder Woman to Amazonism and feminism, and in general examining the cultural role of comic books. In addition to Steinem's essay and the comic strips themselves, is a more scholarly examination by Dr. Phyllis Chesler (author of *Women and Madness*) of the anthropological and archaeological evidence for the existence of the Amazon race.

The information and theories put forth by Steinem and Chesler are fascinating in themselves; they become even more gripping in view of the fact that they are not widely known. On one hand, I wonder if this is a repression of potentially threatening information by a patriarchal

society. On the other hand, the essays are so slanted towards providing an argument for the superiority of the matriarchal way of life, that I also question if that argument is more broad-based than the facts warrant. However, Chesler does have a professional reputation to maintain, and her essay is well-documented. While the writing does tend to harp on feminism per se, perhaps my own cynicism is to blame for wondering if Chesler and Steinem had ulterior motives. It is simply that the gynocratic age literally sounds too good to be true, and by contrast, men and patriarchal society are made to look almost inherently evil. According to Chesler, matriarchal culture was "a more securely ordered, fruitful, lawful, ethical, and spiritual way of life." The culture was based on biological motherhood, marriage, agriculture, religion, and on female control of production

(matriarchies were characteristically agricultural) and reproduction. Unfortunately for us, this prehistoric female rule "accepted and valued both male and female biology as well as the special alliance with the inner and spiritual world that women seem to have - an alliance long shunned by our excessively male culture." So much for the progress of the race.

It is important to remember that Chesler is describing a matriarchal culture, not an Amazon culture. Amazon societies were a backlash in response to men's overthrow of matriarchy, and Amazonism was as unnatural a rebellion as patriarchy: both the sons and the daughters sought to deny the pre-eminence of motherhood. Since motherhood is obviously the "way of nature," Amazon and patriarchal societies, by going against nature, are necessarily self-destructive. This is evident

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# Stephanie Winston: The Organizing Principle

by Margaret Zweig

"The Organizing Principle" is the name of a business started last year by Ms. Stephanie Winston, Barnard 1960. Capitalizing on her natural talents for organization, she has created a service that helps people to bring order and system out of clutter and confusion. It all started, of all places, in an A&P supermarket. Noticing a posted ad on the bulletin board offering "assistance in moving," the idea for "The Organizing Principle" flashed through her mind. "Eureka! Maybe I can help people to 'get it all together' on a larger scale."

"Basically what I do," Ms. Winston explained, "is to help my clients find the principle around which things fall into order." "I perceive order in the chaos," she continued, "by considering the temperament of the person, the structuring required to maintain order, and the person's own priorities. Once the systems are established, we then devise procedures for maintaining them." Ms. Winston charges \$100 a day or \$400 for a 35 hr. week with special rates for specific jobs. A preliminary interview and estimate is provided free of charge. Miss Winston and The Organizing Principle may be reached at 207 East 15th St. The telephone number is LE 3-8860.

So far her clients have ranged from writer to politician to plantation owner and the organizational problems have been as varied as systematizing research files, arranging libraries and setting up a practical and serviceable kitchen. While

with a perfectly straight face about a fight between one of the cooks and an upstairs maid, it was all I could do not to crack up."

For Stephanie Winston, organization is a way of life. But for people unused to living in a patterned way, "the art of putting things in order is sometimes cathartic." "Scattered papers, files, etc. have a direct relation to one's state of mind," she said, noting that most clients "equate a state of disorganization of their effects with disruption of their lives." With the proper system, Ms. Winston believes, almost anyone can be well organized. In one case, an elderly widow, getting her possessions straightened out was "the clarifying event in her life," and her reaction to this new and workable system was as if her whole life had started anew.

When her career as a management consultant began, Ms. Winston anticipated that she would be selling a fairly impersonal service. She discovered, however, that organizing people's belongings or even their livelihoods carries with it "a degree of intensity" and unexpected emotional entanglements. "When you spend whole days with someone," Ms. Winston acknowledged "finding out how someone does things, you gain a very intimate insight. In a certain sense, I know more! about my clients than their best friends do because I've gotten into their 'bureau drawers' in a very real sense."

Ms. Winston also observed that because

The Organizing Principle's one-man operation is booked solid for a considerable period. "The Organizing Principle has also made me feel much more a part of New York City," Miss Winston commented. "I feel like I have a role to play in the city whereas before, I always felt the city wouldn't blink an eyelash if I left tomorrow. Not that the city would drop

there and do your thing." Millicent McIntosh was, as Ms. Winston described her, "an appealing, womanly, competent, strong and effective person, someone very much to be admired, to respect and to model oneself after." While Ms. McIntosh was a strongly influential person—especially in her own ability to maintain both a marriage and a rewarding and

"For people unused to living in a patterned way, the art of putting things in order is sometimes cathartic."

dead if I left, but I feel I now have a function to perform and am part of what makes the city work."

The organization of the business is very simple, Ms. Winston stated, requiring only a filing cabinet which she keeps in a small but well planned closet and a notebook of expenses and income. Most importantly it allows for independence and self-starting which she feels is "the most satisfactory kind of life style for me." Working alone full-time with an ever increasing demand for her service, Ms. Winston expects to expand her operation which will hopefully leave her with time to return to school. "What I really want to be," she said, "is an archaeologist."

The woman in the business world of today, Ms. Winston asserts, is faced with very complex organizational problems especially when she tries to combine

successful career—Ms. Winston remembers the greatest inspiration for career building coming from the "general atmosphere of intellectual pride, a great respect for learning and intellectual integrity and a feeling that understanding the human condition is the highest goal of a person. One was inspired to not fall into the quicksand of limitations or narrowness."

With a 15-year perspective on her college life, Ms. Winston remembers experiencing at Barnard "an explosion of new concepts, new ideas, new ways of looking at the world." A course taught by Harry Ulanov entitled "Modern Literature and the Allied Arts" was among her most memorable courses. "That was," she said "my introduction to modern art in the broadest sense. As for the existence of preprofessional or

"I know more about my clients than their best friends do because I've gotten into their 'bureau drawers'."



marriage with a profession. "Running a household is a true executive/administrative enterprise," she said. "People may sniff at housewifery but frankly, I'd like to see the reaction of a typical executive were he or she suddenly faced with coordinating the activities of three to six different people, maintaining life support systems for them—and all this very often on top of a regular job." "Combining marriage and a career" Ms. Winston added "is not difficult in the abstract. What is crucial is that all parties should understand what the terms are." Ms. Winston expressed the view that marriage has a subliminal or tacit contract which defines the nature of the relationship and the roles each party is to play. Traditionally, this unspoken agreement placed both men and women in very clearly defined positions. Ms. Winston adds, "Maybe in future years new roles will become part of the tacit contract, but now the roles have to be made explicit—down to the nitty gritty of whose going to wash the dishes."

Looking back on her years at Barnard, Ms. Winston recalls the attitudes towards women and careers. In hindsight, she said, "some of them seem rather prescient and also a little funny." "Millicent McIntosh. I'll never forget, used to get up there at the assemblies and say, in effect, 'Girl, you're just as good as they are, so get out

vocational courses at Barnard. Ms. Winston exclaimed, "Barnard was the quintessential Liberal Arts school. God forbid that you should take a course that was practical or vocational!"

While strictly practical preparation for a career—such as business administration or marketing courses—was not found in the classroom, 'shop-talk' was common at Barnard, reaching its highest expression on Career Day. That was the day successful professional graduates returned to the campus to share their experiences with the Barnard undergrads. One standard bit of advice Ms. Winston recalls, was that students embarking on careers should try the secretarial route. Having done so, Ms. Winston now offers a counter proposal. "Whatever you do, don't become a secretary. If starvation beats on your door go on welfare before you become a secretary." Ms. Winston's adamant objection to the secretarial position as it is used to build a career does not have a feminist foundation. Rather, she said, "If you're a secretary and you're a decent secretary, the whole world is going to conspire to keep you one, simply because there are not many good secretaries around."

Pointing to several differences between the expectations of college students then and now, Ms. Winston believes "more young women today take it for granted



Photos courtesy of the New York Times/John Soto

some systems are more elaborate than others, as of yet Ms. Winston has found no system for dealing with Barnard registration procedures as she openly admits "I've never worked with anything that big."

Handling a 10,000 volume library is well within her grasp, however, and that's what she'll be doing when one of her next jobs takes her to a large plantation on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Besides the fun and pleasure of working at what one does well, Ms. Winston also enjoys working with very diverse individuals and styles of living. Of her imminent trip to Maryland Ms. Winston remarked excitedly, "Ten servants, if you will. Ten servants. I didn't realize that people still lived that way. When this lady told me

"the way a person works is enormously indicative of their personality and way of thinking" there is a "rather fine line between what I do and psychotherapy." Quite often, in fact, a situation arises in which "the client places a certain emotional investment in me as the agent of this transformation and sometimes this is more than I bargained for."

Well organized, "most of the time," Ms. Winston has begun to experience very definite changes in her own life style as a result of her career. She has received the publicity of numerous television and newspaper interviews including Channel 4's "Lifestyle," Channel 9's "Mid-Day" and the Village Voice. An article in the New York Times, September 1, generated an "explosion" of responses so much so that

that they are going to have a career than they did in my generation. Most of the women of my class," Ms. Winston remarked, "tended to get married after graduation."

Another difference is in attitudes towards feminism. "The concept of feminism when I went to college was" Ms. Winston stated, "something you thought of in terms of suffragettes from 1920. It was an idea whose time had gone and had not yet come back again. The nearest thing to feminism as we know it now was Millicent McIntosh exhorting us to fight the good fight."

While Columbia University and other colleges across the country were beginning to feel the first rumblings of campus unrest and sexual mores were being turned upside down, there were some aspects of a student's life which seem to have changed little over the years. "Getting oneself together, or getting organized" was as much a concern then as it is now. Ms. Winston, an expert in the field of organization and efficiency, confessed that as a Government major at Barnard, "I was not one of your better organized students. I was the kind of person who when a paper was due the next day would start to write it the night before and always got things in late. I couldn't get myself and my studies together which I think was a psychological problem having to do with adolescence." Ms. Winston recalls the "great strain, aggravation" and, she mentions quite casually, "the nervous breakdowns" which accompanied those all night sessions.

Organization of college life is, according to Ms. Winston and the Organizing Principle, a matter of determining priorities. "For any kind of order," she explained, "you must sit down and ask yourself what it is you want both in terms of courses, kinds of experiences and relationships." Knowing your temperament and being aware of your own neuroses is also important. "A person who is basically contemplative by nature who forces herself to do things out in the world is not going to be happy. In going against her own grain," Ms. Winston asserts, "she is probably acting out of an ill-conceived notion of what she thinks she should be doing rather than perceiving what she really wants to do."

The organized person, Ms. Winston firmly believes, naturally gets more out of the college experience or, for that matter, any other experience. Being 'organized' however, does not necessarily mean following a rigid schedule. "Some people like to know that at such and such a time they have to do so and so," Ms. Winston commented "but I myself do not recommend overly stringent scheduling. I think college particularly is a time, of all

times of your life, when you really should be free to taste and try things, not to constrict yourself too tightly. On the other hand, just hopping, skipping and jumping from one thing to another at random is not a fruitful way to spend time, even time that is ultimately free. "The ideal," Ms. Winston suggests, "would be to find some kind of happy balance between wide ranging experience and the scatter-shot approach to life and studies."

Furthermore, by using organization as an "instrument for saving time and living more easily" even the chaos of living in New York City and attending Barnard may become manageable. Finding the "organic order" in one's life does require, as Ms. Winston points out, "a sensitivity, a self-awareness, a willingness to get in touch with your own wants and needs." Time-budgeting, too, is a question of precedents and priorities, a realistic evaluation of yourself and your abilities. "Don't take on more than you can legitimately handle," Ms. Winston advises. "Your basic allotment of time should be determined according to what courses are more important to you and your future, in terms of your own interests, and which courses by their very nature demand more time." Ms. Winston considers 'diddling' to be a basic part of any schedule and an integral part of living. "Don't forget to allow yourself time for diddling" Ms. Winston cautions. "I believe everybody needs a certain amount of time to diddle, to do things of no apparent value to watch television, to read a mystery, to just hang around."

Dormitory living poses special organizational challenges especially when, as in a suite, the activities of more than

one person have to be considered. Because the emotional involvements in a dormitory situation are likely to be less intense than in marriage, it is possible, Ms. Winston feels to work out in a more impersonal way the priorities of all involved. "Roommates have an obligation to establish each other's temperaments and desires," Ms. Winston stresses. "For example, if one person absolutely hates to

that some people prefer impersonality in a dorm situation and would rather not become involved in organized routines.

The planning of meals, or the decoration of rooms, etc. should therefore depend on who wants and is able to do what, and responsibilities should be split in a way that seems fair to all parties.

A challenge to even an efficiency expert



make up beds, maybe the other person would make up both beds in exchange for some alternative service." Especially in matter of money "Ms. Winston adds, "the terms must be worked out very carefully.

Even between dear friends, if one person feels put-upon resentments build." If should also be remembered, she noted,

would be to plan a dormitory room and closet for maximum efficiency and convenience. For dealing with the limitations of physical space, Ms. Winston devised and codified three principles: 1. ACCESS RANKING. Go through all your belongings and rate each item on a scale from 1 to 10 in terms of your need of them or the frequency of their use. Something you use all the time, everyday, constantly, is a 1. Something you look at once every six months is a 10, etc. Then evaluate your closet space according to which places are hardest (10) or easiest (1) to reach. Number 1 items are assigned to number 1 space and so on.

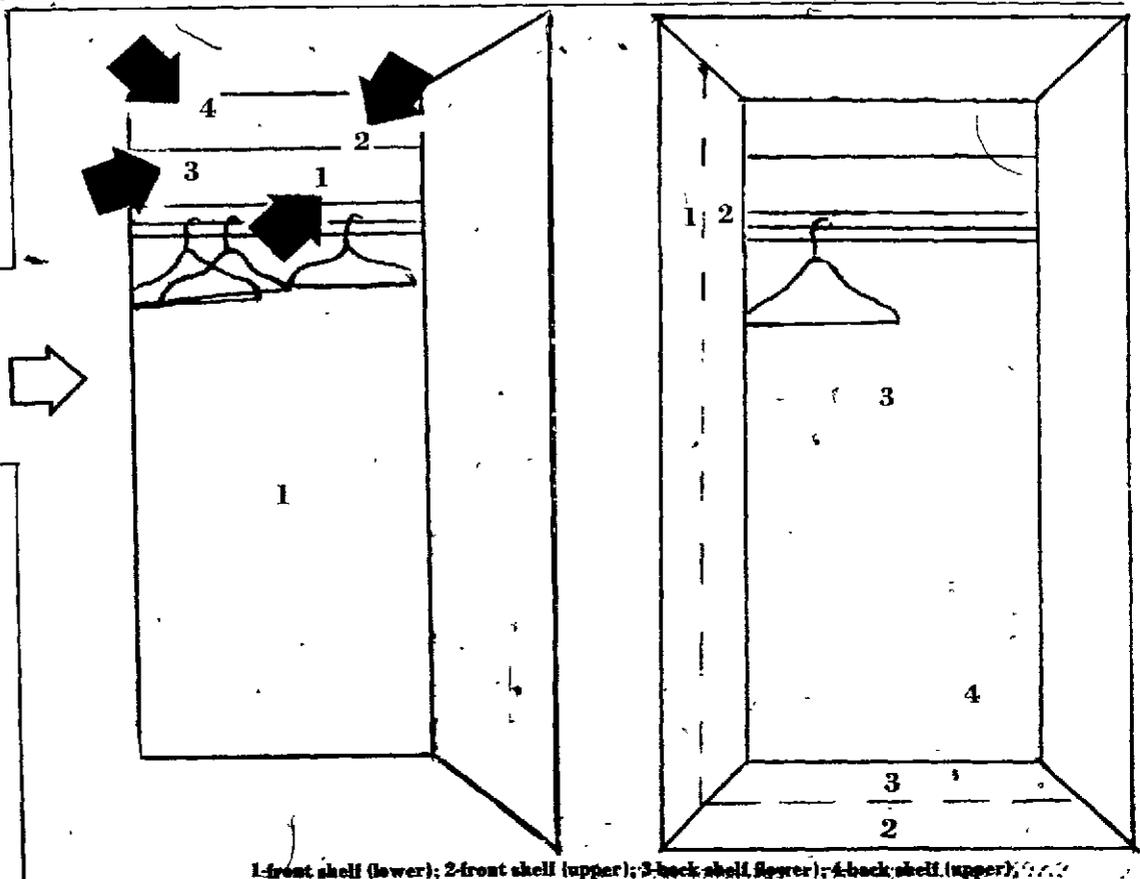
2. ALL SURFACES. There are a great many more surfaces in a closet or a room than you may be aware of. Besides a hanger rack and a shelf there are floor, wall, and door surface areas. Pegboard which may be cut to size at a lumberyard and affixed to the closet's inside walls is an excellent way to utilize closet space effectively. Evaluate your possessions and your wall space as in ACCESS RANKING.

3. CLUSTERING. Objects to be used together should be placed together.

These three principles do not guarantee that your life will suddenly become organized but at least your closet will be, and hopefully that will make your college years a little less cluttered



A well-organized closet utilizing the three techniques for efficient use of space.



1-front shelf (lower); 2-front shelf (upper); 3-back shelf (lower); 4-back shelf (upper);

# Great Hera! It's Wonder Woman!

(Continued from page 5)

in the extinction of Amazon societies and the morally undistinguished history of our patriarchal society. Both have moved too far away from the central principle of life and nature embodied in matriarchy. The negative image painted of Amazons by our society as man-haters and unnatural women is accurate, but patriarchal society has also cleverly characterized all female rule as unnatural. We have totally discounted matriarchy or grouped it with Amazonism. It becomes clear, from Chester's essay, that matriarchy merits examination (and in my opinion, revival).

But what does all this have to do with a comic strip? As Steinem observes, the children who buy and read comic books are really just short people 'locked up in bodies that aren't big enough to cope with the world'. Reading about superhuman feats in comics and fairy tales is particularly satisfying for those whose worldview 'consists mostly of knees'. The role of comics in socialization is obvious: how many hours did you spend daydreaming about a superman of your very own?

Unfortunately for my generation, the Wonder Woman we read and the one Steinem read as a child in the forties were two different characters. Wonder Woman was created by psychologist William Moulton Marston in 1941, in response to 'the violence and bloodcurdling masculinity in most comic books of that decade

When he died in 1947, Marston's original conception of Wonder Woman died with him, and it was a watered-down version of the superhero we read in the 50's and 60's. Her only distinction was her sex. By the late 60's, she was little more than a karate devotee, easily disarmed by a pretty face and a nice set of biceps. The only "super" thing about her was that she was super boring.

Marston's original Wonder Woman was an amalgam of Amazon and matriarchal principles, but with such a wondrous result, that the inaccuracies become irrelevant. She was Amazon in Marston's basic premise that women are superior to men; matriarchy, however, is based on sexual equality.

Unlike the other superheroes, Wonder Woman's powers were acquired through training with her Amazon sisters on Paradise Island. In a true spirit of sisterhood, Wonder Woman sets an example for other women of what they can accomplish with a little confidence and self respect. Through an encounter with Wonder Woman, one woman says 'I've learned my lesson: I'll rely on myself, not on a man.' Another learns that 'submitting to a cruel husband's domination has ruined my life! But what can a weak girl do?' Wonder Woman replies: 'Get Strong! Earn your own living. Remember the better you can fight the less you'll have to!'

Marston's belief in the superiority of women resided in his belief that women would

temper force with love, and that it is "man's use of force without love" that brings evil and unhappiness. In one story, Wonder Woman warns that "this man's world of yours will never be without pain and suffering until it learns love, and respect for human rights." After Wonder Woman and her boyfriend Steve Trevor save a small country and are offered its thrones, Wonder Woman (who recommends a democracy) tells Steve, "The only way you can rule anybody is the way we women do it—by inspiring affection." Her relationship with Steve, at least in the 40's, wasn't damaged by her physical prowess and independence. Although Wonder Woman's feminism is not consistent (she melts into Steve Trevor's arms: "Oh, you're even stronger than I remembered!"), she is aptly named, and if you know any kids reading the extant comic book pap, this would be an excellent (and subtle) gift. Better yet, all women (and men) would do well to reacquaint themselves with this new old heroine and our mythology.

## Lessing

(Continued from page 5)

another occasion, she describes the sexual revolution as "a poor substitute for social struggle." To her, an important matter is nuclear war. Because the latter is so important to everyone, I wonder if, in her concern for the future of human life, she understands which sex (as of now) will make the decision to be or die.

# Women's Center

(Continued from page 4)

group of students; not to radical students, because it can't speak out as a whole on political issues, not to feminist students because there's not enough for them there, and not to the average student at Barnard because it hasn't yet been able to really catch their interest."

In spite of its problems, Caplan-Weltman feels the Center is an important concept with real potential. "What it needs is redefinition and a lot more autonomy, so that it can meet women's needs when and where they come up."

Allegra Haynes, the third member of last year's executive committee, also considered her experience a good one. She said, "Working closely with other members of the college community strengthens everyone. She feels that the most important thing the Center can do this year is to make students more aware of what it has to offer and in that way get more students involved in its projects." "We, as the student members of the committee

should function as a liaison between the Center and the student body as a whole, and in that way make it possible for students to channel their interests through the facilities of the Women's Center, but we can't just plan everything for everyone."

Any student interested in running for the Executive committee should contact the president of Undergrad, Debbie Hirshman in the Undergrad office, 206 McIntosh.

## Law Boards

The Fall LSAT exam which is the exam recommended for Law School Admission in September 1975 will be given on October 12, 1974. Deadline for filing applications is September 12, 1974. Applications are available at 105 Milbank and in the Placement Office. The application can also serve as a request form for the Prelaw Handbook, 1974-5 edition.

## Free Pregnancy Test

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Eastern Women's Center provides a free pregnancy testing and counseling service with same-day results at 14 East 60 Street, NYC. The service is offered 6 days a week, Monday thru Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information call 832-0033.

# BULLETIN NEEDS:

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in 107 McIntosh