

# Barnard Bulletin

Volume LXXIX

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**"The question is asked, what does woman want, more than she enjoys? I answer, she asks nothing as favor, but as right . . ."** Lucretia Mott, 1849

## E.R.A. 1975

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by Beth Falk

In a hearing last Wednesday, which ran over four hours, Panel I of the Barnard Judicial Council heard testimony concerning the participation of two Barnard students, Sarah Allen and Laurie Malkoff, in a sit-in in Dean Harvey Picker's SIA office last spring.

A decision on the case will be rendered following a second hearing today for Robin Alexander, a first year Columbia Law Student, who also participated in the sit-in while a senior at Barnard. The three students face possible expulsion or suspension.

Malkoff and Allen pleaded not guilty to a charge claiming they violated a passage in the Barnard Rules for Maintenance of Public Order which bars, "prevention of the normal use or occupancy of any College building or facility." Malkoff supported the plea explaining, "It was a crime of necessity. The urgency of the situation merited an action like a sit-in. We needed some quick action."

Testimony was heard from five witnesses and the defendants. Malkoff felt the hearing was conducted fairly, saying, "It was much better than Columbia. Barnard is more liberal." The open hearing was poorly attended with only a handful of observers present.

The hearing included debate over several controversial issues surrounding the case, Arthur Schwartz, the defendants council advisor, asserted that city police were in the neighborhood five hours before students entered SIA. Francis Roudiez, who was in Picker's office at the time of the occupation, testified, "Yes there was a warning that something might happen...it was nothing specific." Mr. Walter Siblowsky, a Columbia security officer, claimed to have had no knowledge of the presence of police nearby.

Last Spring's sit-in by seventeen students was held as a protest to the arrests of six Iranian students at an Iranian New Year's celebration in SIA. Charges were dropped by Columbia against the Iranians as were criminal charges against the Barnard students, who were placed on a six-month probation period which has since expired.

Panel I of the Judicial Council is composed of four students (Roberta Berman, chairwoman, Fe Morales, Nora Villemur and Linda Delarme), and three others (Professor John Meskill, Professor Patricia Labalme and Patricia Ballou, Librarian).

According to Dean Bruce Feld, who is an advisor for the Council, "The Judicial Council seeks to be fair, according everyone involved due process." He continued, "We operate in a small community. It is a different kind of situation than in a court of law. The students can't be sequestered or naive, they are aware of the circumstances, but that does not impair their ability to be fair."

The other arm of the Judicial Council is Panel II, which is an appellate division. Panel I has never heard a full case, and Panel II has considered only one former case, an appeal from the Honor Board several years ago.

Merri Spear, a fourth Barnard student arrested last spring, is not enrolled in school this term. She will, however, face similar proceedings upon re-entering Barnard.

## Staff Meeting

**Bulletin** will not be published the week of October 27 due to the onslaught of midterm exams. We will resume regular weekly publication Monday, November 3. There will be a staff meeting today



at 6:00 p.m. in the office (107 McIntosh). Long-term assignments will be made, and all staff members are asked to attend. In addition, there will be a meeting on Friday, October 24 for all news writers at 4:00 in the office.

# Faculty Committee Considers Tenure Situation

by Sarah Gold

An examination of the tenure system at Barnard is presently under way. There are many arguments against tenure, and the original intention of the system has become somewhat distorted. A restatement of those goals may facilitate an understanding of the position of those who advocate tenure.

Tenure was originated as a safeguard of academic freedom in 1915, by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), a nation-wide union of university faculty. The free exchange of ideas is the lifeblood of academe. In order to allow creative, innovative scholarship to take place in the universities, however, professors need protection from the danger of arbitrary dismissal or dismissal for political reasons. Tenure was therefore initiated to provide the faculty with the security of a life-long appointment, free from fear of retribution for political, academic or other positions taken. There exists one provision which allows for the removal, for adequate cause, of a tenured faculty member.

The advantage of tenure, then, is clear. It provides teachers with the security to engage in the pursuit of knowledge without the restraint of the threat of dismissal. According to Mary Mothersill, Professor of Philosophy, tenure makes it possible to become "intellectually independent...and intellectual independence is a value" in academe.

In addition, it provides an opportunity to grant professional recognition for achievement in teaching and scholarship. A third argument advanced in favor of tenure is that it promotes a feeling of community among the faculty.

The opponents of tenure argue, however, that the feeling of community can easily become a union against the university, in that decisions in awarding tenure and removing tenured faculty are made by fellow faculty members. The fear is that the faculty will always unite to protect one of its own. Another objection, a consequence of the first, is that, considering the rarity of dismissal for cause, tenured faculty members may become complacent and neglect their



Susan Sacks

duties. Professor Mothersill acknowledged this danger and admitted that she had sensed such a feeling herself on receiving tenure, a feeling that "now the pressure is off...I can just coast." Also, a tenured faculty may become stale, aging, remaining in one institution, not keeping up with changes in curriculum and other aspects of education.

A major problem concerns non-tenured, junior faculty members, whose academic freedom is often violated (contrary to the purpose of tenure) by a need to conform intellectually in order to be granted tenure. In addition, in departments which are overloaded with tenured members, the junior member stands little chance of obtaining tenure, or may not get the appointment due to financial difficulties, as tenured appointments are accompanied by a promotion and increase in salary. According to Remington Patterson, Dean of the Faculty, Barnard has maintained a balance of about fifty-fifty between tenured and non-tenured faculty, and does not operate on the basis of quotas regarding the percentage of tenured faculty. Generally speaking, though, a qualified teacher may not be granted tenure for that reason, and will be forced to leave the college after seven years.

Professors Kenneth Janes and Renee Geen, the faculty representatives to the Board of Trustees, expressed concern for the junior faculty

members in a plea to the Board. Janes wondered, "What would a faculty be without its brilliant young ones?...We'd be a pretty dull lot." He also expressed concern over the pressure to publish, the so-called "publish-or-perish" syndrome. "Most of the best teachers are unpublished," he said.

Here at Barnard, the non-tenured members of the Faculty Executive Committee (Susan Sacks, Sigalia Dostrovsky, Ann Sheffield, Janice Thaddeus) met recently to discuss the tenure situation and the problems confronting junior faculty members. Several meetings have been held since 1972. However, according to Professor Susan Sacks, "There's more of an urgency now," due to the tight economic situation and the difficulty of finding jobs. Sacks said that the junior faculty members are interested in finding the answers to two questions: (1) "What are our responsibilities for ascertaining our competencies" along the present guidelines teaching, service to the school, publication? (2) Are there any alternatives to the present "seven year up or out" system? Future meetings of the non-tenured members of the faculty Executive Committee will center on the consideration of specific alternative plans.

Proposals have been put forth by people in the field of higher education, which include giving tenure to all faculty members, including new teachers and doing away with tenure altogether. Other possibilities are instituting a process for periodical review of the activities of tenured faculty, or some form of statement by each professor of the goals he wishes to achieve within a given time period, in order to prevent faculty members simply resting on their laurels.

Another alternative which is being considered by many schools is unionization of the faculty. According to Remington Patterson, "There was talk some years ago about it" at Barnard, but he has not heard anything recently. However, a couple of faculty members who were contacted expressed the opinion that the feeling among faculty here is generally against unionization.

# Ferretti Contends 'NYC Will Not Default'

by Cyndi Stivers

New York City will not default, in the opinion of Fred Ferretti, City Hall Reporter for the *New York Times*, who spoke Wednesday on "The New York Fiscal Crisis: Political and Economic Implications," as part of the McAc Lecture Series and Program on Urban Studies.

Two months ago default would have meant widespread panic and an immediate barrage of lawsuits against the city, according to Ferretti, but he said the Financial Control Board created in September has legislated a 30-day waiting period before suits may be filed, followed by a 90-day waiting period to give the mayor and Municipal Assistance Corporation a chance to formulate a recovery plan. The delay in legal action would diffuse the impact of default, he explained.

Ferretti felt the banks would not allow default, anyway. "Right now the banks own the city," he said, adding, "They are guaranteeing the sale of MAC bonds, converting the city's short-term debts into long-term ones and collecting the interest. They are

helping themselves, not the city, by preventing default."

The only federal assistance New York needs is legislation stating, "Yes, we guarantee the solvency of MAC bonds," Ferretti continued. "No outlay of money is required, and they did it for Lockheed. Then again, Ford is not counting on votes from New York, so he might not care about it." The guest speaker saw no inconsistency in the positions of Ford and Vice President Rockefeller, only that Ford says he needs more information before he makes a decision, while Rockefeller has already come out in support of the city.

Ferretti traced the root of the city's current financial woes back to late 1965, in the last term of Mayor Robert Wagner, when the city began to borrow against future revenues. John Lindsay carried short-term borrowing to \$5 to \$8 million per year. "The fault is in the creation of the budget—they create programs and then finance them, when it should be the reverse," he said.

Mayor Beame's political clubhouse

background gave him very limited vision as the crisis approached, and he no longer has any power, Ferretti explained. Beame opposed the transit fare hike, for example, but the banks controlling the cash flow approved it, so he had to go along. With little action or support from the New York Congressional delegation, Governor Hugh Carey is, in effect, the mayor of New York, Ferretti asserted. He predicted Carey will have a strong political role in the drive to eliminate short-term borrowing and erase the \$3.3 billion debt during the three-year emergency period. Ferretti sees the emergence of a new kind of urban politics, as the next crop of mayoralty candidates will probably run more against the "big state ogre" than against each other.

The discussion led off with questions from Ann Bucheister, Cyndy Robinson, and Paul Schieber of the Urban Studies 35 Colloquium—Workshop in Urban Administration and Management, with Professor Phil Singerman as moderator.

# Students Express Views on Merger

by Jami Bernard

The issue of a Barnard-Columbia merger has recently been called into debate once again; there seems to be a regularly recurring cycle of conjecture concerning the future of Columbia College as a coed institution. Although many students tend to be loyal to their own branch of the university and are satisfied with its restricted admissions policy, the general attitude seems to be one of indifference. Michael Hirsch, a College senior, did not think a merger would be useful to either institution, yet added, "I really don't care if Columbia falls to the ground after I graduate."

Comments on the subject of the merger ranged from the whimsical, "I give my go-ahead," from a Barnard junior, and, "I think we ought to give Barnard a chance," from a Columbia sophomore, to the vehement response of Mary Ann Lofrumento, "I love Barnard. I came to Barnard to go to a women's college, and I've never taken

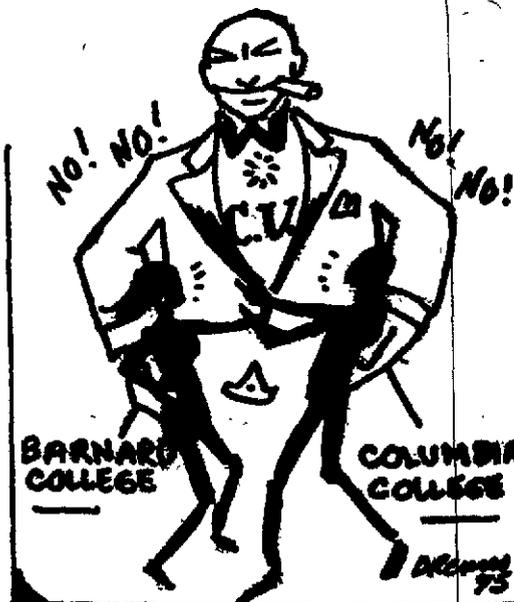
any Columbia courses."

There are practical aspects of a merger, including cutting down on some administrative bureaucracy and saving both colleges some money. Many students are annoyed at the unfairness of both colleges forbidding taking major requirements across the street. The restrictions keeping certain requirements sacred to the college which instituted them seem purposeless to some. One student pointed out that unless Barnard becomes more women-oriented in its curriculum, it serves no purpose as an independent women's college.

Indifference is not only directed at the subject of the Barnard merger. The most common response to the question of the efficacy of the Barnard-Columbia agreement was, "What agreement?" Most students polled seemed uninformed about the details of the agreement, if not totally uninterested.

Considering the combination of

apathy on the subject and heated arguments over ivy tradition, a merger seems a distant prospect at best. As Susan Pivnick, a disappointed sophomore, put it, "I'm always in a place where we're the last to go."



# Amazing Grace — King Dispels Senior Qualms

by Lisa Anderson

Despite the superiority implied by the title of our college heavyweights, Barnard seniors are not entirely self sufficient. Contrary to popular belief, this seniority does not immunize them from the academic hassles faced by other muddled undergraduates. When problems do appear, seniors have the support of an adviser attuned exclusively to senior qualms. The proficient Professor Grace King is equipped with a ready ear and remedial advice to meet the uncertainties arising in the senior class.

King devotes fifteen to twenty hours of her week to seniors who come to her for academic counselling. Tensions and anxieties are not uncommon in the student approaching the end of her undergraduate career when the enigmatic question, "What's next?" prevails. King provides advice and suggestions to "a number of students who do not know what to do with their college degrees."

The role of senior adviser has removed King from mundane curriculum oriented advice to the



Grace King, Senior Class Advisor / more exciting struggles of college seniors. Petitions, among other things, fall into this category. She feels that "petitions take too long to be acted upon," and has suggested that Dean Schmitter specify a decision deadline

to minimize "dangling possibilities" which inhibit alternative action. Other senior-type complications include requirement completion, recommendations, applications, and record investigation.

What bring students in to see King are usually questions of academic standing and advice on graduate school. King is a member of Barnard's chemistry department, but she draws a firm line between her own scientific interests and those of her individual advisees. "Seniors feel reluctant to speak out in opposition of the science requirement because they feel that I will defend it." She views her role as an adviser as an opportunity to help meet the needs of the students.

King is part of a system that is frequently criticized. She feels that the expectations of some students are unrealistic. "Some want someone to relate to on a one-to-one basis at any hour of the day." On the other hand, many Barnard seniors will remain unfamiliar to her. King is in contact with a diverse group, quite a number of whom, believe it or not, "wish they could do it all over again."

## Newsbriefs

### Gregory Nominations

The Student/Faculty Committee of McAc announces the Second Annual Emily Gregory Award dinner. The dinner, honoring a Barnard faculty member for excellence in teaching, devotion, and service to the students of Barnard College, will be held Thursday, March 25.

Nominations, to be presented in essay form, will be accepted at C.A.O. until October 31. Nominators will then be asked to appear before the Emily Gregory Award Selection Committee, which will then elect the recipient.

### China Program

The U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association is offering a seminar on the role of Unions and Workers in China on October 26, at 2:00 p.m., at the George Morrison Dance Studio, 212 W. 29th Street, N.Y.C.

This is the first in a series of monthly seminars given by the Association.

The fee for the entire series is \$6.00—individual admission is \$1.50. Seating is limited and advance registration is advised. Call: (212) 255-4727, noon to 4:30.

### Urban Corps

The New York Urban Corps is now taking 1976 Spring Semester Internship applications for the Consumer Advocates Program (CAP) and the Mobilization for Adolescent Student Health Program (MASH). These programs enable students to work in projects designed to assist New York City's low income communities.

Interns will be required to work full time from February until September 1976. Interns generally receive a full year's academic credit (approximately 30 credits) for their field work experience in addition to an annual stipend of \$2,000. Perspective applicants must have at least a sophomore standing in their college to enter the program.

For information concerning MASH or CAP please contact: Donna L. Lavins, Director, University Year for ACTION, 51 Chambers Street-Room 801, N.Y., N.Y. 10007, Telephone: (212) 566-0315.

### Senior Pictures

For all those who missed having their photographs taken for Mortarboard, Delma Studios will return on Monday, October 27th, and Tuesday, October 28th, From 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Sign up now for an appointment outside of the CAO office on the upper level of McIntosh.

### Ed. Program

For juniors at Barnard, General Studies or Columbia College, applications for the Education Program are due Monday, October 20. Applications and information about requirements are available in the Program offices, 336 Milbank.

# A Case for ERA

by Bettina Lande

According to anti-ERA organizations, the public should fear ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the state and federal constitutions. Serious consideration of the issues, however, leads one to the conclusion that we have much more to fear without ERA.

It seems that the prospect of a new amendment activates imaginations around the country to dream up all the amendment's possible ramifications, often stretching interpretations of the law to its outer limits or even bending it into unrecognizable forms. The questions raised are certainly fascinating, but unfortunately—considering the time and energy spent producing, perpetuating and popularizing them—not always based on sound legal arguments, nor on complete historical or political knowledge.

We are told that a new amendment is not necessary because the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th amendment, which states, "No state shall make or enforce a law which shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," already provides for the equality of the sexes. The amendment however, was passed in 1874 in order to protect the rights of the recently freed slaves. Protection against sex discrimination was not its intent, something that judicial history went

on to prove.

Even after the passage of the 14th amendment, the Supreme Court ruled that women, like children, were persons, but did not have the same rights under the law as men. The amendment has never been used by the Court in deciding cases of sex discrimination, an issue it has preferred to avoid altogether. The first time it ever struck down a law because of sex discrimination was in 1971. *Reed v. Reed*, an Idaho law favoring male over female administrators of estates, was declared void. For an issue that some people claim to have been settled back in 1874, there is a sparse history of precedents as proof.

The further claim that statutes such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Act and the Civil Rights Act already protect against all types of discrimination is simply not true. These laws are to some extent limited in their jurisdiction, as well as being difficult to enforce. A constitutional amendment would serve to fill many of the loopholes in these laws. There is also more permanence and strength to a constitutional amendment than could ever be contained in any single piece of legislation.

So the full meaning of the ERA does not appear to be included in any already existing amendment or statute. But the opposition goes on with its argument to describe the impending

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## New Yorkers to Vote on ERA: Final Step in Ratification

### Elections to be Held Nov. 4

The New York State Equal Rights Amendment will be on the November 4th ballot. The amendment has already passed both houses of the state legislature, and this referendum is the final step towards ratification. The New York State E.R.A. would add to Article I of the state constitution the following: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the State of New York or by any subdivision thereof on account of sex."

The purpose of a state amendment is to add the substance of the proposed federal E.R.A. to the state constitution. Fifteen states have already ratified the Equal Rights Amendment to their state constitutions.

The count on the federal E.R.A. stands as follows: 34 of the 38 required states have ratified the amendment. This is the fourth year of the E.R.A. since its passage by both houses of Congress in 1972. That leaves four states three more years before the deadline set for ratification by Congress.

Ratification of the state amendment is not a sure thing. Many people assume it is, however, in view of the long list of supporting organizations—including the New York Civil Liberties Union, New York A.F.L.-C.I.O., B'nai Brith Women, Common Cause, District 65, District 1199, Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters of New York State, and New York State Democratic Committee.

But there are strong anti-E.R.A. forces which will become stronger as election day approaches. Defeat of the New York amendment may jeopardize the federal amendment. If the state amendment isn't ratified, it is possible that the legislature will rescind its ratification of the federal E.R.A. as

*(Continued on page 9)*



# "Africa for the Africans": Aid Without Intrusion

by Lisa Lerman

On May 18, 1975, a six-person team sponsored by the Black Women's Community Development Foundation and headed by Inez Reid, a Barnard Political Science professor, left New York for Dakar, Senegal. Their aim was to plan a rural development program to combat the problems faced by West African countries in the aftermath of the drought which has ravaged that area during the last

If you go into the village areas, you'll see that women labor. I mean they really get down and labor.

several years. The month-long trip was designed to provide the team with first-hand information about the crisis in the Sahel region, and with opportunities to consult African officials about what type of assistance would be feasible.

The drought and famine crisis hit hardest in the six countries of the Sahel: Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta. The drought led to widespread starvation and malnutrition, drastic reductions in crops, and death of livestock.

Reid spoke to *Bulletin* about her perceptions of the present situation in Africa, and about the effort of BWCDF to aid the recovery of the Sahelian states from the crisis.

"When the Sahelian drought broke two or three years ago, BWCDF got very involved because we were concerned that not many people in the U.S. knew that there was a drought going on in Africa, which endangered the lives of millions of African people. We were most concerned about the dislocation of populations and the loss of services to African populations.

"You don't really get a grasp on Africa's problems until you get out in the field and see it first-hand. I made my first trip in 1960, and it was drastically different than I had envisioned.

"We would first go into the field and see what was being done rather than just sitting down in Washington, D.C. and mapping out a strategy." Their aim is to lay out a proposal which will

*Inez Smith Reid is an Associate Professor of Political Science at Barnard. She teaches courses in American Constitutional Law and African Politics. She also practices law in Washington, D.C.*

fit in with already existing programs to renovate the Sahelian countries. By working closely with African people, the BWCDF hopes to establish a working model which can be adapted to other communities and which can function after an initial period without the participation of Americans.

"What we're trying to demonstrate is that one can take a model program such as in this community development idea for African women and

nurture it for a year, and then let it go. And other states in Africa which think it's a good idea can come in and expand upon it and then develop it in their own states."

The team visited Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, and Ethiopia. The plan they had worked out in the United States changed considerably as a result of their consultations and observations.

"Conditions have improved since the height of the drought two or three summers ago. There are still a great deal of problems with having enough food, enough of the right kind of food.

"There is also a real problem in terms of some basic diseases which flow from the drought. There was a measles epidemic in a lot of areas of the Sahel; a lot of the population was wiped out.

"One of the things we discovered is that whereas there are medical teams that go in and inoculate for things like smallpox, a lot of times the medicines that they inoculate are dead. In other words some medical company here or in Europe has discarded medicines and sent them over to Africa. So if they could get good medications, then you wouldn't have as many of the common diseases as you do have.

"Water is a number one problem in the Sahelian states right now. You've got to do a lot of well-digging in order to get the water, or else you end up walking miles and miles and miles to a natural stream. But with the drought a lot of the natural streams have dried up.

"In many areas, there's still an inability to get the crops to grow. There's a lot that has to be done in terms of changing attitudes toward

agriculture. A lot of the people who come out of Africa to be trained don't want to study agriculture. Instilled in their minds is the fact that agriculture is manual labor, and it is below man's dignity to become involved in agriculture. If you could get the educated elite to think of agronomy as being a very important function, and a function of dignity, then I think that Africa would be farther toward resolving its problems."

Reid spoke about the disparity in the division of labor between African men and African women. The women are not yet fully conscious of the inequality of relations between the sexes.

"At the village level, I wouldn't call it resentment so much as just now a beginning awareness that something is wrong in terms of the distribution of labor. I don't think the time for resentment has come, on the part of the villagers that we saw.

In working with African women, Reid finds their problems to be quite different from those of American and European women.

"With International Women's Year,



Hausa woman at Ingall, Niger

a lot of consciousness has been raised, but I think in the wrong direction. What European and American ladies talk about is liberating the woman to work.

"But when you go to an African village and talk about that it doesn't make sense. What African women need is liberation from their huge

*(Continued on page 15)*

# ERA and Barnard: A Conflict of Interest?

In a meeting of Columbia administrators and faculty last Monday, Dean Pouncy asserted that passage of the federal Equal Rights Amendment might compel a merger of Barnard and Columbia because of withdrawal of government funds from separate institutions.

Is it contradictory to support both the ERA and a separate women's college? Would passage of ERA actually threaten the existence of institutions such as Barnard?

The amendment bans discrimination on the basis of sex, thus giving legal weight to the equalization of men and women. Barnard is also opposed to sex discrimination. The college aims to provide a distinct faculty, administration and set of programs designed to meet the particular needs of women.

There is a superficial conflict between a law which disallows different treatment of men and women and a school which exists for women only. An examination of their broader aims, however, demonstrates the compatibility of equal rights and women's colleges. The proponents of both are working to create a society in which men and women could be equals.

ERA does not exist to cancel differences, but to eliminate those inequalities which have led to the subordination of women. Nor is women's education an end in itself. It is the creation of an environment conducive to self-development. The object is to enable women to participate more fully in society.

It seems illogical that an amendment with the intent to end discrimination against women could be turned upside down and used as grounds to destroy a women's college. We hope rather that the ERA will protect an institution such as Barnard.

The proposed merger of the two schools could be compared to a traditional marriage in which the bride sacrifices not only her name but also her identity. Peter Pouncy has distorted ERA to justify the absorption of Barnard by Columbia. It is ironic that an amendment aimed to equalize the power of men and women could be used to reassert the dominance of the male institution.

# IncisionsIncisioncncisionsIncisionsIncisionsIncisionsIncisionsIncisions

by Jami Bernard

Well, even if the ERA doesn't pass, Barnard has always been ahead of its time. No kidding.

The coed floors at Brooks and Hewitt were among the first on college campuses across the nation to foster brother-sister relationships. Students dorming there have shed the garments of traditional sexist roles. "Yup," reports one satisfied Brooks junior. "We've sure shed some garments in our time."

The success of the coed Barnard dorms extends to other aspects of coed living as well. One Barnard student described her experiences in the coed bathrooms. "If I walked into the bathroom at the same time as a guy, we would both head for the sink and

wash our hands a few times, hoping the other would get tired and leave. If no other benefits accrued as a result of the familiarity of coed bathrooms, at least my hands are clean."

The dating situation at Barnard is another example of the non-sexist life here. "When I take a chick out to dinner," said one Columbia jock nonchalantly, "I take her to Hewitt cafeteria. That way we don't have to squabble over the check."

Barnard has always been a haven for equality, magnanimity, and political activism. All those years when we cavorted in the Barnard gym in white sheets during the Greek games festival and pretended to look foolish... why, it was just a cover-up for our seething political awareness.



Equality between the sexes is "in" this year on campus; not quite so popular as denim skirts, but certainly up there with halter tops. Barnard students combat sexist jokes with

biting satire and caustic wit; the ratio of door-opening by men as compared with that by women has equalled out, not because women have stepped up their door-opening tendencies, but because the Columbia men have curbed theirs from fear of a Barnard student's acidic response, such as, "Who do you think you are, anyway?"

"Keeping the men here at bay through tactful use of cynicism has certainly kept equality at a maximum," commented Nicole Bronson, night janitress at Milbank. "They're cute when they're nervous."

Some Barnard women, despite the terrorism they've inflicted on local males, concede the need for passing the ERA. "Gotta help those gals less fortunate than we," said someone.

## Bulletin Holds Holly House Conference

by Jessica Zive and Ellen Saldeman

In a rousing Depression speech, Virginia Gildersleeve declared, "People ask me how long Barnard will be able to stick it out in the face of the depression, and I tell them, 'Barnard will last forever.' So long as there are inhabitants on Manhattan Island their young will be able to walk to Morningside Heights, and here they will find our faculty ready to instruct them. Professor Braun will still be teaching German, and Professor Mullins mathematics. Miss Wayman will tell them how to sit up straight, and I shall go back to teaching English. And we can all live on the potatoes raised on our new farm at Ossining."

This new farm was called Barnard Camp until 1964 when it was renamed Holly House in honor of Margaret Holland, its first counselor. Holly House is still at Ossining but no

potatoes were ever brought to Barnard.

In 1933 the Associate Alumnae of Barnard purchased ten of the sixteen acres that currently surround Holly House. A beautiful and rustic log cabin was built on the land, furniture was donated, and gradually Holly House became what it is now.

At Holly House there are only the barest necessities; such luxuries as running water and toilets are nonexistent. A large fireplace is the main source of heat, and there are three bedrooms that can house up to twenty on sturdy bunkbeds.

On October 11th and 12th the Barnard Bulletin staff held its first conference at Holly House. The purpose of the conference was to enable the staff to share bread, wine,

and ideas, while getting to know each other in a relaxed atmosphere.

The schedule for the conference included three workshops: Layout, Reporting, and Editing, and "Brainstorming." The Layout workshop was led by Robert Klein of the New York Times late Saturday afternoon. The main Sunday workshop entitled Editing and Reporting featured Mike Ruby, a senior editor at Newsweek, and Ann Crittenden, a writer for the New York Times. The brainstorming session was the last planned event—a natural conclusion to a successful weekend.

The weekend reinforced a feeling important to the newspaper, and on a larger scale, essential to Barnard in general—community. If only we could bus all of Barnard College to Holly House for a weekend of community consciousness raising.

## Vote on ERA

(Continued from page 6)

two other states are now trying to do. On the other hand, resounding victory in New York could lead the way for four more states to complete the national ratification process of the federal amendment.

The New York Coalition for Equal Rights, in the forefront of the E.R.A. campaign, especially fears that the E.R.A. may be defeated if supporters don't go to the polls in this off-year election. This happened in the state of Wisconsin.

If passed, the New York State E.R.A. would go into effect on Jan. 1, 1976, giving men and women equal constitutional rights in New York just in time for the bicentennial—something for all New Yorkers to celebrate.

—Bettina Lande

### There is a Barnard Community for ERA

working in the neighborhood  
between now and election day (Nov. 4)  
to get the vote out and raise money for the  
**ERA CAMPAIGN**

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**BETTINA LANDE (x1083) or**  
**GLORIA GREENSTEIN (865-7126)**

### Phoebe



# Pennybacker: Making the Invisible Visible

by Janet Blair

Janet Pennybacker is our image of what an actress should be. This is not a stereotype; it means that she and acting appear to us in the same thought. Pennybacker, a junior, is a theater major in the Program in the Arts. She will play Viola when *Twelfth Night*, directed by Kenneth Janes opens in Minor Latham on October 27.

All critics—and everyone's a critic—are fond of pointing out that subtlety is the spice of acting. To Pennybacker, "subtlety is a toning down process. It's an essence, something subterranean, where nuances emerge." Through the understanding and incorporation of this essence, she attempts to fulfill what she sees as the aim of acting: "the idea of making the invisible visible."

"For example, in *Twelfth Night*, I'm working on a scene as Viola, dressed as a man, relating to Olivia. I have to play being in love with the man who's in love with her. I am jealous of her, I'm dressed as a man, fooling her, and I'm supposed to be having a good time at this masquerade. I sat down one night—I was very frustrated—and I listed 25 things that had to be played in this scene! Those are the subtleties, those are the nuances.

"In every character, you have to first draw a line from the beginning to the end: there is some continuous

How simple it is to be a live person, you don't even think about it. You breathe in, you breathe out. But to re-create that, that's where it becomes an art.

action. You have to find a framework. Where does he start, where does he end? And all those interrelated characteristics are in relation to that action. With Viola, I'm having a good time, I'm in love with the Count. This is a party for the Count, and I'm doing a goof on everybody. So maybe I get caught up in the goof. Sometimes I'm subject to it—sometimes I'm ruler of what I set up for myself. That's when it becomes textured, an orchestration."

The portrayal of the subtleties of one person is a motion toward an understanding of the composite human character. Pennybacker expressed the difficulties of that aspect of acting: "The ultimate frustration, damn it—the ultimate frustration of

acting is that all I'm trying to do is re-create what every goddam bastard on the face of the earth does from the time he wakes up in the morning to the time he goes to sleep. That's all I'm doing. It's like the act of creation. How simple to have a baby—anybody can do it. How simple it is to be a live person, you don't even think about it—you breathe in, you breathe out. But to re-create that, that's where it becomes an art."

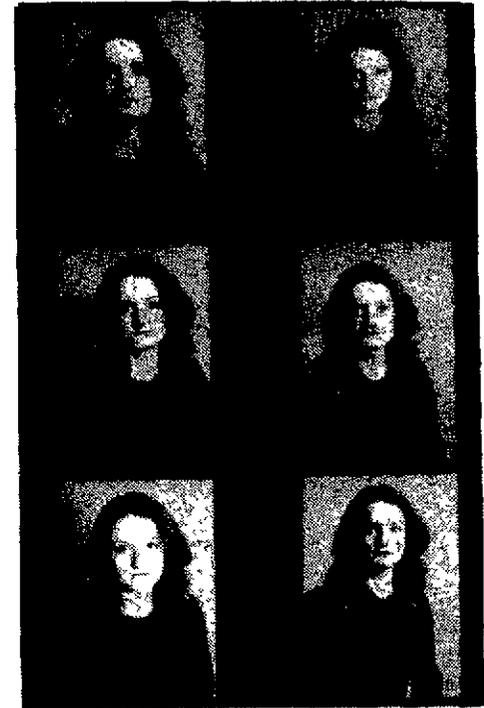
Pennybacker has been interested in that re-creation since elementary school. "In fifth grade we had to do a composition about Abe Lincoln, and I asked the teacher if I could pretend I was Abe Lincoln's mother. The teacher called my mother and told her if I ever said I wanted to be an actress to encourage it."

Her father, a Protestant minister, and her mother, a pre-school educator, have both been very encouraging. Although she has at times felt a dichotomy in the ways she and her parents perceive her acting—sometimes "they were supportive of the end rather than the means"—she knows that there is much more common ground than meets the eye. "That's what my father does, day in and day out," Pennybacker observed. "He performs his sermons—he gives a brilliant performance."

She acted through junior high

school and high school, serving a summer apprenticeship with a professional company in high school. "As far as a turning point, I don't think I ever made a conscious decision—it was just something I always wanted to do. It's really a romantic notion that once you're under the lights and you hear the applause, you're stuck with it, but that's really how I feel."

Why did she decide to come to Barnard rather than a drama school? First, she felt it essential that she come to New York. Second, she wanted a complete liberal arts education. In addition to this, "it's not a competitive department—it's low-key. The idea of an inter-disciplinary program appealed to me. Of course, I think of theatre as



an inter-disciplinary art anyway.

This semester, for the Humanities course *The Concept of Death*, Pennybacker is writing an acting approach to the idea of death. "I thought I would try to write about the process by which, were I playing a character, I would try to make death real."

Pennybacker described one method for giving reality to a situation or character. "I did a monologue for an audition about a girl who was crazy, and she had just killed her mother that morning. The monologue is her telling someone about having murdered her mother. And in the course of the monologue, she pulls out this knife, and she's talking about how she had cut the cake with the knife, when in reality she had cut the cake and then turned and killed her mother.

"As I was working, the director said to me, 'What does that knife mean to you?' And I said, 'Well, I killed my mother with it.' She said, 'All right, Janet, what is the most repellent, the most abhorrent thing you can think of?' I told her burnt bodies. So she said, 'You pull out that knife, and you see a burnt limb.' The action is that she takes out the knife and looks at it and says, 'That's my mother's blood,' and drops it. Now, it can be very melodramatic, corny and silly. The imagery has to be very personal. Maybe to somebody who works in a

(Continued on next page)

# Lincoln Center Offers Diverse Programs

by Jeanne Lee

Being in New York means being in the midst of one of the world's greatest cultural centers. Lincoln Center, where one can hear the immortal sounds of world-renowned artists, is only a few subway stops away.

The Juilliard School is a good place to begin for concert goers. The students at Juilliard perform in Alice Tully Hall, and there are monthly concerts of the three school orchestras with soloists. This season opens on Friday, October 24, 8:30 p.m. with Sexten Ehrling conducting the Juilliard Orchestra. On October 31, Walter Hendl will conduct the Juilliard Theater Orchestra in Hayden's Symphony No. 97 and Prokofiev's Symphony No. 5.

Tickets to Juilliard concerts are available in the Concert Office on the main floor of the Juilliard School. The tickets are distributed free of charge, three days before each concert. Minimum of 200 tickets are available until 12:00 noon of the day of the concert. After 8:25 p.m., non-ticket holders can be admitted to take available seats.

Alice Tully offers many professional concert series. The Great Performer series of solo recitals will open with Judith Blegen, soprano, on November 30. Kyung-Wha Chung, violinist; will

be coming in April to perform in the same series.

The chamber music concerts in Alice Tully Hall are of the highest caliber. The Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center will present in ensemble guest artists such as pianists John Browning and Peter Serkin, and violinist Pinchas Zukerman. The Guarneri Quartet is scheduled to give five performances: December 11, February 12, March 4, April 1, and May 13. Music from Marlboro, a chamber music series, is scheduled for November 3, February 9, and May 10. This will be a unique gathering of distinguished musicians from the Marlboro Music Festival in Vermont.

Avery Fisher Hall is probably the most formal concert hall in the city, and is the home of the New York Philharmonic. Barnard students have access to discount coupons for students under 25. The tickets may be purchased in 209 McIntosh for \$2.00 each.

Up and coming at Avery Fisher Hall is the All-Mozart Program conducted by Erich Leinsdorf. On October 23, 24, 25, and 28, the program will include the Triple Piano Concerto and the "Prague" Symphony with Rudolf Firkusny and Carlos Mosely as pianists. On October 30 and 31, and November 7 and 14, the program will

include the "Linz" Symphony and one of the French Horn Concerti. Yehudi Menuhin is coming to New York and will perform on November 20, 21, and 25, with Pierre Boulez conducting.

One subway stop away from Lincoln Center is Carnegie Hall, which provides an elegant atmosphere for New Yorkers to attend recitals of many familiar artists. Alfred Brendel will play Schubert's "Die Winterreise" on October 21. The International Festival of Visiting Orchestras will present the winner of the Tchaikovsky Competition, Myung-whun Chung on October 23, with the Hague Philharmonic. Itzak Perlman will perform the Prokofiev Violin Concerto No. 1, on October 29 with the Detroit Symphony. Great cello playing will be heard on November 24 with Gregor Piatigorsky and the Los Angeles Philharmonic, and Mstislav Rostropovich will perform Dvorak's Cello Concerto in an All-Dvorak Program with the Cleveland Orchestra conducted by Lorin Maazel on February 16. The master pianist Rudolf Serkin will give a 40th Anniversary concert of his first Carnegie Hall debut on January 28. Later in April Serkin will return to perform the Schumann Piano Concerto with Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

## Pennybacker: Making the Invisible Visible

(Continued from page 10)

crematory, burnt bodies is not such a big deal. To me, it was the grossest thing I could think of offhand.

"In the final stage, you don't associate. If everything is in place, if I'm thinking as the character, I take out the knife, and I do see the knife, I do see the blood, and that precipitates the action. But on a working level, you have to begin by having it be very real to you, and to have a genuine emotion.

"The difference is that the burnt limb evokes the feeling from Janet Pennybacker, and the knife evokes the feeling from the character. So when I'm playing the character, I'm not going to walk offstage and throw up. But you have to begin by association.

She experienced difficulty in an acting class when the character she played was a cartoon character. "It's hard, because you don't play a living, breathing person. It's like a caricature.

So I was having a lot of trouble with this. All of a sudden, I had an image of these Fifth Avenue women in suits and briefcases, and how when I'm walking down Fifth Avenue, they all look the same to me. Then the whole thing connected, the cartoon business, and the whole idea of being two-dimensional.

"As soon as you can get an image, all the associations fall into place. It's a moment that comes when I'm working—I just have to trust that it will come. I keep methodically working and trying to be very aware of what I'm feeling when someone is delivering lines to me.

"I only have a certain repertory of emotions to work with. I associate experiences I've had in my life. When I was working on *Miss Julie* last spring, the character was totally unfamiliar to me. But you transpose. She has this

relationship with a servant. So I think of a guy I went out with, who has a completely different background—but that's enough to start with. And I think about the tensions in our relationship, and I can transpose them.

It's an anomaly, but one which renews our faith in the performing artist's place at Barnard, to talk with someone with a serious, intelligent approach to being an artist. "Unconsciously, it's very fulfilling to me. If I know that my thoughts are right, and the words are coming out right, I reach a stage where it all becomes submerged. And I walk out and I plug in. I don't think, "What's my next line?" I think the thoughts. At that moment, when I go out and everything starts to roll, I just know that that's what I'm going to do, and that I can't really do anything else. I feel very fortunate. Sometimes I feel guilty about all the people that maybe never find that."

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Applications are being accepted in the College Activities Office for the position of General Chairwoman of Spring Festival, April 24, 1976.

The Chairwoman of Spring Festival is responsible for the overall planning of spring festival, the selection of staff, assignment of duties and general supervision of the program.

**DEADLINE: October 29, 1975**

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# LAB Holds Panel on Gay Women

by J. Kaul

Lesbian Activists at Barnard sponsored **LESBIANISM: A PANEL**, Wednesday night in College Parlor. The audience, comprised of 40 or so, mainly women, shared wine in paper cups with the panel. By the end, the panel members seemed satisfied with the feeling and exchange of communication that their panel had generated.

The discussion began with a reading of a letter addressed to L.A.B. which the Barnard Fellowship had taped to the door of College Parlor.

The letter, which premised its appeal on the Biblical perspective of homosexuality, quoted Romans: "Their women exchanged the normal practices of sexual intercourse for something which is abnormal and unnatural." The writer of the letter asked, "Do you desire to be reconciled to God, start a personal relationship with Him, so that you can know His purpose for you as a woman?" This provided a humorous note on which to begin the discussion.

Topics discussed included coming out, bisexuality, lesbians and feminism, lesbians and other women, lesbians at Barnard, parents of

lesbians, and lesbians and gay men. The question and answer discussion period which followed provided much insight on some delicate and controversial questions, such as lesbian separatism, political vs. non-political lesbians, the relation between heterosexual feminists and lesbians, the defining of homosexuality by behavior or attitude, and the validity of gay bars.

The views expressed by the panel, while they often conflicted, were characterized by what seemed a sincere openness to each other's and the audience's opinions.

Some of the commentary:

"I could not be a lesbian without being 'out.' And I knew once I had decided, I wasn't going back."

"As a bisexual, I was in a very uncomfortable position. Straight women didn't understand my attraction to women, and gay women didn't understand my attraction to men, and nobody liked me being in the middle."

"There's something very strange about putting all your energy into women and caring for women on a Platonic level—besides being attracted to women—and sleeping with

men."

"I came to Barnard because I heard the women here were very aggressive. I knew I had to decide—I had to be gay or straight—so I decided to come to Barnard and be neither."

"I'm not sure if equality of the sexes is possible."

"I don't like seeing the split between gay people and straight people, or between gay men and lesbians."

"If you're a feminist and you think women are great and women are beautiful, it follows that you're attracted to women. Most women have the potential for lesbianism. Once they realize women are beautiful, they can act on that potential."

If the purpose of the panel was to simultaneously explore some issues and provide students unfamiliar with lesbianism with insight, it was successful. It's hoped that the panel helped contribute to a sense of lesbian community at Barnard. The panel seemed to be paraphrasing Rita Mae Brown: "Becoming a lesbian does not make you instantly pure, perpetually happy and devotedly revolutionary. But once you have taken your life into your hands you will find you are no longer alone."

## Dance Uptown: Mixed (E) Motions

by Sarah Gold

It is perhaps an irony of modern dance that a movement which began as a reaction against the supposedly empty, meaningless movement of ballet, now presents us with dances composed of just such movements. The fourth program of the Dance Uptown Series contained two dances of this kind—**Octoberrunners**, a premiere by Rosalind Newman, and **Steady Work**, by Gus Solomons,

According to the program notes, **Steady Work** is "simply about easy-going persistent motion." Motion, of course, is the stuff of which dance is made, and Solomons attempts to strip it of any emotion or drama in order to get at the innate interest of the movement itself. However, he just doesn't pull it off in this piece. The six dancers combine improvisation and choreographed passages, dancing alone, roving and shifting into groups, but the motion rarely evokes any tension or excitement.

If there is no excitement or drama in Solomons' piece, though, there is humor. There are movement jokes—the dangling arms, jiggling isolated feet, and dancers moving spasmodically like automated dolls, contain a humor which is purely that of motion itself, not a translation of a verbal joke into movement. But Solomons does not succeed in bringing out the interest inherent in the rest of the movements.

Rosalind Newman's premiere, **Octoberrunners**, is another piece where one waits in vain for something to happen. Five dancers dressed in white enter the dance area running in a group. They then break up, going into suspended motions, sustained arabesques and jetes, joining together again at the end in the running formation. As in Solomons' piece, there is no focus, no climax, just fairly even-paced movement, lacking even the humor that Solomons presents.

In the premiere of Janet Soares'

piece **Risks and Pleasures**, something does happen. Five women frolic in carefree fashion, seemingly unaffected by the sounds of everyday life in the background—car motors and honking horns, cheering crowds and pop music. They seem unaffected, that is, until the end when with the sound of a car and the blast of a horn, one of the dancers falls limp and the lights fade away.

Of the three pieces, Soares' work most constructively demonstrates a modern tendency to choreograph without the traditional musical accompaniment. The other two pieces are performed without music (except for a momentary aural assault in **Steady Work**), in order to focus attention on the movement. In **Risks and Pleasures**, however, the non-musical accompaniment becomes an integral part of the work, at first seeming unconnected with the dancing, and then suddenly revealing its significance.

## Course Guide Needs Women!

The Columbia-Barnard Course Guide has in the past been composed largely by Columbia students; the response from the Columbia faculty has also been more thorough.

The colleges are almost entirely cross-listed, and the Course Guide is intended to serve the entire community.

Barnard students are encouraged to come and help with Course Guide, in the hope of making it a more representative project.

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Tuesday, Oct. 21

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Thursday, October 23

**POETRY READING: Janine Vega and  
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7:30 p.m., College Parlor, Barnard Hall, Broadway and 117th St., Admission \$1.00

Thursday, October 23

College Activities Office and McAC present

**WEEKLY PUB NITE featuring New Band, Inc.**

Free Admission, 7:30 p.m.-1:00 a.m., Lower Level, McIntosh Center

Friday, October 31

**HALLOWEEN MASQUERADE DANCE**

Live Entertainment, Refreshments, Lower Level, McIntosh Center

McAC Concert Committee is interested in people to work on the production of concerts—contact Nancy Wagner at 280-1212 or Peter Simonds at 280-2097.

# Aid to Africa

(Continued from page 7)

workload. They need to have some leisure time.

"If you go into the village areas, you'll see that women labor. I mean they really get down and labor. They are up very early in the morning to go to the fields to work. They have to walk miles to get water. They have to take care of nurturing the children. They have to take care of the needs of their husbands. It's more than a full-time job.

"Some men work in the fields along with the wives. But a lot of the time men sit around the tree and talk while the women labor. They also have responsibility for adjudicating disputes among the clan."

Reid summarized the philosophy of the BWCDF team as "Africa for the Africans." She discussed the problems of trying to help to resolve a crisis in another country than your own.

"I would not want to see someone from a foreign country come into my community and say, 'we're going to do x, y, and z; without asking me whether or not I wanted to do x, y, and z.

"A lot of the development programs that have gone on, not only in Africa, but also in Asia, have not worked after five or ten years. What we are really trying to avoid is spending five years developing something and at the end of those five years having someone say, 'Well, we really weren't interested in that anyway.'

"It's hard to get totally away from a missionary attitude. I think anyone who says they don't go into Africa without at least an inch of a do-good attitude is not being honest.

"We try to avoid it in the training stage by working very closely with Africans. Our aim is to get an African staff rather than bringing expatriots out into the field. If you are working in the rural areas you have to know the indigenous language. So rather than get a Ph.D. translator who has just finished at Columbia, we are looking for someone in Africa who has the tools which can make the project successful.

If you ask what are the chances that we will get the kind of success we want out of it, I can't answer that. If the kind of reception we got this summer in Africa is any indication, I think we have a fairly good chance. From African government officials down to people at the village level, the reception was enormous."

# A Case for the ERA

(Continued from page 6)

disaster once ERA is ratified. The fact that the laws of 15 states are safe and sound despite the addition of an Equal Rights Amendment to their constitutions—in the case of Utah and Wyoming as early as the 1890's—does not deter the opposition from making their claims.

What are the claims? The legalizing of homosexual marriages, the integration of men's and women's toilets and the drafting of women into the army are the most frequently recurring themes in anti-ERA literature.

The definition of marriage as a union between a man and a woman discriminates against no one and will therefore not be affected by ERA. The amendment is supposed to end discrimination on account of sex, not sexual preference. Grounds for changing the laws pertaining to homosexuality must be sought elsewhere. There is already a precedent in Washington on this issue. A homosexual couple lost a suit based on the state ERA which would have legalized their marriage. If laws pertaining to homosexuals are eventually changed, it is true that both male and female homosexual marriages would have to be sanctioned under ERA.

In the case of public toilets, separate facilities were established because of our right to privacy, not by any particular law. As long as the facilities for men and women remain equal, the ERA is not violated.

As far as the draft is concerned, Congress has always had the right to draft women. For those who fear that reinstatement of the draft might be followed by the calling up of women under ERA, it should be remembered that most enlisted people are employed in civilian jobs. Continued uncertainty as to the validity of drafting women should lead to a questioning of the draft laws, not the Equal Rights Amendment.

The weakening of the family threatened by anti-ERA forces under the new amendment is traced to a probable change in the support laws which now relegate full responsibility for support of the family to the husband and father. It is true that under ERA the laws defining responsibilities could no longer be based merely on sex. But there is no

reason to conclude from this that women will be forced out of their homes to earn half of the family's income. The way a married couple decide to manage their private lives is not governed by the law. The new support laws will have to be based on the capabilities and capacity of the married people rather than on stereotyped expectations. In addition, divorce laws which allow only women to sue for legal separation on grounds of non-support will have to be extended to men in appropriate circumstances. Such divorce laws, including alimony stipulations, are being revised at present even without ERA.

Abortion and rape laws, although containing specific references to men or women, differentiate between the sexes on the grounds of anatomical differences, not merely on differences in sex. They would not be affected by ERA. In some cases of statutory rape, for example, when a man over 18 is considered able but a woman under 17 unable to give consent, revisal or repeal would be necessary. But, contrary to the way the ERA-opposition presents the issues, every statute containing the word "man" or "woman" will not be indiscriminately struck from the books, leaving entire areas uncontrolled by laws. This is an extremely simplistic view of the judicial process.

One last area of concern to anti-ERA forces is the woman's loss of certain privileges. As one representative said during a debate in New York last week, custom and law have already made American women the most privileged people in history, and ERA could mean the loss of some of those privileges (New York Times, October 11, p. 29). This is sexism and elitism in an exaggerated form and worst of all, a total distortion of facts. This type of attitude stands at the base of the opposition's case against ERA.

It is disturbing that with issues at stake as crucial as equality for both sexes in educational and employment opportunities, the organizations in opposition to ERA insist on cluttering the legal and political arena with some of the court-room fantasies mentioned above. The ultimate case for ERA will be in its ratification and application as a promoter of equal opportunities for men and women in the U.S.

# Sports

## Coming Events

### Field Hockey

Thursday, October 23, 3:30 p.m.—  
Hunter College at Flushing  
Meadow.

### Sailing

Saturday, October 25—Douglass,  
Cornell, Barnard, New England  
schools in competition at Yale.

Saturday, October 25—Sunday,  
October 26—Frosh Champs at  
King's Point.

Saturday, November 1—University  
of Pennsylvania—away.

### Volleyball

Monday, October 27, 7 p.m.—  
Queens—away.

## Game Results

### Field Hockey

October 10—Queens 3 . . . Barnard  
0.

October 15—Brooklyn 2 . . .  
Barnard 1.

### Sailing

October 11—M.A.A.W.S. Regatta  
at University of Pennsylvania—  
Princeton 1st . . . Barnard 2nd . . .  
University of Pennsylvania 3rd. The  
results may change because the  
decision of the Race Committee for  
one race is being appealed by  
Barnard.

### Volleyball

October 6—Barnard 15 . . . Queens  
7 . . . Barnard 15 . . . Queens 12 . . .  
Barnard 15 . . . Lehman 8 . . .  
Barnard 15 . . . Lehman 10.

# JOIN Bulletin

# Barnard Volleyball Team Acquires New Coach

by Ellen Meltzer

The new volleyball coach, Mario Trebitch, may not speak English fluently (he has been in this country only nine months), but the Barnard Volleyball Team is not having any trouble understanding him. The team's record thus far has been three victories and no losses.

The volleyball team was chosen as one of the three new pilot teams for this year, along with basketball and swimming. Most importantly, this new status means a substantial increase in the team's budget which enabled the team to hire Trebitch. According to the team captain, Penny Kyrimes, "We were able to hire Mr. Trebitch because of our new status as a pilot team." Kyrimes added that the new coach has made a difference in the team's performance because "he can give us the full attention of a coach; he is here specifically to teach the team."

Before coming to Barnard, Trebitch coached the U.S. Women's National Team in Houston, Texas. Prior to that, he coached the French Women's National Team and the Russian Women's Team.

The team, according to Kyrimes, is highly motivated largely due to the new coach. "Mr. Trebitch has high aspirations for the team. He is very

disciplined and the team seems to be responding to his coaching ability."

Barnard's team now boasts a roster of 16 members. Because six people compete in a volleyball game, two full strings usually turn out for the games. Team member Susan Rutherford explained this new enthusiasm saying, "He makes you want to stay and really work for him."

The increased funding has made the greatest impact on the team. As Kyrimes explained, "Instead of using public transportation as we have done in the past, now the team is driven directly back to the campus. This enables more people to make the games. We have also ordered new uniforms, an added gift to the team, which serves to bring the team together. We have been sharing our uniforms with the basketball and field hockey teams."

As a pilot team, the volleyball team has not only gained a new coach, new uniforms and transportation. Kyrimes commented, "Team spirit has improved. We travel together and have meal money to go out to dinner together after games. The team had spirit before, but now, it is more apparent. Finally Barnard treats us like a team!"

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