

Barnard Bulletin

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Pouncey Proposal Spells Kiss of Death

by Janet Blair

The Pouncey Proposal, presented last week at the Columbia College faculty meeting by Peter Pouncey, Dean of the College, states: "This University has been embattled in one crisis or another continuously since 1968. It is not sufficiently recognized what cumulative attrition this long period of constraint has worked on the morale of all the University constituencies. Certainly, many of the best minds at Columbia have been discouraged to the point of withdrawing their energies from dealing with the problems."

Pouncey and a faculty advisory committee have met for a year to discuss how these problems might be rectified. The resulting plan would establish, according to the proposal, "the kind of rational structure which

sometimes forcefully conveyed to officials here by aggrieved Barnard women, that artificial restrictions are imposed by the women's college to limit traffic towards Columbia."

While there may be, as President Breunig asserted, "no factual substantiation for Mr. Pouncey's beliefs that a single institution would be more economical," the question is only indirectly financial. Pouncey seeks to create an institution of a higher quality, which would then attract additional students to finance the increase in quality.

The social and intellectual climate at Barnard, "unquestionably easier, more intimate and more graceful," would be preserved, Pouncey maintains. He does not specify, other than mentioning a health service and a placement office, to what extent Columbia would "cater to Barnard women's needs."

The question is still unsettled whether under the Equal Rights Amendment either school could—or would—be forced to submit students of both sexes. Pouncey asserted in a *Bulletin* interview that while Barnard might be allowed to remain a women's school as a "buttress against discrimination"—that is, to protect women against discrimination—it would eventually be forced to admit men.

The Dean also spoke of a future trend away from women's education. "Ultimately," he said, "coeducation will seem more natural. If it's inevitable, I think we should plan for it."

If Columbia simply began to admit women, Pouncey continued, the effect on Barnard would not be seen until the coeducation of Columbia was an established fact. This would require at least five years after 1977, the earliest date women could be admitted. By that time, "the fiscal facts of life may have produced a merger anyway."

Columbia cannot at this point, however, begin to admit women. They have just ended one recruiting season. The decision to admit women would require the hiring of women recruiters, administrators and faculty. The costs of such a program might preclude the badly needed replacement of dormitories, which accounts in part for Columbia's decline in applicants. To Columbia, the cheapest way to solve

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News Analysis

would be most economical to run and offer the best chance of survival." Briefly, this entails combining SIA and the Graduate School, and merging Columbia, Barnard, General Studies and the Engineering School into one undergraduate institution.

Pouncey stresses the importance of undergraduate education. With the money saved from merging the schools, he would build new dormitories; he would also cut graduate enrollment. From the viewpoint of the College Admissions Office, the advantages are obvious. The merger would eliminate two important drawbacks for potential College students—the poor residential conditions and the lack of women. Pluralism and the "quest for identity"—which the four undergraduate divisions, not to mention SIA, continue by their mere existence—would be sacrificed for an increase in the College's applicants.

According to Barnard's Dean of the Faculty Remington Patterson, the Barnard-Columbia Agreement, as it exists, allows for changes which would fulfill Pouncey's aims. By instituting identical major and general requirement systems, eliminating duplicate courses, and allowing more cross-listing, Barnard and Columbia would approach coeducation. Although the Barnard administration has striven against such a compromise, the proposal reports "strong feeling,

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Women's Studies Institute to Commence at Reid Hall in Paris



Reid Hall in Paris.

by Jessica Zlve

A Women's Studies Institute has been established in Paris as a result of the joint efforts of Barnard and Columbia. The Institute's first program will be given during the spring semester of this year.

The Institute, which has been in the planning stages for two years, is an outgrowth of the Reid Hall educational program. It was conceived of by Professor Danielle Haase-Dubosc, a member of the French department at Barnard, who is currently Director of Studies at Reid Hall. "The original inspiration for the program came about because of the International Women's Year. It was a response to the growing need for and interest in a program in women's studies," said Professor of French Richard A. Katz. Katz, who teaches in Columbia's department, is coordinator of the Women's Studies Institute in Paris.

The women's studies program is designed to allow students from many American universities to explore and experience the women's movement in France and to give them a new perspective on women's studies. "Americans don't know enough about what is going on in the women's movement in other countries," said Katz, "after all, it's not a national movement but an international one."

The program is comprised of four courses, equivalent to 16 points or one semester's work at Barnard. Three of the courses are to be taught in French and one in English. The courses are: *Sociologie du travail féminin* (Study of the working woman), *L'Image de la femme dans le cinema europeen* (The image of the woman in european film),

Le feminisme francals (French feminism), and in English *The political attitudes and behavior of elite and non-elite women in revolutionary Paris, 1789-1795*.

The four professors participating in the program are women, including Darlene Levy of Barnard's History department. Although all the papers and written work are in English, the readings are in French.

According to the Institute's brochure, fieldwork and personal experience are integral parts of the program. One of the supplementary projects associated with the program involves meetings and conferences with French women who are established in a field of interest to the student.

Pre-requisites for registration in the Institute are a reading knowledge of French, a satisfactory cumulative average, approval of the major department chairman, and the approval of Professor Katz.

The Institute is located on the Reid Hall premises in Montparnasse. Housing will be obtained, at the student's request, by Reid Hall. Barnard, Columbia, and University of Pennsylvania students pay tuition as usual. For other participants, the cost is approximately \$1750 for the semester. Deadline for applications, available from Professor Katz in 502 Philosophy Hall, is December 21, 1975.

There is no guarantee how long the program will continue or when it will be given again. "It is something that will presumably be done again," explained Professor Leefmans, a Columbia French professor, "but not every year."

Rowland

(Continued from page 5)

mulate the "strategies of application" to schools. Up to date records of statistics on professional school acceptances and various fields are kept on hand for the benefit of pre-professionals. Early advice on course scheduling is also helpful to those with a profession in mind.

One of the more demanding aspects of Rowland's job is collecting information of acceptance results. "There is no way to advise students without knowledge of Barnard students in the past." The enormous job of recording "who goes where" proves to be advantageous to all students applying to schools with hopes of a professional career.

When information about a student arrives at prospective schools in a packet from the Dean's office, it becomes more credible and official. Extra-curricular activities, difficult courses and other facts that the school would not ordinarily be aware of can be a useful addition to a student's records.

Rowland also deals with counseling the rejected applicant. She is prepared to offer alternate careers to those who suffer the disappointment of rejection. Rowland feels an obligation to the Barnard student to "realistically understand her chances and to help her do what she can."

The rising number of pre-professional students has resulted in an expanse of Rowland's working time. Her present four-day week will increase to a full week beginning in January. With more time, Rowland hopes to overcome some of the obstacles that interfere with her work. She comments that her "biggest problem is the student who feels threatened by the administrative office."

Rowland is concerned with the mental health of students involved in the frustrating process of applying to schools after Barnard. So many leave themselves with such limited options that it can be a time of increased anxiety and frustration. She is "terribly worried about those who do get in and those who don't."

Rowland is an extremely useful person, but more importantly, she is one of the more worthwhile and personable members of the administration. Need advice on your future? Go in and talk to her—it's worth the wait!

Price Comparison

Beating Inflated Food Prices



by Sarah Gold and Dana Dellbovi

In these days of high-rising prices, it is useful for a student on a limited budget to know where to get the best meal for the best price. This study is not comprehensive, nor is it a comparison of quality, but it does give a broad outlook on the price situation on and around the campus.

One must take care, though, in simply looking at prices, for there are other factors which should be considered, including quality and the size of portions. For instance, coffee costs 20 cents at McIntosh and 30 cents at Ta-Kome, but you get a 10 oz. container at Ta-Kome as opposed to 6 oz. at McIntosh. Or a bagel, which costs 30 cents at McIntosh, can be bought at Zabar's or H & H Bagels for 15 cents,

and Drake's cookies, which usually come six in a package for 30 cents, come only three in a package at McIntosh but it still costs 30 cents.

But, putting the other factors aside for awhile, here's a rundown on some of the prices:

Price-wise at least, McIntosh compares favorably with other stores in the neighborhood. But when it comes to quality, those asked agreed that it lags far behind. "It's pretty bad," "It's horrible," were the opinions expressed. Sylvie Richards, a part-time student said, "I would appreciate french fries that did not taste like fish." So, if you're counting your pennies carefully, McIntosh may be the place to eat, but if you have a more discerning palate, you may find that quality is worth the higher price.

Item	McIntosh	Ta-Kome	Mama Joy's	Samad	Chock Full	John Jay
<u>Sandwiches</u>						
Tuna	90c	90c	95c	90c	—	95c
egg	75c	80c	85c	80c	—	95c
bologna	75c	75c	80c	70c	—	95c
roast						
beef	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.20	—	\$1.05
corned						
beef	—	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.30	\$1.45	\$1.05
turkey	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$1.05	\$1.20	—	\$1.05
Swiss						
cheese	70c	80c	—	—	—	75c
American						
cheese	60c	75c	75c	—	—	65c
hamburger	60c	—	—	—	85c	75c
cheeseburger	70c	—	—	—	95c	85c
hot dog	45c	—	—	—	50c	45c
<u>coffee</u>	20c	30c	25c	25c	25c	20c
tea	20c	25c	25c	25c	25c	20c
hot						
chocolate	20c	30c	30c	—	—	20c
cake	35c	—	—	—	30c-40c	50c
	(pound)					(layer)
yogurt	50c	40c	—	—	—	45c, 50c

Placement Office Offers Variety Of Part-Time Jobs

by Sheila Perry

Inflated living expenses and college tuitions make having a job a necessity for many students. The Office of Placement and Career Planning is a place all Barnard students should know about and take advantage of. It is located at 11 Milbank Hall, and is open Monday through Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Here students can find opportunities for a wide variety of part-time jobs. Outside the office is a bulletin board upon which are cards that describe jobs on and off campus.

The minimum wage of these jobs is \$2.50. The jobs are obtained from local businesses, schools, alumnae, Barnard students who learn of job openings where they work, senior citizens, politicians and other professionals.

The Office of Placement and Career Planning also offers the Barnard Babysitting Service, which is open Monday through Friday, 10:00-4:00 p.m. Barnard students may babysit for parents in the local community who call in advance to the service. The service is open all 12 months of the year. Rates are \$2.00 per hour in the daytime and \$1.75 per hour in the evening. Rates are higher during the day to provide incentive to students who may have conflicts with classes. The minimum charge is \$5.00. Parents are screened before they are permitted to use the service, and the name of a family physician or pediatrician must be given as a reference.

Most students who have used the Office of Placement and Career Planning have been successful. If a student runs into any trouble with an employer she should report it to the office right away so that other students will not be faced with the same problems. The Office keeps a notebook of such employers. Last year, for example, two Barnard minority students were referred to one of the better known department stores and were discriminated against. The Office will caution students before referring them to these establishments.

Esther Rowland: Pre-Professional Coach

by Lisa Anderson

The age has arrived that accepts women in most professions as naturally as the fifties did women in the kitchen. For many of us, the future is an abstract concept, a career just waiting to be stumbled over and discovered worthy of our hidden talents.

More realistically, without plans for the future, graduation can be a long-awaited relief, or more likely, a slap in the face. A habit of sixteen years, namely, school, can be difficult to break. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that more women are choosing professional schools. This is where Esther Rowland, Barnard's pre-professional advisor, comes in.

Rowland is chairperson of a committee consisting of Dr. Ritchie, Dr. Segal and Dr. King, designed to compose individual recommendations for those students applying to professional schools. The pre-professional advisor and committee is a revised and more complete form of the Barnard Medical Committee of 1963. This committee was composed



Esther Rowland

of members of the science departments. It served pre-medical students who were required to have letters of recommendation from a medical committee to accompany their records and faculty recommendations.

As interest in professional schools grew, the task of composing personal letters for each student became too much for full-time teachers.

Recommendations not approved by a professional committee were becoming meaningless and a modification of the medical committee was definitely in order. As a result, a committee was formed concerning not only medical professions but health sciences, law and others. In addition, a pre-professional advisor, Esther Rowland, was added to the Dean of Studies Office.

Those who have tried to make an appointment with Rowland and have found her schedule to be filled for the next two weeks have some idea of the demanding job of pre-professional advisor. Of the recommendations presented to the present committee, half are split between the three members and the rest are completed by Rowland.

Rowland deals with a variety of aspects of pre-professional advice. As opposed to one of selection, Rowland considers her role "a coaching job." Evaluation of readiness is an inevitable procedure in helping a student for-
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Applications are now being accepted for the Following Positions on the 1976 BULLETIN EDITORIAL BOARD

All those interested must sign up in the CAO Office in 209 McIntosh and must contact
Lisa Lerman or Beth Falk in

THE BULLETIN OFFICE, 107 McINTOSH, x2119. THESE POSITIONS ARE OPEN TO ALL BARNARD FRESHWOMEN, SOPHOMORES, AND JUNIORS WHO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED WITH BULLETIN FOR A MINIMUM OF THREE WEEKS. SIGN-UP DEADLINE IS NOVEMBER 14 ELECTION WILL BE HELD NOVEMBER 17.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
ASSISTANT EDITOR
PRODUCTION MANAGER
NEWS EDITOR
FEATURES EDITOR
PHOTO EDITOR
SPORTS EDITOR

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Coordinates all departments, assignments, photographs and layouts, and helps with paste-up work. Does a final copy-reading of all articles. Assumes final responsibility for editorial content of paper. Acts as a liaison with Undergrad and administration. Supervises all reporters in researching and writing articles. Co-ordinates business work with other aspects of the newspaper.

ASSISTANT EDITOR: Works with editor-in-chief helping to assign, supervise and co-ordinate articles, works on layouts and paste-up.

PRODUCTION MANAGER: Supervises layout work on Thursday night, and oversees production of the paper (paste-up) on Fridays. Must be free on Fridays next semester.

NEWS EDITOR: Responsible for gathering news, assigning, collecting and editing all news articles. Co-ordinates coverage of tri-partite committees. Writes newsbriefs.

FEATURES EDITOR: Responsible for assigning, collecting and editing all features articles. These include film, theater, dance and book reviews and special features such as interviews and opinion articles.

PHOTO EDITOR: Responsible for shooting, developing and collecting all photographs to be used in the paper. Works on layouts. Responsible for continued harassment of officials who have promised a darkroom to Barnard publications.

SPORTS EDITOR: Responsible for assigning, collecting and editing sports articles and for layout of sports pages.

Newsbriefs

Trustee Committee

Before the December 10 trustee meeting a new branch of the Board of Trustees, the Student Affairs Committee, should be off the ground. Ellen Futter (B '71), the trustee selected to be chairperson of the committee, explained that the new group was "in the process of being set up."

Although the membership and specific objectives are not yet solidified, Futter was able to describe the general purpose of the committee

saying, "It will ensure that there is a mechanism to open up communication between trustees and students."

The committee will be aimed at dialogue rather than presentations of formal proposals and reports. Said Futter, "The best thing about it is that it will enable students and trustees to sit around and chat in an informal way, to brainstorm."

Winter Grants

Applications for the 1975 Winter

Grants are now available and may be picked up either at the Undergrad office (206 McIntosh) or at CAO. You must sign up for an interview when you pick up your application. Interview sign-ups are on the Undergrad office door.

The deadline for applications is November 20. Grant recipients will be notified the week of December 1. Any questions? Stop by or call the Undergrad office and ask for Beryl.

Phi Beta Kappa

Sharon Louise Green (Psychology) has been added to the list of students who have been elected as Junior members of Phi Beta Kappa. The initiation ceremonies will be held on Thursday, November 20, at 4:00 p.m. in the Deanery.

Senior Recital

Lauren Weiss, a student in the Program in the Arts, will be presenting her Senior Recital of Flute Music to the public on Thursday, Nov. 6 at 8:00 p.m. in Minor Latham Playhouse. Weiss will perform pieces by Bach, Prokofieff, Persichetti and Fukushima. Everyone will be invited to her house for refreshments after the performance.

Mortarboard

Seniors: The deadline is Monday, Nov. 17 for submitting one's own picture to the yearbook. Send pictures (5x7 black and white glossy only) to: Mortarboard, 105 McIntosh. Please attach name to the photograph.

Pre-professionals


The Devereux Foundation is offering summer pre-professional traineeships to college juniors graduating seniors and beginning graduate students. The traineeships are for work with emotionally disturbed and mentally handicapped children, adolescents and young adults, and include positions in treatment camp counselors, psychiatric aides/residence counselor and research and professional aides. For more information, contact E. Henry Platt, Director, The Devereux Foundation, Institute of Clinic Training, Devon, Penn. 19333.

NOTICIAS DE CUERVO

Recipe #.00008

YELLOW SNOW:

1. Fill a glass with nice, clean snow. (White only, please.)
2. Add Cuervo Gold Especial.
3. See it turn yellow?
4. Put a straw in and drink.
5. If snow is unavailable, use crushed ice. Or, forget the snow, and just put a straw in the bottle. Or forget the straw and just pour some Gold in a glass. Or just have some water. Must we make all these decisions for you?



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Mahogany: Adolescent Appeal



by Janet Blair

Mahogany. Paramount. MPA Rating: PG. Berry Gordy, Director. John Byrum, Screenplay. David Watkin, Photography.
Diana Ross Tracy
Billy Dee Williams Brian
Anthony Perkins Sean
Jean-Pierre Aumont Christian Rosetti
Marisa Mell Carlotta Gavina

If I were a 14-year-old aspiring model and fashion designer, I would love this movie. Diana Ross makes a great role model. She's beautiful, she can sing, and she designed the film's costumes. These don't guarantee a wonderful movie, but it's fun to watch. Everyone in this film is so gorgeous, it's impossible not to stay glued to every expression. If only they had kept their mouths shut and let it remain purely a visual experience.

Tracy Chambers, Chicago South Sider turned model and fashion designer, becomes the pet of Rome's fashion society as the model "Mahogany." Everyone loves her, but she loves only the handsome, determined young politician, Brian Walker (a quick note on the overabundance of political candidates named Walker in movies this year). He has no respect for her career; she leaves for Rome. Brian shows up in Rome, and realizing that success has corrupted Tracy, returns to Chicago to begin a new political campaign. A happy ending is achieved when Tracy understands that her place is with Brian and she leaves for home and her man. Amen.

The idea seems to be to present the

kind of strong female lead of Crawford and Davis days. In view of this, the ending provides a recognizable pang of disappointment. Even when, in the end of *Morocco*, Dietrich kicked off her shoes and took off with the Foreign Legion in the wake of Gary Cooper, she remained Dietrich; she never lost a grain of dignity. It is much more of a compromise to show a pretense of strength, for the sake of popular politics, than an admission of weakness.

Another problem entails a series of male/female relationship clichés. Tracy finds herself giving in to Brian's male dominance, when she realizes the equal importance of her own career. Brian, with his never-ending supply of integrity, can be boring. Sean McAvoy, the photographer, is the impotent trying to prove himself. And finally, Brian notes that success means nothing unless there's someone to share it with.

These are not the responses of emotion or reason; they are statements which float superficially on truisms. They are the snatching up of a truth and, by merely declaring it so, the creation of a cliché. In short, these people don't know what they're saying.

A puzzle exists concerning the character of Sean's neurosis. He seems a little obsessed with guns, the camera (another device for shooting), and his own destructive power. I could not decide whether or not he was trying to seduce Brian. Once again, we have a character who is riding on the surface of clichés—in this case, Freudian clichés.

Ross and Williams do remarkably well, given the fact that they were given nothing to say. Since all that can be determined of Sean's character is that he is neurotic, it's hard to put a finger on the effectiveness of Perkins' performance. Jean-Pierre Aumont, however, as Mahogany's older patron, a gentleman in love, is more easily warm and human than all the rest.

The film is nicely structured, with the climax sequence split and the exposition in the middle. Unfortunately, we've heard it all before. This includes the plot devices, the nuances of each character's psychology and personality, and every sentence that leaves their mouths.

Pouncey

(Continued from page 2)

its problems, asserted Pouncey, would be a Barnard/Columbia merger.

Pouncey described Barnard's attitude to merger: "They're saying, 'You can't admit women because you'd kill us off—but we have decided to be separatist.'" Although Barnard's own financial problems are not insignificant, it is in a position to say just that. Barnard has the advantages of both an intimate women's college and a large urban university, and this is a major attraction for students.

The two administrations are locked in a power game which both find highly frustrating. For Columbia, it is a question of curing structural and financial woes; for Barnard, one of retaining identity. It is clear that Columbia has everything to gain and Barnard has everything to lose.

The Kiss of Death

The recurring motto of the Presidential search committee—and one hears the phrase from faculty, administrators and the catalogue—concerns a “liberal arts education for women.” With the appearance of Dean Pouncey’s proposal, another predictable wave of protest from Barnard surfaces. In fact, for the beginning of a trend away from women’s education, there seems to be an abnormal amount of pro-separatist passion.

Although it is less apparent to Dean Pouncey than to us that Barnard does not deserve to become entangled in the web of Columbia’s disastrous financial situation, we see that Pouncey is not talking money. In terms of dollars saved by an administrative fusion, relative to Columbia College’s budget, we are talking nickels and dimes. Pouncey’s concern is the immediate need of Columbia College to attract students.

A lack of women is “regarded as a feudal anachronism by most high school seniors.” That women are a commodity—for the intent is to improve Columbia’s social, not intellectual atmosphere—is not surprising. It is a rare institution where women are not a commodity.

Women are a priority here. Most roles of responsibility are filled by women, the faculty are two-thirds women and classes are primarily women. Pouncey’s dedication to women’s education is pretense. We expect his “concern” to diminish upon the institution of his plan. The fear expressed by some Barnard women that they would be lost in the shuffle seems well-founded.

Unless a merger is forced under ERA—a problem still in its embryonic legal stage—Barnard can remain a women’s college. We cannot help believing that a need for women’s education, to a potential Barnard student, is stronger than the need to be a part of Columbia University.

The widespread dissatisfaction which concerns Pouncey does not concern Barnard. Such problems of morale, if they exist here at all, are insignificant. Barnard’s students, faculty and administrators, as far as consensus is possible, are agreed on one issue: that quality women’s education takes precedence.

Is it worth destroying the rest of the University for the sake of Columbia College and its rate of applicants? We doubt it. Is it worth destroying Barnard?

Incisions

by Jami Bernard

A recent poll has shown that some Barnard students feel their views are not represented in the *Bulletin*. These students protest that the feminist image of *Bulletin* does not reflect the true nature of Barnard College.

In a recent interview with one unhappy woman, it was revealed that those polled are primarily concerned with the slanting of articles, which is a ridiculous theory promoted by fascist malcontents. “I like dating Columbia guys,” she reported. “I like wearing make-up. What’s wrong with that?” A rhetorical question, sweetie.

When confronted with the charge of misrepresentation and poor journalism, *Bulletin* editor Esmerelda Garfinkle chuckled and said, “Them chicks don’t need representation. They need a punch in the face.” She later qualified this statement with a heartfelt, “We don’t have nothing against Columbia boys.” Here she chortled gleefully.

It does remain true, however unfortunately, that there are students at Barnard who feel left out of the spotlight. There are those who, believe it or not, are against ERA and who actually darn socks for their boyfriends. “All you people do is write about women,” spat Naomi Bronstein, a well-dressed mascaraed junior. “Who wants to hear about women’s sports anyway?” She rubbed at a spot on her patent pumps while speaking.

In an effort to make *Bulletin* appeal to the masses, Garfinkle has instituted a Non-Feminist Page as a weekly feature. This page will be entitled “Skip This if You Know What’s Good For You” and will present more traditional topics such as a Calendar of Events in an exciting format. “What more can they ask for” snickered Garfinkle simply.

Also, to combat the charge of ungrammatical sentences and other journalistic upsets, *Bulletin* has taken on two new copy-editors, both dedicated and obnoxious. Said one, “I don’t know nothing about current events, but I sure do know my grammar and spelling.” Said the other, “I’m gonna make this paper the best ever through diligence and industriability.”

“Things look promising,” Garfinkle whined. “Shouldn’t be no more complaints about the paper once these renovations come through.”



**Need a
Job?
Join
Bulletin**

Letter to the Editor

To the editors:

We, the residence counselors of BHR, wish to respond to the Oct. 13 article in **Bulletin** "The Dean of Studies Office is Alive and Well in Milbank." On Oct. 5, we were asked to meet with the staff of the Dean of Studies office to discuss our respective roles in relation to each other and to the students. In the course of the meeting we were asked to offer suggestions for improvement of the student-adviser relationship. The advisers expressed the feeling that in some respects they were failing to meet the needs of the students.

We drew up a list of suggestions in response to their request. In a second meeting with Dean Schmitter we reviewed these suggestions. We feel that our proposals were received in an at-

titude that belied both the seriousness in which they were requested and the constructive vein in which they were offered. We are making our proposals public, since they concern the entire student body, not merely the residents of BHR. We hereby solicit your support.

Suggestions for the Dean of Studies Office:

1. Determine the freshman's interest and pair her with an adviser in that field.
2. Make the training of advisers specific and uniform.
3. There should be a rating system of advisers similar to that at Columbia.
4. Change the initial meeting time with freshmen: postpone it until Tuesday of orientation, after they

have moved in.

5. Have a short description of every Barnard and Columbia course, written by the professor, including requirements and student feedback, available in each adviser's office.

6. Publish uniform regulations for each major adviser.

7. Each adviser should be able to do the following: (a) clarify the petitioning process, (b) discuss major possibilities, (c) discuss course planning in regard to career alternatives.

8. There should be specific pre-law, pre-med and graduate education advisers.

9. One should be able to sign up for the amount of time needed with adviser rather than 15 minute time slots.

Across

1. Common
7. The itch
13. Her writing was a stream of consciousness
16. Golden Gate Mayor
17. What Marmaduke was
18. Needle in a vein
20. Irma _____
21. Takes a lot of money to drive one
22. Father of the phonograph (inits.)
23. What women who wanted to be doctors used to settle for
24. Sacred mountain in China
25. Right _____
26. A shortened saint
27. Famous Congresswoman
28. The (Span.)
29. Silver
31. Without this, a student has an identity crisis
33. Concerning
34. What you play without an instrument
35. What the pirate does after he walks the plank (2)
38. Medium
39. Kind of waterwheel
39. _____ job or man
43. _____ tucket
44. What soap operas make
48. Mystery message center
50. What a lot of men used to consider women
53. Dieter's drink
55. The heart of some colleges
56. 7000 in a lb.
57. French article
58. An edible root
59. University of North Carolina
60. Rachel Carson made us more aware of it
61. What a Roman lover said
62. And not
63. Fruit drink
64. Could be political, nervous, or solar
68. Little one

69. Vive _____
71. Mouthlike opening
72. Indian loincloth
73. It gets all of us sooner or later
74. Many Barnard students hope to put this before their name
75. If you have too much, others don't like you; if you have too little, you don't like yourself
76. You and I
77. New (prefix)
78. He got others to whitewash his fence (inits.)
79. Japanese board game
80. A famous wild horse
82. _____ and behold
84. Consumer champion (inits.)
85. She wrote about Yellow Wallpaper
86. He helped a woman and the courts found him guilty

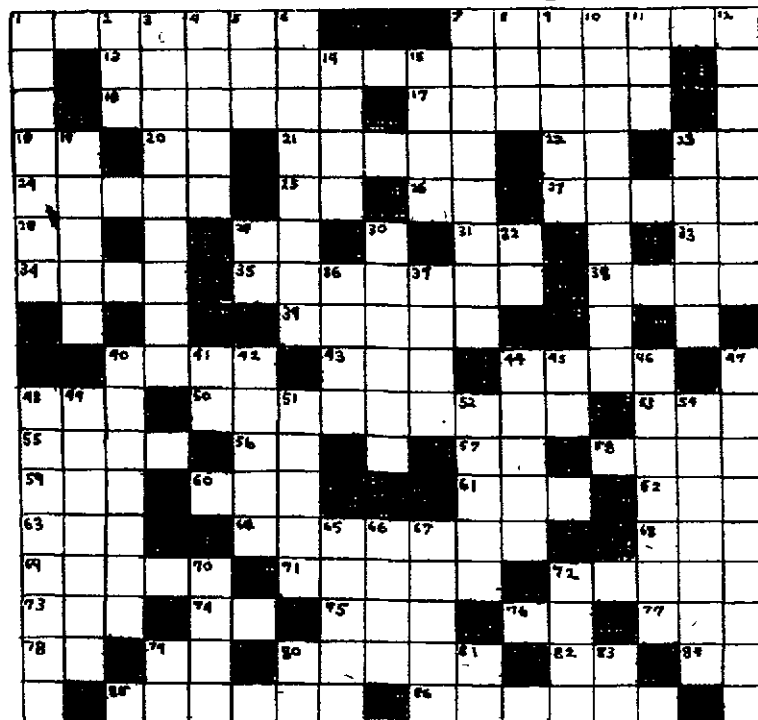
Down

1. More obvious
2. She escaped on an ice floe
3. She rules the courts
4. Rainbow related
5. Past
6. What laughing gas and fertilizer have in common
7. Kinder-Kuche-Kirche insignia
8. Small valley
9. Main artery
10. Famous sexploiter
11. No _____ ands or buts
12. Brandy and creme de menthe
14. When the whistles blow
15. Holstarters
19. Bravery
23. _____ free delivery
29. _____ so
30. Harangue
32. Dental surgeon (abbr.)
36. Companion for an oral historian
37. Spanish child
40. Type or teeth separators
41. Delivery service (not free)
42. What men get more of

Crossword Puzzle

by Joy

Solution on
Page 10



44. Takes all the tricks
45. The only industrial nation without nat. health insurance
46. She fought for abolition and women's rights
47. The Supreme Court made them legal
48. What women need more of
49. Splits
51. What the Democratic mascot does
52. Peruvian mountain climber
54. What every baseball player loves (2)
65. She gave up medicine for writing
66. Without them on Broadway, you get arrested
67. Show feeling
70. Made of gold or celluloid
72. Farmer's location
79. Enlisted man or woman
80. She's thinking about you
81. Jr. Div. of major party
83. What a surprised New Yorker says

Young Americans for Freedom Reject ERA

by Duhamel Puig

In the October 20th issue, the editors of the Barnard Bulletin published an editorial strongly favoring the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. This opinion article is a response to that editorial.

The addition of an Equal Rights Amendment to the New York State constitution will be voted on in November. The amendment seems very appealing. Who would deny that men and women were created equal? Why, you ask, should there be opposition to "equality of rights under the law?" The reason for the opposition stems from the studies made by constitutional lawyers. These men have consistently stated that the ERA will do more harm than good.

Upon close examination, one finds that the ERA does not authorize any new legislative powers but simply duplicates legislation which already exists. For example, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution says that no one can be denied "equal protection of the laws." Proponents of the ERA assert that their amendment encompasses more than the equal protection clause because the courts have not made "equal protection" work for women. But the December 1972 Supreme Court ruling in *Reed vs. Reed* states that the equal protection clause nullifies state laws which provide "dissimilar treatment" for men and women "who are similarly situated."

Congress has already passed legislation enforcing the provisions of the 14th Amendment. The Equal Pay Act of 1963 makes it obligatory for employers to give equal pay for equal work and Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination against women in employment. The problem is not that we lack laws to assure the equal legal treatment of women, but that they are not always enforced.

ERA can add nothing to the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, and to multitudes of federal and state laws and executive orders in regard to employment. The amendment will likewise not improve present educational opportunities for women. This has already been mandated by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and HEW regulations. The ERA will not wipe away any discrimination in obtaining credit.

This has been recently ordered by the Depository Institutions amendment of 1974.

Essentially the debate over ERA is not a debate over a constitutional change but a debate over what we are debating about. Clearly the reason for this stems from the major fault of the ERA, which is that its language is vague and unspecific. It reads, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." What specifically does "equality" mean? Does it mandate sameness or does it prohibit arbitrary and unfair legal discrimination?

The point is that there is no way the state or the nation can know what it is getting into if it ratifies the amendment. The ERA will mean whatever the Supreme Court says it means; there can be no strict construction of what cannot be construed.

During congressional debate, even the ERA's supporters could not agree as to the amendment's specific meaning. Many ERA proponents in and out of Congress refer you to an article in the *Yale Law Journal* (Vol. 80, no. 5, April 1971) by Professor Thomas Emerson and three Yale Law School graduates as a preview of how the amendment would work.

The article states that the basic principle of the Equal Rights Amendment "is that sex is not a permissible factor in determining the legal rights of women or of men. This means that the treatment of any person by the law may not be based upon the circumstances that such person is of one sex or the other. (p. 889) . . . The principle of the Amendment must be applied comprehensively and without exceptions." (p.890).

Many legal experts, in agreement with Professor Emerson's article, have stated that passage of the ERA would totally obliterate all legal distinctions based on sex. The best way to imagine the impact of the amendment is to keep in mind that legal distinctions based on sex would be treated akin to legal distinctions based on race. Consider the fact that just as a public school is prohibited from establishing black and white basketball teams, so it would be precluded from fielding separate male and female teams. Thousands of laws would immediately be brought into

question. Other results of the ERA would be mixing of sexes in prisons and reform schools, prohibiting separate men's and women's public toilet facilities and abolition of lower life insurance rates for women, even though women do have a greater life expectancy.

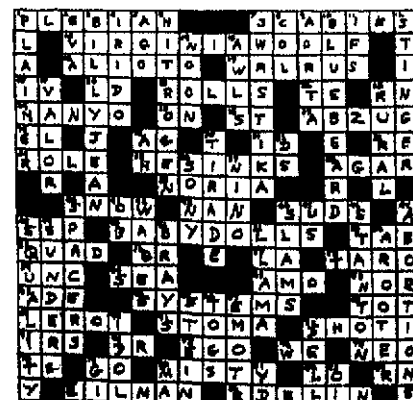
Present laws protecting women from sex crimes such as statutory rape and forced prostitution would be jeopardized. The ERA will invalidate laws which require husbands to support their wives. These laws were designed to protect the smallest but most important unit of society, the family.

The amendment will require 18 year old women to register with the military, and will also take away the rights of a wife or widow to receive Social Security benefits based on her husband's earnings. It would jeopardize the existence of non-coeducational private schools like Barnard by denying them eligibility for tax exemptions.

Probably the leading expert in the United States on the subject of the ERA is Professor Paul Freund of the Harvard Law School. Professor Freund writes: "That the proposed Equal Rights Amendment would open up an era of regrettable consequences for the legal status of women in this country is highly probable. That it would open up a period of extreme confusion in constitutional law is a certainty . . . The Amendment expresses noble sentiments, but I'm afraid it will work much mischief in actual application. It will open a Pandora's box of legal complications."

Duhamel Puig is a Columbia College freshman, and chapter chairman of the Columbia University Young Americans for Freedom.

Puzzle Solution



Opinion: In Support of the ERA

by Jessica Zive

The argumentation used by those groups who oppose the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment tomorrow seems to be no more than a game of semantic dodgeball.

In their claim that sufficient laws exist to prohibit sex discrimination, they cite the 14th Amendment stating "equal protection of the laws," as a prime example. They fail to realize that although certain laws exist which may be interpreted as insurance of equal rights, they do not guarantee such interpretation. In fact, since the passage of the 14th amendment in 1874, it has never been applied to cases of sex discrimination.

The opponents refer to other existing laws as well, including the Equal Pay Act, the Civil Rights Act, and Title IX of the Education Amendments, claiming that the ERA can add nothing new to laws already enacted. They assert that these combined laws cover all areas of

discrimination. If this is true, why then is sex discrimination so prevalent and so disregarded?

The ramifications anticipated by those who seek to defeat the ERA are improbable, but even if they were to occur they are insignificant in light of the overall benefits of the amendment. What the anti-ERA groups are doing can be analogized to the image of a person who peers so closely into a mirror that he loses sight of his nose. Segregated athletic teams, bathrooms, and prison cells were never before determined by the constitution, therefore a constitutional amendment would not evoke any sudden changes. Most laws are worded loosely enough so that they can be pulled and manipulated to say almost anything one wants them to say. Seeking far-fetched and imaginative applications of laws is a favorite pastime for some. As a result of this abuse of "legal loopholes" many a hole has been poked in cases fighting sex

discrimination. The ERA would fill these holes and clear up any ambiguities in existing laws. It would further serve to enforce and reaffirm the sentiments expressed or implied in other laws.

The strongest support for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment lies in the proverbial "proof of the pudding." Thirty-four of the necessary thirty-eight states, including New York State, have voted to ratify the federal Equal Rights Amendment. Fifteen states have added an ERA to their state constitutions. Clearly most people support the ERA and in the states where it already exists there is no evidence of abuse or misinterpretation.

Hopefully, when voters go to the polls tomorrow they will vote for what the ERA says, following their intellect and common sense. Imaginations are wonderful things—so evident in poetry, painting, and unfortunately politics.

CP Proposes 'Women's Bill of Rights'

by David Remes

The Communist party called last weekend for the defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment when it comes up for referendum vote in New Jersey and New York on November 4.

The amendment has been approved by 34 states so far, and must be approved by four more by March 22, 1979, in order to become law.

The Communist statement, which appeared in the *Daily World*, did not deny that passage of the ERA "would help create an overall atmosphere of equality." But it warned that the amendment would become "a constitutional bar to all future legislative reforms that are needed to establish equality" between women and men.

The party maintained that by prohibiting discrimination on account of sex, the ERA would serve as a basis for challenging not only those laws and practices that discriminate against women, but those that discriminate in favor of them as well.

Laws that exist to meet the special health and safety needs of women,



and laws that would compensate women for past bias, could all be attacked as discriminatory under the ERA, according to the Communists, since they apply only to women.

The party has advanced a similar position in campaigning against those who oppose special treatment of minorities as "discrimination in reverse."

As an alternative to the ERA, the Communists proposed passage of a "Women's Bill of Rights," that would guarantee women equal pay for equal work and equal access to all jobs, and meet the special health and safety needs of women and the needs of working mothers.

Also to be included in the bill would be measures to ban racial discrimination against minority women, extend the minimum wage and other labor laws to household, agricultural and unemployed workers, and to protect what the Communists in their statement called "women's right to a livelihood."

Bettina Lande, a leading supporter of the ERA at Barnard, described the Communist view of the amendment as "a false conclusion." Lande voiced confidence that the courts would not nullify laws and practices that favor women if the ERA passed into law.

Feld Ballets: 'Brilliant and Diverse'

by Patricia A. Sterling

The Eliot Feld Ballet is unique among ballet companies and Eliot Feld is the reason why. Although often referred to as a tyrant and a task master, Feld is one of the most brilliant and diverse choreographers in the world. This is being reaffirmed night after night at the New York Shakespeare Festival's Newman Theatre where the company, only in its second year of existence, is performing a repertory of 12 ballets, 11 of which are by Feld.

An evening indicative of his prowess consisted of **The Consort**, **Tzaddik**, and two new ballets premiering this season, **Mazurka** and **Excursions**.

The Consort, a piece for 10 men and women, begins as a kind of formal, courtly Renaissance dance with music by different composers of that era.

The courtly manner continues, while almost imperceptibly the women gradually remove their head pieces and pin up their long, elegant dresses, and the men loosen and remove some of their attire. Feld incorporates this into the choreography in the same singularly subtle fashion he uses to build the ballet to its astonishing climax. This courtly consort ends up in a visual spectacle of total abandon. The lights grow dim and the music soars to a powerful pitch. The women wrap legs and arms around the men and are then hurled high into air-born handstands by them. Feld pulls the rug right out from under us, leaving us awestruck.

Tzaddik, dedicated to Feld's grandmother, is a tribute to his ethnicity. It is set most appropriately to Aaron Copeland's "Vitebsk." The

only description given it in the program is, "There is a saying: A Jew without learning is incomplete." Only three dancers perform in the ballet: Feld as the Tzaddik (a man of unsurpassed virtue and possibly supernatural powers) and Richard Gilmore and Jeff Satinoff as the disciples. It is a short piece with a very theatrical feeling about it, largely due to Feld's superb miming and penetrating facial expressions. He is a consummate actor as well as dancer. Boris Aronson's set is magnificent and the ballet is hauntingly moving. I suspect, though, without Mr. Feld in the title role **Tzaddik** would lose a good deal.

Although Chopin's music lends itself well to ballet, it is no simple undertaking to use the classical idiom in

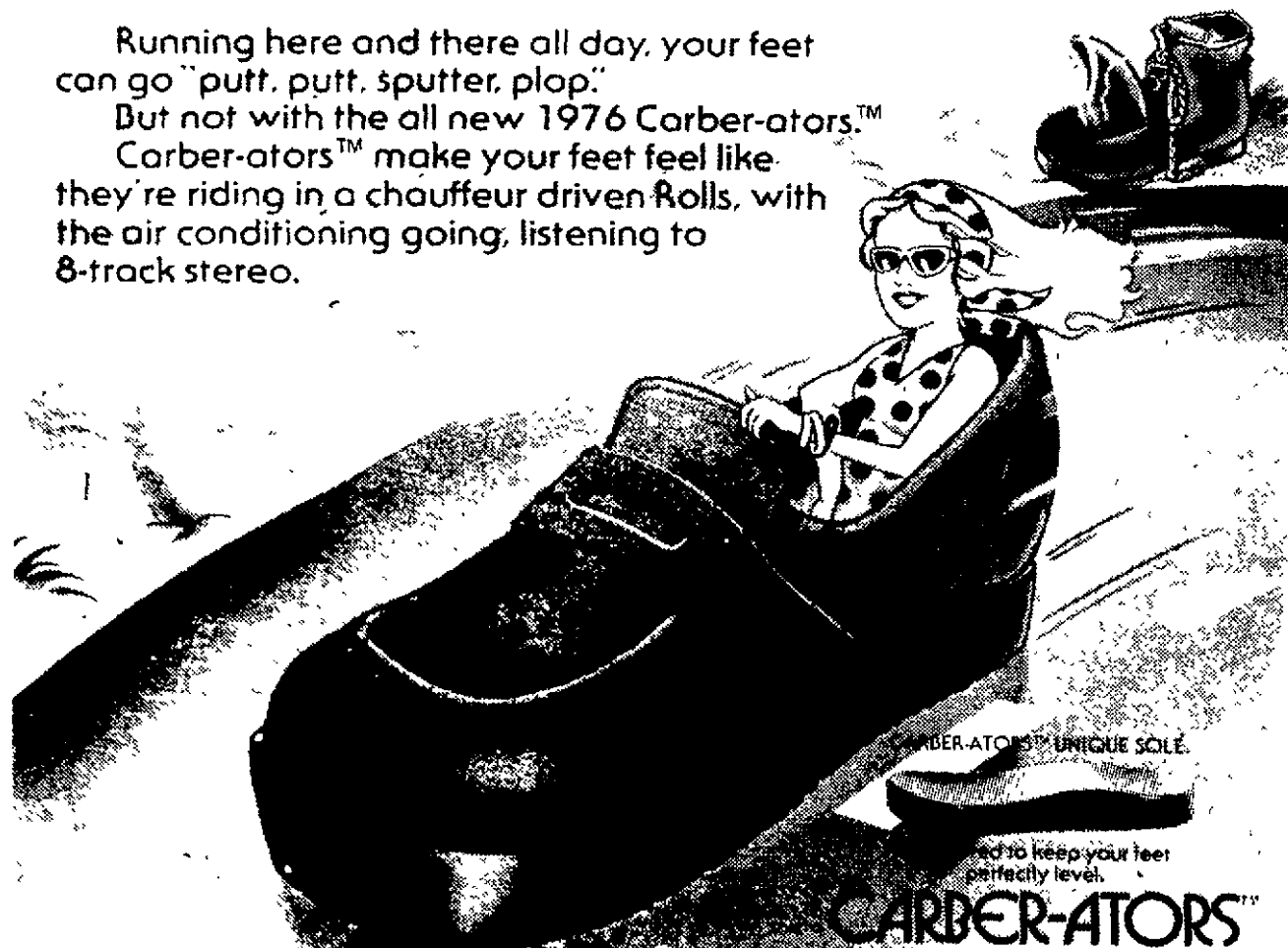
(Continued on page 13)

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Feld's Ballet

(Continued from page 12)

a fresh and interesting way. Feld not only has done this in Mazurka but has sustained the original flavor of the Polish Mazurka, "a procession in which the dancers made gliding passes and stamped their feet. In the second stage it broke up into pairs and solo dances in which small dramas were enacted where 'love and the melancholy of the land met.'"

There are four men and four women who dance together and in pas de deux with their respective partners. The pace of the ballet is swift and fleeting but the movement is always beautifully articulated. The choreography throughout is infused with Chopin's music and the dancers give the feeling of caressing it with every gesture.

Excursions, set to Samuel Barber's rousing jazz, must be experienced to be fully appreciated. It is like nothing that has ever been seen. The cast of six in pastel leotards is led by a dazzling Christine Sarry, who sets and sustains the electrifyingly energetic pulse of the ballet. There is crisp, cool neo-classicism a la Feld, including sudden bursts of percussive knee slapping and playfully impish movement throughout. It is a tour de force for the dancers, who flash exuberant grins at the audience as they go through their rigorous paces. Excursions is a prodigious work. In the sheer energy of its lively, brazen style, it is an affirmation of life.

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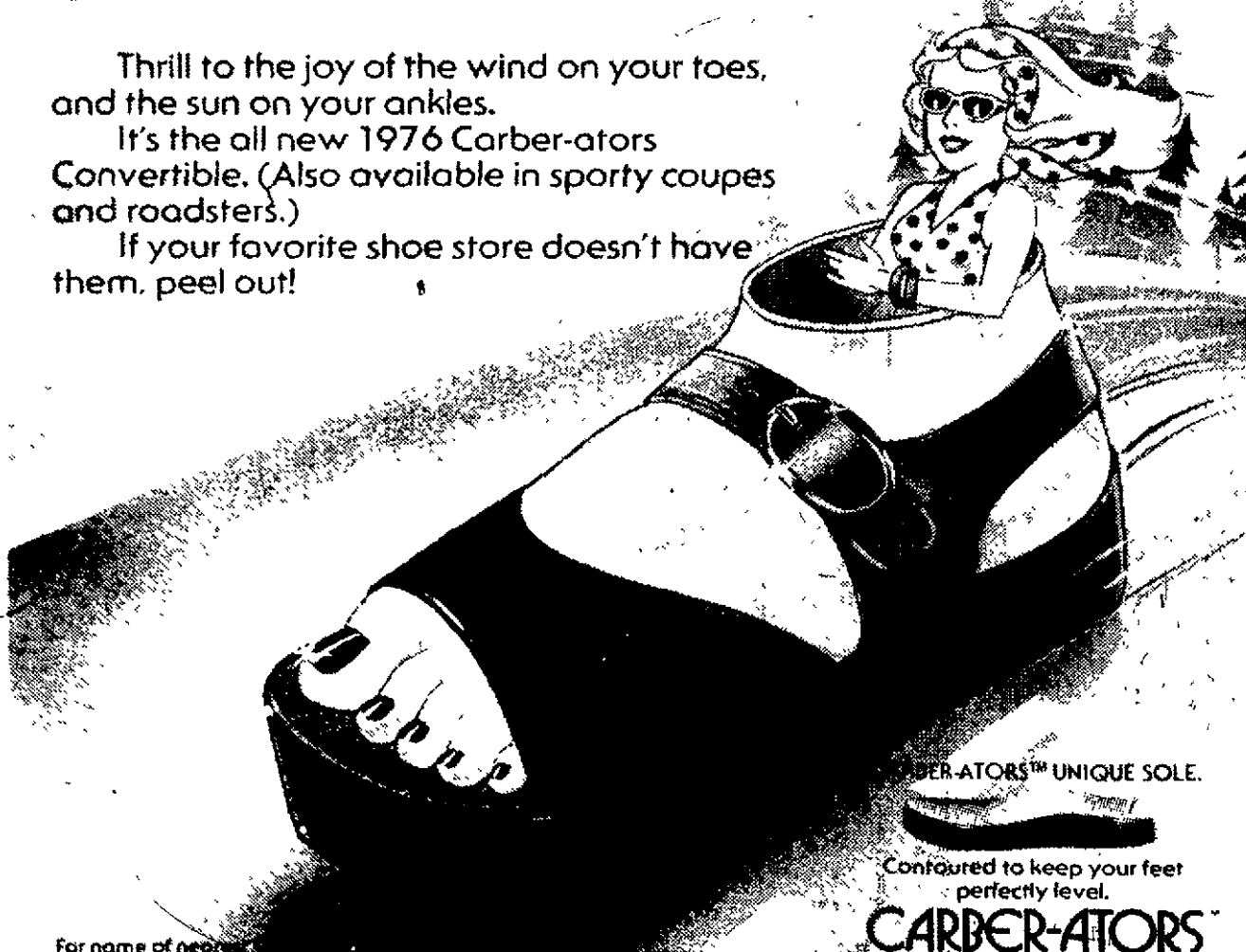
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Coming Events

Field Hockey

Thursday, November 6, 3:30 p.m.
... Hofstra University, away.
Friday, November 7, 4 p.m. ...
Lehman College, away.

Riding

Saturday, November 1 ... Four-
member Hunt Hollow Farm,
Middletown, N.J.
Saturday, November 8 ... In-
tercollegiate Horse Show at
Montclair State College, Upper
Montclair, N.J.

Tennis

Fridays, November 7 and 14 ...
Tryouts for the spring season ...
All those interested must be present
at both meetings.

Sailing

Sunday, November 2 ...
M.A.A.W.S. at Princeton
University ... Single Handed
Championships.
Saturday, November 8 ...
M.A.A.W.S. ... Fall Cham-
pionships at Kings Point.

Volleyball

Wednesday, November 5, 6 p.m.
... New York University, home.
Saturday, November 8, all day ...
District Tourney at Brooklyn
College.
Thursdays, 7-9 p.m. ... co-ed
volleyball.

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Sports Briefs

Tennis

The Barnard Tennis Team participated in the N.Y.S.A.I.A.W. tennis tournament at Cortland State University on October 17 and 18. The team lost in their first round matches, but advanced in the consolation matches. Eva Kaldor playing in the first singles, competed against New Paltz and Oswego players and second singles Lynn Moffat held matches against Oswego and Brooklyn. In addition, the doubles team of Andrea and Sue Sterk competed against Brooklyn. Coach Marian Rosenwasser was "pleased that the team represented themselves and Barnard in fine form." The team is looking forward to a fuller com-

Fencing

On October 12, the Amateur Fencer's League of America (A.F.L.A.) sponsored an all-day Women's Foil Unclassified Tournament at Williams Patterson State College in Patterson, New Jersey. Fencing Captain Laurie Simon and teammate Deborah Gillaspie represented Barnard.

After three sets of competitions and eliminations, nine fencers, including Simon, remained to compete in the finals. Simon fenced skillfully throughout the tournament and at the end was awarded a bronze medal for fourth place.

petitive schedule in the spring.

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Sports

Game Results

Basketball

October 28 . . . Barnard 32 . . . Catholic Youth Organization of the Pancras Parish 25.

Crew

October 18 . . . Head of the Schuylkill, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . Women's Eights . . . College Boat Club of Penn. 1st . . . Vesper Boat Club 2nd . . . Barnard Boat A placed 5th . . . Barnard Boat B placed 8th and last.

October 26 . . . Head of the Charles, Boston, Mass. . . . Women's Eights . . . Vesper Boat Club 1st . . . College Boat Club of Penn. 2nd . . . Barnard placed 31 out of 39. Women's Fours . . . Results Unknown.

Fencing

October 12 . . . Women's Fall A.F.L.A. Unclassified Competition held at William Patterson College, Patterson, N.J. . . . Laurie Simon placed fourth out of sixty.

Field Hockey

October 23 . . . Hunter 0 . . . Barnard 0.

Sailing

October 18-19 . . . M.A.I.S.A. Frosh Elims at Maritime . . . Barnard placed fourth out of seven.

Tennis

October 17-18 . . . N.Y.S.A.I.A.W. Tennis Tournament at Cortland State University.

October 32 . . . Rock-throwing match between the Barnard Lobbers and the Staten Island Boulders . . . Barnard 3 . . . S.I. 4 (unconscious).

Volleyball

October 16 . . . Barnard 15 . . . Baruch 2 . . . Barnard 15 . . . Baruch 2 . . . (unofficial: Barnard 15 . . . Baruch 2)

October 20 . . . Barnard 15 . . . Mercy 8 . . . Barnard 15 . . . Mercy 6 . . . (unofficial: Barnard 15 . . . Mercy 4)

October 27 . . . Barnard 16 . . . Queens 14 . . . Barnard 15 . . . Queens 6.

Crew Season a Dissapointment

by Martha Loomis

The 23-member Crew Club had been working out for six weeks to be ready for their two fall regattas, the Head of the Schuylkill held in Philadelphia, Pa. on October 18 and the Head of the Charles in Boston, Mass. on October 26. Because both races were long distance competitions (2.75 miles for the Schuylkill and three miles for the Charles), the varsity and junior varsity eights worked out for five days a week, rowing an average of six miles daily on the Harlem River.

The pace was low, hard and steady, the coxswains, Cecile Korngold and Miriam Westheimer, keeping the oarwomen's timing to about 28 to 30 strokes per minute. However, despite the crew's dedication, bad luck and the lack of enough training and strength brought disappointment to the team during the last two weekends in October.

Although the crew allowed enough time to travel to Philadelphia for their 2:20 p.m. race on October 18, Coach Paul du Pont's car broke down and traffic further delayed the team. As a result, they arrived late and the two eights competed for time after the official race. Boat A placed fifth and Boat B, eighth and last. It was especially frustrating for the team members who remembered and wanted to repeat their second place victory of the previous fall.

The following weekend, an eight and a four competed in the annual Head of the Charles. The weather was overcast, the course long, and the current strong. The four competed in the morning. Unfortunately, the stroke's seat was not securely adjusted and repeatedly slipped off its slide. However, the four thought they rowed well despite their mechanical difficulties. The results of the race are still unknown.

In the afternoon, the eight competed. Captain Joan Richards commented that her team was "really psyched." They felt they rowed a fast and solid race. Richards explained that she was confident: "When we got out of the boat, we felt really proud." Nevertheless, the results were disappointing—the team placed only 31 out of 39.

Richards explained that these results may be due to the comparable lack of strength of the team. Their fall competitions are over, but their training is merely entering a new stage. During the late weeks of the fall and the winter months, they will have rigorous weight-lifting and running workouts. They also hope to row in the simulated tanks in the basement of Low Library. Certainly, if the oarwomen are able to condition themselves throughout these months, they will be stronger competitors in their spring races.



Coach Trebitch psyches unbeaten volleyball team for their next game against N.Y.U. at Barnard on November 5 at 6:00 p.m.

Photo by Ellen Keane