

# BARNARD BULLETIN

VOLUME LXXIV

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1969

NUMBER 9

## Group For Women's Rights Asks Peterson To Join

By SUSAN PARKER

"The nation has a shortage of able manpower in critical fields. Many women college graduates with families want to use their skills. Catalyst, a national non-profit organization, works to bring them together."

Catalyst is an organization in its seventh year of existence that has just invited President Peterson to join. It was created by five college presidents (not all women) and a Mrs. Felice N. Schwartz who became its president. These six people were very concerned with "the plight of women college graduates who are unemployed or underemployed in the face of great shortages of college grads" in many types of jobs.

Catalyst vows "to facilitate the entry of women into jobs where they are needed"; to be a sort of catalyst for women with family responsibilities who would also like to work.

Catalyst attempts to show employers with skill shortages that they could attract these women if their requirements for employment were made a bit more flexible and reflected the acknowledgement of family complications, such as children. All this leads to the fact that Catalyst is trying to develop good and better part-time employment.

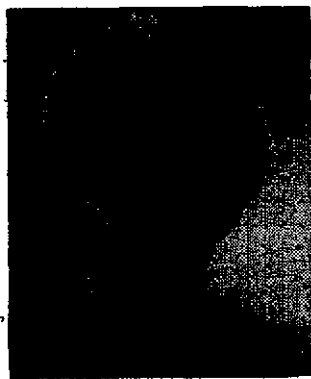
Catalyst also works with the women concerned, beginning with today's undergraduate, helping to make her more aware of what are generally considered to be "the successive phases" of her life, and to help her to acknowledge the fact that she will most likely eventually be married, have children and raise a family. When the single girl reaches these points in her working life she will be advised not to allow her life to be governed by these events. Rather, Catalyst hopes to make her more cognizant of the fact that even in these stages she will be able to continue to program her life herself, and "mesh her activities and thoughts with her work, and take a positive role in the structuring of her life."

In an interview with Bulletin, Mrs. Schwartz stressed the importance of the attitude with which a girl faces life. The ultra-feminists' approach to employers is that of demanding equal rights in employment. According to Mrs. Schwartz this would also involve equal responsibility in every respect. The vast majority of women today, however, have an important family involvement which would prevent them from taking this kind of total responsibility. Catalyst allows for the fact that a woman with a family is "leading a life on two fronts." Yet, women at this age and point in life can be very productive, if "the pressures of full-time work are removed. The vast majority of women do not want sexless treatment" because they acknowledge and most likely enjoy their "condition." Prob-

ably almost every woman college graduate would therefore like to continue with some type of occupation outside of home life during these years as a mother. The practical alternative is part-time employment.

President Peterson was recently asked to join Catalyst when Douglas M Knight, the President of Duke University resigned. Mrs. Schwartz expressed the hope that because Miss Peterson is a woman president of a woman's college she will be in a position to offer advice as to how the undergrad woman should be approached and in what direction she should be advised. She will also be able to furnish Catalyst with information on alumnae, what they have done with their education, families, jobs and lives. President Peterson also furnishes Catalyst itself with contrast in that she herself is an accomplished woman, a president in a city college, although she comes from a typical mid-Western background.

Catalyst's National Headquarters is now situated at 6 East 82nd St., NYC 10028, telephone 212 628-2200. It is also involved with guidance for disadvantaged students in education and employment.



Professor Baxter

## Suggestions Wanted For New Dean

A Deanship Committee to Advise the President has been formed to aid Miss Peterson in finding a replacement for the retiring Dean of the Faculty, Henry Boorse.

This committee is chaired by Professor Baxter of the History Department. Its members include Professor Baxter, Chairman of the Sociology Department; Professor Graham of the Education Department; Professor Held, Chairman of the Art History Department; Professor Edward King, Chairman of the Chemistry Department; Professor Morse of the English Department, and Professor Servodidio of the Spanish Department.

President Peterson recommends that anyone with suggestions concerning this committee and the selection of a new Dean of the Faculty should contact Professor Baxter.

## Barnard Library Hours - Christmas Holidays

Fri., Dec. 19 - Library open 8:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m.  
Sat.-Sun., Dec. 20-21 - Library closed.  
Mon., Dec. 22 - Library open 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.  
Tues., Dec. 23 through Thurs. Jan. 1 - Library closed  
Fri.-Sat., Jan. 2-3 - Library open 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.  
Sun., Jan. 4 - Library closed.  
Mon., Jan. 5 - Library open regular hours.

## Assembly Discusses Voting And Festival

By KAREN MARISAK

A meeting of the Representative Assembly was held at 12:00 in the Palmer Room on Tuesday December 12. At this brief meeting, presided over by Dorothy Urman, president of Undergrad, and attended by Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers, Director of College Activities, and by representatives of Barnard's various extra-curricular activities, two topics were discussed. The first question concerned the numerous student elections

that will be held at Barnard, beginning in the next few weeks and extending for several months. The first of these elections, to be held next week, is a referendum on proposals for the committee system drawn up by the coordinating council. If the students that vote approve the system and the proposed committee on instructions then on the following week, there will be an election to select among the candidates for committee positions. With respect to the Committee on Instructions, five new student members will be chosen for this student-faculty committee. The Representative Assembly discussed how and by whom the elections would be conducted and the votes counted.

It was decided that rather than having certain members of the assembly act as a supervisory election board, or having candidates for each election supply people to work on an election committee, or choosing students to help by lottery, that a sign should be posted to enlist volunteers to form an election committee. Hopefully, there would be sufficient response to man an election center in McIntosh. There would also be, on different days, elections centers in Plimpton BHR, and 616 organized by the residents of these buildings. Elections will be conducted differently this year, by use of an individual student voting card system, in order to try to assure fair and accurate results.

The second issue discussed by the Representative Assembly was whether or not Barnard should again hold a Spring Festival, an event held for the first time last year to replace Greek Games. The assembly approved a second festival for this spring, provided it be completely open, with every group permitted to do whatever it wished.

Bringing in local people or community groups was suggested. A Saturday in April is the expected date for the affair. Discussion of this will continue at the next meeting of the assembly to be held December 16.

## New Literary Effort To Begin On Campus

What happens when a campus literary arts magazine suffers from a \$5,000 debt, a lack of staff, and a bad reputation? It dies, and another one comes to take its place. Frances Garrett, '71, is coordinating the new magazine, which as yet is unnamed.

Any member of the Barnard community who has short fiction, poetry, sketches or photography is invited to bring it to 106 McIntosh.



Dick Gregory

## You've Come A Long Way, Baby?

A Syndicated Column by DICK GREGORY

Recent human rights, student and peace demonstrations have brought into focus one of the longest standing injustices in America today, the continued denial of women's rights. Women of all ages have swelled the ranks of demonstrators against the war in Vietnam, none of whom are faced with the immediate problem of facing the draft. Personal self-interest cannot be their motive. But women put themselves on the line because the cause is right and they want to stand alongside men in protesting continued injustice.

The time is long overdue to recognize and do something about the unequal, unjust and degrading status of women, in short, to demand first class citizenship for women. A nasty myth persists in America that women won their rights during the suffrage movement of the 1920's. True, women won the battle for voting rights, but in winning the battle they lost the campaign.

Marlene Dixon, writing in the December issue of Ramparts magazine, clearly demonstrates the salary inequity of working women, especially black and third world working women. She says: "Women, regardless of race, are more disadvantaged than are men, including non-white men. White women earn \$2600 less than white men and \$1500 less than non-white men. The brunt of the inequality is carried by 25 million non-white women, 94 percent of whom are black. They earn \$3800 less than white men, \$1900 less than non-white men, and \$1200 less than white women."

Miss Dixon provides further documentation of the deprivation and degradation of women. For example the decline in educational achievement at a time when higher educational levels are demanded. She says: "In 1962... while women constituted 53 percent of the graduating high school class, only 42 percent of the entering college class were women. Only one in three people who received a B.A. or M.A. in that year was a woman, and only one in ten who received a Ph. D. was a woman. These figures represent a decline in educational achievement for women since the 1930s when women received two out of five of the B.A. and M.A. degrees given, and one out of seven of the Ph. D.s. While there has been a dramatic increase in the number of people, including women, who go to college, women have not kept pace with men in terms of educational achievement. Furthermore, women have lost ground in professional employment.

There is an insidious psychological superiority of men over women which pervades the moral structure of our society. A man can get drunk and lie in the gutter, but for a woman to do the same thing is an outrage. Men consider it a mark of manhood to chalk up sexual conquests, but are outraged if their woman is unfaithful. It takes two people to produce a child. But when population control becomes a problem, it is suggested that women take the pill.

Women also have an obsession with supporting the myth of femininity and trying to improve upon Nature. As society has told women their place is to be pretty and stay behind their men, women have put on the lipstick, rouge, perfume, cosmetics and pretty clothes. But all that will not improve their womanhood. Women must be boldly proud of their natural womanhood and demand their rightful status in society. Human beings are human beings first, and sex is secondary.



# BARNARD BULLETIN

Editor-in-Chief  
BETSY TRACY

## MANAGING BOARD

News Editor: LINDA BOGIN  
Copy and Production Editor: ELLEN DATLOFF  
On-Campus Feature Editor: SYDNEY LADENHEIM  
Off-Campus Feature Editor: GLORIA WEINBERG  
Reviews Editor: MARGO SULLIVAN

Published weekly throughout the college year except during vacation and examination periods by the students at Barnard College, in the interests of the Barnard Community. Entered as second class matter Oct. 19, 1928, at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.  
Subscription rate \$4.00 per year.

Printed by: Boro Printing Co.  
216 W. 18 Street 222

A unique interpretation of the atrocities in Vietnam and of the nature of war itself was the theme of the recent symposium, "The Song My Massacre," sponsored by Columbia's Student Forum. Discussing and at times debating the philosophical, sociological, anthropological, psychological, and simply human aspects of war, the six speakers presented far more than a "morning-after" afterthought, and may, in fact, have sparked the makings of a national movement.

The grotesque images of the suffering at Song My, however, transcended even the most technical scientific jargon. "This really tiny kid . . . came over to the pile (of dead bodies) and held the hand of one of his dead. One of the G.I.'s behind me dropped into a kneeling position, 30 meters from this kid and killed him with a single shot . . . There was no attempt to question her or anything. They just kept shooting . . . You could see the bones flying in the air chip by chip . . . The G.I. fired 3 shots into the child. The first knocked him back, the second shot lifted him into the air. The third . . . A black G.I. told Harper he couldn't stomach it . . . You could hear the little girl saying, 'No, no' . . . Just after that he called the 1st platoon and said, 'That's enough shooting for today.' . . . The people who ordered it probably didn't think it would look so bad . . ." (excerpts from "Life" Dec. 5, 1969)

The purpose of the program, however, was not to recount the terrible details but rather to offer some constructive way that we may avoid another Song My. This, of course, means ending the war in Vietnam which makes such atrocities inevitable. Said Barnard Professor Sue Larson, "If we accept war, we accept atrocities. The Forum has organized a committee to bring the protests of Song My to the attention of U.S. leaders. You are being asked to sign the following form and return it to the Forum Office, 106 McIntosh Center.

Of course, no one has to do so, and it is ridiculous to expect Barnard students to bestir themselves for anything much besides co-ed dorms, or cafeteria food, or phys. ed. requirements, or other such parochial inanities. But the minute it takes to fill in this form is not nearly so long as that last moment for the children of Song My — spent looking down the barrel of a G.I.'s gun.

Senator George McGovern

"Our men in arms have turned into monsters . . ." So wrote Prof. Morgan of Yale, following the Song My Massacre.

We cannot expiate our crimes in Vietnam. But, as prelude to and part of our immediate withdrawal from the scenes of our crimes, we can and should acknowledge our national humiliation.

I urge you to introduce a resolution calling for the general announcement of such a day.

Signed

To the Editor:

I witnessed a scene yesterday here at Barnard which both saddened me and scared me. In what seemed like a scene from a department store sale the day before Christmas, over 100 girls crowded the fourth floor of Barnard Hall to sign up for sections of English 40. The pre 12:00 atmosphere was tense, with nervous chatter, people eying each other suspiciously, trying to maneuver into the best "post position," waiting to grab the commodity of the day — English 40. At exactly 12:00 (no earlier — the English Dep't thoughtfully wanted to give commuters a fair chance in the great race) the sign-up sheets were posted — the stampede began. I had been standing in line with about 10 girls behind me. I turned around and found no one behind me.

The point of this description is not self-righteous comment on the manners of Barnard girls, nor am I merely advocating a more efficient method of registration for English 40. What deeply affected me about this experience was that it struck me as a representation of the whole atmosphere of Barnard education, played out in theater of the absurd. As I stood and waited for 12:00, the magic moment, I looked around, listened to snatches of conversation and thought — "What the hell are all these girls (including myself) doing here? Does anyone know why they have put themselves into, actually created, this de-humanizing situation in which education is a course to be competed for and grabbed

and people behave more like cattle? Do any of these people know why they want this course, why they want any course? How many Barnard girls are simply carried along by the momentum of the crowd and the system, without ever thinking about what they want, about what education means to them?" I could see this same crowd of girls in twenty years fighting over girldes and stockings in the basement of Gimbel's — and still not knowing why.

I wandered around Barnard Hall as the survivors filtered down from registration. And, lo and behold, almost every one of them was talking about how terrible that mad race was. Everyone was horrified. Everyone who had just pushed, shoved and maneuvered to take an English course thought it was disgusting, as (to carry further an analogy which may unfortunately be a good one) I'm sure those ladies in Gimbel's go home to their husbands and complain about how horrible Gimbel's is and how disgusting all the women were acting. This split between thought and action is perhaps the scariest thing about the college experience. Human beings seem to have the amazing capacity to believe that, as long as they don't like the destructive or boring or de-humanizing things that they do, it doesn't matter if they do them. I'm sure Richard Nixon gives a heartfelt prayer for peace in Vietnam every night.

This is a very unhappy school. Anyone who has lived in the dorms, gone to a class or just stood around and watched peo-

ple can surely sense this. People aren't satisfied with or by their education. Their living situation is cubicalized, cold. There is a tremendous feeling of powerlessness. Perhaps being in the Experimental College, being (at least partially) removed from this environment has given me a broader perspective on it. I know that things can be better. But at least we have the feeling that we are making real decisions, creating something, from a method of education to a whole life-style.

It would be easy, and perhaps comforting, if people could put all the blame on "Barnard" (whoever that is) for the bad things that happen here. In reality however, this institution really does function with the "consent of the governed." The English Dep't, all of Barnard, Gimbel's, et al, may set up atmospheres which are de-humanizing, but we consent, we choose (consciously or unconsciously) to participate in them — and so they are perpetuated.

The question of how to break out of the cycle is a deeply individual one. Thirty-five Barnard and Columbia students started an Experimental College. Perhaps the biggest thing we've learned this semester is that "liberation" from old mores and modes of learning and living that we've all rejected in thought is a slow, hard and painful process. I think the pain involved in the Experimental College is a different kind of pain though, from that expressed by the many people I've spoken to on campus. Somewhere, mixed in with the growing awareness of our dissatisfactions and shortcomings is the feeling that we can do something about them (even given the restrictions placed upon us by Barnard, Columbia, the draft, etc.). All we've got really is credit for one course, some people living together in a hotel and a whole bunch of ideas. But somehow we've created a community and we're constantly raising and trying to deal with basic problems of education, living with other people, etc. If we're dissatisfied with what we've set up, we're the ones who can change it. Of course, this involves a tremendous amount of risk. If things go badly with our "course" we can blame the Committee on Instruction who didn't give us enough freedom, but the deeper element will be our own inability to cope.

I've been talking about the Experimental College because it is a deeply personal and important experience for me, and I've learned a tremendous amount within it. I hope that people who think they want this kind of thing will come down and talk with us (Hotel Paris, fourth floor). But, more importantly, I hope that people will really start questioning some of the basic assumptions about what Barnard is and why they are here. And I hope that those who feel dissatisfied with their answers, for whatever reason, will take the opportunity to exert some of the power which we actually have, so some real changes can occur around here.

What would happen if they gave an English 40 registration and nobody came?

Jan Oxenberg  
Barnard '72

## Letters to the Editor

### Frightening Experience Signing For English 40

**SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE**  
**FOREIGN STUDIES**  
**SUMMER SCHOOLS IN:**

FLORENCE (June 19-July 30)	LONDON (June 30-Aug. 11)	PARIS (June 25-July 30)	LENINGRAD (June 25-Aug. 12)
-------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------

**Open to undergraduate men and women**

Courses will center on Renaissance Italy, 18th Century England, Modern France, 17th Century French Classicism, and Studies in Russian and Soviet Culture.

COSTS: Florence, London, Paris — \$750  
includes room, board, tuition, and excursions  
Leningrad — \$1600  
includes airfare, room, board, tuition, weekend excursions, two-week trip to Caucasus and Central Asia

Classes taught in English by Sarah Lawrence faculty and guest teachers. Intensive language courses in Italian, French and Russian available.

A tour of Greece and the Greek Islands organized by Sarah Lawrence College takes place after the Florence and Paris summer sessions.

**ACADEMIC YEAR ABROAD:**  
GENEVA PARIS  
FURTHER INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM:  
The Foreign Studies Office,  
Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708

### PART-TIME POSITION AVAILABLE!!

Work for groovy campus-oriented organization. Good typing skills a necessity. Erratic afternoon and evening hours. If interested, please contact John Daniels, 832-8674.

### College Hosiery Shop

Full Line of Albert's Hosiery  
Full Line of Ship 'n Shore Blouses  
Lingerie - Hosiery - Gloves  
Sportswear - Blouses  
2899 BROADWAY  
Corner 113th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10025  
MO 2-1060

### The BARNARD-COLUMBIA CHORUS

presents an  
**OPEN SING**  
of Handel's  
**MESSIAH**  
Wed., Dec. 17, 1969  
7 p.m. — 304 Barnard  
Scores Provided  
Refreshments Served



## Penthouse

atop  
**BUTLER HALL**

**GOOD FOOD • ATTRACTIVELY SERVED**  
**MODERATELY PRICED**

Magnificent View of New York City from Your Table  
Enjoy Our Roof Garden and Cocktail Lounge

Sunday Dinner from 12 Noon to 9:00 P.M.  
Weekdays: Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30 P.M.  
Dinner 5:30 to 9:00 P.M.

400 WEST 119th STREET  
(88 Morningside Drive)

For Reservations, Phone MO 6-9490

— Charge Accounts Invited —

## Student Finds Anthro Conclave Worthwhile

By CHERYL GARNANT

Cynical, Sarcastic, Disdainful. And full of contempt. That's what I've been told is where it's at, at least as a point of view for writing an article that people will read beyond the first sentence these days. That all professional meetings are hoaxes, frauds, put-ons and worthy of contempt. Well!

I wandered through the maze of people in the huge convention hall full of wonder and astonishment. In school, no matter how large the department — and anthropology majors are not that numerous at Columbia/Barnard — you get the impression of a "small world." At the American Anthropological Association Convention held in New Orleans several weeks ago, anthropologists turned up in what seemed to me a cast of thousands. Indeed, it was almost as if they had suddenly come out of the woodwork! The whole thing might easily be described as a kind of mecca, for no matter what you might have been interested in, someone was there giving a paper on it, and almost anyone you might have wanted to see was there too.

On arrival I paid five dollars which entitled me to a white name-tag (merely meaning that I was in the lowest of categories in the professional echelon) and to all sorts of goodies in an envelope. These included a Program which organized the proceedings in all ways possibly imaginable, so that I could find out in a split second "who" or "what" or "where" as I scurried down a hall. Or so that I could find out what subject that extremely interesting-looking person scurrying down the hall was giving a paper on.

With the Program came another revelation. I never realized anthropology had so many sub-disciplines, from fossil man and evolution to choreometrics (analysis of filmed movement) to urban anthropology to Mayan ethnolinguistics to student movements, to mention only a few.

It was neat seeing someone whose book I had read or had

(Continued on Page 4)

## Practice Up Holiday Cookery

As we promised last week, Ruth Steinberg is submitting a weekly recipe to the Bulletin. Here are the delicacies for this issue:

### TOLL HOUSE

#### MARBLE SQUARES

- 1 c. + 2 tbsp. sifted flour
- ½ tsp. baking soda
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ c. soft butter (1 stick)
- 6 tbsp. granulated sugar
- 6 tbsp. light brown sugar
- ½ tsp. vanilla
- ¼ tsp. water
- 1 egg, beaten
- ½ c. coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1 6 oz. package Nestlé's chocolate morsels

#### Directions:

- 1) Preheat oven to 325°.
- 2) Sift together flour, baking soda, and salt.
- 3) Blend butter, sugar, brown sugar, vanilla, and water.
- 4) Beat in 1 egg.
- 5) Mix in flour mixture.
- 6) Stir in chopped nuts
- 7) Spread in greased 12x9x2 baking dish.
- 8) Sprinkle chocolate morsels over dough. Place in oven for 3 minutes (or slightly longer). Run knife through dough to marbleize.
- 9) Bake for a total of 25-30 minutes.

# WKCR — King's Crown On The Air

By NAOMI WILLIAMS

On Friday, November 14th, nine members of King's Crown Radio joined the Student Mobilization Committee in their March on Washington, D.C. They were equipped with a portable tape recorder, and lost no time eliciting students' views on the war in Vietnam in the bus, in the streets of Washington, and near the Justice Department. Their questions were designed to demonstrate the evolution of radical thought among students as they became progressively disenchanted with the Government's handling of the War. The three hours of tape which were thus recorded were then condensed into a thirty minute documentary program, which WKCR-FM will broadcast on December 15 at 8:30 p.m.

This is but one example of WKCR at work, in its 23rd year of broadcasting at Columbia University. WKCR-FM broadcasts to a potential audience of 17 million in the Metropolitan area, transmitting classical music, news, public affairs programs, rock, foreign language shows, and sports.

Tuning in at your leisure, you might pick up "Music of Africa," "Songs of the Sabras," or exotic Indian music on "Bharat Darshan." Or you might hear one of a series of lectures by the



WKCR at work

historian John Hendrik Clark on "Dimensions of Black Experience," or by Joan Vincent, professor of anthropology at Barnard, on changing institutions of contemporary America. This is the only FM station which regularly broadcasts the proceedings of the United Nations, and can provide live and complete coverage of Security Council developments at any time should a crisis develop.

What about affairs at Columbia? According to Jack Gould, New York Times television critic, WKCR did a "remarkably alert and responsible job" during the 1968 student strike, and proved to be a source of radio's most intimate insights into a society in change. Members of the radio staff were in constant contact with President Kirk and were also admitted to all SDS meetings. They apparently managed to maintain adequate rapport with both the Administration and the students during the course of those tense days.

King's Crown Radio has continued to keep in touch with developments on campus. The station covered events at St. Paul's Chapel while it served as a sanctuary for George Caputo this fall, and recently sponsored a teach-in on the subject of activating the nuclear reactor on campus. Student Outlook, a weekly program produced by Thomas Keenan, president of WKCR, has dealt with such issues as Columbia's Community Service programs, the use of drugs at New York City colleges and high schools, and the attempts to forge a "worker-student alliance" at Columbia.

In an interview with Bulletin, Tom Keenan and Tom Nest, the station's Program Director, those of the "establishment of WKCR." They did not hesitate, however to shed some light on the dynamics of their organization. The radio audience, cas-

ually turning on their favorite programs, cannot conceivably appreciate the sense of near-crisis which is often felt behind the scenes. Situations do arise when all are snoutting at the top of their lungs and grabbing frantically for a missing tape, while only one person manages somehow to come through and greet the merciless deadline.

In processing and editing programs before their release to the public, WKCR staff members have become expert at molding their material to fit the limits of time, or even to harmonize with their own point of view. A pertinent example was a scene before the Justice Department during the recent March on Washington. When asked to comment on the conduct of the police one student complained of their use of tear gas on this occasion but then went on to say that in general they had shown considerable restraint. In preparing their tape, the staff included only the first part of this comment because, they felt, it was much more representative of students' feelings and of their own impressions of the situation in Washington at the time.

WKCR is completely student-operated and "unfettered by sponsors or advisors." It is funded by Columbia's Office of College Activities and has complete liberty in arranging program schedules and content. The staff finds participation challenging and often socially rewarding. "On-the-job-training" is available for all those interested in joining the crew.

The WKCR staff expressed particular interest in recruiting more Barnard girls. Their recent letter to Columbia freshmen boasted that "Barnard (yes Barnard!)" is represented among their members, only five or six girls are to be found among this year's staff of 150. All those who find that ratio absolutely irresistible are welcome at 208 Ferris Booth Hall.



A scene from the moving documentary, "Prague, The Summer of Tanks," released to the free world through The Kinetic Art, a project of University Education and Visual Arts.

## Two Films To Be Shown At Experimental College

Two remarkable films will be presented by Bensalem, Fordham University's experimental college, at Fordham's Bronx campus from December 10th through the 13th. Available only to colleges, museums and art councils, the program offers a factual account of two of the most important events in Europe in this decade — the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia and the Paris student uprising. These documentaries, filmed by photographers who must remain anonymous, and banned in the countries where they were made, were smuggled out of France and Czechoslovakia and forwarded here for non-commercial release to American audiences.

"Prague, The Summer of Tanks," filmed during the first days of the invasion by professional Czech filmmakers, presents what can be regarded as the definitive film record of the tragic days between August 21-27, 1968, marking the end of the new-found freedoms of "The Springtime of Prague" are shown with such accuracy that leading critics have called this film "the last free voice of the people of Czechoslovakia." The Czech people's hope for a more humanitarian form of socialism

were shattered the night of August 20/21 when the armies of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Poland invaded their land. Hour by hour the events which followed are seen on the screen with narration consisting of actual broadcasts by the Czechoslovak Radio during the time of the events portrayed. After the seizure of the Prague Radio Station at 8:45 a.m., clandestine broadcasts, which carried on through the days that followed, are heard. The camera crews recorded the sounds of the crowds, the gunfire, and the tanks on the spot. The unhesitating opposition of the entire populace which has continued to reject any acceptance of the loss of freedom must be seen for an understanding of the moral force of the Resistance.

Four French cinema students collaborated to produce the second film, "The Right to Speak" which details every aspect of the efforts of French university students to take a firm stand against the Establishment. Here is an explicit picture of a people in revolt, but with entirely different objectives than the Czechs. In Czechoslovakia the right to pursue the freedoms and material things they had

(Continued on Page 4)

## Columbia Women's Liberation

Taken from the Report from the Committee on Discrimination Against Women Faculty

A Columbia Women's Liberation group, formed in the spring of 1969, grew out of women's consciousness that the problems of sexual status must be articulated in political and economic terms. We concentrate on the

We used the catalogues of the various divisions of the university, the yearly publication recording the names and fields of all awarded Columbia doctorates and Master's degrees, the American Association of University Professors salary reports, national statistics and other sources to answer the following questions.

What Proportion of the Columbia University Faculty Should Be Women?

In studying the different numbers of men and women employ-

ed by the various divisions of Columbia University, we did not assume that a 50-50 ratio was either immediately desirable or justifiable. We based our expectation of the proportion of female faculty to male on the proportion of women known to have the appropriate training, namely a PhD, excluding for the time being most other factors affecting the employment of men and women with PhDs.

How Should Women Be Represented?

Women earned an average of 15% of all doctorates awarded during the 1940's, an average of 10% of all doctorates during the 1950's, an average of 11% during the 1960's. Given the normal time table of the academic career, we would expect to find the women who earned their degrees in the 1940's represented

(Continued on Page 4)

General & Specialty

## COUNSELORS

College Juniors or Higher

★

Excellent camping and Jewish cultural program — sports — arts — co-educational

★

Good salaries — Pleasant working experience — Large college and grad student staff — 80 miles from New York City

★

WRITE

## Cejwin Camps

31 Union Square West, New York, New York 10003

## Columbia Women's Liberation

(Continued from Page 3)

now in the higher ranks of the faculty of Columbia and comparable institutions, in a proportion of 15%, and in lower ranks in a proportion of 10%.

Columbia's catalogue for the year 1968-69 tells another story. For full professors in the eight divisions that employ them, the actual percentage is 5.2% (2.8% if Barnard is excluded). This compares rather badly with the 15% of doctorates that were earned by women in this age group. Even at Barnard, 78% of the full professors are men.

In the lower ranks, women constitute a much higher proportion of the total teaching staff than they do at the upper levels. Women who received PhD's in the 1960's represented (as of 1966) 11% of the degrees awarded. At some divisions of Columbia, their numbers exceed this proportion at both Assistant Professor and Instructor levels. However, this distribution begins to reveal another aspect of the university's hiring practices. Overall, women are concentrated in the lower ranks, and to some degree they are segregated by sex by being confined largely to Barnard, General Studies, and the Graduate Faculties. Women constitute the majority of only one category — part-time employment (Preceptors, Assistants, and Associates).

Barnard College and what it indicates.

The role of Barnard as an equalizer in the otherwise male dominated Columbia community is worth examining for other clues about the position of women. Although 78% of Barnard's Full Professors are men, by and large the number of men and women employed in full-time teaching is almost equal. Barnard is, in fact, the only one of the Seven Sister colleges to hire (slightly) more women than men, but at all these colleges, men control the Full Professorships and the Chairmanships.

Even the one group of educational institutions, founded to give women college training and access to professional careers, after more than fifty years of activity, do not serve as models demonstrating to the rest of the community the abilities of women to manage demanding careers in the responsible posts theoretically open to them.

The differences between Barnard and Columbia College salaries are well known, varying from an average difference of over \$5,500 at the Full Professor

level to \$1,765 at Assistant Professor level.

Columbia Full Professor: \$22,540 average compensation.

Barnard Full Professor: \$16,892 average compensation.

Columbia Associate Professor: \$14,909 average compensation.

Barnard Associate Professor: \$12,188 average compensation.

Columbia Assistant Professor: \$11,486 average compensation.

Barnard Assistant Professor: \$9,721 average compensation.

Not only the absolute but also the percentage differential in compensation between Columbia and Barnard increases with rank. These salary differences do not measure relative excellence, but rather punish position. They are a direct reflection of the value society places on women's education and on women's role in society. We suggest that it is urgent that Barnard bring salaries up to the level of Columbia's to help stop society's punishment of those teachers involved in the education of women.

Granted these observations, we suspect any explanation of the position of women in academic life that relies too heavily on the conditions of their supply to the market rather than on the conditions of the market's demand for them.

Recommendations  
Given the findings of this report, we call upon the university — perhaps through the Senate — to undertake four tasks.

1 To prepare a full study of the position of women faculty in the university, using sources that are not accessible to us, e.g. comparative salary scales. Half the committee members should be women.

2 To declare its unequivocal support of the right of women to equal employment consonant with their ability, and of equal pay for that employment, a declaration that will inevitably mean the hiring of more women at all ranks in all divisions, and a review of their pay scales.

3 To engage in intelligent discussion of child care and paid leave for child birth, available to all employees of the university, whether faculty, administration, or staff.

4 To invite submission of reports of alleged discrimination to a Committee on Employment Practices, and further, to have such a committee initiate investigations into the hiring patterns that may be discerned in various departments and divisions of the university.

by the military and the futile attempts to overthrow it so well.

Costa-Gavras is journalistic in the immediacy of his camera work and brilliantly blood flows freely in this film in the head-smashing confrontations between demonstrators and police-hired thugs. The ending leaves one speechless that such a thing could happen and that this film could be so moving.

The hot, semi-tropical backdrop (as the film was done in Algiers with full cooperation of the Algerian government) only adds to the complete surrender of the viewer to the film. Mikis Theodorakis' music is perfectly used throughout the film. Irene Papas as the Deputy's widow played the part as few actresses could have. The credits are innumerable and never have I seen a film made with such conviction and such urgency.

# BULLETIN BOARD

## • DANCE EVENT

On January 7, the School of Continuing Education will present "An Evening with Pearl Lang and Dance Company," a dance concert at the School of Education Auditorium, 35 West 4th Street. Tickets at \$2.50 each may be ordered by mail from the School of Continuing Education, 1 Washington Square North, Room 42, New York, N.Y. 10003; or purchased in person at the above address.

## • LITERARY MAGAZINE

Barnard College is sponsoring a new literary magazine this year, a magazine which is dedicated to the proposition that good and great prose, poetry, sketches, photography, and art work should and must be published.

Please send all contributions to Room 106 McIntosh, in care of the tentatively named Barnard Magazine of the Arts.

## • ADVENT PLAY

"A Nativity Play" — For an hour: the re-creation of a 13th century advent celebration with the Riverside Theatre Company under the direction of Frank Ball in Christ Chapel, Riverside Church on Sunday, December 14 at 2:00 p.m.; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, December 15, 16, 17, at 7:30 p.m.

Because of the limited number of seats in Christ Chapel, call Riverside Theatre box office, RI 9-7000 for reservations.

## • CARNEGIE HALL

Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 8:30 p.m. Carnegie Recital Hall. Andre Gorog, pianist. Second concert in the International Artists series. All seats: \$2.50. Tickets available in advance at Carnegie Hall box office or, on night of

## Two Films...

(Continued from Page 3)

just begun to taste was at stake. The youth of France directed their movement against bourgeois values and sought the right to make their voice heard. The film documents the initial period of popular support, the unions' opposition to student contact with workers, and the erosion of effective purpose which preceded De Gaulle's reassertion of power. We see Gendarmes brought into position and eventually firing upon demonstrators; the camera zooms in on pictures of Mao and dangling red stars. The student revolt is concentrated against "French bourgeoisie, a part of the international bourgeoisie," banners proclaim "The People's Cause" and "Workers and Students United." But the workers have doubts — the tiger's tail they've been holding is beginning to twitch, and as one worker describes it, all he wants is enough for a car or maybe a tv set; he doesn't want to improve the world. The setting and the causes for the sudden magnification of a student protest at Nanterre into a crisis which nearly toppled the government is a subject which requires the examination provided by a film-in-depth, more comprehensive than the scattered reportage found in other media.

These two films will be presented at Fordham's Keating Hall on December 10, 11 and 12 at 4:00 and 8:30 and on Saturday December 13 at 8:30. The program runs approximately 100 minutes. With the original live action sound on each film, there is an English narration, and the French film is subtitled. Admission is one dollar.

concert, at Carnegie Recital Hall box office.

Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 8:30 p.m. Carnegie Hall. Rosalyn Tureck, piano, and the International Bach Society Orchestra. Final concert in a series of three Bach programs. Seats: \$5.50, \$4.50, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50. Tickets available at Carnegie Hall box office.

Thursday, Dec. 18, at 8:30 p.m. Carnegie Recital Hall. Opening concert in the series "Evenings for New Music." All seats \$3.00. Tickets available in advance at Carnegie Hall box office or, on night of concert, at Carnegie Recital Hall box office.

## • WATER POLLUTION

BOSTON — A day-long seminar on water pollution keyed to the nation's college students will be held at Kresge Auditorium, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, 9:30 a.m. Monday, December 29.

## • PLAYWRITING EVENT

Encouragement for student playwrights is again being offered by the Minor Latham

Playhouse, which is sponsoring its second annual Playwriting Event.

The event is open to all university undergraduates. A student-faculty committee will choose those most suitable for performance and a production will be given at Minor Latham under professional direction. Last year "The Boiler Room" by Leila Richards and "Patients' Patience" by Betsy Bilton were presented as part of Barnard College's Spring Festival.

Plays should be of 30 to 40 minutes in playing time and must be submitted in professional format. Manuscripts should be sent to Donald Pace at Minor Latham Playhouse, Barnard College by February 1, 1970.

## • MCINTOSH SPECIALS

Co-ed bowling every Wednesday night at 7, league and non-league bowlers invited.

Co-ed bridge every Thursday night at 7.

Every Thursday night at 9, live music and refreshments.

## Student Finds Anthro Conclave Worthwhile

(Continued from Page 3)

simply heard of, or whose theory had been discussed at length in class. I had great fun, too, seeing and hearing people whom I hadn't heard of but whose paper topic looked good; for example: Neil Eddington's (Harvard Medical School) "Pimps, Prostitutes, Pizza and Pornography: An Exercise in Urban Anthropology." Unfortunately, I didn't hear his paper, as there were too many people in the room before I got there. But I did hear talks by men whose work concerned statistics and computer analyses, and a paper on drug-culture tribes growing hallucinogen-bearing plants in Venezuela and Brazil, all of which, for instance, I might not have come in contact with for years save for this convention. I also attended a meeting on the troubles of and problems concerning the American Indian in the Southwest. One of the main benefits of the convention, in fact, was that it brought together people whose opportunity for communication ordinarily would have been much slower and more difficult.

All those interested in medical anthropology, for example, not only attended the papers and a special meeting, but also got together during a special luncheon so that each individual could get to know others involved, not merely meet them.

Cocktail parties also increased communication. I felt rather anomalous in the beginning, especially at the Yale, Michigan, and USC parties, being one of what appeared to be only two or three other undergraduates in the whole place. But when Columbia gave a party in honor of Professor Wagley, who was elected the new president of the AAA, I felt more at home, and proud of my university. I must add, however, that this was one of the regretful things about the meetings: that more professors had not encouraged the undergraduates at their schools to attend.

All told, it was well worth the plane fare, although it did hurt my pocketbook. I urge all fellow students to attend the annual meeting held in your discipline, before you are seniors, if possible. It will inevitably make you more aware of what you are spending your time on. After the meetings I realized what an amazing amount more I now knew about anthropology. Most importantly, it gave me a greater comprehension of, nay actual perspective on, what I am involved with as an individual, and how this relates to the field itself and its study of life. It may even, as was the case with me, give you the chance to meet professors from your own department at Columbia.

## A Personal Critique: "2"

By DEBORAH CARROW

In May 1963, in Salonika, Greece, Gregorios Lambrakis, doctor, professor of medicine and liberal Deputy was knocked down and clubbed after speaking at a rally. He died three days later and subsequent investigation revealed that it was a police plot. This information was repressed and four years later, in April 1967, the military took over Greece in a coup d'etat.

Costa-Gavras has made a flawed film about this "incident" where the resemblance of characters and events to real life is intentional. It stars Yves Montand, Irene Papas, Jean-Louis Trintignant who are not just stars, but people caught up in the horrendous events that led up to the present day repression in Greece. It is hard to think of another film that portrays the growth of power

PHOTO SEARCH!

\$50

Grand Prize

Your Work —  
And Name  
Published In  
MORTARBOARD

Theme  
"THE BARNARD SCENE"

OPEN TO ALL

DEADLINE: DEC. 21

All entries will be considered for publication in Barnard Yearbook. Address all entries to Mortarboard, McIntosh Center, Room 108. For further information contact: Mortarboard Photography Editor, Lynne, 666-6706.

PAPADEM FLORIST

Flowers, Gifts & Candy  
Guarantee Top Quality  
At Lowest Prices In Area  
2953 BROADWAY  
MO 2-2261 MO 2-2060

BENSALEM,  
The Experimental College  
presents  
PRAGUE:  
THE  
SUMMER OF TANKS  
with  
The Paris Student  
Revolution

Two Smuggled Films  
of the European Struggle  
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY  
Bronx Campus

FRIDAY at 4:30 and 8:30  
SATURDAY at 8:30