

BARNARD BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1971

NUMBER 8

Phi Beta Kappa Chosen From Class Of 1972

Seven members of the Class of 1972 at Barnard College in New York City have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the national honor society, on the basis of their academic records after six semesters at the College.

The Barnard section of Phi Beta Kappa was founded in 1901, twelve years after the college was started.

Connecticut: Riverside — Miss Suzanne Aiken Beesinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Beesinger, Tower Road; a graduate of Greenwich High School and an Art History major at Barnard.

Massachusetts: Brookline — Barbara Gloria Epstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Epstein, 41 Sterns Road; a graduate of Brookline High School and a Mathematics major at Barnard.

New York: Brooklyn — Elaine Friedlander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Friedlander,

1209 East 7th Street; a graduate of Yeshivah of Flatbush High School and a Biology major at Barnard.

New York: Queens — Sandra Caryn Kremnitzer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Kremnitzer, 98-10 64th Avenue, Forest Hills; a graduate of the Lycee Francaise de New York and a French major at Barnard.

Carol Ann Royer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Royer, 96-11 65th Road, Rego Park; a graduate of Forest Hills High School and a Biology major at Barnard.

Naomi Joy Williams, daughter of Mrs. Charlotte T. Williams, 119-20 80th Road, Kew Gardens; a graduate of Ramaz High School and a Political Science major at Barnard.

Pennsylvania: Murraysville — Juliana Barbara Flinn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Flinn, Box 51; a graduate of Franklin Regional Senior High School and an Anthropology major at Barnard.

Barnard Finally Purchases 600 West 116th Street

By RUTH SMITH

As of Tuesday, November 16, 1971, Barnard College became the legal owner of 600 West 116th Street Barnard, as represented by President Peterson, signed a contract in February, 1971 which stated that Barnard "entered into an agreement with intent to buy the building. The plan then was to use apartments in the building for students and staff, but only as the apartments became vacant. Tenants objected to the moves by Barnard and brought a "show-cause" order in September as an injunction against Barnard and Jacard Realty (Jacard Realty still technically owned the building.) The judge, after further study, decided that Barnard's actions were legal. Barnard, has for nine months, been the target of the tenants' attack, even though it did not yet own the building.

On Tuesday Ms. Peterson sent a letter to all residence tenants at 600 West 116th Street. She wrote:

"Barnard College, as of today, has completed the purchase of the building in which you live at 600 West 116th Street, New York City. The College has been leasing a total of nine apartments in this building and students of the College are currently being housed in the space.

"The present shortage of housing for students and staff requires the College to assign to students and staff members any apartments that are voluntarily vacated by present tenants. We expect the present tenants to continue to live in the building for as long as they wish."

The building will be managed by the firm of Ely-Cruikshank,



President Martha E. Peterson

Inc at 2929 Broadway Ely-Cruikshank, Inc as represented by Mr. Lester Deming will be concerned with rent statements and operation of the building.

Ms Peterson assured the tenants that Barnard intends to make sure proper service is given to all residents of the building.

"This firm (Ely-Cruikshank, Inc) has been asked to arrange for necessary inspections and

surveys to insure that the building is maintained and operated in accordance with accepted standards for the operation of similar buildings in our community. We are sure that Mr. Deming will be glad to receive any comments you may have in this regard."

The business surrounding Tuesday's closing of the ownership matter was represented by Mr. Abbott, controller of Barnard College.

Transferring To Barnard: It Ain't Easy

By CAROL RICHARDS

Being a transfer student at Barnard is like marrying Aristotle Onassis; the possibilities are endless but the specifics can be rather distasteful. Transfer students are probably the only minority group at Barnard without an organization and once orientation ends and classes begin, they are very much on their own. It is like being a freshman all over again, only for most, it is more difficult the second time around.

Ideally, transferring should be easy. Supposedly, the student has already adjusted to college, both academically and emotionally and by transferring to Barnard she is merely correcting the mistakes she made in choosing a college in the first place. This thesis is supported by Ms. Lydia Lenaghan, Associate Professor of Greek and Latin and an advisor to the class of '74. She told the *Bulletin* that she encountered few transfer students with serious academic problems. According to Ms. Lenaghan, the transfer student has had to evaluate her situation and goals before transferring and thus is more aware of what she wants than the four year Barnard student who can conceivably stumble from year to year without any introspection at all. Of course, students transfer for other than academic reasons, and it would seem that the majority do transfer either to be in New York City or for a social reason.

If transfer students do not have any serious academic problems, they do have extensive complaints. The most pervasive complaint was with Barnard's academic requirements,

especially from students who had come from schools with less stringent requirements and felt they were none the worst for it. One transfer student from Brandeis complained that as a junior, by the time she would fulfill her major and general requirements, she would have no time for other courses that she wanted to take outside her major. She also felt that she was at a disadvantage in picking her major advisor since she was not familiar with her department. Another frequent comment concerned the high grade consciousness of so many Barnard students, an attitude, one girl thought, that was reinforced by an administration unwilling to change the grading system. A sophomore transfer student said that although Barnard is by reputation a better school than the one she had come from, in reality it was no better.

(Continued on Page 4)

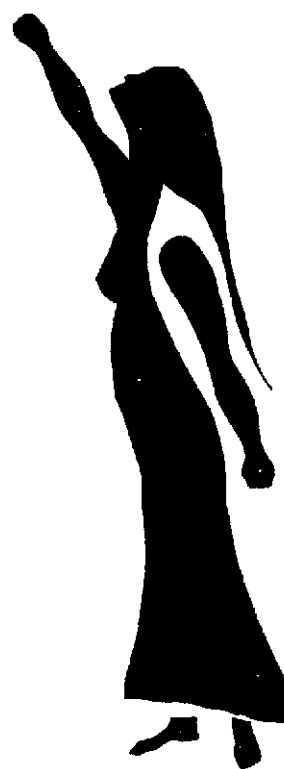
Publication Notice

As our reading audience is undoubtedly aware, BULLETIN appears on the Barnard/Columbia campus every Thursday noon. However, next Thursday noon, many members of the college community will be enjoying a Thanksgiving repast. We of BULLETIN will not make any snide correlations between lack of publication of our paper next week and thankfulness. We will publish again on the following Thursday, December 2, 1971.

Saturday, Nov. 20—Washington March For Abortion Law Repeal

On November 20th, women from all over the country will be demonstrating in Washington, D.C. and San Francisco to demand the repeal of all restrictive abortion laws, the repeal of all contraceptive laws and no forced sterilization. The demonstration, called by the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition (WONAAC), will be the first massive demonstration of women since the suffragist movement.

The demonstration was conceived at the founding conference of WONAAC, July 16 and 17 at Columbia University. At that conference, over 1,000 women from 29 states voted to launch a nationally coordinated campaign involving court suits, legislative probes and mass demonstrations in order to win abortion law repeal. The women at the conference felt that a nationally coordinated campaign was necessary. The experience of the suffragist movement showed that any campaign concerning women's rights, whether it be for the right to vote or the right to abortion, is not going to be won solely on a state-by-state basis. A nationally coordinated campaign is particularly crucial at this time considering the fact that the Catholic Church, along with



other anti-abortion forces is pouring huge financial resources into the so-called right-to-life

groups that are fighting to push back the few gains women have already won in some states and to maintain the restrictive abortion laws that still exist in the vast majority of states.

The actions of legislatures and courts throughout the country clearly indicate the importance of united action at this time. Numerous abortion repeal and reform bills submitted to legislatures in over 30 states this past year all failed to be adopted. Numerous court cases challenging existing abortion laws have failed to change the abortion law situation in most states. Two important cases from Georgia and Texas are coming up before the Supreme Court soon. In both states the abortion laws were ruled unconstitutional and the state governments are appealing these rulings to the Supreme Court. WONAAC has filed an amicus curiae brief in support of the plaintiffs in the Georgia case as have many other organizations.

At the November 20th demonstration, women will also be protesting the case of Shirley Wheeler, a Florida woman who was convicted of manslaughter for having had an abortion. Shirley Wheeler was sentenced to two years probation, during

(Continued on Page 4)

Ballot Again For Elections November 17th And 18th

- Academic Council —**
 Representative Class of 1970
 Vote for one:
 Vivien Carrion
 Greta Granan
 Eva Lynn Hollander
 Ro and Volbe
- Admissions Committee —**
 Representative Class of 1970
 Vote for one:
 Vivien Carrion
 Cheryl Feldman
 Aleeta Harne
 Eva Lynn Hollander
 Sarah Kocin
 Judith Lew
 Vivian Hill
 Dawn Miller
 Joan Neill
 Lynn Polak
- Financial Aid —**
 Student Council
 Vote for one:
 Vivien Carrion
 Mal Collins
 L. J. K.
 Elizabeth K.
 D. M.
 Ellen P.
 L. V.
 A. W.

- Judicial Council —**
 3 members 3 alternates
 Vote for six:
 Marcia Anderson
 Helayne Angelus
 Karen Butler
 Rosita Cheung
 Valdena Coleman
 Barbara Edelman
 Marcia Eisenbaum
 Dicki Elbs
 Rosalia Ennis
 Cheryl Feldman
 Jodie Galos
 Barbara Goodstein
 Ilene Greenberg
 Leslie Hill
 Sharon Hochweiss
 Karen Jackson
 Nina Krauthamer
 Linda Sue Masters
 Leda Murray
 Ora Posen
 Veronica Ray
 Cynthia Rider
 Suzanne Shmitt
 Suanne Steinman
 Hattie Taylor
 Linda Toner
 Sheila Turner
 Audery Waller

Barnard Juniors And Seniors Still Take Physical Education

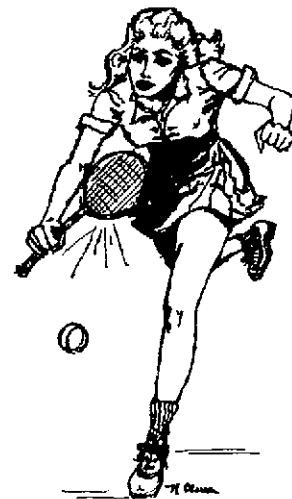
By ELLEN MC MANUS

The decision to reduce the Phys Ed requirement from six to four semesters was greeted with great sighs of relief by most Barnard students. A few enthusiasts however insist on coming back for more.

231 upperclassmen who had completed the four semester requirement signed up to take gym on an optional basis. 76 optional students are enrolled in dance classes, 61 in sports, 44 in body conditioning, movement and relaxation, 23 in aquatics and the rest in various other activities.

The most popular classes are modern dance with 42 optional students and jazz and folk dance with 19. Swimming, yoga and tennis attracted 56 sport enthusiasts altogether followed by fencing with 11 and self defense with 10.

The numbers may be slightly misleading however. Out of a random sampling of optional Phys Ed takers a little less than half reported that they never attended their classes. I signed up for gym in the beginning of the year," one student told *Bullethn* but I haven't gone yet. I don't know if they can flunk me and I don't really care. I don't know what I was



Barnardian still playing tennis

thinking of to take it in the first place. Some of the drop outs had signed up for activities of dubious popularity, however such as jogging which may be why they are reluctant to attend.

Not all of the optional students exhibited such indifference to their selected gym activities. Many of them had

taken the courses for their instructional value and wanted to keep up with them. Irene Sawchyn a junior, reports that she regularly attends her advanced Jazz dance class. "I took dance my first two years and I wanted to keep up with the instruction. It keeps me in shape and it is a lot cheaper than dance lessons."

Dorothea Haines, another junior, signed up for bowling optionally. "I always wanted to learn how to bowl and I don't get much exercise outside of gym class. I was glad to get my requirement completed, however and I think I enjoy my class more now because it is optional."

Ms. Marion R. Philips, chairman of the Physical Education department, commented "The requirement was reduced on a recommendation from a subcommittee of the committee on instruction. The program is still in the experimental stage but it seems to be working out. We are very glad, however, to see upperclassmen taking Physical Education courses on their own. We even have a few students taking two or three courses optionally."

MY TWO KITTENS will need a place to stay for a few weeks in February. I'll supply food, litter and a box. They've had all their shots, are box-trained and will be neuter by then. If you're interested and would like to meet them, call: Abby X5323.

Mortarboard 1972



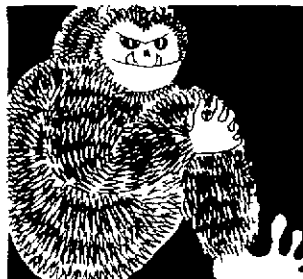
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N. H. Pritchard, Poet To Give St. Paul's Concert

By CHARLES R. KAISER

Born twenty two minutes after two o'clock on October 22nd in 1939 in New York, N. H. Pritchard, the mystic poet will perform next Monday at 6:00 p.m. in St. Paul's Chapel with Sitar and Bass players.

An instructor in the poetry workshop at the New School for Social Research who is about to publish his second book of poems entitled *EECCHHOEESS*. Mr. Pritchard will present two 'evening visitations' which he says he will perform entirely in a trance.

He first became aware he was a mystic on Sunday morning, September 27th, 1964. It was then that he had his initial awakening experience in which I wrote a poem in a non waking state."

I was totally in a sonambulic state in that I got out of bed went to my desk to write down the poem was chanting while I was writing it and after I finished I actually awakened. He said "It was a total experience with God. It was the first time I actually realized that I was not writing it myself — that I was only a medium."

Mr. Pritchard was graduated from Washington Square College and did graduate work with Meyer Schapiro at Columbia. Besides teaching at the New School, he also teaches three courses at the Friends Seminary where he is poet in residence. His first book of poems was published last year under the title *The Matrix, Poems 1960-1970*.

Raised in the Episcopal

Church, Pritchard says he had 'silent experiences' throughout his childhood and 'visions all through my teens.'

In 1966 he says he had "a vision of my own heart — a heart appeared right in front of me." He spends a good deal of time in meditation inclining himself towards "that which is spiritual."

The biggest influences on his life at the moment are Lau Tzu, a sixth century Chinese Forest hermit, who wrote one book — *The Tao Te Ching*, which Pritchard describes as "the simplest book that has ever been written" — Buddha, and the *I Ching*, or *Book of Changes*.

He feels his poetry is closest to that of Samuel Beckett. Pritchard has recently developed a theory of transrealism, in which "transrealism equals 'o'." A student of his, Barbara Fisher describes the theory in the following fashion:

"We usually think of things in powers of either 'real' or 'unreal.' However, a different reality becomes apparent which can be placed neither at a point 'real' nor at a point 'unreal.' This new reality is what we call transreal, it is neither here nor there, but in continuous motion between the two."

Transreal is a complex of contradictions that when ceasing to be contradictions are a perfection."

Mr. Pritchard has performed on WBAI, on WCLZ in Cleveland, and on ABC television. Monday he will be accompanied by David Izenzon on bass and David Barsamian on sitar.

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Columbia Women's Liberation And HEW Funds — A History

In May, 1970, Columbia Women's Liberation filed a complaint with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, charging that Columbia University discriminated against women on a large scale.

Today — as a result of that complaint filed over a year and a half ago — Columbia finds itself faced with the possibility that HEW may cut off all its federal contracts and bar the University from ever receiving federal contract funds.

This has created a critical situation at Columbia which depends on the government for over half its budget.

The University — to meet HEW's requirements — must now quickly devise measures which will start to reverse the pattern of discrimination against women and other minorities which has existed at Columbia for many years.

There is no question that this discrimination exists. Columbia Women's Liberation documented it fully in a report we submitted to HEW and to President McGill of Columbia a year ago.

The following statistics were taken as excerpts from the report submitted to HEW by Columbia University on December 31, 1969. Certain immediate observations can be made on the basis of the data below.

1 In 1969, there were 70 people employed in the top-most levels of the administration — including officers of the University, deans, associate deans and assistant deans. 69 of these administrators were male, the one female was serving as an assistant dean — the lowest level of the hierarchy.

2 The total secretarial-clerical staff was 1036 of which 18 (1.7%) were male and 1018 (98.3%) were female. As with faculty positions, we again observe that the low-paying, low-status jobs are held primarily by women. While these figures do not represent a substantial difference from national figures, there is strong evidence that the number of women with B.A.'s or higher degrees functioning at this level is disproportionate to the national average. (Needless to say, it is our opinion that the national figures as well reflect a pattern of systematic discrimination, that Columbia's treatment of women should fall below that average is outrageous.)

3 In the area known as Buildings and Grounds, out of a total staff of 1087, 350 are women who are employed almost totally as maids and housekeepers. (The maid salary of \$100.40 weekly must surely represent the lowest salary structure for full-time employ-

ees), the only real exceptions being 1 female carpenter out of 9 and 5 female janitors out of 430. Buildings and Grounds has more than 21 job categories and employs women in about only 4 of them.

CURRENT NOTE It is in the third category that we find the largest group of black and Puerto Rican women. Columbia is certainly consistent with national labor figures which reflect that minority women are on the lowest rung of the economic scale.

We found — as HEW has found — that women are concentrated in the bottom jobs in every division in the University and that there are almost no women at higher levels. In other words the familiar pattern the higher, the fewer.

It is this systematic discrimination — and the delays of the administration — which prompted HEW to go as far as it did last week. Never before had HEW threatened a university it found had failed to comply with Executive Order 11375 with a permanent cutoff of federal funds.

HEW's action is testimony to the great need at Columbia for a wide ranging affirmative action plan.

It is essential that Columbia Women's Liberation participate in the framing of a new plan (Columbia submitted a plan in July but it was rejected by HEW). We have considerable knowledge of the extent of sex discrimination at Columbia from individual complaints that women have filed with us from our study of discrimination on campus.

We have sent a letter this morning to President McGill asking that Columbia Women's Liberation immediately become party to the negotiations between HEW and Columbia. HEW supports us in this action.

We want to guarantee that any affirmative action plan at Columbia submits to HEW includes these critical points:

1 Equal salaries for women and men in every job category in the University.

2 Payment of back wages to all women who have been discriminated against by the University, retroactive to October 13, 1967, the date President Johnson banned sex discrimination by federal contractors.

3 Hiring of women in academic positions — at least in proportion to their availability. 26% of Columbia's Ph.D.'s are women and yet only 21% of its full professors are female.

4 An end to discrimination against women in admission to all graduate programs.

5 Immediate promotions for women in clerical and non-academic positions who have better qualifications than male employees in higher level jobs.

6 A clear statement from the University of procedures it will adopt to ensure that sex discrimination in employment and promotion of faculty and staff at Columbia will cease. This must include an end to male and female job categories.

7 Maternity leave with all the benefits guaranteed to men on military leave.

8 Child care facilities in proportion to the needs of this community.

These are concrete steps the University should take to meet HEW's demands.

Until this time the University has treated the women who work here with contempt. At no time in our investigation of conditions on campus could we get even minimal cooperation from the administration.

In December 1970 the Personnel Office refused to supply us with a copy of personnel policies.

In February 1971, when we completed independently our report on staff discrimination, we sent two copies, one by hand, to President McGill. He denied ever receiving them.

For more than a year, President McGill has had before him our data on child care, faculty discrimination and staff discrimination. He has not acted on any of these matters.

On June 29, 1971, the administration sent two of its representatives to a meeting with New York area congresspeople to ask them to intercede with HEW on the University's behalf. Later Congressman Koch denounced these efforts in the Congressional Record (July 1, 1971).

HEW has received the same treatment as women on campus have in their dealings with Columbia, that of utter disdain.

As recently as last Friday President McGill maintained that the University found enormous difficulty in collecting the necessary data for HEW. Yet early in McGill's administration enough data was collected in a short time to plan a drastic overhaul of the University's operations.

President McGill has called the action taken by Columbia Women's Liberation "irresponsible" when it was in fact, the administration's irresponsibility which led to the present impasse.

It is tragic that the ultimate governmental threat was needed for Columbia to act on what is a matter of simple justice for women.

Common Cause Formed As Citizens' Lobby

It was never intended that we should seek a Big Daddy and lean on him. We shall save ourselves or we won be saved. John W. Gardner, former head of HEW, told a cheering crowd of Long Islanders at a week end meeting of Common Cause in the Hofstra University gymnasium.

Common Cause, the citizens lobby that Gardner founded and leads, has more than 7,000 members on the Island. They rallied in response to an appeal to help in rebuilding this nation.

In the course of his address and the question and answer period that followed Gardner outlined the ways in which Common Cause is working to open up the doors and windows and give this country back to its people. He described lobbying efforts for welfare reform, campaign spending reform and the war legislation elimination

of the antiquated and racial seniority system, ratification of the Constitutional Amendment giving the vote to 18 year olds and the defeat of the SST. He also spoke of the effectiveness of citizen action in the courts for correction of campaign spending practices and other abuses of governmental institutions.

Gardner's emphasis was on the need to make government more responsive to the needs and wishes of the people. "Ridiculous, shameful corruption" he cited as the main cause for the failure of governmental institutions and money and money as the instrument of corruption.

Common Cause will work for controls on lobbying, full disclosure of conflicts of interest on the part of every public official and legislation guaranteeing freedom of information.

Students Organize To Be Convention Delegates

Over one hundred student body presidents from colleges and universities across America joined with the Association of Student Governments this week in calling for an Emergency Conference for New Voters to organize students as voting delegates to the national party nominating conventions in 1972. The Emergency Conference is slated for December 3, 4 and 5 at Loyola University in Chicago.

"The events of the past month clearly indicate that neither of the two major political parties welcome the young left leaning voters as fully-enfranchised participants in the parties," said Duane Draper, President of ASG and Chairman of the steering committee for the Emergency Conference. "These events create a crisis situation for the millions of young people who wish to effect constructive change through existing institutions. Unless we begin the task immediately of organizing students within the party processes we will find ourselves totally excluded from the delegate selections and the Presidential nominating procedures thus effectively disenfranchised despite the 26th amendment."

The events Draper referred to were the Democratic Committee's selection of Patricia Harris as temporary chairman of the credentials committee over liberal Senator Harold Hughes (D-Iowa) who had been viewed by many as the key to enforcement of the McGovern Commission reforms at the Democratic convention in Miami.

On the Republican side pres-

sure from higher echelon Republican officials to thwart Congressman Pete McCloskey's (R-Cal) challenge to President Nixon in the primaries has caused serious financial problems for McCloskey's campaign and could essentially eliminate him as an alternative Republican candidate.

It is imperative that the twenty-five million 18-24 year olds in this country are aware of the mockery that both Democratic and Republican party officials are making of the reform movements in the parties' continued Draper.

Young people must sense the urgency of this meeting of the student community and the absolute necessity of mobilizing very quickly to combat those forces who would seek to isolate us from the regular party procedures. We must remember that there are great numbers of people in both parties who would prefer to wind up at the conventions with 3,000 students outside chanting instead of 300 students inside voting. We do not intend to give them that satisfaction," he concluded.

The Emergency Conference for New Voters is the last national gathering of students before the delegate selection process begins which in some states is as early as February. The conference at Loyola will include a number of workshops, seminars and panels to discuss voter registration and political organization. A series of national speakers to be announced at a later date will address the students at the Chicago conference concerning the issues confronting them in this election year.

VOTE!!

BARNARD COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

Polling Places: BHR, '616', Plimpton, McIntosh

12 - 2 P.M. and 5 - 7 P.M.

TODAY, THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1971

The BARNARD CHAMBER MUSIC SERIES

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On Tuesday, Nov. 23, from 5-6 in the James Room, Barnard Hall. The Program will include works for cello and piano, violin and piano, flute and piano, featuring works by Mozart, Mendelssohn, Beethoven and Johann Christian Bach.

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March For Abortion Law Repeal

(Continued from Page 1)

which time she must either get married or return to North Carolina to live with her family. This condition of her probation as well as other restrictions, was imposed on Ms. Wheeler because her probation officer felt that she wasn't sexually responsible. Among the various comments he made to Ms. Wheeler during her probation hearing, one of the most onerous was: "The next time you go to bed with someone you'd better make sure there's a marriage license hanging over it."

In New York state, despite the liberalized law, this abortion campaign is still of extreme importance, to women. While this reform law that was passed in the legislature last year was a partial gain for women, the law contains a 24 week time limit. Moreover, many city governments further restricted the law by limiting where abortions could be performed. In some areas abortions are only allowed in hospitals, costing women from \$800 and

up for a simple abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy. To make this matter even worse, the New York City government has done very little to help let women know where they can get a safe inexpensive abortion.

Even more important that the limitations of the New York State law is the fact that the law is in great danger of being set back. There are only three other states in this country which have laws somewhat comparable to the New York State abortion law. These states are more inaccessible to the rest of the country and they have a residency requirement. The fact that these abortion laws are not the norm for abortion laws in this country puts them on very tenuous footing. In the last session of the legislature over thirty-one bills further restricting the existing New York State abortion law were introduced. This year, there is already evidence that another major attempt to push back the abortion law will be tried.

Women will make it clear on Nov. 20 to the federal and state governments that we will no

longer remain silent while thousands of our sisters are being butchered by back-alley abortionists. The Women's National Abortion Action Coalition will continue the campaign until all abortion laws are repealed and women have the right to choose whether or not they want an abortion.

The November 20 demonstration promises to unite women from many different backgrounds around the concrete issue of abortion law repeal. Different contingents of women are being organized for the demonstration, including contingents of black women, high school women, trade union women, gay women and individual campus contingents. Men who support the aims of the demonstration are also invited to participate.

The WONAAC office in New York City is located at 137A West 14th Street. The phone number is 924-0894. Bus tickets have been reserved to Washington for \$10.00 round trip per person. They are available at the WONAAC office. Volunteers are needed.



Photos by Jill Moser

Pictured here are the speakers who have addressed the Thursday Noon lunches during the past two weeks. On the left is Richard Levy of the New York Street Ensemble. On the right is Laurie Wilson who spoke about making a living in the arts. Today's Thursday Noon guests are from the Barnard Women's Center and will speak about conditions in the Women's House of Detention. Thursday Noons are held on Thursday at Noon in the College Parlor, 3rd floor Barnard Hall.

Transfer Adjustment

(Continued from Page 1)

Individual student's perceptions of Barnard seemed to differ according to the type of school she had transferred from. While a girl from a small mid-western school expressed disappointment with professors here, a transfer from Wisconsin found them nice and willing to help. Some transfers found Barnard rather impersonal, while another transfer from Wisconsin felt that Barnard is "breathing down your neck all the time."

The most persistent complaint of transfer students, both commuter and resident, pertained to the difficulty in making friends. As one girl put it: "This is certainly not the place you come to meet people." The general unfriendliness of Barnard students was cited by some. Most girls felt that orientation was of no help to transfer students although one girl did say that "freshman Columbia boys are wonderful, better," she added "than many of their older counterparts."

Perhaps the most encouraging comments of all came from students who had transferred to Barnard last year. Most seemed to be much more satisfied with their experiences this year and find themselves reasonably integrated into the school. Although one girl wondered if she had just "learned not to notice the things she had been unhappy with last year," the general feeling was one of improvement. As a junior who had transferred here in her sophomore year said, "It was sure nice to return to a school and actually know people."

Sri Chinmoy Plays

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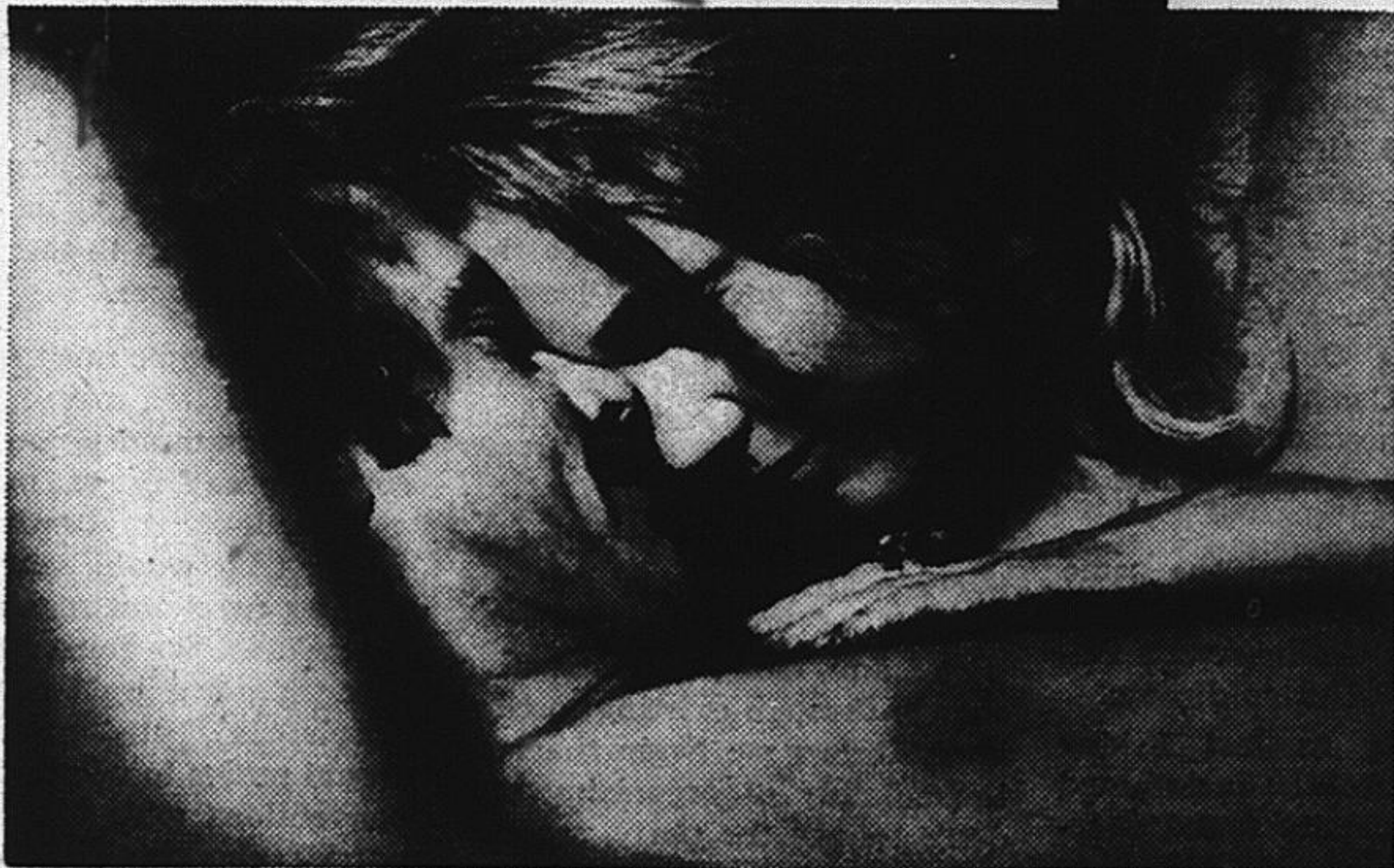
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Walter Cronkite On Censorship, Intimidation, FCC...

By DIANE BERNSTEIN

On Thursday, October 28, I went down to the CBS Broadcast studios to interview Walter Cronkite, anchorman of the CBS Evening News and one of the most important men in broadcast journalism today.

As we walked into his office, Mr. Cronkite and an associate were discussing whether or not there should be a segment dealing with Willy Brandt on that night's news program. The associate said he would follow it up, Mr. Cronkite turned back to me and the interview began:

Question: How much can you, in your role of managing editor, influence the form and content of the CBS Evening News?

Answer: "Theoretically, as much as any one person can. While I don't usually exercise this authority, if I really don't like something it won't go on the air and if I really do like something it will be on. It is a complex matter. For one thing, I don't have the time to do everything, I am busy with other things.

Question: When putting the news together, isn't it difficult not to succumb to the temptation to select items not because of their news value but on the basis of how much film you have and its quality?

Answer: "We are a visual medium and what we do best is illustrating stories. But no story is ever ignored because of a lack of film, and very few stories are used because of their dramatic quality."

Question: "You have said that you strive for objectivity. Is this possible?"

Answer: "Sure it's possible, though not 100% of the time. The exact nature of our business is to be objective."

Question: "If the CBS News were to be expanded to an hour each night, as you've said you would like to see happen, would the public watch it and would the format be altered?"

Answer: It would not affect the ratings; the same amount of people would watch. Local stations might cut their news back to a half hour, keeping the news package the same length. We would try not to have more stories but to spend twice as much time on each story. What we are doing now is giving just nouns and verbs, without qualifying adjectives. It also would be good if we could have something similar to the Spectrum idea, with commentators from different segments of the community. I would like to see it opened up to minority groups as well.

Q.: Doesn't Eric Sevareid do this on the CBS Evening News now?

A.: No, Eric Sevareid does an analysis. The difference is that a commentator states the action he would take (as opposed to an editorial which urges action) and an analyst states the action other people are taking. Analysis is part of a straight news format, it is included as a function of the coverage of news of the day.

Q.: In a Look magazine interview, you said that Spiro Agnew's coverage had not had a censoring effect. Do you still believe it to be true?

A.: Yes, basically. All of us are aware of it of course, and we are bending backwards to

make sure that we don't cut stories because they might cause criticism.

Q.: So the effect of the Agnew coverage, in a way, has been positive?

A.: Yes.

Q.: Getting to Agnew's criticism itself, is there an Eastern Establishment bias to network news?

A.: There is no Eastern Establishment bias, but perhaps there is a newsman's bias. Not one of the anchormen is from the east; I'm from Missouri, Brinkley is from Carolina, Howard Smith is from New Orleans, etc. In our office, we have three people from North Carolina, a boy from Maine. About a newsman's bias: newsmen are liberals in the true sense of the word: not committed to an idea or political persuasion. They make up their minds on issues and on people and are more committed to people than to authority. This does not make them leftist, though it does color their attitudes.

Q.: In testimony before Sen. Ervin's Committee on freedom of the press, you said that journalists are being intimidated and harassed. Who is doing this and by what means?

A.: The harassment and intimidation is coming from the government establishment: both from the administration and from certain Democratic leaders. Now it is mainly the administration, but after the '68 Convention, it was the Democratic Administration that was doing the censorship. They threaten us with investigation if we step on toes, like with reports on this program. For instance, they planted a story with columnists which said that a segment we showed on Viet Nam was faked. Then we had to spend time on the air to refute it. Or when Herb Klein said that if the news industry does not put its own house in order, some one else might have to, or the suggestion he made to local stations that they do away with network news. Or Agnew.

Q.: Is this a new phenomenon; has it been getting worse?

A.: While there has always been the adversary relationship, there has never been a clear program of intimidation until now. This seems deliberate; a campaign.

Q.: Then how do you react to David Brinkley's statement that: "as for intimidation, there is none that I know of?"

A.: I think it is selfish. I am pleased he has his own comfort but I don't think this is true for most of the country's newsmen.

Q.: Is there more pressure on the local stations than on CBS?

A.: Of course. The lower down you go, the harder it gets. For one thing, the little station does not have the resources we have. Of course no station wants trouble but we have two firms of lawyers who work full time for CBS. One law suit can break a station. And if it depends on one big sponsor who can make the difference between profit and loss, the station is in a difficult position.

Q.: If the Supreme Court upholds the government's claim that it is constitutional for the notebooks of journalists to be subpoenaed, how will this affect journalism?

A.: The effect could be very

severe. Journalists will not be able to work as freely, there will be less access to sources. It would be a terrible thing, in fact, I don't know how we would work. It isn't really the criminal cases that are important but rather stories in Washington. No undersecretary or government official would give out information; if he knew it would be known — we would have a secret government.

Q.: Is there more government secrecy?

A.: Yes, government sources are tightening the screws all the time.

Q.: What effect has the Stagger's Committee investigation on The Selling of the Pentagon had?

A.: I think it had a salutary effect in that Congress did not uphold the subpoena. We can expect continual government harassment from Congress as long as licenses are given by the FCC, a creature of Congress.

Q.: What changes would you like to see in the licensing system?

A.: I would like to see the FCC allocate channels but without the authority to decide what the programming should be like. This will lead to problems with a lot of bad programs. But we have these anyway, so the FCC isn't solving any problems. The air waves aren't a monopoly now since there are so many channels — every view does get represented. This would be better than government control.

Q.: Will this happen?

A.: No, once government has power, it won't give up. We must hope that by staying at the barricades, we will protect our basic freedoms.

Q.: Do you think the news specials are distorted?

A.: There is a potential for distortion but we do an honest job. A documentary can have a point of view, though it must be honest about it. It puts forth a proposition and then takes a look at it. Selling of the Pentagon put forth a certain proposal — and then examined it.

Q.: Do TV cameras generate and alter news?

A.: Of course TV alters an event, but so does the presence of a reporter. Unfortunately, a reporter can be anonymous, something TV cameras cannot be. The use of secret cameras would not be fair. I like to think that TV does not distort events.

Q.: In 1952 you wrote that "TV will force a middle ground between personality and politics. The politician who can command the highest Hooper rating is likely to achieve office and the power that goes with it." How do you think the last two decades have treated this prediction?

A.: Pretty well — though I don't think this phenomenon is necessarily bad. In days of mass communication a President should be able to command attention. He should be a good salesman for his program, exuding confidence, integrity. I think we've proved we don't elect people solely on charisma — there has been no case where a politician has been elected without appearing before the cameras himself to let people know where he stands. Smooth talkers, without substance have not been elected; the public makes fairly sound decisions.

What we should have is mandatory debates.

Q.: Do we get a fair picture of a candidate on television?

A.: If he is controlling the circumstances, then no. But people want to see him under uncontrolled circumstances like debates, or "Face the Nation" type formats. Someone who avoids these appearances is immediately suspect.

Q.: How does this relate to a President once he is in office?

A.: That is somewhat different, because Presidential actions should speak louder than words. He has a record to stand on and shouldn't appear too often. We should have more press conferences but the "no comment" answers should be understood. Some areas are sensitive or the President might not have enough information etc.

Q.: Our last Presidential election year was a very turbulent one. Now we have ever more primaries, more candidates and more voters. What do you see happening in 1972?

A.: Probably a rerun of 1968 with the Democratic party in shambles and very possibly the creation of a fourth party. The Credentials Committee Chairman election shows that the old guard is still in command. Some reformers may stay but others might be tempted to leave and this time appeal to undisciplined dissidents rather than sitting it out in a petulant post.

Q.: Who would lead this split?

A.: Any one from the reform element, maybe McCaitry. It all depends on how the Democratic Convention goes, whether there are democratic proceedings or steam-roller tactics. The revolt could be quite respectable with a walkout of liberals that might then set up another convention, calling themselves the True Democratic Party or

something like that and nominating their own candidates, confusing all the issues. Any one on the left might lead the party, Teddy Kennedy, Humphrey.

Q.: I think you must be influenced by Humphrey's 48 action.

A.: Yes, Humphrey has always been a good liberal though much maligned. He made the mistake of displaying misplaced loyalty to Johnson on the Viet Nam war.

Q.: Is it possible for someone to make a career in journalism today?

A.: Yes, the field is wide open.

Q.: What would you suggest in the way of education?

A.: First a liberal education. College should be spent learning as much as you can about everything. Then you can get into print journalism for there is a great deal to learn and not time to learn it in broadcast journalism. In print journalism, you learn more about coverage more about how to organize stories, there is more training in disciplining writing and thought. Working for a press service is good too as broadcast journalism uses the press service. Then you can get into broadcast journalism if that's what you want.

Q.: In the review of the children's show YOU ARE THERE, Cleveland Amory wrote: "The gimmick of correspondents' contracts rather than adds to reality." The exception is Mr. Cronkite. Somehow he always seems to be able to add reality. Our theory is he was there. How does it feel to be something of an institution?

A.: Of course I am pleased. I feel a kind of responsibility but I didn't get to this preeminence by thinking about it but by doing my job as best I could and that is what I will continue to do.

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'600' Situation—Again

The saga as ever is continuing. Barnard, after many months of "entering into an agreement with an intention to buy '600'" has finally seen its intentions realized and has purchased '600' Barnard is now the legal owner of a building which has been the subject of much hot and heavy discussion and legal action between the tenants, Barnard officials, and Jacard Realty. When the tenants recently took the landlord to court for remodeling without a permit and for converting the building into a "dormitory," it was Barnard College and Jacard Realty who were the co-defendants: Barnard as a prospective landlord and Jacard as the real landlord. At the time Barnard could claim that any complaints voiced by the tenants were not really the concern of the College. The tenants could point to Barnard as a big, bad institution, but the legal situation was tricky since Jacard was still the owner and was big and bad, but was not an institution.

Now, however, the situation is more clear-cut. The '600' tenants committee headed by Ms Arkin, Dr. Cohen, Mr Sattler, and others will be able to continue on its merry way to make Barnard stop expanding into the neighborhood. Several weeks ago the hearing judge decided that Barnard could continue using vacant apartments for students. The judge declared that the refurbishing of apartments was perfectly legal. The tenants committee has vowed to appeal the case — forever, if need be.

It is at this point that we must realize all the implications and all the bases for all the concerns and actions.

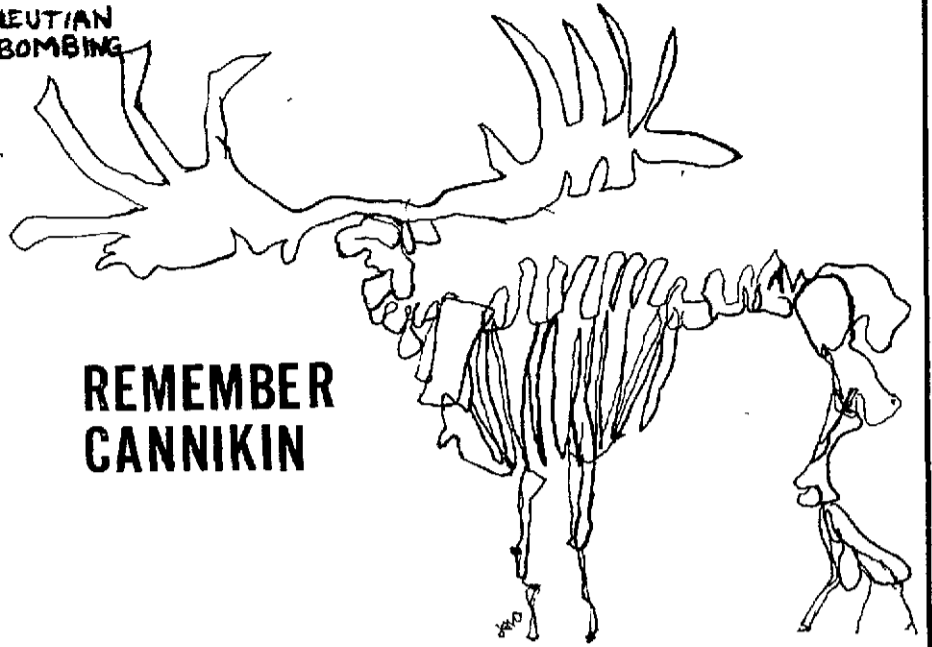
It is a known fact that there is not enough housing for Barnard students. It is now realized that a mistake was made in selling the land on Riverside Drive between 119th and 120th Streets (Interchurch Center). It is also thought that perhaps the planning of the north part of Barnard's campus (McIntosh/Altschul) was not prize-winning action regarding space, aesthetics, and acoustical arrangements. Therefore, '600' or a similar building has to be used for Student Housing.

The tenants have repeatedly stated that they feel Barnard is expansionist and is only sneakily euphemistic when it says that it will not "evict" anyone. They feel Barnard students living in the building will on the one hand corrupt their children and on the other hand destroy the community orientation of the building. What about the students who lived in the building for years as boarders inside individual apartments in '600'. Didn't those students corrupt the tenants' children and destroy the community feeling in the building? Or were those students more hand-picked (not to mention the fact that they were paying the individual tenant)?

The tenants are anti expansion by institutions. Did they support the squatters and/or the residents in the Pharmacy Site where non-academics/non-professionals were evicted?

The fact of the matter now remains though, that in spite of past inconsistencies, Barnard is the owner of 600 West 116th Street. It is time for Barnard to accept responsibility for maintenance and security for all residents of the building. And it seems that it is time for the tenants to work with the College's managing agents to improve the building. If the tenants truly believe that Morningside Heights should belong to the residents, then they should make sure that Barnard and/or Columbia and/or any "institution" allow all residents in the neighborhood to live in peace.

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REMEMBER
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In The Morning Mail

Livingstone Living

To the Editor:

We, the Barnard women of Livingstone Hall, feel the time has come for us to voice our enthusiastic praise of co-educational living. Those of us who braved the move across Broadway were warned that we were leaving the honey comforts of Barnard behind. These fears have proved to be unfounded. Security in Livingstone has been increased for the benefit of the women, the loss of the food plan hardly calls for sack cloth and ashes, and the use of bathrooms has been worked out satisfactorily.

Most important, however, is our impression that the co-ed floors of Livingstone probably have the most relaxed, unpretentious atmosphere on campus. The prejudices, the fears, and the resulting loneliness too often found among members of the university community have been significantly reduced. Men and women here treat each other as people, and as friends.

Thus, we would like to urge that co-ed living be expanded so that all who desire it may be able to live in the atmosphere which has proved so successful at Livingstone Hall.

51 girls from Livingstone
Sincerely,

(Ed's note: Signatures were omitted due to lack of space.)

Beauty Contest Reply

To the Editor:

In your publication was printed one of the most offensive letters I've read (*Bulletin*, 11-4-71).

In the process of soliciting letters for servicemen in Vietnam, a certain Tom Parker, evidently on behalf of a number of servicemen in Vietnam, made the following observation: "Obviously, a G.I. would rather receive a letter from a . . . round-eyed American Female than anyone else" (emphasis added).

Would the *Bulletin* have printed this letter if Mr. Parker had stipulated, "a white-skinned American Female"?

If Mr. Parker and the soldiers he represents are not interested in letter from oriental women (and men!), I certainly think he does not deserve your help and support.

Sincerely,
Victor B. Marrow
Department of
Philosophy, Essex
County College,
Newark, N.J.

3-Year College?

630 John Jay
30 October 1971

To the Editor:

Barnard's B.A. program is a three-year program! Barnard students who 'accelerate' don't need to take courses in Summer, as a recent *Bulletin* suggests; 7 terms of 5 courses each would give them 3 more courses than they need. If it wasn't such a pain to get permission, some of them might be taking 4 terms of 5 courses and 2 terms of 6, to graduate in exactly 3 years.

Meanwhile at Columbia the oppressed masses in the College and General Studies find themselves up against a 124-point requirement, which is about 41 courses. Try that in 3 years. The 6-course term is not optional for 'accelerated' students.

Is Barnard maintaining a dual standard here to keep its 'girls' from taxing their lovely minds? A women's college of all places should be pushing its women students into realizing their abilities as intelligent people. What sort of student gasps helplessly at the thought of a 5-course term?

Hell, Columbia College's professional option plans call for three years' work of 94 points, just about a course shy of Barnard's regular 4-year program.

Any Barnard woman with a functioning head can get out in 3, or, at worst, 3½. Let her.

And Columbia men who want a 3-year B.A., to get on with professional school or whatever, should be admitted to Barnard.

The 4-year college education has its value too, and I would retain it, in Columbia College, for men and women. That the

degree for 4 years should be different seems sensible to me, but how to keep employers from thinking of 4 years as 'better' I can't say for sure; likewise I wonder if the M.A. program for the 4-year people might not be shorter.

I know Barnard students who would like 4 years of full schedules; and I can imagine the gnawing frustration of Columbia students impatiently grinding through 4 years while their friends across the way finish faster. From these springs of discontent will rise a flood, bearing upon it the smooth-running ship of coeducation — or the drowned bodies of the despaired and longing.

Heraklitos said of old, PANTA KOREI; and this might be the motto of those who rule these schools: Everything is in process.

Joseph Brennan
Columbia College '73

National Airlines

The following is a copy of a letter *Bulletin* received:
144-50 35th Avenue
Flushing, New York 11354
November 13, 1971

National Airlines
219 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y.

Att: Advertising Department:
Gentlemen (I wish I could add "and Ladies" but I have a sneaking suspicion that there are not many women in positions of authority in your company):

I wish to add my voice in protest of your new ad campaign—you know, the one where a stunning stewardess smiles sweetly and says to the panting and presumably male audience, "Fly me." This ad series offends me not only as a woman, but as a person who values good taste. I find your ad vulgar.

It is a shame that your advertising staff, as demonstrated by the commercial, is so lacking in imagination, that they can only advertise your company in terms of sexual connotations. Some clever and bored man in a back room must have been reading

(Continued on Page 7)

OPINION:

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

Overview: The Defeat Of The Transportation Bond Issue

By LINDA SPIEGEL

The defeat of the Transportation Bond Issue by New York State voters on November 3 has dual implications. "What effects will the defeat of the Bond Issue have on the residents of New York City, specifically on the maintenance of the 30 cent fare?" and "What are the implications of the defeat in terms of Mayor Lindsay's presidential prospects?"

The answer to the first question is clear. The city will suffer because of the bond's defeat. The defeat of the bond will result in drastic cuts in the state's funds, of which the city receives nearly one third. Governor Rockefeller included in his present budget 300 million dollars which he expected from the bond issue. The problem is, obviously, that the voters didn't authorize the bond. City residents defeated the bond issue because they felt the money wasn't allocated properly. They wanted to see the majority of the money put into mass transit rather than into "concrete." Upstate voters defeated the bond because they didn't want to subsidize a 30 cent fare for the city.

The immediate result of the defeat has been sharp cuts in the welfare and Medicaid allowances, layoffs of nearly 10,000 state workers, a cut from 21% to 18% in the localities' share of the state revenue-sharing program, reductions in the City University budget and a halt to almost all new programs. Of most concern to New Yorkers is the state of the 30 cent transit fare. The bond was pushed in the city as a vote to save the 30 cent fare and both Governor Rockefeller and Mayor Lindsay campaigned for the bond on that platform. Many politicians believe that after a lot of bickering, hedging and supposedly insurmountable obstacles the Mayor and Governor will produce a program to save the 30 cent transit fare. Others are betting on phase II of the wage-price freeze to control fare increases.

What effect the defeat has had, or will have, on Mayor Lindsay's political future can only be answered by hypothesis. There are two main views formulated in regard to Lindsay's political prospects. The first hypothesis is pessimistic. These people believe that the defeat of the bond issue highlights the "credibility gap" between the politicians and their constituents. The officials have not lived up to their pledges backing previous bond issues, why should they be believed now? The proponents of this theory ask the rhetorical question, "If the people of New York will not support their Mayor, why should the national electorate support him for President?" The second hypothesis claims that Mayor Lindsay supported the bond issue for sound political reasons. They say that if he had not supported the bond and it had

been defeated, Rockefeller could have blamed Lindsay for the defeat and used his opposition as a baseline for retaliation against the city. Since Lindsay did support the bond issue, he cannot be blamed for defeat. According to this view Lindsay was merely protecting the city since he expected defeat and his support tempered any retaliatory action envisioned by the Governor.

The Barnard community is deeply involved in the above issues. One third of our school is composed of commuters. Those commuters who commute from within the city spend a minimum of \$3.00 a week in transit fare. The increase of the fare to 45 cents would entail a 50% increase in commuting costs. Those students who commute from New Jersey, Long

Island, Westchester and Rockland Counties are now spending approximately \$10.00 a week in commuting expenses. An increase in transit fares would be a terrible burden.

As to Lindsay's political future, students are now forming "Lindsay for President" groups on campus. We must evaluate his performance as Mayor of New York City to see if he is qualified to be the President of our country. 1972 will be the first Presidential election for most of us and will be a historical election as 18-20 year olds will vote for the President. We have the responsibility for making a knowledgeable, well-informed choice. We have just witnessed first hand the political technique of one of '72's prospective candidates. Let us evaluate his actions.

Remember

Cannikin

In conjunction with our editorial cartoon, we of *Bulletin* are printing an editorial from the *Ionian*, the newspaper of Iona College in New Rochelle. The editorial appeared on November 3rd.

One day this week, (the date was not released) the United States will carry out a project known as Cannikin, the largest and certainly the most controversial underground detonation ever by the US. In a flurry of judicial activity last week, several environmental groups tried unsuccessfully to force postponement of the test.

In the name of national security, President Nixon approved the project, which Congress had agreed to postpone until the end of this fiscal year. The President would not release an official statement, probably for fear of over-publicizing the enterprise. The report filed by the Atomic Energy Commission claimed that "environmental damage has been exhaustively considered and overriding requirements of national security have, of necessity, taken precedence. In the absence of a Presidential comment, we must assume that the AEC report adequately expresses his sentiments on the subject."

Protests, very vocal protests from scientists, government officials and private citizens in this country and abroad, are to be deadened by this outrageous assertion of 'national security above all.' The fact that weapons experts outside the government have argued that weapons techniques have become sufficiently sophisticated so as to make this type of test unnecessary, the fact that five of the seven federal agencies asked to comment on the project reacted negatively (only the Defense Department and the AEC support it), the fact that scientists have stressed the possibility of accidental venting, which would upset the already threatened ecological balance of the North Pacific, and the fact that several similar underground tests in Nevada have led to contamination of air and water resources by radioactive debris, all these are dismissed when we consider national security.

The President is counting on our uncanny ability to forget such things in a very short span of time. However, if you're in the neighborhood in 1972, it might be interesting to hear the candidate who makes the unequivocal claim that his concern for the preservation of our ecological balance is unmatched, because his name will be Richard Nixon. And he'll be lying to you. And, fortunately you'll know it.

RJM

Mail (cont.)

(Continued from Page 6.) Webster's Dictionary and made the startling discovery that "fly" is a noun, a verb and indeed an adjective and that it could be misconstrued in all its grammatical forms! What originality!

In addition your commercial is the tatest word in creating, demanding and maintaining stereotyped images. Stewardesses must be alluring yet proper, teasing yet polite, desirable yet distant, seductive yet firm.

The past week I have noticed that Barbara and Joan and Diane are no longer begging us to fly them whenever and wherever we go. Instead I have seen their names stenciled on the "humps" of your planes and heard a voice laughingly telling me to fly Barbara or Joan or Diane. Why this new twist surpasses the vulgarity, the idiom and the gauche of your first ad campaign.

I imagine your company has statistics showing that more men fly — that means travel by plane — than women. Therefore you gear your ad to the craving, yearning traveling salesman of the world. But someday when women are no longer discriminated against they will have more and more occasion to fly — that means travel by airplane — on business and pleasure trips. And frankly men I don't think any of us will be interested in flying Barbara or Joan or Diane. In fact I assure you none of us will be interested in flying National Airlines.

Ah gentlemen I wonder what new slogans you will concoct next to tempt us to fly National. What sexual images can you present of the propellers, the engines, the wings, the tails? Ah gentlemen your sources are virtually unlimited.

Good luck — I think you may be left with only the stewardesses on board and when they have nothing to do they can all practice seducing each other.

Sincerely and determinedly never to FLY NATIONAL,
Susan M Kane
CC BARNARD COLLEGE
NEWSPAPER

Senior Opportunities

To the Editor

As a participant in the Senior Scholar and New York City Urban Fellowship programs I would like to describe these two alternatives to a regular course schedule for other Barnard students who might find them interesting and worthy of their attention.

The Barnard Senior Scholar option is open to all seniors who have completed their basic and general requirements (but not necessarily all the requirements for the major) by the end of the junior year and who can present to the Committee on Instruction a valid project which can best be pursued independently. I don't think that students should assume that they are not qualified for the Senior Scholar program if their grades are not outstanding. More important are the student's motivation, the quality of the project, the proposal, the cooperation of a faculty member as advisor to the student during the year and the ability of the student to benefit substantially from independent study or work. The program is open to students in every field from the performing arts to urban affairs to the sciences,

and the program can be shaped to anyone's needs, allowing both academic research and field experience.

If you think that you have a solid project proposal or are interested in this kind of independent study, get in touch with the faculty member most likely to support you in such a program. (Do not leave such arrangements to the end of the year if you can help it.) It may be necessary for you to finish up some requirements if you decide to become a Senior Scholar or to make extensive arrangements with your sponsor, the faculty or others in your intended field. For the student with a real interest in a specific area or who is frustrated by the fragmentation of the standard course load, the Senior Scholar program may provide the answer.

The Urban Fellowship program, sponsored by the City of New York to give students at all levels actual experience in government, offers a rare opportunity to combine high level work experience with academic analysis of urban government. The twenty Urban Fellows selected from students all across the country are college seniors and graduate students all earning credit from their schools for their participation. The Fellows elect from approximately 70 job openings in the City all created especially for them at a remarkably high level. This year's positions include Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Human Rights, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Unit Medical Manager for Prison Health Administrative Project Manager at OTB and many more fascinating and intriguing posts.

The Fellowship program is also not based totally on academic success. It is designed for students who have demonstrated an interest in and concern for the future of the cities and who desire the experience of a year's participation in decision making and program development. Supplementing the full-time job that each Fellow has is a seminar program with city leaders, urban specialists and other experts. The Fellows want to meet. We have concentrated on crime and correction in our first few seminars with Commissioner McGrath, Leo Zeffert, president of the Corporation Officers Benevolent Association and Jack Newfield as some of our speakers.

Since it is impossible to determine what makes an Urban Fellow, I would suggest anyone who is interested to apply. (Applications can be obtained from Prof. Caraley or by writing to Urban Fellowship program, Sigmund Ginsberg, Director, 250 Broadway, New York, NY 10007.) The program is not limited to urban studies students; anyone interested in cities or any specific aspect of city government is welcome in the program.

I hope that I have given some indication of the options available to Barnard students desiring a unique or self-directed academic experience. If you have any questions about either of these programs, write to me at 375 Riverside Drive, No. 1AA, New York, NY 10025.

Sincerely,
Jamie Studley, Barnard '72
Assistant to the Press
Secretary to the Mayor

Human Environment League To Come To Barnard Campus

By MARY HAYDEN

The Barnard College campus has been selected as one of the NYC launching pads for an international campaign against pollution, sponsored by the Human Environment League in conjunction with the Council on International Relations and United Nations Affairs (CIR-UNA). The campus campaign for the Spring of 1972 is intended to focus attention on World Pollution and the Human Environment Conference, Stockholm, June 1972. The campaign emphasizes moral pollution, poverty, oppression, etc., as well as environmental pollution.

The program calls for college Coordinators, trained in a variety of fields, to organize high school students into New Outlook World (NOW) clubs. Their task is the development of creativity in high school students, which will be channelled into literary and artistic environmental projects. The Coordinators will be responsible for selecting the most promising pieces, having them printed in local newspapers, and sending them to the *Journal of Cultural Ecology* for publication. Coordinators will also attend the Stockholm Conference to report on their clubs.

The Human Environment League, sponsor of the campaign, is a youthful organization. Alexander Alba, a founder of the League, conceived the idea with Maurice Strong, Secretary General of the Human Environment Conference, while discussing a



communications branch of the Conference. The League became official on Earth Day, 1971, when it sponsored an African Rites of Spring at the Central Park bandshell.

Members then developed the idea of a comic book as a communications tool. They created a model comic book and submitted it for revision to fifty high school students at the Metropolitan Museum Junior Studio. Bronx Science, the School of the Performing Arts, and the School of Arts and Design were among those that participated. The project was experimental, and the results encouraging.

The League gained further prominence when Maurice Horn, author of *Seventy-Five Years of the Comics*, included the comic book in his art exhibit at the Cultural Center.

Stan Chappell, Human Environment League Prior, explained the theme of the campaign to *Bulletin*: "We're a successful series of failures stumbling into the future." The campaign will be announced officially on December 10, 1971, United Nations Human Rights Day and will be launched from January 1 through and into the Stockholm Conference.

Birth Control Booklet Available From PPNY

An up-to-date, authoritative booklet covering all aspects of birth control has just been produced by Planned Parenthood of New York City's Family Planning Resources Center, it was announced last Thursday, Nov. 11 by Alfred F. Moran, executive vice-president of PPNYC. Produced for the New York City Inter-Agency Council on Family Planning, *Birth Control — All the Methods That Work And the Ones That Don't* covers the basic facts about reproduction, the latest information on birth control methods that work, sometimes work and never work, abortion and voluntary sterilization.

Single copies of the booklet are available free. Requests may be mailed to Planned Parenthood of New York City, 300 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010. A price list for bulk orders of the booklet is also available.

Extensively reviewed by leading gynecologists and family planning experts throughout the country, the booklet is easy to read, clearly illustrated and designed, and suitable for virtually every audience — men, women, teens and adults, from all walks of life.

PPNYC is the largest voluntary nonprofit family planning agency in the city. It gives direct family planning services to almost 30,000 women annually through eight clinics. Its Family Planning Resources Center provides technical assistance and training to professionals and paraprofessionals in the family planning field and produces educational materials for the use of patients and professionals.

The New York City Inter-Agency Council on Family Planning is made up of major governmental and voluntary groups concerned with the provision of high-quality fertility management services.

Brendan Kennelly To Give Lecture

By STEPHANIE SPANOS

Brendan Kennelly, a very distinguished poet and author, will be a guest of Barnard College at the end of this month. He will be giving lectures which will be open to students at the university.

His publications include several volumes of his own work, Collection One: *Getting Up Early, Good Souls to Survive, Dream of a Black Fox* and *Selected Poems* as well as two novels, *The Crooked Cross* and *The Florentine*. Mr. Kennelly was awarded the A. E. Memorial Prize and has had his poems recorded and read in Ireland, Britain, and the United States. He is now a Fellow and Associate Professor of English at Trinity College in Dublin.

The following lectures are scheduled:

New Books

The following books of current interest have recently been added to the Barnard Library:

- Brautigan, Richard: "The Abortion: An Historical Romance."
- Hammer, Richard: "The Court Martial of Lt. Calley."
- Hawkes, John: "The Blood Oranges."
- Landau, Norman J. and Rheingold, Paul D.: "The Environmental Law Handbook."
- Lowi, Theodore J.: "The Politics of Disorder."
- Malamud, Bernard: "The Tenants."
- Reich, Wilhelm: "The Mass Psychology of Fascism."
- Touraine, Alain: "The May Movement: Revolt and Reform."
- Vining, Elizabeth Gray: "Quiet Pilgrimage."
- Wilson, Edmund: "Upstate: Records and Recollections of Northern New York."

Monday, Nov. 29, 2:00 p.m.— meeting with Ms. Thaddeus and students interested in poetry and creative writing (tentatively in James Room).

Tuesday, Nov. 30, 5:00 p.m., Lehman Auditorium, discussion on Yeats and Simplicity.

Wednesday, Dec. 1, 10:00 a.m. Will talk with students interested in aural poetry (poetry read aloud).

Thursday, Noon Luncheon in College Parlor.

Professor Kennelly will also be available to students who cannot attend these lectures.



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Room 413, International Affairs Building
and
"Role of Dance and Music in African Culture"
Lecture-Demonstration by Prof. Esi Sylvia Kinney & Performers
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, at 7:30
Room 413, International Affairs Building

DANCE UPTOWN

BARNARD GYMNASIUM

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ELIZABETH KEEN PHYLLIS LAMHUT

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Fri. And Sat. Nights Dance Uptown Concert —

The ninth series of Dance Uptown will take place in the Barnard gymnasium on November 19 and 20th at 8 p.m. with dance works shown by choreographers Elizabeth Keen and Phyllis Lamhut. Fifty dancers (with six Barnard students chosen by audition) and eleven musicians

of Dance Uptown is the creation of a "Dancers Uptown Repertory on Campus" which will consist of a nucleus group of six Barnard student dancers who will work through-out the year with five professional choreographers now commissioned by the New York State Council of



will perform. This marks the second attempt at including large group works into the roster of Minor Latham Playhouse Theatre Company's professional activities on campus.

Dance Uptown, under the direction of Janet Soares, enters into its fifth year of operation with the continued support of Barnard College and the New York State Council on the Arts. The project is unique because it is a stable showcase for professional choreographers in N.Y.C. and at the same time incorporates the Barnard student dancer into its programs whenever possible. Students have worked with professionals in choreography by Rudy Perez, James Cunningham, Art Bauman, Gay Delanghe and Daniel Lewis in the past.

A new adjunct to the activities

of the Arts to create new dances. It is also co-sponsored by Undergrad. The performing group will be created specifically for open spaces and random situations.

The first event of this new project is scheduled to take place on Nov. 12 and Nov. 19 at various spots between 12-2 p.m. on campus as a "dancing" advertisement for the coming Dance Uptown series. The work is by Gay Delanghe, featuring student Judith Fram, and is titled "Line Dance."

It is hoped that the new "Dancers Uptown on Campus" will attract Barnard's most talented dancers and function as a semi-professional performing experience. Any student who is interested in joining this project should contact Janet Soares, (231 Milbank, 280-2079).

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Some Thoughts On 'The Bell Jar'

By LYNDA HORHOTA

The Bell Jar (I suppose I should be clear in saying that I am not a critic of works of literature but rather an evaluator of them) is a remarkable distance. If I have no other choice, I have no choice but to read Sylvia Plath's *The Bell Jar* (Harper & Row, 1971, \$6.95). It is a book that I feel much too close to to read carelessly. But it is a novel that has invited more of a receptive literary interest than *The Bell Jar*, that novel.

Plath's autobiographical account of her breakdown, of Plath's breakdown, is a work that is published from the real life story. Of course, Plath is an artist and she is a writer, consequently, she is not writing about her own life but she is writing about her life with the account of this of the life very strong at the time and at the end of the book. *The Bell Jar* is a book that is a work of the imagination. It has been read and after her breakdown in a bright light with in the attack but I know that a victory over herself is a temporary. Esther hurls at

How did I know that so none of us at college in Europe, where anywhere — the Bell Jar with its stifling distance, wouldn't descend a hill?

Plath's successful suicide in 1963, shortly after she completed the novel, proves it.

But *The Bell Jar* extends not only into Sylvia Plath's life it reaches also into my own life into the life of any modern college-age American woman into the lives of all women.

Esther Greenwood is a gifted Sylvia Plath who wins a writing contest that entitles her to spend a month in New York working for a woman's magazine. Once in the city she meets a number of men ranging from creep to monster more importantly she becomes disenchanted with the magazine people with her ambitions to be a poet and/or a professor with herself.

Perhaps the grand debate on identity is not raging today with quite the same intensity as it did in the 1950's but otherwise Esther's problems are the same ones that confront all young women: what to do with her life when she finishes college, how to relate to her mother whose values are different from hers, how to establish her identity as a woman independent of men. She realizes that there is often a trap for women but the alternatives are few and seem unpleasant which leads Esther to fantasy about running a garage mechanic and having lots of children like Del Conway her neighbor and a Harvard graduate who has seven. A poet, Esther has the additional distressing worry of seeing her powers as a writer to wither (though she fears it may be permanently) dry up. In the intellectual and emotional crisis that results from the accumulation of all these pressures, Esther cracks up and is taken off to the institution.

But Esther's breakdown does not in any way negate the fact that the pressures that drive her to attempt suicide are the same pressures we all face some time or another. Esther it is true feels them with



greater intensity than we perhaps do and therein lies the power of *The Bell Jar*. For the feelings we've all felt are right down there on paper related probably with more imagination and force than we've ever been able to summon up. Esther the madwoman shows us all our own experiences heightened and magnified through her more impressionable less well-balanced sensibility.

The Bell Jar is written in an extremely simple style. Sentences and paragraphs are short and uncomplicated. The language is idiomatic. But the simplicity is deceptive for beneath it lie issues of primal importance: Disease and sickness, birth and death, fear of death and desire for death fill the novel. The seemingly healthy Buddy Willard is rotting inside from TB. Drunkenness and food poisoning bring on excessive amounts of vomiting. Esther watches as Buddy the medical student cuts up gray cadavers. The bleeding of a woman who gives birth anticipates the bleeding of Esther who begins hemorrhaging after her first sexual encounter. Like Esther, who wishes to die but is unable to shake off the encumbrance of living, so death itself is al-

ways intimately connected with life. The faces of dead preserved fetuses look like the faces of live babies who look like the face of Eisenhower. The Rosenbergs are killed by electrocution but the same electricity, in the form of shock treatments, helps restore Esther to sanity.

Despite her preoccupation with these more gruesome aspects of life, Plath includes many humorous moments in her book. Like the time Esther mistakes a fingerbowl full of water and cherry blossoms for 'some clear sort of Japanese after-dinner soup,' and eats it. Or the time she tips a cabdriver a dime with predictable results. But as the novel progresses and Esther comes closer and closer to her breakdown the humor acquires dark undertones. For instance,

"This nun kept hearing harp notes in her ears and a voice saying over and over 'Alleluia!' Only she wasn't sure, on being closely questioned, whether the voice was saying Alleluia or Arizona. The nun had been born in Arizona. I think she ended up in some asylum."

After reading such a passage, if you're like me, you chuckle twice and then the laughter turns to tears.

The 15 Cent Token Presents A Nickel's Worth Of New York

By SONIA TAITZ

A Nickel's Worth of New York consists of a series of skits, the majority of which poke fun at New York and its many eccentricities. The show will be appearing at the Stagelights II theatre, 125 West 22nd Street (between 6th and 7th Avenues) Wednesday through Saturday nights until November 27th. (For further info, call 688-4900). It stars *The 15c Token*, a talented new comedy group, reminiscent of the *Ace Trucking*

are zany fantastic. What bothers me is that so few of the skits really work. Most of the time the idea is great, but somehow, something goes wrong—either it is stretched too far, or it sounds too much like something you've heard before (which is great if you go for *deja vu*) or the end fizzles. But even at their worst, the skits are fun to watch. You get the feeling that the actors are enjoying themselves, and that's contagious. Speaking of enjoyment, I think it only fair to warn you (or promise you, as the case may be) that the skits are sometimes, shall we say, off color.



I realize that I may have inadvertently doubled the potential audience, so I will hasten to add that the bluer side of *A Nickel's Worth of New York* is not necessarily the better one. In fact, I thought the funniest skit was a harmless parody of Purdue chickens in which we learn that the famous Mr. Purdue is actually fluent in chicken language and speaks it without even a trace of an accent.

Don't go expecting earth-shattering messages, you won't get any. What you'll get, if you're in a good mood and the theatre is full (when I went it wasn't, which makes a difference when you watch comedy) is about two hours of fair-to-great entertainment.

Company. The group consists of four boys and a girl and they are all potentially hilarious. Unfortunately, sometimes the skits fall flat, and that potential doesn't get a fighting chance. These skits are largely the products of improvisational rehearsals, though, so it is reasonable to assume that if a joke dies one night, it won't be used the next. And, of course, when the jokes do work, the results

Poll On Co-ed Living

By ESTELLE GLICKLER

BHR Dorm Council moved this week to take the initiative in sponsoring a poll on co-ed housing which is being conducted until Thanksgiving. Weekend Endorsements came from Undergrad, Columbia Central UDC, two Barnard Senate Observers, Residence Counselors and UDC's of Carman, Fernald, Hartley, John Jay, Livingston, and "400", Barnard Residence Counselors, "616" and Plumpton Dorm Councils, six members of the Barnard Tripartite Housing Committee.

Purposes of the poll as stated by BHR Dorm Council are "to determine student attitudes on the principle and practice of co-ed living and to use this statistical information as a basis for requesting that the administrations and housing committees of both schools provide their stu-

dents with desirable living situations."

The questionnaire is detailed so that the favorability of specific co-ed living conditions can be determined. BHR Dorm Council offers any and all assistance in getting a form returned for every Barnard and Columbia undergrad residents and commuters alike.

Members of Dorm Council are President, Linn Marks; Vice President, Kita McVay; Secretary, Sue McNally; Treasurer, Robin Rosenthal, Social Chairwoman, Brooke Williams; Food Chairwoman, Claire Jacobs, Kitchenette Chairwoman, Gail Jaffe, Freshman representatives, Estelle Glickler and Debra Hirshman, and Representatives to MacIntosh Center, Karen O'Neal and Sharon Manning.

RITUAL WORLDS FROM
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A kinetic ritual by THE MULTIGRAVITATIONAL EXPERIMENT GROUP using air and various other structures for journeys through states of suspension and consciousness. Guide directed by Lea will assist visitors in their passage through the various worlds created by SPACE, coordinated and produced by Maurice McClelland.

Continuous showings of animated and short films by avant-garde filmmakers.

"Foda" provides natural foods.

All special exhibitions and collections will be open. This is the third of FOUR FRIDAYS — a series of special evenings for students. Admission is \$2.50 (\$2.00 for student members of the Museum.)

November 19, 7:30 to 11:30 p.m.

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The Virgin Queen And The Not So Virgin Queen

By SARA SOLBERG

SCHILLER'S "MARY STUART" opened at the Vivian Beaumont Theatre on November 11 at Lincoln Center. Student subscriptions available for this and the other three plays at the Vivian Beaumont this season, at 47% savings: call EN 2-7611.

Mary Queen of Scots — what an alluring figure of history! She was supposed to have been beautiful, headstrong, conniving, unpredictable, and not exactly worshipful of her illustrious cousin Elizabeth of Eng-

would-be agitators, and in which England, that sceptred isle, had a delicately balanced political regime whilst tottering on the brink of all-out civil war. And it was in this time of moulting, of throwing off old forms for new ones, that these fascinating creatures like Mary Stuart, Leicester, Elizabeth, and the Guise family lived. How irresistible they are!

Over two centuries after the beheading of Mary Stuart, Friedrich Schiller was enraptured by the story. Stephen Spender, the poet and free trans-

kills any penitence Mary might have shown her; she can be very warm, as she is with Leicester; she can be a master wit, as she is in the scene with the French envoys; she can be coquettish, as she is in front of her admirers; she can be world weary ("What is it that my people want from me now" she asks tiredly near the end of the play as they clamour for Mary's blood); in a word, she can be almost anything. Her complexity is overwhelming, and there is no doubt that she is Schiller's real tragic heroine — the final curtain falls on Elizabeth sitting surrounded by the accoutrements of royalty, but absolutely alone, troubled, solely responsible for the fate of an entire nation. Compared to Elizabeth, Schiller's Mary is really quite a bore, and almost unerringly predictable. She runs, childlike, through the courtyard of Fotheringay, innocently happy at her illusory freedom; she flings challenge after challenge at her jailors; she confesses to black deeds from her past; she is absolved, by Schiller that is, of the guilt of conspiracy, and, since that is the crime for which she is being executed, this represents a master stroke on Schiller's part. He effectively throws the burden of the proof back to Elizabeth, and, like an unconvinced jury, we are left with the impression that the great Elizabeth really blew it and that Mary unwittingly caused all this trouble.

It could very well be that this innocence of Mary's was Schiller's desire to do some theatrical agitating for Catholic underdogs of the time. But I am sure his portrayal of Elizabeth as a woman first and then a queen was a deliberate effort to increase, not decrease, our appreciation of the complexities of kingship; indeed, his portrayal of Mary is so bland that I cannot imagine her wearing a crown at all. So it happens that the heroine of this play turns out to be by far the least interesting personality; and the seeming villainess ends up with all the real honors, at least with all the dramatic dignity.

This performance of the play is, like all productions at Lincoln Center, respectable. Nancy Marchand, as Elizabeth, is brilliant — just the right touch of wit, subtlety, anger, pity, pride. Philip Bosco, seen last year both in *Playboy of the Western World* and *Enemy of the People* in major roles, is suitably cowardly and flimsy as Leicester; Stephen Elliott, as Lord Burleigh, Elizabeth's right-hand and enemy of Mary, is wonderfully deep-voiced, resonant, Pope-like. As for Mortimer, I fear the director Jules Irving took too great notice of the description which Elizabeth herself gives of Mortimer — that his bearing is "spirited" — because Robert Phalen, in the part, literally hops around the stage, never straightens his knees and provides a great deal of unfortunate distraction. Aline MacMahon as Hannah, Mary's old nurse, is not quite tried-and-true enough, not quite selfless enough, but hers is a voice of quiet reason throughout and that is a veritable joy amidst all that plotting. The most outstanding failure, I thought, was in the choice of Salome Jens as Mary — this actress has the fortune or misfortune, as you like, of having a very deep and very

One's Face

By JERRY GROOPMAN

The first section of a Hasidic saying asserts: "When senseless hatred reigns on earth, and men hide their faces from one another, then heaven is forced to hide its face."

The current photographic exhibit at the Jewish Museum, Fifth Avenue at 92nd Street, is a series of hidden faces. Hidden out of fear: fear of suffering, pain, and perhaps death. Fear for one's children, wife, parents. Fear for one's people. Fear for the totality of one's being, for all the things that comprise one's universe of meaning. Fear that the face of heaven is slowly turning away, as if the sun ceased to rise and the earth were freezing in darkness.

It is 1938, and the vast communities of Jews that spread across Eastern Europe stand numb. They are to be killed, and, mysteriously, they seem to sense it. They are to be gassed to death; starved to death; worked to death; maimed, beaten, abused. They are to become bars of soap; candles; lampshades, fertilizer. The gold inlaid in their teeth will become currency; their hair will form rugs.

In the ghetto, it is winter, and there is no wood for fires, no money for food, no clothes for bodily warmth. It is a slow but sure training for their future. The transition to the concentration camps will not be so radical: homes, workshops, even schools and synagogues have been made into forms of camps. There is, before their eyes, the materialization of their own deaths, and it does not fade away: it is too cold for flesh to rot, and ice preserves rigid corpses.

Roman Vishniac travelled through the ghettos and shtetls of Europe to capture in film a community about to perish. There is no doubt that he succeeded: there is no way to deny that he has frozen the reality inherent in time and place. By dealing with simple people, unposed, almost oblivious to his camera, he has recorded routine life under extreme conditions. He concentrates on faces, eyes staring into space, lips numb, expressions paralyzed. Great pain has carved itself deeply into the face, and the expressions are reflections of the pain.

Because there is still much more to come, there is a feeling of controlled yet unrelenting fear. Death itself is an escape: lampshades do not tremble, candles do not cower.

Walking, slowly and pensively, through the exhibit, I could not deny each face its individuality. And I could not render each man or woman photographed as anything less than a human being. The sense of reality is so gripping because one knows, deeply, that the face which is counterposed to your

own, and the eyes which focus on yours, is dead. That is, has been killed. That a gun was held to its range of vision and fired. It is out of respect and, perhaps, love for these dead that the live soul rejects any idea of objectification of their being, of rendering them into art, sociology or anthropology.

There is no way, and no need, to stand emotionally distant from the exhibit. And yet, there is no catharsis, no feeling that a duty was done, an obligation performed, a necessary ritual completed. We are not thrown back to their past, nor are they mystically catapulted to our present. Rather, there is a meeting of those hidden and fleeting senses that form a human soul in one's own mind, and a consciousness of elements which previously eluded us.

Let me continue in a different vein, wrought from a different mood. The Hasidic saying has a second part: "But when love comes to rule the earth, and men reveal their faces to one another, then the splendor of God will be revealed."

It is clear that the photographs cannot fail to link us in a direct and compelling fashion with a life that was slaughtered thirty years ago. Yet I began to speculate, after leaving the museum, on the role of Roman Vishniac in relation to his subject matter. As expressed by the photographer, it was capturing on film of a community and style of life that has vanished. It is a passive, static, impotent role. There is the sense that a man who was so close to what was really happening in Europe in 1938, and thus cannot plead ignorance, took an entirely incorrect approach. It is as though an army photographer, present before the My Lai massacre, took photographs of the village which might later be used at the trials of the murderers. Perhaps it is all hindsight; perhaps it is demanding too much of an individual; perhaps it is a biased assertion that a man with such terrible knowledge should do more than just record that knowledge. Perhaps I condemn Vishniac too quickly; perhaps I condemn him in order to avoid condemning myself, and all those around me. Collective guilt, assumed guilt, guilt as a brother's keeper, is the pivot of some of the most inane and misdirected political action. Yet it might also be one of the only honest wellsprings of non-ego-centric action.

Thus I was not that metaphorical when I said before that there is a meeting of those hidden and fleeting senses that comprise the human soul. That leaving the exhibit and entering the world again is not leaving
(Continued on Page 12)

breathy voice, like a bad flutist or an adolescent at puberty. She also had other very annoying mannerisms, and an amateurish view of theatre which borders on the melodramatic. One is never entirely comfortable while she is speaking, and never brought beyond the artifice of theatre to the real drama behind.

Otherwise, however, the performance was flawless; the sets and lighting were, as they always are at this theatre, exquisite — simple, evocative; and the costumes, well, the costumes are Elizabethan — they have to

be seen to be believed. This play, it seems, was frequently performed in the late 19th century as a vehicle for popular actresses; and not much since then. Schiller may undergo a revival: I doubt it. But it is always interesting to see such a merging of cultures — a German Romanticist's portrayal of Elizabethan England — and Spender's free translation from the German lends it an appeal it might not have otherwise. And it is as it should be that Elizabeth and Mary Stuart remain enigmas; speculation about them is such fun.



land. All of us who have even brushed the surface of English monarchical history know that historians delight in probing Elizabeth's motives for the execution of her rival queen. We are torn between admiration for the stoic Protestant Virgin Queen and pity for the ardently Catholic queen Mary who went to her execution praying aloud for the forgiveness of her murderers. We know that Elizabeth once said, standing before her armies, "I may have the heart and mind of a woman, but I have the stomach of a king," and, wow, that's some woman. So we nod, yes, of course, it was England that was her main concern. But still — jealousy is a powerful and often overwhelming force, and isn't it possible that even Good Queen Bess fell prey to envy like any other, and that it was not a resolute monarch, but a bitter and proud woman who sent Mary to her death? And that Leicester — he seems to be as slimy an historical figure as Mary is elusive.

For that matter, anyone who hung about the English throne in those years is suspect since one usually didn't hang about English thrones in general except for reasons of self-advancement. And so Leicester too must needs be subjected to our curious scrutiny. Who were these people anyway? I always wonder what lies behind the rational, ordered textbook narratives of Elizabethan England; always peer closely at those insufferably tight-laced portraits of Elizabeth with yards of stiff ruffles about her neck; reflect that this, after all, was the period of human civilization in which the English language took shape, in which Shakespeare, Donne, Ben Jonson and Marlowe wrote, to say nothing of the fanatics like Cyril Tourneur beyond whose theatrical extremities no one yet has ventured, in which heads were set up on London Bridge as examples to

lator of the present version of *Mary Stuart* being performed at Lincoln Center, has written that Schiller's "imagination was fired by the 'unspeakable greatness' of stealing crowns, by eccentricity and unusual corruption, by reports of crimes, the history of remarkable conspiracies and rebellions, Jesuit intrigues, the Inquisition, the Bastille, or the perils of gambling." Little wonder, then, that he should seize on the story of Mary Stuart. But does he really succeed in rendering the complexity and the violence of that era comprehensible?

I'm not sure that Schiller's experience as a continental Romanticist (a forerunner, certainly, but a Romanticist still) gave him an adequate appreciation of Elizabethan England. I think he robs that era and its leading characters of their vigor, of their justy and often bloody games. He took liberties with historical accuracy, though to be sure they specifically do not detract from the march of events — for example, Schiller has the Earl of Mortimer plot against Elizabeth to save Mary, confide in Leicester (who in Schiller's version has for several years before been carrying on a love affair with Mary), then expose him out of disgust at Leicester's hesitancy, and finally die by his own hand. And the better known historical liberty Schiller took was to introduce into his play a scene in which the two rival queens meet at Fotheringay, the castle in which Mary is imprisoned and awaiting her sentence.

These changes, though, do not seem to me to be as daring as those he wrought in the character of Elizabeth herself. Schiller portrays an English queen much more prey to petty foibles and weaknesses than the one we are shown in textbooks. Schiller's Elizabeth can be very cruel, as in the Fotheringay scene, in which she effectively

BULLETIN BOARD

Women's Counseling Project

Counseling for women patients in relation to pregnancy, the abortion, although limited to these issues, available crisis counseling also includes birth control information where to go for free pregnancy and VD tests, information literature general counseling on related topics.

For office service call 280-5111 for information to make an appointment or drop by to Room 04, East Hall, Broadway and 117th Street, New York, NY 10027.

Hours: Monday 11-3, Wednesday 3-6, Fridays 11-3.

Library Hours

Wellman Library Hours
 Thanksgiving Holidays
 Wed. Nov. 24 8:45-4:00 pm
 Thu. Fri. Sat. Nov. 25-26 2nd Floor Closed
 Sun. Nov. 28 - Reserve Room
 10:00 am - 2:00 pm 11:00 pm

European Paintings

The Metropolitan Museum of Art European Paintings Galleries which for the past two years have been used for changing exhibitions, present in the Metropolitan Central celebration of the opening of the new galleries, a series of exhibitions, view in the galleries.

For the past two years in the European Paintings Galleries, the opportunity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to present a series of exhibitions, view in the galleries, a series of exhibitions, view in the galleries.

The new galleries, a series of exhibitions, view in the galleries, a series of exhibitions, view in the galleries.

Impulses

On the afternoons of Saturday, November 20 and Sunday, November 21, IMPULSES, a company organized and directed by Margaret Beals, will present an improvisational work, VARIATIONS, at Phee Palley, New York. The Saturday performance will be at 5:00 pm, Sunday at 3:00 pm. The program will be performed by three musicians, singers, dancers and a lighting designer.

The performers will be Margaret Beals—dance, Daniel Carter—flute, saxophone, Janakivoyce—collin Wolcott—sitar, tabla, Gwendolyn Watson—cello.

Charles Heywood—dance, sixo phone.

Margaret Beals is an innovator in presenting improvisational approach in dance and theater. In November 1969 she presented 'Media Improvisations' with a group of musicians and poets at the New York Cultural Center under the auspices of the New York Council on the Arts. Prior to this she performed in clubs and cabarets, the only places where improvisation as an art form was received. She also performed in the companies of Jean Erdman and Lucas Hoving. She performed her own work at the Cubiculo (New York City) Saratoga Arts Festival, the American Dance Festival and Tytione Guthrie Theatre. In 1967 she played Annaliva Plurabelle in J. Erdman's 'The Coach with the Six In-sides'.

For further information and for reservations phone 228-3700.

Amerika

AMERICA/AMERIKA will open on Thursday, November 18 at the Whitney Museum NYC and will play for one week through Wednesday, November 24. Total running time of the program is 90 minutes.

Attitudes toward what America (or Amerika) is and what it should be—socially and politically—are widely divergent. Is the American worker a king (as the film KING JOE shows through colorful Hollywood animation) or is he at the mercy of the large corporation (as Newsreel's WILLMINGTON and Fred Wardenburg's WORK both try to prove)? Is the contentment and placidity evident in Tony Ganz's and Rhody Streeters' THE BEST OF YOUR LIFE a film about a large retirement development in Arizona representative of a large segment of Americans—or is the rage and horror of Neal Pace's HOG CALLING BLUES in which two radicals joyfully dismember a dead pig indicative of what may be in store for America? These and the films, SYMPATHY FOR THE DEVIL, by Bruce Benton, A FABLE FOR FLEAS by Alexander Weiss and EXCEPT THE PEOPLE by Abigail and Jonathan Child show the enormous range of feeling and political attitudes present in America today.

Feminist Benefit

APHRA, protesting against the downgrading of feminist art and artists, has announced a Virginia Woolf read in at the Supernova 451 West Broadway, New York, NY from noon Saturday, December 4 to 5 pm, Sunday, December 5.

In a marathon non-stop event Virginia Woolf's complete works, including *To the Lighthouse*, *Orlando*, *A Room of One's Own*, *The Waves*, and *Between the Acts* will be read throughout Saturday night and into the next afternoon. Participating will be prominent feminists in the arts and audience volunteers.

Mortarboard Articles

The yearbook *Mortarboard* needs essays for its magazine section. We are interested in material about co-education, women's liberation at Barnard, campus politics, educational alternatives, student culture, etc. Stories should run about five typewritten pages but length is flexible. Requirement is that writing quality is high. Payment is free copy.

The staff reserves the right to edit manuscripts.

Orientation '76

Anyone with experience who is interested in applying for the chairmanship of freshman orientation for the 1972-73 school year is urged to sign up in the College Activities Office. Selection will be made by the Tri-Partite Committee on Orientation after Thanksgiving and all candidates will be interviewed prior to final selection. If you have any questions, call CAO X2096. The deadline is Nov. 23.

Spring Term Planning

The period for planning and filing tentative programs for the spring term begins on Thursday, December 2 and ends on Thursday, December 16. Programs filed after that date will be subject to a late fee of \$10.00.

Instructions and forms will be sent to all students via local mail not later than Monday, November 29.

There will be meetings for the freshmen and sophomores on Thursday, December 2, sophomores at 12:10 pm and freshmen at 1:10 pm.

Announcements of required departmental meetings for juniors and seniors will be posted on the bulletin boards in the lobby of Milbank Hall and McIntosh Center.

Clarinet Concert

Inaugurating a new policy of The Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, Gervase De Peyer, the noted English clarinetist who has been a member of the Society since its inception, will be the featured artist for the Society's third pair of concerts this season at Alice Tully Hall on Sunday afternoon, November 21st at 5 o'clock and Tuesday evening, November 23rd at 7:30. The program—identical for both the Sunday and Tuesday concerts—will enable devotees of the clarinet to hear this often-neglected instrument in four interestingly varied treatments from both classical and contemporary chamber repertoire, a Beethoven Trio with cello and piano sonatas of Brahms and Poulenc with piano and a Weber Quartet with strings. Mr. De Peyer will be assisted on Sunday's and Tuesday's programs by violin-

ists Charles Treger and Hiroko Yajima, violist Walter Trampeler, cellist Leshe Parnas and pianists Richard Goode and Charles Wadsworth.

Registrar's Deadlines

The deadline for term papers in courses with a final examination is two weeks prior to the beginning of mid-year or final examination period. For the Autumn 1971 term, this will be January 10. In seminars of courses without a final examination, but in which a final paper is due, the deadline for term papers may be set by the instructor.

A student who wishes an extension of time for the submission of written work, including laboratory reports, is required to obtain the written permission of the instructor on a form issued by the Barnard Registrar and to file the form in the Registrar's Office. This applies to all courses elsewhere in the University as well as to Barnard courses.

Time extension permits must be filed in the Registrar's Office before grades are turned in. Students should consult instructors for this date.

Papers are to be given to the instructor by March 1, 1972.

Grades for incomplete work will be due by March 17, 1972.

Carnegie Concert

The Chicago Symphony, under the direction of its music director Georg Solti, will present a concert in Carnegie Hall on Saturday, November 20th. This new series is being presented by The Carnegie Hall Corporation as part of its celebration of Carnegie Hall's 80th Anniversary season.

This concert marks the Chicago Symphony's return to New York after its much acclaimed concert version of "Das Rheingold" here last April and after its recent extraordinarily successful six-week European tour (September and October) during which many European critics proclaimed it "the finest American orchestra today" (*London Times* and many other newspapers in European music centers).

On November 20th, Mr. Solti and the Orchestra will present the long-awaited New York premiere of Arnold Schonberg's opera, "Moses and Aaron," in concert form. In addition to the Orchestra, the massive musical apparatus will consist of a 190-voice chorus and a cast of 17 soloists. The choral forces are a combination of the Chicago Symphony Chorus under the direction of Margaret Hillis, and the Glen Ellyn Children's Theatre Chorus under the direction of Barbara Born.

The work will be performed in an English translation by David Rudkin.

The remaining single tickets for the concerts are now on sale at the Carnegie Hall box

office, ranging from \$3.00 to \$7.00.

The Budapest Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Gyorgy Lehel, will appear for the first time in New York in the International Festival of Visiting Orchestras, sponsored by The Carnegie Hall Corporation. Hungarian pianist Zoltan Kocsis will be the soloist. The program, which will take place on Wednesday evening, November 24 at 8:00 pm in Carnegie Hall, is as follows:

Dances of Galanta, Kodaly; Piano Concerto No. 1, Bartok; Intermission, Symphony No. 4 in A Major, Op. 90 ("Italian"), Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Orchestral Fragments from the Ballet "Daphnis et Chloe," Suite No. 2, Ravel.

Tickets for the Budapest Symphony concert are on sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office: \$7.00, \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.00, and \$3.00.

Music Series

The Barnard Chamber Music Series is sponsored by the Barnard Music Department and is open to all members of the Columbia University community. It is made up of music and non-music majors—all interested in music-making on an informal basis. The "Music for an Hour" series of monthly concerts, presents an opportunity for the members of the series to perform publicly. The Nov. 23 concert in the James Room, from 5-6, features Jo-Ann Reiffe, flute and Esther Samuels, piano, Frances Schwartz, violin and Lea Rutmanowitz, piano, Detlef Deubach, cello and Brenda Szafir, piano. Admission is free. All are welcome.

African Studies

The Institute of African Studies presents "The Impact of Urbanization on African Women," lecture by Dr. Emily Nyamazao Maliva, University of Nairobi, Tuesday, November 23, at 7:30, Room 413, International Affairs Bldg. and "Role of Dance and Music in African Culture," lecture-demonstration by Prof. Esti Sylvia Kinney and performers, Tuesday, November 30, at 7:30, Room 413, International Affairs Bldg.

One's Face

(Continued from Page 11) the past and moving to the present, but essentially fusing the past with its related present. It is not the time or place to discuss what makes a man guilty, rational arguments concerning Vietnam, Russian Jews, ghetto blacks, Bengal refugees, and the innumerable other oppressed and suffering groups are out of joint with one's inner sense. It is more akin to the Hasidic feeling of revealing one's own face to another, as if this most difficult act rests as the basis of the obliteration of guilt, the initiation of constructive action, the revelation of the splendor of God.