

# BARNARD BULLETIN

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## Equity Action League Seeks To Put End To Anti-Women Panel

### Panel Is Part of ACE, Chairwoman Is President Peterson

By LYNDA HORHOTA

The New York Education Committee of WEAL, Women's Equity Action League, is urging all women to support a petition campaign that seeks to dissolve the Affirmative Action Panel created last November by the American Council on Education, one of whose members is Barnard President Martha Peterson.

The Affirmative Action Panel was named by ACE President Logan Wilson to cooperate with top HEW officials in setting guidelines for regional offices in the matter of affirmative action programs to deal with discrimination against women in universities. Derek C Bok, president of Harvard University, is the committee chairman. Other members are Robben W Fleming, president of the University of Michigan, Martha Peterson, Terry Sanford, president of Duke University, and Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., president of Michigan State University.

The petition to have the committee dissolved reads "The representatives of five institutions which are themselves not in compliance with HEW guidelines cannot be expected to represent the aggrieved women and minority persons the guidelines are designed to protect."

"We deplore what seems to be collusion between the ACE and vested interests in the university world and we demand that Logan Wilson dissolve the 'Committee'."

The petition campaign is being mounted by Ruth Crego Benson of Portland, Conn. Ms. Benson urges women to collect signatures to the petition to be sent to Logan Wilson, and to write to HEW Secretary Elliott L. Richardson and Stanley J. Pottinger, director of HEW's Office of Civil Rights, as well as to the five committee members concerned.

The statement of the WEAL Education Committee includes the following reasons why they feel the petition campaign against the Affirmative Action Panel should be supported:

"Earlier efforts (to obtain compliance with HEW guidelines) by higher education representatives include:

"1) calling a meeting of NY state members of the House of Representatives and NY state college presidents to see if HEW could not be persuaded to drop current suits seeking compliance with Executive Orders forbidding discrimination on grounds of race, sex, religion, etc. (The legislators refused to cooperate, not surprisingly since two of them were Bella Abzug and Shirley Chisholm.)

"2) Refusal by all the institutions represented by the five committee members to comply with HEW's guidelines

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## Student Members Role On Board Of Trustees Debated

By CAROL RICHARDS

The decision of the Barnard Board of Trustees at its December 8th meeting to carefully study the possibility of having student members vote on the Board has raised certain questions about the nature and function of the Board that will have to be resolved. Student faculty and trustees involved in the issue have stressed in interviews with the Bulletin a few major considerations about the Board that seem to transcend pro or anti student attitudes.

The one theme that was stressed by many people interviewed was that of the Board as an impartial review board rather than a constituent body. It was generally agreed that the student vote could not be considered an issue aside from a faculty vote for with the first would almost surely come the second.

In a letter dated December 8th Wallace Jones, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, wrote to 700 students who had signed letters asking for a student vote on the Board. He said that if implemented the 'change would be from a body elected by people concerned with but removed from the campus to a body elected at least in part by constituencies which are already involved in policy making decisions through the tripartite committee system and in the day to day operation of the institution. Many others echoed this theme. Professor Donald Ritchie, who is a non-voting faculty representative to the Board, compared the Board as it now stands to a Court impartial with no constituency. He said that in giving students and faculty the vote the Board would be transforming itself into a legislature. He went on to say that it would be like having a union official on the Board of Directors of a corporation.

Assistant Professor Robert McCaughey, who has studied American academic history said

that Trustee Jones' letter shows a very accurate sense of the role Boards have historically had. He felt that if students and faculty served in an investigative capacity it would be

vote merely and only a silent raising of the hand. She said

Ms. Futter also told Bulletin that the interested group is not a bit uninterested. The 100 cents on the Board do not have an axe to grind. She said that it was a lack of objectivity those opposed to the student vote feared it was unfounded because the majority of members on the Board would still be outsiders. Ms. Futter said that students would be an active part of the Board because they're the most active people on campus and help maintain the academic and social activity. She emphasized the importance in having someone represent them with voice on the Board and the 700 letters signed and sent to Wallace Jones.

Ms. Elizabeth Jarecki, Trustee, supported the idea of having students serve in full capacity on the Board. She said that it would be a good thing for the school and the Board to get those involved in the school on the Board. She also said that faculty should be considered for placement on the Board.



PRESIDENT PETERSON

**Publication Notice**  
For those of our readers who have been searching the Morningside Campus since before Christmas Vacation for a Barnard Bulletin, we of the Bulletin humbly apologize.  
For those readers who will also want to read the Bulletin during reading week and exam period we suggest that you save this issue and take it out a week and/or two weeks from now.  
Thus, in other words is the last Barnard Bulletin for the fall semester, 1971-1972. It is also the last issue of this year's editorial staff. The Bulletin for 1972-1973 will have Carol Richards as Editor-in-Chief and Laura Brevetti as Assistant Editor.



DONALD RITCHIE

sufficient and that their votes on committees would be taken seriously. He felt that the role of the Board as an outside force is a good one and that their removal from day to day Barnard life has allowed them to make better judgments than if they were a constituent body.

Ellen Futter, who is a non-voting, alumni representative to the Board of Trustees, insisted that a student voting representative on the Board was in the student interest. For student say to be meaningful, she told Bulletin, it has to be supported by some tangible expression. She refused the charge that the Board would be transformed from an impartial constituent body by having the constituencies already there and the things feared about constituencies already exist. She said that by having students and faculty on the Board was already doing what it feared most about giving the students the vote. A



ELLEN FUTTER

## Barnard AAUP to Push for Faculty Role in College Budget

At its January 3 open meeting, the Barnard unit of the American Association of University Professors voted unanimously to sponsor a resolution calling for more participation of the faculty in the process by which the Administration determines the budget recommendations it presents annually to the Trustees. The resolution will be presented to the faculty for its consideration shortly.

In an interview with the Bulletin, Robert McCaughey, Assistant Professor of history and President of the Barnard AAUP, expressed optimism about the Administration's likely response to the resolution. "It will mean considerably



ROBERT MCCAUGHEY

more work for several administrators. Mr. McCaughey conceded, but the resolution will I hope be welcomed as pointing the way for faculty administration cooperation in dealing with problems that are neither strictly financial nor strictly curricular. The AAUP regards such participation essential. He went on both to assure that full consideration be given to such explicitly faculty concerns as salaries and fringe benefits as well as in the establishment of future financial policies for Barnard.

Asked for the precise wording of the AAUP resolution, McCaughey indicated that while

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## Chauvinism At Columbia

By ELLEN McMANUS

If male chauvinism exists at Columbia University, the first people to admit it are the male chauvinists. Tuesday, January 11 at 8 pm in the Barnard gym a panel of eight Columbia and Barnard professors including President William McGill and Dean George Fraenkel discussed the existence of male chauvinism at Columbia, each member clamoring for the distinction of admitting to the most chauvinism and all enthusiastically dredging up proof of sex discrimination within the University.

The panel discussion was sponsored by the Barnard Women's Center in conjunction with the newly formed Lawver Committee of the Center. Members of the panel were President McGill, Dean Fraenkel and

(Continued on Page 4)

# Girl Mugged in Plimpton Elevator

By CAROL RICHARDS

At approximately 4:00 p.m. on January 4th a Plimpton resident was robbed at knifepoint by an unknown male in one of the Plimpton elevators.

According to Plimpton director Joanne Colozza, the assailant was able to get past the front desk of the dormitory when he walked in with a group of girls at the same time that the girl was signing a male guest out. It appears that the desk attendant thought that the assailant was being signed in by the girl and allowed him to pass.

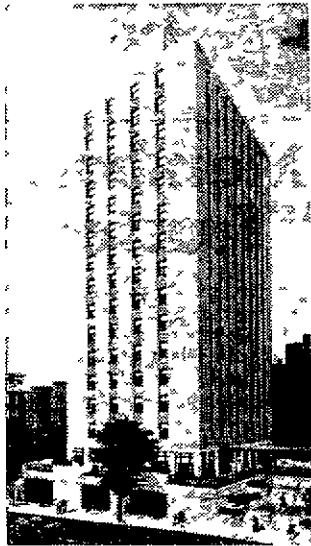
The group of girls who had waited at this time entered one of the elevators but the assailant waited for the second elevator to come and entered with the victim. In the elevator he threatened her with a knife, demanded her money and pressed the third floor button. The victim traveled up to the 15th floor for original destination.

Students interested in taking Psychology W3936y (Seminar in Effects of Early Environmental Deprivation) should call Ext. 4705 to make an appointment with Professor Bever for an interview.

Stacy Siegle  
Secretary to  
Professor T. C. Bever

Students interested in taking Psychology G4101y (Modern Cognitive and Learning Theories of Behavior) should call Ext. 4705 to make an appointment for an interview.

Stacy Siegle,  
Secretary to Profs  
T. C. Bever and  
H. S. Terrace



PLIMPTON HALL

After the assailant disembarked at the third floor, he ran down the stairs and out of the building. The desk attendant unsuccessfully tried to stop him saying that he could not

leave without being signed out.

As soon as the victim reached her floor, she called the front desk and reported the crime. Immediately, campus and New York City Police were summoned and within about 20 seconds the building was surrounded by police. Barnard security police checked all the stairwells and hallway garbage closets. The desk attendant called all the suites in Plimpton, explaining what had happened and instructing them to lock their front doors. By this time, it was deduced that the assailant was not in the building and that he had probably been the male who had rushed out of the building.

A few hours later, a woman called and said that she had found the girl's purse. Mr. Boylan, chief of Barnard Security, went to get the wallet from the woman. All that had been taken was the money in the purse.

# Deferred Exams

Deferred examinations for examinations missed in January will be given on March 8, 9 and 10. Applications are due in the Registrar's office not later than February 18. There is a fee of \$5 for each examination. They are open only to students whose work for the term is satisfactory and who were absent from the regular examination for reasons of illness or a family emergency. Medical absences must be excused by Dr. Mogul.

Applications for Barnard-numbered and V-numbered courses should be filed with the Registrar at Barnard. However, V-numbered course examinations are given at Columbia.

Students who miss examinations in Columbia courses (C, F, G, and W) must make arrangements for deferred examinations with the Columbia University Registrar. These examinations will be given April 10-14. The deadline for filing for them is March 1. They are subject to the same restrictions that apply to absences from Barnard examinations.

# "The Hopeful Side of Cancer"

Cancer is one of the most curable of the major diseases in this country. Does that surprise you? It does most people. That is why the American Cancer Society has issued two new pamphlets, "Answering Your Questions About Cancer," and "The Hopeful Side of Cancer." The information in them will help dispel some of the unnecessary fears about cancer and put an end to the myths and old wives' tales that seem to surround this disease.

"Answering Your Questions About Cancer" explains cancer in brief, easy-to-understand question-and-answer form.

"The Hopeful Side of Cancer" stresses the progress being made — the increasing number of cures, new detection techniques, advances in treatment, and the intensifying efforts to return the cancer patient to a normal, productive life through rehabilitation programs.

The new pamphlets are available to New Yorkers free from the American Cancer Society's New York City Division, 44 East 53rd Street, NYC, 10022, telephone PLaza 9-3500, extension 215.

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Is it true what they say about HARVARD Boys?  
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Back in the 30's Harvard was the prestige playground for dating. During the postwar years dating at Harvard became a serious prelude to marriage. What are those Harvard men—and women—up to now? What does "intimacy" mean to Ivy Leaguers of the 1970's?  
In the same issue: Conversation with Robert Rimmer, author of *The Harvard Experiment and Proposition 31*.  
Is group marriage viable for the 20's age group? What are the chances of a successful *Harvard Experiment* on your campus? Decide for yourself if Robert Rimmer is truly the most courageous explorer in interpersonal relationships of our time.  
Get January's **psychology today** now at your newsstand.

# Conservation Program Has New Spring Term Offerings

According to Professor Leonard Zobler, the Environmental Conservation and Management Program is offering two new courses and two colloquia during the spring semester. The first course is Conservation 46, "Environmental Monitoring," an intermediate level course to which guest lecturers will be invited to discuss their special interests in the environment at the global and local levels. The latter includes the monitoring of urban areas, neighborhoods, and consumer protection. Other topics to be covered are long term climatic trends, natural hazards, and surveillance systems. The speakers will be drawn from universities, research groups, and government regulatory agencies.

Conservation 48 will emphasize the New York estuarine environment and will be given by Professor Sanders of the geology department.



Two colloquia are planned. One, an intensive pragmatic approach to urban planning by Ms. Beverly Spatt. A "nuts and bolts" professional approach to urban planning will be taken. Professor Ehrenfeld will conduct a colloquium on "Man and Environment in the Age of Technology since 1800" if student interest is sufficient.

By BARBARA WINKLER

Christmas Eve a man entered a San Antonio church wildly waving a pistol, demanding of the pastor, who was in the midst of delivering his sermon, to call up front his cousin who was in the congregation. After a failed attempt at diplomacy, the cousin stepped up and the man told him to kneel, count to ten, and then beg for his life. The cousin reached two when the man shot. Then the man about to die, took out his gun, and a battle ensued.

Both escaped with minor bruises.

Some of the congregation, when interviewed, thought they had seen the devil.

Ron and I drove to Corpus Christi to camp on Padre Island, a forty mile wilderness preserve right outside the naval base. Ron had a pass from Fort Sam. That night the fog rolled in off the gulf and after we set up the tent not more

# Texas Travelin'

than twenty feet from the ocean, we wandered through the green light mist: "green hills of earth, silver mountains of the moon." Woke at 7 a.m. to a subtle ribbon of sunlight — God's golden shore greeted me and I went swimming in the purest sunlit water I had ever seen.

Driving down towards Matamoros, Mexico, water slick kept appearing a few feet off. As we approached, it would crawl back off the highway. "What's that?" "Oh, just mirage."

International Bridge at Brownsville - Matamoros: Mexicans coming back from the American side with their Christmas shopping; Americans crossing out of Mexico with their purchases for the holiday. Viva Capitalism!

San Antonio is a large town — spreads its lights out in all directions (you can see a lovely view from the top of the

Tower of the Americas — left over from a World's Fair). It's a violent city: most deaths and maimings are between "friends." The radio stations would please any freak and there is one store, Mr. Natural, that has really wild commercials. "Suzy Mayhem, professional file clerk from A to Z entered Mr. Natural and was never seen again, but some weird chick named Sue Mae was often seen in the company of this old dude whose favorite phrase was 'Hey Bop a Re Bop'."

South Texas scenery is pretty boring: flatland, cactus, some thoughtful cows.

There are packs of nine year old Mexican boys who try to bum cigarettes off you in return for directions to the Bridge or marketplace. And one store gave me a ticket for two complimentary drinks at the local strip club. "But we're leaving." "Well, next time you're in Mexico."

It took us eight hours to drive home from Brownsville in the fog. Departure time — 8 in the evening; arrival time — 4 in the morning.

Some wunderkind architect must have touched certain parts of San Antonio with his magic wand — there's a Chinese Garden with a sky ride (from Berne, Switzerland) that's truly charming and downtown there is a river-walk, with shops, restaurants, and hidden nooks for "cuddling."

The women wear bras and eyemakeup.

The local Jesus freak coffee-house and the local freak paper, the "Eagle Bone Whistle" have a running feud.

Texas sure has a big sky — and sultry nights.

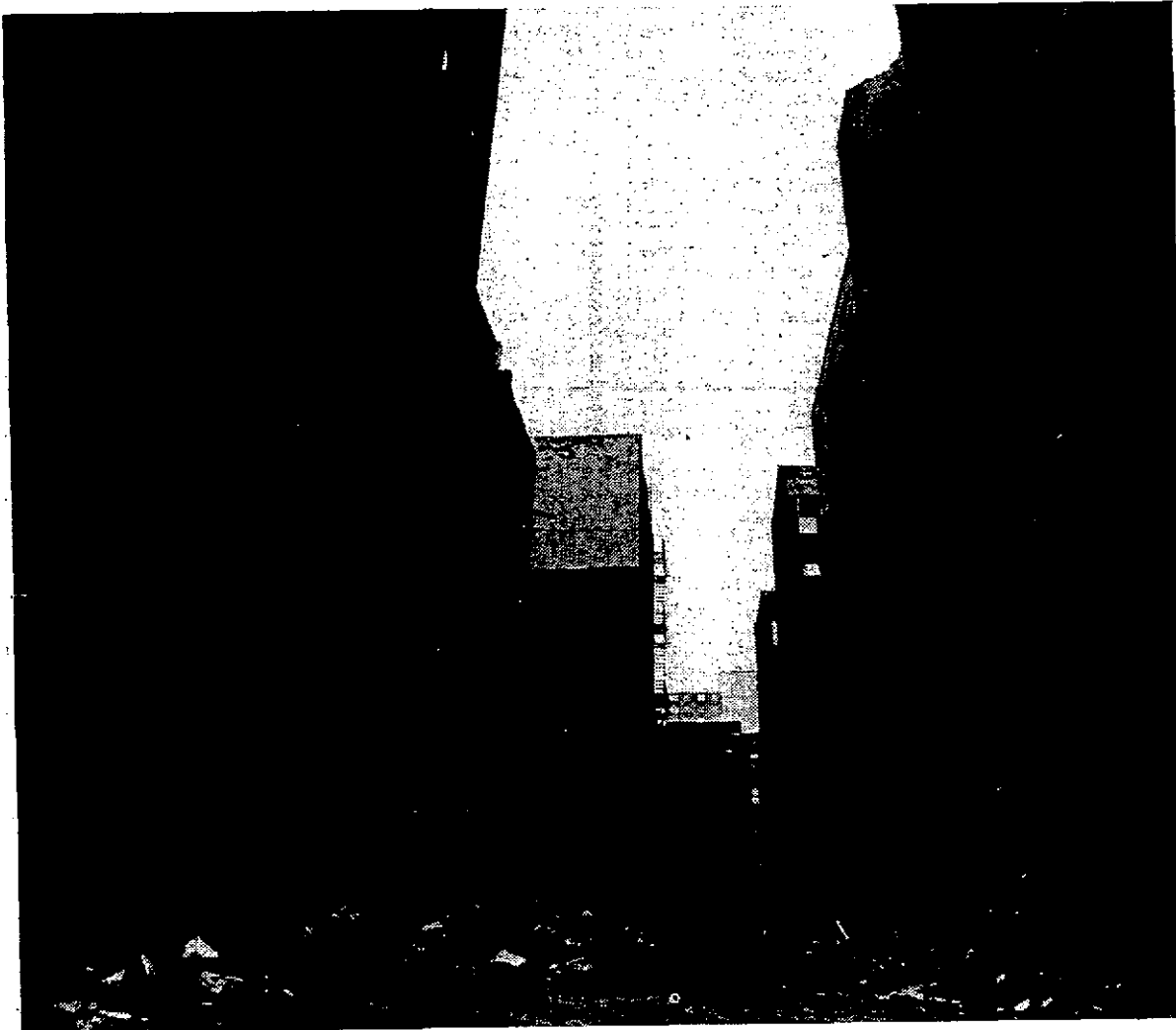
The rednecks are called kickers after the "delightful" sport of kicking rabbits to death.

The pool of our apartment complex seems never to have been cleaned.

And there is a chain of supermarkets called "Piggly Wiggly."

Yes Virginia, there is a Women's Liberation Group. It's housed in the same place as the Gay Lib.

80 Christmas day — So long Texas.



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# Yes, There Is Male Chauvinism

(Continued from Page 1)  
 Professors Clive Kessler, Barnard Anthropology Department; Menelios Hassialis, School of Engineering and Applied Science; Allen Farnsworth, School of Law; Sevnour Melman, School of Engineering and Applied Sciences; Eli Ginzberg, Graduate School of Business; and Loren Graham, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The discussion was moderated by Professors Ann Harris, Hunter College; and Elaine Showalter, Dobson College and introduced by Barnard Associate Professor of English Catherine Sturpcn.

Professor Kessler opened the discussion by defining male chauvinism and explaining why it exists. Male chauvinism is male dominance in the defence. It is the attempt of men to restore or reassert their traditional positions of power over women. When women refuse to react to their traditional roles, the result is male chauvinism. In the United States, a male dominated society, he said, Columbia is part of this society, therefore it is inevitable that male chauvinism should exist at Columbia.

Professor Hassialis took a traditional view of the situation. In my contact with Columbia as an institution, I have never been instructed to discriminate against women as students or as teachers. I was on a committee which hired a woman professor for the Engineering School. Male chauvinism exists at Columbia more as a personal bias than an overt prejudice. Men find difficulty in overcoming the traditional feeling of male superiority that has arisen from the biological and physical differences between men and women.

Professor Farnsworth was sympathetic with instances of sex discrimination. If any time a woman has a much better chance of being accepted in the Law School today. It is in the area of faculty that we are guilty of sex discrimination. Although the percentage of women students in the Law School is approximately 8%, there are only two or three women on the law faculty and these occupy low positions. The percentage of women in the National Bar Association is about 3%. This is a big discrepancy between the 18% of undergraduates in the Law School.

Professor Melman also discussed the problem of placement for women after they have received their degrees.

Engineering is traditionally a male game. The handful of women with engineering degrees generally hold lower positions in research writing and design. There are no women in senior positions. But there are wide opportunities opening up for women in the field of engineering.

Melman warned however that the generally high unemployment figures would make it especially difficult for women to obtain desirable positions. A large scale unemployment is a problem for any minority group to come in a new field. The men in the field hold onto their jobs. But in spite of this, Melman warned, he extended an warm invitation to Barnard women to investigate the Engineering School.

Professor Ginzberg added his

own optimistic note to Melman's ominous warning. He wondered what would be the result of the scramble among several minority groups competing for the limited number of jobs available. He did feel however that things are changing for the better. "Don't worry about what has happened in the past or even what is happening now because new opportunities are opening up for the future."

In perhaps the first constructive comment of the evening, Professor Graham suggested hiring husbands and wives each on a part time basis so that each may share in the responsibilities of the home. Adequate maternity leaves must be given with the assurance that the same or similar jobs will be held open for the woman. Paternity leaves should also be given so that men may also be involved in child care. "Men and women are biologically different so different options must be considered if women are to achieve truly equal status."

Dean Fraenkel took another view of this biological difference between men and women.

Research and experimentation in the physical sciences is a highly competitive and strenuous field. Very few women have entered the sciences because of cultural forces. Jobs in the experimental sciences cannot be done part time and women have traditionally had to dedicate part of their time to work in the home.

President McGill made a few remarks on the purpose of a university and its new role in society, saying "We must find the people who will bring to the new university the same excellence that we found in the old. The floor was then opened for questions."

Several of the questioners pointed out that although all of the men on the panel pleaded guilty in the name of Columbia University to the charge of male chauvinism and all eagerly supplied evidence of its existence, very few specific suggestions were made to change the situation.

Questions concerning inadequate child care centers, discrepancies in salaries of male and female employees and the

low percentage of women in high positions at Columbia, were raised by the audience and the panel attempted to answer them. President McGill pointed out that there are three child care centers on the periphery of Columbia. Dean Fraenkel added that in view of the \$10 million deficit, jobs could not simply be created for women, that openings must be made before more women could be hired.

President McGill was accused of ignoring the propositions of the Women's Affirmative Action Coalition concerning HEW's demand that Columbia University submit a plan to end sex discrimination. But it was noted that McGill has in fact met three times with WAAC concerning the Affirmative Action Plan.

It was also suggested that Columbia uses discriminatory methods of soliciting qualified persons to fill empty posts at Columbia. President McGill protested that he had directed that women be actively recruited for these posts. He was asked by a member of the Barnard Women's Center to submit to the press a statement that Columbia was recruiting women.

Mary Scotti, administrative coordinator of the Women's Center, estimated that 250-300 people attended the discussion and \$200 was collected for the benefit of the Barnard Lawyer's Committee. "We were prepared to accommodate the capacity of the gym and expected at least twice as many people to attend."

The discussion was the first of its kind at Columbia and many people were disappointed in the outcome. "Unfortunately most of the members of the panel were ridiculously conservative," noted one Barnard professor. "They acted as if they were just barely aware of the problems of women in society."

"It was a waste of time," said a Barnard student. "It was generally conceded that sex discrimination exists at Columbia and that something should be done about it but everyone knows that. The question of what specific changes can be made to remedy the situation was barely explored."

# Students Look Forward To Calendar Change

By ELIZABETH O'NEILL

The campus is in the throes of last minute pre-exam catching up, cramming, and paper writing (In fact, some really conscientious students who are reading this may even feel guilty about doing something so frivolous when they could be studying).

One year hence, however, things will be different. Classes will begin in September on the Thursday after Labor Day, and finals will be over before the Christmas vacation. Students will finally experience the blissful innocent joys of a real vacation (i.e. one during which the Damoclean sword of exams does not hang over their heads).

The general feeling about the impending calendar change seems to be optimism but as with any radical change there are those who foresee all manner of dark and gloomy difficulties.

High administration sources have suggested that students simply do not realize that the tension will not really be alleviated, just changed to a different period of time. On interviewing a random group of stu-

dents *Bulletin* elicited these comments about the change.

"It's bad enough coming back to school, but coming back to exams is awful."

"I'm a transfer student and have had it both ways. The long intercession is much better."

"I think the change will create too much pressure. I don't like the idea of going to school straight at Duke. A lot of students have been taking incompletes since a similar change was made."

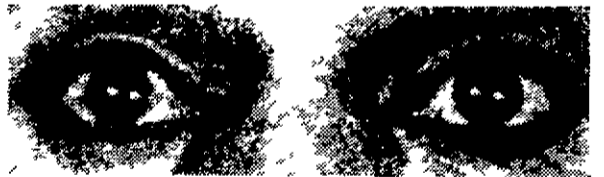
"The month off is much more welcome during the school year than at the end of the summer."

"The way things are now, I can't go home during Christmas. There is not enough time and too much to do."

A senior art history major at Columbia said, "I wish they had made the change when I was an engineering student."

And a number of students expressed interest in the 4-1-4 system, which has been rejected. Under this plan the student takes four courses during the long semesters, and in between takes a month long course on a pass fail basis.

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# Eleven Midwestern Colleges Use Single Application Method

Eleven midwestern colleges banded together with the hope of putting an end to — or at least reducing — the tide of multiple applications for admissions, the annual hassle that involves so much duplication, expense, effort, and emotional energy on the part of students, high school counselors, admissions personnel, and parents.

The result was SAM, the Single Application Method, utilized for Beloit, Carleton, Coe, Colorado, Cornell (Iowa), Knox, Lawrence, Macalester, Monmouth, Ripon, and St. Olaf Colleges in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Colorado. It

is not the sole means of getting admitted to these schools, but it is a time and money-saving device for anyone with an interest in more than one of these schools.

Ms. Patricia Wishart, director of service programs for the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, out of which was born this simplified means of making college application, described the program and how it works to the conference audience. In on it from its inception, Ms. Wishart recalled the early discussions in 1965 when the midwestern colleges were able to agree that there was plenty wrong with the present admissions procedure, but were unable to arrive at resolutions.

### Difficult Choices

Even after it was decided that a single application plan might well serve the colleges, Ms. Wishart said, there was a major hassle in attempting to choose the kind of form most suitable. Each college had its own ideas.

A central clearinghouse was considered, which would handle all the applications submitted, prior to their being dispensed to the respective colleges, but this was discarded due to the high cost of this approach. Instead, the ACM, with offices in Chicago, now coordinates general aspects of the plan.

A candidate for admission sends his form and his fee (\$15) to the first college of his choice on the list. He must

designate a first alternate choice and a second alternate choice as part of the program, although statistics have indicated that 70 percent of the applicants are accepted by the first choice.

The first college keeps the fee, as it handles all necessary correspondence with the high school, and forwards the file prepared if it does not accept the student. At one time a student could apply to four or five colleges through this plan, but the last two were found to have little significance in the long-range aspirations of the applicant.

If a student is rejected by all three colleges, (60 to 70 percent of those applications going on to the second or third choice are approved) he is counseled by the Extended Referral Plan, through which he may opt to have his application forwarded to another college on the list where spaces are available.

While hopes, as well as fears, were openly expressed by colleges at the inception of the plan, according to Ms. Wishart, funds from a Ford Foundation grant have enabled them to study application patterns and build a significant data bank for the period since 1967 when it was put into effect.

Fears that the "prestigious" colleges would benefit more than the less prestigious, or that students would use the plan as a kind of stopgap insurance, or that the method would draw only good or bad students have

proved unfounded. Ms. Wishart said that a broad cross section of students were applying through SAM and that popularity of these schools among SAM applicants was unaccountably varied. Ms. Wishart said that, statistically, SAM appeared to have reduced (by about 38 percent between 1967 and 1968) the numbers of multiple applications while maintaining a steady flow of high-quality candidates to member colleges. SAM, she said, has the good image of "concern for students."

## Alumnae Fellowship

Each year, the Associate Alumnae award a fellowship for graduate study to a Barnard senior or alumna who shows exceptional promise in her chosen field of work. The Alumnae Fellow receives a stipend of \$1800 and, for the first time this year, \$700 will be awarded to an Alternate. More detailed information and application forms may be obtained from the Alumnae Office. 115 Milbank Applications must be filed by February 1.

Barbara Tropp '70 was the recipient of the Alumnae Fellowship for 1971. A doctoral student at Princeton, Ms. Tropp is studying Chinese at the Stanford University Program in Taipei this year.

## Fencing Tournament

Barnard freshman, Debbie Cinotti, finished fifth in the thirty-ninth annual Christmas Invitation Fencing Tournament which was held last Saturday, December 11 at Lehman College.

There were ninety entries from twenty-six colleges and universities throughout the country. During the day, long competition rounds there were elimination rounds which led to a final round of six fencers.

On her way to the final round Debbie lost only one bout while winning a total of eighteen. Maddie Brody, Linda Josephson and Linda Brady were the other fencers who represented Barnard.

## THURSDAY NOON

TODAY — JANUARY 13

**Juliet Mitchell, British Feminist**

NO THURSDAY NOON NEXT WEEK — READING WEEK

COLLEGE PARLOR — LUNCH 75 CENTS

THURSDAY AT 12:00

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presents

**MUSIC FOR AN HOUR**

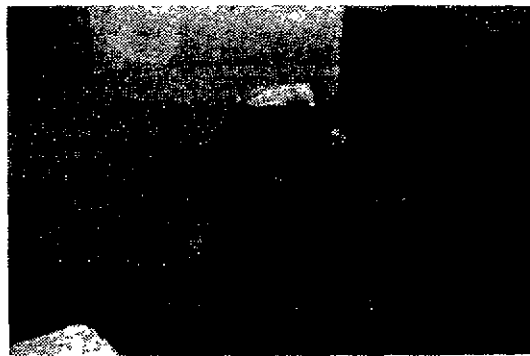
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**MARTHA PETERSON, MOTHER IMAGE**

**"I did not get my job through the "Barnard Bulletin," even though they do have an active advertising policy."**

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**Not everyone, however, can claim personal charisma and fame. Some people have to advertise in the "Barnard Bulletin."**

**I have it from a good source that not only are rates good for advertising in "Bulletin," but the paper has a lot of influence. You can be sure your ad will affect Barnard students and their way of life.**

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# BARNARD BULLETIN

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Telephone — 280-2119

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Editor-in-Chief  
RUTH BAYARD SMITH

Assistant Editor  
LINDA STERN

Business Manager  
AL MEDIOLI

CARTOONIST

JAN OSCHERWITZ

STAFF: Ellen McManus, Jerry Groopman, Susan McNally, Lynda Horhota, Sara Solberg, Susan Kane, Laura Brevetti, Diane Bernstein, Michelle Friedman, Linda Spiegel, Vivien Li, Sonia Taitz, Elizabeth O'Neill, Abby Bartlett, Carol Richards, Barbara Kapnick, Karin Johnson, Julie Simon, Mary Hayden, Stephanie Spanos, Jenny Bremer, Katie Cowdery, Barbara Winkler.

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## One Last Word

In the last issue of *Barnard Bulletin*, just prior to Christmas vacation, as editor I explained *Bulletin's* stand on the integrity of taking an advertisement from New York City Termpapers, Inc. Since the time of the last issue, the *Barnard Bulletin* has been accused of violating the honor code by accepting the ad. The violation, I assume means that in accepting an ad for the termpaper company, we of *Bulletin* are encouraging cheating and plagiarism.

To this charge, I can only say that I would be extremely presumptuous to think that Barnard students were waiting to see an ad in the *Bulletin* before they patronized the services of the advertiser. Strange as it may seem to some, Barnard students not only read other newspapers which advertise prefabricated termpapers, but they also are capable of finding out how to order a termpaper without seeing an advertisement for it.

In other words, Barnard students do not need a termpaper company to violate the Honor Code. If the Honor Code had meaning, then perhaps students would not be tempted by ads in the *Bulletin*.

It has been said that the action taken by *Bulletin* in accepting the ad is "immoral." I then question the morality of the education which would lead students to order a termpaper. I doubt very much whether a student would order a termpaper in a course in which she felt intellectually stimulated.

There are some professors at Barnard (as well as at other institutions) who give the exact same courses year after year. They present the same material to their students today in the exact same way that they presented the material when they first came to Barnard. Is this moral? Shouldn't the "learning experience" of college be one where both the professor and the student can learn? Shouldn't the student want to do a project where she can learn?

\* \* \*

There is no ad for New York City Termpapers, Inc. in this issue. The reason for this is because the company only ordered the ad to be inserted in three issues. Further insertions were to be judged on the success of the ad; i.e. how many Barnard students ordered termpapers. Perhaps not enough students ordered a paper to make the ad worthwhile. Perhaps Barnard students are honorable, after all.

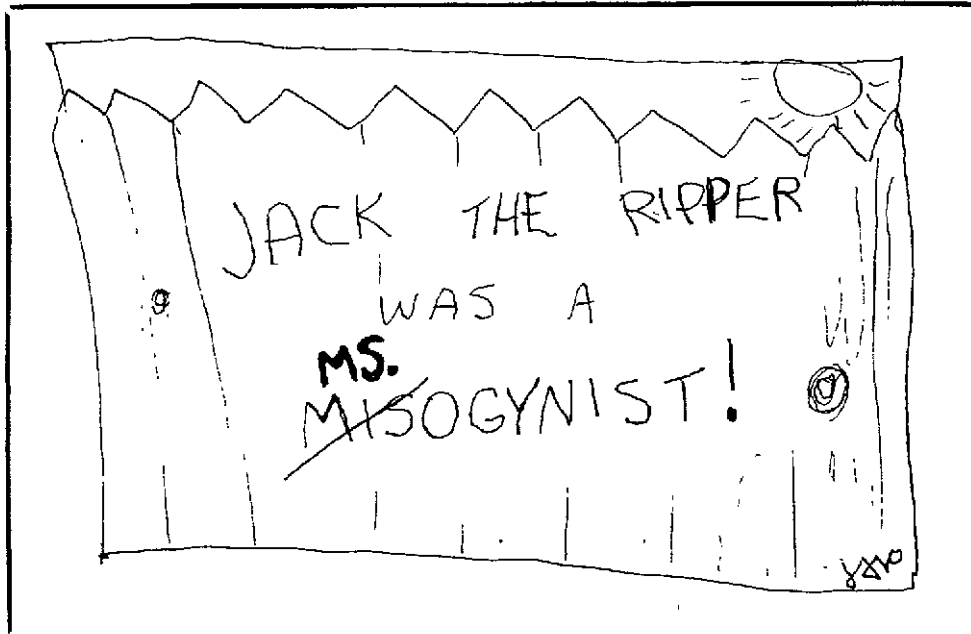
At any rate, at the risk of sounding like William Randolph Hearst, as editor I defend the insertion of the ad in the *Bulletin*, not because I believe in ready-made termpapers. I believe that before we condemn the use of termpapers, we should condemn the educational system which begets them.

This is the last issue of the current editorial staff of the *Bulletin*. I hope the new Editor/Business Manager decide to support the current advertising policy.

I also hope that this is the last of the controversy, because whether the critics of the ad realize it or not, they have drummed up considerable free publicity in two necessary editorials in *Bulletin* and one in *Spectator*, not to mention an article or two.

All for a one column inch ad . . .

R.B.S.



## In The Morning Mail

### Termpapers, Termpapers

Dear Editor (Ruthie!):

I recently received the Dec. 16, 1971 issue of the BULLETIN. I was appalled to discover an advertisement for a corporation which calls itself New York City Termpapers, Inc. on page seven. Perhaps things have changed radically since I left Barnard one year ago, but I had the impression that signing one's name to something one had not written was plagiarism. Can it be that the BULLETIN wishes to encourage this?

Caren Steinlight, '71

Ruthie replies:

If you read the December 16th issue and were able to notice a one column inch ad, then surely you would have had time to read the Editorial column which explained *Bulletin's* position on the subject. I refer you to *Bulletin* Volume XXVI, Number 11.

### And More Termpapers

Dear Ms. Editor:

I heard recently that an Honor Board meeting is being held to question whether or not New York Termpapers, Inc. should be allowed to advertise in the *Barnard Bulletin*. I have a couple of comments to make on this:

1) The *Bulletin* isn't, as far as I can see, a weekly version of *Good Housekeeping*. By accepting an ad it doesn't necessarily encourage the use of a product, does it? Aren't ads merely to help pay the costs of printing and distribution not covered by its Undergrad allotment?

2) Assuming a student DOES go to New York Termpapers, Inc. Given: this is plagiarism. But if we are going to go into this verboten subject, which we all know is rampant on this campus anyway, isn't this a far more HONEST form than, say, "borrowing" your best friend's ex-boyfriend's ex-room-mate's cousin's Thesis on Picasso to write an Art History paper on "Three Musicians"? This is done very often and it may not be generally condoned, but it is known and accepted as status quo. An equally prevalent practice on this campus is going to do "research" at Butler and somehow stumbling into the stacks of Doctoral Theses on microfilm and quoting directly, without acknowledging this in the prescrib-

ed footnote, for the ten or fifteen or however many assigned pages. It seems to me that those students who are able to live with the fact that they are signing their names to others' work should at least PAY those who have done the work in the most material form possible: money.

This all leads us to wonder the value of the Honor System in the first place. It obviously does not work as ideally as it should, but I don't think a proctor system should be introduced. Those who deal in plagiarism and cheating on exams will always find a way to do so, and those who don't won't ever.

My main comment, though, is on how much it amazes me to see what we all recognize as an impossibly idealistic Honor Code being questioned, when all this energy could be used by the inquisitors in question to excite their students to the point where they would WANT to go do the work and, thereby, rob New York Termpapers, Inc. of at least a few customers. It seems to me an Honor Code should work both ways. If a teacher wants the student to do the work, shouldn't the teacher do the work of getting the student to want to do hers?

Good Luck.

(Ms.) Abby Wright Bartlett

### Self-Fulfillment In Motherhood

To the *Barnard Bulletin*:

Even before the onslaught of women's liberation I had been perplexed again and again by endless testimonials to part-time motherhood and the enriching effects of women's careers on the whole family's life; but it was reasonable to dismiss this as the personal bias of those who chose to be articulate in these pages. There was, on the other hand, a plaintive note in response to a questionnaire quoted in a recent issue expressing the wish that Barnard would be more accepting of woman's role as wife and mother and admit that education can be an end in itself. Now that the prevailing modes of our culture are conspiring to downgrade motherhood I begin to feel increasingly involved in the question of Barnard's role in educating women.

Though, for a variety of reasons, I have never been active in the college community, I

surely value my years at Barnard as an opportunity for growth, development, and exploring identity. I am concerned that this atmosphere be preserved and expanded in directions which will truly meet the needs of new generations of students rather than content itself with responding to demands for an immediate sort of relevance.

In this context I would like to offer some excerpts from an article by William V. Shannon which appeared in the *New York Times* of July 14 and in which, to my mind, Mr. Shannon points up some striking aspects of the problem: "Having no clear idea what values they wanted to transmit or what goals they wanted their children to reach, intelligent women found motherhood just a boring set of repetitive tasks. They began to flee from their children and join the men in the 'real' outside world . . . To diminish the importance of motherhood and to deny its unique responsibilities is only to generate more guilt and confusion. Rather than exile the mother from the home, the effort should be to draw the father into it and into a more active family role."

In our complex and greatly fragmented society how many young people do, in fact, have the opportunity to see a child born, suckled and "hand-reared" by its mother? In an age when we are so concerned with ecology, with the uninterrupted natural cycle of our environment, should we not invest some effort in helping young women to deal with, explore and experience the functions granted by nature rather than deny and avoid them?

There are many ironic dimensions to the liberated woman's flight from home and the close relationships embodied there, especially striking in an era when our culture is going to such devious ends to find intimacy, when encounter methods and all manner of social manipulation dominate the scene. Young women, at the highest levels of our culture, have been pushed, at one time rather subtly, now, more and more openly, to scorn the simple human fulfillment involved in mothering. This, allegedly, in the name of the greater social good. D. W. Winnicott, the eminent British pediatrician and child psychiatrist, in his intro-

(Continued on Page 9)

# In the Morning Mail (continued)

(Continued from Page 6)

duction to "The Child, The Family and the Outside World," remarks "I am trying to draw attention to the immense contribution to the individual and society which the ordinary good mother with her husband in support makes at the beginning, and which she does through simply being devoted to her infant"

It is time for women's colleges, which have been, traditionally, at the forefront of the movement toward careers for women, projecting this as a value in itself, to initiate another trend one which emphasizes the dynamics of human relationships (the mother-child relationship being the most primary of these) and encourages young women to develop their natural capacity for mothering accepting the fulfillment of this aspect of identity as a basic value for mother, family and the world beyond It is time for men as well as women to challenge the values of the "real" world an authority which demands measurable performance within a highly structured framework as compensation for the investment of time and money represented by an academic degree

Hopefully it is the element of personal commitment which motivates the educational process and directs it toward a search for values, giving meaning to the experience itself In this sense the concept of education as an end-in-itself can be profoundly relevant to issues of life style and quality of life, particularly consistent with the self-fulfilling character of motherhood I would like to see Barnard deepen its view of education for women in these directions

Zeva Shapiro  
Class of 1954

## Library Security

Dear Editor:

As chairwoman of the Library Committee I find myself in sad agreement with your editorial of December 9 concerning library security The situation is, as you say, dreadful It does indeed seem silly to establish a good and growing collection of books, journals, and records and then fail to protect it properly against the irresponsible and unscrupulous Nevertheless, I assure you that the Library staff is deeply concerned with the matter of security and has been for some time — the subject has been on our agenda often and I can myself testify to the urgency and frustration felt by those who, after all, devote much of their time and energy to gathering materials for the library and helping students to know where it is and how to use it Your suggestion that the staff is indifferent to the problem is quite unfair The trouble is that the problems have so far defied solution, not for lack of human thought and effort but because the library building itself, apparently designed without security in mind, is open to even the most amateur of thieves (and to the simply careless) The elevator you mention is a case in point, and here the situation

is further complicated by the presence in the library building of faculty offices

Still the struggle goes on, however, and we hope to see improvements such as the more efficient use of guards, a solution to the elevator problem, and more controllable traffic patterns through the Library lobby In the meantime one can only hope that students who rip off books and articles realize the damage they are doing to other people (Would you believe that one young woman stole some materials on Kant, of all people? Well she said it was okay because, well, she needed them I guess she hadn't read the part on ethics yet)

By the way, I do hope you remember that there is a Library Committee I am available to anyone who has complaints or suggestions and our student members Frances Sadler and Kita McVay, are also happy to be of service

Anne Prescott  
Chairwoman,  
Library Committee  
(401 c Barnard Hall)

## Artists In Film: A Success?

To the Editor:

I was rather disappointed but not surprised by Diane Bernstein's article on the Film Seminars "Artists in Film" I wondered whether Ms Bernstein attended the same seminars I had I could not consider them a "success" for various reasons I hope to make clear

In the first place Ms Bernstein states that "The idea of the seminar series is however new It originated with Ms Yellen who, as a Barnard alumna holding an MFA from Columbia had long been aware of the lack of film courses open to the Barnard student" Yet throughout the entire article the new idea is never expressed What then can be inferred? That the new idea is simply to have a film course, or that the new idea has to be derived from the title "Artists in Film"? If it is the former, then I lack the perception to see how this is to be considered "new" or "original" For if there has been a clamor for film courses, then the interest is not new but continuous If it is the latter, then we should examine this aspect

Ms Bernstein concentrates the thrust of her article on the last seminar of the series I hope she was present at all of them Not only were they dull but it was an effort not to fall asleep And this is what infuriates me I am what has been called a movie buff I've read of the history of motion pictures, of directors and their films, the progression of technique and language The topics covered by Ms Yellen are also covered in various ways by magazines such as Show, etc, and fan-magazines My senior year of English was a special elective of film study We saw films that are intrinsic to the art of cinema such as Citizen Kane, The Seventh Seal, Birth of a Nation, Paths of Glory, Ballad of a Soldier, etc with detailed analysis following each

I most definitely did not expect a continuation of this study That is more in line with a complete course Yet I did expect Ms Yellen to provide inside information from her studies and experiences What I and everyone else received were rambling mini lectures that professed no further insight than that which could be gleaned from Screen Stars

Disorganization was probably the key theme Not only were the lectures rambling but so also were Ms Yellen's questions directed to the various artists Almost all the guest speakers never spoke at all, but were immediately presented to the assemblage for questions It seems inconceivable that these speakers do not have cinematic convictions and views about their work of which they could speak and then leave us to the grapping and questioning Instead we were supposed to form questions without having any basic premise to deal with In the instance of Al Freeman Jr and Paul Morrissey not only did they have nothing to say for a beginning but had no views or definite aims they wished to express through cinema But this is specific and is not meant to be any type of put down to them My point is that the purpose of receiving artists would be to extract important and pertinent information regarding film important because of their work These and almost all the others did not offer any such information due not to themselves but to the context they were placed in

Which brings me to the overall disorganization so easily discernable Although each lecture was outlined in the program guide less than half was actually covered Time was never distributed evenly among topics and as a result many were never covered The shuffling and unevenness of lecture versus guest speaker constantly resulted in running over the allotted time which was hell for commuters who don't relish traveling after 9:30 on the Broadway line But besides the inconveniences as such there was also confusion in sheer material The film clip from 'Trash' was not shown when its director Paul Morrissey appeared The clips that were shown were never discussed in terms of technique, aims and results

There was an attempt for more involved discussion in the form of meeting for an hour or two at another time and place This, however, is not the point When one takes a course one expects to attend the class and glean from lecture and study an appreciation and knowledge (hopefully) of a subject One does not expect to have to conduct "out of class" classes in order to gather a basic understanding

I should like to commend the Marquis de la Passardiere as he was the only guest speaker to actually have a purpose in mind and aim in sight when speaking Whether it was prepared or not it had the feel of preparedness and certainty The speaker knew in what direction he was headed and of the ideas he desired to bring across

Be this as it may, overall the

talents and knowledge of Mr Freeman Morrissey Passardiere and all the others were largely wasted by little direction in content mishandling of time and no concrete idea trying to be expressed in any coherent way

But please! I fear I am sounding like John Simon! But if his piece is sharp her at the more power to it For I am desperately for more many more film courses at Barnard I is appalling that in this time of advanced technology and dynamic culture where film has truly been shown to be a vital most expressive and powerfully influencing art form the existing no comprehensive and discerning program with which to analyze and study the mechanics, history and dimensions of this art

If one considers that nearly a third of the world is illiterate and that the other third reads only newspapers of material value directly to the maintenance of livelihood does it not seem absurd to study literature? For if we grant the word all the revolutionary and more expanding power inherent in the process it comes coming to the point of ridicule that perhaps three quarters of the world see some portion of the visual media be it movies, television, newsreels, slides, etc and that this media is the single important pocket of power, influence and communication in the world there exists no proper courses of study for that art

Yet as this is true and it is and should be a necessary study and ponder this a form it must be done correctly I don't believe that something is better than nothing Would we as Barnard students settle for second or third rate literature, science, history, etc courses? So let us not settle for anything less than proper facilities and credit for the study of the film Let us not delude ourselves as to the availability of material There is a wealth of written work and most importantly and in the long run the only factor there are the films themselves Let Barnard lead in developing a comprehensive film department or some conjunction thereof Let's not pretend that films do not exist and ignore the impact and influence they present to our century They are here and so are we and we would be fools to deny the magnitude of their value Cut Erd of Take

Andrea Hochland

## Jerusalem/New York

To the Editor

Jerusalem is an exciting and charming place to live And yet when I read Ms Diane Bernstein's article (NY IS GETTING WORSE Dec 9) I had to laugh

That morning I had to search 20 minutes for a telephone token had a 15 minute walk to the nearest phone spot thirty five hoarse minutes convincing the operator I wanted the number for the US Educational Foundation and not the UN Cultural Center dialed six times before the call went through squished through a muddy unpaved path up a hill to catch the bus to town (dived on like the Cyclone at Coney Island) waded through a foot of rain water on King George Street (Jerusalem has few street sewers) received a four minute finger waggling letter for jawa king (which please get serious about and please help a person you don't speak Hebrew) waded one and a half hour to the Post Office and my cup of tea from home was found if and it had been delivered to my address two weeks ago) we run over by a bus watching a court full of eggs as it closed (12:30 pm) we refused service at the bank (remember to bring your passport) searched in vain for a Newsweek a chapstick even a Jaffa orange — and then a hitchhike home entertained by a terrified inquiry "You from New York? You LIVED there?"

Sincerely

Sydney Ladenheim '72  
Jerusalem

## Letters Policy

BULLETIN asks all of its readers to please type all letters double spaced with margins set at 10/75 Letters must include the signature of the writer

All letters published will include the identity of the writer unless withheld on request

The BULLETIN reserves the right to edit all materials submitted and to publish only those letters deemed timely and in good taste by the Editors

Please send letters to Barnard BULLETIN Room 107 McIntosh Center

## The Barnard Bulletin

extends sympathy to the family  
of the late DR LOUIS ROSENBLUM,  
former physician in the Barnard Health Service  
and father of

Elizabeth Rosenblum, B'75

and also to the family of the late  
STEPHANIE KOSSOF, Freshman at Barnard

**WHY IS EVERYONE CALLING  
STUDENTOURS AT 800 523-9037 ?**

## Barnard AAUP Role In College Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

some details were still being worked out by the AAUP executive committee, the resolution would call for the creation of a three-person committee, consisting of one member elected by the tenured faculty, one by the non-tenured, and one elected by the faculty-at-large. As such this committee would represent the two principal economic constituencies within the faculty in a way that the ordinary committees divided along disciplinary lines and usually dominated by tenured faculty often do not "Non-tenured professors, with conditional connections with the college, and tenured professors, with more or less permanent connections, do tend to view many matters in a different perspective," Mr McCaughey suggested. "This committee should incorporate both perspectives." Once constituted, the committee would join with the administration in its budget deliberations, have access to data relating to faculty salaries and fringe benefits, and be included in discussions involving future allocations of college funds. In addition, the committee would report regularly to the faculty on the state of these deliberations.

In response to the question whether this resolution was related to efforts being made at Columbia by the National Educational Association to establish itself as the faculty's collective bargaining agent, Mr McCaughey answered that it was, but only tangentially. "While our resolution is prompted by the same concern over the financial squeeze facing all American institutions of higher learning, and has prompted a growing number of faculties to enter into collective bargaining arrangements with NEA, the AFT, or, in a few instances, the AAUP, our proposed method for dealing with this squeeze is different. Because of the size of the Barnard faculty, its experience as a deliberative assembly, and its traditional working relationship with the administration, the Barnard AAUP believes that this faculty can achieve through this proposed committee what other faculties are seeking through unionization."

"The institutionalization of a formal adversary relationship between the faculty and the administration under the National Labor Relations Act," McCaughey asserted, "is not without its own very real costs and these should be carefully assessed before resorting to it. At the very least, such a serious and irreversible step ought not to be taken until other possible alternatives have proved futile and all hope of faculty-administration cooperation has been exhausted. If acted upon by the faculty and endorsed by the administration, the AAUP resolution or something like it, might provide one such alternative. It would also serve as a test of the future possibilities of faculty-administration cooperation in areas that vitally affect Barnard College."

Some of the best have been on the staff of the BARNARD BULLETIN.  
We're not saying that the BULLETIN is a ticket to instant success and fame, but it was the paper on which . . .

**RUTH SMITH  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**

1971



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# Teachers College Has Program For Rikers Island Women

Operating under a \$626,000 grant from the city's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Teachers College, at Columbia, is involved in an education program aimed at inmates, teachers and Corrections Department personnel at the New York Correctional Institution for Women on Rikers Island.

Administered by Teachers College's Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute in cooperation with the Board of Education and the Department of Corrections, the program seeks to:

1. Educate the young women who are inmates on Rikers Island and provide follow up contact for them when they leave.
2. Develop teaching programs and train educators for dealing with the special problems of inmates of a correctional institution.
3. Attune correctional personnel to more sensitive relationships with inmates in the school setting and in other areas of life in a correctional institution.

In addition to working with the female inmates who attend P.S. 233, which is located in the new correctional facility for women on Rikers Island, the Teachers College program also involves contact with the women after they leave the institution.

A community center for follow through contact with the former inmates is being readied now in what formerly were storefronts on Amsterdam Avenue, between 121st and 122nd streets near Teachers College. The center, staffed by ex-offenders, trainees in the program and by faculty of the college's Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute, is already providing follow through services. It is scheduled to open officially in mid-January.

"Everyone involved in the Rikers Island program appears to be gaining something valuable from it," said John H. Fischer, President of Teachers College. "The young women in the facility are discovering that the right kind of study can open new possibilities for them. At the same time, our students and faculty members are learning how to help people for whom regular school programs have not been very useful.

"The main purpose of Teachers College for 80 years has been to help make good education universally available, but we have never paid adequate attention to the part education can play in rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions. We look on this new program as a very promising beginning in that area."

The Teachers College program on Rikers Island is said to be the first project in which a major educational institution is involved in specialized education programs at a correctional facility and is following through with former inmates outside.

Working together, the Teachers College staff members and representatives of the Board of Education have developed "modules" of education to meet the special needs of the relatively short-term inmates of the correctional facility.

Superintendent Hart, an alumnus of Teachers College, points out that the city school system's regular education pro-

grams are structured for long-term contact with students. The program at Rikers Island strives to provide some traditional education intertwined with classes designed to help the young women "survive" when they get out, some after relatively short stays at the institution and brief attendance at the school.

For example, a young woman can enter an educational module when she arrives at the institution and find that by the module's special design she can have a complete learning experience — even within one day, Hart explained.

Actually the Teachers College Rikers Island education program is divided into two segments — a regular public school program for young women from 16 to 21, which operates from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and an after-school program for women over 21.

In the 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. school program the young women take classes in a broad range of education areas including high school equivalency work embodying some of the standard academic subjects, home economics, cosmetology, business education and health education. They also take a unique course called "Survival Skills" in which the young women come

to grips with situations likely to confront and pose problems for them in the outside world.

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Courses in the 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. after-school program for older women include adult basic education, business education, the creative arts and "reality counseling" which embodies a study of basic law.

While the after-school program for older women is attended strictly voluntarily, the 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. program is mandatory for girls up to age 17. However, it too is attended mostly by volunteers since the average age of the young women in the school is 19, according to Mrs. Rogers.

"This program has really caught on here at Rikers Island," Mrs. Rogers said. "The women over 17 can work and earn money rather than come to school — and they really want and need the money — but a great many of them volunteer to attend P.S. 233 instead. They're not paid for attending classes."

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## "Magic Flute" Pipes At Juilliard

By BARBARA WINKLER

On December 15, 1971 I attended a new production of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" at the Juilliard American Opera Center. The small-scale, but thoroughly delightful production was sung in English. Ming Cho Lee, with feathery hair, sparsely and abstractly decorated the stage. The costumes of pleasing simplicity and classical grace, were designed by Hal George. Of the principals, it was a lithe, beautiful and touchingly sung Pamina (Cynthia Clarey) that brought the house down, especially after the exquisite paraiseros of her second act and Sarastro, High Priest of Osiris and Isis, lord of the domain of night and day, was competently sung by David Wilker, with a decent if barely audible bottom voice, and a bearing noble enough to fill his stately robes of white and sun-filled gold. As the Queen of the Night, Soble Young was obviously chosen for her flute-like top register and her raven good looks (augmented by a suitably imposing headpiece of dark hair and silver, setting off a gown of midnight blue and black). Papageno (Robert Shieslev) had a pleasing, if not imposing voice, and a disposition admirably impish. I'm sure that with a few more performances his stage manner would have lost any attendant awkwardness and he would have become a suitably clownish and endearing bird-catcher. His "catch" — Peggy Pruett — as Papageno was a delightful surprise in her brief part. An artful comedienne with a pretty if small voice and graceful

dancer's body, clothed in red and pink chiffon and bright red wig, she charmed this viewer. Tamino, as sung by Jonathan Rigg, was only passable. Stiffly posed with a matinee idol's bearing, I could imagine him as a courtly prince of ridiculously unquestioning faith, but as a tenor, I hope further studies at Juilliard will help him to improve.

The plot of "The Magic Flute" is ridiculous, of not often offensive to one of my feminist ilk, although its talk of romantic love can be almost, if not quite, convincing, as enhanced by Mozart's music. Tamino is the first to appear on stage. He has entered Sarastro's domain in the pursuit of love and wisdom. At his first entrance he is pursued by a fire-eating Paper Red (yes Red) dragon, who is then slain by three hand-maidens of the Queen of Night, thereby saving the Prince. (All three, Carolyn Val-Schmidt, Badienne Magaziner, and Doris Hollenbach, in a mixture of Turkish slave-girl and Valkyrie costuming were suitably voluptuous and well-sung.) They gather round his unconscious form and sing of its pleasing handsomeness, each telling the other to be gone, to inform the Queen of a visitor in her domain. As they all finally leave, Tamino awakens and is visited by the bird-catcher, Papageno, an endearing rogue. The ladies reenter and Tamino, who has declared himself a prince by profession, just as Papageno is a bird-catcher, makes the acquaintance of the Queen. She tells her tale of woe — of how her only and beloved daughter Pamina has

been abducted by Monostatos, a liege lord of Sarastro, monomaniac in his lustful passion. Upon hearing of this and seeing Pamina's portrait, the love smitten Prince swears to free his amour. Accompanied by Papageno and with the gift of a magic flute and magic charms, they set off for Sarastro's domain.

There in the land of light, Tamino is tested in his purity by the rites of Sarastro's temple (a reference to the Masonic rites and teachings of Mozart's time). The bias of the Lord of Day is clearly anti-woman: he calls the Queen of Night evilly proud in her defiance of his rule; it has been at his behest that Pamina has been taken from her. However, he will allow a man, Tamino, if his thoughts and deeds are virtuous, to win her back. Among the trials are those of silence (although the dude didn't forbid Tamino from touching the poor distraught maiden, for heaven's sake!) and later fire and water, which Pamina shares with the Prince ("She is worthy though she be only a maid"), beautifully staged amidst Ming Cho Lee's hanging abstract shimmering plastic. The Queen, meanwhile, believing that Tamino has betrayed her to her arch-rival, bids her daughter to destroy him, and attempts to wreak vengeance upon the temple herself. But Sarastro's sun magic proves too strong, and she and her ladies sink back into night as the lovers are united by the Priest of Light. It is Mozart who saves this bit of bourgeois mythologizing with his inexhaustible inventiveness and lyrical grace.

## FALSE PROPHET

By JERRY GROOPMAN

"Minnie and Moskowitz": a film directed by John Cassavettes, showing at Cinema I, Midtown.

There is such a feeling of hollowness when expectations are not met. There is a deep sense of disappointment when an accomplished cultural hero falls so short of the mark. John Cassavettes once appeared to be the emperor with the magic touch. His latest film, "Minnie and Moskowitz," is so insipid that we begin to wonder whether his muse has wandered away.

The plot is corny, though Cassavettes used to have the knack of breathing life into the most flaccid situations: Minnie Moore, attractive female thrown about in the imbroglia of vitiating affairs, now reaching (or passing) thirty years, finds joy and fulfillment with Seymour Moskowitz, flipped out New York Jewish hippie who is "into" parking cars, now an emigre in California. They marry, raise a tribe, and live happily ever, uh, after. Point of the story (to be read as an advertisement): feeling low? another married businessman given you the boot? wrinkles starting to show? sex life not what it used to be? work vapid? playing the game too long and too hard? Why not change it all? That's right, drop out and drop in, in on freakdom, loony, zany, impulsive behavior? Don't see a point in what you're doing? Do something that has no point! The greening of Minnie Moore.

The traumatic aspect of this is that the man giving this spiel is Cassavettes. He presents us with a "home" movie: Minnie is his real-life wife, Mrs. Moskowitz is his mother, Mrs. Moore is Minnie's real mother, etc. What this casting signifies is far from clear. Perhaps the director felt most comfortable with his theme working with people that are emotionally close to him. If so, all the worse. One thing that is needed now is the cinematic answer to Charles Reich.

It is difficult to reconstruct the plot because there is hardly a plot. We witness over the course of nearly two hours a series of actions. Moskowitz, still in New York, goes bopping about bars pulling verbal gags on the patrons, finally getting beaten up by two Irish rough-necks. Minnie gets high on cheap wine with the woman who works on her job after seeing a Bogart film (a long discussion of the sexual needs of old people ensues). Moskowitz flies to California. Minnie is beaten by the married man whom she is presently seeing, and then dumped. Moskowitz meets Minnie, rescues

her from another brutal businessman, and proposes love on the spot. . . .

I could go on, but it becomes even choppy and more disjointed. The problem that finally overwhelms us is one of credibility. Things happen so stupidly that it becomes impossible to swallow. Moskowitz, who one is led to believe has that certain quality of a seer, of a man who has experienced so much of life that he sets out to create his own, comes off at the end as a buffoon. Minnie, who feels hollow, never really takes on substance. In a word, there is no liberation.

Liberation is our substitute for the emperor's new clothes. Inanity is not liberation although Cassavettes may present it as such. Spontaneity is a neutral term; it may or may not be an indication of liberation. Here, in the case of Minnie and her Moskowitz, spontaneity is a pseudonym for stupidity.

It seemed, especially in "Husbands," that Cassavettes was unrivaled in his ability to depict the suffering of modern urban and suburban life. He had that eye for our condition which few artists have: he was able to embody in the most mundane of situations those forces that push us past banality. And the key was that he did not offer a quick solution because, in all honesty, he didn't have one. He was not willing to assume the guise of the false prophet. In "Minnie and Moskowitz," the director at last makes a stab at the answer. Its content makes us wonder if he still knows the question.

## Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

"3) A plea by a member of Bok's staff that Harvard could not afford to admit more women because they would 'underutilize' the science facilities, and would not generate the same financial support as alumnae that men alumni do. As a writer to the N.Y. Times pointed out, it is circular reasoning of this kind that prevents women from improving their status and entering highly-paid professions."

In a letter to Ms. Benson, President Peterson offered the following response to the petition campaign to dissolve the Committee:

"I want to speak to the possible value of the current committee, discounting my own membership on the committee, which is a result of my being the current chairman of ACE. I think in some ways this committee could be exceptionally effective in changing current practices within educational institutions. Justice and the current efforts of HEW support strong affirmative action programs. These programs will be effective only if individuals such as the presidents of Harvard, or Michigan, or Duke take seriously their commitments to affirmative action, and have enough support on campus to make those commitments operative. I do not intend for one moment in my service on the committee to let the committee members forget the goal of affirmative action programs."

Further information about the petition campaign may be obtained from Ruth Crego Benson, 417 Main Street, Portland, Conn. 06480.

## Whiskey Company Calls College Students "Liberated"

Youth's determination to create their own life style is playing havoc with the traditional line-up of liquor favorites, and distillery researchers have labeled it as the "Second Whiskey Rebellion."

What it amounts to, according to a release just released for Barton's QT (Quiet Taste) the first domestic butter-tasting whiskey, is a dramatic shift away from bourbon and spirit blends to light alcoholic beverages. This means that in 1979, when young adults outnumber older adults for the first time in two decades, an historic change will take place in the marketplace.

Just what, in fact accounts for youth's swing to milder and lighter drinks in unclear and a favorite source of speculation in distillery board rooms.

"Certainly, it's easier to acquire a taste for less potent drinks since they are closer to a neutral flavor," offered Barton vice president, Jerry Adler. "Also offered as evidence is the fact that young people have more sensitive taste buds than older and so are more interested in liquor smoothness."

There's a good deal to be said too, for the argument that young people seem determined to create their own life styles, substituting their own distinctive values for those of their elders."

No one has been more surprised by the change than the distillers themselves. When the

decade of the 1960's opened, they could comfortably rely on bourbon and spirit blends to command 57 percent of the market for hard liquor. Spirit blends alone outsold the light alcoholic beverage of vodka, Scotch and Canadian whiskeys combined.

Then came the Rebellion, or what distillers call the "trend to lightness." With the arrival of the 1970's, Scotch, vodka and Canadian more than doubled their sales. Purchases of Scotch alone were 165 percent above that of 1959. Bourbon and blends registered increases, too, but realistically considering the population expansion, fell behind in consumption rates.

A potent reason for the change, discovered by distillery industry researchers, is a preference for lighter-tasting, milder beverages among young people, and a new willingness to follow those tastes. Once upon a time, the 21-to-34-year old was known by the industry to be reluctant to experiment in his choice of alcoholic drink. He'd order familiar, traditional drinks — the martini, the bourbon-and-ginger ale — because that was the proper thing to do. It was not until he'd reached his mid-thirties that he had enough self-confidence to obey his own tastes.

Liberated young adults, the industry concluded, broke out of that pattern in the 1960's. Besides that, they also increased in number by comparison with older adults. In 1959, there

were 33.6 million in the 21-to-34-year range and 44.6 million in the 35-to-54-year group, an edge to the seniors of 11 million. In less than ten years from now there will be more young adults than older adults for the first time in two decades, 53 million compared with 49 million. Since about the same portion of both age groups drank whiskey — roughly half — the historic change should be decisive.

Distillers predict that 17 million cases of light whiskey — 9 percent of all hard liquor — will be sold each year by 1979, with the young consumers leading the way.

Barton's QT has prepared an illustrated booklet describing light whiskey. For a free copy, send your name and address to: Dept. C, Post Office Box 3376, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

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# A Japanese Crucifixion

By KELBY WELCH  
Columbia College '73

Edward Bond's *Narrow Road to the Deep North* at the Vivian Beaumont Theatre, Lincoln Center, through February 12

Japan. The second half of the seventeenth century. An aged poet named Matsuo Basho walks one day by the banks of the River Fuji. Later, he recalls, "I saw a small child, hardly three years of age, crying pitifully on the bank, obviously abandoned by his parents. They must have thought the child was unable to

cross. Edward Bond saw this and saw the necessity for a play about it. He began with the incident described by Basho and went on to a What-Happened-After account of terror and sacrifice and death.

As I entered the theatre, I saw a stark wooden stage containing only one prop, a rubber doll the size of a chimpanzee, sitting in a pool of stagelicht on a square of dark cloth. There was nothing remarkable about the doll except its facial colouring, which consisted of motley reds and browns suggesting decay and corruption in some

over the country and has built a city as a monument to himself. Priests have degenerated from men of God into hop-scotch playing homosexuals. People have ceased to think for themselves and have become automatons to function for the "state." The play takes flight moving to focus on first one and then another of the people of the city. Basho plods through the action making enlightening comments wherever necessary — inscrutable ones wherever possible — and generally being Above-It-All. He calls in on side forces "from the North" (which turn out to be biting caricatures of British imperialists) to overthrow the tyrant and when they succeed invests himself as their prime minister. The priests, recently converted from nominal Buddhism to Salvation Army Christianity, romp gaily in the background banging gleefully on tambourines and shouting Alleluia! The Imperialists sit sipping whiskey-and-sodas in the best "English fashion" and listening wistfully to strains of 'British Grenadiers.' Soldiers stomp around a bit, brandishing spears. Criminals are conveniently and Christianly hanged. Peasants pop in and out, groveling and getting stepped on as appropriate.

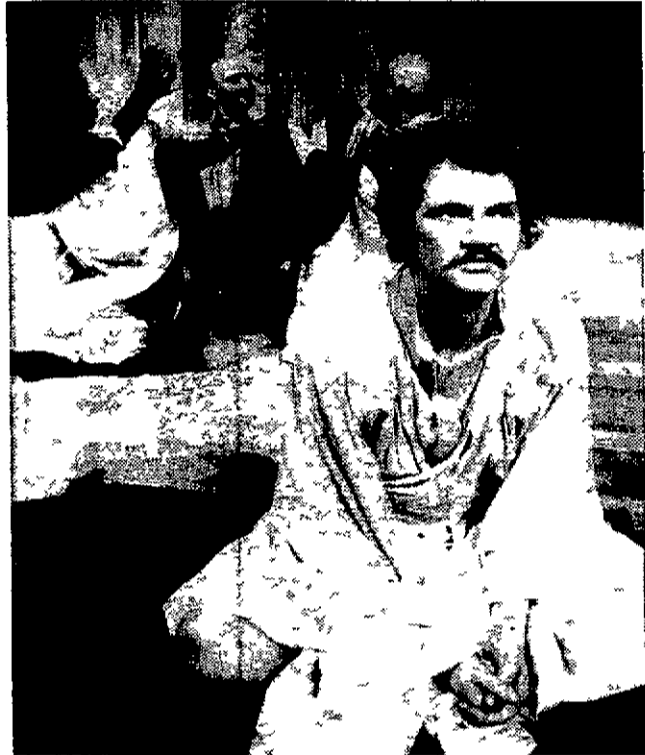
As the plot becomes more and more intricate, and the meaning of the play becomes more and more obtuse, the scenes take on a fantastic quality. Actions and colours begin to whirl until in a brilliant red on white the former tyrant is crucified and a priest commits hara-kiri.

There is no question that this is an important and exciting play. The concept of the thing is staggering, it explores an immense range of subjects within the bounds of a rather narrow vehicle. The direction and staging, too, are without flaws. If there is any criticism at all to make it is that the acting at times was a bit stiff the lines a bit superfluous. And there are times when a particular action or character appears to have been inserted in the play solely for expediency. But these objections can only be regarded as petty in comparison to the effect of the play as a whole. For an organism of such polyglot construction, it hangs together so well, it moves so easily and with such grace, that it draws the audience irresistibly into its fabric and its world. Each member of the audience enters Bond's world and comes out changed in the way he perceives his own. For that reason *Narrow Road to the Deep North* NEEDS to be seen!

vague way. The play opened, and actors dressed in white with white expressionless faces drifted quickly but noiselessly across the stage, arranging a streak of blue cloth to represent a river, wrapping the doll carefully in its dark swaddling and laying it gently at the side of the cloth. These silent white non-characters then disappeared and an old man with a long staff entered the stage slowly, discovering the seeming infant by the seeming stream. This, of course, was a dramatic retelling of Basho's incident. It ended with the poet leaving to search for enlightenment in the Deep North.

But this is not the end, it is really the beginning of the play. After thirty years, the poet returns to the south in fact, to the exact spot by the river where he had passed the child. Things have changed: the child has gone. There is a young man, lounging by the water, looking at the fish. The water rushes by, but there are no waves. The young man questions Basho, asking him where he has been and what he has learned. The poet says, "I have been to the Deep North. For twenty-nine and a half years, I sat, staring at a blank wall. And then I got it. I got enlightenment." Eagerly, the other asks, "And what is enlightenment?" Basho looks at him and says, "I learned that there is nothing to learn in the Deep North. So I came back here."

From that point on, the play is concerned with the world that Basho finds. A tyrant has taken



ride through the stormy waters of life which run as wild as the rapid river itself, and that he was destined to have a life even shorter than that of the morning dew. The child looked to me as fragile as the flowers of bush-clover that scatter at the slightest stir of the autumn wind, and it was so pitiful that I gave him what little food I had with me."

"The ancient poet

Who pitied monkeys for their cries.

What would he say, if he saw This child crying in the autumn wind?"

Three hundred years after Matsuo Basho saw a child by a river and wrote a poem in remembrance, a young playwright named Edward Bond read the poem. He was intrigued by it, disturbed by it, and he wrote a play about it. "In an ideal society," commented Bond, "Basho would have picked the baby up, gone off the stage and there would have been no necessity for a play." But Japanese society of the late 1600's was not an ideal one, for all its mysterious and mythical flavor. It was a society in which hunger was an unseen and jealous member of every family, in which power provided a more substantial and more reasonable meaning for life than love, and in which civil order is upheld by the sword and justified by atrocity. All of which is to say that it was a society like any other, balancing people's heads between the riverbottom and the

# Barnard Pianist Bows

By JACQUELINE FRIEDMAN

Lea Rutmanowitz made her Columbia debut with an impressive program of piano literature, which would be considered courageous by even the most blasé aficionado. Ms. Rutmanowitz seemingly charged from movement to movement piece to piece each time attacking with renewed enthusiasm.

The program began with *Aria Variata alla Maniera Italiana* a theme with variations composed by J. S. Bach. The theme was delivered with the sure deliberation demanded in Bach interpretation. Ms. Rutmanowitz proved best in the slower parts in which she exhibited a confident expression of measured control with the anxious feeling of holding back. The faster variations proved technically too difficult in some passages but the effect overall was vibrant.

The *Sonata in E Flat Major "Les Adieux"* by Beethoven followed. This is one of Beethoven's most beautiful and most difficult sonatas. On occasion a passage was not fully articulated but the movement continued smoothly. Again Ms. Rutmanowitz seemed to excel in the slow movement. Perhaps the dynamic extremes were not quite reached but this choice away from a broad interpretation assured the absence of maudlin sentimentality in excess.

The almost impossible last movement was attacked with vigor. A spirited uplifting

shone through with the country jauntiness. A Beethoven 3rd movement often seems to evoke.

Ms. Rutmanowitz is a student who attended the High School of Music and Art here in New York. Presently pursuing a major in music at Barnard, she exhibits an air of poise at the piano so important to the development of a pianist. Her body moves expressively yet each movement seems organic necessary for a musical effect without pseudo exaggeration.

An interesting change of pace followed with Arnold Schoenberg's *Drei Klavierstücke*. In this challenge so distant from the other literature Ms. Rutmanowitz came through most victorious. An eerie quality was produced through the intricate timing and a contemplative control reminiscent of the earlier Bach. The pianist seemed truly caught up and transported into the musical realm.

The last piece a *Fantasy in C Major* by Schumann should appear more often in programming. Although the build up and resolution of individual phrasing was well accomplished the interpretation of the piece as a total development could have been more obvious.

Occasionally too ambitious the evening proved musically very enjoyable and one hopes that one can look forward to hearing more of Lea Rutmanowitz in the future.

# One Writer's View Of 1972

By DIANE BERNSTEIN

The day after New Year's Day a rainy Sunday and a good time to see what seems to be in the cards for 1972.

It is hard to believe that it could really be another Presidential election year. Democratic candidates are not only announcing that they will announce for the race they are making the actual announcements. Muskie tomorrow Humphrey on January 10th Lindsay last week. It is none too soon the first primary is in less than seventy five days. Will this year be a repeat of 1968? Probably not there are too many people running in too many races for the primaries to have the same kind of impact. Most likely each primary will eliminate a candidate and in the end it will be Muskie at Miami.

The Republicans have an easier time though there are burgeoning insurgent movements on both the left and right of the GOP. But Nixon is managing to retain relatively high poll ratings and as it looks now the Republicans will have a winner in November. For though the Democrats may be the majority party on paper they are past masters at defeating themselves and odds are will show again their talent for internecine warfare, thus negating such excellent issues as the state of the economy and the intensified Viet Nam conflict.

Regarding the Viet Nam war five days of continued bombing have exploded much of what was left of the myth of the success of Vietnamization. During 1972 we will see the destruction of the rest of the fable. As the American troops are pulled out,

the South Vietnamese army will not hesitate to illustrate its utter incapability when it comes to fighting on its own something that was inevitable considering the fact that the people of South Vietnam don't want war.

This will be the year of summits first the President will travel to Peking and then to Moscow. The summits will probably prove nothing except to illustrate that a new troika like balance has replaced the old bipolar split.

Domestically the crisis of the cities will intensify as the money supply dwindles lower and lower. Taxes can go up and up but they can't skyrocket forever. While 1972 will not be the year when all blows up (the election will probably cooperate much of the potential unrest) 1973 just might be such a year if something isn't done to alter the current pattern.

Inflation is not supposed to trouble the nation as now there is a complete system of controls known as Phase II supposedly set up to cope with spiraling wages and prices. Yet as long as the Wage Board allows thirty percent wage hikes and the Price Commission approves commensurate price increases the problem is bound to remain unresolved. So count on 1972 to bring an ever more shrunken greenback.

Ah — but it's only the second day of the new year and something wraith me cries out for a cheerful word amid all the gloom and doom. An optimistic word? Alas! all we can come up with is the world has made it through nineteen hundred and seventy-one years it should survive one more.



## Urban Administrators

Applications are being sought in the New York City area by the National Urban Fellows, a nationwide program designed to meet the shortage of urban administrators and to open leadership opportunities in government, especially for minority-group members.

Persons applying now will be candidates for the fourth fellowship year, which begins July 1, 1972, and ends June 30, 1973. The core of the program is a 10-month on-the-job assignment with a mayor, city manager or other urban administrators. The program is sponsored by the National League of Cities, the United States Conference of Mayors and Yale University under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

An applicant must be a citizen of the United States between 24 and 39 years of age and must have a bachelor's degree or equivalent experience. The deadline for completed applications is March 10, 1972. Information may be obtained from the National Urban Fellows, P.O. Box 1475, New Haven, Conn 06506.

## Emanon Articles

Emanon Literary Magazine deadline has been extended. Contributions are welcome from everyone in the Morningside Heights community. Bring material to room 107 McIntosh.

## Puerto Rican Radio

WNBC Radio is presenting a new radio series about New York's Puerto Rican Community entitled "The Voice of El Coqui." It will be broadcast each Sunday on WNBC-AM from 8-8:30 a.m. and repeated on WNBC-FM from 1-1:30 p.m.

Amalia V. Betanzos, Special Assistant to Mayor John V. Lindsay on Puerto Rican Affairs, will be host of the program and will have guests each week discussing a variety of subjects involving the Puerto Rican community: i.e. the background, cultural problems, etc. of the New York Puerto Rican.

Producers for WNBC Radio will be Dan Watts, Director of WNBC Community Relations Department.

## Casadesus and Francescatti

A special non-subscription presentation of The Chamber Music Society at Lincoln Center at Alice Tully Hall

on Saturday evening (January 15th at 8:30 p.m.) will feature the renowned French pianist and violinist Robert Casadesus and Zino Francescatti in a concert of French sonatas. Messrs Casadesus and Francescatti were presented in a similar non-subscription event by The Chamber Music Society last January when they gave an all-Beethoven program.

Sonatas of Faure, Debussy and Franck are listed on the program for next Saturday's Alice Tully Hall event, along with a work of Mr. Casadesus' own composition. The latter, a Sonata in A Major, was composed in 1950 and dedicated by Casadesus to Francescatti, although its premiere performance for MGM Records was played by the composer's wife Gaby Casadesus, with violinist Daniel Guilet.

Tickets for Saturday night's Casadesus-Francescatti special are priced at \$6 and \$7.50 and are on sale at the Tully Hall Box Office, Bloomingdale's, Abrahams and Straus and the Ticketron outlets throughout the metropolitan area.

## Swedish Plays at Public Libraries

In 1968 the New York Public Library started a winter series of modern Swedish plays under the sponsorship of the Swedish government. This season two contemporary plays will be presented: *THE LIE* by Ingmar Bergman (translated by Paul Britten Austin) and *HOMAGE AT NIGHT* by Lars Gustafsson, translated by Yvonne L. Sundstrom.

*THE LIE* was commissioned for European TV. It is a play about successful intelligent upper middle class people who behind the facade of their comfortable surroundings are practicing the modern lifestyle of politics — to the world to each other to themselves.

Lars Gustafsson's play *HOMAGE AT NIGHT* first performed on Swedish TV in 1968 is set in any small kitchen in Europe any time after 1848. A man and his wife are expected to play through a town and a house. A woman is being pursued but she is not expected to be fully ad-

denly breaks through protocol and creates panic. This poetic and philosophical play is also very contemporary. It deals with power and fear, and the revolutionary spirit which swept Europe in 1848, and is still alive and active.

### DRAMA READINGS SCHEDULE

Readings of modern Swedish plays will be held according to the following schedule:

Jan 17 1972, 7:30 p.m. — Jefferson Market Library, 425 Avenue of the Americas at 10th Street — "The Lie"

Jan 24 1972, 7:30 p.m. — Donnell Library Center, 20 West 53rd Street — "The Lie"

Jan 31 1972 7:30 p.m. — Donnell Library Center — "Homage at Night"

Feb 7 1972 7:30 p.m. — Jefferson Market Library — "Homage at Night"

All performances are free to the public.

## January Met Openings

Jan 1 (Sat) (Through Mar 7) — *Portrait of the Artist* — 30 to 35 portraits of artists and self-portraits in all media: oil painting, sculpture, drawings, prints. Also a series of studies of artists in their studios by the photographer Arnold Newman. Self-portraits include those by Durer, Rembrandt and Degas. This is the second in a series of small rotating exhibitions to be held in a special exhibition room situated between the permanent galleries of European paintings and those of 20th century art. Catalogue available at exhibition. 25 cents (at head of main staircase).

Jan 3 (Tue) (Through Mar 28) — *Northern European Clocks in New York Collections* — Over sixty examples of clocks from England, Scandinavia, Germany from the 16th to the 19th century showing timepieces as works of art as well as clocks intended mainly as accurate timekeepers and timekeepers from a decorative standpoint. Includes the Madonna and Child Clock, a 17th century English longcase

clock (In European period rooms galleries, first floor).

Jan 4 (Through April) — *Bernard Palissy and His School* — A study exhibition of about 50 pieces, from the Metropolitan's collection, of the color-glazed earthenware of Bernard Palissy, his followers and imitators, from the 16th to the 19th century. A companion guide is available at the exhibition for use in the gallery (Ground floor galleries of the Western European Arts Department).

Jan 14 (Fri) (Through Feb 21) — *Paintings from Five Continents* — An exhibition of some 45 paintings by children (all under 14 years) from France, Finland, Greece, Italy, Austria, Tanzania, Honduras, Colombia, Korea and Vietnam. The exhibition is sponsored by the Save the Children Federation (In the Junior Museum Studio).

Jan 18 (Tue) (Through Apr 18) — *Drawings Recently Acquired — 1869-1971* — About 90 works acquired by the Drawings Department over the past three years. The drawings, which range in time from the 16th through the 20th century, include pages from a late sketchbook by Delacroix, a chalk drawing by Jean-Baptiste Oudry of an angry swan, a drawing of St. Sebastian by Daubier, and a recently rediscovered study of Annibale Carracci for a Triton in the Farnese Gallery in Rome (In the Prints and Drawings galleries).

Jan 26 (Sun) (Through Apr 12) — *Untailored Garments* — 30 to 40 examples of garments such as a Mexican poncho, Indian sarl, Navajo blanket, parsley shawl that are not cut and shaped but draped to form on the body (In Costume Institute galleries, ground floor, 83rd St.).

## Financial Aid

Application are now available in the Financial Aid Office for all students who want to be considered for financial aid during the 1972-73 academic year. Current financial aid recipients are reminded that they must submit a new application each year. The deadline for submitting the required application is February 15, 1972.

## Bed-Stuy Theater

Bed-Stuy Theater will present "A HARD WAY TO GO" — three one-act plays depicting contemporary Black life.

Performances will be Friday, Saturday and Sunday for the month of January.

Friday and Saturday performances are 8:00 p.m., Sunday's Matinee 2:30 p.m., Evening at 7:30 p.m.

For tickets and reservation call 857-4420 or 638-1698.

## German Theater

In January, the NEW REPERTORY COMPANY, 236 47th Street, near Second Avenue, resumes its successful production of *THE VISIT* (Besuch der alten Dame) by Friedrich Durrenmatt.

Performances are scheduled for January 15, 23, 28, Friday and Saturday nights at 8 p.m., Sundays at 3 p.m.

For tickets and information call SU 7-5400.

## Ibsen's "Ghosts"

The Matrix Players will present Ibsen's play "Ghosts" in a new adaptation in the Choir Room of All Angels, 262 West 81st St. Performances will be on Friday and Saturday evenings for the rest of January. Performances will be at 8 p.m. and on Sundays at 4:30.

The Matrix Players is a group of actors working under the auspices of the Rectors of All Angels who devote so much of their time and energy to the welfare of their community. The objective of the Players is to add something of cultural value to their work in producing works of interest and relevance and to maintain the high standards of performance for which they have been commended by both audience and critics.

For information — 724 9771

Friday performances — 8 p.m.  
January 14, 21 and 28

Saturday performances — 8 p.m.  
January 15, 22 and 29

Sunday performances — 4:30 p.m.  
January 16, 23 and 30

## Library Hours

### READING AND EXAM WEEKS

Wed, Jan 19 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.  
Thurs, Jan 20 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.  
Fri, Jan 21 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.  
Sat, Jan 22 — all floors open 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
Sun, Jan 23 — all floors open 1:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.  
Mon, Jan 24 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.  
Tues, Jan 25 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.  
Wed, Jan 26 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.  
Thurs, Jan 27 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.  
Fri, Jan 28 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.  
Sat, Jan 29 — all floors open 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
Sun, Jan 30 — all floors open 1:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.  
Mon, Jan 31 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.  
Tues, Feb 1 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.  
Wed, Feb 2 — all floors open 8:45 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

### INTERSESSION

Thurs, Feb 3 — 2nd, 3rd floors open 8:45 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Reserve Rm closed  
Fri, Feb 4 — 2nd, 3rd floors open 8:45 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Reserve Rm closed  
Sat, Feb 5 — LIBRARY CLOSED  
Sun, Feb 6 — LIBRARY CLOSED  
Mon, Feb 7 — 2nd, 3rd floors open 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Reserve Rm closed  
Tues, Feb 8 — 2nd, 3rd floors open 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m., Reserve Rm closed

### SPRING SEMESTER

Wed, Feb 9 — Library resumes regular schedule.

## Carnegie Concert

Saturday, January 15 at 8:00 p.m. — Carnegie Hall Boston Symphony Orchestra, William Steinberg, Music Director, conducting. Second of four concerts in the Boston Symphony Orchestra Series. Seats \$7.50, \$7.00, \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.50, \$4.00. Tickets available at Carnegie Hall Box Office.