

BARNARD BULLETIN

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BHR Acts on Security

By ELLEN MC MANUS

An open security meeting was held in BHR, Tuesday night, February 22, to discuss security problems in the dorms. The meeting was the outcome of several incidents in BHR which led students to complain about inadequate security measures in the dorms. The chief complaints of residents are that the security guards have no crisis training, that it is very easy for unidentified women to get into the dorms, and also that existing security regulations were not being enforced.

At the meeting, Dorm Council formed a special security committee to investigate these issues. The possibilities of hiring a contract guard system, instituting a training program for guards, and hiring woman students as night desk attendants were discussed. It was noted that it is impossible for guards to get prior training for crisis situations by a private agency in New York City. It was suggested that a meeting be set up between students and guards to discuss the rules of the dorm.

It was also suggested at the meeting to poll residents about a new sign-in procedure, in which BHR residents would receive a modified ID card which they would be required to show to enter the building. All

guests, male and female, would be signed in. The poll, which was issued a few days after the meeting, also questioned student opinion on whether women who are not BHR residents should be allowed to sign themselves in after showing a Barnard ID, and whether women without IDs must be signed both in and out by their hostess. The poll will be used by the security committee to determine which security measures it will be practical to institute.

Regarding the re-enforcement of existing security regulations, a flyer was sent out by Ms. Zadra, director of residence in BHR, to remind students of these rules. The rules, many of which were stated in the Stu-

dent Handbook but were never fully enforced, include the requirement that all BHR residents show their ID when entering the building after 2 P.M. when the outside door is locked, the requirement that residents report to the guard unescorted males seen in the dorms and that residents also be aware of men and women loitering in the Reid lobby. There are also the requirements that residents not sign in unfamiliar men and report to the guard if asked by an unfamiliar male to sign him in.

The security committee, which consists of eleven BHR residents, will investigate these and other security measures. Susan McNally, chairwoman of the committee, explained that each member of the committee will be assigned a different area to investigate so that all aspects of security will be investigated.

The committee is currently (Continued on Page 2)



BHR — How Secure?

Presidents Give Progress Report on Coeducation

By DERVAL G. WALSH

On Thursday, February 24, Columbia President William McGill and Barnard President Martha Peterson held a press conference to report on the progress of the Joint Trustee Committee on Barnard-Columbia relations. According to the Joint Trustee Committee, this interim report was necessary as a means of informing members of the University community of the extent of the committee's efforts.

Essentially, this report was an attempt to allay the present fear that through cross registration, Barnard may eventually lose her individuality to the University. President McGill stated that Columbia consists of a graduate and professional University "in which the two undergraduate institutions are imbedded. Each of these undergraduate colleges will want common standards, and will want to work congenially with one another, at the same time maintaining their own identities."

The major decisions concerning financial responsibilities have not yet been determined. President McGill stressed his belief that "it is in Columbia's interest to keep a fiscally sound and independent Barnard College," thereby ending any misconceptions that any academic union of the two institutions would also involve fund sharing. The Trustee Committee has not yet made any decision as to the way in which future costs can be assessed and as to whether or not a free exchange of Barnard and Columbia students will require more specific financial arrangements. Both Presidents Peterson and McGill stated that as plans reach their final stages, the tuition of both colleges will equalize.

Although the faculty of Barnard and Columbia will continue to be paid by their respective colleges, new appointments will be made through the approval of the departments involved at both institutions. A joint ad hoc review committee would make final decisions on tenure candidates.

It is hoped that total cross registration can begin by September, 1972. Both President McGill and President Peterson reiterated earlier reports by the Senate Committee and the Joint Trustee Committee, stating that further decisions must still be made concerning major and degree requirements. They also expressed their hope that students at both colleges would construct a specific and pertinent system of cross-registration and not merely select courses at random. In this manner, President McGill felt, the joint utilization of facilities of both colleges would be most beneficial.

Newly Elected Trustee Expresses Confidence in Board

By CAROL RICHARDS

The most recently elected member of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College has expressed a sense of confidence in the Board's desire to be open minded in its deliberations on student representation to the Board.

Ellen Futter, a first year student at Columbia Law School and a 1971 graduate of Barnard who last week was elected to the Board as a full voting member told *Bulletin* that the Board had "deferred, but not refused" student membership with vote



Ellen Futter

Women's Center Holds Open Meeting

By BARBARA WINKLER

On March 1, 1972 the Women's Center held its first open meeting for the Barnard student community. The meeting took place in the rear McIntosh lounge at 5 p.m. and attracted approximately twenty students and other members of the Barnard community interested in the Center and concerned about its relationship to the student body.

Catharine Stimpson, Acting Director of the Center and an Assistant professor at Barnard, called the meeting, recognizing the emergence of a growing women's community at Barnard called the Women's Collective which, although open to all women of the community, consists mainly of Barnard stu-



Catharine Stimpson

dents. Ms. Stimpson first spoke. She regretted the fact of a lack of

communication between the Center and the students at Barnard although she hoped that an open meeting would produce further student involvement. She then gave a brief history of the Center. She stated that after the Women's Center had been set up on April 28, 1971 as a result of a Task Force Report, the school had been fortunate enough to receive a bequest from Helen Reid's estate with the provision that the money be used to "further women's studies." This money was allocated to the Women's Center by Ms. Peterson and the Barnard Board of Trustees, and has been used to pay Ms. Stimpson's salary and to fund any Women's Center projects where necessary. During the summer of 1971 an ad hoc committee formed to administer these funds and the Women's Center. The committee, temporary in nature, consists of six members: two faculty, two from the Barnard administration and two trustees.

Articles were published in the *Bulletin* urging student participation, after the Center opened in the autumn of 1971, and such projects as a Law yer's Committee (consisting of Barnard alumnae who lend their professional services to any woman in the community experiencing sexist discrimination in employment) a list of fellowships available to women, cooperation with the Thursday Noon Committee to bring important feminist speakers to Barnard, the Panel on Male

and would still seriously consider it. Ms. Futter further indicated her feeling that whether or not a student is allowed to serve on the Board with full voting privileges will depend greatly on the students who are elected in a non-voting capacity and perhaps even more on the support they get from the student body. Ms. Futter told *Bulletin* that it was the constituency problem that disturbed the Board with reference to student representation and that there were ways (Continued on Page 8)

(Continued on Page 8)

Joint Committee Examines Course Offerings

By CAROL RICHARDS

The report of the Senate Committee on the Relationship between Barnard and Columbia which was issued in September recommended that students of the two schools have free access to the courses in each. The stipulation was made however that while a student may take any course for credit toward the total number of courses or credits required for the degree whether it can be used to satisfy other degree requirements (such as major or distributional requirements) would be determined by the policies of each faculty. The Barnard-Columbia Joint Committee on Instruction is working to make free access a reality by recommending to the faculty of both schools ways of coordinating their course offerings so that they can serve the needs and requirements of students and faculty at both Barnard and Columbia.

The Joint Committee on Instruction is made up of representatives of the two Committees on Instruction of Barnard and Columbia. Representing Barnard on the committee are Dean of Faculty Le Roy Breunig, Spanish Department Chairman Mirella de Servidio, Assistant Professor of Religion John Snook and Barnard Senior Toby Levy. The Committee has no approval power; a such and functions as a kind of caucus to discuss specific courses at each school and how they can be made to fit the specifications of the requirements at both schools. The committee also examines new courses and programs to try to make them acceptable to both schools. It can then make recommendations to the Committees on Instruction of Barnard and Co-

lumbia and to the specific departments involved.

Instead of working to change the actual requirements of the two Colleges, the Committee is working at the level of the individual courses to examine for example why Freshman English at Columbia and English A at Barnard are not interchangeable and to suggest ways that they can be made so. The Committee in other words is essentially working from the bottom up instead of from the top by studying course syllabi instead of the merits of each college's requirements.

The Joint Committee on Instruction has no power to induce department chairmen to coordinate course offerings with their comparable department on the other side of the street. It plans to send out questionnaires to department chairmen to determine just how much cooperation does exist between specific Columbia and Barnard departments. The Committee can ask important questions and also make recommendations but in the end the real power is with the faculty of each department.

In an interview with *Bulletin*, Toby Levy the Barnard student representative to the Joint Committee on Instruction said that what is "lacking in this school is an essential means of communication and that it is "not lack of willingness as much as lack of communication that has made cooperation between Barnard and Columbia in academic matters more difficult. The purpose of the Joint Committee on Instruction is to increase this communication so that free access can be meaningful next year to students at both Columbia and Barnard.

Susan Ritner Speaks Of Columbia-Barnard Future

By JILL WOOLMAN

Susan Ritner, Columbia University's newly appointed Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs, expressed cautious optimism about the responsibilities of her office. In an interview with *Bulletin*, she remarked that although exhausting the position has added qualitatively to her life.

An alumna of Barnard College and Columbia University, Ms. Ritner possesses a well-founded understanding of the complexities of university life. Speaking of her new membership in the Columbia University administration, she observed that it was "gratifying and exciting to be in a position to do something about what has been disturbing in the past."

As the highest ranking woman in the administration, Ms. Ritner is concerned with the problems of women in the university but as she stressed, this area is just one of a number with which her office is involved. The general interests of her office include the School of General Studies' adult education program and a report to the New York State Legislature on the projected five year plan for the University.

In discussing the past, present, and future relationship between Columbia and Barnard, Ms. Ritner noted the change in opinions over the years regarding the advisability of a merger of the two schools. She recalled that prior to the rise of the women's movement, people were generally more receptive to such a plan. With the increased consciousness of the problems and needs of women, however, she finds that coordination and co-operation be-



Susan Ritner

tween the two schools is more in line with the continuing focus on what is best for women's needs at this time. As she stated, "Values and advantages can come from the institutions retaining their respective identities." Thus, merging Barnard into Columbia University would not necessarily enhance the quality or the facilities of the overall education.

While respecting the autonomy of the two schools, Ms. Ritner suggested that greater co-operation and coordination between Barnard and Columbia might overcome some of the

less popular aspects of Columbia University life. Increased sharing of the faculty and curricula of the two schools could encourage more mixed classes and provide students with the means for greater interaction than is currently available. According to Ms. Ritner, the future relationship between Barnard College and Columbia University should be one that is mutually beneficial, it is her view that the best decision-making is incremental, with an ongoing evaluation of the benefits to be accrued from increasing exchanges between the two schools.

New Activities Director Sought

By DERVAL C. WALSH

Due to the imminent retirement of Ms. Elizabeth Meyers, Director of College Activities, a joint committee of students and faculty has been formed to select candidates to fill this position. According to Ms. Jane Moorman, Assistant to the President, the committee consists of three students: Jan Vinokour, Janice Sims, and Stephanie Ross, and two members of the faculty: Ms. Jeanette Roosevelt and Ms. Barbara Schmitter.

At present the purpose of the committee is threefold. Their first responsibility will be to review and re-assess the job of College Activities Director, thus facilitating the types of nominees they would make for the position. Secondly, the committee will screen potential candidates for the job, and will even-

tually suggest three or four of these to President Peterson who will make the final administrative appointment.

According to Ms. Moorman, who is chairwoman of the Committee charged with seeking possible candidates for Director of College Activities, members have agreed that they would welcome comments and opinions from students and faculty members concerning the new appointment. She further stated that members of the college community may express their opinions on what directions they believe the College Activities Office should take or may offer specific recommendations of candidates they feel would be capable and experienced enough to handle the job.

CORRECTION

In the last issue of *Bulletin*, Dean Breunig was quoted as stating that the "inclusion of nursing students would be unruly on the classroom level." Substitution of the word "unruly" was a printer's error. The quote should read "the inclusion of students would be only on the classroom level." Our apologies to Dean Breunig and the nursing students.

BHR Security

(Continued from Page 1)

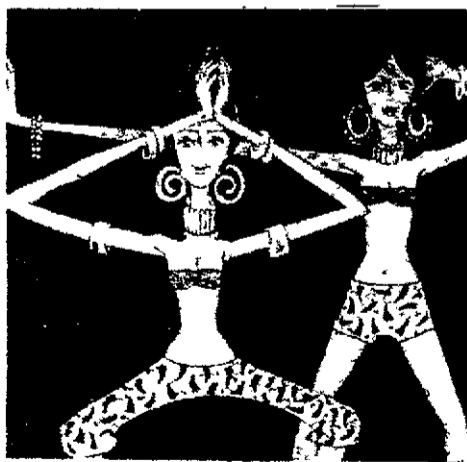
working on a tentative new security fact sheet which would explain specifically all security rules and procedures, list the people to contact in case of an emergency and indicate where they may be reached, designate the hours of each desk attendant and indicate at what times the guard will make his rounds. The fact sheet will also list the new emergency phone number (X3362) by which any resident or attendant may contact Mr. Kwasiak, night supervisor for security, by any of the emergency dorm phones.

Susan McNally stressed "if any resident of BHR witnesses an example of inadequate security, sees suspicious persons in the dorm or has any complaints about security in general, she should report immediately to Ms. Zadra or myself. The only way the security committee can bring about any changes in security if we are informed about infractions of the rules."

Philosophy Dep't Meeting

The Philosophy Department is having a meeting for all majors and prospective majors on March 7 at noon in room 327 Milbank. Refreshments will be served.

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SMC Conference Proves the War Is Still an Issue

By NADINE G. FEILER

Over twelve-hundred students gathered at Washington Irving High School in Manhattan for a National Student Antiwar Conference last weekend to prove that not only is the antiwar movement not dead, as some would have us believe, but that there is still more than sufficient reason for its existence. Debbie Bustin, National Coordinator of the Student Mobilization Committee, which sponsored the conference, called for an exchange of ideas and information to bring the truth to the American people that despite what Nixon says, the war in Indochina is not winding down.

The conference started Friday night with a teach-in at which Ms. Bustin reaffirmed that the war is still an issue in 1972 and that it is the job of the SMC "to force the United States completely out of Indochina." She stated the SMC's rejection of "Nixon's 8-point war plan." The teach-in, in general, emphasized the fact of the continuance of the war and the technology that has reduced American deaths and American human involvement at the expense of Vietnamese civilians. Prof. Arthur Galston from Yale, an expert on the use of pesticides and chemical warfare in Indochina, spoke as a biologist concerned with the effects these have had on the country. (Over 100 million lbs. of four different toxic chemicals have been used in Indochina to defoliate forests and destroy the rice crops, which the American government suspected were used to feed enemy forces.) Galston concluded that



Noam Chomsky speaking at SMC Antiwar Conference February 25, 1971. Photo by Ellen Lemisch, Courtesy of The Militant.

the South Vietnamese would have been better off losing to North Vietnam than paying the price of victory with the U.S.

Noam Chomsky, professor at MIT and a well-known authority on the war, spoke quietly and calmly of the effects of this war on South Vietnam. He addressed himself in particular to the continuity of American policy towards the war. He described the war as a "conflict of a classic kind between technology on one side and human will on the other." We will gradually come to a point where our technology will finally be able to beat the Viet-

namese birthrate, he said, and predicted the ultimate "destruction of indigenous forces that maintain social existence in Indochina."

Fred Branfman, Director of Project Airwar, pointed out this is a new war in Indochina, one that is automated and secret. Branfman felt that "talk isn't enough at this point," that the time is past for telling people the war is wrong; they know that already. But they don't know that the war is still going on. They must realize that the war is automated; the killing is now being done by machines, not men. He cited statistics that showed that when Kennedy and Johnson wanted to escalate the war, they sent in more ground troops; Nixon sends in more B-52's. This is all the more remarkable when you realize there are no substantial structures left in Vietnam to bomb, all the factories, according to Branfman, were destroyed in the first months of the air war in 1965. There is nothing left but people to bomb, and accordingly, three-quarters of the bombs now dropped are anti-personnel bombs. Branfman held up a pineapple bomb, explaining its ability to spread thousands of steel bearings over a wide area, embedding themselves into human flesh; even more important though is the fact that this bomb is now obsolete, as is napalm.

Ngo Vinh Long, a speaker from the National Student Association of South Vietnam, is touring the U.S. to tell the American people about the opposition of the people of Vietnam. He said the reason Nixon could get away with his 8-point "peace" plan is because Americans don't know enough about the Vietnamese people's opposition to Thieu's regime. He compared Nixon's plan for an election to asking Hitler to step down before elections. He also described a series of relocation programs the U.S. has perpetrated on the Vietnamese

peasants, grouping them in stockades ("hamlets") surrounded with barbed wire. Despite this mass program of terrorization and destruction in the countryside, Ngo Vinh Long said the US has still failed to quell opposition among the peasants, as well as in the cities.

The conference itself was supposed to center around the theme "What next for the Antiwar Movement in '72?" and plan a spring offensive to end the war. However, the central problem that developed was one of definition — what the SMC really is and what its function is. First of all, there was objection to the presence of student supporters of McGovern, Muskie, and Lindsay on the presiding committee. While there was no objection to supporters of Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley, the Socialist Workers Party candidates for President and Vice-President, speakers from the National Caucus of Labor Committees, one of the groups attending the conference, said that the presence of the representatives of the liberals was in fact the SMC giving validation, "the stamp of radicalization," to their campaigns. The question was raised whether or not the SMC was going to reject this co-optation by candidates fishing for endorsements. The association of these candidates with the SMC was cited as a symptom that the movement is dead. Members of the NCLC objected to these candidates who say the war is the cause of all domestic problems, and ending it, the para ca. Particular objection was raised to Lindsay's presence (by proxy of his supporters) because the NCLC felt he particularly was an enemy of the working class. The dispute divided the conference between the Workers League, Spartacists, and NCLC, who felt that the SMC should embrace the struggle of all oppressed people, here and abroad, and that this struggle was only useless, if not self-destructive, versus those who felt the SMC should maintain its main focus to end the war. The SMC was created as an umbrella organization under whose auspices different groups with varying (and sometimes discordant) politics could gather by virtue of their one common goal — to end the war. But the question was raised this past weekend of whether or not the SMC should instead be the sum total of all its parts, adopting resolutions based on the ideologies of each group attending the Conference.

After the constituency workshops (which included High School, Women, Black, Latino, Gay, G.I.'s and Vets, Chemical and Biological Warfare in Vietnam and Campus) proposals were presented to the conference. The major proposals which came from this plenary meeting were the Workers League and NCLC's proposals (which called for support of the working class), and the plan for an April 22 mass demonstration. Other pro-

posals included one by Arthur Schwartz, from Columbia University, asking for support of the most effective way to bring about the end of the war.

At the final meeting, all proposals were voted on. The Spring offensive composed at this meeting consisted of the April 22 mass demonstration to be held in New York and Los Angeles, and Choice '72, a national high school and campus preference poll and referendum in mid-April on the issues of immediate U.S. withdrawal from Indochina, amnesty, and student voting rights. An April 19 high school speak-out on the war was also agreed upon. (There were 187 high school students present, and according to Debbie Bustin, the average member of SMC is in high school.) The speak-out will consist of rallies, teach-ins and strikes in high schools across the country. The non-partisanship of SMC with regard to presidential candidates was reasserted by Fred Lovgren, who was also elected the new National Coordinator of SMC. He said "It would unnecessarily split people up to endorse any candidates," but at the same time, there was overwhelming sentiment against exclusion of their student supporters, despite the objections that had been raised by the Workers League and the NCLC. The conference also reaffirmed its demand for total abolition of the draft.

What happened last weekend is important not merely in the context of ending the war. True, it gave its members the information they needed to take back home and educate the American people that once more Nixon is lying, and that the war is not winding down; that it has become all the more savage in its technological sophistication. The conference's final plans were to use the means the antiwar movement has used in the past to concentrate on peaceful, legal mass demonstrations and on teach-ins; no mention was made of Mayday, save for the proposal for the use of civil disobedience. What is more significant is the reaffirmation of the SMC's nature as a non-partisan umbrella organization, that while McGovern, Muskie and Lindsay endorsed the SMC the SMC clearly did not endorse them. The rejection of civil disobedience as a means of and the call to embrace the working class struggle reaffirmed the SMC's intention to get the largest possible number of people into the streets on the one issue of ending the war by complete, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all American forces from Indochina.

CORRECTION

In an article last week, it was mistakenly asserted that Undergrad Association was responsible for the formation of the new Women's Collective. Bulletin retracts this statement and apologizes for any confusion it might have caused.

Morningside Community Helps Senior Citizens

By MIRIAM FRANK

Ted Krulwich, '75C, has been named director of the Community Concern for Senior Citizens in, the Morningside Heights area. The aim of the program is to obtain discounts for the elderly in neighborhood stores.

Although the Morningside Heights division of the program is only a week old, Krulwich has already obtained signatures from three stores which will participate in the program. The stores receive no compensation, but are given window logos to indicate their participation. Each shop makes its own stipulations as to how much of a discount it will give. Senior citizens need identify themselves only by a Medicare card or a New York City Transit Reduced Fare Card.

The neighborhood program is an outgrowth of a plan by the same name begun in December, 1971 by Ms. Maria Redo, who, along with Krulwich, is a member of Community Planning Board #8. Fifty stores in the downtown and Yorkville areas are already participating.

There is no official funding for the CCSC, although the New York City Office for the Aged paid for the logos. The Metropolitan Republican Club is loaning equipment and secretarial help to the program, while the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association will print a

forthcoming pamphlet for the group.

Although the Morningside project was originally planned to encompass only the area from 110th to 125th streets, Krulwich stated that he has contacted Community Board #9, covering the area up to 150th Street. He said that he received a "very warm reception" from the Board members and that he hopes to extend the operation through this area.

Krulwich commented that the project is "basically a one-man job right now," although he would welcome help in going around to various stores. He noted that "all of the store owners have been really nice." Presently signed up for the program are the Taft Pharmacy, Amsterdam Cleaners, and Columbia Chemists. Several other shops have promised to join the program.

In explaining the worth of the program, Krulwich said, "at the Board meeting, a little old man who was hard of hearing and had trouble walking, came up to me and shook my hand. He was so happy to see that someone my age was taking an interest, rather than just the normal social worker. Things like that make any work well worth it."

Anyone interested in helping the program should contact Ted Krulwich at 280-6727.

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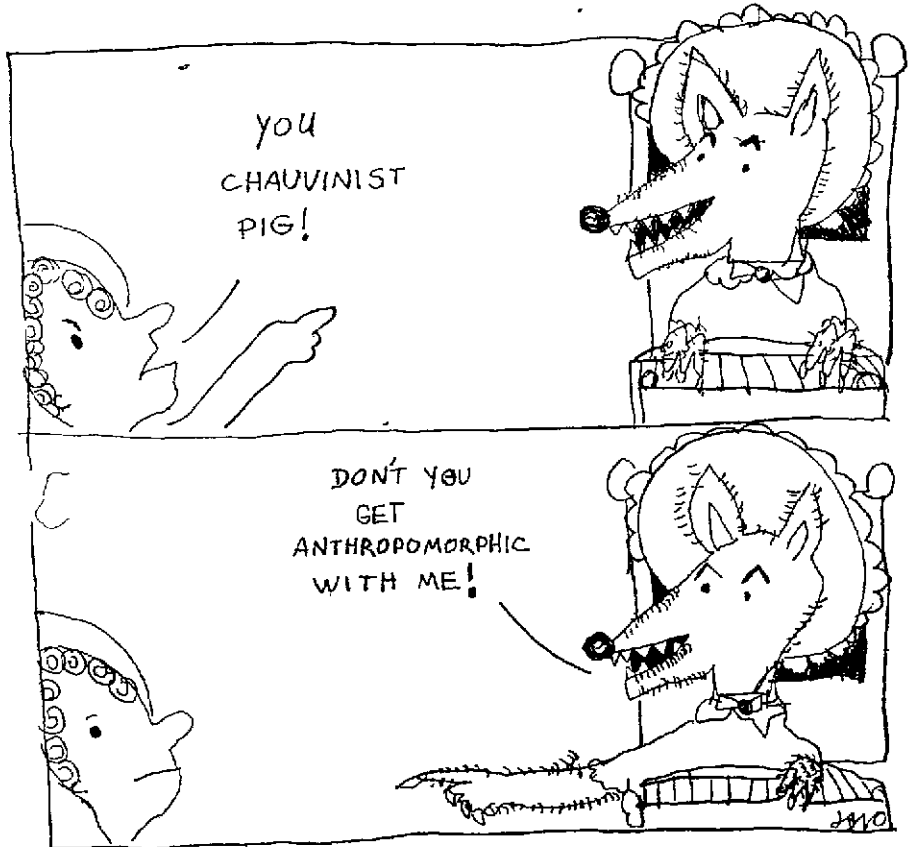
Medicaid Abortions

The liberalized abortion law which went into effect in New York State in 1970 gave poor women the freedom of choice that rich women had always had to terminate an unwanted pregnancy. If one had the money, one could have always flown to London or Sweden where abortions were legal the new law made it unnecessary to do so and thus made it possible for low income women to obtain legal safe abortions.

The decision of the New York State Court of Appeals to uphold an Administrative Directive by the State Department of Social Services withdrawing Medicaid Coverage for elective abortions will serve to change this if allowed to prevail. The decision which reverses the rulings of the two lower courts is in clear violation of the principle that the decision to have an abortion is between a woman and her doctor. As such it is a blatant affront to the poor and the women of this state.

The judgment to cease Medicaid coverage puts the poor women of this state in a kind of double jeopardy. According to "Studies in Family Planning" a publication of the Population Council low income couples are in general less successful users of contraception, partly due to its inaccessibility. Abortion then becomes of greater importance to them as a means of maintaining family size. If a low income woman is unable to afford the cost of an abortion her problems will certainly be multiplied when she is in a unwanted extra child to feed and care for, especially when this child may be keeping the mother from working to provide or supplement the family income.

The cessation of Medicaid funds for elective abortions by the State Department of Social Services will be a disaster for many women under the "Compulsory Pregnancy" law which Garrett Hardin a prominent biologist linked to compulsory servitude. Too many women are in the past that they will resort to primitive and dangerous methods of self induced abortion if they are not allowed to terminate their pregnancies legally. Butchery has often been the result. *Bulletin* urges that men and women who are concerned about the withholding of medical care for elective abortions write directly to Governor Rockefeller. This directive so clearly in violation of the rights of women and the poor must be changed.



Support for the Maids at Columbia

An open letter to Martha Peterson, members of the Administration and Faculty

On January 14 1972 Columbia University notified 30 maids that they would be laid off in two weeks. The University cited budgetary cutbacks as the reason for their action however it has become increasingly apparent that the lay-off of the maids was an overt act of discrimination against women all of whom are black and Puerto Rican.

The University discriminates against women by allowing sex biased job categories. All maids are women all janitors are men, all maids receive \$118 weekly all janitors receive \$136. Yet the maids perform essentially the same work as janitors. In addition, of the 30 women threatened by lay-offs, 27 have more seniority than men — another instance of discrimination based on the existence of two separate seniority lists one for maids and one for janitors. At the same time the maids were being laid off positions were listed for janitorial positions.

While Barnard College is not directly involved in this instance of sex discrimination by Columbia Barnard cannot afford to stand

by silently. Columbia's action is indicative of the attitudes of this university and our society in general towards all women. We receive unequal pay for equal work, we are considered expendable when the money gets tight, we receive no support from male dominated organizations such as unions. Can Barnard really disassociate itself from Columbia's discrimination and meanwhile claim to be a women's institution par excellence?

The administration, faculty and students of Barnard must support the maids and the work of the Women's Affirmative Action Coalition on this issue. The maids must be re-hired and paid the same wages as janitors. Barnard must take a stand by publicly condemning Columbia's action and by attending a demonstration in support of the maids on March 8 at 12:00 in front of Low Library. We further urge you to suspend classes from 12 o'clock to 2 on that date to show your support.

The privileged women of this college cannot delude themselves by thinking that they are unaffected by sexist discrimination.

Barnard Women's Collective
27 February 1972

In The Morning Mail

To the Editor:

The recent action of the New York State Court of Appeals upholding the Administrative Directive issued by the State Department of Social Services in April 1971 withdrawing Medicaid coverage for elective abortion (as opposed to abortion for medical indications) has compounded an original error of judgment.

The Appeals Court decision (reversing the earlier decision of two lower courts that ordered that directive set aside) has given judicial sanction to an administrative ruling that is discriminatory, cruel, self-defeating and which, in the most profound sense violates the reasonable human expectation that poor people are entitled to the same kind of health care that is readily available to their more affluent neighbors.

The only practical remedy available now is a direct appeal to the Governor.

We urge you to write or wire asking him to immediately rescind the April 8, 1971 Admin-

istrative Directive that will now go into effect (Administrative letter 71 PWD-17).

Ask your colleagues and friends to do the same.

The directive discriminates against poor women and subjects them to continuation of an unwanted pregnancy only because they are unable to pay for an elective abortion.

The New York statute defines Medicaid assistance as "payment of part or all of the cost of care services and supplies which are necessary to prevent, diagnose, correct or cure conditions in the person that cause acute suffering endanger life, result in illness or infirmity, interfere with his capacity for normal activity, or threaten some significant handicap" (emphasis added). Elective abortion clearly qualifies.

The directive conflicts directly with the spirit and intent of New York's modern abortion law which vests with each woman the absolute right to terminate an unwanted pregnancy within the first 24 weeks. The state abortion law does not impose any requirement of "medical indications" or economic independence. One must assume that the legislators ex-

pected that medically indigent women would be guaranteed good quality abortive care under Medicaid.

By denying medically indigent women equal protection from unwanted childbearing, the directive is self-defeating. It will further impoverish them, condemn them and children born as a result to a lifetime of economic depression, increase the risk to their life and health, encourage the return of the "coat hanger" or "kitchen table" abortion and in the end require the state to provide more costly, acute medical services under Medicaid.

Reasonable principles and the legislative action supporting them are thwarted by this Administrative Directive.

Endowing the directive with judicial sanction does not alter the fact that it is discriminatory, cruel, self-defeating and a violation of normal human expectations.

It should be rescinded. Distinguished judges in the State Supreme Court and the Appellate Division agree, as do three of the seven members of the Court of Appeals.

Planned Parenthood of New York City, Inc.

RESIDENT COUNSELOR

APPLICATIONS

FOR BROOKS — HEWITT — REID DORMS

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Vonnegut on Film: An Uneasy Transition

By DERVAL C. WALSH

There is no doubt in my mind that Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. is presently one of America's most popular novelists. His precise sense of satire and comedy is brilliantly effective and cuttngly realistic. Unfortunately however, Vonnegut's works have not made an easy transition to the screen. This was obvious in Vonnegut's first film effort, "Happy Birthday Wanda June," and is even more evident in his newest venture made for television, "Between Time and Timbuktu — A Space Fantasy." The film is essentially a condensation of the major themes of many of Vonnegut's novels, and unless one is familiar with his fiction, a great deal of the movie's action can appear both bewildering and meaningless. Indeed, at times, the film seems to be an "in joke" between Vonnegut and his characters, with no attempt made to inform the viewer what's happening.

The only simple thing in this movie is the plot. Stoney Stevenson is an astronaut being sent into the "chrono-synclastic infundibulum." The latter represents the horizontal line which is a corridor through a "time-space warp," where time can be experienced punctually rather than chronologically. With the purpose of the flight so lucidly facilitated, we are ready to follow Stoney through his numerous travels.

The first journey is to the island of San Lorenzo where the people are polarized by two enigmatic figures — the ruthless dictator of the island, and Bokonon, the religious leader. To give his religion more "zest and tang," Bokonon asked the dictator to outlaw his sect and every few months chase the Bokonists through the woods in a pseudo-arrest action. The Bokonists are advocates of the practice of Boko-maru, a form of non-violent love making which consists of rubbing feet with your mate. This system removes the physical violence manifested by the "sweating, grunting, and groaning" of sex and is an extension of the bliss and harmony Bokonon wants for the world. Unfortunately, the sect becomes too popular, and the dictator, fearing the loss of his own power, seeks the total annihilation of the Bokononists. Bokonon warns Stoney of his own error — using violence as a means of sport and representing death as a game played between two opponents. Bokonon was never able to view actual death, was never able to see the extent of his own teachings. Before Stoney departs, he warns him "Be careful of what you pretend to be, someday you may wake up to find out that is what you really are."

In another journey, Stoney arrives in a country where everyone must be equal. It is against the law for any person to be individualistic — this necessitates the humiliation of those who have high IQ's or any specialized talents. We view a ballet where all the ballerinas dance with handicaps (sandbags), and perform a series of difficult and hampered movements. Out of this group of political puppets steps Harrison Bergeron (a hero of Vonnegut's earlier short stories)

who frees a ballerina of her handicaps, and dances to Swan Lake. The beauty of free motion is most appealing and the graceful and original form of the ballet is performed magnificently. The ultimate, and yet expected shock comes to the viewer when Bergeron and the dancer are shot down by the "president" of the nation. She makes a ranting speech about the dangers of individuality, and reiterates her hatred of anyone who has exceptional abilities. Her diatribe is useless, however for if any moment in this movie is truly moving, it is the death scene of the two dancers. Their professional grace and natural ability are awe-inspiring and enrapturing. Even in death, they are able to defy the dictates of their country — they maintain that same individuality and symmetry until they lie white and motionless in a pool of their own blood.

There are numerous other journeys for Stoney, one which includes a visit to Dr. Felix Hoenikker, the inventor of ice-9. Ice-9 is a small particle of ice which can freeze mud and thus facilitate the fighting of the US Army. Hoenikker was directed in this research by an army general who felt that "the US Army has been in the muck too long." It becomes necessary for Stoney to explain to Hoenikker, that if the mud and rivers could be frozen, eventually all forms of life would be affected and human destruction inevitable. The scientist of course is able to see the immediate result of his action but incapable of foreseeing its overall effect. As is typical with Vonnegut, we see a fear of total technology, a fear that someday there will no longer be people like Stoney Stevenson able to perceive the simple consequences of such major scientific discoveries.

After several more stops, Stoney finally arrives in Heaven. This was an essential visit for Odysseus and Aeneas, and is equally as important for Stoney. The entire film is reminiscent of the Ulysses myra as was its immediate predecessor "Happy Birthday, Wanda June." Heaven to Vonnegut, however is not the resting place of the heroic and brave. It is a playground where tyrants of the past play happily at shuffleboard with children and adults. The festivities are hampered only by the dictator who rules the dead. He has the power to destroy them or permit them access to Heaven's playground. We see this dictator in the form of Hitler, and in the final crucial moment, Stoney and this representative of God attempt to destroy one another. Stoney is eventually successful in overthrowing the power of the almighty, and this final victory allows him to return to earth.

The basic problem of the "Space Odyssey" is that it attempts to present too many themes within a limited space of time. Also, many of the individual themes represented in the astronaut's visits to different societies are repetitious and unessential to the plot. It would have been far better if Vonnegut had made more of an effort to elaborate on his most



Kevin McCarthy as Bokonon (left) the enigmatic religious leader and Bill Hickey as Stoney Stevenson (right) the Space Wanderer in the NET Playhouse Production "Between Time and Timbuktu — A Space Fantasy" by Kurt Vonnegut Jr. to be presented as a PBS Special of the Week.

fundamental themes instead of presenting the viewer with a rapid potpourri of all his major fictional ideas.

Hollis Alpert in his criticism of "Happy Birthday Wanda June" commented that Vonnegut used too many contrived entrances and exits. In "Between Time and Timbuktu — A Space Odyssey" Vonnegut has taken care of this problem — he has made it impossible to know where Stoney is going, and why he is going

there. Naturally, as is typical of the author, there are some elements of science fiction involved, but this does not excuse the ambiguous nature of the astronaut's many journeys.

The casting in "Between Time and Timbuktu" is for the most part quite good. William Hickey as Stoney Stevenson is fairly convincing as the Jeweled and confused Everyman in search of some kind of meaning to his life. Kevin McCarthy as the guru-like Bokonon

is a ripe playing, the Lucas leader with the highly required of the old.

Between Time and Timbuktu — A Space Odyssey is a TV Playhouse production to be presented as a PBS Special of the Week on Monday, March 13, 1972. In addition, a complete transcript of the movie is available in paperback form from the publisher of the book. The Space Odyssey will be available in paperback form from the publisher of the book.

UP! with Humor

By BARBARA WINKLER

Political power may have to come out of the barrel of a gun in desperate situations, but where persuasion or consciousness raising is possible, humor is a better weapon. When it is not ridicule or a cheap laugh, it can illuminate human behavior and stretch the usual limits of human capabilities. When we can understand our and others' motivations and are no longer bound by oppressing or oppressive ones, we are working towards liberation.

Up, An Uppity Revue is a production of the Westbeth Feminist Collective under the direction of Marjorie Melnick. The women who created this series of skits were aware of the power of humor and its ability to create warmth to give a sense of community and especially to help the attempt at more liberated ways of being — to stretch the limits.

Two skits especially dealt with this "Family Family" by Sally Ordway was particularly inventive in its use of the men playing women's roles and women playing men's roles. The story of the nuclear family, focusing around the intelligent, weight-conscious daughter Margaret, became a very funny and affecting vignette under these circumstances. The picture of the family was often broadly drawn, but, while a caricature

I do not believe it was unfair and several times parked. Margaret's refusal to give her condoms while not being allowed to grab the condom Margaret revealing her ambition. I want to tell all the pics and cakes in the world. Many women frustrated in their drive to succeed in some intellectual and creative endeavor sometimes turn to such self-destructive and recurring substitutes. And the comedy was much laughter in recognition as Margaret declares: College will be difficult, everyone will be more mature there, everyone will respect me for what I am, and then is sent to a cloistered women's college. But it was not only the line, but the performances of the actors and actresses involved their use of their bodies in creating the roles of the opposite sex that was marvelously funny. I remember with particular pleasure actress Cleve rollers imitation of an uptight young boy in dancing class straining to dance well because his mother said it would make him popular and help him become class president.

The second skit which I felt particularly focused on the expansion of human limits was one called **Propositions**. A woman and man are seeking a comfortable place out of door

in which to read their black book in order to make a date. The woman is concerned that the ground beneath her feet is not so conducive to the date as she would like. While the author of the skit, Susan Yonkowitz, does not seem to be afraid to use it to reveal the fears this woman has that her city will condemn her, but maybe she is not because of its city or proficient enough, which she offers to help her present. In comparison, a third liberated woman enters the scene and in a bid of crowding the first out wishes to make love to Bob. But the first woman will have none of it and is led away by a priest-like figure who intones that such a thing is sinful and chided her odds to the restricted mode. He teaches her a final twist to the liberated woman's refusal of the man the next morning — the mood the day, they are not necessarily what they were before and she is free to do as she wishes. Rita Perlman, an impressively vital actress, played this part with the right touch of impassioned whiney and hard-headed self-knowledge of her wants.

I would also like to mention the last skit by Gwendolyn Gunn called **me and my**. **The Confessions of Clara** is a beautiful parody of the... (Continued on Page 6)

Carolyn Kizer To Lecture In Lehman

The second annual series of spring lectures at Barnard College commences on Monday, March 6th. On the subject of poetry, the featured guest is Ms. Carolyn Kizer. This distinguished poet has just had her third collection of poetry, *Midnight Was My Cry*, published.

Although Ms. Kizer is currently occupied teaching English at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, she has led anything but a sedentary existence. Since her graduation from Sarah Lawrence College this woman has traveled extensively in both Europe and Asia. Her travels across the second continent, in fact, were the subject of an article she did for the *Hudson Review* entitled "Pakistan Diary." While in Europe, Ms. Kizer participated in several poetry festivals, including ones held in London, Rotterdam and Edinburgh.

Ms. Kizer has held other exciting positions. She was the



Carolyn Kizer

first director on the Literary Program of the National Endowment of the Arts, serving from 1966-69. She has also been an editor, serving in that capacity on the magazine

Poetry Northwest.

Now because of this series, sponsored in part by Ms. Elizabeth Janeway, those in the New York area who have only had the opportunity to hear Ms. Kizer at one of her infrequent lectures given at the 92nd Street YMHA, will be able to enjoy her poetry and appreciate her talent. She will be in residence from March 6 to March 20 and during that time will give five lectures, all of which are open to the public. Under the general heading of "Poetry and the Modern Mind," the separate topics include "Poetry and Identity," "Poetry, Sex and Pornography" and "The Woman Poet and the Problem of the Muse." All lectures will be given in Lehman Auditorium and there will be a reception after the first lecture. All indications point to a series on poetry that can potentially stimulate the entire Barnard Community.

UP! with Humor

(Continued from Page 5)

lent movie. The players mimed, while the words were spoken from stage (although not on the platform itself so as not to interfere with the dramatization). Played in broad Southern belle style by Jill Murphy (as mime) and Rhea Perlman (as speaker), Clara reveals the incidents of her life and her oppressed involvement with her men — her father, priest, and Bohemian husband — which led to her shooting all three, followed by her suicide. While the material sounds heavily melodramatic, it was played with a delightfully light parodic touch. As the dead people are brought before the gates of heaven, 'God' is revealed as — ta da ta dum — a woman! dolled up as a beauty queen, no less! but certainly divine.

Replaying her life at 'God's'

request, Clara reveals herself as a woman of a passionate, loving, life-giving nature whose love was never returned. At the end, 'God' informs Clara that she, as well as the others, cannot be immediately admitted to heaven, not because of her crime of passion: "After all, some of my best friends were passionate women," but because she can do better. In one final hilarious scene Clara receives the word from a little birdie (literally a plastic hanging bird with a note in its mouth) that she can change.

Despite some less successful skits I recommend UP! The feeling fostered by the company was one of community: a hootenanny sixties style filled the intermission and lemonade was served by daughters of members of the Collective. A good time was had by all — women and men in the cast and audience.

Performances will continue tonight through Saturday, March 5 starting at 8 p.m. Contact Dolores at 691-0015 between 2 and 5 p.m. of those dates for tickets.

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CALENDAR 1972-1973

JULY

3 Monday. Last day for refund of Autumn Term deposit.

AUGUST

10 Thursday. Last day for payment of bill for Autumn Term.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 Friday. Last day for filing applications for deferred exams.
- 5 Tuesday. Language Placement Examinations.
- 5, 6, 7, 8 Tuesday-Friday. Registration for Autumn Term.
- 7 Thursday. Autumn Term, eighty-fourth year begins. Classes begin 9 a.m. Convocation, 1 p.m.
- 12 & 13 Deferred examination for students absent from the May, 1972, final examinations in Barnard courses.
- 18-22 Deferred examination for students absent from the May, 1972, final examinations in Columbia courses.
- 19 Tuesday and Sept. 20, Wednesday, Program filing. Last day for adding a course, Autumn Term.
- 28 Last day for submitting work for courses in which grades of Inc. (incomplete) were given in Spring term.

OCTOBER

- 13 Last day for filing diploma name cards for the degree in February, 1973.
- 24 Tuesday. Midterm date.
- 25 Wednesday. Award of October degrees.

NOVEMBER

- 1 Wednesday. Last day for refund of Spring Term deposit.
- 6 Monday. Academic Holiday.
- 7 Tuesday. Election Day. Holiday.
- 9 Thursday. Required meetings for planning programs.
- 17 Friday. Last day for filing requests for pass-fail grades in Autumn Term courses.
- 21 Tuesday. Annual Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Chapel.
- 22 Wednesday. Last day for filing tentative Spring Term programs.
- 22 Wednesday. Last day for dropping a course, Autumn Term.
- 23 Thursday, through Nov. 26, Sunday. Thanksgiving holidays.

DECEMBER

- 6-8 Wednesday through Friday. Major examinations for February graduates.
- 15 Friday. Midyear examinations begin.
- 15 Friday. Final payments due, Spring Term.
- 22 Friday. Autumn Term ends.
- 23 Saturday, through Jan. 21, 1973 Sunday. Winter holidays. Residence halls closed.

JANUARY — 1973

- 22 Monday and Jan. 23, Tuesday. Registration for Spring Term. Language Placement Examinations
- 22 Monday. Spring Term begins. Classes begin 9 a.m.
- 24 Last day for filing diploma name cards for the degree in June, 1973.
- 26 Friday. Last day for filing applications for deferred examinations in Barnard courses and "V" courses.
- 29-30 Deferred examinations for students absent from the December 1972 final examinations in Barnard courses.

FEBRUARY

- 1 Thursday and Feb. 2, Friday. Program filing. Last day for adding a course, Spring Term.
- 12 Last day for submitting work for courses in which grades of Inc. (incomplete) were given in Fall Term.
- 14 Wednesday. Award of February degrees.
- 15 Thursday. Last day for filing applications for financial aid for 1973-1974.
- 19 Monday. Washington's Birthday. Holiday.
- 19 Monday. Last day for filing applications for deferred examinations in Columbia courses (except "V" course; see Jan. 26.)

MARCH

- 8 Thursday. Midterm date.
- 10 Saturday, through March 18, Sunday. Spring holidays.
- 19 Monday, through March 23, Friday. Deferred examinations for students absent from the December 1972 final examinations in Columbia courses.
- 23 Friday. Last day for filing requests for pass-fail grades in Spring Term courses.
- 30 Friday. Last day for dropping a course, Spring Term.

APRIL

- 10 Tuesday. Required meetings for planning programs.
- 11 Wednesday, through April 13, Friday. Major examinations for June and October graduates.

MAY

- 1 Tuesday. Last day for payment of deposit for 1973-74 Academic Year.
- 1 Tuesday. Last day for filing tentative Autumn Term programs.
- 1 Tuesday. Last day for filing diploma name cards for the degree in October, 1973.
- 4 Friday. Final examinations begin.
- 11 Friday. Spring Term ends.
- 13 Sunday. Baccalaureate Service.
- 16 Wednesday. Commencement.

(Revised February 14, 1972)

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The study will take place at the Center for Policy Research (475 Riverside Drive, near Barnard). We will telephone you and arrange for a two hour appointment.

Please tell anyone else you know who might be interested in participating in the study.

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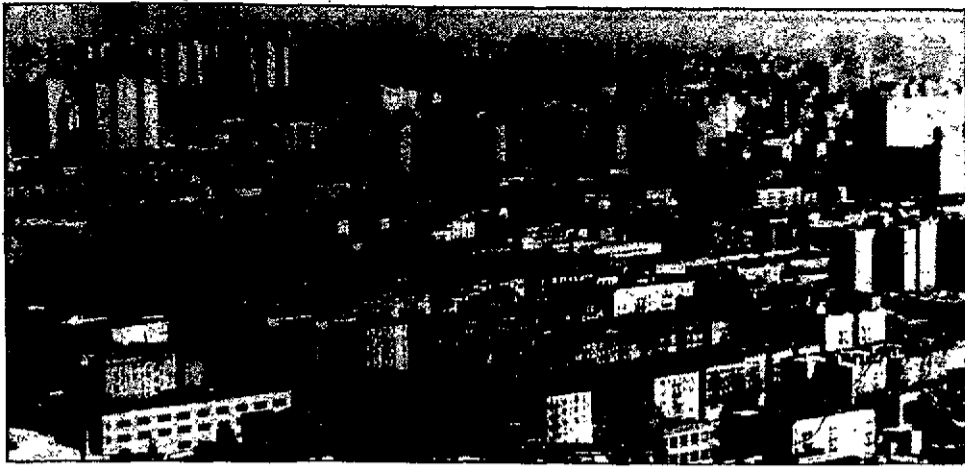
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NEW WRITERS WELCOME



Beyond the Last Skyscraper

By SAHA SOLBERG

Somebody once defined civilization as the accumulation of man's objective and subjective learning. The key word is "accumulation," making history seem to be like an attic of some sort, full of knick-knacks and gewgaws and family heirlooms, a room where dust gathers but where the passage of time doesn't affect tangible, graspable objects. It's a nice, comfortable way of thinking of history because if you happen to be a member of the 20th century, then you're on top of everything, looking down at the "primitives" toiling and confused far below the peak you stand on. The cave paintings are interesting, even moving; Gregorian chants are exotic; tribal feuding is amusingly unadvanced; and we have come so far since the days when Christians were thrown to the lions for the entertainment of obese, pimply, power-hungry Roman emperors. It's also a nice way of looking at history because if you believe in progress ever upwards, then no matter what you do, it's superior to what your ancestors did. Or more complex. Or better. But always more something, never less or worse.

So to believe civilization is an accumulation of something, you have to believe that nothing is ever lost in the process, because accumulation means "piling up." It's like believing that, because you're 20 years old, you know everything that you knew when you were 5 plus 15 years worth more. But people forget. We forget how to fly kites, how to climb trees, how to react spontaneously, how, even, to play. And, just as people forget, nations forget and cultures forget. The plain fact is that adult psychoanalysts often cannot deal with their own children; and that modern historians in the pay of presidents often cannot come to any better political solution than Charlemagne could have some 1000 years ago.

This is not to say that history is cyclical — which is the perennial cop-out argument for conservatives wishing to cast

aspersions on left-wing political activism. But it is to say that history is not like a musical crescendo, starting from naive and working upwards to lofty, controlled, sophisticated heights. We may very well learn things in the process of maturing, that is to say both people and nations, but the learned things are often of a pragmatic nature — such as, for example, not to cross Broadway at 5 p.m. without looking; or maybe, just maybe, not to attempt nuclear destruction of the entire globe. But I vehemently believe that the cave paintings in Lascaux, France, are not inferior (even by the standard of complexity, let alone the standard of beauty and pleasure-giving) to Rembrandt or Jackson Pollock or Andrew Wyeth. Likewise, our civilization is no better than earlier ones, not even because our technology is more advanced (because the early fur trappers on the Palisades may well have been less informed about the state of world affairs, but at least the Hudson was still a river not a garbage dump).

What I am saying (if you're wondering how this could possibly tie in with early Christianity) is that there is a temptation to believe that the 20th century is the culmination of all past centuries, and to draw the obvious conclusions of superiority and inferiority. How many times a writer is lauded because he is a man "of his times"! Or on the other hand he is reproached for having been left behind. But there are universals in the history of man — fear, joy, anger, pride; and they appear at all points of history.

Barabbas, a novel written in 1951 by the Swedish Nobel prize winner Pär Lagerkvist, is an excellent case in point. One would think that in a post-Nietzschean, God-is-dead world, reading, (or writing for that matter) a novel in which the major figures are Christ, Mary Magdalene, Peter and Barabbas would be like wearing a Roman toga to work in the Pan Am building. Not so. God may be dead, but ideals are not, nor is the human penchant for sacri-

fice (of self or of others). Those of us living in cities forget the awesome natural forces still at work beyond the last skyscraper, and the fact that science still trembles before the uncertainty of existence. Though we no longer fear being attacked by wild beasts in the night (unless you think of rapists and muggers as just that), we do fear the effects of tampering with the human metabolism. Technology, in other words, is only a very half-way measure in the process of providing security for us. Then there are the other fears — the fear of betrayal, the fear of entanglement, the fear of failure. This novel, Barabbas, strikes home as surely as Sexual Politics — perhaps even more so since it gives us a sense of the infinite, of solidity with others rather than isolation. Barabbas is a novel of the eternal struggles and conflicts — between differing aspects of the personality, between men, between men and women, and between people and their ideals. The hero, or the anti-hero, is a figure well known to all of us — the one on the border of the crowd, the guilty one, the would-be repentant one, the one unable to show love, the one schooled in violence and bestial survival, the outcast. Lagerkvist treats him with infinite pity and yet a great deal of tenderness and compassion; describes his wanderings and his misery without judgment, without reproach, without censure. When Barabbas seeks to bury his despair in the arms of a prostitute, Lagerkvist writes: "Barabbas thought of him again, the man on the cross. He lay with his eyes open, unable to sleep, feeling the woman's sweaty fat flesh against him. Through the dry leaves on the roof he could see up into the sky — it must be the sky, although no stars were to be seen. Nothing but the darkness." And in the wonderful scene in which Barabbas mistakenly believes the Christians are setting fire to "this odious Rome" and that the Saviour has returned and or-

(Continued on Page 8)

Arts Program To Begin Next Year

The phrase "New York is Barnard's Laboratory" gains a new dimension with the approval by the Barnard faculty of a major in a Program in the Arts, which begins with the academic year, 1972-73. The program is offered for a limited number of students who are gifted in one of the arts and who wish both to continue the development of their skills and to obtain a liberal arts education. It is designed as an interdisciplinary major in the arts with concentration in one particular art. The program offers a general introductory course, a junior colloquium, and a senior seminar, as well as directed work in a field of concentration such as studio work in the visual arts, music as a performing art, the dance in all its aspects, theater as a performing art or as a discipline of literary scholarship, and writing in all its branches.

The first course, Introduction to the Arts I-2, with two instructors each semester, will emphasize theories of style and performance in music, the visual arts, writing, theater and dance; it will also examine in some detail the phenomena of process in the arts. During the coming academic year, the Renaissance will provide the context for investigation of the interrelationship of the arts, their separate and common

critical vocabularies, their borrowings from each other, and their defining differences. This course is also open to students not majoring in the Program in the Arts.

Students will normally be admitted to the Program in the Arts in their sophomore year, but freshmen who look forward to entering this major are strongly advised to take the introductory course in their freshman year and to seek the counsel of members of the Committee in shaping their program as early as possible. Admission will be based upon application to be made in March of the sophomore year. Each applicant will be asked to provide supporting evidence of her individual skill. There will be broad general requirements and special ones in each of the disciplines, but each student's program will be given shape with the utmost flexibility possible. Members of the Committee for a Program in the Arts are Barry Ulanov (writing), chairman; Hubert Doris (music); Kenneth Janes (theater); Barbara Novak (visual arts); and Jeanette Roosevelt (dance), coordinator.

Interested sophomores may pick up, in 209 Barnard, a sheet explaining application procedures. March 15, 1972, is the deadline for application for admission to the Program in 1972-73.

THURSDAY NOON

Today: RUTH PATRICK

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Joffrey Is Back

The Spring Season of the City Center Joffrey Ballet is now in its second week. Two productions are a piece of the ballet, the second with Eric Feldt's "Meat and Potatoes" originally created for the Royal Winnipeg Ballet but restaged by the Joffrey company under the supervision of the choreographer appears first on Tuesday evening, March 2, in a program which includes "Petrovka" and "Cakewalk" the following evening, Friday, March 3 brings the delayed premiere of Joe Layton's new work, "Double Exposure." Based on a quotation from Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray" — but with a different application.

The return of Joffrey to City Center is always anxiously awaited. Each night three ballets are presented and the week-to-week program is greatly varied. A couple of nights spent at City Center does not mean repetition but a greater exposure to what people find so intriguing about Joffrey — IS SP17

STUDENT TICKETS AND DISCOUNTS AVAILABLE contact Stan Ware -- 581-9576 watch for reviews in next week's Bulletin.

Maison Francaise

MARCH
FOUR EVENINGS WITH ARIAN ROBBE GRILLET arranged by the Maison Francaise of the French Department of Barnard.

Wednesday, 1 and 8, 7:30 — Maurice Arian Robbe Grillet presents **LA JALOUSIE** and **PROJET POUR UNE REVOLUTION A NEW YORK** — Monday, February 560 W 113

Monday, 15, 7:30 — Monday, Arian Robbe-Grillet will present and discuss two of his recent films: **L'HOMME QUI MENT** starring Jean-Louis Barrault. English subtitles. Barnard, Broadway \$9.75

Wednesday, 22, 7:30 — **L'EDEN ET APRES** not yet released by special arrangement with the French cultural services. Film Dept. 511 Dodge, \$9.75

SPECIAL WINE TASTING.

Thursday, 16, 4:00-6:00 — Presentation of French wines by a representative from Crosse & Blackwell Vintage Cellars.

HAITIAN THEATRE PIECE: MEMOIRES D'UN BALAI, Sunday, 26 — Wollman Aud., Ferris Booth Hall. Tickets \$3.00, 5:00 p.m.

ESPACES SONORES ON THE ONDES MARTENOT, Tuesday, 28, 8:30 — Featuring **Arlette Sibon-Simonovitch** on the first electronic instrument invented. Soloist of the French radio and of the ensemble Instrumental de Musique Contemporaine de Paris. Works by John Cage, Parmegiani, Gilbert-Hovda, Varese, etc. With the assistance of members of the RSVP Ensemble. McMillan Theater, Bway/116 \$1.50, students, \$1. For tickets send self addressed envelope to Maison Francaise, 560 W 113th, NYC 10027

EXHIBITION — February 21 to March 31, paintings by Paul Rosen.

REGULAR EVENTS — Tuesdays: 12:00-2:00 DEJEUNER A LA MAISON FRANCAISE, vin et cafe compris \$1.75

Wednesdays, 4:30: TELE-CINE CAFE, Basement. Sip coffee while you watch French newsreels on current events and places. French and English scripts available. FREE.

Thursdays: 4:00-6:00 VIN ET FROMAGE, FREE TASTING.

Maison open: Mon-Thur. 11:00-6:00; Fri. 11:00-2:00 and after 6:00 p.m. on evenings of events

"Twelfth Night"

This Thursday (March 2nd, 1972) at 7 P.M. The Repertory Theater of Lincoln Center opens **TWELFTH NIGHT** by William Shakespeare on the Vivian Beaumont mainstage. The Repertory Theater mainstage season to date has included Schiller's **MARY STUART** and Edward Bond's **NARROW ROAD TO THE DEEP NORTH**.

Ellis Rabb has staged this enchanting paean to music, mirth, love and laughter with a 23-member company featuring Blythe Danner and Stephen McHattie as the love-besotted twins, Viola and Sebastian; Martha Henry and Moses Gunn as the equally love-blinded Olivia and Orsino; Rene Auberjonois as the unctuous Malvolio; Leonard Frey as the ridiculous Aguecheek; Sydney

Walker as the outrageous tippler, Sir Toby Belch; Cynthia Belgrave as his feisty lady, Maria; and, George Pentecost as Shakespeare's only singing fool, Feste.

TWELFTH NIGHT will be presented for five weeks only through April 8th. Rehearsals will begin shortly for the final play of the mainstage season, Arthur Miller's **THE CRUCIBLE**

On to New Hampshire

Over 1500 students have canvassed for Senator McGovern in New Hampshire over the past three weekends. These canvassers, plus those who have been canvassing every weekend since December 1, have canvassed over 70,000 homes in New Hampshire. This is many more than Gene McCarthy had at this stage in 1968.

We need large numbers of canvassers in New Hampshire the weekends of February 21 and 28.

Also, we need at least 1,000 people, and hopefully more, in New Hampshire the weekend of March 4-5 through March 7, the day of the primary. If people cannot come for the entire four days, any part of the four days will be helpful. There is no higher priority at the moment in the entire McGovern campaign than getting large numbers of students and anybody else who wants to canvass to New Hampshire these next three weekends, and especially March 4-7.

Finally, we have a dire need for money for busing canvassers and for publicity purposes in New Hampshire. So please send whatever you can to the national campaign office (410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003) today — checks should be made out to **National Students for McGovern**. Many thanks.

Women's Center Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)
Chauvinism at Columbia, the special Overbury Collection of women's literature, etc., as well as possible projects for the future such as a Women's Film Festival at Barnard.

Several women students then spoke. The alienation of the students from the present formation of the Center became apparent, although all of the projects were considered worthwhile. It was felt that the focus of the Center should be more concentrated upon the needs of the students and that such a focus would only be possible if the process of decision-making were changed in the Center to one in which the students had a majority voice on the Executive Committee. It was suggested that such a committee could be rotating, at least its student members, so that it would be truly representative of the Barnard community. One of the

Women's Collective

The Women's Collective was inspired by a need we all felt to renew the process of understanding ourselves as women. There have been three meetings so far where we began to talk about creating new means of communicating with each other which we felt were not provided by the Barnard environment. At first we were confused about how this isolation could exist in the midst of 2000 young women in a place that constantly touted its dedication to furthering women's potentials. But then we realized that our potentials can only be furthered by us taking our lives into our own hands. As soon as we started taking ourselves seriously we saw how much we wanted and how much we could actually do.

Any women interested in finding out more about the collective should come to the general meetings on all Thursdays at 8 P.M. in Room 302 Barnard Hall. Our office is in 106 McIntosh and a list of our activities and function groups can be found there.

Summer Grants For 1972

Applications for Barnard Summer Grants are now available at the CAO.

All projects considered whether independent study projects or organized programs.

Maximum grant awarded is \$500.

Applicant must be a returning Barnard student.

Applications due Monday, March 20, 1972. Return to CAO.

For further information contact:

Stephanie Fins, Plimpton x4957
Sheila Russian, dorms x114
Jaimie Howley, dorms x114
Rona Mazer, Plimpton x4957.

New Trustee

(Continued from Page 1)
of avoiding this problem through modifications of both the students' and Board's positions. The constituency problem being referred to is the Board's contention that it is not a representative body, but more of a judicial one and that by including students in its membership it would be changed to a constituent body. One compromise that could possibly alleviate this problem would be to leave the final say as to which students would be on the Board with the Board itself, while providing for a means for students to express their opinions as to who should serve on the Board.

When asked what she hoped to accomplish on the Board, Ms. Futter replied that the Board's primary duty is the safeguarding of "the long range interests of the college." She said that she was personally "interested in watching the college develop in an exciting and progressive way." On the question of Barnard and Columbia relations, Ms. Futter felt that it would be good to have co-education on the classroom level, while keeping Barnard autonomous.

Ms. Futter felt that her election to the Board was a "serious and legitimate attempt on the part of the Board to include a representative with a younger viewpoint."

Back to Chicago

"OPERATION BACK TO CHICAGO" has been launched by the McCarthy Organizing Committee in New York.

The Committee is seeking volunteers to work for Eugene McCarthy in the March 21 Illinois primary. The former Minnesota Senator is running head to head against Senator Edmund Muskie in the Illinois preferential race that day. He has also entered delegate slates for the Democratic National Convention in nine Illinois Congressional districts — four in Chicago and others in the northern suburbs and elsewhere in the state.

McCarthy is the only candidate who refused to sign a loyalty oath required by Illinois, but was nevertheless allowed on the ballot.

McCarthy's New York Committee is setting up transportation pools and arrangements are being made to find housing in Chicago for volunteers. For information call the McCarthy Organizing Committee in New York City, 532-7200.

4 Course System Questionnaires

The committee to study the four course system asks your cooperation in completing the questionnaires they will distribute through student mail the week of March 6. The wider the response on these questionnaires, the more accurate can be the committee's recommendations.

Skyscraper

(Continued from Page 7)
damed this fiery punishment for his betrayers, Lagerkvist shows no condescension for Barabbas's naivete — only compassion that Barabbas fears only death and not himself.

Barabbas is Caligula. He is also St. Peter. He is a child/ian, a sinner/repenter, a mortal/immortal. He is in fact all of us, and none of us. He is universal.

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