

Woman in

VOLUME LXXVII

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Doctor Harriette Mogul (far left) talks with students at Health Committee open meeting held last Tuesday in Mcintosh

Proposals and Counterproposals

By Carol Richards

Concern over the implications of a recent proposal by the tripartite Health Committee to institute additional fees for certain services was expressed Tuesday at an open meeting sponsored by the Women's Collective and the Health Committee. Criticism was primarily directed against the proposal which would impose fees for visits to the psychological services above a requisite number. Jean Lasky, a member of the tripartite Committee and of the Women's Collective, presented the collective's counterproposals which would provide subsidies for those students using the counseling service who do not have medical or insurance.

The approximately 25 students who attended the meeting heard Dr. Harriette Mogul, Health Service Director, outline the proposals formulated by the financial subcommittee of the full committee. Stating that the service depends solely upon the \$80 health fee paid by each student, Dr. Mogul said there is no plan to pull funds out of the bill and noting that the service had already instituted cost-recovery procedures she stated "Now we're down to the core." The service is currently operating at a \$10 deficit per student.

Dr. Mogul outlined the proposal which in general would seek to equilibrate costs among students. The first proposal would impose a fee for student visits to the psychological counseling service above a number set by the Committee, probably ten to fifteen visits. This, according to Dr. Mogul, would be in line with the procedure at other schools. Students would be able to use insurance, Medicaid and the services of a loan fund to defray expenses.

The second proposal would require students to buy their own medication at cost. The Health Service currently spends over \$10,000 a year on medication. The proposal would require students to pay for costs of hospitalization in the infirmary, something which would also be covered by the insurance and Medicaid. Dr. Mogul said that \$90 per student, with

the new proposals in effect the Health Service could afford a gynecologist every afternoon, an additional nurse, a half time secretary and more part time physicians.

The results of the Health Service Questionnaire compiled and circulated by the Women's Collective were presented by Lynn Shuyegan. The questionnaire covered five basic areas and showed student dissatisfaction with each. Students were frustrated by the long waits necessary for appointments with health personnel and especially the results in the area of diagnosis and medication. Students felt that the scope of medication was too limited to aspirin and oramide and that there is often insufficient examination and explanation. Students also were

concerned about the psychological care citing non-availability of information, inability of the psychologists to relate to women and lack of consistent emergency psychiatric care. Students indicated that they felt more gynecologists were necessary than appointments with the Health Service and the alienating atmosphere of the Service.

Discussion after the proposals were given centered on ways to mitigate the effects of fees for psychological counseling and on means to change the atmosphere of the office through the use of student aids and different procedures.

Pouncey Explains

By Rebecca Waters

Last Friday the Columbia Spectator reported that Peter Pouncey, Dean of Columbia College, would like to consider admitting women to the college in three years time. Because the college cannot admit women under the new trustees agreement, he feels that the agreement limits the options of Columbia College. In an interview Pouncey said that the agreement is a generous gesture on the part of a large university to help a small institution.

In an interview with Bulletin on Tuesday the Dean explained more fully what he had intended by his comments which sounded a note of discontent amidst the agreement. He is interested in investigating the range of options open to the College in order to maintain its quality. The Dean said Admitting women would mean a surge in applications to Columbia. The more applicants to get the more we have to choose from. Under the agreement he feels that Columbia has achieved only a narrow margin of education.

I have detected a dissonance among the student body in admitting women. The students feel their feelings by the scope of education right now, the Dean remarked.

As a result of this measure of education the Dean did not name any advantages he felt accrued to Columbia as a result of the agreement. Barring the other benefits not having an full measure for what it will be receiving. The statistical fact

of educational services is unquestionable. The Dean continued I am more impressed with Columbia's ability to do a few things of quality than to do a lot of things of quantity.

It looks like Columbia will be admitted to the agreement, but it is difficult to say because of the agreement. He feels that this can be reflected by full cooperation on the level of agreements, curriculum planning. We should try to have a full range of services that are overlapping. The schools should be complementary not in competition with each other. Listing a number of examples of disagreements between the two schools in the departmental level, the Dean said he hopes to see the amount of overlap disappear. He seems to think that any intramural of activities comes from Barnard and not from Columbia. He did not seem to feel that arguments about differences in educational philosophies were worth arguing.

There are a lot of hopes pinned on this agreement. There will be a great three years for both schools. We should work to make the last group of quality and stress out of the great private institutions experiencing throughout the country. The Dean said that the schools must huddle together. If the school is so expensive it is not realistic in this field. It is not just not so serious.

Both schools will have been hurt if we find ourselves in a continued on page 2.

What Can We Expect from History?

By Vicki Leonard

Tuesday afternoon in Lehman Auditorium, Gildersleeve Lecturer Dame Veronica Wedgwood delivered her public address. Before starting on her prepared text, Dame Veronica mentioned that she had been particularly pleased when she was invited to Barnard this year, because she owns a cottage in the village where Virginia Gildersleeve spent her holidays for many years.

The title of the lecture was "The Significance of History Today" but, as Dame Veronica said in the opening of her address, it should just as easily have been entitled "The Relevance of History Today." The operative word of the title is today, because today, more than ever before, the relevance of history is being questioned. Dame Veronica discussed this problem of significance and why she feels history does remain relevant today.

History has been challenged before. The attack in the past have come from a minority. This frontal attack, she said, is something new in the decade. Earlier challengers were men like Voltaire, and in many ways,

Voltaire's epochs may be compared to our own.

History has always been important ever since it reached its present standard of accuracy. It was mixed with myth and ritual and in this way played a part in creating national figures and symbols, and helping to unite a people. Attitudes towards history have changed, but some knowledge of the past has been recognized as necessary and useful even where Dame Veronica pointed out the belief which is currently prevalent, that because so many of society's accepted values have been thrown over, history is completely unlike the present and is therefore irrelevant. She questioned this attitude. Although history has changed greatly, the human element has remained more or less the same, and basic to that history. We cannot dismiss history as irrelevant.

History of the past teaches us indirectly, not directly. That is, because something worked once in a situation in history, it will not necessarily work in a similar situation now. What we can expect from history today is an education in judgment and



CV Wedgwood

experience

What Dame Veronica called "an almost comical paradox" is the fact that today when history is being challenged more than ever before, there are more humans than ever. History itself seems to be more popular than ever. Historical novels, plays, and movies abound. These entertainments are used as popular reasons for the attack on history's relevance. People, said Dame Veronica, seem to use history as a kind of escape. The same can be said of almost every other intellectual pursuit.

however

Why bother to understand history at all? Can it contribute to understanding the problems of today? Dame Veronica's conclusion is that all knowledge is a kind of history, and that in turn is the whole story of man. History helps us retain a certain hope in our human lives. It widens our imaginations and sympathies. This is the unique quality of historical studies. Whatever our attitudes toward history, we are living in it, and we are products of it and we help to make it.

Crew Purchases Shell

By Jill Davis

Barnard crew needs no longer to depend on Columbia for equipment; this year our "girls" finally have raised the money to purchase the necessary dollars necessary to purchase their own—though second-hand—shell. Columbia generously donated a set of oars. The members of the team now are searching for funds from the Barnard Community for uniforms and travel expenses.

The new Barnard-Columbia agreement has facilitated the acceptance of women's crew by Columbia. Despite other schools negotiating for use of the boathouse, arrangements have been made for the Barnard shell to be stored rent-free in the Columbia building, a privilege, in

return for which, the boys will borrow the newly acquired shell. The women, however, are still regarded as second class citizens, being forced to practice in the tanks in the basement of Low Library after the men have returned from seven to eight o'clock PM, and when the weather becomes more mild, from six to eight AM on the river according to Sara Boyd, water, captain of Barnard crew, there are two responsibilities that Barnard has toward Columbia in matters of crew: the first is to be properly supervised at all times while on the river, the second is—at all times—to keep out of the way of the boys.

The women's crew now consists of twelve dedicated students, mostly transfers and freshmen, who were informed about the sport during Orientation. A first-year law student, Claire Moore, has agreed to coach the team. Ms. Moore as an undergraduate was the co-swain for Wesleyan Crew. This year they plan to divide the team into a lightweight and a heavyweight four, instead of having one boat of eight.

There will not be as much collegiate competition since they are not divided into Varsity and Junior varsity; however, with weight classes the Barnard crew will now be able to compete against such clubs as Wesleyan. The first few weeks on the river will be spent just learning to balance and manipulate the boats against the currents of the Harlem River: currents, winds, and tides. Any woman unfortunate enough to get a bath in the waters will be immediately rushed to St. Luke's to be disinfected.

Anyone interested in joining Barnard's crew should contact Sarah Lohwater on 7 Hewitt.



Sarah Lohwater

Faculty Approves Fresh Courses

The faculty of Barnard College held a meeting on Monday, February 28. They passed a resolution in which they decided specific procedures for completing and recording course work for incompletes; they also approved twenty-four new courses, to be included in the Barnard curriculum next year.

In dealing with the uncompleted work at the end of the term, it was resolved that instructors will report absences from final examinations (AISE) and other missing work (INC) to the Registrar. Students will file with the Registrar requests for incomplete, signed by the instructor. If the course is completed within one year, or earlier if required by the instructor, the grade will be recorded in the grade column following the INC or AISE. If the course is not completed, and if it was excluding the missing work is not failing, NC will be entered in the credit column to indicate that a credit is allowable. No transcript change can be made after NC is recorded. If a student does not wish to complete the work for a grade, or if her grade, wanting the missing work is 'D', is passing, she may receive credit only by informing the Registrar of her decision to receive the deadline for completion of missing work, and/or the deferred examination if a student does not complete the work for a course, and if her grade exclusive of the missing work is not passing, F will be entered on the transcript following the INC or AISE and will be treated as any other grade of F. No exceptions to these procedures will be made, except upon petition to the Committee on Programs and

Academic Standing. Such petitions must carry the signature of the instructor and be made prior to the appropriate deadline.

Among the new offerings are two courses on women: one, from the History Department—*Women in American History: American Education: History of Women in Academia*—is a study of the experience of American women in higher education; the other, from Humanities—*Women in Antiquity*—is a study of the role of women in ancient Greece and Rome. The Political Science Department will offer *The Presidency*, an analysis of the growth of presidential power, the creation and use of the institutionalized Presidency, Presidential-Bureaucratic relationships, and the Presidency and the national security apparatus. There will be two new courses in Dance: one—

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First Woman Editor Elected by Spector

By Ellen McManis

Gail Robinson, a Barnard junior has been named the first woman editor-in-chief of the Columbia Spector. Although six other women have held positions on Spector's managing board in the past, Ms. Robinson is the first woman to serve as editor-in-chief. She is the only woman member of this year's managing board, which took office February 22.

As a Barnard student, Ms. Robinson says she hopes to give more news coverage to Barnard in the future. "Barnard news tends to be forgotten by Spector," she says. "We've covered Barnard financial news in the past, but I think our coverage of Barnard should also include information on faculty and new courses, among other things."

"I think Columbia has always had a very superior attitude toward Barnard," she comments, "and this has been reflected in Spector. I hope that I can change this by giving equal coverage to Barnard."

The new editor says she would like to see Spector become the newspaper of both Barnard and Columbia colleges. "Bulletin is stronger on features than on news," she says. "Spector will continue to publish Barnard news stories if we get them first. Of course, I tend to think of Bulletin in terms of Spector, but I think Bulletin often carries important facts in their news stories because they are written more as feature articles. I often

think that more is going on at Barnard than is printed in Bulletin."

However, she feels that Bulletin serves a purpose at Barnard that Spector could not possibly fill. "I think it is a good thing that Bulletin exists," she says. "It definitely serves an important purpose at Barnard, especially the Sisterhood Page. I also think the features pages are very good."

Ms. Robinson, who has worked on Spector since her freshman year, says she originally joined Spector instead of Bulletin because she wanted to get involved in activities at Columbia as well as at Barnard. "I thought that since I would be living at Barnard and attending most of my classes there, I should get involved in something at Columbia. I'm not even sure I knew that Bulletin existed at first," she adds. "But I heard about Spector during orientation and since I was interested in becoming a journalist, I joined the staff."

Concerning the relationship between Barnard and Columbia University, Ms. Robinson says she believes the ties between the two institutions should be as close as possible. "I'm not fully convinced that there is a reason for Barnard existing independently of Columbia. The current status of Barnard in relation to Columbia is ridiculous," she says. "There is too much repetition of offices and courses. For example, why should two departments teach a course in international relations? Ms. Robinson, who has taken about half her courses at Columbia, says she fails to see the difference in philosophies between Barnard and Columbia departments.

"Except from a feminist point of view, I can't see any reason for Barnard's autonomy," she states. "The only reason I could see for Barnard remaining independent is as a reaction against Columbia's arrogance. They seem to assume that Barnard should be completely assimilated by Columbia. However, I sometimes think that Barnard clings to old things simply for the sake of clinging to them."

"I definitely feel that Barnard should merge with Columbia, but only under the condition that an equitable agreement could be worked out so that Barnard would not get screwed over."

At present, there are only three Barnard women on the Spector staff besides the editor-in-chief. She says that lately there is a tendency for women to join activities in favoring other women." Ms. Robinson comments, "Especially at Barnard, which encourages women to get involved in things at their own institution. The result is that fewer women are joining the Spector staff. The female membership on the staff is at its lowest in several years." She says administration has decided that the sex of the male staff members has tended to drive women away from Spector. "I hope that this attitude can be changed," she says. "We really would like to have more Barnard reporters."

Ms. Robinson says that since Barnard is her school, she is more involved in its activities than other Spector editors have been. "The Barnard administration has always thought of Spector as an enemy. I hope that as editor I can change this situation."

Pouncey

(Continued from page 1)

states upon situation in three-year period. "Speaking from the confidence of complete ineffectuality," said the Dean, "I would hate to do anything but sabotage the agreement. I look forward to an era of peace and prosperity for the two schools, but my paramount concern is the quality of the school of which I am dean."

"The rational solution would be to try and produce a school of quality with full coeducational opportunities with full confidence on both sides of the street without paranoia." If the Dean said he approved of the attitude against absorption on the part of Barnard. If Columbia did admit women, "Barnard," he said, "could admit men."

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The Saga of the Coffee Pot

by Deborah Reich

One brisk day way back near the beginning of fall semester, I drifted casually into the English Department Office on the fourth floor of Barnard Hall and inquired innocently of Ms. Haines as to why the English Department hadn't a coffee room of some kind, like the one the Psych Department has. Before I became an English major I used to hang around the Psych Department a lot, drinking their coffee and getting acquainted, after a fashion, with the psych freaks whose pictures adorn one wall of the departmental hangout. After I became an English major, I began to spend more time on four-Barnard, which is farther from McIntosh, and so eventually I began to miss the convenient little coffee room in the corner that had so enriched my afternoons in the good old days of sophomore year when the hassles of major

requirements were still far in the future. Hence my inquiry—undertaken, I say, in all innocence.

To continue with the Saga. Eventually Mr. Norman had a note from the President's office informing him that the question had been referred to the Buildings and Grounds Committee for consideration, since the use of the James Room was a matter falling under the jurisdiction of that honorable body. Now, Marion Philips of the Phys. Ed. Department, who chairs that committee, happens to be an old buddy of mine, from way back when I first entered Barnard and took tennis with her. Having advised Prof. Norman and Kivette of this convenient fact, I trotted round to Ms. Philips' office to have her, as I explained what we were after: a place to set up a coffee pot and sit around and loaf, where students and faculty in

the department could meet informally and rap and get to know one another a little. She promised to let me know the outcome of the committee's discussion. Meanwhile, in exploring the project further with Profs. Norman and Kivette, the potential conflicts inherent in the idea began to emerge; we began to clarify what we wanted and to consider in a responsible fashion the possible hassles involved in making this plan a reality. We realized, for instance, that anything elaborate would create all kinds of problems, maintenance and cleanup help would be needed; regular McIntosh smokers might be wooed away in favor of our coffee room, which would not redound to the financial benefit of McIntosh; the James Room is needed periodically for other functions, e.g., the monthly faculty meetings of the English Department and assorted occasional luncheons; and so forth. We discussed all this and more, and found reasonable answers to the questions raised. Students could handle the setting up and cleaning up so that no extra maintenance work would be required from paid staff, limited hours would insure that our little coffee room didn't evolve into a lunch-hour facility of major proportions in competition with McIntosh; we would stick to one small corner of the James Room and disappear into the woodwork without a murmur in the event the James Room was required for something else.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee. It was informed on my next visit with Ms. Philips, we no reason not to grant our request, provided only that our coffee room be exclusive; that is, restricted to English majors. Groovy! The mere the merrier. Besides, we figured that only habitual Barnard Hall types would be in the James Room. Kivette called someone she knows who sits on the CCo, who told her that his decision had been to veto the question back at R&G. We all had a good laugh over that; Marion Philips, when I told her, I was really getting into the role of faller. An important point. The coin-munitions were so bad all over the line that the group never would have gone anywhere had it not been for informal, word of mouth, extra-curricular efforts—and here we would never have known about the CCo involvement at all if potentially important turning point, at which fortuitously

he likely to find the thing convenient, so that an expository approach was really totally unnecessary for our purposes. I reported the good news to Profs. Norman and Kivette and we awaited a favorable response from the administration.

While we waited, the B&G decision, duly forwarded by B&G to the President's office, mysteriously worked its way about the agenda of Coordinating Council for "review." I found out about this by chance, having dropped in on Mr. Philips to check on what press there might be. The Saga unfolded in an infinity of little chapters, like a Dickens novel, and each one seemed to last forever. There he a meeting, and then a leisurely exchange of notes, and then a vacation; another meeting, more notes, another vacation. I was about 300 o'clock the CCo meeting was to take place, only a few afternoon's so, feeling vaguely like some kind of kindergarten stool pigeon. I dashed up the stairs to find Profs. Norman and Kivette. Had either one of them been informed of this move? No, neither one had been informed. No one was going to be there to present our case personally at the CCo meeting? Apparently not. You may wonder at our consternation, but, in the interim, we had been getting vibes from the administration to the effect that there were Big Plans for future use of the long empty James Room with which our use of one corner as a coffee room might very possibly be in direct conflict. I say "vibes" because that's so concrete as it ever got. The administration had given us to understand that there were other existing or potential claims on the use of the James Room, so we got the information more specific than that.

The CCo meeting was over before we even found out about our place on its agenda. Kivette called someone she knows who sits on the CCo, who told her that his decision had been to veto the question back at R&G. We all had a good laugh over that; Marion Philips, when I told her, I was really getting into the role of faller. An important point. The coin-munitions were so bad all over the line that the group never would have gone anywhere had it not been for informal, word of mouth, extra-curricular efforts—and here we would never have known about the CCo involvement at all if potentially important turning point, at which fortuitously


nothing happened if not for Ms. Kivette's phone call to a friend. I cannot even speculate where we'd be at this point had Marion Philips not happened to have been a buddy of mine, my lousy backhand to the contrary notwithstanding. It's not that I was the somehow to influence the B&G Committee through Ms. Philips; only that I was able to find out what was going on.

At a fairly early point in the Saga, sometime late in the fall, I did not send a petition for signatures on the fourth floor of Barnard, but Ms. Norman duly forwarded it to the President's office, explaining, I believe, that our Deborah Reich, a student, had collected the signatures on her own initiative. At no time have I ever heard a word about it from the administration, neither from Ms. Peterson nor Ms. Mosman, who of late has been Mr. Norman's link with the administration, but I could have gone in and made an appointment to see either Ms. Peterson or Ms. Mosman, to discuss that another important point. Looking back, I guess I should have done just that, not having gone it seems to me now to have been "studious apathy" in action, or inaction if I had it all to do over again, I would rewrite that part of the script. But, on the other hand, although there is no really good reason why the administration should have bothered to seek me out to discuss the question of the English Department Coffee Room (there is also no really good reason why they should have bothered I), I was the only student involved. I don't know how much about the administration, personally, I have never talked with Ms. Peterson and wouldn't know Ms. Mosman if I met her in the James Room. I do think it's sad, though, that I'm able to graduate from Barnard and have never really met its president, or anyone on which I can never go to any way because I work on Tuesdays doesn't even seek, or something. A.E.K.N. etc. If necessary, just like at registration. Asphy, had circumstances, unfortunately, a message—whatever it is, cuts both ways. If we want to get it together, we have to meet one another hand to hand. I'll be

(Continued on page 4)

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Pouncey & Paranoia

Speaking about his recent comments on the relationship between Barnard and Columbia as they appeared in Spectator last week, Dean Pouncey said that he had been quoted out of context. The implication, is that his statements do not merit the attention they received from Spectator or the attention they are receiving from Bulletin. The Dean himself said his comments were made with "the confidence of complete inefficiency." He apparently was simply musing aloud about the "generosity" of Columbia towards Barnard and his concern about keeping all options open to Columbia College—one of the options being the possibility of admitting women in the future.

His comments do point up facts and attitudes which are important to consider when thinking about the future of the two schools. His only comment on the fate of Barnard if Columbia did admit women was that Barnard could, of course, admit men. Whether or not Barnard would attract men is unimportant. Just considering Barnard as a separate institution without Columbia is difficult. Without a doubt, Barnard needs Columbia.

After talking to administrators and students, Dean Pouncey said that he feels instruction at Barnard does not measure up to the standards of Columbia instruction. There are students at Barnard who feel the same way. Because the flow of students is so heavily toward Columbia, Barnard should take a look at the quality of instruction at the College.

However, Pouncey seems to feel that the differences in educational philosophy between the two schools are unimportant, if not some kind of cover for an irrational intransigence on the part of Barnard. Columbia tends to see its standards as absolute. There are innumerable instances which make it apparent that standards demanded at Barnard are easily equal to Columbia's standards.

Although Dean Pouncey denied the power of Columbia to pressure Barnard into "agreements" it is obviously operating from a position of power. Gail Robinson, newly elected editor in chief of Spectator feels that the relationship between the schools now is "ridiculous" but sees that Barnard might maintain its position simply because of the arrogant attitude of Columbia. One also would probably not be mistaken if one perceived this strong desire for re-education on the part of the student body. Dean Pouncey made reference to, as a frivolous way in which to meet "girls" in classes.

Despite Pouncey's insistence that he speaks as an ineffectual individual, he is the Dean of Columbia College and therefore what he says carries weight and authority. Bulletin questions his sincerity toward Barnard when all his statements only serve to increase the "paranoia" which he sees as so detrimental to further cooperation.

The situation as it now stands does demand further cooperation. However, in the wake of the trustee agreement, this kind of threatening patronization is intolerable.

V.V.A.W. Revisited

Dear Editor,

Three weeks ago, you were kind enough to print a letter from us in which we stated in brief our reasons for supporting the treaty with Vietnam, and took issue with the charge, made in the previous week's bulletin by Arlene Rubenstein of the Young Socialist Alliance-Socialist Workers' Party that we were "obscuring the movement." In reply, there appeared the following week a column and a half of polemics and insults against the Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

We do not wish to reply to all the allegations, since that would require a letter even longer than the one in which they appeared, but the charge that we engaged in McCarthyite red-baiting in our first letter is so absurd that we cannot let it go by. Did we call the S.W.P. "communists," "traitors," "tools of Moscow," or "traitors to the free world?" Hardly. In reference to last month's demonstration, we stated that when S.W.P. leaders called on a Republican spokesman in accusing V.V.A.W. of planning violence, the officials responded "in effect (and) agents of the Republican Party." If that is the sort of thing that passes for red-baiting these days, poor Edie McCarthy must be turning over in his grave. Nor did we accuse the S.W.P. of setting up a political front group. We wish to reaffirm, however, that the National Peace Action Alliance, the official sponsor of the D.C. demo, and the Young Socialist Alliance, to which Arlene belongs, are, in fact the S.W.P.'s entailed group, though hardly socialist. The demonstration, for instance, virtually ignored the treaty, in keeping with S.W.P. policy, despite the fact that the vast majority of the marchers were there to demand its signing.

Also, if the D.S.A. is totally independent of the S.W.P., why did Arlene, speaking for Y.S.A., find it necessary to send a letter to the Bulletin (Feb. 1) on the subject of the treaty which was simply copied from the S.W.P.'s paper, the Militant (Jan. 27)? Arlene's letter, which did not mention a word about the treaty, dealt with an invitation to a continued discussion of the issue of the accords. Perhaps if we expanded our position more fully, the S.W.P. will finally explain theirs.

Of the two sides in this war, it is Nixon who has been trying all along to sabotage the chances for an agreement. He was forced to come to terms because of the international, economic, and racial reescalating the war, he was finally forced to sign because of the heavy losses sustained in the military. The moral of this story around the world, which Congress would have responded if he had not. Now it is Nixon who may have again destroyed the accords by having his clients in the South continue to violate the cease-fire. The Vietnamese, however, are making progress.

NOTE: With this issue Bulletin ceases publication for the duration of midterm exams. The next issue will appear after spring vacation.

on the other hand, were always willing to sign, since the treaty removes the foreigners from their country, and permits the N.I.F. to continue their political activity throughout the South. This reduces the dangers in South Vietnam, so he has clamped down on this activity, although he has failed to stamp it out. He has also attacked the liberated areas militarily, but with U.S. planes grounded by the treaty, his forces have, for the most part, been defeated. Even the treaty breaks down now, the Vietnamese will have been given a month in which to have repaired their defenses, resupplied their troops, and expanded their political activity, while U.S. forces have been all but totally withdrawn from the land. The treaty has already been shown to have been a tactical victory, as has the Laos cease-fire, which was so obviously dictated by the Patten Law that Nixon's veto lasted 12 hours after it was signed.

The S.W.P. feels that the treaty was a defeat for the Vietnamese, but what alternative do they offer? Do they think that outraged cries by demonstrators on Pennsylvania Avenue will induce the Vietnamese to abandon a treaty they fought so hard to obtain? Or do they imagine that one more demonstration with everyone chanting the old "Out Now!" slogan will suddenly persuade Nixon to offer the Vietnamese better terms than they themselves have already accepted?

We have now made our position as clear as we can, and we have no intention of writing further letters. We hope that, if the S.W.P. responds, they will address themselves to the issue, although Arlene will probably read this letter and trot right down to the Bulletin office with another couple of pages of vitriolic rhetoric.

Columbia Vietnam Veterans Against the War

No Cash Fails Fencers

Dear Editor:
"What do you mean, we don't have another body cord?"
"Anybody have another electric tape?"
"Yes, I do." "That's fine, mail!"
Such cries of indignation and distress were common last Wednesday night as the JV fencing team set out, ill equipped

for their first match. It was a bitter disappointment for the team, as they were unable to compete in their first match. The team was forced to make do with what they had, and the match was a defeat. The team is still fighting away with our typical Barnard enthusiasm to finish what we've started.

Cheryl Werthamer

but determined to fence against Hunter College and Trenton State.

The meet, which was held at Hunter College, featured the three schools' fencing rounds—individual, team, and relay—set up so that the varsity and JV were fencing simultaneously. Under these conditions, Barnard was able to secure a upset victory hand-icap—there was not enough electric equipment for the two halves of the team to be able to fence at the same time. We were so short that we were forced to borrow an extra body cord from the Trenton State. Between the varsity and the JV there were only two usable foles ("Quick, I'm up next, give me the fole!") In addition, JV's foil was replaced by one whose tip was bent up wards at a 45 degree angle. During the retraction, which followed the meet, one of the directors turned to me and remarked, "Oh, weren't you the one who said the foles for JV?"

Despite these drawbacks, the Barnard fencers made a good showing against Trenton, the varsity winning by a 10-5 victory. Star fencer Debbie Cinotti won all 4 of her bouts. Serk Wong won 3, and Niomi Williams won 2. Gail Robinson won 2. But the going was rough against the Trenton State fencers. We lost 4-3 to Hunter's JV, with help from JV fencers Glenda Lin and Cindy Werthamer. Ms. Cinotti lost her first bout.

Monday night we fenced against Fairleigh Dickinson University and the equipment situation was even worse. The Hunter fencers, part of the NYC College system, expected a victory. They came from a private college like Barnard couldn't afford to repair electric foles or buy new body cords.

Despite some help from the Barnard phys. ed. department, the fencing team is in bad shape. A part of our equipment is not well-known; not even many Columbia fencers know we don't have a body cord. Sally Grisch, is trying as hard as she can to turn us into better fencers, but it's difficult to do without proper equipment, support, and more fencers. We're hoping for a better season next year! It got much worse! And if the meantime we are still fighting away with our typical Barnard enthusiasm to finish what we've started.

Cindy Werthamer

Bureaucracy . . .

English Department Coffee Room will endure, a permanent monument to what can be done in spite of everything, even in spite of the Big Bureaucracy, and even in spite of our own mistakes. The place may well be named out there—see Professor Norman or Ms. Hance if you want to help us get it together.

Nora is still nagging with Ms. Moorman over the decor. We want to put up some posters and want to give the place more warmth. But Ms. Moorman doesn't want us to do anything to our little corner, so I've disrupted the overall decor of the James Room. Of course, if we had volunteered to put posters up all over the James Room, it would have been a heck of a lot more fun. We were stuck to the part we were given . . . Collee, anyone?

Last Trip to Holy House

by Beth Lapes

This was it our last trip to Holy House as a family unit. Membership lapsed, vague and threatening an inevitable disjunction of our four years as friends and lovers. We had agreed to be women together and we had learned together the confidence and independence that would soon carry us to different ways.

Holy House was always just in the city as we were having a desperate attempt to fix the cold storage in the country. Lost came naturally. It was mid-February, the nights a little drop in °F, but it was our last chance to do it together. As it was there were only three of us left to go, but we had brought our tools and a power saw. The whole

Even before we hit the road we agreed that we would make it by 11, and the boys would do the food. We had discussed this the day before. I had made it the decision. They're not used to dependence. OK but the kitchen is warmer. Not until we light the first fire. I demonstrate our ancient way. I spent a freezing hour outside. Plimpton learning how to install a left blanket. I remember the old Driver's Ed manual.

My exact impression of our arrival is obscured now a victim of convenient memory. I have little details drift back. Judy's kindle rearranged by striped mosquitoes trying to help pull a fond laden sheep ending up hangover or like the short dog on

the team setting down with a sigh of relief to making hot chocolate. Nevertheless, I determined to pay attention to the socio-sexual work allocation all weekend (that is who did what and why).

My feeling of doing something because you're too hungry (stirred) rushed to let the amateurs do it! The second night I was startled he was cooking. What could we do but applaud? We could hang over him and tell him how to open the goddamn cans which is what we did. Perhaps it was revenge for the "smoke the Bear seat. I am sure it was real negative reinforcement for him.

Although we'd warned our own men there were plenty of guests around. They tended to drop dirty plates off in the kitchen and retreat back to the fire for a nice warm smoke. I just took a few minutes to go out the back to relieve myself in the snow a process in which the biological "superiority" of men was obvious.

During clean up that night we discovered little animal excretions under the pantry. All of a sudden the Japan screamed like she'd just seen her thesis used as kindling. She ran out into the porch and slammed the door. I was in the kitchen. Times Square at midnight on her face. Several seconds later it registered that someone had said "There it is."

Sure enough beady eyes, tail

and all, a cute little critter peeped out, asking us for attention. Then we discovered that the nest and the rest of the clan. The hysterics were ludicrous, these were nothing to be afraid of. I took a top bunk that night as a subliminal substitute for the traditional chair in the middle of the floor.

As our last morning dawned, a

clear cold siren song to us adopted city kids, I huddled at the stove, stirring oatmeal, ignoring the sounds of ash hauling and other heavy stuff. After all, I wanted oatmeal, and no one was going to make it for me. It was easy to rationalize, it's one of the intellectual skills one ought to have picked up after three and a half years at Bar

the next plane home to a small

midwestern town with a newspaper. Maybe getting an English teaching job would be easier, at least I could speak the language.

Using the phone book and feeling energetic and virtuous I made a list of all the English teaching establishments in the city. My first round took two vacancies and waiting rooms filled with applicants. Each school required a ten day period of instruction of teaching technique, demonstration classes to be given by the prospective teacher, and a month's training period. The time once you get a job before your place was assured. If you were lucky enough to be hired you would be working regular hours for poor wages. The two schools had completely different teaching methods: one used a classroom audio-visual approach, one a conversational one to one style. I spent my mornings at one place and my afternoons at the other. I must have gotten the message, hopefully confused because I didn't get either job.

By this time I was becoming morbidly addicted to drinking 10:00 A.M. Verres de Rouge at my local cafe while I read the word ads on the back page of the Tribune. I noted with annoyance and growing despair that the majority of ads were for bilingual secretaries. Possibly French I could have gotten me through the language requirement but I'd

hard. Someone says, remembering, "We all gravitated to the things we were most comfortable with." Conclusion?

1. The country is fine, even if it's only Westchester.
2. I love my friends.
3. Oatmeal, ashes, critters, and snow. I mean, I want to know and do it all.

L.A.U.G.H. . . .

(Continued from page 5)

The made of the Herald Tribune office is deceptive. The foyer is dark, the elevator is rickety beyond even Parson standards, the rooms are dingy, but it seems that every American in Paris wants or needs to work there. I was told that the staff turn over is about one person every seven years. Weeks after my initial rebuff, they advertised for an ad clerk. The woman who got the job was trilingual and had an MS in journalism.

Next I tried Family Connections. As a foreign secretary, child I knew a couple of people in the embassy who had known my parents in Delhi when I was six. The first person I got in touch with commented on how much I'd grown, took me to dinner, and offered me a job "decorating" his new apartment. I had higher aims for my body if not for my mind and artistic soul. Later I got to talk to the press attaché, a more genteel man who took copies of my CV and gave me the names of several people in the newspaper and magazine world. Acting on his advice I went to the offices of every French English publication in Paris.

When they told me at Reader's Digest that competition for their few positions was murderous I gave up trying to break into the writing world of Paris. If I had been all serious about a career in journalism I should have taken

Women in Japan . . .

(Continued from page 5)

It is my command a pour but it is my wish to still have you as a member to come. I am sure you will be a good pourer. I am sure that the women will be able to work. The more of them the better. I will do it up after marriage. I will devote the income to my family. Others would not. Myself, I do not wish to work simply to get an idea of its value outside the home.

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movement obviously were not concerned with this question but some interesting facts emerged from the movement. The movement started as an offshoot of the Marxist political groups. These groups had come to the realization that they were not valued as much as men in these groups. The spirit of women was compromised by WL now as well as in the United States. I was interested to find out that many women in Japan feel that we women in the U.S. have made it in our struggle for liberation.

This article was not intended as an analysis of the information Ms. Pharr communicated to us but rather as background for a field that should become of increasing interest and importance. Ms. Pharr points out that although a great deal of work has been done on modern Japanese society none of it has concerned itself with women. 50% of the Japanese population I would like to conclude with one fact I found significant. When the women were asked whether they had considered the possibility that they might leave the movement or the future and what they thought of men who left the movement their response indicated a basic dichotomy between men and women in modern Japanese politics. Men were asked if they had considered the possibility that they might leave the movement and switch to more traditional roles they are tolerated by the establishment. A woman on the other hand is expected to be experienced. A woman who moves out on her own is not the kind of woman who would make a man's life more interesting. She has learned to exercise her autonomy. These women view their political involvement as a life-long commitment.



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From Luchino Visconti, the director of "The Damned" and "Death In Venice".
Once again your eyes will be opened.



Visconti's
"Ludwig"
(THE MAD KING OF BAVARIA)

MGM presents a film by LUCHINO VISCONTI starring HELMUT BERGER, TREVOR HOWARD, SILVANA MANGANO and ROSEY SCHNEIDER. Screenplay by ERNEST KESSLER. Original Screenplay by LUCHINO VISCONTI and ENRICO MEDIOLI. Produced by LUGO SANTALUCIA. Directed by LUCHINO VISCONTI. TECHNICOLOR PANAVISION.

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Urban Vegetation:

Battling For Supremacy in the Megapolis?

by Susan Slavin

"Civilizations," as Arnold Toynbee has said, "come to birth in environments that are unusually difficult..." Modern cities have many environmental difficulties. If Toynbee is correct, then urban civilization has a challenging new environment which may provide a great opportunity for cultural advancement.

Assistant Professor of Biology, James A. Schmid has summarized the manifold interactions of cities and their natural environment in a review paper presented at a conference on geography and environmental education. Dr. Schmid makes use of his geography background in exploring the impact cities in the U.S. have on the natural biota of the area and their converse effects. He organizes this enormously complex subject under the major headings of landforms, soils, climates, vegetation and animal life.

Although interested in all these interacting variables, his own research has covered plants in cities. Dr. Schmid deals in great depth with urban vegetation in his soon-to-be published dissertation exploring the vegetation in Chicago, Illinois. Says Dr. Schmid, "Both native and cultivated plants suffer enormous mortality as land use intensifies and rents increase



James Schmid

upon the arrival of urban commercial or residential activity." Grasslands, deserts, forests, shrubs and herbs, virtually never survive in modern American landscapes with the exception of forest preserves, watersheds or residual bits of law between residences beyond the city environs.

Interestingly enough, just because wild plants disappear, this does not mean that there are few plants to study in the cities.

Because botanists and ecologists in the past have looked exclusively at wild plants and ignored the "weeds" and cultivated species, there are paradigms or models for the study of plants in modern cities. The person who knows about cultivated plants, on the other hand—the gardeners, nurserymen, and landscape architects—do not write about urban landscapes either.

"Thus," says Dr. Schmid, "there is an unfulfilled niche" for the geographer, who has a point of view different from that of art historians, botanists, sociologists, or home builders, even though he may parasitize the work of any of these.

"It doesn't help to regard Man and Nature as opposed entities battling for supremacy in megapolis," says he. "Rather, they are components in an interacting system. Nature obviously affects the pattern of activity in cities, just as urban people obviously transform the face of the earth. The nature of the interaction is unknown, however." Dr. Schmid finds that people value native trees for shade, but manage to kill most of them by causing abrupt habitat changes. Planted trees, especially ornamentals, are valued better—and they are different from the native species. Curiously enough, because city

plants are primarily ornamental, they change over time with fashion. For example: privet hedge, a common shrub on the Columbus campus, dropped out of fashion after W.W.II. Its place was taken by evergreen yew—now providing the hedge of Abrams Plaza by the Business School built in the early 1960's. What we have here, as Dr. Schmid points out, is a change in landscape style, different species. In this case, the flora has changed, the vegetation hasn't.

"Notice people's reactions to weeds," says Dr. Schmid. "Most weeds are not harmful; indeed they are handsome plants, and they survive where nothing else will. But weeds carry a negative social meaning: people who show weeds in their front yards are deemed untidy and hence are not making their contribution to public decency." Thus, city plants are social symbols conveying information about people.

Some plants grow because people think they are beautiful and necessary parts of the human environment. Different people see different kinds of plants and different landscape styles as preferable. Moreover, different people have quite different amounts of disposable income to spend on vegetation and the space in which to grow it. Thus, there are strong social

class correlations between neighborhoods and vegetation in Chicago, New York, and other American cities.

"But just as urban vegetation be thought to benefit only the rich," Dr. Schmid hastens to add, "it provides a better environment benefits to all urbanites, in proportion to the amount of greenery present."

Theatre Memorabilia

by Randy Banner

The Library for the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center, a branch of the New York Public Library, is currently having an exhibit of documents from its theatre archives. The exhibition, given in conjunction with the Theatre Hall of Fame, is possibly one of the most exciting events in New York this year.

Of particular importance to the city's cultural life as well as its research department than its actual books and records, has periodically sponsored shows like this in the past but none have been compiled with the taste and excellence which characterizes this exhibit.

"The exhibit itself deals with pictures, paraphernalia and, for that matter, musical documents, which belonged to the great names of the American theatre since Edwin Booth Personals such as George S. Cohan, Katherine Corneil, George S. Kaufman, and George and Ira Gershwin are seen through their pictures, letters and personal belongings. Some of the most interesting things on display are the ring and pendant Edwin Booth wore when he played Hamlet, a souvenir fan from an anniversary performance of "Mas and Woman," and Katherine Corneil's make-up box.

The displays themselves are only half the exhibit. The Library has compiled a soundtrack which corresponds to the visual artifacts in the showcases and on the walls. The soundtrack is made up of selections from the Rogers and Hammerstein Archives of Recorded Sound which is the property of the Library. The audio accompaniment includes a disk by vaudeville entertainers Weber and Fields, Fanny Brice singing "D'River Be Blue," a medley of songs by George M. Cohan, and Ethel Barrymore performing on the Jimmy Durante show of the 1950's.

Last year this Library almost closed due to a lack of funds in the City. Luckily, performance patrons, students and people of all kinds donated their money, talent and services to keep this wonderful center alive. The fruit of their efforts can be seen in this very impressive display which is one of the most interesting things I have seen in New York in a long time.

"Basket Consciousness" at the Fairtree

by Lorraine Paak

Since the Impressionists began their revolution against traditional principles of art in the nineteenth century, it has become increasingly difficult to define the limits of art. Just where do the boundaries lie: are they valid or even necessary? These questions have been the source of untold controversy and even today they continue to plague the scholar, the artist, and the ordinary layman who simply stands bewildered as stranger and stranger objects seem to sneak into galleries and museums and request the title of "objet d'art."

The Fairtree Gallery on Madison (742-74th) presents this message to viewer/buyer as he enters: "At a time when manufactured products threaten to make us a plastic culture, the handworking of glass, wood, ceramics, weaving and other crafts affords us a satisfying combination of aesthetic joy and natural feel. Craft is art; it then is another aspect of the problem: is there essentially any difference between fine craft and fine art? If we were to reconstruct a Medieval artist, would he even see the necessity for our argument? For isn't an artist essentially a craftsman—whether he be a fine draftsman, colorist or stone cutter? Not everyone would agree with the Fairtree's statement, but their exhibition "Basket Sculpture"

(February 21-March 24) provides some interesting material on this subject. As the somewhat paradoxical title suggests, a basket, in the proper surroundings, can become a work of art. The baskets on display are not the kind you find ordinarily filled with bread. In fact, if you intend to buy one, you had better bring your checkbook with you.

The creations are the work of three artists: Julie Connell, Joan Austin, and Fern Jacobs. All three are teachers working out of the West coast. The works by Ms. Connell include a series of works called "domes." These are woven pieces which have a three-dimensional aspect due to the fact that they are placed on large plastic convex domes. The one that attracted the most attention was a large hippopotamus in black and white, which was unable to find out the method Ms. Connell used to create her hippo and other domes, since no one at the gallery seemed to have this pertinent information.

Ms. Austin has included a number of drawings, and women creatures along with her display of baskets. The creatures, mice, lobsters and snails, lie in little bowls of sand. Many of the baskets on display were of very unusual shapes and sizes; some looked like several baskets woven into one mouth; on the other hand, there were

those which consisted mostly of negative-space with some sort of decoration added. After seeing this wide assortment, my whole new consciousness was changed. I had always associated baskets with utilitarian purposes. The Fairtree has added a new dimension to the world of

Journey: Identity Crisis

by Debra Rubin

Openness, night, may not have the glamour and pomp that they used to have, but the element of suspense has not been removed. Last Wednesday City Center Jeffrey Ballet waited, once again, for the sign of approval.

Applause. The company opened their season with "Kettentanz" choreographed by Gerald Arpino. It was a good selection. The women showed that they are dancing extremely well. Rebecca Wright, Derrine Jackson, Francesca Corrie, and Star Danias are all familiar faces, each dancer is presenting a more matured style. Gay Waldstrom is a newer face, but her solo proved that she is an accomplished and sophisticated dancer. The upper hand in this piece belongs to the women. The male dancers are technically good, but they lack the sparkle and excitement of the women's work.

"Kettentanz" is set to a gallop, a tango, a waltz, and a polka by

voiced items, which again questions our notions of art and aesthetic experience. As in every other area of human experience, there seem to be no more boundaries, guide lines or prejudices to hang onto anymore. The exhibition continues through March 24.

Johann Strauss and Johann Meyer: Dance, Dance is the Purpose of the Ballet

Arpino's ability to create variety is proven by the differences of each section. Good dancing, good choreography, good production make for maximum enjoyment and satisfaction.

As the first piece was followed by the world premiere of Elise Feld's work "Jive," there was no raising of tension or anticipation. This piece is divided into four sections, Warmup, Blues, Rag, and Hide-out. The mood is 1950's. The dancers wear socks and sneakers, hot-pants costumes for the women, tight and leotards for the men. Figural and bright colors emphasize and round out the piece's mood. The choreography is in the Jerome Robbins style (one cannot help recalling "Interplay"). The music field is by Morton Gould, who also wrote the score for the show work. The choreography is spicy, very

(Continued on page 8)

THE PRAXIN GRAPHOSCOPIC
DEVIL WORSHIP? COME SEE
THE BLACK CAT
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ALTSCHUL HALL ADMISSION \$1.00

FEGS at Barnard

The Federation Employment and Guidance Service (FEGS), an affiliate of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, is holding a "Job Fair for Jews 73" and other recent college graduates on April 11 at 10:00 AM-1:00 PM, at 197-1 from 9 AM to 5 PM, at its New Office, 215 Park Avenue South, New York City. (Corner of Job Street) There are over 100 leading employers on the New York metropolitan area. It is interviewing. To register properly to the participating companies all candidates will be pre-registered in the registration office on February 8, and will be available through April 10 at the offices of FEAS. Bureau pre-registration qualified applicants will be given specific appointments with employers for April 11 and 12. Applicants should bring a complete resume with pre-registration information to make a pre-registration appointment. For further information call 777-4900. FEGS will send a representative to Barnard to register students if more than 15 students indicate that they are interested in the Conference. If you are interested please contact Joan Shephard at the Barnard Placement Office.

WORKGROUP Series

The WORKGROUP directed by Denise Nagel announces a new series of studio concerts. The concerts will be held at 583 Broadway, third floor, 8:00 pm March 11, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, and 25.

This series precedes the WORKGROUP's Mid Western, Midwestern tour beginning March 29 in Brookings, South Dakota.

The WORKGROUP's recent tour was an impressive success on a variety of degrees. A structure both rigid and flexible. The members of the WORKGROUP are: Dan Connor, Ara Fitzgerald, and Dan Nagel, Mary Arne Smith and Anita Ross.

For reservations, necessary for use of our limited space call 677-9100 or 625-2289. Suggested contribution \$2.00.

Buick Recruitment

Paulina Stephens of the Buick Division of General Motors will be at Barnard on Friday, March 9. She wants to see any individuals major interested in a placement trainee position with Buick in the Manhattan area. For further information and to set up for interviews, please come to the Placement Office before Tuesday, March 6.

Film Conference

The University Film Study Center announces a one-day conference on Film Study in New England to be held at Schwartz Hall, Brandeis University, 10 March 1973. The purpose of the gathering is to provide an opportunity for film educators—both experienced and aspirant—to discuss common problems and exchange information.

Representatives of foundations, national film organizations, film distributors, will also be in attendance. Speakers will discuss current aspects of film study ranging from the basic problems in establishing a film department to the theoretical consideration of special interest will be an explanation and demonstration of the newly developed sound equipment by Richard Leacock of MIT, and a screening of the New England Student Film Festival Touring Package.

The conference is an effort to contact individuals, promote the exchange of information and ideas, and identify the common problems of film study in the New England area. The conference is open to faculty, students, and interested members of the public. A fee of \$25 allows entry to all events. Please phone for reservations: (617) 894-0920. For further information contact Barbara Leacock, University Film Study Center, Box 275, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

New Singing Technique

Tsai-Chi Chang, a new singing technique developed by Mr. Stephen Cheng, M.A., Columbia, Prof. I.Mus., Juilliard, Director of the Singers Workshop at the Stells Adler Conservatory of Acting will be introduced into their 1973 Spring term.

The Tsai-Chi Chang method unifies the ancient Chinese philosophies with the Western singing techniques to create a new singing style and attitudes. It improves the singer's vocal techniques, stage presence and the art of singing.

The initial Tsai-Chi Chang class, a 12 week course, begins March 12. Additional courses are held on Mar. 2nd, 11 AM & 6 PM and Mon., Mar. 5th, 6:00 PM. For information contact Stella Adler Conservatory of Acting, 130 West 36th St. or call 246-1190. Scholarship available.

MOMA Lecture

Dr. Werner Timm, author of *The Graphic Art of Edward Munch* will give a lecture on Edward Munch and Romantic Art at the Museum of Modern Art, Sunday, March 11, at 3:00 pm in the auditorium. The lecture's room admission to the lecture is included with Museum admission. Tickets are not required although seating is limited. Full time students are now admitted to the museum at the special rate of \$1.00 each.

Paul Moore at UCF

The University Christian Forum presents a discussion "Should Christians Evangelize?" moderated by the Reverend Paul Moore from the Jesus Movement in Berkeley, California, and in New Milford, Al Abstrom, the Protestant Counselor at Columbia. The program will be given at the Broadway Presbyterian Church on March 4, at 7:00 pm. This follows a 9:00 am service at 6:00. Interested students should use the 114th Street entrance to the Church.

Loveman Prize

This annual prize has been established by 1973 Young Concert Artists International Auditions will be presented by Young Concert Artists in a New York recital "dinner" with all expenses paid, and will also be given a minimum of 9 additional p.m. recitals in a variety of Professional management and national booking representation will be provided for each winner by the non-profit organization for a period of from 1 to 6 years, until such time as a commercial concert management takes over.

Application blanks for those wishing to participate in the 1973 Young Concert Artists International Auditions may be obtained by contacting: Young Concert Artists, Inc., 75 East 83rd Street, New York, New York, 10022. Telephone: (212) PL.9.2001 or 3119.

Folk Concert: Jack Langstaff

FOLK MUSIC CONCERT: JACK LANGSTAFF will give a concert of traditional folk songs Friday, March 9th at 8:00 P.M. in the auditorium of the Church of Our Lady of Peace, 237 E-62nd Street, New York (between 2nd and 3rd Avenues). Admission is \$2.00. Presented by New York Pineswoods Folk Music Club of Country, Dance and Song Society.

Jack Langstaff has had a long and distinguished career as a performing and recording artist, with recitals throughout the U.S. and abroad. He brings to folk music his great talent, as well as a special sparkle and enthusiasm that light up the stage. He is heard on radio and T.V., and is a well known anthologist and collector of folk songs, chiefly of the Appalachian.

The concert series will continue on the second Friday of each month, featuring the Apple Country String Band, April 13 and Truck and Harry Tut, May 11.

Town Hall auditions

A prize consisting of a New York recital debut during the 1973-74 concert season, with all expenses paid, together with other professional engagements and career benefits totaling more than \$10,000 in cash, will be offered to each winner of the 1973 International Auditions of Young Concert Artists, Inc.

The organization is a non-profit, non-union, non-sectarian organization which was founded in 1961 for the purpose of helping exceptional solo musicians through the early years of their careers. Open to young performers between the ages of 18 and 28 who are seeking to start professional concert careers, the 1973 Young Concert Artists International Auditions will be held in 10 different categories: piano, viola, cello, flute, clarinet, oboe, harpsichord, guitar, voice and string quartet. Judged in New York by a jury of well known concert artists and artist-teachers, the winners will be selected on the basis of superior talent, accomplishment and artistic individuality and projection," according to Susan Wadsworth, founder and Director of Young Concert Artists. "There will be no limit to the number of possible winners."

Students simultaneously studying, although the jury will also have

the option of choosing none if none should qualify.

Each winner of the 1973 Young Concert Artists International Auditions will be presented by Young Concert Artists in a New York recital "dinner" with all expenses paid, and will also be given a minimum of 9 additional p.m. recitals in a variety of Professional management and national booking representation will be provided for each winner by the non-profit organization for a period of from 1 to 6 years, until such time as a commercial concert management takes over.

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Janeway Contest

This prize is offered annually by Elizabeth Janeway, distinguished novelist and short story writer. Janeway, author of *Love and Other Explanations* and *Mon, the Wolf Man and Me*, John Leonard, novelist and editor of the New York Times Sunday Book Review; and Betty Prashker, editor at Doubleday and Co.

The prize will be awarded at the discretion of a board of three judges, for that work in prose, fiction or non-fiction, which gives the greatest evidence of creative imagination and sustained ability.

Juries: The judges for this year's contest are Norma Klein, Barnard '60 twice winner of the Janeway prize, author of *Love and Other Explanations* and *Mon, the Wolf Man and Me*; John Leonard, novelist and editor of the New York Times Sunday Book Review; and Betty Prashker, editor at Doubleday and Co.

Final Deadline: This year entries in the contest must be turned in before Friday, March 9th at the English Department Office. As this deadline is final, students would be well advised to set a somewhat earlier deadline in order to forestall emergencies. Manuscripts will be received in the English Department Office, 417 Barnard Hall. A receipt may be obtained.

LAB Forum

There will be a forum on "Homosexuality: Sexism, Feminism, and the Gay Activists Alliance Movement." Tuesday, March 6, at 12:00 in the Reading Lounge of McIntosh. Speakers will be from the Gay Activists Alliance Youth Services. All women and men are welcome. This is sponsored by Lesbian Activists at Barnard.

Summer in Japan and Taiwan

Applications for Fairleigh Dickinson University's summer academic program in Kyoto, Japan and Taipei, Taiwan, are now being accepted. Any qualified college student or high school student may enroll in either program sponsored by the East Asian Summer Study Institute at the Florcham-Madison campus; the programs start simultaneously on July 6th through September 4th.

The eight-week programs will offer students up to six credits in either study.

There will be no language requirement as seminars will be in English.

Anyone requesting an application or further information should contact: Neijuan at the Florcham-Madison campus. Applications must be received no later than April 10th.

Film Criticism

Paralleling its program Cinema For The Seventies AFPS is, for the second season, accepting entries in its program of awards for student film criticism. Entries will be limited to students—grad or undergrad—who are current subscribers to AFPS' critical magazine Film Critic (including members of the National Society of Student Film Critics—write AFPS for details).

There will be a First Prize of \$100, with additional Second and Third (or more) prizes of \$50 each. All eligible entries are received. All Prize-winning entries will be published in Film Critic. All subsequent publication rights remaining to the author.

Deadline for entries will be end of spring term (June 1973). Any additional details are available from 144 Bleecker Street, N.Y., N.Y. All entries welcome.

Cuban Film

On Tuesday, March 6, at 7 and 9:30 in the McIntosh Auditorium, the film "Memories of Underdevelopment" will be shown. This film is a study of the Cuban revolution in intellectual, cultural in the midst of a rapidly changing social reality—post-revolutionary Cuba. Admission \$1.00.

Joffrey . . .

(Continued from page 7)
"I was so nervous, I was so piece quite successful in bringing the mood of the 50's back. I found that the viewer was able to let her/his mind wander through the period as freely as desired. If you like revivals, enjoyed the 30's or simply want some fast-paced dancing you will enjoy "Live."

"Le Beau Danube," a character from the past, is a piece which is so successful in bringing the mood of the 50's back. I found that the viewer was able to let her/his mind wander through the period as freely as desired. If you like revivals, enjoyed the 30's or simply want some fast-paced dancing you will enjoy "Live."

Feeling among critics at the end of last season was that it was time for Joffrey to grow up. For the past eleven years Joffrey has been advertised as a company with youth and vitality. Nothing is wrong with being young and vibrant—but it tends to make senior pieces seem a bit absurd. Joffrey's repertoire is such a mixture of styles that influences the company's image as well as its content.

Opening night did not help to clarify the Joffrey image. I had the impression sponsored by the East Asian Summer Study Institute at the Florcham-Madison campus; the programs start simultaneously on July 6th through September 4th.