Major Change In Class Scheduling

by Donald Laub

Administrative Vice President David Green recently issued a memo that will cause a major change in the scheduling of classes in Spring 1980. According to the memo, all classes will follow one of two formats: classes will meet either on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; or on Tuesday and Thursday.

Classes that meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday will be fifty minutes long; classes that meet on Tuesday and Thursday will be one hour and fifteen minutes long.

Presently there are many different ways in which classes are scheduled (Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; Monday and Wednesday; Wednesday and Friday, and others.) This new proposal will drastically cut a student’s option when drawing up a schedule.

Certain administrators in the college feel the change will be beneficial in two ways. First, they feel the problems at Fall ’79 registration occurred because people rushed to fill up courses that overlapped, causing delays in the registration process. (No classes would overlap the new system; all start at the same time.) Secondly, these administrators say that school buildings would be better utilized, as more students will have to attend Friday and late afternoon classes.

Both students and faculty members are opposed to this plan. Realistically it means that the majority of students will have to attend classes five days a week. Many students now plan courses they “had to drop off” many weeks to catch up on students this day off. Under the new plan, scheduling a day off will be extremely difficult.

Faculty members object because they would have less time for research. Also, faculty members were not consulted as to the viability of this arrangement.

Larry Jacobs, Day Session Student Government president, is extremely angry over this proposal. He feels that it has been “shoved down our throats” and that “students are shafted” by this device.

Ethnic and academic clubs are to be mobilized in a uniform effort against this plan, according to Mr. Jacobs. He hopes to gather 1,000 signatures on petitions by November 20.

Angry though he is, Mr. Jacobs feels something more important is at issue: “We are faced with the problem of how much control the administration or faculty has over students.” He further said that the system has failed if students can’t have input to a decision that affects them so much.

Gayle Edelson, a lower Junior and a Marketing major, adamantly opposes this new scheduling plan, as do most students who have heard of it. Ms. Edelson feels that it will “limit and restrict students, causing their schedule to be more spread out.” She feels that if the plan is put into effect, it will force virtually all students to attend classes five days a week. She mentioned that since all classes will end at the same time, “elevators will be unapproachable.”

Mr. Edelson suggests changes have to be made to improve the registration process, but insists that this is not the way to do it. “We’re not afraid of change,” she said, “but this schedule change will be a change for the worse.”

Dr. Lester Alston: Head of Education Department

by Bill Dudley

Dr. Lester Alston, recently appointed chairman of Baruch’s Education Department, is not hesitant about expressing his feelings on the problems facing education in America today.

Born in 1934, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, Dr. Alston attended the local schools and then went on to do undergraduate work at Penn State where he originally majored in journalism. Later, he changed his major to clinical Psychology.

After doing graduate work at N.Y.U., he taught Psychology for 4 years at Hunter College, and then 10 years at Baruch before accepting the chairmanship of the education department last July 1st, when the former chairman, Dr. Golland, retired.

At age 45, now living in Manhattan, Dr. Alston heads a department with 21 professors, and even though he deals with their problems, the problems of the students, and administrative matters, he still manages to find time to enjoy fishing, sailing, reading and watching ball games on television.

All departments, however, have monstrous problems that the chairman must deal with and the Education department is no exception. To start with, the Education department is losing students because of what Dr. Alston calls a “teacher scare.” Students felt that too many people in the field, and there weren’t jobs available for all of them. In the past couple of years there’s been a decrease in the number of enrolled students in the education field so much that a student seeking a job in education today has a better chance of finding something than a student who graduated in 1976.

“The teaching field,” said Dr. Alston, “has always been an unstable labor pool. It’s constantly changing. Some people just try teaching for a few years and then give up or go on to something else. Quite a few of the women leave to bear children. One can seldom predict how many teachers we’ll have next year, going by the number of teachers we have this year.”

Another problem is the demotion by many Americans who feel that the education system in the country has gone downhill. Dr. Alston feels the same way, and he believes that a good part of it is the teachers’ fault. “Many teachers today have become nothing more than civil servants. They’re not as committed as they used to be.” And he went on to say “Right now, I’m talking about grade schools.” As far as the C.U.N.Y. system is concerned, Dr. Alston feels that academically, it could do better, but that it does very well with servicing the needs of New York City.

He strongly opposes the idea that many people have that the C.U.N.Y. academic values declined because of open enrollment. “There are too many misconceptions about open enrollment. ALL it did was help the minorities.”

The real trouble is in the grade schools. It is in this area that Dr. Alston feels that services cannot even be provided. “Maybe no big city schools can keep control anymore. That’s one advantage that a small suburban school has over the N.Y.C. education system—there’s less to control.” He also feels that television is too big an influence on young students. “Children are learning to learn from T.V. Big Bird can probably get a point across better than good teachers.”

Perhaps the answer is that T.V. should be modified in such a way that it helps the student to learn. “I have an idea,” said Dr. Alston. “If for a few hours every day, say, from the hours 3 to 7 all the networks and local T.V. stations put on nothing but educational programs, that could be the solution. ‘And I’m not just talking about shows for grade schools, but shows for any age. The show’s teacher could give the lesson, assign homework, and tell the viewer what books to buy.”

Another change that he knows would be very beneficial to the value of education in N.Y.C. is to put the teachers on a merit system for promotions and raises. “Right now we go by the seniority system, and I feel that a merit system would be more efficient.” There would be drawbacks. “We’d run into a lot of Labor problems, unfortunately.”

However, maybe the best solution to all students going into the Education field comes from Mr. Alston. “Lock commitment and enthusiasm inside yourselves, and you’ll always be the perfect teacher.”
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Baruch Audit Shows Misplaced Appropriations

Controversies, Misappropriations, and Scandals

New Registrar Needed

by Mary Cunningham

The Registrar's office is seeking to fill the position of Registrar, a position that has been open for several months. Amit Govil, who is currently associated registrar thinks Baruch "should have a registrar and a registrar office. I think it might help the office to function more adequately." The office is currently under the jurisdiction of Mr. Peter Jones, Director of Student Administrative Services. The offices of Admissions and the Administrative Computer Center also report to him.

The decision to fill the position is based on the fact that the college needs effective supervision in each major unit. The duties of the registrar are more than just seeing that students are registered in classes. The offices keep academic records of the students, review student day one. Microfilm copies of transactions are kept in a separate place in case of fire. Academic checks to make sure scholarship students are fulfilling their requirements are made twice a year. If not filled the student can be put on probation or dropped. The registrar's office also processes such students for graduation. Also graduate checking—making sure the student is applying for graduation have fulfilled their requirements. When the prospective graduates are registering for their last semester's courses, checkers run through the classes applied to, making sure they complete major requirements. It's the students responsibility to be aware of the requirements needed to complete a major and to complete the required courses in the proper school. Baruch has three—Business, Liberal Arts, and Education—who help with making up the better programs.

The office of the registrar has approximately 18 full-time employees, and five part-timers working September through June, as well as those on work study and those on work study and be made. Commencing on the idea of early registration—that is students registering in late spring full disclose was made in the request to the Baruch auditor, in order to authorize additional compensation for these Baruch faculty members."

In addition, the audit identified at least three cases where full-time and part-time (extra paid) hours overlapped; "there was no authority or justification for Baruch to pay dual wages to the same instructor for the same period." Meaning that a faculty person was receiving extra part-time pay while on his or her full-time basic workload.

Furthermore, the audit noted, that, "of these faculty members had one or more part-time (extra paid) hours scheduled, (no specific pay and time) and had an additional 22 hours costing $368 per week. Supervisory personnel therefore, did not know the whereabouts or accomplishments of these employees." There was no justification for Baruch to perform work that was already being performed.

Auditor's attempts on two successive evenings to verify the present of back checks as work of a sample of 25 of the 65 faculty members failed to locate 13, or over half, at their assigned locations. Their colleagues and supervisors, the auditor's potential employers were unable to account for their whereabouts. Auditor's review indicates that the practice of extra duty evening administrative assignments for compensation had existed for at least the last four years. The following is a summary of the floorcheck results in the audit:

According to the audit, there was no daily sign-in or out sheets to evidence at least in writing the presence or absence of employees. The permanent sick leave records did not indicate that any of the 25 were absent with an appropriate pay reduction or charges to accumulated leave. The audit questioned the credibility of an employee accountability system because the absence of such a large number of staff is possible.
Students Denied Legal Rights

TWO STUDENTS ARE DISCIPLINED FOR HIRING A LAWYER

SAN MARCOS, TX (CPS)—A battle over student rights erupted at Southwest Texas State University here last week as a university administrator removed student government officers from their seats on the grounds they'd hired an attorney without the administration's approval.

The students remain out of office even though a student discipline committee has exonerated them.

Dr. Allan Watson, SWTSU vice president of university affairs, removed student senate President Roy Battles and Vice President Jon Hudson from their positions after Watson discovered that they had hired an attorney to represent the student government. Battles and Hudson say they needed the attorney—Joseph Saranello of Houston—to help represent students in disputes with landlords. However, others have charged the two officers retained Saranello to help students gain power and take a bigger role in governing the university.

The students' case went to the Student Discipline Board, which found the two innocent of violating regent rules, and said Watson had no grounds for removing them from office.

Watson claims the Student Discipline Board's function was to make recommendations, and that such recommendations could be overruled. He has put both students on disciplinary probation until August 30, 1980. A campus demonstration, resulting in the arrest one student, followed Watson's actions.

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Area Policy Board to Help Poor

by Sharon L. Winfield

The Area Policy Board is a newly instituted Board that is designed to insure that various city-wide poverty programs are funded. These programs are generally community oriented programs including Civic Organizations and Public Assistance groups. The programs are directed specifically towards low-income persons according to New York City guidelines.

The Community Orientation of the Community Development Agency (CDA) was the former body that decided which programs should be funded. The members of the Board of Directors were voted in for a general election which is similar to the one conducted for the Area Policy Board. However, the Community Development Agency staff received regular salaries, whereas under the new program, the Board members receive stipends for as much as $125 for board related expenses.

The Area Policy Board is extremely important because it will provide assistance for poor people. Establishment of the Area Policy Board will allow poor people to have access to more rewarding services through Housing programs, Educational programs, Senior Citizen Programs and Recreational Programs, among others. These programs will be a valuable aid to local neighborhood problems.

Unfortunately, there have been several flaws in the structure of this program. CDA has not revealed any contingencies or guidelines. The individual Boards have no idea of the budget they will receive. Advertising has been limited, and is so late that it is of no use to areas of the city where elections have already been held. The Bronx and Manhattan suffered greatly during their elections because of polling machine difficulties. The best publicity for the Area Policy Board elections was the notice of the post-mortem election dates for Brooklyn and Queens. It is important to realize, however, that this program is a necessity in poverty areas of New York City. This will hopefully bring the community closer and get the residents more involved with the growth and development of their neighborhood.

Business majors can contribute research services to community agencies on a voluntary basis. This is worthwhile experience that can be listed on a student's resume. Students who have left school can benefit greatly from the programs which may include high school equivalency preparation and vocational training. However, the most important service a student can give is to come out and vote.

The voting requirements are that you must be 18 and over; you don't have to be a citizen; you must reside in the area in which you are voting for 1½ years or more; and you needn't be a registered voter. Election dates for Brooklyn and Queens are for Tuesday, December 14, 1976. Further information is available by calling the Community Development Agency at 432-2143.

NYP, Roy Cooper

by Rick Baggs

COLORADO SPRINGS, CO (CP) — Vicki Evans, an editor without a newspaper, held a back issue of the Pike's Peak News in the air. "We are not publishing," she thunders, "this newspaper because we cannot afford to publish news and ideas of the confrontations there." She can't afford to publish the paper because last June the student senate at Pike's Peak Community College voted there to cut off funds for the News, the student paper. Some senators were angry because the News' May 7, 1979 edition quoted an "informed source" with a provocative claim: pornographic films supported by PCPP's police science program were allegedly being shown to administrators for their pleasure.

The accuracy of the source is not the point of the lawsuit that Evans and her staff have filed in retaliation. The suit accuses the News of rescinding the paper's $12,400 budget, a violation which, content would be a violation of both the first and fourteenth amendments to the constitution.

The suit also symbolizes a shift in student journalism politics. Ten years ago, the student press, trying to protect its right to print anti-war and exual content, was involved in a series of lawsuits against campus administrators. Now, according to to the court, the Pike's Peak News at University of California-Berkeley at Stanford was partly to the same important constitutional cases. But these cases are the exception these days. Now the most volatile tension seems to be between student paper and student government.

Maine journalist professor Samuel Blaine observes that "Students...are a very healthy respect for campus reporters' first amendment rights among administrators. Student papers in general don't share that sensitivity to the first amendment. Student politicians aren't schooled in what it means to rob a community of its only means of communicating."

He feels "the problem's getting more acute. Student politicians have to hear what the courts are doing, and are aware of the public hostility toward the press in general," and public students apparently make it easier for the student associations to act against the student press."

David Reed, an officer of the Society for College Journalists and an assistant journalism professor at Eastern Illinois University, is also alarmed about student government attempts to control college newspapers that he says are our friends.

He says the main reason for most attempts to shut down papers is not budgetary, as many student governments ultimately claim. Instead, it is because "somebody is uncomfortable with what the newspaper is printing."

"If you don't want a newspaper poking around and looking into what you're doing, you either get rid of it or you control it," echoes Evans. "And if you take away (the paper's) money, you get rid of it."

There's also the hammer technique. In April a University of Wisconsin Daily Cardinal reporter tried to photograph student senators constructing a campus frame house at a meeting with student funds. One senator objected and chased down the reporter while allegedly welding a hammer. The senator confiscated the reporter's film.

More typically, University of Hawaii student senators were so angered by editor Diane Yukihiro's politics last spring that they officially resolved that the paper had "deteriorated into a feminist newspaper." The senators' initial impulse to shut down the paper was modified into a resolution criticizing its failure to win any national awards, its negativity, and its management policies. The senate then formed a task force to investigate the paper.

Editor Yukihiro cooperated with the task force, but told Collegiate Medlines, a student press trade letter, that the senators "do not understand the adversarial relationship between the paper and newspaper."

Eastern Illinois' Reed didn't know how many student government-student paper confrontations there have been in recent years, though it appears that if a paper's content is challenged, it is usually challenged by student government.

In the Pike's Peak News case, an initial court hearing two weeks ago resulted in a ruling that the paper's funds had been rescinded for budgetary reasons, and because there had been only limited cooperation between the News and the student senate.

PPCPC President Donald McInnis cited the paper's unwillingness to provide the senate with budget information. Mr. Boyd, the News' general manager last spring, contended she was never asked to provide financial information.

"I would have been glad to provide it, she says now. "We thought it was rather clear that funding was being cut for editorial reasons."

In light of recent court decisions, Reed agrees that, were the case to go to court, the PPCPC senate will have to demonstrate that economic instability is the reason funds were curtailed. "The burden of proof would be on them."

The News still isn't being published, although the staff hopes to pull out a small magazine supported by advertising later this month. In the meantime journalism students are resentful. "I'd be Rastelli's not letting automotive students work on cars," argues first-year journalist major Tony Rizzo.

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Student Senators Against Free Press

The Tickcr

November 8, 1979
Explaining Student Gov't Budget

In an effort to inform students of his actions, D.S.S.G. President Larry Jacobs sent an article to Ticker explaining his proposed budget for the 79-80 Fiscal year. In that article, Mr. Jacobs presented his opinions and proposed allocations as evidence for his position.

Still, he failed to give the students enough information to understand the reasons or possible effects of the budget allocations. How many students know the process for allocating the $8.00 Student Government Fee? Without more explanation from Mr. Jacobs, the general student cannot possibly decide if his allocations are fairly.

As an example of our above statement, Mr. Jacobs did not mention, he proposes the original budget for the fiscal year to the council for their approval. The (app. $130,000) budget was passed by the council only after pressure from Larry Jacobs forced them to consider and pass the budget after seeing it for only 2 hours.

He also failed to point out, what period of time the allocations were for and how his totals.

He also failed to point out, what period of time the allocations were for and how his total allocations were broken down into their various lines. Mr. Jacobs states, that to the "necessary tool of disseminating information," three media will receive $12,500 for the semester to guarantee their existence. Should Jacobs have conferred with the papers as requested by us, he would have known two papers and a radio station cannot long exist on $12,500 allocated for all with app. $24,000 expenses for a semester.

With this allocation, the media are forced to raise over $20,000 in advertisement revenue to operate for the entire fiscal year. This allocation forces an unwanted situation where the media could end operations in early April. Only if the media were to follow Jacob's forced suggestion of 8-page papers every two weeks.

Yet, everyone does not share in the belt tightening movement. Student Government enjoys a nice increase in their office operational budget. This allocation amounts to $15,000 for the hiring of secretaries for a semester. With 40 hours a week, that is $4,000 (?) an hour, the secretaries cost approximately $15,000 per semester. Where the rest of the money is going, only Jacobs can explain? He never stated in his article what the $15,000 exactly stood for.

Jacobs' major problem in his proposed budget is that less funds are available for the operation of the student government. In addition, government received an increased budget according to the figure stated in his article.

It is time for Jacobs to cooperate, talk and listen to other student leaders on important issues. Once he realizes this point, Jacobs will move towards being the true student leader of the day session.

Progressive Prospective: The Student Council: An Independent Body

(Composed of the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer). In essence it provides for a system of checks and balances similar to that of the U.S. government. As such, it is mandatory that the Council maintain independence from the executive branch if the system is to function properly.

At present the Council's independence has not been entirely achieved. There are two important factors that have contributed to the delay.

First, due to a misinterpretation of the constitution, the President was given a vote on the Council. This error increased his power because it gave him a vote in addition to the power of the veto. In this case, he has a double vote on all issues taken before the Council. Fortunately, this mistake is now on the agenda of the Council. It should be rectified shortly.

The second factor delaying independence is the lack of a Council office. The current arrangement has Council members using the office of Student Government. There is not specified space set aside for Council members, but they are allowed to use supplies and telephones at the discretion of the executive officers. Further, though V.P. Hernandez has enough to share his private office with Council chairperson Marilyn Cayenne, the Council members have a place to conduct their business. Consequently, Council business cannot go on without the knowledge and input of the executive officers. Thus to facilitate Council independence and its ability to carry out its duty, a Council office is required. This office would give the Council members a central location from which to work and give students a place where they can contact the people who represent them.

It is hoped that some action be taken to remove this hindrance. In particular, the utilization of space in the Student Center would be reviewed to locate available office space. It is not an impossible task when good planning and sincere cooperation are applied. The result will move the Council in the direction of achieving its goal of being the voice of the students and a forum of student ideas.

Student Government Enjoys Increased Budget

Each semester, full time, day session students pay a student activity fee of $25.50. Where is the money going and how is it spent is a subject covered in the student handbook of the college printed annually. However, because students in general tend only to read "required text material," many don't know answers to these questions. This is one reason why students, who are involved in student organizations blame Student Government (or me personally) for lack of funds. I would like to explain the problems we are faced with.

In this article, I would only like to concentrate on the $8.00 Student Government fee. In subsequent articles I will discuss the remainder of the fee and the policies involved in.

From the $8.00 Student Government collects, we must allocate funds to the Campus media, clubs, yearbook, and the operational expenses of Government itself.

To the media, we allocate funds to include Ticker, Sentry, and WBMB. Collectively these three entities are responsible for informing students of college events. They report the news, provide important interpretations of the news, and the interpretation of the constitution, the Council and the student government. If these three entities are responsible for informing students of college events. They report the news, provide important interpretations of the news, and the interpretation of the constitution, the Council and the student government.
Baruch Accused of Misuses In Audit

Baruch responded that it "is in the process of developing new systems and procedures to ensure that no one is classified in the audit report report."

Approximately 65% of CUNY's fiscal payroll is for salaries and wages paid to non-teaching employees; 35% is for salaries and wages paid to non-teaching employees. This allocation is used for the financial benefits of non-teaching employees, such as vacations, promotions, and fringe benefits. The audit found that at the colleges affiliated with 166 non-teaching employees, who worked directly or indirectly in counseling or college administration areas, were remunerated at a level which exceeded their responsibility of their assignments. It is true that the faculty status granted to most of these non-teaching employees in their contracts, however, the audit questions whether their faculty status is justified by an objective evaluation of job duties and workloads.

For example, the audit points out an associate professor was assigned to the position of counseling, promotion function of promoting goodwill in the community; also professor status was granted to the individual direct the cleaning and maintenance of buildings and a Professor and Associate Professor were assigned as titles. However, the director of the Computer Center of these three employed summers off and were eligible for sabbaticals of at least six months away from the campus, although their positions require year round, full-time presence for effective performance.

In fact, fifteen of the non-teaching staff received sabbaticals during summer 1978. Of these instances, they had to be replaced during such period at an aggregate cost of approximately $50,000. An auditor's job analysis determined that 87 of the 166 non-teaching holding faculty titles, all of which in their opinion are logically HEW non-receivers, their positions, were overpaid more than $352,000.

Librarians with faculty status, according to the audit, were promoting used academic criteria which had nothing to do with their actual non-teaching functions, selection purchase and inventory of books, supervision employees performing these tasks, or to increase responsibility assigned to them. Their promotion is not dependent upon increased efficiency in their work, rather it is based on their academic qualifications which may have no significance to their duties. (It is like promoting a shipping clerk, on the basis of how well he sings.) Furthermore, it has resulted in an excessive number of persons involved in middle management titles and salaries although they were performing a lesser level of work. These practices unnecessarily raise our salaries by $133,000 annually (according to the audit's reclassification of the library operations relating job titles to responsibilities and duties). Thus, the audit suggests that the use of the HEW titles be expanded or another non-teaching title be established to include librarians and counselors, etc. (Instead of granting them faculty status).

In response to this suggestion, President Segall's commentary concurs with the auditor's aforementioned recommendation but points out, "the Baruch library carries on an innovative instructional program which offers four credit-bearing courses and one graduate non-credit seminar."

In addition, the three colleges paid an additional $65,000 in salaries to 37 full-time counselors for work performed during the summer 1977, their scheduled vacation period. The colleges considered their services necessary, preparing for the Upcoming Gall Semester but it appeared that proper planning could have scheduled the vacations to preclude paying out the $65,000 in additional compensation. The audit discovered that the colleges generally permitted non-teaching faculty counselors to take the summer vacation consequently rather than staggering the vacation throughout the summer.

In response, Office of the President replied, "Of the total of thirty-seven full-time counselors referred to in the audit report only three were employed by Baruch; we concur with the recommendations."

Consequently, the audit has rescheduled vacations for its counselors and as a result only one counselor was employed in summer 1978.

What is so ironic is that fact that while Baruch is a reputed institution in the field of Education, the Management Education (Audit findings and other happenings indicate), the administration lacks proper controls in these fields completely.

**CHART FOR AUDIT**

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Women's Voice: ERA Equals Equality For All

Presently, 35 states have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment, three short of the necessary 38 states needed for the amendment to become part of the Constitution. Because of the misconceptions and myths surrounding the ERA, the editors of 36 women's magazines have joined to discuss it in this November issue. Below, you will find a feminist view of the ERA, the questions surrounding the Amendment, and why it is so important that the ERA be ratified by June 30, 1982.

First, the basics. Many people are confused as to exactly what the Equal Rights Amendment means, because of the controversy surrounding it, they have the impression it is a long-winded bill. In actuality, it is one sentence—"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Many people also don't understand why the Women's Movement feels a Constitutional amendment is needed. The best answer to that question I've found is contained in an article entitled "Asking the Question," by Jeanne Davis, published in the January, 1977 issue of Ms. Magazine:

"Throughout our history, legislative bodies have passed numerous laws that mandate or presuppose different roles for men and women. These laws harm all people whose talents, preferences, or life situations make them unable to conform to the stereotype for their sex. In 1971, the Supreme Court began to find that the fourteenth amendment to the constitutional laws, which states, respectively, "The equal protection of the laws shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.""

In 1971 the Supreme Court held that ERA was not sex discrimination to deny pregnant women disability payments for their pregnancy-related disabilities when all other workers were entitled to disability payments whatever the cause of the disability. In 1974, the Court also ruled that needy widowers could not receive property-tax exemptions available to widows. Adoption of the ERA is needed to safeguard all persons the right to pursue their individual talents and capacities free of sex discrimination caused by man's role stereotyping in laws and governmental practices. Only by amending our Constitution can we wipe out the sex discrimination that has pervaded our legal system for the past 200 years, and ensure equal justice in the future.

"Doesn't the equal-protection clause of the 14th Amendment already eliminate sex discrimination?"

No. The equal-protection clause of the 14th Amendment was adopted after the Civil War for one central purpose—to prohibit race discrimination. Not until 1971 did the Supreme Court rule in favor of a woman who complained of unconstitutional sex discrimination. Since then the Court has upheld sex discrimination in some cases and rejected it in others.

The E.R.A. would provide the equal protection principle in all names of sex discrimination."
"Letters Home": The Passion of Life and Death

by Diane Salvatore

Sylvia Plath was a well known and respected novelist and poet during the 1950s. She was a wife and a mother, a daughter and a writer. She was also, tragically, a tormented woman given to great swings in emotion who struggled with her life and finally ended it in 1963 at the age of thirty.

Letters Home is the story of Ms. Plath's life as told through her correspondence with her mother. This is the relationship that the play focuses on. Doris Belack, Sylvia's mother, and Mary McDonnell, Sylvia, are the only characters in the play, and only spin out the sordid, trying to solve by rectifying the symptoms more than to, each other. We almost get the sense that Sylvia is talking to us from out of the grave.

Sylvia starts out as a bubbly, animated, hysterical undergrad at Smith, given to great screams of joy and laughter. But she is highly sensitive about her writing and starts a long collision course with manic depression that leads to an attempted suicide.

Almost always from a safe distance across the stage, Sylvia's mother is constant, severe, and serious. But she is always there for Sylvia; their ultimate devotion is mutual. We all felt the sting of Sylvia's words as she tells her mother after the first suicide attempt that all she is left with is...a hatred toward the people who would not let her die but dragged me back to a sordid and merciless existence. Later she adds, "It was my last act of love."

And love indeed was the major feeling of the play. Yet despite the extraordinary relationship with her mother, frequent successes in her career, and even an enchanted marriage, Sylvia is only rem...within her self...When life is good, (in Sylvia's frequent exclaim, "I am the happiest girl in all the world!")...we get glimpses of her cherished joys. About her husband, poet Ted Hughes, she said, "He is the only man I have met strong enough to be equal with...He will tolerate no falling away from my best self." Her new born children inspire poetry: "...exquisite little fingers, wrinkled palm of a foot..." And her deep gratitude toward her mother: "You have borne crosses...

Dear Doctor

by Dr. Peter Klein, M.D.

Biorhythms

Q: Our daily newspaper recently started publishing daily biorhythm charts. Is there any medical basis for these predictions about fluctuations in physical and emotional and intellectual powers?

A: Not much. People certainly go through time-related cycles in regard to their bodily functions, but most of these seem tied to the body's circadian ("around the day") rhythms. That is, they fluctuate over a more-or-less 24-hour period. This accounts for the very real differences that exist between "morning people" and "night people."

The basic flaw in biorhythm charts is that they don't take individual differences into account. Dr. Thomas Wehr, of the National Institute of Mental Health, says, "The simplistic biorhythm approach is like calling up a weatherman and saying I'm going to drive halfway across the country tonight."

DIFFERENT STROKES

Q: My friend's mom's doctor told her to take aspirin twice a day to help prevent a recent discus...stroke. She says the doctor told her it would help prevent her from getting a stroke. I think any doctor who would prescribe something like that has to be a quack.

A: Well, there may be something
Natural Enemies, Natural Downer

by Diane Salvatore

Natural Enemies is easily one of the most unpleasant films I have ever seen. It is about a lopsided man who is about to be married off to a woman that he happens to be interested in, but who has a child out of wedlock. Because then you'd have someone to blame, the main character, Paul Steward, portrayed painfully well by Hal Holbrook.

Natural Enemies, written and directed by Jeff Kanew, is one of the final social commentaries on the 70's. But unlike Woody Allen's Annie Hall or Manhattan, Natural Enemies does not project, "This is my life. Isn't it funny?", but rather, "This is my life? Isn't it hideous?

The presentation of the storyline only makes matters worse, which seems to have been the desired effect. The plot involves a single day in Paul's life—his intended last—the day he decides to murder his wife Miriam, their three children, and himself. What the audience sees, however, amounts to a series of drawn out, not too cohesive events explained through the Paul's narration—the random commentary of his inner mind.

The day we live with Paul is endlessly long. We follow him through his job as a magazine publisher and editor, an orgy with five women, a cab driver who pours his heart out and a woman on the train who pours her heart out and then punctuates this with a request to be made love to. Some of these scenes hardly ring true; the latter was especially planned, fictitious, and contrived.

But the rest of Paul's life is hardly less. We see his home life through lapses into the past (e.g., Death of a Salesman). We are introduced to his wife when Paul slips into bed, as she sleeps, and has intercourse with her in church-like silence, as he puts it, "like cockroaches have done for five thousand years."

Her only sign of life is her request for a tissue. "I didn't mean to wake you," he offers. She adds, "Did you enjoy what you did to me?... You only enjoy it when you know I don't." Natural enemies, indeed. These people are total strangers.

In fact, Paul's murder fantasies are almost always a cue for some sexual interplay. Sex is constantly returned to as an utter disappointment. When Paul looks at his fifteen year old daughter, he thinks "When I think of all the men like myself who will sleep with her, I feel sorry. Little girls are never prepared for life's inevitable disappointments."

While Natural Enemies makes an attempt to summon sympathy for Paul by pointing out the "solitary responsibility of the father," one only feels that Paul is a very sick, pained and hateful person. If there was anything worthwhile in Natural Enemies to see, it was Hal Holbrook's phenomenal performance as his cont. on p. 10, col. 1

Politics: Screams and Laughs

by Steve Koenig

Ride A Red Horse is a political comedy-drama about three generations of a politically active family. The problem lies in that they all have different politics.

The cankerous grandfather (Saul Newton) is an old-line communist. Mother Lee-Ann (Joan Harvey) runs a liberal political organization with her friends (Mary Lewis) from small New York City apartment. Daughter Muffy (Rachel Fink) is just joining the political scene with a group of her high school friends.

Muffy's group plans to jump a fence, with an anti-nuke protest, but naively have planned their escape with the police. Lee-Ann pleads with her to convince the group to alter its plans: "It's a symbol—do it when people can see you—when they can learn something." Muffy pleads for her right to make her own mistakes—and therein is the heart of the play.

Other plots weave in and out as son Chris comes from the underground with union organizer Roberto. Both are wanted by the police. Grandfather is not to be trusted; it seems he is merely an opportunist and Lee Ann screams that he has no political convictions at all. He denies this, and deadpans, "You could do worse than Marx and Lenin." Joan Harvey's playwriting skill is considerable, expertly drawing human interrelationships, but she exercises little control and all too cont. on p. 10, col. 3

Jazz Alive

Last year, National Public Radio instituted a series of jazz broadcasts of taped concerts with spectacular results. The music presented has covered the full spectrum of jazz, from mainstream to avant-garde all the way back to the blues.

This year's schedule has just been released and it looks just as fine, so those of you who are interested can turn to WNYC-FM (93.9) on Friday's at 10 p.m. The smart ones will have their tape decks ready.

cont. from pg. 8

Uncle Merle-type strangeness.

It's far from a brilliant album, or even a greatly perceived opera, but it's standard Zappa: always fascinating. Let's hope the next two discs are released together. Meanwhile, you can smirk at Zappa's tacky social satire, and the digs at boring rock'n'roll bands (Todd-O-Get it?) and religious hucksters like L. Ron Hoover of the Church of Anthropology.

Briefly, three new discs 12's from TK are fascinating Neil Cloude's cover of Argentin's Time Of The Season, because it totally misses the point of the song, merely daringly linking L. Ron's Manda's The Break, in the way it builds with truly shocky music yet is great to dance to because of, you guessed it, the wonderful break—and last but most important, Fern Kinney's Groove Me. She does a send up version of the King Floyd song, proving that minor variations on a repeating records, once you're in the groove, all you have to do is keep on going.

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Letters Home

cont. from pg. 8
any other woman would have broken under."

But when her husband leaves her, and Sylvia can not keep up with her children, her house and her solitary, all of which she has lost the ability to enjoy, she tumulis into depression. Mary McDonnell's quivering voice stays with one long after the curtain falls.

But the most climactic moment in the play comes when both women let out our impassioned, tortured screams; Sylvia's in death, her mother's, upon hearing of it. This is clearly Doris Belack's best moment, as she wrenches out Sylvia's exact words at the death of her father, "I will never speak to God again."

In general, the simultaneous reciting of the letters by each actress, although phenomenally well acted, becomes tedious and grating at times, also due to the length. In some sense, the play is most powerful after it is over, because the mind edits the trying parts and is haunted by the passion of the actresses devoted portrayal of this great and tragic life. We are left shaken and disturbed by the feeling that Sylvia Plath's life was not entirely uncommon; how true her words, "It is so little of our lives that we spend with those we love."

"Natural Enemies"

cont. from pg. 9
personal. We don't feel close to her when she speaks for groups, however validity noted:

"I've given birth to three children. And sometimes I feel like I bought them in a super-market." She continues her Every Woman speech, "I made you (Paul) responsible for me...I thought I was supposed to...I even thought you could make me a woman." Again, we can not sympathize. We instead, clutch at our own lives, about which, at this point, are beginning to look desperate also.

Natural Enemies is saturated with the stench of a sick patient dying painfully. There is never a moment to come up for air. It is strained, heavy-handed, pessimistic, humorless, and after the ending, pointless. There is no escape from feeling trapped and empty. In Paul's words, we are, "...possessed by the fear that (we are) alive. Maybe that's the demon that haunts us all."

No entertainment. No answers. Who needs it?

"Ride a Red Horse"

cont. from pg. 9
often overwrites. Unfortunately, she also directs and plays the leading role, carrying her lack of restraint right onto the stage.

There's a lot of screaming, healthy enough in a family of strong-headed political activists, but nearly everyone here talks over 90 decibels. Not too smart for people hiding from the police.

Haunting lines like "She seems a lot of people went home in the sixties" become bathetic when grossly overdressed, and many funny lines get lost.

cont. from pg. 8
to the doctor's idea, but right now medical science isn't certain just what. Aspirin does seem to have a blocking effect on some substances produced in the body that are necessary for the formation of blood clots. So theoretically, it might have some advantage in the prevention of both strokes and heart attacks.

There's a lot of research in this area right now, but the results are not yet definite. Some studies have shown a reduction in the occurrence of attacks in size. The common circulation to the heart or brain is reduced, attacks which sometimes are warning signals that a stroke or heart attack may occur. No doubt the doctor you speak of is familiar with these studies, and, like him, many others are advising patients with high stroke or heart risk to take aspirin daily.

Until there is more evidence that it can help in such situations, however, the U.S. Food & Drug Administration isn't allowing aspirin manufacturers to list stroke prevention as one of the drug's uses. It's still a great drug for headache, arthritis, and menstrual cramps.

TUMOR RUMOR
Q: I've had a headache every day for the past two weeks. I went to the doctor, but he said it was just caused by tension. I can't stop worrying that I have a brain tumor. What are the symptoms of brain tumors?
A: Headaches caused by brain tumors tend to grow progressively worse day by day, and are often more noticeable at night or early in the morning. Sometimes they are located peculiarly, which gives the doctor a clue that he is dealing with something other than a routine tension headache. (Tension headaches account for 92 percent of all headaches suffered)

But brain tumors also cause a wide variety of other symptoms. These may occur before the person with a tumor ever develops a headache. These symptoms involve the nervous system, and tend to be rather dramatic: the sudden onset of seizures (convulsions) in someone with no previous history of epilepsy, for instance. Or the progressive narrowing of one's field of vision, paralysis of an eyelid, or weakness affecting only one side of the body.

It does sound as though you tend to be a worrier. Keep in touch with your doctor if your headache persists.

SEND YOUR QUESTIONS TO THE DOCTOR'S BAG, POST OFFICE BOX 310, ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO, 80111.
High Ambitions Fuel Baruch Fencers

by Charles Gaeta

The men's fencing team at Baruch will soon be embarking on a new season which looks to be a promising one, judging from this year's squad. Under the direction of new coach Ed Ballinger, the 1979-80 team overflows with confidence, determination and spirit. Many of last year's fencers are back and are joined by an enthusiastic group of rookies.

Each member will be dueling with one weapon out of a class of three: foil, epee, and saber. Foil and epee are point weapons, meaning one must strike his opponent with the point of the sword to score. The difference between the two is that foil is the target area, where the foilist has the upper hand as his weapon can score on any part of the body.

The saber is a cutting weapon as well as a point weapon. With this weapon a fencer can score with the point or the side of the blade. His target is anywhere within the waist swing.

Here now is a look at some of the members of Baruch's fencing team:

Danny Mooroney—Freshman

This year marks the beginning of Danny's fencing career, one which he promises to be a long one. "I'll be fencing right to the end, I'll probably die with an epee in my hand!"

FOIL DIVISION

Marty McDowell—Senior.

The team captain returns from last year when he had a winning record and was runner-up for the N.C.A.A. qualifying meets. Marty is a tall, aggressive fencer who makes full use of his reach and fine footwork to defeat his opponents.

As captain, he has an extra incentive. "Being team captain motivates me to do better to set an example for the rest of the team and take on the added responsibilities given me by the coach." In this year, his final year at Baruch, Marty plans to direct all his energies to winning the C.U.N.Y. Championships and entering the nationals.

James Yu—Junior. Last year, James was a member of the CUNY foil championship team along with Marty and Peter.

His regents with conducting an offensive frame to be his main advantage. It makes for a smaller target and allows him more movement. James likes to fight inside (close to his opponent), avoiding lunges and relying on quickness.

Fencing has become James' pride and joy. "I like the fact that fencing is a sport that can be won in two styles—both a sport than a team sport. Also, it has a colorful history, dating back to the Musketeers. It is exciting to compete in a fencing match."

EPEE DIVISION

Danny Sheppard—Sophomore.

Danny returns this year after compiling a 9-3 record in the Eastern Regionals last year. He carried his success so far to his "long reach and willingness to mix it up." He will aim to qualify Peter Lewison—Sophomore. As a rookie last year, Pete was the Eastern Regionals Division NCAA Champion. He placed 32nd in the national competition and was a bronze medalist in the CUNY Championships, leading his foil squad to first place among all city colleges.

Pete is a defensive player. Pete aims to be more aggressive this year. With a year's experience under his belt, he now feels comfortable enough to take charge of each bout. One thing's for sure, Pete is not lacking in confidence. When asked about his goals for the coming year, he replies, "To win all my bouts, to win the CUNY Championships, and possibly, to be the national champion."

Juanmarcos Pagan—Sophomore. This is the first year of fencing for Juanmarcos. He intends to join an amateur fencing league to gain more experience.

SABRE DIVISION

Dennis Eddington—Freshman. A veteran of one year, Dennis looks forward to a more successful season in which he plans to lose no more than three bouts and enter the Eastern Regionals.

Ron White—Junior. Ron won more dual meets than anyone on the team last year. He loves to attack right from the start.

Bob Lazarus—Freshman. Bob is the only member on the team who has high school fencing experience. His three years at Lehman were highlighted by M.V.P. awards in 1977 and 1978.

Although this is his first attempt at saber, Bob expects to win 75% of his matches.

Jose Mercado—Freshman.

Marty McDowell—Freshman. An enthusiastic about the coming season. Of fencing, he especially enjoys the intense conditioning required for the sport.

Legend Coach Sued By Ex-Player

PHOENIX, AZ (CPS)—On Oct. 28, 1978 Arizona State University head fencer Kevin Rutledge returned to the sidelines after his last kick of a game against the University of Washington. There's some dispute about what happened next. Rutledge says ASU head football coach Frank Kush "assaulted" him by shoving a hand under Rutledge's face mask, and then trying to land an uppercut. Kush and others who run ASU football deny it.

Now Rutledge is taking Kush, a living legend in the Southwest, to court. Taking a revered figure like Rutledge, a hiking and fine footwork to enter the fence, and is a point weapon. With Marty McDowell—Senior.

One reason is that when incidents of coaches physically abusing players do occur, they typically happen on semi-private practice fields, and are generally accepted as a regrettable but normal part of a violent game.

Players who do want to complain about abuse don't have established grievance procedures. NCAA attorney Bob Minnix says his organization—which of which Arizona State is a member—normally can't help a player. "A coach abusing a player on or off the field is not within our jurisdiction. It's not a violation of our rules. It should be handled through the courts or in-house."

Indeed, Rutledge's lawyer, Robert O. Hing, started the ASU controversy with a six-page, "in-house" complaint filed with the Arizona Board of Regents early this fall. The complaint said Kush and assistant coach Gary B. Maskell "harassed" Rutledge into quitting the team, that Kush "assaulted" Rutledge during the Arizona State fencing in Seattle last year, and that both coaches deceived Rutledge concerning "redshirts"—or non-playing reserve—status during that time.

The regents rejected the complaint five days later. On Sept. 17, Hing went to Phoenix to file the same charges as part of a $1.1 million civil suit. The suit also charges Kush, assistant coach Gary B. Maskell and Gary Horton, and the regents were an individual case of the alleged harrassment campaign.

But the case is getting thicker anyway. The ASU State Press published accounts of a tape recording on which some football players claim ASU coaches supplied them with pre-written statements denying they'd seen Kush strike Rutledge. One player on the tape reportedly saw the incident, but signed the statement because "my future, my education depends on this . . . Kush has so much pull . . . There's a lot I have to worry about."

"A steady stream of ... no comments" has flowed from spokesmen for both sides as they scramble for an advantage, though Hing doesn't expect a trial for at least a year.

It's difficult to measure the effect all the controversy is having on Kush, the athletic department, or the team, which is having an uncharacteristically mediocre season thus far. Athletic Director Fred Miller has called Rutledge's charges "malicious innuendo from a disillusioned student-athlete."

He's added the assault charges are "categorically untrue," claiming he has statements from the coaches, players and trainers proving Kush's and Maskell's innocence.

Rutledge, meanwhile, is taking the high road. In a letter printed last week in the ASU student paper, Rutledge said, "I want justice and vindication for myself and other guys that have been harassed, humiliated and degraded."

Kush announced he was fired at an Oct. 13 press conference, where, he again denied hitting Rutledge. Kevin Rutledge. Several hours later, ASU played the University of Washington (ASU won 12-7) in which he was named the standing ovation. The stands were also filled with a variety of banners protesting the firing. In reference to ASU Athletic Director Fred Miller, one sign read: "Kush is no liar. It's Fred who should fire."

Others were less subtle. When Miller was spotted at the game by some fans, they threw balled-up papers and the like at him.

Miller told a Monday, Oct. 15 press conference that Kush was fired because Kush "attempted to cover up the fact that he punched Kevin Rutledge," Miller, who met with ASU players last week, said a lie detector test Kush had taken was "unpersuasive." Kush told the Saturday press conference his lawyer was in the room with him during the test, which said he did not hit Rutledge. In an interview with the ASU State Press, Kush's lawyer said he was in the same building, not the same room."
Women's Volleyball Undefeated
Lady Spikers Soar to 16-0 Record

by Josh Palestine

The Women's Varsity Volleyball team has started off tremendously by beating their first six opponents this season. The team is not only undefeated, but the women are in first place in their conference. The 13-0 record is the best start the team has ever gotten off to. What makes the record impressive is the fact that the team is playing so well without last year's top player, HiHi Kim. Kim is out for the whole season with a back injury.

Coach Debbie Ferretti says the team's new found success can be attributed to three freshmen who joined the team this season. All three came to the team with a great deal of experience. Yasmine Young plays in the United States Volleyball Association, a league that plays at a higher level than college. At 5'8" Yasmine is not only the best spiker, but is also the hardest hitter on the team. Rosa Ewer is from the Dominican Republic where she received most of her volleyball training. Josefina Baez is a transfer student from the University of Arizona. Josefina acquired her experience at Brandeis H.S. in N.Y.C. The combination of these three players with last year's veterans explains why the team is off to a flying start.

In women's volleyball a team must win 3 out of 5 games for a victory. Baruch started this season against Dominican College and trounced them in three straight, 15-4, 15-3, 15-2. The United States Merchant Marine Academy was the next team to fall to Baruch rather easily by the scores of 15-11, 15-6, 15-1. Vicim number three was Nyack College, who lost 15-1, 15-5, 15-5. After Nyack came Medgar Evers, a team Baruch walked over, 15-5, 15-7, 15-4. By beating Medgar Evers the team boosted its record to 4-0, and they were just warming up. In their next match versus Marist, Baruch shut them out one game 15-0, and won the other two without much trouble. The real test was next as Baruch went up against Manhattanville College, a team that was also undefeated going into the match. Baruch won the first two games 15-2 and 15-8, but had a let down in the third and lost 15-11. Lick champions the women came back in the fourth game to destroy Manhattanville 15-4. One statistic which can't be overlooked is the fact that the team has played four of their six games away from Baruch.

Coach Ferretti feels that the team has a strong offense, but their defense needs work. Debbie explains that the team's defense is weak because of the lack of play against quality offensive teams. Although everything is going along just fine, Debbie is worried about one thing, and that is injuries. The team is down to seven players which means they have just one substitute. Having only one substitute makes it almost impossible for Debbie to rest her players.

If things continue to go well for the women, they should make the playoffs without too much difficulty. There are thirteen teams in Baruch's conference and the top four will go to the playoffs. The team is confident they will be one of the four, and more importantly, the women think they can win the championship.

Stanford Shuns Return of Indian

STANFORD, CA (CPS)—Timm Williams missed the good old days when he used to dress up as Chief Lightfoot and serve as mascot for the Stanford Indians. His last football game appearance was seven years ago, when the Stanford Indians, in deference to the university's native American students, became the Stanford Cardinals.

Williams, though, couldn't contain himself. Along with several others and amid what Athletics Director Andy Geiger called "threatening circumstances," Williams got onto the playing field at the Oct. 6 Stanford-UCLA game. He received a "mixed reaction," according to Stanford News Service.

Geiger's reaction was decidedly unmixed. In a strongly-worded letter, he officially asked Williams, a Yurok Indian who first appeared as the football team's mascot in 1951, to stay off the playing field of Stanford Stadium.

Stanford's President Richard Lyman stopped use of the name "Indians" as the football team's nickname in 1972. He said at the time that Stanford's Indian students "talk about religious dances (at sports events) being profane. They talk about the impact it has had upon them to see pseudo-Indian motifs worked into pompon girls' costumes, and so on." Geiger added last week that "an ethnic group should not be the mascot for a university."