



ERA-guns unlinked

by Lisa Harris

Two representatives supporting ERA and draft registration for women met for a press conference at the Greensboro YWCA Feb. 15.

Beth McAllister, coordinator of the North Carolinians United for ERA, explained exactly what the ERA means, and also clarified the recent misunderstanding that the ERA and draft registration for women are directly connected.

The Equal Rights Amendment is an amendment to the U. S. Constitution that simply states, "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied by the United States government or by any state on the account of sex."

McAllister went on to say that it is unfortunate that the issues of the ERA and the draft come to us at the same time: "It seems as though many people are making a direct connection between the two."

Does the ERA have anything to do with draft registration of women? Actually Congress was given the power 200 years ago to draft men and women into the military service; so, in essence, the ERA has nothing to do with the drafting of women. This was strictly a Congressional decision.

It seems that many people are afraid of equal rights. Many women have been misled and feel as if something is going to be taken away from them. Mrs. McAllister stated that "many women have built their lives around the idea of being taken care of; being someone else's re-

sponsibility." It is a fact that women, because of our present situation do find it harder to manage financially and economically.

Women are concentrated in the lowest-paying jobs and their contributions as homemakers are not recognized for their economic value. Female-headed families make up the majority of the poor people in this country.

The link between poverty and sexual discrimination is devastating. At this point in time 85% of all women currently married will be single again in their lifetimes either by death or by divorce. The idea that a woman can get married and be taken care of forever is total mythology and bears no basis of fact. It is fear based on this mythology that has organized the minds of many women in opposing the ERA. Many opponents of the ERA claim that the idea of the nation drafting women is entirely the fault of women's liberation movement—and if the ERA had been ratified as of now Congress would have no choice but to draft women.

Jean Campbell, a supporter of the draft for women, feels that women should be required to participate in the draft, because there is already a law in the Constitution saving that everyone is eligible to fight for our country. There is no reason why women shouldn't go to war. Tests show that women are equally competent as men in the military and that units dominated by women have no decrease in competency. Many women want to go. Women in the low

income bracket especially want to enlist so that they have the chance to use the military just as men have for the benefits for education, health and financial reasons. The entrance requirements for women are higher than those of men. With the ERA ratified, these requirements would be equalized.

Most women fear going into combat. As of right now men are only required to serve in combat roles, but there is no reason women should not be considered for fighting because they are as able as men. Less than 5% of the men in the military actually serve in combat. Choices for combat are based on physical fitness, size, intelligence and mental aptitude for the task. Not every man who is eligible for draft will be drafted, and not every man who is drafted will serve in a combat role.

The Equal Rights Amendment belongs in the Constitution.

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Kathy Crosby, Miss Bennett 1979-80, participates in the coronation activities at the National Alumnae Council and National Pre-Alumnae Council 34th Annual Conference, Feb. 7-10, in Detroit, Mich. BC Pre-Alums also attended the conference and workshops and exchanged with other Pre-Alums ideas for fund-raising, improving councils and improving UNCF schools.

Photo by Myra Davis

Second 'bomb' hoax

by Debbie Hodges

A bomb threat was phoned in to the campus security station Feb. 27 around 11:15 a.m. A subsequent search of two buildings revealed no bomb.

During this academic year, the call was the second stating that a bomb had been hidden on campus.

The first call was made to Player Hall Nov. 17.

According to Mr. Isaac Walker, assistant superintendent of buildings and grounds, Mrs. Peggy Garrett, station secretary, received a call announcing the bomb. Thinking the information was a prank, she handed the phone to Walker. A male, approximately 18-25 years old, said a bomb was placed in one of the classroom buildings and was set to ex-

plode at 1:30 p.m. Walker called the city police who sent three officers to the campus.

Only Black Hall and Pfeiffer Science Building were searched by campus security and police because, according to Walker, these are the "basic classroom buildings."

Instructors and office workers who are usually in the building every day were asked to notice if anything looked different or had been added to their areas. Walker said the searches did not seem excited because, "You don't want to get everybody alarmed or you'll have chaos on your hands."

Although nothing suspicious was found, Black and Pfeiffer were evacuated as the time of the threatened detonation neared. Rosa Henryhand,

campus security, said some students didn't want to leave the buildings because they had tests to take and typing to do.

The police stayed on campus until about 2 p.m. when classes resumed in the buildings.

Walker said no major precautions will be added to normal security except making sure "people keep doors locked like they should" and looking out for "suspicious type people."

He said he didn't know if the second call was related to the first. "You never know" if such calls are pranks, he said, so "you can't take a chance." He said in such instances there's "not much you can do unless you accidentally stumble on it (the bomb).... You do what you can at the moment and hope for the best."

Bennett scholars analyze dreams

by Myra George

The Bennett College Scholars recently held two of the five sessions of a colloquium titled "Approaches To Dreams" in the Pfeiffer Science Building.

Mrs. Anne Gillespie, coordinator of the Scholars' program, says that the Scholars choose their own topics. "They try to remove it from academics," she said, "and deal with some subject they wouldn't otherwise have exposure to."

The first session featured lecturer Mrs. Julia Anderson, coordinator of the counseling center at Bennett. The main discussion centered around analyzing dreams through the Gestalt theory. This theory says that each character in a dream is actually an aspect of the dreamer's personality.

Dr. Richard Sweigenhaft, professor of psychology at Guilford College, was lecturer at the second session. Sweigenhaft dealt with the analysis of dreams through the Freudian method and through a method examined by Calvin Hall in his book, *The Individual And His Dreams*.

Sweigenhaft also read dream analyses from Freud in *The Interpretation of Dreams*. Freud believed that each component of a dream

must be analyzed separately. Hall believed that a number of dreams must be analyzed together on the basis of frequency patterns.

Approximately 25 people attended each session.

Three more sessions are planned. These sessions last two hours each Tuesdays next at 6:30. On March 11, two topics on the agenda were "Dreams from a Biblical Perspective" and "Dream Symbol at a Literary Device." The lecturers were Rev. Walter McKelvey of St. Matthews United Methodist Church and Mrs. Carrie Kelley, retired English professor and author.

The fourth session discusses the psychology of dreams. The lecturer is Dr. Dorinda Trader, psychology professor at Bennett. The final session will be hosted by Mrs. Gillespie, featuring a film, "To Sleep, Perchance to Dream" and student presentations.

The purpose of the sessions, said Mrs. Gillespie, is "to give the students a chance to interact with the professors, or higher minds, as well as with their peers."

Although all students are invited to attend, the Scholars are the only ones to receive credit. The colloquium credits one credit hour.

BC, A&T down draft

by Shelly Coston

Most Bennett Belles and A&T Aggies disapprove of women being drafted, according to a recent survey.

Some here at Bennett feel that a woman should be able to choose if she wants to serve in the military or not. Others

argue that if women want equality there shouldn't be a limit as to the degree of equality. While yet another portion feels women don't belong in the military and shouldn't be drafted.

Those that feel women shouldn't be involved fear a

change in the economy and population, or that women are unable to cope with military life.

Those for drafting feel it is a person's duty to serve her country.

If drafted, women will have the opportunity to prove that they aren't an inferior sex, claim those pro-drafting advocates. "If women don't become involved, the country may never overcome the 'women are inferior' stereotype," explains sophomore Karen Dixon of Baltimore.

Others feel that there will be an increase of draft-related pregnancies. "One problem with drafting women," comments sophomore Lynn Peoples of Detroit, "is that as a method of evasion women may start having babies which will result in a baby-boom."

Those opposed to drafting of women feel that women are too weak for military combat. Says one A&T Aggie, "Women are naturally too passive" (See page 3)

SGA wins quiz

by Felicia Gatson

The Pi Gamma Mu National Social Science Honor Society in cooperation with the Woman's Studies Committee sponsored the First Annual Black History Quiz on February 26.

The hope of these two groups is that the quiz becomes an annual event.

The two in the event were the Student Government Association (SGA) and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Inc. (AKA). Although attendance was extremely low, the quiz proved to be quite exciting and enriching. Shawn Echols, junior from Greens-

boro on the SGA team stated, "There should have been more student and faculty participation."

The questions were taken from the *Quiz Book on Black America*, by Donald F. Martin, Ph.D. and Clarence N. Blake, Ed.D.

The SGA won the quiz by the score of 240 to the AKA's score of 200. The AKA's seemed to have had the most difficulty on the Literature questions.

The SGA was presented with a trophy and a copy of *The Negro in the Making of* (See page 3)