



## Harrington Will Seek Cure For Poverty Program Ills



Michael Harrington, author and social critic, will probably propose a planned national economy as the sole remedy for bureaucratic controls existing in contemporary poverty legislation this Saturday.

Mr. Harrington will speak at a conference entitled "Poverty 1966 — What Next?" sponsored by the Barnard Committee on poverty to be given here on October 29. With Mr. Harrington will be other prominent figures in the welfare field.

A worker in the anti-poverty movement for the past 15 years, Mr. Harrington has been an associate editor of "Catholic Worker" magazine and has been active in the Civil Rights movement.

In 1962, Mr. Harrington published *The Other America*. Two years later, he served as a consultant to Sargent Shriver in the War against Poverty, and the same year he became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the League for Industrial Democracy.

## Lee to Speak Of Tyranny In S. Africa

Franz J. T. Lee, a young South African liberation leader, will speak at Columbia University, Wednesday, November 2 at 4 p.m. in Harkness Auditorium. Lee, a militant opponent of "apartheid," is touring the United States and Canada under the auspices of the Alexander Defense Committee. The committee's purpose is to aid victims of "apartheid" and their families and to inform Americans about South African tyranny.

During his tour, which included an address to the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid, September 14, Mr. Lee has discussed the Verwoerd assassination and its repercussions, life in the police state of South Africa (i. e. Bantu education), the U. S. white power structure, its relationship to South African "apartheid," and why South Africa is ripe for revolution.

Born into a poor family, Mr. Lee worked on white-owned farms and in white-owned factories as a boy. Later, he moved to Cape-town and became active in the liberation movement. In 1961, he joined the African Peoples' Democratic Union of Southern Africa, a political party committed to a platform of democratic rights and radical land reform.

Last year, his book *The Accidental Century* was published.

Mr. Harrington is expected to discuss the relevance of today's welfare system to the really poor of America, the unemployed. Following a 45-minute question period, there will be an hour free for lunch. Beginning at 1:15 p.m., a panel will discuss Mr. Harrington's points in relation to their own fields. Panel members are:

**MITCHELL GINSBERG:** Mr. Ginsberg, Commissioner of Welfare for New York City, will concentrate on the administration of welfare and social work in the city.

**SIDNEY GARDNER:** Mr. Gardner, Coordinator of Federal Association for Impartial Review's voter-registration drive and an assistant to Mayor Lindsay, will focus on the politics of poverty and the Lindsay Administration.

**JOAN SHAPIRO:** Mrs. Shapiro is the Chief Consultant on Community Resources Division of Community Psychiatry at Saint Lukes Hospital; she has worked with single-room occupancy cases at Bryn Mawr and will talk about these problem cases and poverty. The Poverty Conference was organized by Deanne Shapiro '67, Chairman of the Committee on Poverty, and was jointly sponsored by Undergraduate Association and Barnard College. It will be held this Saturday, October 29, from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. in the Barnard Gym.

## Student Role in Choosing Pres.?

### Trustees See Report On Park's Successor

The committee to suggest a successor to President Rosemary Park presented its preliminary report to the Board of Trustees at their October 19 meeting, Dean Henry A. Boorse has disclosed.

The report did not include the slate of nominees under consideration, according to Dean Boorse, one of the faculty representatives on the committee. The only candidate presented to the Trustees is the final choice of the committee.

Dean Boorse explained that while the statutes of the College dictate that the new president must be approved by the Board of Trustees as well as the President of the University, the committee appointed by the Trustees functions as a "self-contained body."

The eight-member committee represents trustees, faculty, alumnae, and administrators. It includes Mr. Samuel Milbank, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Mrs. Wallace Jones, Vice-Chairman of the Board; Dean Boorse, Physics Department; Professor Mirra Komarovsky, Sociology Department; Mrs. Frederick Woodbridge and Mrs. John Eliot Jr., alumna; David B. Trumah, Dean of Columbia College; and Jean T. Palmer, General Secretary of Barnard.

Although there are no formal channels for student influence in the selection process, Dean Boorse stressed that the suggestions of "everyone" were considered in the initial stages. The committee has been investigating nominees since June.

Concerning the sex of the new president, Dean Boorse observed that "in the past . . . the Board of Trustees's point of view is that a woman should be chosen as president of the College."

Although the next meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place in December, Dean Boorse noted that the date of the final announcement of the new president is still quite uncertain.

### Editor and Undergrad Head Submit Criteria For Selection of President in Open Letter

Rep Assembly will consider a letter outlining the kinds of criteria that students contend ought to be crucial in selecting Barnard's new president at an open meeting at 1 p.m. this afternoon.

The letter is being drafted by Nancy Gertner '67, president of Undergrad, and Gloria Leitner '67, editor of BULLETIN. They will send a copy of the letter, after evaluation and amendment by students, to each member of the eight-man committee reviewing candidates for the school's highest administrative post.

President Rosemary Park has agreed in principle to present such a letter to the Board of Trustees at their next meeting in December. In private and informal discussions some members of the Board of Trustees have expressed interest in hearing student views on the subject, according to student sources.

The opinion of students has not been directly solicited by the selection committee thus far, although Dean Henry A. Boorse said last week that the committee is considering the suggestions of "all interested parties."

Rather than suggesting specific nominees, the letter will describe the qualities students feel a president should have in the context of the existing situation at Barnard and the desired changes in that situation. It will thus encompass a long-range perspective instead of merely reflecting immediate student concerns, according to Miss Leitner.

Questions concerning the sex, age, experience, abilities and outlook of a new president are expected to be debated.

## CUSC Creation To Confront Draft Problem

The University's relation to the draft will be the first issue examined by the new Public Affairs Committee established by the Columbia Student Council last week.

The Committee will consider those off-campus issues that pertain to and interest students of the University, according to Walter Jonas GS, Executive Vice-President of CUSC.

Headed by Steve Press '67, the Public Affairs Committee plans to draw up a referendum asking questions such as "Should the University cooperate with the draft?" and "Should the University give out class rank?"

The referendum will coincide with the nation-wide polling of students sponsored by the National Student Association.

Already more than 30 schools have scheduled balloting on the NSA position of seeking the abolition of the Selective Service System and the adoption of voluntary service in the military or alternative service such as the Peace Corps.

CUSC is scheduling hearings on the draft question for the early part of December. The Public Affairs Committee will ask Senator Robert Kennedy and General Lewis B. Hershey, head of the Selective Service, to participate as well as members of the faculty and administration.

In preparation, the Committee is presently conducting research on the history of the draft in the (See CUSC, p. 7)

## Rep Assembly Plans Anew For Exchange

Editor's Note: The following was written by Karen Kaplowitz for the Student Exchange Committee, consisting of Mary Lu Christie, Suzanne Crowell and Pam Hill.

Student Exchange will probably not continue in the tradition of the past six years, in which its energy has been focused on eight Barnard girls visiting one white and one Negro college in the South and the reciprocal visit of eight girls from these two institutions to Barnard, for one week each.

Three factors have influenced the remainder of the Student Exchange Committee in this decision: timeliness and appropriateness, benefit, and interest.

Student Exchange coincided with a surge to pass civil rights legislation, directed largely to the South. The interest in civil rights has been contingent on major incidents in the South. Legislation is no longer ignoring the rest of the nation; the scene has shifted from Selma to Chicago. The magnitude of northern problems makes it possible that the University of South Carolina official who commented last year during Exchange that "We Southerners will solve our problems before you" (See EXCHANGE, Page 8)

## Barnard Girls Take Grad. Fac, General Studies, College Courses in Biology, English, Government

By SUSAN ROSEN  
Editor's note: BULLETIN is conducting a survey of the courses students have taken at the schools of Columbia University separate from Barnard. The number of students, their attitudes, the attitudes of the Department Chairmen, and the types of courses taken will be included.

Most students offer the same reason for taking courses outside of Barnard: the course is either not offered here or is given on an elementary level only. In most cases, students must obtain the permission of the Barnard and Columbia Department Chairmen. Girls have taken courses at Columbia College, the School of General Studies, and the Graduate Faculties.

**Biological Sciences**  
In the three year period from

1963-66, the number of girls taking courses outside of Barnard has remained in the vicinity of 45 while the number of credits taken has increased from 54 to 69. A total of 27 courses have been taken at Graduate Faculties, eight at General Studies, and four at the College.

During the three year period, the greatest number of students, 29, have taken the College course in Elementary Cytology. The most popular course last year was the Graduate Faculties course in zoology, Comparative Physiology. The greatest enrollment at General Studies has been in the Elementary Embryology course, which 7 students have taken. Sixteen students have also taken the Graduate Faculties course in Advanced Microbiology.

Students who wish to take a

College course in the Biological Sciences must secure the permission of the Department Chairmen at Barnard and Columbia. Graduate Faculties' courses are available to all majors who wish to take advanced courses in their field. In order to take a course at the School of General Studies without paying the fee, a girl must prove that it is necessary to her major, not offered at Barnard, and she must have the permission of the Barnard Department Chairman.

Professor Donald Ritchie, Chairman of the Barnard Biology Department, allows students to take courses outside of Barnard when they have a "good reason." He said that he would not like to see the Barnard and Columbia Biology Departments combined for a (See MERGERS, p. 7)

# David Mandel Attacks US Press; Claims Artists Oppose Viet War

The hemispheres of politics and art come together in the world of David Mandel, labor lawyer and writer-in-progress, who will discuss the artist and the War at today's Thursday Noon Meeting.

In an interview, Mr. Mandel prefaced his analysis of the American commitment in Vietnam with the admonition that the American press is representing neither the views of the Vietnamese people (who he claims polls have shown to be against the fighting) nor the true aims of Hanoi. Mr. Mandel maintains that Hanoi has made at least nine peace offers, each one of which has been succeeded by a new impetus in U.S. offenses in Vietnam and each of which has been underplayed by the American press.

The prejudice of the press is paralleled by a similar single-mindedness in the U.S. State Department, according to Mr. Mandel. He believes that the Department is still dominated by the policies of the late Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. It was Mr. Dulles' contention that communism should be stopped at all frontiers, and at any cost.

If the press does not, as Mr. Mandel says, "attempt a thorough investigation," who then shall represent the truth to the world at large? The artist, he answers. Mr. Mandel continues: "Artists have been against the kind of thing we're doing in Vietnam for the past fifty years."

This is not to say that there are artists whose work reflects this particular sentiment. Mr. Mandel emphasized. It is rather that artists in Europe have protested "this kind" of war consistently. At present, Mr. Mandel suggested that there is no great art inspired by the Vietnam conflict.

Mr. Mandel singled out as an example of the veiled, even humorous response to the Vietnam-type war the recent motion picture "Viva Maria," starring the French actresses Jean Moreau and Bridget Bardot. It "really carries in itself an art attack" on the U.S. policy, Mr. Mandel contends.

Another, less humorous instance of criticism is the book, "The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam." Mr. Mandel feels that this book

represents the true criticisms and weaknesses of U.S. policy.

According to Mr. Mandel, the trouble is that people don't read books such as this one. They rely upon the press which seems to be voicing the pro-administration prejudices of the establishment.

This trend toward more control of the press and therefore popular opinion has dark implications, Mr. Mandel stresses. A large general war could not be handled with a free press disposed to criticizing the war.

Mr. Mandel urges that the escalation be stopped now, for otherwise it is an escalation beyond the control of the people, in the hands of the military and the President. As an instrument of this elite, Mr. Mandel feels that the escalation in Vietnam could become "an escalation to the end of the world."

# Melman Decries Defense Dept. Decision Power

By CAROL POLIS

Last Tuesday, Professor Seymour Melman began the first of a series of six lectures based on his nearly completed book, "America's State Machine."

According to Professor Melman, there has been an "enormous" growth of managerial control in the executive branch of the United States Government, in particular, control exerted by the Department of Defense. The activities of this department in the industrial and military sphere, he said, are primarily for the "maintenance and extension of industrial and allied decision power."

The government now operates as the principal organization of industrial management in the U.S., Professor Melman claimed. (See MELMAN, Page 6)

# Students To Debate War, Draft At National Conference in Feb.

Cornell University is calling a national Student Conference on Vietnam and Selective Service this February to demonstrate that "responsible criticism of United States Vietnam policy and draft selection procedures exists among a wide segment of college students."

Spokesmen for Barnard's Undergraduate Association and for the Columbia University Student Council have expressed an interest in participating.

In a move to elicit a "truly representative statement" of student opinion, the Executive Board of the Cornell Student Government has planned discussion groups and informal caucuses culminating in the consideration of specific resolutions on Vietnam and the draft.

Each college may send up to four voting delegates. Representatives from Yale, Brown, Berkeley, Vassar, Sarah Lawrence, and the universities of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin have already been designated.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. will open the five-day conference on February 15. Marcus Raskin, co-author of "The Vietnam Reader";

Professors Wesley Fishel and Robert Browne; and tentatively Senator Robert Kennedy will defend their viewpoints at the Conference.

The idea for the Student Conference grew out of the mass campus participation in last spring's referendum on Vietnam and the draft following a week of discussion and debate sponsored by the Cornell Student Government. Two-thirds of the student body (8,000 students) voted on seven propositions backed by the Executive Council; they passed four, defeated one and remained deadlocked on two of the resolutions.

The Conference will attempt to put on a nation-wide scale the kind of debate that took place at Cornell, according to Mark Belnik of Cornell. The relationship between the government, especially the Selective Service System, and the university will be examined as well as the results and implications of the Vietnam war.

Delegates will receive free lodging at Cornell during the Conference. The only expenses will be for transportation, food and a \$5 registration fee.

# Freshmen See Environs As 'Safe and Stimulating'

By ELLEN WALENSKY

If Barnard is not Utopia, it is at least a safe, stimulating and intellectually satisfying home for its 435 freshmen. Such was the unanimous opinion of a representative sampling of the class of 1970.

The five girls questioned included two commuters, Ivy Weiner and June Perkins, and three residents, Polly Dannhauser, May Jacobs, and her roommate Peggy Der Ohannesian.

The questions ranged from "Why did you choose Barnard?" to "What do you think of Sunday Open House in the dorms?" The responses, however, were not as varied.

"My father was the first to suggest Barnard to me," said May Jacobs, Chestnut Hill, Mass. "He liked it because it's in New York, a fascinating city, it's a small college within a large university, and it has a remarkable diversity of student body. So here I am and I couldn't be happier." The other girls had similar reasons for joining the Morningside community.

Ivy Weiner, Great Neck, N.Y., came to Barnard "because I wanted a girls' school of good academic standing that works in coordination with an Ivy League university." She also cited Barnard's early decision program as a factor that influenced her to apply here, rather than to Pembroke.

Peggy Der Ohannesian, Albany, N.Y., was attracted by "Columbia's" interesting campus. It's very lively in comparison to Albany. Barnard's good language department and its low pressure salesmanship also attracted her. "The first time that I saw Barnard I really liked it." The people in the admissions office were really forthright about the school. They said, "this is what we have" and made no bones about it. They didn't make any attempt to make the neighborhood sound better than it is. I admired this essential honesty.

Interestingly enough, none of the girls has been disappointed. "It's kind of remarkable," said Polly Dannhauser, "it's kind of remarkable that merely because I wanted to go to a good school and be in New York City. It's kind of remarkable that I haven't been disappointed. But I'm happy here. I really like it."

Part of the reason for their happiness so far, many of the girls admitted is that they have been able to take advantage of "Bar-

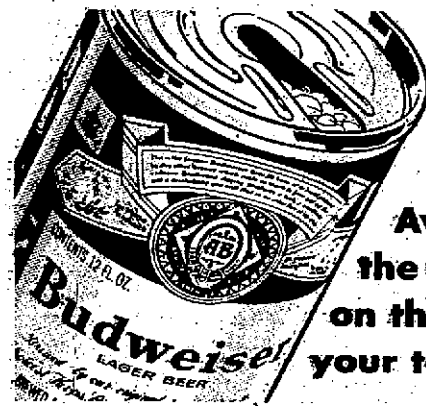
nard's laboratory" the city, and "its unique cultural opportunities." "But," Miss Dannhauser said, "sometimes I have a hard time finding time to do things. Some times I study until two in the morning."

Although the girls have been sightseeing, shopping, to the movies or to the theatre, most of them, like June Perkins, Brooklyn, found that "now classes are starting in earnest I haven't had much time to do as much in the city or to join as many school activities as I would have liked." Miss Perkins also blames commuting for not allowing her the opportunity to participate in school affairs. "I have no problem in the subway during the day, but I don't like travelling home late at night and sleeping on the floor of someone's apartment is uncomfortable for me and an inconvenience for them."

Miss Weiner too has found that "commuting takes too much time" and offers her only a limited opportunity to "take advantage of the city." The two commuters both term daily traveling "horrible"; they both want rooms in the dorm next semester and apartments the following term.

Miss Der Ohannesian, though, thinks "the subways are great, they take us wherever we want to go," although she does not feel quite safe in all parts of the city. (See FEARS, p. 6)

**Professor J. S. M. Moon asks:**  
"Gee, how come in a mass society like ours a premium beer gets to be the most popular? How come?"



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# Architect's Award

The Barnard Science building, designed by Vincent G. Kling and Associates, architects of Philadelphia, received a national award October 18, in a U.S. Bureau of Higher Education Design competition. An Award of Merit was presented at a special ceremony at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, in recognition of the distinguished design of the building.

The principal feature in the design of the 12-story science building is the 60-foot clear span system providing an open floor at each level, free from columns and utility lines, which can be adapted to accommodate any foreseeable demands of science education for the life of the building. Service cores containing elevators, stairs, electrical equipment and lockers flank the clear span laboratory space.

The science building contains a two-story student center and a connecting plaza, integrated into a single, unified structure. Beneath is a faculty garage to accommodate 50 cars.

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# Trustees Show Variety of Ages, Jobs

Students are setting up informal contacts with the Trustees of the College. As an aid to communication both a composite picture and individual sketches of the Trustees appear below.

All Barnard trustees are U.S. citizens. All, save one, are college graduates.

Most Barnard trustees are New York residents, most are married.

The average age of the trustees is 54. The oldest is 84 and the youngest 40.

**FRANCIS T. R. PLIMPTON**, Vice-Chairman: Amherst graduate . . . director, New York Philharmonic Society, America-Italy Society, Morningside Heights, Inc., Practising Law Institute . . . president of board, Phillips Exeter Academy . . . United States Trust Co. of New York, Bowery Savings Bank, Teachers Insurance Annuity Association, College Retirement Equities Fund, Amherst College, Union Theological Seminary, Athens College (Greece), Lingnan University (China), Greater New York Fund . . . partner, Debevoise, Plimpton & McLean law firm.

**SAMUEL R. MILBANK**, Chairman: Princeton graduate . . . director, Francisco Sugar Co., Manato Sugar Co., New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co., Slick Airways, Inc., Pine Street Fund, Inc., . . . Chairman Council Eye Bank for Sight Restoration . . . College Retirement Equities Fund, Community Service Society of New York; partner, Wood, Struthers & Co., Investment Bankers.

**WALLACE S. JONES**, Vice-Chairman: Columbia graduate . . . president, West Essex Regional School District, Essex County, New Jersey; former member of U.S. Tax Court, U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. Supreme Court . . . partner, Davis, Polk, Wardwheel, Sunderland & Kiendl, law firm.

**MRS. FRANCIS ALTSCHUL**, Clerk: Barnard graduate . . . director, New York Infirmary, Girls Service League of New York . . . governor, Cosmopolitan Club.

**HENRY CHAUNCEY**: Harvard graduate . . . trustee, Monticello College, New College . . . former Assistant Dean, Harvard College . . . director, College Entrance Examination Board . . . professor, Princeton University . . . member, Educational Policies Commission, Commission

on Human Resources and Advanced Training, Committee on International Relations . . . president, Educational Testing Service . . . co-author of *Testing: Its Place in Education Today*.

**MRS. JOHN ELLIOTT, JR.**: Barnard graduate . . . former associate editor of *Vogue Magazine* . . . social secretary to Mrs. John Foster Dulles . . . Mr. Elliott is vice president and director of Butten, Barton, Burnstine & Osborne.

**MRS. WILLIAM T. GOSSETT**: Barnard graduate . . . director, Kingswood School (Detroit), Seven College Committee, Merrill Palmer School (Detroit) . . . Mr. Gossett is Vice-President and General Counsel for the Ford Motor Company.



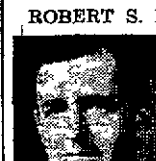
**MRS. IOLA S. HAVERSTICK**: Barnard Graduate . . . former reporter, "Life Magazine" and secretary to the Yale Editorial Committee for *The Papers of Samuel Boswell* . . . freelance writer . . . editor of *The Wreck of the Whaleship Essex*, by Owen Chase.



**ROBERT L. HOGUET, JR.**: Harvard graduate . . . director, Consumer Power Company, Catholic Youth Organization . . . vice-president First National City Bank of New York . . . board of managers, Hospital for Special Surgery.



**ROBERT S. HUTCHINS**: University of California graduate . . . Beaux Arts Institute of Design . . . St. Timothy's School . . . architect, Moore & Hutchins.



**GRAYSON KIRK, ex officio**: Miami University graduate . . . former professor of political science, University of Wisconsin . . . member U.S. delegation to Dumbarton Oaks . . . trustee, Con Edison, Greenwich Savings Bank, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Institute of International Education, The Asia Foundation, Lycee Francais of New York, The Nutrition Foundation . . . president, Columbia University, Council on Foreign Relations, Morningside Heights, Inc.

**WILLIAM H. MATHERS**: Dartmouth, graduate . . . director, Fritzsche Brothers Inc., Pine Street Fund . . . director of Yale & Town Manufacturing Co.



**MRS. EDWARD J. PELZ**: former member, Parents Association, the Spence School, Chapin-Brearily Exchange, and the Parents League of New York . . . Mr Pelz is Personnel Director of The New York Times.

**MRS. JOHN R. SARGEANT**: former BULLETIN reporter . . . active in Bronxville community affairs.

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**CHARLES E. SALTZMAN**: West Point graduate . . . Rhodes Scholar . . . former Assistant Secretary of State . . . director, Continental Can Company, Inc.; A. H. Robins Co, Inc. . . partner, Goldman, Sachs & Co., investment bankers.



**MRS. SYDNEY SPIVACK**: Barnard graduate . . . trustee, Foxcroft School . . . director, Professional Children's School, United States and Foreign Securities Corp. . . Mr. Spivack is with the Roger Williams Strauss Council on Human Relations of Princeton University.

**MRS. ARTHUR H. SULZBERGER**: Barnard Graduate . . . trustee, University of Chattanooga, Association of American Indian Affairs . . . Mr. Sulzberger is director and chairman of the board of The New York Times Company

**MRS. FREDERICK J. WOODBRIDGE**: Barnard graduate . . . headmistress of the Nightingale-Bamford School . . . Mr. Woodbridge is a consulting architect with Columbia University.

In addition four alumnae trustees are members of the board Mrs. Bruno V. Bitker, Mrs. Paul H. Flint, Mrs. Edward U. Pelz, and Mrs. John T Sargeant.

**MRS. BRUNO V. BITKER**: former BULLETIN associate editor . . . member, board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Association of Phi Beta Kappa . . . founder, friends of Wisconsin Libraries . . . Mr. Bitker is chairman of the Governor's committee on the United Nations and the Wisconsin Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

**MRS. BRUNO V. BITKER**: former BULLETIN associate editor . . . member, board of Visitors, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Association of Phi Beta Kappa . . . founder, friends of Wisconsin Libraries . . . Mr. Bitker is chairman of the Governor's committee on the United Nations and the Wisconsin Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

**MRS. PAUL H. FLINT**: managing editor of 'the Atlantic Monthly' . . . director, New England Women's Press Association, Boston Center for Adult Education . . . co-editor of 'Jubilee: 100 Years of the Atlantic' . . . Mr. Flint is Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Tufts University.

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# Seminar Probes Fake Freedom Of Modern Men

By CATHERINE SMITH

"The one thing a student must fight for today, for his sake and for that of society, is real personal freedom — not rugged individualism, not 'outdo your neighbor' competition—but freedom. We are moving quite rapidly into an age which we do not understand . . . an overly managerial era . . . characterized by man's attempt to control his fellow man."

This is but one aspect of the crucial psychological phenomena discussed by Associate Protestant Counselor Henry W. Malcolm in "Eros and Civilization," a current undergraduate seminar sponsored by the Department of Religion.

The student group, led by Reverend Malcolm, examines and analyzes ideas expressed in "Eros and Civilization, A Philosophical Inquiry Into Freud" by Herbert Marcuse. Reverend Malcolm terms the book an attempt to "bring psychoanalytic theories up to date."

Organizations such as churches, schools, and the government have reached such a degree of sophistication in their dealings with people that they are able to give the semblance of freedom, Marcuse contends in his book. But these organizations merely manifest the "positive side of dependency." In short, Marcuse believes, man is repressed without being aware of the fact.

"The Origin of the Repressed Individual," "Phantasy and Utopia" and "The Transformation of Sexuality into Eros" are some of the sub-topics of the seminar. Advancements in technology, cybernetics, population explosion and mechanization resulting in increased leisure time will also be discussed.

Reverend Malcolm sees one of the purposes of the seminar as helping students to "come to grips with changes in our culture." He emphasized that the weekly sessions do not attempt to impart a moral lesson, the students are instead challenged to draw conclusions for themselves.

Seven students are presently enrolled in the seminar, held Wednesdays at 8 p.m. in Earl Hall.

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## Letters To the Editor

To the Editor:

For a biology major or premed to go on in her chosen field with a complete preparation the following courses must be packed with as much material as possible 2 years of calculus, three years of chemistry, a year of physics at least one course each in cellular physiology, genetics, cytology, embryology, anatomy (plant and animal) and ecology. Very few other professional aims require so demanding a preparation.

Because of the manner in which the four-course system was set up, each of these courses is equated with such courses as beginning French and The Modern Novel. Most science teachers are responding by watering down the original content of their courses from what it had been under the point system because otherwise their students might be taking 20 points of work, although only four courses. Because the Powers-That-Be have thus far refused to make exceptions to the rules of the four-course plan for the exceptional situation of the biology major and the premed it is possible that the new biology department will turn out "finished" young ladies fit to be the charming consorts of professional men because they know as much about Yeats and Breughel as about photosynthesis and pathogenicity of parasites.

Stated in its most exaggerated form the case is this: it is more desirable to go to an unlettered but excellent doctor or to a mediocre one who can quote Sophocles and Goethe? Because this is the end of the era of scientific pussyfooting, an educational middle path between the two extremes is not possible.

Until the committees in authority recognize the fact that biology is a nearly consummate major, the turning out of only dilettantes will not be the fault of the biology department, but of the bureaucratic rigidity of the system, which is aiming for uniformity in Never-Neverland rather than for (See LETTERS, p. 5)

# Political Satire To Premier Off-Broadway

## 'Macbird' Parodies Will's Classic, Lashes Out at Political 'Bigwigs'

By MORRIS GROSSNER and MIMI KAHAL

A furious new play has arrived fresh from the student press at Berkeley, lashing out at President Johnson, the Kennedy clan, and the other bigwigs who jockey for top spots in politics.

The creator of this provocative new spoof is 25 year old Barbara Garson, a Brooklynite who graduated from Berkeley in '63 and rallied to the cause of the Free Speech Movement there. Her play, "MacBird," which parodies the classic "Macbeth," was originally composed for a university teach-in last winter.

Since then, the play has been reprinted in an enlarged edition and slated for an off-Broadway production this spring. "MacBird" has attracted rave notices from such respected critics as Eric Bentley and Robert Brustein. Poet Robert Lowell noted that "a kind of genius has gone into the writing," while Jack Newfield of "The Village Voice" characterized the satire as "deliciously seditious."

Despite the general acclaim, leading publishing houses have declined to reprint the play on the grounds that it might offend the LBJ publicists whom they patronize.

On these grounds their qualms about publication may be justifiable, for "MacBird" is an angry work. Not only is LBJ denigrated as an egocentric, sadistic bully, but all other politicians are cast as malicious cohorts — satanic power-seekers, staking out their claims to glory.

No one is spared. Johnson, cast in a role parallel to that of Macbeth, is held responsible for the death of John Kennedy (Ken O'Dunc). In addition, he is held vaguely accountable for the death of Adlai Stevenson (The Egg of Head) and the 1964 airplane crash

of Edward Kennedy. Robert Kennedy emerges as a double-talking schemer who brutally quashes Johnson and then pledges to perpetuate his predecessor's plans for a "smooth society."

The play abounds with such caustic jargon. Although the dialogue is written in modern idiom it is skillfully adapted to Shakespearean verse and cadence and re-echoes familiar Shakespearean lines.

Johnson's vulgar blathering marks him as a clown. Addressing a group of reporters at the close of a press conference he concludes, "My Secretary's waiting in the hall/With autographed photos for you all."

The grand intriguer, Robert Kennedy, fares no better than MacBird. After his brother's death he plots his revenge with machine-like precision. He carefully bides his time until swelling dissatisfaction with MacBird is expressed by "Peace paraders marching, Beatniks burning draft cards, Negroes starting sit-ins, Latin rebels rising, Asian peasants arming, Congressmen complaining."

The high-pitched mockery is intentional. In a private interview Mrs. Garson said that she devised her explosive play to "shake things up." She added that she intended to expose the political dignitaries to ridicule in order to unnerve the public, "so that they will never again be able to regard the authority figures with undiscriminating respect, but always see in them the caricatures" which she conceived.

Mrs. Garson set out to shatter the illusions of "democracy" and "government by the people" which are still upheld by vast numbers of American liberals. The themes of her play are ap- (See GARSON, p. 8)



"To the artists of the stage, who give us all mankind in all its disguises and so give us ourselves as truly we are, I pay tribute . . .

(a statement for World Theater Day)  
Lyndon B. Johnson  
March 27, 1966

## Police Board Proponent Says Civilian Body Lessens Tension

Although most of the complaints brought before the Civilian Review Board since its establishment in June were unsubstantiated due to lack of evidence, the freedom to complain has served as "a small step in mitigating tensions and hostilities," a proponent of the Board contended last week.

Areyeh Neier, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, outlined the background of the Board at a Thursday Noon Meeting. He pointed out that in 1953 the first civilian complaint review board was established in New York City to handle complaints from civilians. The board itself did not consist of civilians.

In 1958, Philadelphia formed a civilian review board made up of civilians. Rochester, Washington, DC and Denver, Colorado followed suit in 1963 and 1965 respectively.

Police Commissioner Vincent Broderick instituted some changes in the N.Y. Civilian Complaint Review Board in 1965 to allow for the handling of complaints, which they were receiving in increasing numbers.

With the establishment of a

Civilian Review Board on June 30 the number of complaints rose even higher, according to Mr. Neier, because 1) the board was impartial, and 2) the board had an appearance of more impartiality.

Mr. Neier refuted the arguments given against the CRB by the Policemen's Benevolent Association (PBA) and other opposing groups, for example, the contention that the CRB will make a policeman hesitate before he acts. Referring to Philadelphia, Mr. Neier pointed out that it has the lowest crime rate of the ten largest cities in the U.S., as well as a steady increase in the rate of arrest.

To the claim that policemen will and have retired in record numbers in 1965-66 out of opposition to the board, Mr. Neier countered that it is twenty years since the passage of a law permitting policemen to retire on half pay. Overtime is included in calculating half pay. Mr. Neier noted that 1965-66 have been prosperous years for overtime because of the blackout and transportation strike. In addition, there is a new law allowing policemen with 35 years of duty to retire at full pay.

A third argument against the CRB maintains that only professionals are competent to review police performance. Mr. Neier feels that factual disputes can be judged by civilians. He pointed out that the members of the internal review board existing since 1953 were not all policemen; some were journalists or public relations men put on the police payroll for the time they served on the board.

Lastly, opponents of the CRB say that N.Y. citizens are blaming on policemen those ills which are actually problems of the society. Mr. Neier admitted that N.Y.C. will not solve the problems of society with the CRB, but claimed that the PBA, led by John D. Cassese, opposed the CRB because police are "sick and tired of giving in to minority groups."

Mr. Neier foresees passage of the referendum on the CRB as a manifestation of a "white backlash," a backlash whose "symbolic effect none of us can fully comprehend."

Mr. Neier emphasized that voting "yes" on the November 8 referendum means "abolish the CRB," while voting "no" means "keep it."

## 'Measure for Measure' Players Fall Short on Providing Comedy

By RUTH BALEN

The distinction made between Shakespearean tragedy and Shakespearean comedy is familiar to all of us. We know that designating one of Shakespeare's plays a comedy does not mean that the play need be funny. It is true that there are many moments of high (or low) comedy in Shakespeare's plays, but these serve often only as comic relief, they do not necessarily set the mood of the play. Someone responsible for the Resident Theatre Company's production of "Measure for Measure" is not aware of these distinctions, or decided to ignore them. In the misused name of black comedy, this production asked us to laugh at what was not meant to be funny, and derided what refused the imposition of a comic twist.

"Measure for Measure" sets a tragic plot of villainy and lust against a background of Machiavellian politics (It has a happy ending.) There is, however, much in the play which is not plot and

which is not-quite-clear fun.

Humor is a device of the playwright, obedient to his commands. It serves a structural function in "Measure for Measure" by supporting the rather uninteresting plot, but, it has a supporting role only. The Resident Company's production removed the playwright's controls. Humor overran the plot and trampled it to a pulpy mess.

Their "Measure for Measure" was filled with fools, knaves, and clowns almost all top bananas, and no straight men. The highly respected Duke was a scamp, villainous Angelo was a weak-blooded prig, judicious Escalator was a caricature of a cynical young man, and noble, spirited Isabella was altogether vapid.

Under Kenneth Janes' direction the Resident Company convincingly demonstrated that "Measure for Measure" may well be the predecessor of nineteenth century melodrama.

(See MEASURE, p. 6)

## Barnard Bulletin

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# Conservatives Seek To 'Educate'

In the past year, the Conservative Union has become a permanent fixture of the University campus. Its membership includes Columbia College, members of the graduate schools, and two Barnard students. A few of its members are Vietnam veterans.

The Conservative Union has sunk its philosophic base into Burke and the nineteenth-century liberals. In this tradition, the Union opposes government intervention into traditionally private sectors; it advocates self-dependence and promotes the rights and responsibilities of the individual. It is also strongly anti-communist.

The primary aim of the Colum-

bia Conservative Union, according to Executive Board member Patrick Foy '69C is to "educate people to facts . . ." Mr. Foy singled out the Civil Rights Movement, the "War on Poverty," and the Vietnam war as areas of special concern. The facts about these issues, Mr. Foy believes, have been obscured by "the liberal press."

"There is no need for a Civil Rights movement," Mr. Foy said. The present movement, he feels, is "controlled by a coterie who don't represent the majority of the Negro people." He pointed out further that certain Civil Rights leaders have "a long history of Communist associations,"

although "that is not to say that everyone in Civil Rights is a communist."

Mr. Foy commented ironically that "a new right" has been born of the Civil Rights movement: "The right to invade a man's private property."

There are facts about the Civil Rights movement, which according to Mr. Foy are overlooked or suppressed. He cited an interesting experience of his own concerning censorship in mass media.

On June 5 of this year, the Joe Pine Show, an interview program broadcast from the West Coast, had as a guest Mrs. Lola-Belle Holmes. Mrs. Holmes was a former agent for the F.B.I., and as such had held a "top post" in the American Communist Party. On the New York broadcast of the program, Mrs. Holmes charged that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was "surrounded by reds," and that the Civil Rights movement was "controlled and inspired by the communists."

Mr. Foy, who had seen and taped the show in New York, also saw the same broadcast a week later in Washington. He noticed that Mrs. Holmes' charges had been cut from the Washington showing. Mr. Foy says that when he called the station for an explanation, "they were very evasive," and expressed fear of a libel suit.

This interference, Mr. Foy fears, represents an effort at control by the "liberal press."

The Conservative Union supports the war in Vietnam insofar as it is a war on communism; Mr. Foy emphasized, however, that the Union favors no compromise short of victory. Thus the group does not back Administration policies on all points.

The Johnson Administration's "War on Poverty" draws Mr. Foy's and the Union's criticism in no uncertain terms. The group spokesman characterized the poverty program, "left-wing idiocy . . . the poor are not getting the money." Mr. Foy sees the War on Poverty as increased government intervention, another rung on the ladder toward the welfare state.

"The United States," he concluded, "has degenerated from a constitutional republic of self-reliant people into an unbridled democracy of whining handout-seekers."

into My Life" is in the Motown tradition. I suppose that bombast is something which must be put up with by people who read reviews; however, in an album as packed with excellence as *Revolver* is, such statements as "Eleanor Rigby," the finest number on this release . . . are outrageous.

I also find amazing the ambiguity of such statements as "Taxman" . . . attempts to portray certain elements of petty-bourgeois consciousness in British Society," and the omission of the song's political overtones ("Taxman is a Wilson, Taxman is a Heath").

Equally outrageous is the dismissal of "She Said She Said" as "possibly the most Freudian song on the album, which deals with the idea of man's pre-natal existence." One could just as easily have said that it is "a perverted song, the protagonist of which is a transvestite." Ridiculous, yes, but a possibility, depending on where one punctuates. The complexity of "She Said" is such that shortly after getting the album, I was involved in a very lengthy discussion of the song, during which at least a half dozen interpretations were put forth; yet the reviewer dismisses it with a five-line paragraph.

I am also surprised that the reviewer doesn't have more to say about the musical aspects of *Revolver*, which are strong enough to deserve critique unto themselves.

The reviewer's errors of omission and commission are too numerous to go into any further.

Mr. (Miss?) Klare's idea concerning the direction and purpose of Messrs. McCartney, Lennon, Harrison and Starr, are basically sound and good — a fact which amazes me as he (she?) seems to have no idea (as a prominent critic might put it) "where *Revolver* is at."

Jonathan Horwitz, GS

# Mortarboard Arranges Schedule; Seniors Take Photos This Week

Mortarboard, resuscitated from the near-dead, has already made arrangements for senior photographs. The portraits will be, as last year, informal candid character studies. Because of the late start in organization, members of the class of 1967 must sign up immediately for photography appointments.

Since printing deadline schedules are tighter this year, it will be impossible to include any senior in the yearbook who does not have her photograph taken at her appointed time. Seniors must also pay a \$5 sitting fee to the photographer at the time they are

photographed. The sitting fee pays for six proofs, five of which may be kept by the student; the sixth, chosen by each senior herself, will appear in *Mortarboard*. In addition, the fee will be credited against any additional purchases made. Proofs of the poses will be distributed shortly after the entire class has been photographed.

Seniors should arrive at the location checkpoint (see below) five minutes before their scheduled appointment time. A *Mortarboard* representative will escort the student to the photographer. Students must report IN ANY WEATHER.

Location	Checkpoint
Barnard Campus Cloisters	on Jake entrance hall near bookstore
Columbia Campus	sunial fountain
Lincoln Center	entrance turnstile
Museum of Modern Art	
Riverside Park	top of 116th St. steps to park

# Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Page 4)

preparation adequate to cope with the professional problems Out There.

Deborah Solomon  
Barnard '66  
Grad. Facs., Columbia

To the Editor:

Being unfamiliar with your publication, I cannot chastise you with phrases such as "loss of editorial integrity," and so forth; however, being an organ of an institution of good repute says something for your existence, and, as a result, I am appalled by the fact that you have published Karl Klare's critique (B.B. Oct. 20, 1966) on the 1. p., *Revolver*, by the Beatles, unless, of course, it is a fantastic put-on.

My first complaint is that the reviewer doesn't know what he (she) is talking about. For example, I point out such statements as: "the Nashville Sound, of which the Everly Brothers are high priests," and "The Four Tops" . . . "Reach Out" is an example of the renaissance of the Motown Sound . . ."

In the first instance, the Everly Brothers are certainly not even priests of what hippy Northerners erroneously call "the Nashville Sound." In the second example, I must agree that "Reach Out" is a divergence from the usual Motown sound; however, the change is influenced by Bob Dylan's work of the "Mr. Tambourine Man" era, and, as it is the first real divergence of the Motown Group, it could hardly be called a renaissance, especially as the contemporary "I Can't Satisfy" by the Impressions is easily comparable with the Tops work of two years ago. However, these signs of ignorance have little to do with the Beatles themselves, though it is a well-known fact that the Beatles do have great respect for the Four Tops, making it easy to see why the reviewer made the false assumption that "Got to Get You

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## Let Us Break Bread Together: Coed Dining Starts Next Tuesday

The Social Atmosphere Committee of CUSC, headed by Ronnie Lane, '67C, has proudly announced the realization of a first phase in making the campus a warmer place.

The Committee has, in its own words, "provided a casual and natural meeting place" by making the dining rooms coed. Coed dining will go into effect for a two-day trial period next Tuesday, November 1, and Wednesday, November 2. If it works, the plan will become permanent on Monday, November 7.

Columbia men may pay or use their meal tickets at the Hewitt Dining Room. Neither escorts nor jackets or ties are required.

Barnard students may use their meal cards or pay at the Lion's Den and John Jay Dining Rooms. Their meal cards will be good for \$1.65 for dinner and \$1 for lunch. The plan will apply for lunch and dinner seven days a week.

### SCHEDULES OF DINING ROOMS

#### BARNARD DINING ROOM

In Hewitt Hall Entrance on Claremont Ave. off 116th St.

HOURS OF MEALS	Weekdays	Saturdays	Sundays
Lunch	11:30-1:30	11:30-1:00	12:30-1:30
Dinner	5:00-6:30	5:00-6:00	5:15-6:30

PRICES. Lunch — a la carte  
Dinner — full dinner — \$1.65 (including seconds)  
— or dessert and coffee — 30 cents

#### JOHN JAY DINING ROOM

In John Jay Hall Corner of 114th St and Amsterdam Ave.

HOURS OF MEALS	Weekdays	Saturdays	Sundays
Morning	7:30-2:15	7:30 a.m.	8:30-2:15
Evening	4:30-7:30	to 7:00 p.m.	4:30-7:00

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HOURS OF MEALS	Mon-Thurs	Friday	Sat.-Sun.
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## Freshman Fears About Safety Are Allayed Soon After Arriving

(Continued from Page 2)

The safety issue almost prevented Miss Jacobs from coming here at all. "My father and I made a special trip to check on the safety here. We found it quite safe. It's just as dangerous where I live. You could just as easily get bopped over the head in the dark in Chestnut Hill."

Miss Dannhauser "was warned frequently, at least once a day," about "the dangerous neighborhood," but she feels pretty safe here. "Cleveland's a big city too."

"All sorts of people" warned Miss Der Ohannesian that Barnard was "too fast moving, you'll get caught in the swirl. One man also told me to carry a lit cigarette when I walked in the street so that I could poke any dangerous character that came near me in the street in the eye with it."

Miss Weiner has often gotten leers on the subway and Miss Perkins doesn't like to travel at night, but commuter and resident alike have had no dangerous experiences and feel safe in Columbia's immediate neighborhood.

The only point of dissension among the five girls involved parental hours, and this was a controversy that involved residents only. Miss Jacobs felt "that the thing is my room is only a bedroom. It's kind of bad news. I can't imagine at home asking a boy into my bedroom. I can't see what the point would be of having them up here. There are so

many other things to do. After all a boy can invite you to his room if he wants to. It's against my principles." Her roommate Miss Der Ohannesian said "nothing would deter me from having a guy in my room. I know someone to bring up. I only want to temper myself." Her roommate Miss Dannhauser, though, has already had a party, she "thinks it's nice, except this room is kind of crummy, small. It's nice because even if you want to talk you don't feel as though you are in a public auditorium."

Barnard's newly instituted big sister program also involving only residents was greeted with mixed reactions. Miss Der Ohannesian has not met her big sister; she's never even seen her. Neither had Miss Dannhauser: "she came up here once, but I wasn't here. I didn't feel the need for her. I've been talking to my sponsor. I think a big sister is sort of an extra person. I don't think anybody really appreciates her or uses her." This seemed to be affirmed by Miss Jacobs who "Chatted with my big sister once, but I didn't really have anything to ask her."

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## 'Measure for Measure' Lacks Dramatic Effect In Production of Shakespeare's 'Black Comedy'

(Continued from Page 4)

The Resident Company went further in making "Measure for Measure" its own by setting the play in Vienna in 1850 instead of in the late Sixteenth Century. I mused for some time on the purpose of this but could find no justification for it. Disregarding the obvious, that demand for Elizabethan costumes on campus had exceeded supply, I sought an explanation more worthy of intellectual inquiry.

Did the change in time make the play more meaningful to a modern audience? No. Did it prove the timelessness of the play? Not particularly, since it stopped at 1850. Was there something about the Vienna of 1850 which made it especially suitable for the play? Not that I know of. But that doesn't mean that no one knows.

What was this Vienna of 1850 like? I had gotten the idea somewhere that 19th Century Viennese court society was opulent. (You know, the Hapsburgs.) The drab austerity of this production's costumes and scenery suggested that I was wrong. But then, how much more can be suggested by a nearly bare stage?

Even with most of the stage at their disposal, the actors were not always where they should have been. In Act II, scene 2, Isabella goes to Angelo to plead for her brother's life. She fails at first, but Lucio, who is standing by, prompts and encourages her in words not meant to be heard by Angelo. In the Resident Company's production, Lucio stood at a distance and shouted at Isabella like a dull sergeant. A crucial scene was shattered. At other times, as in the scene between Elbow and Escalus, and between the Duke and Lucio in the last act, two characters in conversation bobbed their lines from one side of the stage to the other, creating the neck-twisting atmosphere of spectator sport, and breaking the continuity of the dialogue.

Most of the members of the cast seemed to know when the dialogue was in verse, and responded by acknowledging rhythm and meter, while often neglecting the demands of sense and feeling. Because of this flaw, Donald Pace as the Duke, Rosemary Shevlin as Isabella, and Kevin Norton as Escalus made their

roles seem more one-dimensional than they had to be.

Mr. Pace's twinkly-eyed Duke in friar's disguise appeared to be more intent on amusing himself than in dispensing merciful justice. This was chiefly a result of distracting comic stage business. Miss Shevlin's Isabella ran an abbreviated gamut of emotions from smothered intensity to petulant innocence, giving the impression that she felt nothing at all.

James Prescott's Angelo was a well-acted stereotype. Such was the perversity of this production that his performance stood out as the only one which was understandable and understanding, and which didn't get any laughs. (Well, maybe one.) In the very difficult second act scene especially, Angelo's soliloquy on his passion for Isabella, Mr. Prescott's interpretation proved its coherency.

Mention must be made of Bill Derringer who, played the Provost, a straight role, and the injustice done to him. A very good-humored fellow, he should have, at least been given a suit that fit.

"Measure for Measure" has many comic characters. The audience laughed readily at the clowning of Peter Ruffett, Lawrence Stern, Russell Kallen, Mark Katzman, and Peter Stanley (all of whom may or may not be Columbia College students—the program gave no clue.) My favorite was Susan Peter as Mistress Overdone. Seeming to relish her role, Miss Peters played the old whore with wholehearted and cheerful bawdiness.

After the last curtain, one member of the audience was heard to say: "As far as quality, that was absolutely rock bottom." Well, not quite, but Resident Company, you can do better.

## Melman Finds Personnel Shift In Ruling Class of Country

(Continued from Page 2)

The military branch, in his opinion, "operates under the system of 'sub-optimization.'" This method entails improving all parts of a system to improve the system as a whole. However, he termed the application of the method in the strategic sphere "irrational" and "militarily meaningless."

Professor Melman stated that the large managerial group, part of which decides defense policy, is above "civil service promotion tenures;" this group has created a new relationship between citizen and government, paralleling that of the employee to the employer.

Until the 1950's, Professor Melman continued, the ruling class in the United States consisted of the principal industrial and financial firms. After the Korean War, defense expenditures escalated, and the responsibility of spending the appropriated funds and utilizing new technologies spelled the creation of new military industries. The state managerial machine thus became centered at the top of the executive branch of United States government, and was concentrated in the Department of Defense.

As an example of this power, Professor Melman claimed that the expansion of military production withdrew United States gold reserves with a consequential deflation of the United States dollar; however, such a measure, he said, did not deplete government funds, but only those of the consumer. Just because the machine of state operates with regularity, he said, it does not follow that it is rational. It is a machine which "can crush even its chiefs."

When asked why he was conducting the series, Professor Melman replied simply, "Because some one asked me to," adding "I like to be helpful to students." Professor Melman conducted a teach-in a year and a half ago. "There has been a long sleep," he said. "I'm glad to see that the long sleep is over."

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9:30 a.m. Lutheran Communion Service

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## Students Favor Department Merger To End Costly Duplication of Facilities

(Continued from Page 1)

number of reasons. "Girls have much different attitudes than boys when it comes to a Biology course. It is far more beneficial to each student the way the courses are now," noted Professor Ritchie. He sees the number of students enrolled in the course as another drawback to a combined course. "We now have 225 girls in the General Biology course at Barnard. A combined course would involve perhaps 600 to 1000 students. I see no way to teach that many pupils except through closed circuit television, and then we do away with the personal relationship."

Most students who have taken courses at the University would like to see the departments combined and fully integrated. Their reasons vary but, as one senior commented, "As a science major, I see no need for having small intimate classes. You need a good text, a good lecturer, and up to date laboratory facilities. Individual problems can be handled in a recitation section."

Another student expressed the following opinion: "Duplication of expensive equipment seems utterly ridiculous to me. Both Barnard and Columbia are presently planning the construction of new science buildings. It seems to me that this is a waste of space and money. A combined department would free some of this money for better facilities."

Other students commented on the slim course offerings for Biology majors at both Columbia and Barnard. One student summed up this feeling. "A combined depart-

ment would free professors from teaching duplicate courses and they could either devote more time to making existing courses better or they could introduce a few different courses to supplement the now existing ones."

### English

The number of students enrolled in Columbia English courses has declined from a high of 111 in 1963 to 61 in '64 and 66 in '65. The most popular course has consistently been a Classical Literature College course, Greek Drama and Its Influences, A Graduate Faculties course, English Literature in the 18th Century, has also been a favorite. The widest variety of courses has been taken at Graduate Faculties and the smallest range at General Studies.

Generally, students have found it harder to take English courses off the Barnard campus than it has been to take science or math courses. The permission of the Barnard and Columbia Department chairmen is required, and majors and non-majors must present a good reason for taking the course outside of the Barnard College curriculum.

Professor David Robertson, Chairman of the Barnard English Department, attributed the scarcity of Columbia students at Barnard to a lack of space. He said, "Our reluctance to letting Columbia boys take courses at Barnard is minimal and on the grounds of space." He also commented on the position of the department in allowing Barnard girls to take Columbia courses. "Our department will not stand in the way of any student, major or non-major if she wants to take an English course at Columbia if she has a good enough reason."

Professor Lewis Leary, Department chairman at Columbia felt that the number of girls at Columbia was "exceedingly" small. He commented on the exchange: "It should be bigger. We should have more Barnard girls over here."

The students noted that it has been difficult for them to take courses outside of the Barnard campus. One senior pointed out: "An English course taken at Columbia cannot be counted toward the major requirement. This is a large factor discouraging girls from taking Columbia English courses." She also stated, "I know many girls who wanted to take a Columbia English course and could not obtain the necessary permission and so have been unable to take the desired course."

### Corrections

In the issue of October 20, Jane Allen '67's byline was inadvertently put on the story about the Urban Corps. The article arose from an interview with Miss Allen; it is not written by her nor does it represent her exact words.

Two points in the story also bear correction: first, Michael Goldstein and Andrew Glassberg are not, as reported, Columbia Law students (although Mr. Glassberg did attend Columbia College); they attend New York University and Yale Law Schools, respectively. In addition, city vouchers are not sent to each student intern in the program, but to the student's college. These vouchers represent the city's contribution to the student's pay; it is this bureaucratic complication which prodded Miss Allen to characterize the city's financial structure as "highly unworkable" in this program.

In the same issue, the chairman of CORE this year is Robert Pam, '67C. A typographical error showed CORE's initiation fee as \$100; it is, of course, \$1.

The number of students taking government courses throughout the University has remained fairly constant over the three year period from 1963 to 1966. Approximately 40 students take courses at the College, Graduate Faculties and School of General Studies each year. The most popular course at Graduate Faculties has been Latin American Political Institutions and Behavior, involving 22 students in three years. The College course, Communist Politics in Eastern Europe, has attracted the greatest number of students. However, many have also taken the course, History and Political Thought. Very few students have taken government courses at the School of General Studies.

Again, the requirements for taking a course outside of the Barnard curriculum involve obtaining the permission of the Columbia and Barnard Department Chairmen.

Students noted that it has been comparatively easy to take Columbia government courses. One senior noted, "There are no comparable course offerings at Barnard in the courses I have wanted to take so there has been no opposition to my taking them at Columbia. This is generally true for the Government and Philosophy Departments, but it is not the case in the English and Sociology departments."

"Graduate Faculties offers specialized graduate courses and in this respect is better than the Barnard offerings, but Barnard offers a good basic program," another government major noted.

Most government students feel that coed courses are better because more diverse opinions are available than in a solely female discussion class. One senior said, "The male viewpoint is helpful in getting a realistic view of the world."

(To be continued)

## Workshop Guides Alumnae To Social Service Posts

The idea that the woman's college has a lifelong obligation to its alumnae has given the impetus to the creation of a project aimed at guiding the college-educated woman to social service posts.

The Barnard College Community Service Workshop, backed by a \$15,000 grant of the Higher Education Act, acts as an intermediary between the community and college alumnae by issuing lists of job opportunities and offering vocational counseling.

Most applicants for the program are "women who feel an obligation to make use of their college education, desire meaningful work but who are unsure of their potentials," stated Mrs. Carol H. Stix, executive director of the

Workshop.

Mrs. Stix plans and conducts the Tuesday vocational guidance sessions. Through field trips to agencies and talks by experts in health, education and welfare, the participants become aware of the community's needs.

Workshops are modeled on the Seven College Vocational Workshops program, a four-year pilot project to aid college-educated women in preparing for mid-marriage careers. The program, sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation, held its final workshop session last spring.

The Community Service Workshop is open to women who have attended any college. The next group of sessions is set for February 7 through April 18, 1967.

## The Columbia Charter Flight Agency

Schedule: Summer 1967

### CHARTER'S

FLIGHT #1 — JUNE 9 - SEPT. 17  
New York-London-New York — Pan American  
\$246.50

FLIGHT #2 — JUNE 10 - SEPT. 23  
New York-London-New York — Pan American  
\$246.50

FLIGHT #3 — TO BE ANNOUNCED  
FLIGHT #4 — JULY 7 - SEPT. 17  
New York-Paris-New York — Pan American  
\$260.00

FLIGHT #5 — TO BE ANNOUNCED  
FLIGHT #6 — AUG. 12 - SEPT. 24  
New York-London-New York — Pan American  
\$210.00

### GROUPS

FLIGHT #G1 — JUNE 15 - JULY 17  
New York-London-New York — Pan American  
\$310.00

FLIGHT #G2 — JUNE 20 - AUG. 16  
New York-London, Paris-New York — Pan American  
\$336.00

FLIGHT #G3 — JULY 13 - AUG. 15  
New York-Paris-New York — Air France  
\$341.00

FLIGHT #G4 — AUG. 15 - SEPT. 15  
New York-London-New York — B. O. A. C.  
\$310.00

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## CUSC Committee To Examine Draft

(Continued from Page 1)

United States and the expansion of the Selective Service System during the Vietnam War. It is also studying the operation of local draft boards, the University's response to increased conscription, and the number of Columbia students drafted.

The Public Affairs Committee, as well as the CUSC committees on academic reform, community affairs and social atmosphere, is open to non-delegates of CUSC, Walter Jonas noted. He said that the purpose of the committees is to "investigate students' problems and try to put pressure on the Administration to change what's wrong."

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## Criticism, Interest Lag Forces Reappraisal of Student Exchange

(Continued from Page 1)  
 Northerners." was correct.

As the aims of legislation and the tenor of the Civil Rights movement have changed, the significance of Barnard girls spending a week in the South must be questioned.

The large amount of money expended each year by the Representative Assembly and the outlay of time in planning and participating in Exchange must be compared to its benefits. For the majority of Barnard students, the

## Garson Doubts All 'Shakes Things Up'

(Continued from Page 4)  
 parent: that none of the leading politicians are to be trusted, and that Bobby Kennedy in particular, the devious darling of the liberals, is as suspect as LBJ.

However, the young playwright addresses herself especially to the radicals, and the ultimate implication emerges that any meaningful impetus for change must arise from reformers working together outside the entrenched political establishment.

It is significant that the only radicals in "MacBird" are given crucial roles. The three witches of "Macbeth" have been updated to depict a frowzy student demonstrator, a Negro activist, and an old leftist attired in worker's cap and overalls.

These are the only characters who foresee the eventualities of the plot and truly understand the action. Their observations at the end of the play have clearly been given the weight of prophecy.

At the end when MacBird has alienated all popular support and is obviously nearing his downfall the radicals have a chance to wrest control from the politicians and restore it to the lap of the public. Yet the radicals clearly fail to capitalize on their opportunity, for they are beset by ambiguities and indecision.

The reformers have not linked together in an independent movement, and the author of "MacBird" issues a clear warning that Robert Kennedy will fill the gap and gather up the straying flock.

closest link to Exchange has been — or could have been — during the week southern delegates spent in New York. All were asked to meet the southern girls, to participate in discussions and join the extensive programs of their week.

Even if many Barnard girls had visited Haryou-Act or seen "Happy Ending" and "Day of Absence" with Exchange, it would still be questionable if Student Exchange should exist to show Barnard girls Harlem or New York's problems. The fact that very few girls had any contact with Exchange has made the program of very limited value, in terms of the whole community.

The Student Exchange Committee presently consists of four people. Its size is partially due to the cancellation of the program last year at the last minute by one of the two southern colleges, which eliminated the trips of four Barnard girls whose interest might have continued to this year.

Its size, however, is also due to lack of interest in the area of civil rights that Exchange originally intended to investigate, and to the limited benefit and effect of Exchange on Barnard. The decline in interest is understandable in terms of these two factors, and practically it assumes greater significance than either of them. There are not enough people presently to organize Student Exchange, were it considered worth continuing or revamping.

Student Exchange was purposeful in its time, but the interests of our time are not as consistent with the program's goals. A study group is now being organized to consider, for example, the white backlash and its effect on campus.

Rep Assembly has expressed hope that Student Exchange would continue. If there are people interested in Student Exchange as it existed previously or in a revised form and who object to its retirement, they should speak up. Hopefully, interest will be expressed in constructive suggestions rather than lamentations over the end of Exchange. Interest can be channeled through several organizations: Rep Assembly, the BULLETIN, or the Student Exchange Committee.

## Another Two Weeks Last Week's Events; This Week's Eventualities

Artistic people are needed to make signs for the Vietnam Protest, which will take place on Wednesday night, November 2nd, at 7:30 p.m., at the following address: 255 W. 108th St., Apt. 1-D.

### Martian Air

Dr. R. M. Goody, of the Blue Hill Observatory, Harvard University, will speak at the colloquium on "Dynamics of the Martian Atmosphere." The colloquium will take place tomorrow, Friday, at 4:30 p.m. in the third floor conference room at 2880 Broadway, at 112th St.

### Alumnae Award

To a "Barnard graduate who shows exceptional promise in her chosen field" the Associate Alumnae is offering for the fifth year its graduate fellowship, a \$1600 award. The present holder of the fellowship is Beatrice Skulsky '63. The Alumnae Association wishes to remind seniors of their eligibility. Applications may be obtained in the Alumnae Office, 118 Milbank, and must be on file by March 1.

### Major Blanks

The deadline for filing Senior major blanks is Monday, October 31st. There will be a penalty for all Seniors who have not filed blanks by that time.

### Hallowe'en Party

There will be a Hallowe'en party, sponsored by the Morning-side International Students' Association,

on Saturday night, October 29, from 8:30 to 12:00. The party will take place in the auditorium of Earl Hall, and will feature folk and social dancing, and a caller. The admission is 50c for members of the Association, and \$1.00 for non-members.

### Seminars

A luncheon seminar sponsored by the International Christian Student Association will be held on Thursday, Nov. 3 at noon, in the Dodge Room of Earl Hall. The topic under discussion will be: "The Meaning of the American 'Date,'" and will be led by Drs. Joanne Medalie and David Lord. Lunch can be bought for 70c.

### Neustadt Talk

Professor Richard E. Neustadt will deliver the second in the series of three William Radner lectures today. The remaining lectures, under the overall topic of "Alliance politics: United Kingdom, United States, Europe," are given today and next Thursday at 8:30 p.m. in the Rotunda of Low Library. Today's topic will be: "London and Washington."

### Mailboxes

Barnard commuters and non-residents have not been picking up their mail from the mailboxes provided for them on Jake. If they are not aware of the changes that have been made in the Student Mail system, they should contact anyone in the College Activities and Residence Office.



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Examining produce in an open-air marketplace in Lisbon is one way to broaden one's knowledge of the ways of the Portuguese people. These girls found exploring the markets of cities around the world a relaxing change from studies undertaken last year during a semester at sea on Chapman College's floating campus.

Alzada Knickerbocker of Knoxville, Tennessee, — in the plaid dress — returned from the study-travel semester to complete her senior year in English at Radcliffe College.

Jan Knippers of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, and a former Peace Corps Volunteer, first pursued graduate studies in International Relations and returned a second semester as a teaching assistant in Spanish on the world-circling campus.

The fall semester voyage of discovery, aboard the s.s. RYNDAM, for which Holland-America Line acts as General Passenger Agents, is carrying 450 other students to ports around the world as you read this.

Still another 450 will leave from Los Angeles in February for the spring 1967 semester set to transit Panama Canal and call at ports in Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, The Netherlands, Denmark and Great Britain, returning to New York.

For a catalog describing how you can include the spring semester aboard the RYNDAM in your educational plans, fill in the information below and mail.



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