



BARNARD

BULLETIN

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BY SUBSCRIPTION

Trustees Doubtful On Columbia-Barnard Merger

By ELLEN HORWIN

With the recently announced merger of Vassar and Williams Colleges, Princeton's plan to eventually admit 1,000 females, Sarah Lawrence's intent to admit males to its ivied halls, the Utopian-like dream of a Barnard-Columbia merger re-awakens in the hearts of Morningside scholars. In spite of the increase in cross-listing of courses, Barnard students still yearn to be totally integrated into the male classrooms across the street.

Reflecting on the merger idea, Miss Jean Palmer, General Secretary of Barnard College, pointed out the impracticalities involved. "It is not just a mere question of merger. If we attempted such a move, our faculty would not be willing to give up control of their academic curriculum. Classes would have to be much larger than they are at present. We would lose our own Board of Trustees."

In spite of their proximity, the separate characters of Barnard and Columbia are clearly outlined. Barnard has always had its own Board of Trustees, faculty, curriculum, library, campus, and budget. It is solely responsible for financing its own

program. The conferring of a Columbia University degree on Barnard graduates originally had to do with the emancipation of women. When Barnard was founded, higher education for women was still a questionable prospect. To demonstrate that women could meet the same educational standards as men, it was agreed that Columbia would confer its A.B. degree on Barnard students.

Miss Palmer explained that in its affiliation with Columbia, Barnard has the unique advantage of the best possible education for its women students within the Columbia structure. "We've played both sides of the coin since the very beginning. In certain areas, it is good for Barnard to act autonomously. Thus, when Columbia has riots, we remain an independent institution."

Each time there is a renegotiation of Barnard's contract with Columbia, the Boards of Trustees consider ways of having the university facilities used by all students. But at present, the trustees are searching for a better means of integrating the two schools than actual merger, which would involve a complete restructuring.

College Gov't. Referendum Postponed

Student and faculty criticisms of the proposed College Council and College Committees have put an end to the scheduled referendum to vote on the proposal. The Committee on Committees, the group that authored the proposals, has announced that the referendum will be postponed for an indefinite period of time.

The reason for the postponement was a combination of student apathy on the plan and harsh criticisms of its specific proposals. The Committee on Committees submitted the proposal at an All-College Assembly last Thursday, where it met almost unanimous opposition.

All-College Meeting

The meeting was sparsely attended, an indication of the general lack of student interest in the new government proposal. The Committee set forth an outline of its plan, which calls for

a College Council "to keep an eye on the Committees" but with no power or functions of its own. The basic units would be the Committees, with members representing student, faculty, and administration, to consider a single topic, such as a Financial Aid Committee, a Housing Committee, an Orientation Committee, and so forth. Two already existing committees, Honor Board and Judicial Council, would be incorporated unaltered into the new system.

New Student Group

A series of criticisms and counter-proposals were offered by students and faculty members. The Independent-Informational Committee for Designing a New Government charged that all of the important committees under the present proposal were completely powerless, with authority only to "recommend" to the President. The Independent In-

formal Committee also criticized the proposed Housing Committee and insisted that the residents of each dormitory should legislate for themselves, with each college residence acting as a sovereign unit.

Faculty Oppose Plan

Professor Mothersill, a member of the Faculty Student Committee that initiated the project of reforming Barnard government, suggested that there should be more proposals to choose from. Professor Rossman suggested that College assemblies be empowered to pass decisions, in the manner of a direct democracy.

Dorothy Urman and Professor Royer (a faculty member of the Committee on Committees) defended the current proposal on the grounds that it is more important to accept the new governmental body immediately and perfect it in operation rather than to argue about its details. The meeting voted to postpone the upcoming referendum and to study other alternatives.

The Committee on Committees has announced that it will accept new proposals submitted by any individual or group, so long as the proposal is supported by at least fifteen signatures. These will be accepted up until October 22.

Urban Program To Be Formed

Barnard students will have the opportunity to participate in the formulation of a program of urban problems which will begin next semester. On Wednesday, October 16, a planning survey will be distributed through the student mailboxes. These surveys must be completed and returned to the box on Jake by Friday, October 18, at noon. If possible, a series of lectures, incorporating student and faculty suggestions, will be available in the spring semester. Regular courses in this field may be given by the fall semester.

Lowenstein Makes Bid For Congress

By JACKIE TANER

Last winter Allard Lowenstein set out to "redo America through political action." He, along with other founders of the Conference of Concerned Democrats, offered the first organized opposition to the re-nomination of Lyndon Johnson, and gave the initial push to the candidacy of Senator McCarthy. This year Lowenstein, himself running in a tight Nassau County Congressional race against Republican-Conservative Mason Hampton, continues his attack on "the notion of inevitability."

Admitting that substituting Humphrey for Johnson "was not such a miracle," Lowenstein never-the-less looks back on 1968 as a year in which hard work and effort had done more to change the direction of American politics than ever before.

Addressing a Columbia audience in a packed Wollman auditorium, the former head of the Coalition for an Open Convention dwelt at length on the

events at the Democratic National Convention and their meaning for the future of American politics.

The 39 year old Lowenstein, among the most vigorous supporters of the defeated minority plank on Vietnam, described the outrages he personally witnessed both on and off the Convention floor.

He urged listeners not to be confused by rationalizations offered by those in charge at Chicago who had "made confrontation inevitable" by attempting to squelch all dissent.

But, Lowenstein stressed, it is not enough to deplore the strong-arm tactics in evidence at the Convention and in the streets. The 1968 Convention was "a watershed from which events will flow." It was a "turning point in American political history from which we can learn important lessons about ourselves, our country, and our future."

"The American people have two choices — they can either begin to repudiate the kind of action they saw in Chicago or

they can approve of the law and order Mayor Daley and the rest of the leadership tried to impose."

Americans, according to Lowenstein, have demonstrated their dissatisfaction with old leadership in the primaries where 85% voted against the administration.

"Many people are responding to the political appeal to the base this year, in part because it represents the only appeal against the status quo. We won, we won. We showed that people would support alternate leadership. If not for a murder in June we would have had a much different election this fall."

"Now, though we may be frustrated because change was begun but not finished, we can't opt out of the whole procedure. We can't say if we keep at it we won't succeed."

Lowenstein spoke of the damage that disagreement and confusion over tactics can produce.

"There must be understanding and tolerance, as well as impatience with things as they

are. We must realize that there is room for a multi-purpose, disparate approach in effecting change."

Although he believes the Democratic Party offers the best opportunity for change and that it is necessary to "build for the long haul on" the basis of what we've got," Lowenstein has not yet endorsed the Humphrey-Muskie ticket.

To rally to the Vice President before he disconnects himself from Johnson's policy would be doing Humphrey a disservice. Humphrey may be pushed into such a disconnection if easy endorsements are withheld.

Emphasizing the nation's indebtedness to the young people who can continue to lead and inspire, the Candidate invited students in his audience to give him much-needed help in his Nassau County race.

"We can get the good things," Lowenstein concluded. "Don't quit, don't split and don't lose patience while being impatient, and America can be the place it should be but hasn't been yet."

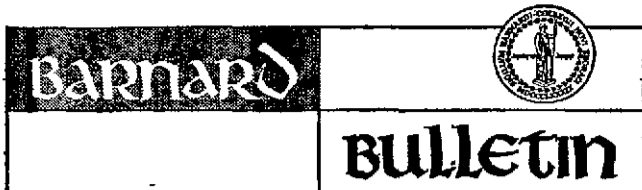
O'Dwyer Volunteers Man Tables On Street

On Saturday October 19 student volunteers will man 1,000 card tables on New York street corners in support of Paul O'Dwyer. Each table will have literature, buttons and other campaign materials for public distribution. At each table there will be a copy of an anti-war petition for signature. More than three thousand volunteers are expected to man the tables from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

This is the largest project of its kind ever attempted in New York and is expected to exceed in volume and impact the similar campaigns during the McCarthy presidential drive.

Volunteers are serving under the direction of Charles Negro, canvassing coordinator at the O'Dwyer Campaign Headquarters in the Commodore Hotel.

This week, Mr. O'Dwyer is scheduled to speak at a meeting in favor of changes in the U.S. draft law to permit selective conscientious objection. The meeting, organized by PAX a Catholic peace group will be held on Saturday October 19 at the Community Church, 40 East 35 Street, Manhattan at 8:00 p.m.



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Separate But Equal?

The existence of Barnard College is an historical mistake which has been petrified into an institution. In 1879 Columbia University's President Frederick A. P. Barnard proposed the then-controversial idea that women were not mentally inferior to men, and therefore females should be admitted to Columbia College. The suggestion was not immediately accepted.

Unfortunately, the impatient supporters of equal education for women, discouraged by Columbia's reluctance to grant women the same education as men, decided to settle for an equivalent education. Within ten years, they had founded a "separate but equal" institution; as the New Chapter for Barnard recently explained in its official brochure. "When Barnard was founded, higher education for women was still debatable. To demonstrate that women could meet the same educational standards as men, it was agreed that the work for an A.B. at Barnard would be the equivalent of that required at Columbia . . . and that [Barnard students'] diplomas put them on an educational par with Columbia graduates."

The key word in all of this is "equivalent." Barnard students are told on the one hand that they may not take courses at Columbia when an "equivalent" course is offered at Barnard. But what if the Barnard "equivalent" has a less distinguished professor, a different point of view, or less stimulating procedures? And what if a woman wants to learn alongside men, rather than in an artificially segregated situation? Separate but equal is not equal enough.

At the turn of the century, American universities experimented with two forms of education for women: the women's college and the co-educational college. Time has shown that the women's college is an educational dead-end.

We are coming now to the end of that road; many of the major women's schools have decided to consolidate with men's schools or to admit males. Vassar and Sarah Lawrence will be admitting men, and Princeton will soon go co-educational, with the admittance of 1,000 females. Barnard applications will become even scarcer and lower in quality when many newly-integrated colleges are bidding for female applicants.

We are told by Barnard's administration that separate classes must be maintained and enforced because of Barnard's separate budget and economical structure. This is a feeble objection, and one which Radcliffe has proven to be easily surmountable.

While we're in the process of restructuring the University, let's build toward co-education.

St. Paul's Chapel

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY — Amsterdam Ave. & 117th St.

SUNDAY — OCTOBER 20

11:00 A.M. — Morning Worship and Holy Communion

—The Chaplain of the University

Music by the Chapel Choir

9:30 a.m. Holy Communion, Lutheran

5:00 p.m. Mass, Roman Catholic

The Public Is Welcome at All Services

Letters to the Editor

Due Process

With the first group of spring-blitz hearings upon us, I am receiving each day an increasing tide of tales of cruelty, perversion and other irregularities (at that April-May precinct house) from my dear friends in Columbia SDS and the other, more militantly neo-fascist campus organizations. Has it occurred at all to that "overwhelming majority" of the Columbia students in sympathy with the prisoners' plight that there is a simple way to prevent recurrence of such alleged acts, as illegal search, unnecessarily cruel confinement, and delay in summoning lawyers?

Every Morningside polling place November 5 will have a spotter to make sure that procedures are carried out to the letter of the law. Why not institute the same practice at the admissions place of the Morningside precinct houses? In fewer man hours than it takes a hundred students to picket a building for four days, some Columbia organization could see to it that the next time our beloved protestors get arrested, they get treated right. If each of 122 people did his homework at the station house three nights a year, due process in the prison could thus be assured not only to students but also to the other people living near our University. And three days a year is a pittance compared, say, to the weekly phone-answering duties required of many Barnard dormitory residents. Surely Mayor Lindsay would immediately honor a massive petition accompanied by a list of 122 volunteers. After all, this, like the Crown Heights Maccabees, is a citizen participation program. And Lindsay would flip over the good publicity!

I am well aware that if this or some other constructive community-action plan is adopted by those whose hearts bleed so profusely, there will no longer be the fear of dreadful and unconstitutional happenings in our local jail. In fact, militant resident groups in neighboring areas, inspired by Columbia's lead, would probably rush out and man their own precincts in a similar manner. Of course, we

would then have one fewer item over which to sit in the sun with a placard. And lots of people who get their kicks from making noise — or meeting the pretty girls at SDS meetings — would be quite put out. I have not yet constructed a plan whereby to administer occupational therapy to those thus torn away from their preferred activity. The criers will just have to find something else to cry about. On the other hand, those who have been sincere in deploring station-house irregularities can preclude them: The effort necessary to correct the situation will be much less than that usually expended to deplore it.

RICHARD G. LEFKON,
Lecturer, Brooklyn College

O'Dwyer

For many of us, participation in the Presidential campaign means choosing the lesser of two evils; and, for many, that choice is not worth making. There are, however, a number of Congressional and Senatorial races in which there exists a clear-cut choice. In New York State, Paul O'Dwyer, who represents what is best in politics today, is running for the Senate seat now held by Jacob Javits, and O'Dwyer urgently needs your help.

Paul O'Dwyer, more than any other candidate for office, exemplifies the new politics: participation, youthful ideas, denial of our allegiance to the Establishment. By refusing to support Hubert Humphrey, he has given us an act of conscience which parallels that of Gene McCarthy. O'Dwyer's courageous refusal has placed his race for the Senate in a precarious position. Most regular Democratic organizations are either not supporting him or are lending only a token effort to his campaign. There will be no mass media coverage to promote his campaign because the treasuries of organized labor and other institutions will not be made available to him.

Nevertheless, he can and must win in New York. He must win to prove that a man of principle can win and need not be coerced by the power of party "regu-

lars." He can do so with our help — the same volunteer help that won McCarthy his primary victories.

College students have been vitally involved in the upcoming elections since the fall of 1967. When Senator Eugene McCarthy chose to challenge the Johnson-Rusk policies in Vietnam, we were the first to respond to his campaign. In New Hampshire we took the message of Gene McCarthy to the people. The movement we helped to launch last winter grew and carried the cause of peace to primary victories. And then came Chicago. Yes, our hopes were suppressed in an atmosphere of armed brutality. But as subsequent events have shown, what the party hacks dismissed as "the irrelevant idealism of a few" has come back to haunt them as the lack of any visible support by the majority of the electorate. Although the police-state tactics of the convention prevented the nomination of a presidential candidate dedicated to peace, our efforts were not entirely unsuccessful.

Paul O'Dwyer says, "If we turn off the young people . . . it is our own fault, and if through stupidity, insensitivity, and lack of foresight we lose them, then America suffers, because we are the big losers. They are our finest resources, and if I am elected Senator, I promise to be listening. The young people are not what's wrong with America." This is what appeals to me, and when Paul O'Dwyer says it, I believe it.

The power to decide this election rests in our hands. If we give Paul O'Dwyer our all-out support — as we did for Gene McCarthy then we can win, and win big in New York. We really can make the crucial difference. If you feel you have been neglected in the electoral process, then come out and work for Paul O'Dwyer. If you care about your future, then give up a weekend of your time and help us canvass.

SAM BROWN,
National Student
Coordinator for
McCarthy

Housing Error

The October 9 issue of the BULLETIN contained a front-page article which included a report on the Brooks-Hewitt-Reid House Meeting which was held on October 3. At the meeting we discussed possible curfew changes, possible parietal changes, and possible food plan changes. On October 8, the residents of BHR voted at floor meetings on the proposed weekly meal ticket plan which was outlined in the article. Because the number of residents in favor of trying the new plan was not large enough to constitute a fair majority, the plan will not go into effect contrary to your report.

The executive committee of BHR is now known as Dorm Council in accordance with the new Student Handbook; the change was made by the outgoing executive committee last year.

PATRICIA N. HUNTER,
President, Dorm Council

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Vera Institute Gives Legal Aid To Poor

By FRANCIS HOENIGSWALD

Despite the egalitarian phraseology of our constitution, the poor still receive unequal treatment before the law because they are poor. Yet they are the major clients of the legal system, as victims or defendants.

Vera Institute

Louis Schweitzer, a wealthy retired chemical engineer and industrialist descended from Russian immigrants and distantly related to the famous medical missionary, was appalled at the conditions he found in the Brooklyn House of Detention a few blocks from his own home. In 1961 he founded and endowed the Vera Foundation, named after his mother, with money from the Ford Foundation and the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime of the Department of Health Education and Welfare. Located at 30 East 39th St., the Foundation's purposes are "to seek and further the equal protection of the laws for the indigent by research into neglected aspects of court procedures, law enforcement and the nature of crime. . . ." In 1966 the name was changed to the Vera Institute of Justice.

Bail

Vera's first project, begun in 1961 with the cooperation of N.Y.U. Law School, was a three year study of the administration of bail. Our constitution assures citizens of protection against "excessive" bail but has never defined the term. Those who cannot put up bail (most of whom are indigent or nearly so) must languish in jail, regardless of the nature of their offense or their criminal record. The pre-trial detention period is often longer than the sentence. Repeating offenders, if wealthy, may go free on bail and can often afford to "jump" bail. The business activities of bail bondsmen are not regulated; they may give or refuse bail to whomever they choose regardless of ability to pay. Grand juries and judges have charged that some bondsmen receive "kickbacks" from criminal lawyers or have "tie-ins" with judges. In addition, some judges for personal reasons purposely set bail high to keep the defendant locked up.

Studies have shown that a defendant who is bailed or paroled receives more lenient treatment than those incarcerated immediately before trial. This holds true even when other factors such as previous record, type of counsel, bail amount, family organization and employment stability are held constant (although these may contribute to detention).

Discrimination

A defendant coming to court directly from jail may be unwashed, unshaven, rumped, physically uncomfortable and irritable.

(Continued on Page 7)

Prof. Of Medieval Texts Joins Art History Dept.

By BETSY TRACY

This term, Barnard welcomes Miss Marie-Therese D'Alverny, Virginia C. Gildersleeve Visiting Professor in Art History, in her first year as a lecturer at an American University. Under the Virginia C. Gildersleeve Fund, eminent foreign scholars, preferably women, are invited to join the Barnard faculty for one semester. Miss



PROFESSOR D'ALVERNY

D'Alverny was encouraged by several of her close friends in the Columbia Art History Department to accept this invitation. She added cheerfully that "it was a kind of conspiracy."

Although not born in Paris, as she explained it old Parisian families are extremely rare. Miss D'Alverny now resides in Paris. Her studies have been

at Strasbourg University and at the Ecole des Chartes in Paris. For eleven years Miss D'Alverny has taught at the Centre d'Institute de Medieval at Poitiers, which is a center for medieval art and history. Poitiers is extremely important as a center of Romanesque art. Before teaching at this institute, Miss D'Alverny was the Curator of Latin manuscripts at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris.

Her interest lies in the history of ideas, which is how her field relates to the course she is teaching at Barnard. However, her most important work has been the study of Alanus de Insulis, the poet, philosopher and theologian of the 2nd half of the XII century. Miss D'Alverny has written a book on this subject. Another one of her interests is the transmission of Arabic into Latin.

In addition to a graduate course on medieval texts, Miss D'Alverny is teaching Art History 57 at Barnard entitled "Medieval Illustrations of Scientific, Theological, and Philosophical Concepts." Miss D'Alverny is used to teaching seminars at Poitiers, but other than that, she has not found much difference in the teaching at a French university and an American university.

Currently Miss D'Alverny is doing research on the pictorial representation of wisdom in the Middle Ages. She is planning to write a book on this subject.

Miss D'Alverny took the re-

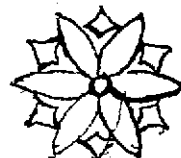
action of a historian concerning the riots in Paris last spring. She found it extremely interesting to see how a revolution can be made. As a historian, she tried not to react, but to look, see and hear.

Outside the classroom, Miss D'Alverny spends a lot of her time in New York doing research on manuscripts at the Pierpont Morgan Library.

She has not yet decided on her topic for the required lecture that she must deliver in the fall as a requirement for the Virginia C. Gildersleeve Visiting Professor. After this semester at Barnard, she will return to her position on the faculty at Poitiers.

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Man And The Biosphere

By NORMA VAN DOREN

In the following dialogue, BULLETIN considers the problem of conservation in the twentieth century and its implications for man in his environment. Dr. Leonard Zobler is a Professor of Geology at Barnard College.

Professor Zobler: . . . the effects are catenary. Rapid population growth increasing urbanization, rising per capita income, and sheer technological power are leading to an increased simplification of the environment and the destruction of nature's diversity.

To understand the increasing problem of conservation, all you have to do is stand behind a Broadway bus. We have the technological means to minimize the exhaust but we're not using them. And why? Because it costs money. We have to learn to think in terms of cost to the environment, in terms of air pollution as well as dollars. We must realize that profit is not the sole measure of efficiency (in this case) of a transportation system. Perhaps we should have electric buses. During months when the planetary wind system so shifts that smoke could be blown away, the electricity could come from burning coal. Other times of the year, generators could use nuclear power. By using different sources of power we could build diversity back . . . into a man-designed environment. We must be aware of the on-going effects of the ways we use natural resources.

Bulletin: The major prob-

lem of conservation then is to give man tools to get more from the biosphere for less . . . that is, to adjust the biosphere to the needs of man?

Prof. Z.: No. There's certainly the conflict because man's desires are limitless and the earth's natural resources are limited. Somehow a balance must be achieved. But it's complicated. We can't simply decry man's "thoughtless rapacity" since man whether from a tribe in Africa or a highly industrialized, urban society is guilty of upsetting the ecology in which he participates to one degree or another. The point is that now, not only has the problem begun to take on global implications thanks to technology evolved from the Industrial Revolution, but at least some of the technology is becoming a bit obsolete, along with some of our attitudes toward technology. The tendency now among conservationists is to try to manipulate the environment to man's advantage using natural means.

Bulletin: For instance?

Prof. Z.: Well, by introducing the predators of a particular species of insect pest instead of trying to control by chemicals. It's a whole different idea . . . an attempt not to control directly but by setting off chains of inter-action. However, some man-made substances are having a deleterious effect on various organisms, the chlordane compounds for example, and for not all of these have neutralizing agents been found.

Bulletin: Considering the problem from a more socio-

logical point of view: what kind of state would be most likely to evolve a harmonious relation with the environment, a collective or an industrial urbanized society?

Prof. Z.: Superficially it's fairly obvious that the former would be least likely to disrupt the environment on a disastrous scale, would simply not need to simplify the environment because there would be no demand for mass production of anything . . . from potatoes to petroleum products. The real knot of the problem is that the ethics of the urban-industrial society are based on consumption and people do not see that the minimum cost criteria are not necessarily the only significant factor.

Bulletin: Isn't it economically dangerous for countries to depend upon the exploitation of one resource or two resources the way they do?

Prof. Z.: Certainly massive centralized industries are vulnerable in ways demonstrated by the Great Blackout . . . that resulted from the failure of only one capacitor. If there had been several independent systems, the power failure could not have taken place over so widespread an area.

You see what you're getting at, don't you? Systems . . .

Bulletin: Uh-huh. (Everyone pauses to catch his breath.) Professor Zobler, what's this thing the conservation major?

Prof. Z.: Oh yes. Yes. Well, it's listed in the catalog as an interdepartmental major. The student's approach will vary de-

pending upon the area she wants to emphasize. A girl interested in data, the scientific aspects, will stress biology, ecology, and earth sciences. A girl interested in the managerial aspects will have some background in the social sciences as well. Her concern is the implementation of conservation programs.

Bulletin: What's the job market like?

Prof. Z.: Lots of things are available; city and regional planning, national parks service, specialized teaching, scientific writing . . . one of our girls did the write-up for the ecology series LIFE ran a couple of years ago.

The primary requirement for a conservation major is that she have some feel for the inter-relationships between man and nature. That's what I've been trying to give you.

Do you have any more questions?

Bulletin: Just one, out of curiosity. What sort of consequences do you predict will develop from the increasing density of carbon dioxide and other toxic substances in the atmosphere?

Prof. Z.: Well, I imagine that if not checked, it will have a sort of greenhouse effect. Sunlight will be reflected back between earth and an increasingly dense layer of dust surrounding it. It could result in a rise of temperature sufficient to melt the polar ice-caps.

Bulletin: Sounds apocryphal.
Prof. Z.: That it might be.

Romeo & Juliet Rejuvenated

By LEILA RICHARDS

Franco Zeffirelli has brought Shakespeare back to the people. His adaptation of **HOME AND JULIET**, which is currently on view at the Paris Theater, has succeeded in capturing the spirit of Shakespeare's play at the expense of some accuracy in the plot. Mr. Zeffirelli uses the resources of filmmaking to create scenes that are rich in atmosphere and full of action, but in order to allow himself time to explore this richness and liveliness with his camera, he has simplified the plot and cut out some of the dialogue. His modifications of the text are not so serious as to distort the play, however. Romeo's first love Rosaline is hardly mentioned; Juliet utters only a single line before drinking her potion, and Count Paris is not killed by Romeo in the Capulet vault.

Those viewers who are an-

nounced by such omissions can regard the film as a supplement to Shakespeare's play and not a substitute for it. What Zeffirelli does show in the film is so engrossing that these omissions will hardly be noticed. I think that Shakespeare himself would prefer this film to some of the literal, embalmed versions of "Romeo and Juliet" that one often sees on the stage.

The opening scene is set in the bustling marketplace of Verona. The argument between the Montague and the Capulet servants, which ensued in a mild skirmish in Shakespeare's play, now becomes a rout reminiscent of the Odessa steps sequence in "Potemkin": fruit stands are overturned, the Duke's mounted troops intervene, and victims of the battle are carried away in stretchers.

Zeffirelli, the program notes said, saw in "Romeo and Juliet" a strong parallel with today's

youth, "a contemporary story in which the natural impulse of the young toward life and love is sacrificed to the out-dated values of an older generation." Having read this, I groaned when Romeo wandered into the next scene looking meek and mystical, holding a flower in his hand.

Fortunately, Zeffirelli did not thrust his contemporary interpretation upon the audience after this instance; he apparently realized that he could get his point across without making Romeo and Juliet into Renaissance hippies. Leonard Whiting, who plays the part of Romeo, is seventeen years old. Olivia Hussey, who plays Juliet, is sixteen. Both of them have a fresh, unspoiled beauty, and they are quite compelling in their roles.

The balcony scene is the most difficult sequence of the play

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Futzing Up 'FUTZ!'

By CHRIS ILJIMA

FUTZ! it seems, is making quite a few waves on the theater scene these days. It has been praised by Newsweek and the New York Free Press, called the "new wave of the future" in a recent Sunday New York Times article. In the same edition, indeed upon the very same page, Walter Kerr once again dipped his necrophiliac pen into the depths of theatrical criticism and thoroughly condemned it, thus attempting another defense of the rigor mortis which is strangling New York theater. It is another "shocker" from Tom O'Horgan, who brought heavy breathing back to Broadway with "Hair" (see next month's "Playboy"). In the face of all this furor it seems redundant to once again discuss the merits of the tender story of Cyrus Futz and his faithful sow. Suffice it to say that "Futz!" is a good example of fine ensemble theater brilliantly directed.

What was most affecting was what went on after the performance. On this particular day, the producer of "Futz!", a Mr. Harlan Kleiman, had invited reviewers from the metropolitan college community to see his play and participate in a symposium. Seated to our left was the authoress of "Futz!", Miss Rochelle Owens. To our right stood Mr. Kleiman, assured and sporty, puffing on a pipe which must have been filled with the heady stuff of pretension.

The audience-participants were all ill-at-ease, most with nothing extremely important to ask. Mr. Kleiman opened the spectacle with a provocative question, something to the effect of "Is 'Futz!'

... "See **FUTZ!**, but don't stay for the second act."

the new wave?" One sweet young thing called it "gross." Author Rochelle Owens responded with something like, "come backstage with me and I'll show you something really gross." Then Mr. Kleiman remarked that the "older set" always seemed to come away disappointed, as they found the hour-and-a-half long play too short, while the "younger set" (us, I presume) "participated much more existentially." It was that kind of dialogue.

At approximately that moment this reviewer came to what would be called in dramatic terms his "moment of self-realization." Mr. Kleiman's leitmotif seemed to be that the critics had made an unnecessary to-do about "Futz!", that it was they who had labelled it shocking. Yet here we were discussing "Futz!" as if it were the shocker and revolutionary work of the century, which it is not. Indeed, this is not to detract from the merits of the work. "Futz!" is a good piece of theater, which is commercially successful — a winning duo for everybody. While somewhere in New Haven, Julian and Judith Beck are arrested, Mr. Kleiman plays King Lear while his pockets sag from the change. It is this reviewer's opinion that good theater need not be apologized for or explained, for it will exist or die on its own merits.

Indeed, irrelevant comments like "shocking," which Mr. Kleiman urgently disapproves of and disavows, seem to me better ignored than fostered or profited from. Perhaps this is a harsh critique of a man who might be sincere. Yet as I left the theater I glanced down at a press release handed to me during the "press-conference." The first line read: "Belch, a new play by Rochelle Owens, will be the first New York stage presentation to bar persons under the age of sixteen. . . ." See "Futz!", but don't stay for the second act.

Muse Turns On In Park

By PETER FRANK

Another day, another mind-blast. Now that everybody is turned on to multi-media, a week doesn't go by when some jaded discotheque isn't giving teeny-boppers of all ages their jollies by letting them bathe in fluorescence, frug in strobe-time, and/or go orgasmically dead in homage to the newest music-group-cum-corporate-sex-symbol. What a relief to attend intermedia displays without the sham and the sameness of jet-set commercialism-a-gogo, snows and festivals of true artistic experiment by the real avant-garde.

New York's Department of Cultural Affairs and Parks, still enjoying a post-Robert Moses renaissance, can be depended on to sponsor (or at least allow) such presentations of adventurous media-mixing in the streets, parks, and ferryboats of the

city. For the three-night Poetry Events presentation of September 27 through 29, New York let the poets have the tall, thin, awkwardly beautiful bandshell in Central Park to do their thing in.

Saturday night's show began with "Grant Park, Chicago, Wednesday, August 28, 1968," a distorted tape-recording of the sounds of the crowd of Chicago protestors, harangued by various speakers, awaiting the bloodbath which was to come. William S. Burroughs, author of **Naked Lunch**, was the poet responsible; considering Burroughs's experiments in juxtaposition of multiple texts, the garbled, unintelligible voice-sounds were natural. But still there was conveyed a sense of tension, of frustration in the microphone quacks and the cheering of the throng.

John Giorno's poems, multi-

mediate or not, are collages of various disparate news articles or books. The superimpositions begin to make sense as one realizes that the content of one collaged element is making an ironic comment on the previous element. In Saturday night's poem, "I'd Love to Turn You On," slices of articles, including one about last spring's Linda Fitzgerald murder in the East Village and several, mirroring the violence, about Vietnam, were interrupted by lines — spoken, not sung — from the Beatles' "Day in the Life." The reading, broadcast over three loudspeakers atop the bandshell, was actually a tape of four voices reading the poem. The tape was distorted — not into unintelligibility — by a Moog Synthesizer, a favorite device of the technology-oriented avant-garde. Accenting the

(Continued on Page 6)

ZOCKER — a column about the arts in n.y.c.

By LINCOLN SWADOS

This week I have been doggedly following the footsteps of an evening in the theatre that I did not enjoy, while much more vital stuff has been floating by.

Without question, the most moving theatrical experience just now is **THE CONCEPT**, at the off-Broadway Sheridan Square, wrote Walter Kerr in the Times last June. "I don't agree

It is a hoax, perpetuated by people who are sincere, interesting and courageous in real life, but not in their play. Mr. Kerr, who spent many years reviewing and writing Broadway shows thinks there is "Life" in this play. If this is life, you can leave the noose

The play is presented by Daytop Village, a therapeutic community for the treatment of narcotics addiction on Staten Island. To become a member of Daytop, you must be taking no drugs whatsoever and be prepared to face yourself as a human being. The play is an attempt to capsule what goes on at Daytop into a theatrical form.

There are many poignant moments, but I think, in this case, that the misconceptions

that brought this play to off-Broadway, rave reviews, and an enthusiastic public, are worth more consideration than what is on the stage.

Most human beings are bearing some burden, kicking some habit, undergoing some change; and it is painful and lonely. When they decide to take responsibility for what they don't like about themselves and are working hard through some method (a college girl seeing a psychiatrist; a mentally retarded child trying to get his left leg to move when he wills it; a sixty-year old woman in night school learning to spell), they are to be admired. But this process is not necessarily a subject for drama, and I don't believe that ex-drug addicts are so special that they can parade their growth progress around a stage unless the result is very special, which this was not.

For two long hours, without intermission, the cast of **THE CONCEPT** performs. They learn, while we watch; to air their emotions; to love and hate themselves and each other; and to be patient, (which the audience learns also). It's all somewhat phony. I suspect and hope that real blood and a real shit-

load of four letter words are spilled at Daytop before its residents begin to care about each other, and they didn't have the guts to put that on stage.

And there is no real paranoia, which in life happens when a self-centered person starts to reach out. When the going gets tough, they turn to pantomime and Martha Graham choreography, the first very well done, and the second completely against the grain of these people. The concept of **THE CONCEPT** is honesty, and this production falters right from the beginning when they sit on black wooden crates and stare stiffly into space.

So many beautiful theatrical values are carelessly handled: a spare stage, humble speech, dry acting, as in a good production of **OUR TOWN**; the presentation of a sad situation with humor and dignity like **JOE EGG**, a brilliant play about a spasmatic; and the courageous act of sincerely baring your soul and opening your heart. What Groucho Marks said about the nude scenes in **HAIR** is unfortunately appropriate here: "If I want to see someone naked, I just take off my clothes and look in the mirror."

The last line of the play, said directly and sometimes pathetically to the audience is, "Love me for myself." They had spun me through a whirlwind of painful emotions, and exposed very little of what makes you really want to touch another human being; his interests, his tastes, his own hump (as opposed to inside Daytop gags). How can you love someone for himself under those conditions? One fellow had tattoos and I dug them, but that's part of his "image" and now he'd like to be rid of them. There was a girl who I liked, but I think she was appealing in spite of the play.

"Love me for myself." Try it out on your roommate, after you have thrown up on her dresser. I prefer the song line, "Let's get together and loovee each other."

A great deal of good work went into this production, and the people I have met from Daytop are genuine (they have the friendliest switchboard in town), but their play was not ready for production.

Mr. Kerr and many others disagree, but my feeling is that going to see this show might encourage a habit more harmful than drugs. This play made me angry, and in Daytop's termi-

Zocker Ideas

THE CONCEPT, at the Sheridan Square Playhouse, CH 2-3432. Open House at Daytop Village, Staten Island, every Saturday night, for an explanation and open discussion of the Daytop approach.

nology I have given it a "hair-cut."

Biafra

(Continued from Page 5)

leaze of water from the body organs, the ankles swell, and then the stomach and face. When the water reaches the brain, the child dies. When the skin breaks from the swelling, infection sets in, resulting in the orange-red-dish hair. Suddenly orange became a very obscene color to me. **Q. Do you think the United States will offer aid to Biafra?** A. I am now meeting with the State Department urging that assistance be given through established volunteer refugee agents in Biafra. Senator McCarthy started hearings last week on Biafra, and we are now trying to raise money for any group which is working with relief. Relief work is also needed in Nigeria. After all, refugees have no politics. . . . a hungry child has no politics.

Biafra Struggles For Survival

By AUDREY CHAPMAN SMOCK
Assistant Professor, Gov't Dept.

Today the people of Biafra tenaciously cling to their self-proclaimed independence, although the Biafran government directly controls only one-eighth of its original territory. The Biafran government and people refuse to renounce their secession from Nigeria despite the deaths of 8,000 to 10,000 persons a day from malnutrition. This determination to continue the struggle against overwhelming odds reflects the Biafran belief that it is their only alternative to accepting mass genocide. I can personally attest to the universality and strength of this conviction. When I toured Biafra in September, 1967 four months after secession and three months after the war began, everyone I questioned — army officers, civil servants, lawyers, farmers, laborers, Ibo and non-Ibo — answered that to allow the Nigerian army to enter their territory would mean the death of every last man, woman, and child.

Nigerian Independence

When Nigeria became independent in 1960 few people anticipated that the Eastern Region would secede seven years later. The people in the East, particularly the Ibo, were the group most committed to Nigerian unity. They had embraced the concept of a Nigerian nationality because they alone had a Nigerian frame of reference. Since the former Eastern Region had the most densely populated rural areas in Africa, the well-educated, ambitious and energetic Easterners emigrated to other parts of Nigeria, particularly the Northern Region, in search of better economic opportunities. By 1967 more than two million people, or about one-sixth of the entire population lived outside the region. The NCNC, the political party supported by most Easterners, consistently stood for greater political centralization.

As time passed, though, knowledgeable people realized that Nigeria had deviated from its projected course of democracy and prosperity. The very structure of the political system, a federation of three almost autonomous regions with one region, the North, more populous than the others combined, was untenable. The decentralization of political power to the regional level encouraged regionally oriented parties to develop. By 1963 the Northern political party controlled the federal level of the political system, as well as the Northern Region. Furthermore the politically dominant North was considerably less economically and educationally advanced than the Southern, Eastern, and Western Regions. In fact Northern lead-

ers had sought to delay independence because they feared Nigeria would be run by the more developed groups.

Government Corruption

By 1966 the federal government had become one of the most corrupt and politically bankrupt regimes in Africa. In order to maintain its dominance the Northerners falsified census figures, displaced the Western regional government which opposed them by manipulating the constitution, and prevented fair elections from taking place. Civil disorders erupted on a very large scale in the Western Region following the falsification of the 1965 regional election, in favor of the unpopular Northern satellite party.

A group of radical, middle-grade army officers belonging to several ethnic groups sought to displace the Nigerian government in January 1966. Their coup failed, but the nervous Nigerian cabinet invited the loyal army commander, Major-General Ironsi, an Easterner, to assume power. People in all regions acclaimed the new military government as their saviors from the discredited civilian regime. When I first arrived in Nigeria shortly after the installation of the military government people everywhere were imbued with a new sense of confidence and optimism.

Northern Politicians

As the former Northern politicians began to realize that they would be permanently displaced from power by more progressive Southerners, they plotted their revenge. In three well-organized series of massacres, which took place at the end of May, the end of July, and the end of September, they sought to kill or mutilate the Easterners living in cities in the North. Easterners from Ojukwu down accepted the May deaths as their last sacrifice for Nigerian unity. In fact newspapers in the East were censored to conceal the nature of the victims. After virtually all officers of Eastern origin stationed in the North and West, including Ironsi, were killed in a Northern coup in July, the East started to withdraw into itself. The worst massacres occurred simultaneously in cities throughout the North in September when politicians, civil servants, army members, and civilians hunted down every Easterner they could find. Easterners estimate that 30,000 people were killed and over 2,000,000 wounded or terrified persons fled back to the East.

Even after the attempted pogrom the East was willing to compromise. Ojukwu joined Gowon and the other military governors in Aburi, Ghana in January 1967 where they negotiated an agreement which would have transformed Nigeria into a confederation. This



In July 1968, the government of Biafra said that between 8 and 10 thousand refugees, mostly children, were dying every day through lack of food. Today, the number must have trebled.

confederal arrangement would have allowed the East to maintain its own army, thus giving the people the security they craved. But the Nigerian government reneged and refused to implement the Aburi agreement. Instead Gowon threatened to take over the Eastern administration on the pretext that Ojukwu could not maintain law and order.

Republic of Biafra

From that time Nigeria ceased to exist for the people of Biafra. How could they be expected to maintain their loyalty to a government which could not provide them with protection for their lives and property? When the Easterners declared their independence as the Republic of Biafra on May 30, 1967, they viewed their secession as an act of self-defense.

Subsequent events have proven unfortunately that the Biafran fear of genocide was not unfounded. When the Nigerian army occupied many areas, they killed and mutilated civilians in much the same manner as during the September, 1966 pogrom. As a consequence, civilians began to flee ahead of the retreating Biafran troops. Probably never before in modern history have people so feared to remain in an occupied area. As more and more people have crowded into a decreasing land area the problem of feeding them arose. Yet the Biafrans still opt for the danger of slow starvation than the death they are sure will follow surrendering.

TC Professor Returns From Biafra

By ELLEN HORWIN

Dr. David Scanlon, head of the School of International Education and Director of the Institute for Education in Africa at Teachers College, returned to the United States three weeks ago after a two-month stay in Biafra and Nigeria under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. When I spoke to Dr. Scanlon last week I immediately became aware of the man's deep humanitarianism, his emotional and personal involvement in the Biafran crisis. Less than a month ago, he had been aboard a plane attempting to fly to Biafra. After losing two of its motors, the plane was forced to turn around and had to drop its ten tons of medical supplies and drugs in the ocean in order to stay aloft at 1000 ft. Last week, I sat with Dr. Scanlon in his wood-paneled office at Teachers College at which time he made the following observations on the situation in Biafra.

Q. Dr. Scanlon, what was the main purpose of your trip to Biafra?

A. I was first sent to Nigeria with a pediatrician, Dr. Chris Hanson, to survey the war zone area which at that time was located around the village of Asaba. We thought that the survey would take us a week, but it actually took us two two months. During that time, we heard that 40 lbs. of food were rotting in a warehouse in Lagos. We decided to transport it to crucial areas, because it is so much better to feed starving

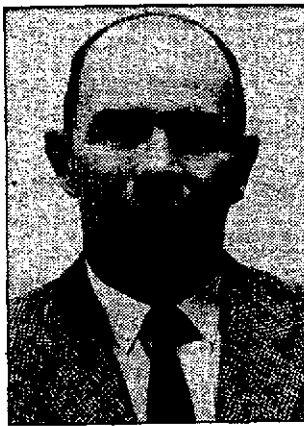


Photo: Teachers College, Columbia University
David G. Scanlon

children the type of food they are used to, rather than imported goods.

Q. What kind of food would be best for the Biafran children?

A. The food brought from Lagos consisted of rice, gari (processed cassava), and yams, foods which would comprise the natural diet of a Biafran.

Q. What organizations are involved in sending relief to Biafra?

A. Food flights from Sao Tome began a year ago with KARITAS, an international Catholic relief organization. Sao Tome, a Portuguese island off the coast of Nigeria, is the only effective base for sending food supplies into Biafra. After KARITAS initiated the project the World Council of Churches became involved.

Q. How effective is the Red

Cross in giving aid to Biafrans?

A. I came out of there shocked and disillusioned at the ineffectiveness of the International Red Cross. They operate so slowly in face of the crying emergency. With their archaic and poor administrative procedures, they act almost as if there were no emergency at all.

Q. How do relief flights actually get the food through to Biafra?

A. All flights are scheduled at night. The Nigerian Government has been given Russian MIGs which are flown by Egyptians. An encounter with a Russian MIG would mean disaster for any relief flight, but the MIGs don't fly at night. A relief flight has a chance of landing if it leaves Sao Tome at 5:30 p.m. and returns from Biafra before 4:30 a.m.

Q. Is there still only one airfield in operation?

A. Yes. The only airfield is a road which has been widened and extended to 75 ft. It is lit by kerosene torches. It is almost unbelievable that when you land they still have the regular customs check, and they check your health card. When we landed, we were shown into what looked like a native hut, and a man actually came in and served us tea.

Q. Where does Federal Nigeria get its powerful military weapons?

A. The Nigerians are buying arms in Europe. They have become particularly powerful through use of the British Saladin armed car and British 81 mm. mortars.

American Biafra Committee Seeks Volunteer Workers

By LYDIA DAVIS

One of the most vigorous of the organizations working to relieve Biafran starvation is The American Committee to Keep Biafra Alive. Its headquarters occupy the ground floor and basement of a narrow building on Broadway. Its staff are all volunteers, including university teachers on their free days and high school students who come in after school to turn out large batches of "Keep Biafra Alive" buttons.

The principle aim of the Committee is to make noise, as they say, to bring to people's attention the urgent need for help (and help in getting help). At present the Committee is appearing on radio and T.V., sending out press releases and news letters, and organizing college campuses throughout the country to raise funds. It conducts demonstrations ("lifelines") and vigils — one target is the U.N. — and is now working on a documentary compiled from amateur films of Biafra.

The main part of the money which comes into the Committee is sent on to other relief agencies like the Church World Service and the Catholic Relief Service. The funds then go to finance supply flights from New York to two Portuguese islands off the coast of Biafra. Sao Tome and Fernando Pao. Small DC-7's take the supplies from there to the mainland itself.

Ten flights leave every night, but 100 tons of food and medicine a night is not enough. They could use five times as much. We have enough food ready now, but how long will that last? Anyone wishing to volunteer to help — running booths, raising funds, organizing demonstrations, in general enlisting the support of the Columbia-Barnard campus, or doing office work — should contact the American Committee to Keep Biafra Alive at 2440 Broadway, or telephone 362-2100. Join the lifeline on the 26th and 27th of this month.

Q. Why would Britain get involved in the conflict?

A. Britain claims that she is obligated to aid Nigeria by treaty since Nigeria is part of the Commonwealth. When I visited the University of London, though, I noticed that many people were very upset about what the Bri-

tish were doing.

Q. Exactly how critical is the situation?

A. The children suffer from Kwashiokor. Translated, the word means "red man," from the reddish hair which characterizes the disease. With the re-

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Muse Turns On In Park

Romeo And Juliet

(Continued from Page 4) reading, a tall double-column of bright lights stood in the middle of the bandshell, blinking on and off, as often as not in rhythm with the voices.

Emmett Williams's forte is the permutational poem, a poem created out of the formation of so many subjects, so many verbs, so many direct objects, so many adjectives, so many prepositional phrases into as many different combinations of these elements as is possible. "Do You Remember," for example, is formed from the following vertical progressions:
and i loved soft pink nights
you hated hard blue valleys
kissed mellow red potatoes
livid green seagulls
yellow dewdrops
oysters

and reads:
do you remember
when i loved soft pink nights
and you hated hard blue valleys
and i kissed mellow red potatoes
and you loved livid green seagulls
and i hated soft yellow dewdrops
and you kissed hard pink oysters
and i loved mellow blue nights etc.

Saturday's "The Boy and the Bird" was such a permutational poem; the permuted elements were obvious, though the pattern was more complex than "Do You Remember."

Anne Waldman's "Things To Do" began Sunday night's session. "Things To Do" was the most consciously multi-media piece of the whole series, utilizing films, slides, a rock group

called "Sun," and the poetess sitting in the shadows broadcasting her lists of Things To Do ("Things To Do in New York" "Things To Do Alone . . .").

John Perreault's "Alternatives" resembled a three-dimensional cross puzzle in the multiplicity of its literal channels. Three series of word-slides were projected onto three adjacent screens. The slides would change at different intervals, allowing for a fantastic number of three-word combinations ("KITE/MAKES/SKIN," "37/OFF/THE"). One watched the row of screens avidly, looking for the combinations which made some sort of grammatical sense. After a while, one realized that the series could also be viewed vertically — that is, one screen could be watched at a time, the sequence of slides projected thereon making their own kind of sense. Indeed, one sequence on the middle screen read, "I / SLID / INTO / THE / PILE / OF / GREEN / DEBRIS / WHICH / MADE / A / FOOL / OF / ME / BY / TURNING / SOLID." The third dimension entered with the poet's voice, amplified, reading two totally different sequences of words, each one of which made at least grammatical sense, but which were interwoven, each word of one following each word of the other.

Jackson MacLow was the only poet to present two works. A quintet of readers, including MacLow, Miss Waldman, and MacLow's wife, Iris Lezak, performed "Young Turtle Asymmetries," each phoneticizing — practically singing — independently a sentence about hatching

turtles instinctively making their way to the ocean. "Word Event for George Brecht on the Name Name Central Park" was an explosive voice solo for MacLow. Don Heckman and Ed Summerlin, the hottest jazzmen on the intermedia scene, accented MacLow's reading with post-Cbltrane riffs on a pair of saxophones. Slides of Miss Lezak's paintings were projected.

Most of the works in the series had shortcomings — Perreault's "Alternatives" suffered from a lack of colorful words, Giorno's "I'd Love To Turn You On" was too long — some displayed real merit — for instance William's "The Boy and the Bird" was lyrical and funny, the musical nature of both MacLow works was very exciting, "Alternatives" was a wild exercise in multiple-conception. Judging the series on the whole, I find it a success. For one thing, avant-garde series in New York have seldom been so completely engrossing, so devoid of ennui. For another, the Poetry Events series provided another rare and welcome opportunity to see truly creative intermediaries at work, free of the commercialism, excruciating sameness, and self-conscious spectacle-making that abounds in the "chic," "hip," and weekend-hippie New York of tourists and teeny-boppers.

(Continued from Page 4) to enact. Zeffirelli has Romeo climb a tree so that he and Juliet can speak face to face. The physical closeness of the lovers gives the dialogue the freshness and spontaneity that it needs (what can a director do with lines that half of the audience knows by heart?). Unfortunately, vaulting over the shrubbery makes Romeo somewhat short of breath, and when he leaves only to have Juliet call him back again, the ensuing lines have him swinging from a branch of the tree.

Romeo's friend Mercutio (John McNery) is shown as a moody, restless character whom nobody but Romeo takes seriously. Mercutio delivers his "Queen Mab" speech before the Capulet's banquet in a rising crescendo. He breaks off his speech when he becomes frightened by the hollow echo of his shouted words resounding from the stone walls of Verona's streets. Mercutio's friends, amused by his performance, remain off at a distance, and only Romeo is close enough to see Mercutio looking dazed and lonely as he falters to a stop. When Mercutio is mortally wounded in his duel with Tybalt, his friends ignore his cry to fetch a surgeon; accustomed to his antics and impersonations, they snicker at his an-

guish, unable to believe that he has been hurt. And so Mercutio dies as he had lived, surrounded by smiling uncomprehending friends.

There is not much depth of character, among the Capulet men. Tybalt, played by Michael York, is hardly complex enough to qualify as an angry young man. He is simply a bully, the leader of the Capulet pack. Lord Capulet does little more than is expected of him. Lord and Lady Montague are imposing in their cameo roles. Natasha Parry as Lady Capulet conveys to full advantage a dry sterility reminiscent of "The Graduate's" Mrs. Robinson. Juliet's nurse, played by Pat Heywood, is every bit as delightful as Shakespeare made her. Alternately giddy and pompous, sentimental and hard-headed, she is the spark that lights up what would otherwise be a dreary Capulet household.

Zeffirelli creates in "Romeo and Juliet" a film so rich and lively that the tragedy of the two lovers becomes engulfed in the beautiful, exciting world that they lived in. Perhaps that world is so beautiful that it ultimately becomes unreal. I was moved by the closing scenes, but I underwent what must be a reverse catharsis at the end of the film: I walked out of the theater smiling.



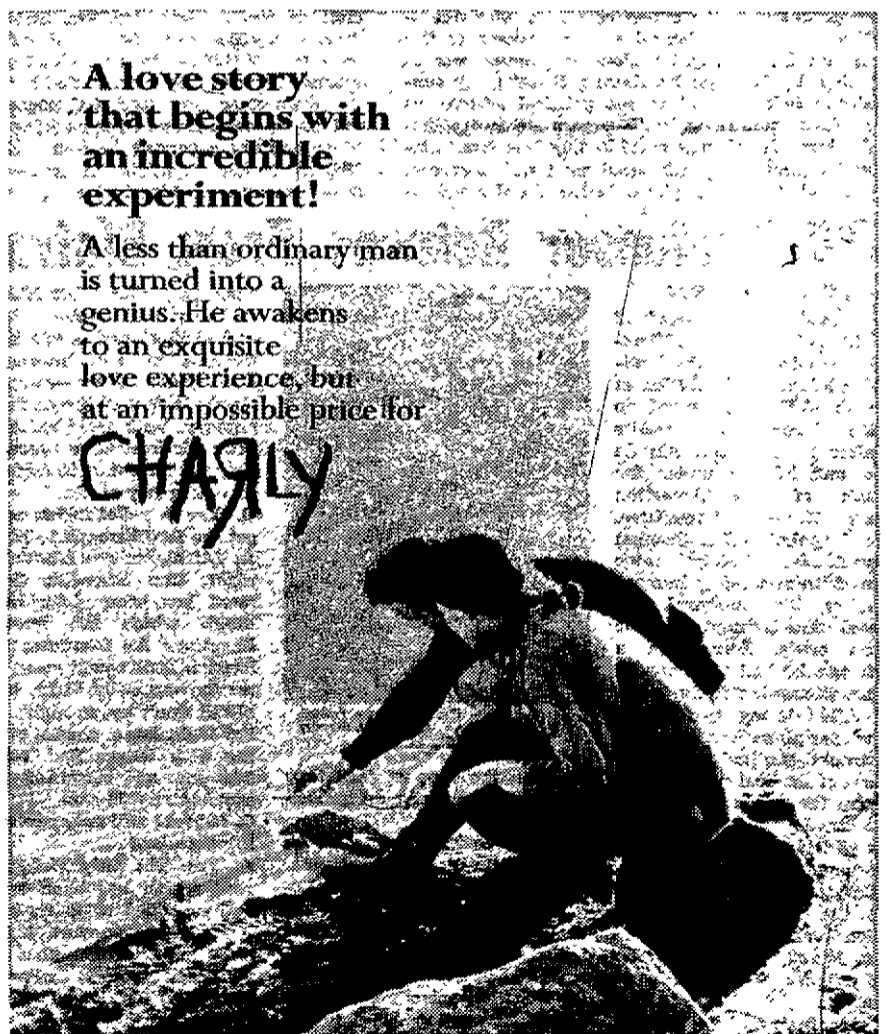
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Vera Institute Aids Poor

(Continued from Page 3)

If he is poor he may have lost his job, forcing his family to go on welfare. He has been restricted in his ability to consult with counsel, gather witnesses and evidence in his defense. All these factors may influence both judge and defender. Chances of rehabilitation also narrow for even first offenders detained before trial. Convictions for those incarcerated before trial are far higher in number than for those defendants free at the time of trial.

Interviewing Defendants

Vera was given two rooms in the Manhattan Criminal Courts building to conduct its study as well as a small cell adjoining the detention pens, to interview defendants before morning court opened. A half-dozen NYU law students, salaried by Vera, asked defendants where they lived and for how long, what their marital, family, financial status was, their previous criminal record, service record and employment stability. The answers of those defendants considered good risks were verified by phone and occasional field work. Herbert Sturtz, New York Director of Vera, and the students in consultation would decide which defendants seemed to have sufficient community roots.

Summaries of these cases with recommendation for parole was sent to the judge and Legal Aid lawyer handling the case. Usually the judge would follow Vera's advice. Of those granted parole, only one per cent did not show up for trial, of 111 cases considered, only five were sentenced to jail terms. In 1964 the program was turned over to the Office of Probation for the entire Manhattan area.

Last year Vera's Manhattan Bowery Project attempted to rehabilitate derelicts and drunks through street rescue (by teams of one reformed derelict or welfare worker and one plainclothesman cruising in a station wagon) and voluntary entrance to Vera's 50-bed infirmary for de-intoxication screening and referral to other agencies. The police force cooperated, and Vera is now trying to coordinate the efforts of various charitable bodies whose spheres of influence overlap in this matter.

Vera is continuing research on problems of pressures on volumes of court work and aid to indigent defenders on a legal and social basis. As a private agency, Vera is not hampered by financial difficulties and internecine quarrels of city agencies. Its program of reform is constructive rather than muckraking, it serves to genuinely improve conditions instead of simply hardening the opposition. The Institute has the backing of Mayor Lindsay and Judge Bernard Botwin, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, among others.

Thoughts On College Government

By ESTELLE FREEDMAN

Amid last week's controversy over the College Council proposal it was heartening to realize how Barnard has changed in the year and a half since reform of its structure was first considered.

The spring of 1967 may have been the ebb of interest in campus affairs. It was jokingly suggested that Barnard needed a good crisis or two to revitalize the fragmented and disinterested groups who wandered in and out of her gates like automatons. A Committee on Atmosphere tried a few "Warmth" instilling projects, but its actions proved to be too imposed on an indifferent college. The whole structure of Barnard seemed inconducive to involvement.

In an attempt to create channels for participation, a new and enthusiastic President appointed a tripartite committee to study revision towards the creation of a College Community.

Serving on that committee has meant becoming involved in the specifics of restructuring, a means to the goal of a college in which concerned students, faculty, and administration would jointly participate in college affairs. The original committee itself was, in composition and task, a model for consideration if students could relate as a part of the college in this case, why couldn't other groups of faculty and students meet to discuss

and act upon matters concerning them?

The proposal as it has thus far evolved has become the focus of criticism of a meaningful group within the college. This criticism concerns and especially the dialogues which it must hold in the future are highly encouraging to those who felt that Barnard needed a new structure to arouse her. Perhaps it is only in the light of the issues and national publicity that in 1968 have heightened awareness of the need for a more progressive college, regardless of the cause which may have inspired the contestation of the proposal, the suspension of voting has opened opportunities for more important changes.

If some of the ills of the old dormant Barnard seem to have cleared other more significant problems remain exposed. Those members of the college who are

not satisfied can now join their questions and ideas towards creating a more valuable educational experience. There is less reason than ever for the majority of the college students or faculty to remain silent and allow unrepresentative opinions of any shade to formulate new policies. Those who do not participate in the current restructuring will have no right to condemn any finally accepted scheme. The chance for revision is unlimited: new proposals, criticisms of new ideas, or simply awareness of and advice to planning groups — can and should be shared within the college for the next few weeks.

The next time a proposal on any issue is at the stage of referendum let it have been well conceived with the constructive aid of all of the school so that a representative system can capture and continue the spirit at Barnard.



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The Week

Oct. 16
Oct. 22

Wednesday, October 16

Play: "Salmons in Both," featuring Alfred Hyslop and Kenneth Janes, Minor Latham Playhouse, 4:00 p.m., reservations 280-2079.

Gallery Talk: "The Great Age of Fresco," by Angela B. Watson, Metropolitan Museum, 11:00 a.m.
Recital: Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, baritone, Carnegie Hall, Box Office CI 7-7459, 8:30 p.m.

President's Luncheon: Deanery, noon.

Trustees Meeting and Dinner: Deanery, 6:30-9 p.m.

Thursday, October 17

Play: "Salmons in Both," Minor Latham Playhouse, 5:00 p.m.

Luncheon: Chemistry Department, Deanery, noon to 2 p.m.

Meeting: Alumnae Board of Directors, Deanery, 6-9 p.m.

Film: "Terra em Transe," by Glauber Rocha, Museum of Modern Art, \$1.50 General Admission, 8:00 p.m.

Lecture: "Civil Rights — The Talmudic View," by Rabbi Kurt Klappholz, Herzl Institute, 515 Park Avenue, \$1, 7:30 p.m.

Films: "The Boss," "The Big Face," "Look Sea," "Snap Judgment," and others, Metropolitan Motion Picture Club, 440 West 57th St. Free!, 8:00 p.m.

Gov't. Meeting: Senior majors in Gov't Department to discuss law and graduate schools, 415 Lehman, 1:00 p.m.

Thursday Noon Meeting: Barnard Hall, College Parlor, noon

Friday, October 18

Balkan Dance: James Room, 8:30-12 p.m.

Concert: Julian Bream, lute, Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium Metropolitan Museum, \$5.00, 8:30 p.m.

Lecture: Metropolitan Museum "The Art of the Islamic Book," Linda J. Lovell (Series) Genre

Subjects, Animals in Fables and Scientific Treatises, 2:30 p.m.

Square & Folk Dance: Thompson Gymnasium, Teachers College. With Prof. Dick Kraus, instructor and caller. Come with or without partner. Beginners class in fundamentals of folk and square dancing held from 5:30-8:30 p.m. Admission: \$1.00. Students, 75 cents.

Concert: Carnegie Hall, Bavarian Symphony of Munich, Rafael Kubelik, conductor, 8:30 p.m.

Play: "Salmons in Both," Minor Latham Playhouse, 8:30 p.m. reservations: 280-2079.

All non-resident students have received student mailbox numbers on the NEW LIST posted outside of CAO. Please check both old and new mailboxes and CLEAR ALL MAIL OUT. Second class and summer mail is on file in CAO.

Saturday, October 19

Play: "Salmons in Both," Minor Latham Playhouse, 8:30 p.m., reservations: 280-2079

Concert: Carnegie Hall, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Erick Leinsdorf, conductor, Marilyn Horne, soprano, 8:30 p.m.

Sunday, October 20

Concert: Carnegie Hall An Israeli Musical Evening featuring Yaffa Yarkoni and others, 8:30 p.m.

Play: The Metropolitan Museum of Art "Unto Thee a Garden" a dramatic reading compiled from writings of the ancient Egyptians Presented by the Four Winds Theatre Studio Inc., 3:00 p.m.

Monday, October 21

Health Service: South Alcove, noon.

Bioengineering Seminar: 361 Engineering Terrace. "Convective Transport in Blood Membrane Systems with Application to Oxygenator Design," 4:10 p.m.

Falk-Plaut Lecture: 309 Havermeyer. "Stereochemical Investigations of Prochiral Centers: The Citric Acid Cycle," by Prof. Arigoni, 4:10 p.m.

Film: The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Fra Angelico at San Marco: Siena and Simone Martini; Romanesque Painters, 3:30 p.m.

Concert: Carnegie Hall. Miriam Soloviev, violinist, presented by S. Hurok, 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday, October 22

President's Luncheon: Deanery, noon.

Physical Education Luncheon: South Alcove, noon.

Class of '72 Lecture: Wollman, 1:00 p.m.

Freshman Tea: Deanery, 4-5:30 p.m.

President's Tea for Sophomore Dean's List: College Parlor, 4-5:30 p.m.

Lecture: Hanger Amphitheater, College of Physicians & Surgeons, 630 West 168th St "The Great See-Saw of Science and Vitalism," by Jacques Barzun, 4:30 p.m.

Lecture-Concert: 417 Dodge "Ethiopian Music and Its Instruments," by Ashenafi Kebere, Director, Music Dept Haile Selassie University, 5:00 p.m.

Exhibition Talks: Metropolitan Museum of Art "The Great Age of Fresco," by Allen Rosenbaum, 6:00 p.m.

Concert: Carnegie Hall Rudolf Firkusny, pianist, 8:30 p.m.

Exhibition: Museum of Modern Art Rauschenberg — SOUNDINGS — Admission \$1.50, 8:30 p.m.

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Modern Art Museum

Last week the Museum of Modern Art announced a series of four special evenings for college students only. On Fridays, October 25, November 8, November 22, and December 6, the Museum will be open from 7:30 to 11:00 p.m. In addition to regular exhibitions, there will be film showings, special events involving audience participation and poetry readings. Curators will be on hand to answer questions and to talk informally about art. The entire Museum, including the bookstore, will be open. The tentative schedule is as follows:

October 25: Film: "The Passion of Joan of Arc," Poetry in the Garden; Mark Strand and others, Lecture/Demonstration: James Waring and John Herbert MacDowell.

November 8: Film: "The Gunfighter." Review: Mort Sobotnick and Boyd Compton, Robert Rosenberg will be in the Sachs Galleries.

November 22: Film: "Shadows," Review: Al Carmines and the Judson Church Group.

December 6: Film: group of West Coast shorts, Intermedia; Gordon Mumma and the Once Group.

A subscription ticket for all four evenings can be purchased at the Museum by presenting a college I. D. card. The price is four dollars. The ticket may be used by one student, four different students, or in any combination for any of the student evenings. Regular single admission tickets for \$1.50 will also be sold at the door on those evenings. Student members of the Museum will be admitted free.

Medical Office

Asian Flu Vaccine will be available in the Barnard Health Service. First immunization dose October 14 through 18. Second immunization dose will be given December 16 through 19, 1968. There is no charge for this service.

Focus

This year's Focus Board is now being formed. There are several positions available: prose editor, poetry editor, photography editor, business manager, and one general staff member. Please submit a sample of work, if possible. Contact Christopher Delaney—Box 43, CH 2-2992 between 6 and 8 p.m.

Essay Contest

Barnard students have the opportunity to win a red convertible Fiat 124 Sport Spider as the first prize in the Safe Driving Essay Competition sponsored by the Fiat Motor Car Co. To qualify, students must submit essays of between 100 and 200 words, detailing a personal experience in which one or more safe driving habits prevented or minimized an accident. Entry blanks may be obtained from Fiat dealers or by writing to: Fiat Safe Driving Essay Competition, Fifth Floor, 598 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Holly House

If you would enjoy a day of hiking and dancing in the woods, come to the barbecue next Sunday afternoon, October 20, at Holly House, Barnard's camp as Croton-on-Hudson. Bring a friend to share the barbecued chicken, Balkan folk dancing, and volleyball.

All freshmen and their parents and President Peterson are special guests at the affair open to all members of the Barnard-Columbia community. Directions for driving to the camp about thirty miles from the city can be obtained on Jake where tickets will be sold from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. through Friday. A bus will be rented for those who need transportation.

Tickets for the barbecue are \$1.00 for the lunch and \$2.00 for the bus.

Billy Graham

Dr. Billy Graham will speak to Columbia University students tomorrow (Thursday, October 17) at Broadway Presbyterian. His talk entitled "Christianity in a Revolutionary Age" will deal with some of his reactions to the recent Columbia crisis.

Graduate Fellowships

The National Science Foundation is offering graduate fellowships of \$2,400 for study in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, and in the history and philosophy of science. Awards will not be made in clinical, education, or business fields, nor for work toward medical or law degrees. Seniors who wish to apply must take the Graduate Rec-

ord Examinations which will be given on Jan. 18. Further information and applications may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418. The deadline for the submission of applications is Dec. 6.

Adopt a Kitten

Looking for a pet? Why not adopt a healthy and affectionate kitten? They're free if you're interested call Professor Juviler, UN 6-1651 some evening.

Drama Tryouts

The Teachers College Drama Workshop is holding auditions for the play "Brecht on Brecht." Tryouts will be held in 52 Horace Mann on Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m.; Thursday, Oct. 17, 4:30 p.m.-6:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m., and Saturday, Oct. 18, 1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m. For more information call 870-4058.

Seminar

Scandinavian Seminar is now accepting applications for its study abroad program in Denmark, Finland, Norway, or Sweden for the academic year 1969-70. The student lives and studies among Scandinavians at a residential school for the major part of the year. The focus of the Seminar program is the student's Independent Study Project in his special field of interest. For further information write to Scandinavian Seminar, 140 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Sounds of Young America

"Sounds of Young America" is a new national competition for collegiate composers and writers, which will provide an opportunity for students to compete for national recognition and scholarships. Writers compete in either dramatic and comedic writing or poetry and prose. Composers will compete in popular, folk and jazz music categories. Entrance applications may be secured from "Sounds of Young America," Room 458, Union Pacific Building Annex, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.