

# BARNARD BULLETIN

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## Co-ed Orientation Judged A Success

Reaction to Orientation '71 ranged from excited approval to sophisticated disgust. This year Orientation was conducted jointly with Columbia College and with the Engineering School — freshmen had no basis of comparison, but most upperclassmen remembered their own deadly introduction to Barnard. A junior commuter stated that, "My freshman week was amazingly boring — we did nothing but learn how to orient ourselves to dorm living all week." Another junior was happy that the mixer concept was gone. She recalled, "At the first mixer some crazy fool found me and I only finally got rid of him. You can never see the people on the dance floor — it's so dark in FBH. When you finally do get outside you realize that your dancing partner is worse than you ever thought possible. I'm glad that activity is gone forever."

Orientation officials who planned the activities realized the week depended on the help and cooperation of sponsors. According to informal reports given to *Bulletin* during Orientation Week, and shortly thereafter, it was generally agreed that the sponsors were excited that Orientation was changed for the better and reacted accordingly.

Freshmen, however, who seem

to enter college more sophisticated every year were not completely satisfied. A California resident said, "I realize the need for Orientation activities but I had a whole summer for picnics and bike rides. I suppose though, New Yorkers never have time for such things. So I went to some of the seminars instead." Other students felt that Orientation was like summer camp — with planned activities and entertainment. Many upperclassmen were amused by such remarks and felt that the freshmen have no basis of comparison — they don't know how bad orientation had been. The upperclassmen's opinion was summarized by someone who said, "The freshmen were trying too hard to keep their sophisticated cool — they couldn't respond completely spontaneously to every thing. But I think Orientation '71 was a success in spite of the freshmen's 'sophisticated' reaction."

## Breakthrough In Student Activity

By NANCY KLEIN

"An entity within an entity," newspaper owner Ralph Pulitzer is reported to have said, when he fired writer Heywood Brown, because of their differences over the Sacco-Vanzetti case — "an entity within an entity, Mr. Brown is a cancer."

That "ain't necessarily so." Within this last week, an educational enterprise, undertaken by some incredibly imaginative and hard-working Barnard and Columbia students, burst upon

this campus. It made its debut in such spectacular fashion that the time will soon come if they keep going the same way when attendance at functions of the Student Assembly will be as indispensable for undergraduate education in these parts as any officially scheduled course or event, and maybe more so.

In the seven days before the semester started the Assembly chalked up the following record they showed, on

(Continued on Page 3)

## Moratorium Again

One hundred prominent Americans, claiming that "The war will not end until we all help end it," have signed a New York Times advertisement urging their fellow Americans to demonstrate against the war on November 6 and October 13.

In an advertisement appearing in the Sunday, Sept. 26 issue of the paper and the Tuesday, Sept. 28 issue, the signers state that "the GIs and POWs can come home if Nixon will yield to the no-longer-silent majority's demand for immediate withdrawal."

The name of each of the signers is listed in the ad which was placed by the National Peace Action Coalition and the Peo-

ple's Coalition for Peace and Justice.

Signers include Senators Birch Bayh, Vance Hartke and John Tunney, 12 members of the House of Representatives, Bronx and Manhattan Borough Presidents Robert Abrams and Percy Sutton, Father Dan Berigan, Jim Bouton, author and sportscaster Daniel Ellsberg, Coretta Scott King, Al Lowenstein, President Americans for Democratic Action Paul O'Dwyer, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes and Victor Reuther, United Auto Workers.

Demonstrations in New York City and 15 other cities will take place on Nov. 6 and local Moratorium activities on Oct. 13.

## '600' Decision Needs Study, Says Hearing Judge

By RUTH SMITH

Students living in 600 West 116th Street will be allowed to stay there at least temporarily, because of a hearing held on Tuesday. *Bulletin* learned yesterday. Residents of the building brought a "show-cause" order as an injunction against Barnard and Jacard Realty. There were two defendants because Barnard does not yet own the building. On February 11, 1971 Ms. Petersor signed a contract which stated that Barnard entered into an agreement with an intent to buy the building. Barnard officials insisted from the beginning that no residents would be evicted from the building. No apartments would be used until vacant. The 600 residents insisted from the beginning that students would not move in. However on Sunday September 28 thirty Barnard students moved into nine apartments in the



600 West 116th Street



Ms. Blanche Lawton

building. When they moved in they received a letter from Ms. Lawton, Director of Residence, welcoming them to 600. In the letter Ms. Lawton also stated, "The tenants have raised the issue of the legality of renovations and refurbishing undertaken by the College in some of the apartments you will be occupying and as a result a 'show-cause' order has been issued. The hearing is on Tuesday."

"The College is confident" the letter continued that all the necessary procedures have been followed in respect to this matter. However we should not be unmindful of the possibilities of future difficulties but we wish to assure you that the College

is doing and will continue to do everything possible to resolve this matter as quickly and smoothly as possible. All negotiations, of course, are in the hands of the College's legal counsel.

The group of tenants was represented in court on Tuesday by Mr. Louis Salkin and Dr. Robert Cohen, the two plaintiffs at the hearing. The new city order he first resulted in the decision by the judge to study the papers of the case. They did postpone the final decision until there was time to give the college the time it desired. The meaning of the decision is an ambiguous one. The judge did not say how much time would be needed to give the college adequate time. According to Forrest Abbott, Controller of Barnard, students would be allowed to stay in the building until a decision is made. Barrard and Jacard Realty presented their case also pointing out the fact that students already moved into the building.

The 600 Committee disputed the fact that Barnard was the benevolent landlord. In the statement they said, "In its desire to remove the families liv-

ing in such buildings, Barnard begins with the honeyed approach and then over a period of months gradually tightens the screws making it less and less comfortable for residents to remain. The Committee did not elaborate on this statement other than to say that Barnard is an institution which finally do us out of our home."

In a spring *Bulletin* interview, Ms. Frances Arkin, leader of the committee, said that she intended that the new order would allow the group to stay in the building and not in a community living and not a student. Most tenants of the building agreed that the judge did not meet their student feeling.

As of now, the students are remaining in the building. The judge did not say when the decision would be made. The students therefore don't exactly know their status. They are surrounded by M. Lawton's case according to your cooperation will be available to us and we will conduct in the building will be the most crucial factor in determining the tenants' situation in sharing the facilities of the building with Barnard students.

PRESIDENT MARTHA PETERSON  
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 invite the Barnard Community  
 to attend a more informal  
 CONVOCATION

Today, Thursday, September 30 at 1:00 P.M.  
 in the Barnard Gym, Barnard Hall

# Reward For Protecting Environment

Washington DC — The National Wildlife Federation has announced a \$500 bounty for information leading to the conviction of anyone shooting a bald eagle anywhere in the United States.

Federation Director Thomas I. Egan said the reward program was started as a result of a hunt throughout the US exposing their outrage at the recently revealed mass slaughter of eagles in Wyoming.

The bald eagle America's national bird and emblem is in serious trouble from hard pesticide and diminishing habitat. The southern race of bald eagle found in the eastern half of the US is classified as an endangered species by the US Interior Department. The total bald eagle population in the lower forty eight states may be as few as three to four thousand birds.

Since 1940 it has been against the law to shoot or otherwise molest bald eagles but as their numbers decline illegal shootings becoming a more important factor working against the bird's survival. A national fur-

or was raised when recent testimony before a Senate subcommittee in Washington revealed that air-borne sharpshooters were hired by local ranchers in the Rawlins Wyoming area to slaughter eagles and other wildlife. More than 60 golden and bald eagles were reported in a pile at one ranch.

'Frankly' Kimball said, 'American hunters are tired of being tarred and feathered for the actions of criminals erroneously identified as hunters'.

Effective immediately the Federation will pay a \$500 reward upon verifying that the claimant's information was of substantial assistance in obtaining a conviction for shooting a bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) in violation of 16 USC 668.

The claimant must request the reward in writing to the National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street NW Washington DC 20036, within six months after conviction. If more than one bald eagle was shot by the convicted person, \$500 will be awarded for one bird representing the total number shot.

# News Service For Blacks And Spanish Ignored

New York — A news service specially designed to report on New York City black and Puerto Rican communities has been largely ignored by the city media, the journalist says. (More) asserted today.

Community News Service (CNS) set up in the wake of a report by the Kerner Commission on civil disorders and funded by a Ford Foundation Grant may have to go out of business for lack of subscribers. (More) reported in its current issue.

Ave. and a bill after its name. The Harlem-based Community News does not have enough subscribers to survive when grant runs out by the end of the year, the review said.

Even more disheartening to it, young and primarily black staff is the feeling that CNS's efforts are being largely ignored. They feel the downtown press simply regards its CNS subscriptions as an obligatory payoff.

CNS with a staff of six reporters, two Puerto Rican and four black, began in January 1970. The hand delivered daily newspaper cost to subscribers a highly scale cost of up to \$300 a week. Its highest subscribers include the New York Times, the Daily News, radio stations, WCBS, TV stations,

WCBS and WNBC. Neither of the two major wire services, UPI and AP, take the service.

(More) claimed that a check with CNS subscribers showed its report is 'being read, but by extremely skeptical eyes. No outlet uses CNS stories verbatim or even in part. In general when CNS is used at all it is as an upsheat'.

It added that CNS stories which detailed problems leading, up to violence in the city's ghettos over the past year had not been used by news clients, and that when violence broke out readers and listeners to the news media end up asking, 'What are those crazy folks doing?'

CNS's young black City Editor Ron Smothers told (More) 'I don't think they're really convinced there's something important happening out there in the neighborhoods. But I'm not yet ready to conclude that the media downtown are unable to be reformed.'

# Zoopraxinographoscope Fall Film Schedule

Oct 7 — THE BLUE ANGEL — Josef von Sternberg Tragic fall of a respected professor (Emil Jannings) at the hands of a nightclub singer (Marlene Dietrich)

Oct 12 & 14 — GROUPIES — Ron Dorfman The rock-cultural phenomenon with Joe Crocker, Ten Years After, Cynthia Plastercaster

Oct 21 — BIRTH OF A NATION — D W Griffith Melodrama of the Civil War and the creation of the Ku Klux Klan Photographed by Billy Bitzer With Mae Marsh, Lillian Gish Robert Harron, and Henry B. Walthall

Oct 28 — UNE FEMME DOUCE — Robert Bresson Taken from a Dostoyevsky novella, the story of a pawnbroker's young wife who commits suicide The first color film by a cinema genius Starring Dominique Sandra

Nov 4 — STEAMBOAT BILL JR — Charles Reisner Rivalry between two steamboat owners Contains some of Buster Keaton's funniest and most dangerous stunts

Nov 4 — PINTER'S PEOPLE — Gerald Potterton Five animated sketches written and narrated by Harold Pinter and animated by Potterton (Yellow Submarine)

Nov 11 — SANSHO THE BAILIFF — Kenji Mizoguchi A cinematic poem based on a Japanese folk tale of a family separated by a local tyrant Mizoguchi's most lyrical and poetic camera work

Nov 18 — DUCK SOUP — Leo McCarey The Marx Brothers bring chaos to the principality of Freedonia With Harpo, Groucho, Chico, Zeppo, and Margaret Dumont

Nov 18 — THE FLOOR WALKER AND THE COUNT — Charles Chaplin Two early shorts by the greatest comedian of modern times

\*\*Dec 2 — IVAN THE TER-



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# CU Orchestra

Students, staff, faculty, and residents of the community are eligible to play in the Columbia University Orchestra Auditions are being held now To arrange a private audition with Professor Howard Shanet, conductor of the orchestra, apply to the secretary of the Music Department (703 Dodge, telephone 280-3826)

Rehearsals are held regularly on Mondays from 5:30 to 7:30 PM and on certain additional days in the three weeks before each public concert About half the rehearsals are devoted to the preparation of concerts The remaining rehearsals are workshop sessions for sight-reading and study of the symphonic repertory, distinguished guest artists sometimes appear as soloists in these sessions, and qualified student players may also have the opportunity to read concertos with the orchestra

Undergraduates please note: One point of course credit per term is available for participation in the University Orchestra by registering for Music V1591-1592 There is also one opening for a librarian-manager this year

# Free Pregnancy Test

NEW YORK, NY — A free pregnancy test with a same day result is now available without an appointment in New York City This service is offered at Eastern Women's Center, 14 East 60th Street, 9:00-5:00, 7 days a week

Eastern Women's Center is a modern clinic for the termination of pregnancy Call (212) 832-0033 for pregnancy test instructions

# SACCO & VANZETTI



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# Berkeley Women Rads Seven Years Later

The current political views and private life-styles of four former University of California women students who were members of the acutely controversial Free Speech Movement under the leadership of Mario Savio at Berkeley in 1964, are examined by John Poppy and Richard Cowan in a report "Don't Trust Anyone Over Thirty," appearing in the current McCall's.

Calling all four women "self-critical and wary of rigidity," the authors reveal the former street radicals still want change in the world, but "have altered the scope of the world they work at changing."

A native of Florida with one unsuccessful marriage behind her, Barbara Samuels Ibo has lived for five years with John Ibo in a household that includes their children Kupri and Little John, "a fact which shocks her parents particularly since John is black," says the authors.

"During FSM," Barbara says, "I saw myself as an innovator, as a sacrifice Mario spoke about 'throwing my body on the wheels' — and in I went."

But in 1971, "I want to start from scratch," she says, "... Work things out on a person-to-person basis. Getting to work on the new culture is the only hope."

Sue Trupin and her husband

Bob — whom she married before FSM — live near Oakland in what the authors describe as a "hip settlement," with four children, two of them adopted. The Trupins are admired on the Berkeley campus for keeping their marriage together under admittedly risky circumstances.

Sue eases the conflict between setting down and personal freedom by enlarging her home to include "lovers and friends who can help expand my life in some other way from your husband. Our role is total honesty."

Jame Huberman, a native Jerseyan "super-idealist" in the sixties, has retired from street politics. Unmarried and childless, she now says:

"I've seen how fragile people's existences are. Life is more complicated than I'd thought. One-to-one relationships are the only things people can really do."

Thirty-six-year-old Marilyn Milligan, a Ph.D. in biology is separated from her husband and lives with her two children in a remote part of northern California. Calling herself a "real drop out" she says:

"Middle America is just not up front. No matter how weirded out the counter culture has ever been, it's still never gotten as desperate as Middle America."

# Recipes For Suite Cooking

By LINDA STERN

If you don't find yourself struggling to adjust to gourmet cooking in a kitchen shared with four other hot, hurried, and very hungry suitemates, chances are you'll at least be visiting friends with new apartments the next couple of frantic weeks. Some intrepid souls, in the flush of liberation from the meal plan start out with a week of triple rising home baked bread and indescribably delicate souffles only to fall exhausted into a routine of meat loaf chili and meat loaf. If you are lucky enough to have avoided the hamburger syndrome perhaps those friends in new apartments have found they will need to spend the next month or so cleaning their ovens before they can produce the simplest toll house cookie. Whether you are harried in your own kitchen or would like to come bearing gifts to the desperate troops you may find these quick and simple favorites awfully handy. Each recipe is guaranteed performable in a small college housing kitchen assuming the door is on the oven and the pilot light intact. Keeping in mind that the simplest sounding combination may turn out unvaryingly good and surprisingly subtle, I suggest you try all or some of the following.

(Note: this opinion is not neces-

sarily representative of Bulletin or its staff but trust me.)

In the jungle of complicated main dish recipes the hearty and painless casserole can prove the friendliest alternative particularly with its easygoing price. No matter how much you might hate hot dogs, for example this one may change your mind. Its originator made it her trademark in a Plimpton kitchen and actually had her suitemates begging for more.

### Betty Hain's Hot Dog Casserole

- 1 lb hot dogs sliced
- 1 green pepper cut up
- 1 medium or large can peeled tomatoes
- 1 medium onion chopped
- 1 box cornmeal mix

Brown onions green pepper and hot dogs in butter or oil until tender. Add tomatoes and heat another minute. Mix combined as per directions or box (divided in half that is). Place all but cornbread in casserole dish and cornbread to top. Bake for 30 minutes at 350 degrees.

A new lift for ground beef or a great way to stretch meat leftovers, this casserole has been described as a typical French Canadian dish regardless of its title. Whatever you call it you have neat vegetable and starch whipped up with ease to a summing special main dish.

### Pate Chinois

- 2 1/2 lb ground meat or cut up leftover meat
- 4 medium onions chopped
- bit of garlic
- 1 stalk celery chopped
- garlic and onion salt
- dash sage
- and a few potatoes

Saute onions garlic celery art tender. Add browned meat and spices. Place in casserole dish. Add 1 or 2 cans creamed corn depending on your fondness for it. Boil potatoes and mash very. Add potatoes to top of casserole. Scatter small pieces of butter over the top and bake at 350 until beautifully brown.

Rice lovers should find their favorite basic dish transformed to a delicacy with some simple hints. When preparing rice for example add any flavor of canned soup in place of 1 cup of water you would normally use. With minimal planning you can have more than 57 varieties of rice and some great combinations with fish, chicken or meat. For a truly unbeatable variation prepare white rice with beef broth instead of water. Brown a chopped onion in butter. Add diced almonds to onion then add rice. Stir in soy sauce to taste. Best with turkey and saucy meat dishes.

No vegetarians you shall not be forgotten. If your salads have lost the punch, try:

- Chop or slice as you prefer
- Cucumber
- Racishes
- Celery
- Tomatoes
- Bermuda onion

Toss with generous amount of plain yogurt and season with garlic salt. You might add wheat germ for extra texture,

a nutty taste and lots of health value.

For a versatile vegetable dish that requires only some cutting and chopping for most pleasing results:

- Brown in oil
- Sweet red peppers sliced
- Green pepper cut up
- 1/2 sliced onion
- Clove garlic
- dash oregano

Brown the above on high heat about five minutes or until almost tender.

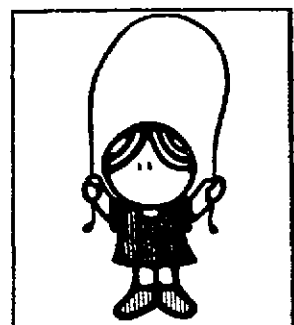
Turn heat to simmer and add sliced zucchini. Canned or fresh mushrooms. String beans (optional). Simmer about 30 minutes or until squash is tender. Serve with grated romano cheese.

Fast casseroles and pie dishes are all well and good but what about an old fashioned home baked lift to bring to long, suffering friends? The one looks and tastes quite lovely complicated but is never failed yet. Guaranteed to make a hit anywhere from your friend's loft in Sheepshead Square to your parents' penthouse in the East. Lighten:

### St. John's Banana Bread

- 1/2 c butter or margarine
- 1 c sugar
- 2 eggs
- 2 c sifted flour
- 1 t baking soda
- 1 t salt
- 3 ripe bananas mashed
- 1 T melted butter
- cinnamon sugar mixture

Cream butter and sugar. Beat in eggs one at a time. Mix in sifted dry ingredients. Beat in mashed bananas (peeled and add nuts). Pour into greased and floured 9 x 5 x 3 pan. Bake at 350 for about an hour. While cake is still warm pour melted butter over top and sprinkle with cinnamon + sugar. Yields 2 loaf.



Cancer kills more children in the United States than any other illness. EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND PROPER TREATMENT CAN HELP REDUCE THE TOLL. Fight cancer with a checkup and a check. American Cancer Society

# Breakthrough In Student Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

five separate occasions — two of them here, in Lehman Auditorium — some two dozen or more films, at least three of which ("The Inheritance," "The Selling of the Pentagon," and "Night and Fog") should be made prerequisites to any study here and a dozen others ("Goya," "Martha Graham" and "High, Lonesome Sound") are minimum essentials for anyone in the arts.

But that was only one part of it. They also 1) put out an invaluable Freshman Guide to the theaters, film theaters, concert halls, museums, bookshops in the city, and circulated their 110-page "Fight for the Right to Know," a booklet on the Daniel Ellsberg-Pentagon Papers affair; 2) ran an evening's discussion on "Harlem — On Your

Doorstep," with Charlayne Hunter, "Harlem correspondent" for the New York Times as the main speaker, and Philip Benson, Columbia's Director of the Office of Student Affairs, as Chairman; and 3) coupled a second showing of "The Inheritance" with an open discussion of what the Assembly is trying to do, and how to get it done.

And the future? Tomorrow, Friday evening, Oct. 1, it will "open the semester" (!) by showing the famous Italian film on a textile strike "The Organizer" (with Marcello Mastroianni in the title role), future films in that series — shown on Friday and Monday evenings, and on Sunday afternoons — will include the Russian "Youth of Maxim" and the American "Salt of the Earth," with such films

as the German "Threepenny Opera" and the Italian "The Gospel According to St. Matthew" scheduled for later in the semester. And there will be evening lecture discussions, on Wednesdays or Thursdays, on "Attica — If You're Born Black You're Born in Prison," with a former Attica inmate and an on-the-spot observer during the "negotiations," and "Daniel Ellsberg — Breakthrough from Withun."

Finally, the Assembly's breathtaking series of nine seminars — three for freshmen six for sophomores, juniors and seniors, in literature ("Radical Agitators"), philosophy ("It Ain't Necessarily So"), international affairs ("Imperialism — its Friends and its Enemies"), anthropology and sociology ("Racism and Anti Racism"), economics ("Economic Crisis — and its 'Cures'") and so on and so forth. Only 15 students will be accepted into a seminar, which will be led by students and/or University professors. They begin on Monday, October 4th, and have to be applied for in advance. Better hustle down to the Assembly office (514 W 114th St. Apt 3A — 666-7280 or 666-1983), your seminar place may already be taken!

The Assembly put out a statement of principles at the beginning of its Freshman Booklet which reads in part, "I've been poor," goes the old joke, 'and I've been rich. And believe me, rich is better.' The same thing holds true if you replace 'rich' and 'poor' with 'knowledgeable' and 'unknowing.' What you don't know hurts you. " If you don't know by the end of this semester, you have no one to blame but yourself, at least the Assembly tried, if you didn't

## WEEKLY AT ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL . . .

### HOLY COMMUNION

SUNDAYS

10:30 A.M.

Coffee Hour Follows the Service in Chapel Lounge

ALL WELCOME Sponsored by Lutheran Community  
Albert R. Ahlstrom, Campus Pastor  
Tom Dorris, Chairman  
Earl Hall 106 280-5113

### THE BARNARD-COLUMBIA CHORUS

will hold an open sing of Haydn's MASS IN TIME OF WAR and Liszt's MISSA CHORALIS on Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 7:30-9:30 p.m. in McMillin Theatre. Score provided, refreshments to follow.

FREE ADMISSION

Appointments for auditions can be made following the sing or by contacting the secretary, Music Dept., 703 Dodge, ext. 3550.

## '600' Game

A game is being played over 600 W. 116th Street. Barnard officials claim that additional dorm space is being made available for commuters. They insist that no one living in the building will be evicted and that apartments will be used — only when they become vacant. Residents claim that Barnard wants to eliminate the sense of community and family feeling in Morningside Heights. The students living in the building find the accommodations spacious and quite attractive, but are faced with letters of reassurance from Residence officials and with feelings of animosity from '600' residents.

Both the Barnard officials and the building's residents are playing the game of controlling '600' — by using the students as pawns. Barnard can rationalize any action it takes concerning the building by flaunting its consideration for its students and its diligence in finding new rooms. The '600' residents can justify their cause by pointing to the loss of community feeling in the area — as manifested by fewer family-oriented shops and places of entertainment.

The reasons given for both sides sound noble, but there are other motives as well. Barnard cannot admit (for the sake of its public relations image) that getting more than \$600 from each girl living in '600' would be a financially advantageous situation. The '600' committee cannot announce in its statement that the residents don't want students in the building because students will bring debauchery and noise and will disturb the other residents.

The antagonists are both stereotyping their opponent's actions — the '600' Committee feels that Barnard is the typical evil institution that will in the end crush individuality and creativity. Barnard, on the other hand, does not take the tenants seriously and seems to feel that no problem will arise that cannot be solved by fast-talking and smoothing-over by the Controller, Director of Housing, or Barnard's lawyer.

In spite of the game-playing, the '600' do have some valid points — concerning fear of higher rents, etc. The residents also blame Barnard admission and financial policy for the situation. The tenants say that Barnard accepts more students than it could ever house. They feel that if it does intend to house most of its students, then fewer students should be accepted. The residents also claim that Barnard should develop more efficient long-range plans. They cite Barnard's selling of the land on 119th Street and Riverside Drive. Barnard sold the property some years ago to the Interchurch Center. The spot would be appropriate, according to the tenants, for dormitory accommodations. The residents claim that if Barnard financiers had known what they were doing, then the land would never have been sold.

The '600' residents, therefore, seem to have the issue of decency on their side; they are fashionably anti-institution and expansion at the expense of families, etc. They also have logic on their side; they realize the inadequacies of Barnard's planning.

However, the residents' timing and idea of priorities seem strange. First of all, why did they wait until the end of September to bring a show cause order when there was a building inspector in July showing refurbishing of apartments? Why didn't they insist that the issue be resolved before the students arrived and moved in? Why are hassles arising over such trivialities as tape labels on lobby mailboxes when there are more important things to worry about? Why are residents who supposedly have nothing against students — and who themselves are generally affiliated with Columbia and/or with academia — quoted as saying, "I guess what we want is to have the students thrown out." If the tenants do win and prove Barnard to be villainous, then the students can be thrown out. Throwing them out will not bring about vacant apartments; apartments will not be unrefurbished for the residents.

The situation is not the best for any of the parties. Barnard's image in the community and as a city planner is not being helped by the situation. It also is in a semi-limbo state about possession of the building. The residents are protesting about the building, hoping that no student will move in and that their rent will not be raised. They too are in a semi-limbo state and do not know their next course of action.

Finally, the students are in even more of a limbo state: will they be forced to move out or will they be allowed to stay with residents who are hostile?

If Barnard and the '600' residents are playing their own little game, then they should play the game on their own terms and settle the matter without using any students for their own advantage.



"With this kind of clientele I can raise my rates on a quantitative basis without being subject to the price-wage freeze."

## In The Morning Mail

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Because Barnard has such a diverse student body, we feel we should cater to all. We received the following letter in the mail, and felt the compelling need to serve those members of the Barnard community who were interested in this correspondence.)

Dear NAKED CITY Members and Visitors:

Our new "Schedule of Special Events" is an indication of all of the new (and nude) Sun & Fun ways to "do your thing" at Naked City. Fall and Winter are no longer alibis to stay at home in the cold, polluted, drab city. This Winter come to Naked City . . . we'll have a new Sauna (Steambath), a 100° Whirlpool, a huge warm Fireplace, all kinds of exercise equipment (including a De Luxe Ski Jogger, barbells, rowing machines, belt vibrators, treadmills and exercycles) a fleet of Snowmobiles, all kinds of Parties, Extra-Special Events and Dances. And . . . have you ever thought of skating on Lake Venus in the nude?!

Starting out this weekend with the actual nude wedding of our new MISS NUDE AMERICA and her fiance (on the Sundial at 2 p.m., Sunday, September 5th), you're bound to have a busy year 'round season at Naked City. The Special Events for 1972 will be listed in detail on the new 1972 MISS NUDE AMERICA (& MISTER NUDE AMERICA) CALENDAR which will be available shortly. The 1971 MISS NUDE AMERICA CALENDAR has now become a "collectors item," and there is still a limited supply of these also available.

There are only about three more months to Christmas . . . and for some real novel gifts, why not buy yourselves a Membership to Naked City (at the specially reduced rate of only \$50.00 thru June 1st, 1972) !!! Or a new MISS NUDE (& MISTER NUDE) AMERICA CALENDAR for all your friends, neighbors and relatives!!! A most unusual gift

might be the "Miss Nude America Dinnerware," a large white plate with the Award-Winning red-white-&-blue symbol for "Miss Nude America" at only \$5.00 each! Budget problems — there's the Naked City unbreakable comb at only 10¢ . . . more budget problems . . . if you're a girl and want a fulltime or a parttime job, you can work and live at Naked City as well. Openings are now available for Secretaries, Gals Friday, Chauffeureses (for the famous Dick Drost Long Black Lincoln TV - Phone - Walkie Talkie equipped Limousine), Camera Girls and Executive Assistants . . . top salaries and benefits too! Save money on Christmas Gifts and earn money with a fantastic job as well!

If you're a Naked City Member, you already know where Naked City is located. But if you're a new visitor — we're about 80 miles South of downtown Chicago, on Indiana Route 10 (just three miles West of Interstate 65 — or — 75 miles

East of U.S. 41). The usual "Visiting Fee" for non-members is \$10.00 per couple (or per family) and \$2.00 per single woman. Single men may visit Naked City ONLY on Mondays-thru-Thursdays (excluding Holidays) at \$10.00 per day. We prefer that men visit Naked City with their wife (if married) or girlfriend (if unmarried) . . . there is no extra charge . . . the Visiting Fee is still just \$10.00 per couple or per family, and visits can then be made at anytime, including Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

!&?\*\$?\* MOST EXCITING NEWS OF ALL !?\*&!!\* The new NAKED CITY MAGAZINE . . . the first issue will be out on the newstands in March of 1972. It's colorful exciting, interesting and informative. It's better than Playboy and Penthouse put together, and you can SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Dick Drost — President  
NAKED CITY &  
MISS NUDE AMERICA

## BARNARD BULLETIN

Barnard College, McIntosh Center, New York, N. Y. 10027  
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# OPINION:

The following articles printed in BULLFTIN'S Forum do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the editors. Any member of a Barnard Columbia organization is invited to express his group's views on these pages

## THE "REEL" PETE McCLOSKEY

By DAVID MUNDSTOCK

In a September 10 meeting with students on the University of California campus at Berkeley, Congressman Pete McCloskey was asked, "Why do you support the draft?" "It's a small price to pay," McCloskey remarked, "for the privilege of being an American."

**BERKELEY, CA (AFS) —** Here's the man who offers a Republican alternative to Richard Nixon. Congressman Paul (Pete) McCloskey, the maverick, the liberal anti-war activist.

The only problem is, he doesn't exist.

A representative from California's wealthy San Mateo County, McCloskey is the prototype of a new kind of politician — the media progressive — a legislator whose public image bears little resemblance to his record.

Stumping from campus to campus in search of the youth vote," McCloskey is building a crusade around his new-found abhorrence for the U.S. role in Indochina — and the media laps it up. Meanwhile McCloskey's voting record in three and one-half years on Capitol Hill is lost in the shuffle.

McCloskey presents himself as a dove, while he has repeatedly opposed efforts to cut military spending. He calls for an alternative to the Nixon Administration, but has been among the staunchest supporters of the President's domestic policies. His record in civil liberties, social programs and even in the realm of foreign policy — supposedly his strong point — clashes resoundingly with his progressive image.

Here is a summary of my research on McCloskey's voting record in the House of Representatives from early 1968 through July 1971. Most of my data comes from *Congressional Quarterly*. Procedural votes and other possibly misleading indicators have been deliberately excluded from my tallies.

### MILITARY SPENDING

● On June 16 of this year, McCloskey voted against an effort to eliminate \$370 million budgeted for the new B-1 long-range bomber. On the same day, a pair of motions to reduce the fiscal 1972 military research and development budget also met with McCloskey's opposition.

● When on July 29, 1968 an attempt was made to block a military construction bill that included \$200 million for the anti-ballistic missile (ABM), McCloskey voted with the bill's supporters (McCloskey maintains he opposes the ABM).

● In the last three years, Congressman McCloskey has

voted in favor of ten key military appropriations bills, joining the Congress in approving approximately \$300 billion worth of Pentagon spending.

● Late in 1969 McCloskey supported an appropriation of \$545 million to provide Chiang Kai-Shek with a squadron of F-4D jet fighters. One hundred forty-two Congressmen voted against this expenditure. But not McCloskey.

### CIVIL LIBERTIES

● In 1968 the U.S. Senate added amendments to the House's Omnibus Crime Bill, allowing extensive police wiretapping and bugging authority and seeking to overturn several Supreme Court decisions which guarantee the Constitutional rights of criminal defendants. When the bill was returned to the House even President Johnson opposed the Senate amendments yet McCloskey voted twice to support the Senate version. Although the measure was strongly attacked as an assault upon American civil liberties, McCloskey voted in favor of final passage.

● He also voted in favor of the D.C. Crime Bill of 1970 which contained provisions for preventive detention "no-knock" and wiretapping. In addition, McCloskey backed a measure to deny Federal aid to students who participate in campus demonstrations and twice voted in favor of bills limiting the right to demonstrate in Washington D.C.

● In 1970 the House Internal Security Committee cited Arnold S. Johnson for contempt of Congress because of his refusal to testify before hearings investigating the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam ("New Move"). Congressman Edward Koch of New York argued that the contempt citation "is intimidating and chilling dissent by saying that the Congress is going to investigate peace groups opposing our continued involvement in Indochina. This is probably the first of many such investigations and that is what I fear." While 13 anti-war Congressmen joined Koch in opposing the contempt citation, McCloskey supported it.

● Although the Women's Rights Amendment passed the House by a vote of 352 to 15, McCloskey's was among the "No's."

● Congressman McCloskey has consistently voted in favor of appropriations for investigative work by the House Internal Security Committee (formerly HUAC, the "Un-American Activities" Committee). For many years the abolition of HUAC has been a major goal of civil libertarians, but McCloskey has

unfailingly supported committee funding. Most recently (last April 29) he voted for an appropriation of \$570,000.

### SOCIAL PROGRAMS

● McCloskey has voted to limit expenditures for aid to education and food stamps. He supported a bill to compel food stamp recipients to take jobs paying \$1.30 an hour, 30 cents under the minimum wage and also backed a proposal to restrict the rights of students and striking workers to receive food stamps.

● When Nixon vetoed a bill to provide Federal grants for hospital construction and the modernization of health facilities, McCloskey fell in line with the President and voted to sustain the veto even though he had originally supported the grants.

● McCloskey also voted to sustain the President's veto of the \$20 billion HEW bill for health and education programs and backed a veto of housing and urban development funds (1970).

● Perhaps the contrasting priorities McCloskey assigns to military and domestic programs are best illustrated by his vote on an amendment to a 1968 appropriations bill. The amendment provided special continuing appropriations for the Defense Department but not for the Departments of Labor or HEW.

### FOREIGN POLICY

● After President Nixon's famous speech of November 3, 1969 (proclaiming that the silent majority stood behind him), McCloskey co-sponsored a House resolution supporting Nixon's Vietnam policy. When a resolution endorsing Nixon's war policy came to a vote in the House on December 2, 1969, McCloskey backed the President.

● Recently the Congressman claims to have changed his mind. Yet when a resolution was presented to Congress supporting the November 21, 1970 military commando raid upon North Vietnam that attacked an empty compound in a futile effort to rescue POW's, McCloskey again took Nixon's side, supporting the resolution.

● McCloskey is also a supporter of the draft, having voted against its repeal last March 31 and in favor of a two-year extension on April 1. Ninety-nine Congressmen voted against the draft, but not McCloskey.

'Congressional Quarterly' calculates each Congressman's agreement with the "Conservative Coalition," an alliance of Republicans and Southern Democrats which has been the tra-

## A Summer In Israel — An American's Reactions

By DIANE BERNSTEIN

Like many other American students I spent this past summer in Israel. Since there is so much written about the nation available in the United States it was interesting to note the contrasts between my preconceptions and the actual impressions I received while visiting Israel.

The first thing that stood out was the amount of construction going on. Buildings are going up here there and everywhere. Any place one turns the dust is rising and one can hear the constant drone that accompanies such activity.

The prosperity that the flurry of construction would seem to indicate can be seen in many places. In the cities the people are well dressed and consumer goods are readily available. Even in outlying settlements everyone has a television and a washing machine. Furthermore many families now have their own cars which in Israel is an expensive item to operate (Gasoline costs approximately twice as much as it does in the U.S.). People seem to feel that the affluent society should come and the sooner the better. To say Israel is like a small version of the U.S. would not be an exaggeration. And besides the material overtones the American cultural influence is quite obvious and pervasive. As one walks into Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Circle one's eyes immediately alight on a huge Hebrew version of the three color Love Story poster American music from Bobby Sherman to Blood Sweat & Tears the Jackson 5 to Crosby Stills Nash and Young is heard much more than Arzu Ahnu.

The American who comes to Israel is used to hearing about a new incident in the Middle East every evening a week does not pass without one country or the other declaring a deadline of some sort. Is the tension that one assumes would accompany such conditions palpable? This summer at least it was not. The only sign that Israel is indeed surrounded by a host of enemies are the many men in khaki they are omnipresent.

Having to go to the army is

ditional obstacle to progressive legislation in Congress. In 1970 McCloskey cast 43% of his votes in support of their position, 39% in opposition (he was absent for other votes).

McCloskey's favorable campaign publicity is a tribute to the power of press agents and the media to create a progressive image that cannot be supported by the facts. How far McCloskey's media image can take him is anybody's guess, but sooner or later his record is bound to catch up with him.

accepted as part of life. As many people meet the future spouses in the service and form close knit groups of friends, one could say that in Israel the mix is a niche similar to the one occupied by colleges in the U.S.

But besides this there is little outward concern about the state of Israel security. The realities seem confident in their ability to defend themselves. They are sure that when the next confrontation comes (that there will be another) they will be victorious.

Because the level of tension is low for the first time in many years it is possible to focus attention on problems not directly connected. The most pressing of these is the integration of the Yemenite or Oriental Jew into Israeli society. For the past few years the economy has been doing well but the gap between rich and poor has been growing. As the gap has widened the resentment of the Oriental Jews has increased.

The problem became more severe when the Oriental Jews immigrated ten fifteen & twenty years ago because there was little housing available and they were given small ugly apartments. Now they see Russian Jews arriving and getting much nicer housing. While there are several perfectly good reasons for this (the standard of living of the whole nation is higher now, the world is watching Israel in relation to how she handles her new emigrants from Russia, etc.) that does not alter the fact that resentment is generated. Yet the problem of the Oriental Jews might still have been able to be ignored had it not been for the large amount of publicity received by the Israeli Black Panthers.

Yet the beginning has just barely come. Much will have to be done. And there are more problems. The concentration on guns over butter has led to the neglect of other spheres of Israeli life. Despite the building boom here is a vast heritage of apartments. There is not enough room in the universities for even a small fraction of qualified applicants. There is the important question of what to do with the occupied territories and the related question of how to deal with the Arab minority in Israel. Most important of all issues the direction the state of Israel will take for the remaining years of this century must be charted. Priorities must be decided upon.

Written down the troubles facing Israel seem truly awesome. Yet that brings to mind my main impression that Israel despite all the numerical odds against its existence will not only continue to exist but will thrive and flourish.

# CU Professors Discuss The Scientist In Society

The social and moral obligations of the scientist were the subject of this discussion held recently at the request of *Bulletin*.

The participants were Ronald C. Breslow, Professor of Chemistry, Columbia University; Leon Lederman, Professor of Physics, Columbia University; Cyrus Levinthal, Professor of Biology, Columbia University; and Henry Dwyer, Preceptor, Columbia University Engineering. The moderator was Ellen Dattoff B72, a member of the *Bulletin* staff.

**Moderator:** Our aim in this discussion is to consider the social responsibilities of the individual involved in scientific research. In dealing with this topic of social responsibility, both research that is socially oriented and research that is purely abstract shall be considered. To begin with a discussion of research intended to solve social problems, let me ask what sort of difficulties confront the individual engaged in his scientific inquiry.

**Dr. Lederman:** I suppose government funding is both the greatest positive influence and the greatest disadvantage for the individual scientist. The government exercises an enormous influence in getting social problems solved just in terms of channeling funds to different projects . . .

**Dr. Levinthal:** In the past twenty years the Federal Government has exercised an enormous influence on the sciences, and it has, in fact, made a staggering difference in the way biology has developed in this country. The difference can be seen through how many students have gone into biology and in what caliber of work is being done. Of course, all this was very specifically directed toward the cure of diseases.

**Dr. Lederman:** Yes, you also can see a good deal of this influence as more and more money becomes available for environmental problems. But there is also some danger in this channeling, and this is the

disadvantage which the scientist must confront.

**Dr. Breslow:** Channeling exists, of course. But somehow it has its checks and balances.

**Dr. Lederman:** But the checks and balances of the past were related to the fact that a good deal of money was available. Enough money was used to support research as a whole so that you didn't have to eliminate things that were not included under a few umbrellas. The danger now is that the total amount of money has been reduced, and people are less concerned about the peripheral effects of research which provide innovations and expansive developments.

**Dr. Breslow:** That's an important point in that few people realize what important and exciting discoveries develop as something of the side effects of scientific research. An example is this recent case involving the National Institute of Health (NIH). The NIH has been eliminating their support of work on insect chemistry specifically. While such research may not be relevant to human health, it certainly is important to human welfare. If scientists could develop insecticides based naturally on the insect's own system and which do not contain toxins poisonous to humans, it would be an enormous improvement in the human condition.

**Mr. Dwyer:** I wanted to ask you, Dr. Levinthal, whether we are more worried now about social and critical implications or vast cosmic, theoretical implications when we choose and eliminate areas of basic research as all research becomes more and more expensive?

**Dr. Levinthal:** I can dramatize the problem by an article I read recently which paints a very pessimistic picture of the possibilities of this society to let people research what they feel they can best accomplish on something of a private basis. Since we have taken over the leadership in the space program, we have begun consider-

ing all of research together with material research included as well as these large technological projects which tend to get international prestige. Somewhere there is either material research or the corporate research that determines what areas should be developed in the future. . . .

**Dr. Breslow:** What you said last was a very important point. The question implied that there might be some way in which some all-wise national body could figure out just what we all really should be doing. Even if this were possible and workable, I don't think it would be desirable.

**Dr. Levinthal:** Well, isn't one of our basic problems — if you try to think what is society's real problem now — the uncontrolled development of technology? It seems to me that one gets into enormously difficult moral problems by asking the question what is to be done about it. Were it not for the existence of the technologist, the earth could not support this level of population. The only answer is to push the technology for all it's worth.

**Mr. Dwyer:** The government paid \$250,000,000 to support university research in 1969. Can society afford to support the research that any competent and responsible scientist would like to do?

**Dr. Breslow:** I think the evidence is pretty clear that the only way society can get the full benefit of scientific research is to let some guy go off on a hair-brained business which only he believes in and everyone else thinks is crazy. Most of these people disappear and never produce for us, but once in a while we get a Thomas Edison. You can't have anyone arbitrarily decide to have 50% of researchers attacking this problem or this direction. I think all science has been an absence of that sort of thing.

**Dr. Lederman:** The last thing in the world we would want is to have everyone marching in the same direction.

**Moderator:** Perhaps we should deal directly with so-called pure research. How extensive is basic research?

**Dr. Breslow:** I would guess that all basic research is probably well under a per cent now.

**Moderator:** Can society afford this research?

**Dr. Levinthal:** On the one hand when we write grant applications we talk about the fact that our projects may be important for cancer research or for controlling some social problem. On the other hand, we all like to say what we are doing is terribly useless and should be supported because of its aesthetic considerations.

**Dr. Breslow:** It is almost a matter of pride with most scientists to state how useless their research is. For so long it's been a matter of religion with us to try to assert that we're not crass technologists and that we are really interested in areas of pure ideas. But the useful results of basic research are enormous. And I think now is a good time to quit denying it if we're going to continue to be funded.

**Dr. Levinthal:** There is another level at which we would like to be supported, and that is in the same way that society supports museums or theatres. Academic enterprises should be supported as purely aesthetic — as parts of a culture which have to be developed.

**Moderator:** But again the question of money arises.

**Dr. Levinthal:** But it's no accident that most of the basic research goes on in universities and most applied research goes on in industries. It is not simply that they are more interested in the application than we are. It seems to me one of the functions of basic research is educational. It is easy for a student who is well trained in basic research to work in a number of applied areas. It is very difficult to do the opposite. Industry was quite lucky in taking students trained to work on a basic research problem and

putting them to work on a variety of applied problems. They were not trained in any one area but were quite informed in general areas. That sort of education is the ideal.

**Dr. Breslow:** If anybody thinks that a solution to social problems will come from any one discipline, he's wrong. The solution of these problems will come when a collection of different people with different backgrounds, and different ways of thinking get involved and try to solve the problem.

## Aerospace Grant

For the 34th year, Zonta International, a service organization of executive women in business and the professions, is announcing the Amelia Earhart Fellowship Awards to women for advanced study and research in the aerospace sciences. The \$3,000 grants, established in 1938 as a memorial to Zonta's famed air pioneer member, are supported by more than 590 Zonta clubs in 44 countries.

Zonta's confidence in women's potential in the aerospace sciences has been rewarded by the distinguished contributions made by those who have received the 108 Amelia Earhart Fellowships. A bachelor's degree in a science qualifying a candidate for graduate work in some phase of the aerospace sciences is the basic requirement for the fellowship, plus evidence of exceptional ability and potential and commendable character.

Recipients from 14 countries include students whose degrees were earned in North America, Europe, the Middle and Far East. Fellowships have been used at graduate schools in the United States, Canada, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and Italy.

Candidates or instructors wishing to recommend students, write: ZONTA INTERNATIONAL, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

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Starting Monday, October 25 the regular hours will be:  
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# Superstition And The Unpredictable

By SARA SOLBERG

I never cease to be amazed at the self-confidence with which we form what is usually called "taste." Forming tastes, or preferences, is what happens when you decide you want to buy your sister some earthenware dishes and immediately "prefer" one pattern to another — it's that small pride with which you decide on something, the more or less conscious notion that somehow the heavier, more crude pottery bowls express something about your own personality.

The one time you heard real German opera, you knew you preferred Puccini; or, the little leap the ego makes when you say, "Baseball bores me" — these are the almost baseless opinions upon which most of us construct an elaborate and fastidious set of "tastes."

Yet, these are also major topics of conversation and even guidelines for action. We do, after all, describe acquaintances by listing their likes and dislikes, almost as much as we describe them by saying who they really are. And we even see ourselves often in terms of what we like to do; it only gets dangerously unclear when we begin to see ourselves in terms of what we say we like to do.

But what always pulls me back from such a determinist line of thinking is the thought of the Unpredictable. In genetics, it is the mutation. In art, I think, it is the paradox between fiction and reality which always pulls down ragged pretensions and conventions. In literature, there is always Dickens as in genetics there is always progression.

But the tension between reality and unreality is not actually so great in Dickens that the truly Unpredictable can flourish. Nor is there much of this kind of tension in anything which has been quoted and requoted, handed around and sentimentally dog-eared.

But there is a quality of spontaneity, even birth, to some works of art which lend them mystery and a sense of discovery. To come upon something previously unknown to you, utterly new, enchanting, bizarre — is something which I find to be extremely rare in literature. In a sense, the printed word is by definition too staid, too static a medium for much mental and emotional elbow-room — an absolutist would say perhaps that true originality is not possible within the framework of language, that writing and speaking are simply shuffling processes by which you change the position of various letters and already-discovered ideas. But the inverse is what I find extraordinary — that such startling variety is possible within such narrow limits.

A good example of what I mean by the Unpredictable is a novel, first published in Spanish in Argentina in 1967 and only since 1971 making the rounds in an English paperback translation, called *One Hundred Years of Solitude*. It is by an "unknown" — Gabriel Garcia Marquez, and is a family chronicle of sorts, the story of the Buendia family of Macondo, a presumably Latin American village.

Somebody said it's a sort of "tropical Forsyte Saga." But it's much more than that — it's a foray into the world of superstition, a poem on humanity, a lyrical exercise in compassion and humor, a gentle recognition of infinity. Marquez takes a hold on time and suspends it, for one hundred years, while revolutions, murder, and epidemics disrupt the isolated placidity of Macondo.

Generations pass, people live to be over a hundred years old, feuds fester and then die out, the gypsies come and go, and the prophecy of the very mysterious Melquiades that "the first of the line is tied to a tree and the last of the line is eaten by the ants" comes to pass.

Finally, Macondo, "already a fearful whirlwind of dust and rubble being spun about by the wrath of the biblical hurricane" was "wiped out by the wind and exiled from the memory of men."

The characters of this novel move like spectres through the pages — momentarily illuminated by the glance of the author, then sinking back into their fate to give place to new characters. Trying to keep track of the various Jose Arcadios and the Aurelianos and the Remedios's reminded me of trying to keep track of Princes and Princesses and Countesses in *War and Peace*; the difference is that, while in Tolstoy many of the confusions are not major ones since the multitude of personages is not made up of major characters, in Marquez every character plays his equal part in this strange pot pourri of life in Macondo.

Passions ebb and flow in the Buendia house, and caution must be taken in order that first cousins not marry first cousins, because if they did, the child would certainly have the tail of a pig. Mustard plasters are the popular means of contraception, but people are careless and so the Buendia family grows and grows. One son goes away to lead an insurrection; it is only years later that his sixteen natural sons, fathered somewhere between Macondo and the end of the world, return to take their rightful places in the family hierarchy.

Another member returns with a crowd of schoolgirls, for whom Ursula, the matriarch, has to provide seventy-two chamberpots. There is a foundling who cannot be broken of her habit of eating earth; there is a young bride, then widow, who liter-

ally ascends into heaven; there is a boy who learns to read Sanskrit and sits for decades in a locked room of the house pouring over an old gypsy's parchments; there is a spinster who, learning that she is to die as soon as she has finished sewing her death shroud, spins thread for four years to delay things a bit.

The zombie quality to life in this village becomes almost normalcy as you accustom yourself to the Buendias; so much so that, when you learn that Macondo is stricken by an epidemic of insomnia which causes everybody to forget things, it really is no surprise.

This really is a rare delicacy, this book. It is outrageous, illogical and unlikely. But that is what fantasy and superstition are all about — a suspension of modes, and ideas of normalcy, a willingness to accept absurdity. Marquez has given us a moment of it, and it is, without a doubt, something to be treasured.

## Chorus News

The Barnard-Columbia chorus will hold an open sing of Haydn's *Mass in Time of War* and Liszt's *Missa Choralis* on Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 7:30-9:30 p.m. in McMillin Theatre.

Score provided, refreshments to follow.

Free admission. Appointments for auditions can be made following the sing or by contacting the secretary, Music Dept., 703 Dodge, ext. 3550.

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## Minority Grants

The Ford Foundation has announced three Advanced-Study Fellowships programs for academic year 1972-1973. The Advanced-Study Fellowships programs are open to (1) Black Americans, (2) Mexican American and Puerto Ricans and (3) American Indians, who are citizens of the United States.

Each fellowship award will support full-time graduate study for one year beginning in either the summer session of 1972 or twelve-month award or the fall term of 1972 (a ten-month award).

Applicants must act quickly to meet the deadline. The deadline is **January 14, 1972**. Instructions and application forms can be secured from The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017.

## MOMA Exhibits

October openings at the Museum of Modern Art follow.

Oct. 5-Nov. 12 — **PRINTS FROM HALIFAX**. An Art League, Scotia sale-exhibition of works from the Lithography Workshop of Nova Scotia College of Art and Design by 25 artists from Canada, U.S., and Europe. Directed by Pierre Apollonio, Assistant Curator, Department of Painting and Sculpture. Menbers, Penthouse, 6th floor. Open to the public Tuesday-Sunday, 3:00-5:30 p.m.

Oct. 11-Nov. 7 — **JASPER JOHNS: MAP**. The first New York show of this major recent painting by the renowned American artist. Jasper Johns' *Map* is approximately 100 x 90". *Map* is based on a reproduction of the *Dynamaxion* by Canadian World projection. Johns has taken the form of the map as the basis for his experimental painting. *Map* is a coloristic, richly textured and dramatic color and texture. Directed by Joseph Beuys, Associate Curator, Department of Painting and Sculpture. Founders Room, 6th floor. Open to the public Monday, 3:00-5:30 p.m.

Oct. 21-Jan. 30 — **BARNETT NEWMAN**. Plans for this major retrospective of work by one of the most important and influential members of the New York School to emerge in the 1940s began several years before the artist's untimely death in July 1970. The exhibition will consist of over 75 paintings, including the monumental canvases *Vir Heroicus Sublimis* (1948-50), *Cathedra* (1951) and *Who's Afraid of Red, Yellow and Blue IV* (1969-70), smaller paintings from the 1940s-1960s, 1970, many never before exhibited, and the powerful *Stations of the Cross* (1958-66). Six pieces of sculpture, including *Broken Obelisk* (1963-67) and *Zim Zum* (1969) will be installed together for the first time in the Sculpture Garden. Also included will be a selection of ink drawings, lithographs and etchings, as well as photographic panels of the artist's scale model for a

synagogue. The Museum will publish a major book by Thomas B. Hess, Guest Director of the exhibition, 1st floor.

Oct. 26-Feb. 7 — **HENRY MOORE'S "ELEPHANT SKULL"**. The sculptor often uses bones, rocks, shells, fossils and pieces of driftwood as maquettes or studies for his sculpture. His largest relic, an elephant's skull, has served as inspiration for a series of 32 etchings. The exhibition consists of these etchings, a sculpture based on the skull, and a group of natural objects from the artist's studio. Directed by Riva Castleman, Associate Curator, Prints and Illustrated Books, Sachs Galleries, 3rd floor.

Oct. 26-Feb. 7 — **ANTON HEYBOER Etchings**. Directed by Riva Castleman, Associate Curator, Prints and Illustrated Books, Sachs Galleries, 3rd floor.

Oct. 26-Feb. 7 — **SOL LEWITT**. Three series of etchings. Directed by Riva Castleman, Associate Curator, Prints and Illustrated Books, Sachs Galleries, 3rd floor.

## FUTURE OPENINGS

Dates to be announced — **VISIONS OF HARLEM**. The Harlem area contains many buildings of significant architectural quality. This exhibition will review the historical development of the area, highlighting planning and development trends, as well as individual buildings of architectural interest, and review recent plans for renewal. The exhibition will be shown in Harlem and in The Museum of Modern Art. Joseph Black, Guest Director, Goodwin Galleries, 2nd floor.

Jan. 25, 1972-May 1 — **PICASSO IN THE COLLECTION OF THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART AND PROMISED GIFTS**. On the occasion of the artist's 90th birthday, this exhibition will bring together all the promised and life-interest gifts and will show them in the context of the works already owned by the Museum. The exhibition will be accompanied by a book that should continue to be a standard publication, inasmuch as the Museum's holdings span every phase of Picasso's artistic history and every medium in which he has worked. Directed by William Rubin, Chief Curator, Painting and Sculpture Collection, 1st floor.

Feb. 22-May 29 — **MATISSE SCULPTURE**. The first exhibition in the United States of Matisse's entire sculptural production in bronze — 89 works. There will also be a selection of drawings and prints related to actual sculptures. Directed by Alicia Legg, Associate Curator, Department of Painting and Sculpture, 1st floor.

## CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

Through Oct. 3 **Note new closing date.** — **THE WORK OF FREI OTTO**. A survey of the work of Frei Otto, one of Germany's most imaginative architects, known throughout the world for his tent structures. The major theoretical studies

and executed projects are presented in enlarged photographs and drawings with accompanying texts. A structure roofs the exhibition on the upper terrace and consists of a translucent membrane suspended from masts and anchored by steel cables. The tent was specially developed for the exhibition in consultation with Frei Otto by one of his former associates, Professor Larry Medlin, Director of the Lightweight Construction Center, Washington University in St. Louis. It was produced in Germany with funds donated by Farbwerke Hoechst. The German government provided an additional grant for the development expenses and the production of a catalogue. Directed by Ludwig Glaeser, Curator, Department of Architecture and Design, Upper terrace, Sculpture Garden. (opened July 7)

Through Nov. 1 — **WAYS OF LOOKING**. An introduction to modern art for the spectator who is unfamiliar with the subject, especially children. The works are from the painting, sculpture and drawings collections and are both familiar and unfamiliar. Entirely dependent on the visual impact, the exhibition demonstrates the infinite variety within the modern movement. Each area of the gallery is devoted to a specific theme. For example, different approaches to drawing and to watercolors are in two alcoves; landscape, still-life, sculpture, collage and assemblage, and abstract art are other categories. The vast range within one category is exemplified by the fact that in landscape the selection embraces Prendergast, de Chirico, Milton Avery. The exhibition also contains some recent acquisitions. Directed by Kynaston McShine, Associate Curator, Department of Painting and Sculpture, 1st floor. (opened July 27)

Through Nov. 1 — **PROJECTS MEL BOCHNER**. In this continuing series of exhibitions devoted to experimental works by young artists, Mr. Bochner unifies three adjoining areas using a line of masking tape. His work investigates spatial perception through measurement and numerical progression. Directed by Jennifer Licht, Associate Curator, Department of Painting and Sculpture, 1st floor. (opened Sept. 27)

Through Nov. 30 — **PHOTOGRAPHS OF WOMEN**. Women as a subject are as common to photography as landscape, and the photographer's interest in both dates back to the medium's earliest investigations. This exhibition briefly surveys the ideas and attitudes about women that have recurred in photography and considers the various interpretations that these concerns have received in the last 70 years. It consists of 43 photographs by 33 photographers, including 13 women, predominantly from the Museum collection. Directed by Anne Tucker, Curatorial Intern, Department of Photography, Steichen Galleries, 3rd floor. (opened Sept. 7)

## Met Openings

The following are new exhibitions at the Metropolitan Museum:

Oct. 1 (Fri.), through Oct. 24: **This Was the East Harlem Festival** — Exhibition of 40-45 photographs, drawings and paintings by youngsters who participated in this year's annual, month-long summer festival held by community organizations for neighborhood children in East Harlem. (In the Junior Museum Snack Bar.)

Oct. 1 (Fri.): **New Installation of the American Paintings and Sculpture Galleries** — Four permanent galleries of works from the Museum's collection: two galleries will house 18th and 19th century portraits, mid-19th century Hudson River landscapes, and historical paintings (including *Washington Crossing the Delaware*); the other two will contain American impressionists (Winslow Homer, Eastman Johnson) and early 20th century art (the "Ashcan School"). A selection of 18th and 19th century watercolors from the collection will be on view in a fifth gallery devoted to changing installations. (On second floor, north wing.)

Oct. 5 (Tues.): **Installation of the 20th Century Paintings and Sculpture Galleries** — Three galleries of works from the Museum's collection devoted to American and European paintings and sculpture: Picasso, Modigliani, O'Keeffe, Marin, Sheeler, Newman, Pollock, Rothko, Hofmann. A fourth gallery will be used to exhibit decorative arts, with emphasis on the "Art Deco" style. (First four galleries to the left, at the top of the main staircase.)

Oct. 5 (Tues.), through Nov. 10: **The Painter's Light** — A special exhibition room will be situated between the permanent galleries of European paintings and those of 20th century art in which a series of small, rotating exhibitions will be held, mounted alternately by the Departments of European Paintings and 20th Century Art. The first exhibition scheduled for this room, **The Painter's Light**: about 35 paintings from Van Eyck to Edward Hopper, in which light is used for expressive purposes in some especially successful way. Works are drawn largely from the Museum's collection, augmented by some distinguished loans. Catalogue will be available. (At head of main staircase.)

Oct. 5 (Tues.), through Oct. 25: **Child's Garden of Art** — An exhibition of 55 paintings by children from Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, and Saudi Arabia, of scenes of their daily life and the country about them. Exhibition is the latest in an on-going series of international children's art. (In Junior Museum Studio.)

Oct. 19 (Tues.), through Jan. 7: The exhibition of Barnett Newman's painting, **Voice of Fire**, in conjunction with the Newman retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art.

Oct. 21 (Thurs.), through Jan.: **Early Firearms of Great Britain**

and Ireland — A representative selection of 220 pieces from the private collection of Clay P. Bedford: early English and Irish firearms (pistols and guns, military and sporting) from Elizabethan times to the early Victorian age. (In the north section of the Arms and Armor Court.)

**PRESS PREVIEW** — Oct. 21 (Thurs.), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Public Opening: Oct. 22 (Fri.), through Jan. 15: **Fashion Plate** — Inaugural installation to mark the opening of the new Costume Institute. Thirty high-fashion costumes for women from the Institute's own collections, some shown in conjunction with enlarged reproductions of fashion plates of their time, representing a variety of fashions in costume during the past 200 years. (Ground floor, north wing.)

Oct. 30 (Sat): **Re-opening of the European Paintings Galleries** — The Museum's permanent collection of European paintings will be re-installed in the galleries at the head of the grand staircase. Approximately 700 paintings, many of them especially cleaned and placed in period frames, have been arranged according to national schools. One gallery will be set aside as an information center-reading room, another will be used for changing exhibitions. (At head of main staircase.)

Oct. 27 (Wed.), through Nov. 15: **Works from Young Audiences** — Exhibition of about 50 works (in pastel and tempera) by New York City school children in grades 4 through 6, inspired by visits to their school by Young Audiences, an organization that sends professional musical groups into elementary schools for music-education programs. Exhibition to mark National Young Audiences Week. (In Junior Museum Snack Bar.)

Oct. 29 (Fri.), through Nov. 25: **Children's Paintings Honoring the Harlem School of the Arts** — 65 works in tempera, chalk, oil crayon and watercolor, by children 3 to 13 years old. Some were produced by students at the Harlem School of the Arts and others by youngsters who attended the Children's Art Carnival, an art workshop housed on the School's premises which is sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art. (In the Junior Museum Studio.)

## The Winter's Tale

Shakespeare's **THE WINTER'S TALE** will be the first major production this fall season by The Barnard College Theatre Company. Professor Kenneth Janes, director of the Minor Latham Playhouse, will be holding open auditions during the week of October 4th. Everyone interested in auditioning should contact the Minor Latham Playhouse — office 230 Milbank Hall, telephone 280-2079 for exact dates and times. Anyone, experienced or not, who is interested in doing technical work should also contact the Minor Latham Playhouse.