

barnard bulletin

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1972

Departmental Cooperation:

Outlook Uncertain

The issue of Barnard-Columbia cross registration can be compared to the barter system. It is desired by both institutions that interchange exist on a relatively equal exchange basis. Since official class registration has not occurred, accurate statistics on the success of the program cannot be given at this time. However, various department chairmen were consulted by the BULLETIN and have cooperated in discussing academic situations in their departments.

Professor Richard Norman, chairman of Barnard's English Department, stated that male enrollment in the department had increased, but not extensively. He asserted that he would discourage Barnard students who wished to take the bulk of their courses at Columbia. Since Barnard majors in this field need advisors' approval to attend Columbia courses, complete independence is not possible. Despite no regulation prohibiting cross-registering, Barnard maintains partiality toward its own department.

Professor George Stade, Chairman of Columbia's English Department, expressed surprise at the limited number of women enrolled in the department. Despite open access, the percentage of female to male students did not increase. Bar-

nard women continue to make up roughly one fourth of English electives at Columbia. Unfortunately the Columbia College Catalogue has mistakenly listed humanities as a pre-requisite for three English courses. This may have prevented some Barnard women from enrolling.

Professor Stade emphasized the liberal regulations at Columbia's English majors. The only required course is a senior seminar. Women would also be admitted to these seminars provided student enrollment was not too large. Preference, however, would be given to Columbia men.

Future development of the Barnard and Columbia English departments include plans to prevent duplication of courses. It will then be possible to introduce a wider variety of courses.

Professor Richard Youtz, chairman of Barnard's Psychology Department stated that in previous years, approximately ten per cent of those registered for Barnard's psychology courses were male. "We are glad to have Columbia men in all courses," he said, "but there exists one problem; lab facilities are limited, and Barnard women will receive preference under these circumstances."

Professor Thomas Bever,

Chairman of the Columbia Psychology Department spoke of the philosophical differences between the Columbia and Barnard departments. The Barnard department, with its emphasis on laboratory work, tries to intensely prepare a major for graduate study in the field. Columbia, seeks, however, to give a psychology major a broader and more liberal education during undergraduate study.

Both Barnard and Columbia Biology Department Chairmen encourage students to take courses at their own respective institutions. Professor Donald Ritchie, Chairman of the Barnard department, noted that both departments are "officially complete." Unfortunately, said Ritchie, Barnard has only limited space causing class admittance to be determined by the instructor. Columbia Biology Chairman, Professor Lawrence Chasin, noted that a joint program would be desirable



DONALD RITCHIE

since a more diverse course offering would be the result. However, Barnard and Columbia do not see eye to eye on the specific aspects of the biology department which should be emphasized. Again, a major disagreement concerns the amount of lab work to be required.

Until class lists are issued, it will be impossible to assess the



RICHARD NORMAN

extent to which Barnard and Columbia students have taken advantage of open access. On a deeper level, however, it can be seen that cooperation between certain departments is tenuous and that any restructuring of joint programs by departments will come only when philosophical disagreements are discussed and seriously dealt with.

Silent Minority Supports Nixon

By Betsy Groban

Although far from vociferous (in most cases unwilling even to have their names printed alongside their beliefs), there is a small group at Barnard and Columbia who subscribe to the current popular philosophy of Nixon.

For the most part, these scattered and isolated Nixon supporters are unaware of each other's existences. There are no organizations on campus trying to utilize or exploit their support. And the Nixon supporters interviewed seem hardly dismayed by the absence of any symbolic attempt to create Richard Nixon's presence on the Barnard and Columbia campuses. Perhaps they are patterning their campaign behavior after that of their candidate himself, who has remained the picture of coolness, clamness, and collectedness, while watching the Democrats frantically scurry about trying to convince an unwilling populace that, this time, it is McGovern who is the One.

When asked "Why Nixon?", his supporters on this campus tend to let loose with a string of invective directed at George McGovern's shortcomings, rather than an immediate rush of glowing praise for Nixon's capabilities. (Is a good offense the best defense?) The grip most frequently voiced about McGovern is the basic mistrust that he unwittingly emanates and which spreads to all that he touches. Included in this is his constant vacillation between reconstruction of all his original programs. This quality of McGovern's caused one student to comment that it makes her wonder if his policies really do differ that drastically from Nixon's. Another issue that has led to disillusionment and/or

disgust with McGovern was his "under-handed," "humiliating" and "cruel" dismissal of Senator Thomas Eagleton as his running mate. McGovern is also criticized for being "expedient," "inconsistent," "indecisive," "chicken shit," "anti-Zionist," "more of a politician than Nixon while pretending to be idealistic and pacifistic," and "unrealistic about the communist menace." (!!!)

Richard Nixon, on the other hand, is lauded for his "unglamorous," "homespun," "no bullshit" approach to the issues. His supporters praise his actions in foreign policy,

claiming that he has established contacts with China, thereby bringing it out of its previous isolation, as well as increasing contacts and decreasing tension with the USSR via the S.A.L.T. talks and other means. Many strong Zionists point out that Nixon has, in their eyes, shown himself to be more committed to the protection of Israel as a Jewish homeland than McGovern. Statistics also prove that. Nixon has held to his campaign promise of 1968 to "bring the boys home" and his supporters are quick to comment upon the fewer and fewer

(Continued on page 4)

Mead's Memoirs: Years at Barnard

By Derval C. Walsh

Dr. Margaret Mead transferred to Barnard College at the end of her freshman year in order to engage in more intellectual activity, and in the hopes of finding "more freedom of expression." In assessing her years here Dr. Mead states that, "We thought of ourselves as radicals . . . we belonged to a generation of young women who felt extraordinarily free—free from the demand to marry unless we chose to do so, free to postpone marriage while we did other things, free from the need to bargain and hedge that had burdened and restricted women of earlier generations. We laughed at the idea that a woman could be an old maid at 25, and we rejoiced in our newly acquired knowledge of birth control . . ."

Dr. Mead expresses these, and many other opinions in her memoirs presently being published by Redbook magazine. Ms. Mead also describes her early experiences with discrimination and rejection. As a student at DePauw University, Margaret Mead was ostracized from most social events because of her "liberal" attitudes regarding politics and a woman's role in society. Describing herself as an "exile," Dr. Mead notes that at DePauw she was confronted by "the snobbery and cruelty of the sorority system at

its worst." Students did not aspire to excel academically, rather they sought to become socially acceptable and socially impressive individuals. "I found a college to which students had come for fraternity life, for football games and for establishing the kind of rapport with other people that would make men good Rotarians and their wives good members of the garden club."

In an attempt to escape from the repressive and stifling environment of DePauw, Dr. Mead transferred to Barnard College in 1920. Here she found limitless opportunities to expand intellectually, and for the first time she was able to discuss her opinions and beliefs with students with "different and superior minds."

In writing her memoirs, Dr. Mead notes that her earlier experiences helped her cope with many difficulties in later life. This period provided her with enough experience to learn that elitism is not the way in which to organize society. "Today, no argument can stand that supports unequal opportunity or any intrinsic disqualification for sharing in the whole of life." The rejection she suffered at DePauw served as Margaret Mead's initiation into the real world. She became extremely interested in social service, and admitted that

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Women's Center Completes Bibliography

By Emilie Trautmann

"Bodies" is the first of seven sections in Women's Work and Women's Studies 1971, a publication compiled by two Barnard Alumnae and a Columbia graduate.

The volume is a comprehensive list of what went on—women-wise—in 1971. It is a bibliography of last year's research on women and a directory of women's organizations, projects and media outlets. The listings fall into seven categories from "History" to "Socio-Psychological Consequences of Sex-Role Induction" to "Changing the Status Quo."

Catharine Stimpson, 1971 Acting Director of the Barnard Women's Center, is credited with the idea to create the bibliography. The material was compiled by Kirsten Drake, a Barnard alumna currently at-

tending the Columbia Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; Dorothy Marks, a graduate of Columbia's School of Library Service, and Mary Wexford, a Barnard alumna and Administrative Coordinator of the Barnard Women's Center.

The purpose of the publication, according to Ms. Wexford, is "to provide a source of information on both scholarly research and organizations providing services to women. People involved in action groups and research work will be able to use the bibliography to find out about each other's activities. It will also be useful as a source material to anyone interested in the subject."

Dorothy Marks sent questionnaires last February to 800 people teaching female studies courses from California

(Continued on page 5)

Feminist's Debate:

Man hating

By Rebecca Waters

"The Feminists," a New York based organization of women, held a "Speak-out on Man-Hating" on Sept. 13 at P.S. 41. Their leaflet had urged women to come and "Scream out your rage (or tell nicely) about," among other things, "What a tight fisted bastard Daddy was (is); Your man's disgusting and/or brutal habits (in and out of bed). Your brother who was a "real Boy" while you were just a messy bossy little snot" Or it invited women to come and say how they loved men and felt they were oppressed along with women or, ultimately, to come and confess their total confusion on the subject.

Of the seven panelists who were to speak I recognized the names of Robin Morgan and Jill Johnston. There was a donation of \$2.00 asked by the group for the speak-out. The money will be used to publish pamphlets in book form. Among pamphlets already published by the group are "The Rise of Man," a study of the origins of women's oppression, and "Rape. An Act of Terror," a view of rape as a non-arbitrary, non-accidental political act perpetrated against women by men. Others include "Class Structure in the Women's Movement," "Marriage," and "Man-hating."

Some of the goals of The Feminists, as published in the man hating leaflet are: "To gain control for women over all aspects of reproduction and education, to abolish the institutions of marriage and prostitution, and to establish a beneficent matriarchy." Some of the methods proposed are: "creating power by building class consciousness among women, consolidating power through organization, and demonstrating this power through exemplary actions."

The speak-out began half an hour late with about 150 women present. A representative of the Feminists gave an introductory speech in which she defined herself and her group as man haters and defined men as "the enemy." She spoke about how difficult it is to discuss man hating inside and outside the women's movement. The subject is usually men, she said, with "raised eyebrows moral indignation or some cute joke." Many consider man hating some personal aberration. The Feminists consider it a cold, rationally chosen attitude, a political choice. When Robin Morgan, the first speaker, came to the microphone, I was inwardly raising skeptical eyebrows. Robin is a Radical Feminist and editor of the anthology of women's writings, "Sisterhood is Powerful." She read three pieces from her recently published anthology of poetry, "Monster."

The second and third speakers were Janet Bajan, a New York Radical Feminist, and Pat Mainardi, a feminist from Vermont. In contrast to Robin Morgan's poetry, Janet constructed a dry, rational argument concluding with man hating as the logical response to oppression and as a positive political stance. She described a situation which had developed when she was in school between an overbearing nun who was one of the teachers and the students. In order to

deflect the nun's aggression and contempt some girls had fawned on her and adopted those characteristics the nun demanded. Others had hated her and through this hatred had maintained their integrity and a positive sense of themselves which those pliant students necessarily lost. Somewhere something inside the fawning students had died. Hatred, Ms. Bajan said however, should not be, and in fact cannot be, an end in itself. Hatred produces action. Through a recognition of themselves as man haters women could become an active force in changing their lives.

Pat Mainardi began by identifying the speak-out as a turning point in the women's movement. It heralded a change from the defensive position of the movement to one of aggressive action. One observation of hers that was very well received was, "Men define loving as putting up with their shit." She provoked the first hostile reaction from some of the audience when she said that married women were the original man haters. As a married woman herself, she continued, she did not want to become a lesbian. She wanted to keep her husband and change him. She said she felt it was wrong to accuse women who sleep with men of betrayal. They are really other women's best collaborators because they find out the most about the enemy because they do sleep with him. She stated that men turning away from women and becoming homosexuals was the ultimate in chauvinism.

A feeling of unity among the women was reestablished by Michele Wallace, a black feminist poet who read a selection of her own work some of which will soon be published in an anthology of women's poetry. Her poems, many short and untitled, were specific statements describing her feelings as a black woman. They were effective and clear. There was a burst of applause when she finished reading each piece.

Michele Wallace was followed by Karla Jay, author of "Out of the Closets" and a former chairwoman of the Gay Liberation Front. She didn't speak from prepared notes but made general relaxed comments about man hating. She said she thought that men should be homosexual—"maybe they'd learn to treat sex partners as equals." But for women to deal with them, especially try to live with them, whether they were heterosexual or gay, was a waste of time. Women, she felt, should get it together "elsewhere" without men, to build a women's revolution.

The sixth speaker was Faith Ringgold, an older black woman who is a lecturer at the Bank Street College of Education. Ms. Ringgold stated that she'd been part of the greatest liberation movement of all time; the Black Liberation movement and that she remembered a time during her involvement when you had to yell the right things at the right time so no one would think you were an Uncle Tom. She saw the same thing happening in the women's movement. When she said, "I know that ten years from now you'll be sleeping with men or happily married," there were shouts from the women in the

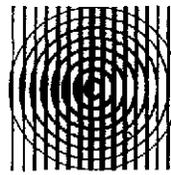
audience. One woman yelled, "We used to sleep with men, now we're happy." Her comments aroused considerable controversy.

The conclusion of the speeches by the panelists was very low keyed but when, as the next item on the agenda, the microphone was turned over to anyone who wanted to talk about their man-hating the meeting became, as a friend remarked, "theatre." Most women began with a statement that they were gay and/or man haters. One woman jumped up and down and beat her fists against the podium. Others spoke quietly of the chain of events which had led to the recognition of themselves as man-haters. When it's said that there are man-haters in the movement these women say yes loudly and clearly. Eight or ten women got up and voiced their feelings, many expressing a wish to kill men. No one said they loved men.

The last woman to talk was Ingrid Berjis, author of an article in "Ms." titled "Manhating." She said that for weeks women at "Ms." had hoped she would change the title. That was the important point though, she explained, to call oneself a manhater even though, or because it is so unpalatable. Hating creates a state of tension out of which must come change.

Had I wanted to state another view I would have been too intimidated to do so. When the meeting broke up there seemed to be a very warm feeling between the gay women, the rest dispersed quietly. I think that intimidating feeling at the speak-out that of having to say the right thing at the right time obscured the value of talking about man-hating for women who were confused. It is a very provocative subject though and I'd like to talk about it at Barnard.

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Shopping Uptown

by JILL DAVIS

Have you ever considered going shopping uptown? In six or seven blocks north of Barnard on Broadway and Amsterdam there is an abundance of novelty, bargain, and food shops. Next time the urge to flee the Barnard island strikes, escape Uptown.

If you continue to walk on Broadway eventually you will find Afro-Asian Imports: an interesting place to browse. Further up, at 600, 125th Street is the Hitsville Co-op, the Record One Stop. It might be open. Across Broadway in the middle of the next block is a magazine stand. This magazine stand, though seemingly not significant, is the landmark for a "friendly" Reader-Advisor.

Walk on 125th Street toward Amsterdam Avenue. A John's Bargain Store offers all sorts of gadgets especially good for equipping spartan Plimpton kitchens. Across from John's is a Woolworth's, well-stocked, organized, and less crowded than its brother on 110th and Broadway. Next to Woolworth's is the E and B Market. (previously a Finast) a new, large, super-market, in which, for the past two weeks, whole watermelons were 49 cents. Across from the E and B is a large, clean A and P.

Continuing toward Amsterdam, at 501 1/2, 125th Street, you will find Lucky Rose and Jerry's Outlet Shop. The merchandise here is mostly clunky leather shoes imported from Spain and Italy, but dresses for \$1.98 are also on sale. Across Amsterdam, still on 125th, is Baumann's Fish Store. They advertise tropical fish, tackle and live bait, toys, and other sports

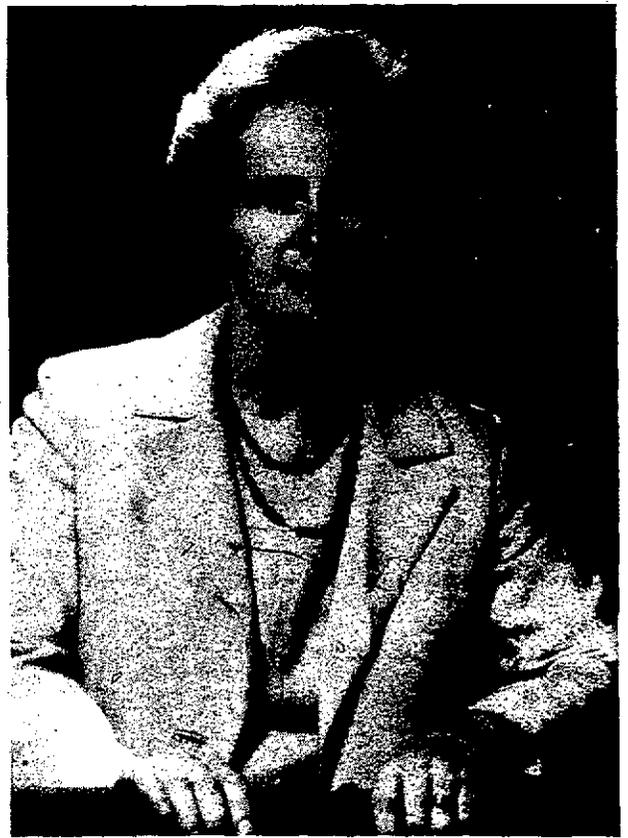
equipment. Next to Baumann's is the Thrifty Bakery. On most days, the Taystee loaves of bread, doughnuts, cookies, and cakes are ten cents less than the package price; however, at the Wednesday "specials" that 45-cent loaf of bread might be 18. The "special" items change each week. You might feel rather hungry after this stop, and at Kansas Fried Chicken, cones of hand-dipped Breyer's ice cream are sold. (For more substantial nourishment, there are many resaturants in the immediate area, but more on them in a later article.) You might not be hungry after the next exploration.

On Amsterdam and 126th Street you will find real, old-fashioned adventure: a Live Poultry store where the management will clean, dress, and deliver (free of charge), chickens, geese, Tom and hen turkeys, ducks, squab (young pigeons), colored pigeons, white pigeons, guinea hens, fowl (soup chicken), and rabbits. The actual "experience" of the place can only be had by venturing inside. The animals are all in cages, stacked one-on-top-of-another in the large front room. All you need to do is point a bird; then, one of the workers will grab it by its neck, tie its feet together, weight it, and take it to the back room. You do not need to watch the next procedures if you are feeling rather queasy. I was assured by the management that the

animals are slaughtered in a Kosher manner, and that a government agent inspects the store every day.

Back on Amsterdam, if you walk toward Barnard, you will pass a favorite of Plimpton residents: the Co-op Supermarket, currently being renovated. Further up the hill is the Oriental Food Market, which specializes in Japanese foods and gifts. Even Craig Claiborn recommends this store for hard-to-find Oriental foodstuffs. Here, you can purchase fresh bean sprouts and mustard greens. If you look carefully, original Japanese recipes are available. There is also a section in the back of the store where Oriental magazines are for sale.

At 1290 Amsterdam Avenue is the Mary Davis Gift Shop, where Dansk and Finland Design items are sold. This is a great store for browsing. Walking up the hill, between 122nd and 121st, you will find the Ziegfeld Gallery, dedicated to Dr. Edwin Ziegfeld by the students of the department of Art and Education of Teachers' College. The gallery deals mostly in crafts and prints, and would like Barnard and Columbia students not only to look (and perhaps buy) but also to exhibit.



MARY DOUGLAS, the noted social anthropologist and first Gildersleeve Lecturer of the season, will speak at Thursday Noon, today at 12:00 in the College Parlor.

(Continued from page 4) instead of slithering, with forked tongue, under, around, between, and behind slippery ambiguities.

From the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from coast to coast, there is a vast army of moderate-income families struggling to keep their heads above water against the weight of a tax structure geared to feeding a rushing torrent of money down the insatiable maw of a bloated Pentagon. If, on November 7, 1972 this vast army of men and women should rise up, throw off their political shackles, enter the polling places, and in one massive, angry roar shout "Enough!", they can start a thundering, relentless march which will turn this country in the direction it must go if we are to achieve the better life we, our children, and our grandchildren are entitled to without waiting for January 1, 2000.

Very truly yours,
Aaron B. Coleman
17, '21 L

Legal Seminar For Women

SYRACUSE, September 7, 1972—Lately women have started asking questions whose answers used to seem obvious: Why can't we deduct day care from our income as a legitimate business expense? Why are prostitutes commonly arrested, but the males who patronize them almost always let off? Why will employers still pay women less than men for the same work where they can get away with it—that is with the very poor who don't know their "rights?"

The answer is simple—a male dominated legal system which makes very definite assumptions about women and their place (in the home). Despite a recent influx of women into the law schools, the number of women actually practicing law still remains small (about three percent of all lawyers).

In an effort to attract more women into the legal profession, the Women's Law Caucus of the Syracuse University College of Law is holding a recruitment conference for all interested women Saturday, September 23 from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. in the Grant Auditorium of E.I. White Hall at the University.

Judge Nanette Dembitz, the first woman to be nominated by a major party for New York State's highest court, and Faith Seidenberg, a nationally known civil rights attorney, will be the featured speakers.

Judge Dembitz has a background which includes several years working as Counsel for the New York Civil Liberties Union, five years as a Family Court Judge in New York City and six years as the chairwoman of the Committee on Law and Family Planning of the American Bar Association.

Ms. Seidenberg has won national prominence as a criminal lawyer and as an ad-

vocate of equal rights for women and blacks. Former vice-president of legal affairs for the National Organization for Women, she won the famous McSorley's Ale House Case, and is currently involved in a case which seeks to guarantee equal pay for male and female physical education teachers in New York State. She has also worked for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (a civil rights organization) in Louisiana and Mississippi. Ms. Seidenberg is also serving on a committee which is seeking to reform sexist laws on prostitution.

The day will also include a panel discussion on the law school experience for women by law students from Cornell and Syracuse. Karen DeCrow, a recent graduate from the Syracuse University Law School, the author of *A Young Women's Guide to Liberation*, and a well-known feminist will be the moderator. The program will end with a wine and cheese party.

Although the Women's Caucus does hope to attract more women to Syracuse, the primary focus of the program will be to introduce women to the legal profession as a whole. During breaks between speakers, women from the law school will be available to talk with the women who attend. Applications to take the Law School Aptitude Test as well as applications from many law schools will be available.

Free day care as well as overnight lodging on Friday and/or Saturday nights will be available for those who need it. Women who will need a place to stay Friday or Saturday night are asked to write the Women's Law Caucus, Syracuse University College of Law, Ernest I. White Hall, Syracuse, New York 13210 or call 315-685-3745 after 5:00 p.m.

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Replacement for Ryan

The untimely death of Representative William F. Ryan leaves the nomination for Congress unfilled in the 20th district. Representative Ryan was a man of extraordinary decency who was not afraid to fight for the often unpopular ideas that he believe in. It is almost a cliché to say that he fought for concepts years before they became accepted by the mainstream of society. He was an early opponent of the War in Vietnam and throughout his years in Congress he was a constant champion for Civil Rights and environmental control. Ryan was considered a radical by many in Congress, but as such, he reflected the political spirit of the Upper West Side of New York City.

Stylistically, at least, Bella Abzug does not resemble William Ryan. This fact was often repeated in the June Democratic primary campaign and it became one of the issues of contention between the two opponents.

Philosophically, however, Congresswoman Abzug is certainly in the Ryan tradition. Like Ryan she was an early opponent of the War in Vietnam and she was active in the leadership of Women's Strike for peace. For many years she conducted a private law practice in which she took the cases of activist clients. She is a woman who does not have to prove her liberal credentials to the Upper West Side.

For these reasons and others, we feel that it would be foolish and grossly unfair if Bella Abzug were not chosen to run as the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 20th District. In her one term of office, she has played a valuable role urging Congress to pass needed social legislation. She has also come to serve a constituency of women and minority groups that transcends her Manhattan Congressional District.

Last winter, the Democratic leadership of the state of New York cruelly reapportioned Congresswoman Abzug out of her district. We believe that it is in the best interests of the constituents of the Upper West Side that Ms. Abzug be seriously considered as the Congressional candidate for the 20th Congressional District.

Silent Minority...

(Continued from page 1)

numbers of American (the italics are mine) deaths in Vietnam. Nixon's supporters believe that he has brought the world closer to peace than ever before in its history.

In the domestic arena, Nixon's supporters claim that he has reduced inflation, cut unemployment and raised productivity. They believe that "most Americans are living better than ever before" due, in part, to Nixon's economic policies.

Another asset of Nixon's, it is said, is his "steadiness" and his "predictability." He is seen as the "safe" candidate while McGovern tends to "fly off the handle" at the slightest provocation, and change his

policies when subjected to the slightest pressure.

Yet, if it were not the Electoral College, but rather another College whose votes determined the outcome of the election, and if this other college were four blocks in length and located in a very progressive area of a traditionally liberal and Eastern city, it would be safe to hand George McGovern the election.

As it is, the silent and unorganized minority on that same campus might be able, without distributing a single leaflet, or making a single telephone call to witness a renewal of the present four-year lease on 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the Morning Mail

Socialistic Viewpoint

To the Editor:
1972 is a crucial election year marked by widespread dissent at the policies of the current administration. At this time, the platform of George McGovern is meant to appeal to the majority of Americans in the antiwar movement. So, a question we must ask ourselves now is whether McGovern really is a peace candidate.

To begin with, why is the United States losing the Vietnam war. It is because of the unyielding courage of the Vietnamese and the widespread antiwar movement here at home. Since 1965, the antiwar movement has grown to the point that the majority of Americans want us out of Vietnam now. The social explosion that now exists has prevented the government from waging a full scale attack.

The key ingredient in this election then is the majority sentiment towards the war. McGovern in his candidacy, is promising to end the war. But can he really do this? To answer this, we must see what McGovern stands for and who he represents. McGovern is committed to the interests of U.S. imperialism; that is, he must protect and spread the interests of big business. The continuation of big business is done through military intervention. McGovern has repeatedly stated that he wants to keep the U.S. a first-rate military power and keep a national defense budget second to none. We know that so called "defense" money is actually

being used for aggression. At the same time, he is telling antiwar activists to stop demonstrating, get off the streets and to work inside the Democratic party. He is asking the antiwar movement, to trust in him alone. If he really wanted to end the war, he would not tell the movement responsible for changing the policies towards the war, to stop its work while thousands of more people are being killed by the escalated bombings. The key ingredient here, we must remember, is not one man but majority sentiment. And if McGovern were to get us out, where would he involve us next?

That is why I see only one choice in this election and that is with the Socialist Workers Party campaign of Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley. They do not tell antiwar activists that the time for demonstrating is over. Rather in calling for the immediate and total withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Southeast Asia, they tell people in the independent movement to continue building for this immediate withdrawal. And what is most important is that they are not tied to the interests of U.S. imperialism. They are helping to organize the one force at home that is going to get the U.S. out of Vietnam—and that is the organized power of the American people themselves.

McGovern is no alternative within the existing parties. He is no choice at all.

Linda Slodki
Barnard Young Socialist Alliance

2001?

To the Editor:

Until fairly recently the year 2000 was a favorite setting for science fiction and other forms of fantasy. Today, with the new century appearing on the horizon as a reality, comes the realization that most of those living today, and of course most of those still to be born this century, will be alive on January 1, 2000. Inevitably the approach of any new century arouses the eternal hope that somehow "things will be better," yet no one expects that things can be any better on January 1, 2000 than they are now as long as we continue complacently on our present path—a path pockmarked by wars, massacres of unarmed civilians by our own soldiers, heavy taxes, unemployment, rising prices, racial conflict, corruption (often blithely minimized as "conflict of interest") at all levels of public office across the entire country, violence as a way of life and violence as an acceptable form of "entertainment." If things are to be better, our change of direction will depend in large measure on the kind of men we place in the White House between now and the new century. There are only seven more presidential elections to be held before 2000 and in view of the possibility of re-election of each incumbent, we may find that only four men will have served as presidents during the remaining years of this century. What kind of men should they be?

They should be men who recognize, as the present incumbent in the White House seems unable or unwilling to recognize, that being first in

military power among nations is fine provided we are also first in moral power among nations—a position we used to but most certainly do not now occupy; that the constant linking of national honor to warfare is an obsession which betrays a dismal failure to realize that there are forms of governmental activity, other than warfare, in which national honor is involved; that the best hope for peace is through an international organization created in San Francisco in 1945 to which only lip service has been rendered; that we were never anointed by any divine power to "pacify" foreign countries; that other nations may prefer for themselves forms of government different from ours; that bombing schools, churches, hospitals and dikes, whether accidental or intentional, neither creates jobs for the unemployed here nor elevates us in the world's esteem; that a substitution of warships and bombers for ground troops necessarily results in greater civilian casualties and constitutes an outright extension of military activity and not a "winding down"; and that supplying any foreign tyrant with blood, money, and war materials is literally un-American since such action repudiates the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence in support of our own revolt against tyranny in 1776. If the men who fell in the War of Independence could be brought to life again, they would weep on seeing the low state into which we have fallen. For ten years we have been trying to prop up a foreign government at a cost of countless

casualties, military and civilian, and an expenditure of over one hundred billion dollars. When that government imposes a requirement, not by act of any elected assembly but by a puppet's decree, that newspapers deposit the equivalent of \$50,000 to secure the payment of fines which might be subsequently levied against them for expressing dissenting views or printing news which that government wishes to conceal from its people, then we can truly say "we have had it."

In domestic affairs, this small handful of presidents will recognize that the day of the consumer is here; that the Federal regulatory agencies designed to protect the consumer must be staffed by presidential appointees who will regulate, rather than play footsie with, the activities they should be regulating; that where the economy requires controls, those controls will be administered by an agency set up for that purpose instead of dumping the job on an overburdened Internal Revenue Service; that attempting to place unqualified men on the Supreme Court in order to attract political support from this or that section of the country—an attempt twice made by the present incumbent in the White House and fortunately defeated each time by the Senate—is an outright flagrant attempt to prostitute the Supreme Court; that the right of peaceful dissent must never be tampered with, unless we are to slide down the road to the level of countries like Spain or South Vietnam; that the government (and certainly not the military)

has no business snooping around to see if they can "get something" on those engaged, not in any criminal activity, but in exercising their constitutional right to express dissenting views and to print news which the government wishes to conceal from its people; that the maintenance of order by administering the law is something quite different from "law and order" as conceived by the present incumbent and by his recently resigned Attorney-General (who had been his partner in a Wall Street law firm) and as applied in the illegal mass arrest of some 13,000 war protesters in the District of Columbia of whom roughly only two per cent were brought to trial, the rest being released because of violations in the law by the police themselves in making the arrests; that the time to take a sharp look at the forces which have obstructed the passage of legislation governing the manufacture, distribution, licensing, and registration of hand guns is before, and not after, the assassination or attempted assassination of public figures; and that the people's right to be informed by their president as to what is going on in Washington should be satisfied by frequent televised news conferences (which we used to have) instead of untelevised meetings with newsmen and statements, televised or not, of subordinates (which we now have).

The men we place in the White House during the remaining years of this century should enter upon the presidency walking erect among the people speaking to them in simple truths with no "secret" plan for anything, in-

(Continued on page 3)

Love Your Sisters, Love Yourself

By Jean Lichty

Having experienced a coed public high school, a small women's college and a women's college submerged in a university complex, I firmly believe that women's colleges must survive if women are to truly liberate their minds and souls. At one time, I, too, would have joined many other women in their scorn for such a statement. During my public school years, I totally rejected the idea and concept of a women's college, considering institutions exclusively for females obsolete and completely irrelevant to the needs of any "girl."

To say the least, my high school classmates and my family were shocked when I chose to attend Mills College, a small women's college in Oakland, California. I really don't know whether I chose Mills College, a women's college or Oakland, California, a ten minute ride from Berkeley and a fifteen minute one from San Francisco. For whatever reasons, I found myself there last fall. It was a choice I was to initially regret and then later consider one of my most intelligent decisions.

At Mills College, I was exposed to a fully developed sense of feminism. In high school, though I considered myself a feminist, I never developed beyond the very unliberated stage of competing with men for the "spoils" and rewards of middle-class male achievements. I was only concerned with my own personal future and wanted to eradicate sexism for my own personal gain. I was a rather poor female version of an Ayn Rand hero. Sisterhood was a foreign concept in my rather limited world picture until my experience at Mills. There, for the first time, I began to take pride in my sex and in my sisters. In high school, I mocked "the girls" who studied hard and well, but rarely had anything of any substance to say. At Mills I had the opportunity to listen to women who had always taken a back seat to bullshitters like me

and other male students. I began to understand and appreciate those quiet women who had appeared dull and mousy to me in high school. I developed friendships with other women based on trust and mutual respect while my former relationships with women were founded upon a mutual mistrust and contempt. As I befriended other women I began to befriend myself. I began to understand what being a feminist really meant.

I left Mills and came to Barnard College for justifiable reasons. Mills, having the misfortune of a male president completely unaware of a rising female consciousness has a very limited and rudimentary women's studies program. Barnard can obviously boast a

very impressive program; Barnard can also boast alumnae actively concerned about women. The Women's Center is a direct result of this concern. The women at Mills may have to wait quite a long time before they can take advantage of their own women's center. Consequently, I

deliberately chose Barnard for their efforts on the behalf of women yet I have experienced great disappointment. Despite the impressive programs Barnard has initiated for the benefit of women, I consider Mills College to have a more collective feminist consciousness.

At Barnard I feel no sense of sisterhood among the women. Some women lament about their all-female classes, declaring them dull and boring, while other women openly admit their dislike and even disdain for Barnard women as a group. I've talked to too many women who remind me of my old high school self—a self I would like to forget. Some Barnard women are non-supportive of their fellow sisters as I was of my fellow sisters in high school. I see too many women on the Barnard campus completely male-identified. To some extent, I too, still depend upon male approval for self esteem and self-confidence. However, I can now act and think

somewhat independently of men because of my esteem for myself as a woman and my confidence in myself as a woman. I no longer pride myself on the fact that I have no female friends; I know that only as a woman-identified woman with many sisters for friends can I ever be fulfilled and happy.

Mills College gave me room to grow in an atmosphere with women who were beginning to create a new sense of self. My energies were directed toward the development of myself and my other sisters. One feminist expresses the necessity for this freedom to grow and develop a new sense of self:

As the source of self-hate and the lack of real self are rooted in our male-given identity we must create a new sense of self. As long as we cling to the idea of "being a woman" we will sense some conflict that incipient self that sense of I, that sense of a whole person. It is very difficult to realize and accept being "feminine" and being a whole person are irreconcilable. Only women can give each other a new sense of self. That identity we have to develop with reference to ourselves; and not in relation to men. This consciousness is the revolutionary force from which all wise will flow for ours in an organic revolution. For this, we must be available and supportive to one another, give our commitment and our love, give

the emotional support necessary to sustain this movement. Our energies must flow towards our sisters, not backwards towards our oppressors.

I received enough support and love from my sisters at Mills to develop a new sense of woman-identified self. For this reason, I will be eternally grateful that I have the good sense to experience an independent women's college for a year. Hopefully, Barnard can regain its status as an independent women's college where women can grow and develop together. At the present time the very male institution of Columbia University appears to overshadow Barnard College in important areas. I only hope that Barnard can fight back and give other women the opportunity I had at Mills for one year.

Fast-Moving Suspense:

The Judas Gospel

THE JUDAS GOSPEL by Peter Van Greenaway. Atheneum Press, 240 pp. \$6.95.

By Derval C. Walsh

Peter Van Greenaway has selected a unique, yet totally credible plot for his latest novel, *The Judas Gospel*. The story centers around the bizarre discovery of a new Dead Sea scroll describing the life of Jesus, and his final days on earth.

The testament, written by Judas Iscariot, sheds new light on Jesus' credibility and indicts Peter as Christ's true betrayer. Written at the end of his life, the bitter and disillusioned Judas condemns Peter for his perpetrating the story of his unfaithfulness. The name Judas would be synonymous with treachery and evil until the day someone would discover Judas' own testimony of events. Judas was Christ's equal and respected compatriot—and because of this he aroused the jealousy and ire of the other eleven apostles.

The discoverer of the Judas testament is a second-rate lecturer in Semitic languages named Geoffrey Mallory. Invited on an ill-fated expedition, Mallory is the lone survivor of a commando raid. Seeking refuge in an underground tunnel, he discovers the earthshaking document and manages to get it out of Israel. For Mallory, the greatest decision remains: Should he publish the scroll, and risk having his own importance minimized by the significance of his discovery, or should he attempt to sell Judas' gospel to that organization which would suffer most by its publication: The Catholic Church.

With the help of a friend, Mallory sends the translation of the scroll to the Vatican demanding an inordinate sum for its purchase. The testimony is terrifying and threatens to destroy the validity of the Church and the sanctity of the Pope. Judas revealed that Jesus was an egocentric individual — "a man who inspires love, and yet... one side only of his face smiles... susceptible to flattery... a weakness in great men, but fatal in a Messiah." Judas further criticizes Christ's superior attitude. He spoke in riddles, seeking to alienate his chosen followers from the ordinary mass of men. Iscariot, as the rebel among the twelve

apostles, incites bitterness among his compatriots. More of an individualist, he seeks "to live and die to defend the right of every man to come to God in his own way."

If Judas' words are potentially dangerous, then his accusations can be seen as thoroughly damning. He accuses Peter of jealousy and insincerity and claims he is the true schemer behind Jesus' crucifixion. Judas claims that the accounts of other writers is true—Peter did deny Christ three times—only unknown to others, he never returned to his faith. This final evidence threatens the very core of Catholicism. If the Church is built upon the integrity of Peter, its very foundations are weak and unstable. It is thus ironic that Peter is seen as the founder of the Church, while Judas is scorned as a betrayer and a liar.

In an attempt to gain possession of the scroll, the Vatican employs a Dominican theologian, Giovanni della Paresi, to negotiate for the rights to the gospel. In order to preserve his Church, Paresi plots the murders of all those who know of the scroll's existence. Those who have condemned Judas for betraying the "Truth and the Light," in turn suppress evidence of the real truth in an attempt to survive. The macabre twist at the novel's conclusion is startling

and alarming.

The Judas Gospel is an excellent suspense-filled novel which is at the same time credible and thought provoking. Well-written and well-documented, the novel is fast-paced and thrilling. The reader will become easily absorbed in the numerous subplots which arise, and will be astounded at the twists and turns the story takes before its extremely penetrating conclusion. It is also important to note that although the events are fictionalized, the author appears to be criticizing the present-day Church bureaucracy which is so distant and aloof from those it serves.

The role the Church plays is not unfamiliar in another respect; it is extremely relevant to present day crises. As an administration marked by officialism, it weeds out that information which it deems undesirable for the people to know. Mallory, as the discoverer of the document, informs some of his friends as to the content of the Judas Gospel, and sparks the fuse which eventually leads to the revelation of truth.

Mr. Van Greenaway has encompassed many theories and concepts into *The Judas Gospel*, and has managed to produce a plausible and thoroughly engrossing novel.

Bibliography...

(Continued from page 1)

to England. Three-quarters of the questionnaires were returned containing information about events taking place in the sphere of women's studies.

The data obtained from the questionnaires was recorded on index cards which carpeted the floor of 100 Barnard Hall last summer, a summer which Ms. Drake, Ms. Marks and Ms. Wexford spent categorizing the

cards. The project was completed on September 1 when the manuscript was sent to KNOW, Inc., a Pittsburgh publisher.

Women's Work and Women's Studies 1971 will be available in early October. Copies will cost \$4.25 and may be purchased at the Barnard Women's Center or through mail order to KNOW, Inc. Mail order forms are available in the Woman's Center.

Mead's Memoirs...

(Continued from page 1)

at one time in her career, she was intrigued by thoughts of entering the political arena. Assuming however, that her divorces made her "too vulnerable," Dr. Mead noted that she felt her personal life might damage any cause she was espousing.

On September 20, Redbook

magazine will begin publication of Margaret Mead's memoirs. The memoirs will be published in serial form, and will be published in book form by William Morrow & Co. in November. Dr. Mead, who is 70, is a contributing editor to Redbook and a gifted social scientist who has written more than two dozen books.



MILLS COLLEGE

Strategies of Darwinian Mechanism's

By SUSAN SLOVIN

Competitive games such as chess and poker require a high degree of quick thinking and planning. It is necessary for opponents in such games to develop a strategy that will ultimately give one the lead and hence the win in the game. With these ideas in mind as a basic premise, Dr. Frederick E. Warburton, Associate Professor of Biology, has over the past several years been engaged in a computerized tactical war which involves the evolution and strategy of winning a game.

Dr. Warburton's focus for such research was the game "NIM" which includes a wide family of competitive games. The game itself is simple: there are fixed number of matches on a table and two players take turns removing one, two or three matches (three being the limit) from the pile. Whichever player is left with last match loses.

"NIM" was chosen as the conceptualized sample for Dr. Warburton's study due to the fact that the game is "perfectly obvious to represent strategy as a series of digits." "Over the years," states Dr. Warburton, "I've been interested in trying to devise a way to develop a strategy for some sort of game by use of a digital sequence. This would serve as a real competitive situation by having two isolated sequences play a game against each other."

The basic premise on which Dr. Warburton has founded his work is that there are an arbitrary set

of rules which represent selection and thereby determine which of two sequences are "fitter." By sequences, it is meant that a random sequence of digits is used. These digits, for the sake of simplicity, may be the digits one to three. A computer makes a copy of the digital sequence and produces a random change in one of the digits, for example, duplicating a three instead of a two. In this sense, this newly reproduced sequence is a mutant—a sequence differing in some way from the parent sequence. The computer now decides which of the two sequences, parent or mutant, is more "fit" to win a game of "NIM." The two sequences engage in the game and the winner is the so called "fitter" sequence. Hence, selection or randomness is determining which of the sequences is fitter. The idea of the random sequence of digits is analogous to the genotype or genetic constituents of an organism. The procedure is repeated with the winning offspring reproducing, each time undergoing a random change.



FREDERICK WARBURTON
Says Dr. Warburton, "What is important here is finding out how the nature of a set of rules for selection influences the rate at

which a sequence changes and hence the best possible sequence obtained."

Intelligent mathematicians are aware of the fact that a human player can deduce a best strategy for "NIM," that is, the player can figure out the best number of matches to remove. "After 100 or so generations of mutation and selection," says Dr. Warburton, "the machine ultimately ends up with the best strategy that an intelligent human player could use." This process works immensely faster than blind chance.

Though the concept is imbued with mathematical probabilities and selection rather than random chance, the game itself is easy to follow and easy to lose if one doesn't develop a scheme of action.

According to Dr. Warburton, the most effective way to win is to remove one, two or three matches and leave your opponent with a number of matches which will have a remainder of one when divided by four.

To elucidate further, if 24 matches were left, one would remove 3 matches leaving 21 remaining matches. The 21 remaining matches when divided by 4 leave a remainder of 1. The process is continued until it can be narrowed down to 8 matches where 3 matches can be removed leaving 5 matches—a difficult number to work with. Should 5 matches be left, one can remove 3 matches and leave the opponent with 2 matches. The opponent can remove one match and hence the possessor of the sole remaining match loses. The computer can also play by relating the number of matches left with the numerical position of the digit in the sequence.

For example, if there were seven matches left, one looks at

the seventh number of the sequence. This digit indicates the number of matches to be removed from the pile. "The most striking feature about this," says Dr. Warburton, "is that a few hundred trials will produce the best possible strategy out of a set of millions of possibilities." Dr. Warburton believes that this is only relevant to human evolution in the sense that it may shed some light on the way that natural selection affects the rate at which evolution occurs.

The consequences of this appear to resemble the end-products of intelligent design; although it is not, it is however selection acting on random chance. Says Dr. Warburton, "This is one of the big reasons that laymen doubt the theory of evolution. They cannot see how random changes can produce organisms that look as though they were 'intelligently designed.'" By "intelligently designed" it is meant that a bird looks as though it was designed for flying; likewise a fish appears as though it was designed for swimming.

Man, according to Dr. Warburton, is tired of making our arbitrary selection rules. Simple games can be considered to be sets of selection rules which are already in existence. Dr. Warburton will present a paper on this at a conference entitled "Cybernetics and Society." Perhaps most appropriately his presentation is entitled "The Evolution of a NIM Player by a Darwinian Mechanism."

For those of you interested in the way to win "NIM," it has been computed by Dr. Warburton after 77 trials in the computer.

No. of matches left: 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

No. of matches to remove: 3, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 0.

Annual Fest In Little Italy

By Cathy Sabino

Once again it's San Gennaro time and the streets of little Italy are as lively and chaotic as downtown Naples. The "Feste" originated in Naples in order to pay homage to its patron saint. The Neapolitans transported the custom to this country and for years New Yorkers of all nationalities have made an annual pilgrimage to Mulberry Street for the late summer carnival.

The purpose of the Americanized festival is not only to honor San Gennaro but also to unite Italian-Americans, and to raise money for charity. On the first Saturday the procession to honor the saint opens the "feste," for the next ten days (this year from the fourteenth to the twenty-fourth of September) cars are banned and Mulberry Street becomes a jumble of open-air food stands, shooting galleries, trinket tables and showing visitors. Italian dialects from the depths of Campania and Calabria fill the air along with the throbbing rhythms of the tarantella. At night (this "feste" runs from mid-afternoon until the early morning hours) the Christmas-tree light arcade flows in orange splendor.

Most people think of the "feste" in culinary terms and for the devotee of southern Italian cooking there's no better place to be. In the food stalls a sea of tomato sauce covers every conceivable type pasta from the

ricotta stuffed manicotti to baked ziti. As in Naples there's plenty of seafood, aluminum buckets overflow with ice and vongole, calamari. For the sweet-toothed and strong-stomached there are fried zeppoli (plastery clumps of dough fried in a vat of hot frying oil) and richly filled cannoli. For the nibbler there's the Italian equivalent of the hot dog—salsicce on Italian bread with fried onions and peppers substituting for the sauerkraut. For the conventional there's always pizza and Italian ices.

Things Neapolitan, their food, their movie stars, their soppy love songs have always been successful in the States; the Feast of San Gennaro is no exception and is well-worth a visit.

Joseph Papp
the producer of
"HAIR"
to
The New York Times
"FANTASTIC PROBE"

TO THE EDITOR
"Greaser's Palace" knocked me for a loop. I have never seen a film in which the creator ventured so deeply into his soul. The statement is intensely personal and so uninhibited that it reaches into the universal into myths, into the primitive and subconscious. What a fantastic probe into the American psyche! Robert Downey has fearlessly descended into the nether world and come up with a laughing nightmare. Like all works of art, "Greaser's Palace" will touch the most human of us, those unafraid of deep experiences. The uptights will gasp for breath and run for the popcorn. Downey's extraordinary film is that beautiful co-existence of great art and great fun. See it and live.
9/3/72 JOSEPH PAPP

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BOOK REVIEWS:

Rockefeller Should Have Gone To Attica

ATTICA: The Official Report of the New York State Special Commission on Attica. Bantam Books, paperback, 533 pp. \$2.25.

By Derval C. Walsh

Between September 9-13, 1971, some forty-three citizens of New York State died at Attica Correctional Facility. Thirty-nine individuals were killed and more than eighty others wounded during the fifteen minutes it required the State Police to recapture the prison on September 13. Because the events at Attica attracted world-wide attention, and because so many of the incidents which occurred there were clouded by confusion and misunderstanding, Governor Nelson Rockefeller and leaders of the New York State Legislature requested that an inquest be made into the riots. The commission, headed by Dr. Robert D. McKay, Dean of the New York University School of Law, conducted an investigation and attempted to piece together the events that eventually led to the uprising.

In assessing the occurrences at Attica State Prison, the members of the Commission note that the fact "that the explosion occurred first at Attica was probably chance. But the elements for replication are all around us. Attica is every prison, and every prison is Attica." The report further indicts the entire correctional system. Using Attica as a basis for their complaints, they argue the concept that prison life is really rehabilitating. "In the end, the promise of rehabilitation had become a cruel joke. If anyone was rehabilitated, it was in spite of Attica, not because of it."

The Report on the Attica uprising is divided into four parts. The individual sections summarize the findings of the committee and set forth their conclusions on the major areas of contention. In the first segment, *What is Attica?*, the Commission criticizes the basic concept of prison reform. The inmates' lives are degrading and humiliating and workers in the prisons are unable to cope with the specific problems of the inmates. The interaction between officers and inmates, and indeed, between inmates and inmates, is charged with racism—creating even more difficult and surmounting tensions. It was thus that the

ATTICA



"...If anyone was rehabilitated, it was in spite of Attica, not because of it..."

Commission concluded that prison life perpetuated strife rather than lessened it. Inmates learned "to play the game"—and rehabilitation became a nebulous concept.

In appraising the specific events of the four days in question, the Commission notes that the uprising began as a spontaneous burst of violent anger and was unplanned. Although the report sympathizes

with the inmates, it condemns the taking of hostages. This segment of the fact finding report tends to emphasize the lack of adequate manpower and the inefficient communications system at Attica. They conclude that if such deficiencies are not corrected, every prison riot has the potential to become another Attica.

The most revealing chapter of the Commission's report concerns the negotiations. They

conclude that the effort for a peaceful settlement failed because there was no effective mechanism to conduct negotiations, and the inmates had no effective means of reaching a majority decision. The Commission thoroughly agrees with Governor Rockefeller's decision not to grant amnesty, stating that "a grant of amnesty would establish a dangerous precedent, encouraging the future resolution

of grievances by violent means." Another critical question studied by the Commission concerned whether or not Governor Rockefeller should have gone to Attica in an attempt to assuage the inmates. In addressing themselves to this issue, the members of the committee state:

"The Commission can readily understand why the Governor was unwilling to go to Attica prior to Commissioner Oswald's request Sunday evening. The Governor's presence could have undermined Oswald's authority in dealing with the observers and inmates. But when the Governor refused Oswald's request that he come, he was spurning the recommendations of the man on whom he had relied to bring about a peaceful resolution, and departing from his usual policy of giving full support to his appointee. In summary, the Commission believes that the Governor should have gone to Attica."

Lastly, the Commission reiterates its belief that the events at Attica were unplanned. In criticizing the prison system they note that the aftermath of the events was equally as disastrous for "no responsible system was established to prevent vengeful reprisals against inmates after the retaking."

Included in the *Attica Commission Report* is a 64-page picture insert which depicts not only the tragic aftermath of the uprising, but also offers some rare views of the prison itself. The alienation and segregation of the inmates is vividly expressed through rare and revealing photographs.

Extrapolating the Future

BINARY, A novel by John Lange. Alfred A. Knopf, \$5.95.

By Susan Slovin

Several decades ago, the science fiction writer would have been snubbed with abounding acrimony in all the higher literary circles. Certainly, in those days, the makers and believers of science fiction were outcasts—pariahs in their own little sphere of idle dreams. Today, however, the dreams are not so idle; reality has given way to landing a man on the moon and technology has burgeoned forth into exploring vast unknown realms such as Mars and beyond. In a sense, science fiction has become a "cult" of the "now"

generation. Not only is this pseudo-science spreading to books but to the visual media such as TV "Star Trek" and the forthcoming series "U F O" exemplify this.

Perhaps the most promising writer in this new expanse of the pseudo-sciences is Michael Crichton, writer of such best sellers as *The Andromeda Strain*, *Five Patients*, and *The Terminal Man*. Crichton, cultivated at Harvard U and Harvard Medical School, is a man of imposing stature, both physically (6'9" in height), and intellectually, who proceeded from the bedrock of medicine to the questionably higher art of writing.

Dr. Crichton in all his works has incorporated years of experience and scientific knowledge into novels which not only captivate the reader but thrust one into public awareness of the dangers of science's "need to know." Not only can our exploratory technology be dangerous to mankind, but there are phenomena so different, so supersensible and "wonderous strange" as to boggle man's own experience and expertise.

Another ingenious work which I hope will reach best seller status is *Binary* by John Lange. Unfortunately the name John Lange is not well known and thus may in some way account for the delay in its proper recognition. John Lange is a pen name for the insistently successful Michael Crichton. As in his other books, *Binary* deals with the precarious status of man's future and more importantly the dangers of man's own knowledge.

The plot is simple and Crichton

skillfully uses the binary theme—binary to denote any system composed of two interacting or interrelated elements. A binary container of ZV gas, that is, ZV 75/76 or nerve gas is stolen from a government rail shipment. What becomes of the tanks is not known, however, one is constantly aware of some unknown danger. Perhaps what is most distressing is that one gas will have no effect on the body unless the other is present. Symptoms of exposure to nerve gas are as Crichton points out: severe chest pains, pinpoint pupils, vomiting, coma and ultimately death—all of which can happen in 17 minutes. The task is to rescue the tanks which just so happen to be booby trapped in the same general area in which the President is experimenting, namely downtown San Diego. How to disarm the mechanism is a problem imposed upon the genius and cunning of one man—namely John Graves, a government man who must overcome one very important psychological inadequacy in order to defeat his insane but equally brilliant opponent. Dr. Crichton also utilizes the binary theme in his characters: a brilliant but daring man against an equally brilliant but cautious one, a lone State Department man against an equally capable but insipid official, a small city against the whole U.S., and a black tank of gas which when combined with the yellow tank will release such a lethal effect that a whole city will be destroyed.

The psychological states of the characters are brought into

skillful play in what I could call a "coup de foudre" with regard to the rest of the book. By the way, the titillating factor which enables Graves to overcome the very thing his opponent expected of him was, "HE OFTEN FEELS THAT A PROBLEM IS SOLVED WHEN IT IS ONLY HALF FINISHED, OR TWO-THIRDS FINISHED."

I won't tell you if the demented soul succeeds with his plot to destroy the city and a whole political party or if Graves is capable of overcoming his faults to combat the madman. I sincerely hope that the people responsible for the production of nerve gas and similar lethal armaments will read about the dangers that they create. For that matter, I hope all will read about the weapons that are being manufactured in our country.

The book in my opinion is one of Crichton's best. I couldn't help but feel though, that the characters possessed overtones of the "Mission Impossible" crew. The names Phelps and Graves led to this thought and certainly their surreptitious actions and methods also supported these thoughts. Despite a knack for being a bit vague at points, Crichton's book is another great!

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Lighthouse Sale

The most exquisite hand-me-downs in the world will be going on sale in The Lighthouse Posh Sale at The Lighthouse, 111 East 59th Street, New York City, Tuesday, October 10 through Friday, October 13. Hours for the sale will be from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily and until 9 p.m. on Thursday.

"This will be the most posh second-hand sale in town," says Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., chairman, who sparked the idea of the sale to raise funds for The Lighthouse, The New York Association for the Blind, to help maintain its programs of specialized and extensive services for people who are visually impaired or totally blind.

The sale should be a shopping bonanza for all bargain-hunters. Price tags will range from \$500 down to \$1. Volunteers will do the modelling and selling and customers will be able to try things on.

All sorts of nearly-new good clothes, designer clothes and wearables for men, women, teenagers and children are coming in from very elegant, expensively dressed families.

The most outstanding are a white ermine jacket originally purchased for \$2,500; a Galanos gown originally purchased for \$1,400; a white mink shrug originally purchased for \$750; a Chanel original knit suit that was bought for \$750; and some Cardin models in the \$750 class and six

gowns by Galitzine.

The collection is breathtaking. It includes gowns, coats, dresses, suits, at-home clothes, pants and tops, men's suits and boutique items. Almost all still have their original labels from such posh designers as Cardin, Chanel, Bill Blass, Teal Traina, Mollie Parnis, Givenchy, Scaasi, Hermes, and many are from such posh stores as Maison Posh, Ltd.; Saks Fifth Avenue; Neiman-Marcus; and Bergdorf-Goodman.

Space at Experimental College

There is space at the Experimental College. We need people with energy and ideas to live and work with us. Our objective is to create a working alternative to the depressing conditions at Columbia.

We have a house and are a 3 point credit course at Columbia. In addition to weekly meetings each member takes part in an individual or group project in independent study ranging from community law counseling to a video collective, whatever interests you. We have a lot of projects going on and many more are possible. Come and talk to us: 523 West 113th Street, 280-4343. If no one's in, contact: Hester Eisenstein, 8A Lehman, ext. 5481.

Whistler Sketches

An exhibition of drawings, watercolors, prints and paintings by James Abbott McNeill Whistler, all from the Metropolitan's collections, will open on Tuesday, September 19, in the American Art galleries of the Museum. The exhibition of over forty pieces includes selections from a recently-acquired rare scrapbook never previously exhibited. The exhibition will be on view through December 26.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler (1834-1903) was America's most illustrious—and controversial—19th-century expatriate artist. His personal style throughout his life abroad was that of an elegant, eccentric dandy and wit, but he was considered one of the major artists of his time.

Whistler was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, and attended West Point Military Academy for three years until he was expelled (for "deficiency in chemistry") in 1854. The following year he worked as a Navy cartographer, where he acquired the beginnings of his mastery of etching. In 1855 he left the United States for Paris. He settled permanently in London in 1859 and died there in 1903.

This exhibition is designed to provide a glimpse of Whistler's achievements, beginning with his early works, his innovative exploration of the graphic media, through his investigation of formal problems of design and color in his paintings. It was this style which made Whistler one of

the most avant-garde, controversial and accomplished artists of his time.

Selections from the Scrapbook, which contains 61 sketches all done before Whistler left the United States for Paris in the fall of 1855, includes his earliest drawing, "Flight of Xerxes," a pencil sketch made by the artist in 1843 at the age of eight, four of his West Point pictures and several illustrations he made using literary sources.

The exhibition also includes six of the eight Whistler paintings in the Museum's collections, among them, a version of "Cremorne Gardens" by the Thames in Chelsea; Whistler's study of a figure in motion, 11-year-old "Connie Gilchrist," a performer at the Gaiety Theatre; "Sir Henry Irving in His Role of Philip II of Spain"; and the well-known portrait of Whistler's biographer, the French art critic and orientalist, "Theodore Duret."

In addition to the paintings and sketches from the Scrapbook, several watercolor and chalk drawings are on view as well as a selection of Whistler's etchings and lithographs from the Museum's extensive collection of his graphic art.

A number of labels in the exhibition are in the form of an extended caption containing additional explanatory material about Whistler's work and life.

The exhibition was organized by Natalie Spassky, Assistant Curator of American Paintings and Sculpture.

Holly House

Students interested in using Holly House on weekdays only through October 31 may now make reservations. Beginning October 23, reservations may be made for weekdays and weekends through January 21. Sign up in the Alumnae Office, 115 Milbank.

Please note that clubs and other organized groups will be given priority. In order to maximize use of the house, any group may be required to share with another. Group leaders would be responsible for working out a cooperative arrangement.

Needlepoint Instruction Available

Alumnae Trustee Cecile Parker Carver '46 will teach needlepoint techniques on six consecutive Thursday afternoons from 4 to 6, beginning on October 5th. Mrs. Carver is President of the Manhattan Chapter of the Embroideries Guild.

The group will be limited to ten, and materials will be provided. However, each participant should bring her own scissors and thimble.

Interested students should sign up in the Alumnae Office, 115 Milbank, by October 2nd.

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High Fidelity

A series of seminars on high fidelity sound led by authorities in the field along with concerts of classical, rock and jazz music will take place throughout the four-day 1972 New York High Fidelity Music Show.

The Show is being held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel from September 28 through October 1, with over 100 manufacturers exhibiting the latest high fidelity and stereo products, including the new matrix derived and discrete four-channel systems. The seminars and concerts are open to the public visiting the show without additional cost above the regular admission charge of \$2.

Show hours are from 4 to 10 on Thursday, September 28; 4 to 10 on Friday, September 29; Noon to 10 on Saturday, September 30; and Noon to 7 on Sunday, October 1.

Coordinator of the seminars and moderator for a discussion on Hi-Fi Components is Leonard Feldman, author and lecturer in the high fidelity field.

Robert Long, audio editor of High Fidelity Magazine, will conduct a seminar on Four-Channel Sound. He will attempt to make the new four-channel systems easily understood by the general public attending the Show, while explaining the pros and cons of the new systems.

A seminar on The State of the Art of High Fidelity Sound will be conducted by Larry Zide, editor of "db" Magazine, a publication for professionals in hi-fi and stereo. Mr. Zide also is serving as director of concerts for the Hi-Fi Show.

Michael Marcus, of The Rolling

Stone, will supervise the pop and rock concert programs, with classical music under the aegis of Ivan Berger, electronics editor of Popular Mechanics.

The three seminars and two concerts are scheduled to last for three hours and will be presented on a continuous basis. There will be special intervals, however, when visitors to the Show who bring along their favorite recordings and tapes will have the privilege of hearing them played on high fidelity equipment.

Coming Events at Maison Francaise

Maison Francaise of Columbia University is open, Monday through Thursday from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and Fridays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The regular events for September are as follows:

Tuesdays from 12 to 2 p.m. (starting the first Tuesday of October): Dejeuner a la Maison. \$1.75, wine and coffee included.

Tuesdays from 4 to 6 p.m. (starting on September 15th): Coffee and French conversation.

Wednesdays from 4 to 6 p.m. (starting on September 15th): Vin et Fromage. Free tasting.

On Tuesday, September 26th at Lehman Auditorium at 8:00 p.m., Maison Francaise will present Jean Cocteau's film "La Belle et La Bete." Admission is \$1.00.

Study in Germany

The Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD) offers grants in all fields tenable in the Federal Republic of Germany for graduate studies at institutions of higher learning, research in connection with doctoral dissertations, to be done at universities, archives and/or laboratories, and post doctoral studies.

Clearly defined statements of proposed study should be submitted. Previous work at the home institution should indicate sufficient preparation for the implementation of the plan of study or research. A working knowledge of German is required.

Grants are made for individual studies at German institutions of higher learning. Previous sojourns in Germany are no bar to application; financial support for a second stay in Germany can, however, only be given if the statement of purpose outlines a specific research topic for which another stay in Germany is mandatory. Projects of a general nature, e.g. coursework in German language and literature are considered if the candidate has not been exposed to the German scene before. Such applicants will also have chances under the Fulbright Program, since under the particular circumstances of joint funding of the

Fulbright Program by both governments, awards to Germany will continue to be available in future years' award.

Candidates must be between 18 and 32 years of age. Minimum requirements at the time of the award: Bachelor of Arts degree or its equivalent.

Duration: 10 months beginning October 1.

Stipend rates: 600 or 800 deutsche marks—depending on the candidate's level of academic training, the rate to be decided at the discretion of DAAD at the time of the award. Incidentals allowance. Travel grant to cover domestic and international transportation. Baggage allowance; book allowance; health insurance; waiver of tuition and examination fees; dependents' allowance for married grantees. At the discretion of the DAAD the award may include a special grant for attendance of an intensive language course at a Goethe Institute in Germany.

The announcement of and the pre-selection for awards of DAAD and Fulbright grants are handled by the Institute of International Education (IIE), 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

For further information and application forms, contact your Fulbright advisor on campus.