

Barnard bulletin

VOLUME LXXVII

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1972

Health Service Gripes Aired at Women's Center

By Rebecca Waters

On November 27, in addition to holding its regular meeting, the Executive Board of the Women's Center invited the members of the Health Committee to talk about student complaints about the medical office and to answer questions the Board had about the medical service in general.

Of the 12 members of the Executive Board, Annette Baxter and Danielle Haase-Dubose from the faculty, and Susan Ritner and Barbara Hertz (Director of Development) from administration, attended the meeting. One of the three students on the board attended. None of the alumni on the Board were able to come. Jane Gould, Director of the Women's Center, also attended. Of the nine member Health Committee four members attended the meeting. They were Dr. Harriette Mogul, Director of the Health Service, Mrs. Lilo Groethe, psychiatric counselor and Jane Moorman, Assistant to the President. One of the five students on the committee attended but she arrived late due to classes. Students were invited to come to the meeting to complain or ask for information concerning the medical office. Besides the two student members of the committees, three students attended the meeting.

Although these two committees have never met before officially, Ms. Gould began the meeting "on a conciliatory note." Rumors had reached President Peterson of a feud between Ms. Gould and Dr. Mogul. The feeling also seemed to be circulating that students were using the Women's Center to aggravate this "feud" and for other "destructive" purposes. Ms. Gould said she didn't want to get involved in a session of "squashing rumors" but both she and Dr. Mogul denied these rumors and said they couldn't understand how or where they had originated. Ms. Gould went on to explain briefly how she saw her role in this situation. She said that originally she hadn't wanted to get involved in student complaints about the health service. But, she said, she saw "a change in students' attitudes toward what they want from health care due to the women's movement," and that if they come to the Women's Center to voice complaints and ask advice they can't be turned away. "We can't say no to students if they come to the Center and then wonder why they don't see the Center as a viable organization." On the other hand, she said, the Center could not become involved with "extremist positions." She said she sees the situation as a problem of com-

munications and that perhaps the Women's Center can act constructively as a mediator.

Dr. Mogul began by saying that the medical office definitely needs architectural improvement. On that count she said, "the office is a disgrace." Plans to improve the office are being discussed with Building and Grounds. She also said that the nursing staff was too small but that any student can see a nurse when she comes into the office. She also reported that there was a sub-committee of the Health Committee looking into



Dr. Mogul

the financing of more gynecological hours for next year. In response to a student complaint about how long it takes to see a gynecologist or even a regular doctor, Dr. Mogul explained that there are fast ways to see a doctor and that doctors are always available in emergencies. She sighted the fact that the longest lapse of time

between a positive pregnancy test and an abortion last year was three days. Most of the women at the meeting agreed that basically what was needed was the dissemination of this information.

The members of the committees also discussed student "anxiety" about sickness since for many of them it is the first time they must make decisions about their own symptoms. At this point Janet Axelrod, student member of the Executive Board and chairwoman at the meeting, asked that the meeting be turned away from this kind of discussion and these "paternalistic attitudes." She suggested discussing the lack of warmth and trust in the atmosphere in the medical office. Dr. Mogul defended her staff as efficient and dedicated and said each staff member does the job of at least five people. Ms. Axelrod asked about the possibility of employing students in the medical office. Dr. Mogul said she felt that some students would object to a plan that included students because of its attendant threat to confidentiality but that she was looking into the possibility of using para professional staff at the medical office.

Three projects are to be begun as a result of this meeting. Dr. Mogul will look into the reestablishment of a program about the health service at orientation. Work will begin on a detailed educational booklet on the hows and wheres of the Health Service, in order to spread important information about the service to students. Dr. Mogul will undertake a monthly meeting between students and

(Continued on page 4)

Union Petition Dismissed by NLRB

New Cards Collected by Staff

By Carol Richards

On November 16, representatives of the Barnard administration and representatives of the ad hoc committee for unionization met at the office of the National Labor Relations Board to negotiate the issue of eligibility in the Union election. Agreement was not reached in the informal conference and a

formal hearing was commenced. Al Evanoff, Vice President of District 65, stated that the Union was not

ready to proceed with the hearing because its lawyer was tied up in arbitration and the hearing was postponed indefinitely.

On November 21, Acting Regional Director of the NLRB Sidney Danielson ordered that the Union's petition for hearing be dismissed because of the Union's failure to proceed in the November 16 hearing. Peter van Delft, General Organizer of District 65, stated that this is the only instance in his memory that a petition has been dismissed under these circumstances.

Most of the discussion between the employee representatives and the administration before the formal hearing commenced was concerned with the size of the bargaining unit. The employees feel that any staff member up to and including the Assistant Director of a department, or approximately 100 Barnard employees, is eligible to vote in a Union election. The administration considers approximately 70 employees eligible to vote. Among those the administration includes "as ineligible are Assistant Director, Dormitory Directors, graduate assistants and confidential employees."

The College also questioned the validity of the union authorization cards since they were gathered by employees the administration considers to be ineligible to join the Union.

Although the Union can appeal

the NLRB's dismissal of its petition, it has opted instead to refile for recognition on the basis of newly signed cards. These cards have been collected by employees who are on the administration's eligibility list, thus avoiding the "tainted cards" issue which arose from the collection of the first set of cards. The cards will only be signed by those among the seventy that the administration considers eligible. The approximately thirty employees that the Administration considers ineligible will file as a separate bargaining unit.

Spokespersons for the Union have indicated that they feel that recent events will not set back the progress of unionization at Barnard. Mr. van Delft said "This doesn't deter us at all. We're refiled immediately for the unit which the administration alleges is appropriate." He expects a new hearing next week.

In a letter to the members of the supporting staff dated November 17 President Peterson stated her position on unionization at Barnard publicly for the first time since the controversy arose in September. She wrote "I do not believe that it is in the best interest of our office clerical employees nor in the best interest of Barnard College for these employees to be represented by District 65 Distributive Workers of America."

In an interview with Bulletin, Ms. Peterson noted that there are a number of reasons for her stand. The first is that she does not feel that a union will be "all that helpful for employees involved." She said that because Barnard has a shortage of funds there are "limits on the pay hike we can give." She also stated that union dues withheld from salaries would result in less take home pay for employees. President Peterson also stated that she felt that the college had been lenient in some of its policies and that "in a big organization, you cannot have that."

Suffragist Alumna Dies at 102

Alice Kohn Pollitzer, the only surviving member of the first graduating class of Barnard College (1893) died on November 19. Ms. Pollitzer was a former suffragist who was active in civic work past her 100th birthday. In 1970, she was given the Distinguished Alumnae award by the Associate Alumnae of the College.

Ms. Pollitzer became involved in volunteer social work before the turn of the century. Among other organizations, she was active in the Vocational Advisory Services, the Ethical Culture Society, the Legal Aid Society, the Play School Association and the Civil Liberties Union. She was the founder of the Alumnae

Association and its President from 1913 to 1915.



Alice Pollitzer, shortly before her graduation from Barnard in 1893.

Ms. Pollitzer helped organize classes in English and citizenship



Alice Pollitzer, 1970

at the Walden School for refugees fleeing Europe before World War II. After the War, at the age of 75, she was instrumental in founding The Encampment for Citizenship. Under the sponsorship of the American Ethical Union, the program trains teenagers for community leadership.

Ms. Pollitzer died at the age of 102. A life long resident of New York City, she married Dr. Sigmund Pollitzer shortly before graduating from Barnard.

In the citation on the Distinguished Alumnae Award the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College said that "by her example she has shown what may be accomplished in a troubled world by a woman of liberal philosophy and dedicated purpose."

Physics and Music?

By Susan Slovin

At a moment's glance the combination of physics and music may bring to mind a sense of discordancy that is how can those tiresome and complicated notions of physics be related in any way to the delights and enjoyments of music? Certainly to the layman there is no facile and available way of applying these concepts of physics postulated by such greats as Galileo, Descartes and Christofori in order to understand music. Indeed, how can one relate the laws of physics that is vibrational theory, to something as soothing and melodic as the speech of angels. At long last, Professor Sigalia Dostrovsky, Assistant Professor of Physics, has endeavored to overcome that barrier and has succeeded with her new course Physics and Music to be given this spring.

Professor Dostrovsky's idea for this course stems from her past work on the origins of acoustics particularly in the 17th Century and in part from the fact that she is both a violinist and pianist. It was in Discovery and Experiment in Physics Professor Dostrovsky's other course that both she and students became involved with the historical experiments done by the greats of physics. Says Professor Dostrovsky "The main challenge is to understand in terms of physics why instruments sound the way they do, why does the tone of a particular instrument have its own peculiar quality?"

In order for one to pierce the mysteries of the physics of musical instruments an historical background is needed. For example why was a particular shape chosen for the violin? What makes a Stradivarius better tone wise than an ordinary school violin? The answers to these questions are still being sought by physicists today. It is believed however that the instruments themselves developed as Professor Dostrovsky says "through craft tradition." The various curvatures in the violin may well stem from a series of

trial and error investigations, that is, the craftsman noted a particularly fine tonal quality when strings were stretched over a hollow box shaped with a variety of curves. Whether this was the actual case is still being investigated. "The instruments developed without any understanding of them," says Professor Dostrovsky. "What guided instrument makers was their own aesthetic judgment."

Almost every musical tone, whether it is produced by a vibrating string or a vibrating column of air, consists of a



Sigalia Dostrovsky

fundamental or basic tone and a number of fainter tones known as overtones. The complex sound produced by the combination of separate tones has a timbre of particular characteristic quality. It is this timbre which enables one to distinguish between two similar tones produced by two different instruments.

Any sound is a mixture of different frequencies. Different instruments possess different harmonics which are responsible for instruments having their distinctive sounds. Harmonic vibrations are vibrations at a frequency that is some multiple of the basic frequency. If the basic vibration of a string instrument is 100 vibrations per second then the string can also vibrate at 200, 300, or 400 harmonics. The tone quality depends on which harmonic is present and just how much of that harmonic is present. "For example," says

Professor Dostrovsky, "an important reason for the difference between the tone qualities of the clarinet and the flute is that the clarinet sound has a predominance of odd harmonics, while the flute has both odd and even."

Professor Dostrovsky points out that in order to understand the basic parameters involved in sound, such as frequency, pitch, loudness and their combinations in affecting tone quality, one must first try to understand something about hearing. In determining the tonal differences between a clarinet and a flute, one would note that the clarinet is closed at one end, and thus has an odd harmonics, the flute, open at both ends, possesses both odd and even harmonics.

Professor Dostrovsky is interested in showing how these basic concepts of acoustics were formed. She points out that a good many ideas about the physics of music were motivated by the curiosity of musicians and physicists of the 17th century. One particularly exciting experiment from a later period was a demonstration done by French physicist Lissajous. A light was shone on two vibrating tuning forks held perpendicular to one another. On a nearby screen, the reflected light formed patterns indicative of the vibrating motion. Various shapes (circular, elliptical, or more complicated) may be seen.

Thus, at long last, physics and music have joined one another in a marriage of concepts that will yield not only pleasant sounds to the ear, but new ideas for the mind.



Director of DANCE UPTOWN, Janet Soares, announces that December 1 and 2, (Friday and Saturday evenings) at 8 P.M. are the dates set for the 11th series at Barnard.

Since 1966, Barnard College has sponsored professional dance concerts, with the assistance of the New York State Council on the Arts for the last three years. Eighty-six dance works have been commissioned for DANCE UPTOWN to date. The recent trend toward using larger spaces has prompted the establishment of the Barnard gymnasium as a favorite performing place for choreographers with large group works.

Attempts are made to integrate the best student dancers from Barnard and Columbia into the professional dance events on campus, making the project innovative as an arts program on campus. This year 40 students will perform with the Rudy Perez Dance Theatre in "Steeple People" and "Monumental Exchange." Charles Weidman will include 10 dancers from Barnard in his Bach's "Christmas Oratorio."

Presenting an established artist such as Charles Weidman on the DANCE UPTOWN program marks a departure from the usual procedure of supporting new works by young choreographers on campus. The program will be unique because of its unusual balance of the works of avant-gardist Rudy Perez, with the established genius of a legend in his own time, Charles Weidman (long considered a "pioneer" in the modern dance world.)

It is interesting to review the list of choreographers who have been presented on past DANCE UPTOWN series, and note that many are important contributors in the field today. Among them are: Elizabeth Keen, Viola Farber, Twyla Tharp, James Cunningham, Cliff Keuter, and Gus Solomons, Jr.

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"I was offered a \$5000 contribution... ...if I'd change my vote."

By Carol Richards

"I don't think we were helped particularly by the past election" stated New York State Assemblyman Franz Leichter speaking about the prospects for keeping the liberalized abortion law. "I'm not willing to predict an outcome, but I think if we do our job and if all the people who are convinced that the present law is for the good will work for it then we should be successful in retaining it."

Assemblyman Leichter, characterized in the New York Times editorial as the emerging "conscience" of the Assembly, co-sponsored the original liberal abortion law in 1969. In a November 20 interview with Bulletin, Leichter, who represents the Upper West Side of Manhattan in the Legislature, expressed the view that students as voters have a power now "that they are not fully aware of." He said that lobbying, if done properly, "can be very significant in effecting change."

"The one thing that always amazed me in Albany," he continued, "was how small groups can get their programs through the legislature, get their little pet bills passed just because they go up there and work as a group and they lobby hard. So often, the public interest, which is so much more amorphous, is totally ignored just because you don't have this concerted lobbying effort—even though there is greater support for it."

Assemblyman Leichter called the crime situation in New York City "intolerable." He stated that it was important that liberals not

abdicate the crime issue to the Conservatives. "I think in the past people with liberal or progressive persuasion have felt uneasy dealing directly with crime as if that made them law and order advocates. To me, it is the basic tenet of the liberal philosophy that you address yourself to the serious problems

Assemblyman said "I have some very mixed feelings about it. It seems that every time you have a problem where there is no definite answer you have a lot of people who come up with a lot of different answers, each professing to have the right one. So you have the methadone people and you have the drug free

thought it significant that in Great Britain there is no crime related to drugs and almost no black market "because you can't compete with the government"

"It seems to me that either you shut off the flow of heroin in the United States which proves to be clearly impossible, or else you make it unprofitable. We've created the conditions which make it so attractive for people to bring in heroin." Speaking of reform of the system in this country, he said "I think it would be helpful if these same critics of the British system would consider how terribly inadequate how terribly destructive our policy has been in this country. I think we are the only people that when something doesn't work we try it with greater vengeance. I despair at this time that we are ever going to have any rational outlook on drugs."

Assemblyman Leichter has introduced legislation for three years which would provide for the legalization of marijuana. When asked if he saw progress in the area, he replied "When I first introduced the bill in the legislature just to reduce the penalties for possession of

marijuana to a violation I was literally booed off the floor of the legislature and considered like something of a public menace. That was in 1969 and I would say that many of these same legislators now would be willing to support this sort of a bill. So we've really come a long way. He cited the arrests of prominent politicians' children as one reason for change. "I think there is a realization now among the white middle class that they are dealing with a widespread social phenomenon. If they support heavy penalties for marijuana, it may be their children who they are sending to jail."

Assemblyman Leichter will be at Barnard next week to lead a workshop with Councilwoman Carol Greitzer on the best means to lobby to keep the liberalized abortion law. The workshop will be held at 6 P.M. in Lehman Auditorium on Tuesday, December 5.

When asked if he'd already felt pressure from the Right to Life Groups, Mr. Leichter replied "Oh yes I was offered a \$5000 campaign contribution if I'd change my vote."



Franz Leichter

in the community. If we don't address ourselves to this issue, then it will be the Conservatives who will be exploiting it and will be doing so in a way that may be dangerous and harmful to our liberties. Secondly, it will not be productive in making our streets safer."

He said that although little progress could be made in the area of crime until such root causes as drug addiction were removed, citizens could ameliorate the situation by working with community groups on such things as auxiliary police, forming block and tenant patrols and working for brighter street lights.

When asked about heroin maintenance as a solution to the problem of addiction, the

clinic people and you have the people who say "Shoot 'em"—I don't think any of these solutions by themselves are correct. It seems to me that one of the things we ought to at least experiment with is using heroin as bait to attract addicts into clinics."

"I'm also impressed," he continued, "as I look at the British experience at how much more successful they've been than we are. Now it is very fashionable in America to say how terribly the British system has worked. It is amazing that this comes from people who live in a city where there are between 300,000 and 500,000 addicts. They cast these stones at Great Britain where in a population of 50 million there are probably 2000 addicts." He stated that he

Registration Patterns Change Little With Open Access

By Regina Cusak

The open access policy implemented this semester has produced little change in the cross registration figures at Barnard and Columbia Colleges, according to Barnard Dean of Faculty, LeRoy Breung.

This fall, 2,304 Barnard women enrolled in Columbia courses as compared with 2,124 women in the fall semester of 1971. The number of Columbia College men enrolled in Barnard courses increased from 1,452 in the fall of 1971 to 1,446 this year. Dean Breung emphasized that these are preliminary statistics and due to scheduling changes may not be totally accurate.

In 1967-68, 3,160 Barnard women were enrolled in Columbia courses. In the same year, 1,012 Columbia men enrolled in Barnard courses. Although the figures have changed markedly since that year, Dean Breung feels that the shift has tapered off.

Dean Breung stated "I would love to see a fifty-fifty ratio with Columbia College." He recognizes, however, that there are various factors preventing this. The prime factor is the wider range of course offering at Columbia University.

Open access, an integral part of the agreement reached between Barnard and Columbia last year, eliminated the necessity for Barnard and Columbia students to collect signatures when they wished to elect courses at either college.

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The Best Use of our Power

Franz Leichter, the New York State Assemblyman from this district and co-sponsor of the liberalized New York State Abortion law has stated in an interview with *Bulletin* that the past election increased the conservative hold on the legislature. This, he believes will make it more difficult for those who are trying to prevent repeal of the New York law.

Assemblyman Leichter also stated his belief that a concerted effort by those in favor of the present law could prevent its repeal. He said that students underestimate the power they have gained as new voters and that this power should be utilized in lobbying for the abortion bill in the months to come.

There is no doubt that the Right to Life groups will utilize tremendous amounts of money and time trying to repeal the current law. We must therefore be well organized and make the legislators realize how important the abortion law is to women.

Bulletin urges that Barnard women actively lobby to keep the liberalized law. Next Tuesday, City Councilwoman Carol Greitzer and Assemblyman Leichter will conduct a workshop on the best way to accomplish this. We urge that anyone who feels committed to the principle of free choice for women attend the workshop.

Feminist Tradition

The recent death of Alice Kohn Pollitzer who was a member of Barnard's first graduating class and was the school's oldest living alumna is a reminder that feminism at Barnard is not just a phenomenon of the past few years. Alice Pollitzer was a suffragist before most of our parents were born and throughout her life she dedicated herself to volunteer social service and to the cause of civil rights.

There have been many Barnard graduates who have been active feminists and many who have been prominent in traditionally male fields of endeavor. It puts things in proper perspective to realize that Barnard women have been fighting for many of the advances we believe in—ever since the college was founded.

We offer our condolences to the family of Mrs. Pollitzer. We can assure them that achievements by women like her have and continue to serve as an inspiration to Barnard women.

JOIN BULLETIN

In the Morning Mail

Gymnastics

To the Editor:

I am interested in gymnastics and would like it to be taught at Barnard. If there is a desire for gymnastics, I was told, a part-time teacher could be hired and equipment provided.

If anyone is interested, please speak or write to Mrs. Mason, Chairwoman of the Physical Education Department (second floor of Barnard Hall) or me.

Nina Scherer
Box 944-McIntosh

Sober Thoughts

To the Bulletin Staff:

Forgive me for this epistolographic delay but from the moment I read your editorial of the 9th of November, *Four More Years*, you brought my mind back a decade ago.

From October 1962 to February, 1966, I served the Ausonia Independent Democratic Club of West 72nd Street of my old neighborhood. I entered the realm of politics with the highest idealism at one time and made a note in a diary to this effect.

L.A.U.G.H...

(Continued from page 5)

joining farm ran her place singlehanded, because her husband was an alcoholic, the rule was women in the house, men in the fields. There was no prospect of change unless misfortune like our neighbors crippled a family, or unless two hundred more like me bought out the current crop of Kansas farmers.

In Deh Pain, where I got a job teaching English to Iranians, the problem was simply walking down the street. A favorite stunt of daring males was to whiz past on a bicycle whapping a lone foreign female fanny en route. I had one friend whose reactions were quick enough to push assailants over into the gutter, but after such an attack I was left with blushing cheeks, vowing never to go out without a male friend again.

In mental revolt I argued with myself that the solution to being such a temptation to Middle Eastern men was saturation. The more they saw of me and my kind alone, the less tempting we'd become, and the better chance we'd have of being left in peace. Putting this principle into practice I decided to travel alone on the newly opened train running from Tehran to Istanbul; a seventy-two hour ride.

The trip took a hundred hours, because the train got snowed-in in a tiny Turkish village, and we spent all of one day and all of one night without food, light, or heat. That was okay. The pile of frozen excrement in the toilet was bearable. The crowded, smelly compartments I had expected. What finally drove me to tears was the kindly old army officer drooling over me after everyone in the compartment settled down to sleep; the young guys who wanted to share my seat thinking I would enjoy their company while I was alone in my compartment... until I kicked them in the stomach.

I have a sixteen year old sister who lives in Istanbul who kicks

me who pinch her, and she always gets the usual crowd of spectators rooting for her. If violence isn't your strong point there are other techniques you can use to defend yourself or at least to revenge yourself. Middle Eastern men, for example, hate to be shamed in front of their countrymen. Using my few words of Turkish and gesticulating, I told the other people in my compartment that the army man was doing bad things to a guest of their country, and he left in a hurry. In Turkey if you can find a policeman, he can arrest any man who bothers you and have a strip of hair shaved off his head. In Iran your assailant can be locked up in jail until you give permission to let him out.

that door was slammed into my face) don't wonder at what goes on around you today, I don't. This country's people is paying heavily for its indifference—in and out of government.

For me to feel sorry or to pity is of no avail. But what does hurt is that your generation is expected to straighten out that which you had no hand in bringing about. AND herein lies the tragedy.

Thank you for listening.

Respectfully,
Stephen A. Hermides
106 Butler

Should Have Known

To the Editor:

In reply to your editorial "If We'd Known" (November 16) I would like to point out that the item "Distribution Requirements" was indicated on the agenda of the Committee on Instruction as early as September 18 and at each meeting thereafter. The agendas are regularly sent to the College Activities Office and the names of the student members of the Committee on Instruction are also on file there. For anyone who wants to "know," it is easy enough to find out.

LeRoy C. Breuming
Dean of the Faculty

herself. Students are urged to come to ask questions or voice complaints. The first lunch time meeting will be held in the Women's Center at noon on Wednesday, December 6.

The atmosphere at the meeting between the Health Committee and the Executive Board of the Women's Center was very friendly and cooperative. Some students were dissatisfied because they felt that real complaints weren't even discussed. However, one woman who attended the meeting, said positively, that the meeting created for the first time "an opening for communications between students and the Health Service with the Women's Center acting as a mediator."

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A Healthy Relationship—Feminist Style

By E

My roommate and I have been having many discussions recently on the quality of the (hetero)sexual relationships that we and other people around here have been involved in. Basically, I believe, she feels that everybody's out to use everybody else; that no matter where you meet a guy—in a bar or at a party—he's still going to be looking for the same thing, and so are you. Sexual attraction is the primary factor for anyone who's looking for a relationship. If two people happen to dig each other's personality, too, it's an added plus. People aren't looking for others to be friends with—they're looking for someone to go to bed with.

I've seen the games that so many of us play in these nonsensical "dating" relationships, now made bigger and better by that miraculous new Madison Ave. creation "free love." (I've played them myself, at times), and it's almost enough to get me to agree with her. But is it really true that college students only use each other, that the "liberated woman" is one who can screw anything she's mildly attracted to, that there is no such thing as commitment anymore?

I really don't think so. Now, I'm not going to try to set myself up as some kind of love expert, because I don't have any kind of credentials, (and Dear Abby would say that since I lost my virginity before I was eighteen I

must be rebelling against my parents and neurotic and need a shrink, anyway.) All that I would like to do is say something about an experience that I have had and am having which has made me happy, and if you have been having sexual experiences lately which have not made you happy, you may be interested.

First of all, I didn't meet my lover in the usual girl-meets-boy situation, but we became friendly when we were both working with the same peace movement-type group, so we were able to get to know each other as people and as friends with a lot more tolerance and a lot fewer risks than are usually involved in a sexual relationship. I think that this was very important. I don't know how two people can ever get to know each other when they both have to worry about "Will I measure up to his/her standards?", "Am I good enough for him/her?" In a simple friendship, people are usually much more casual with each other. Somehow we seem to judge sexual relationships much more strictly than we judge non-sexual ones; we seem to feel that we have much more to lose. I don't think that I could ever feel comfortable again in meeting a man who saw me first as a potential girlfriend, not as a potential friend.

When we decided to have a sexual relationship, we were simply adding another aspect to a friendship which was already established; and although it did change and deepen, our involvement never really lost the good points of a friendship—trust, concern, and understanding. How many people can truly say that their lover is

one of their best friends?

It can have its bad sides, too. Sometimes I think that we depend too much on each other. Sometimes I think that the only thing that gets us through the week is knowing that we'll be together on the weekends. The weekends become all-important. We find ourselves changing plans so that we can be together, not doing things or going places because the other can't come. Sometimes I wonder what I would be doing over a weekend if I weren't seeing him. Probably sleeping late. I guess that if something is really important to me I do it.

We are very dedicated to helping the other achieve his/her goals, but, at the same time to achieving our own goals and retaining our individuality. One of the worst things is to become "a couple." When your friends begin to refer to you as John'n'-Mary, you should watch out. It's very important to keep your own identity—never to let yourself become "his girlfriend." That's why separate (but parallel) goals are important.

It can take a lot of strength to be able to help another get through daily life, and, in a good relationship, this helping will be both ways. For too long women have played one of two roles—either the supporting mother-type or the insecure, dependant, little girl. But in a real sharing relationship each partner will have to be able to help and support the other, and be helped in turn. When two people combine their strength, the whole can be greater than the sum of its parts. This brings me to something which seems to

have become a dirty word—commitment. I'm not talking about marriage (there are many reasons why I don't believe in marriage, and I won't go into them, but basically I feel that it is unrealistic and should be unnecessary.) I'm not talking about fidelity either, although it can be important. What I am saying is that people today seem to be afraid to really care about another person, to be able to say, very simply, I care about you. And to really mean it. Now. Today. Not forever, because people change too much in the course of a lifetime, but right here and now—I care about you, about whether you are happy, about the things that you are doing. And when you are happy I am glad, when you are sad, I am unhappy, and I will do what I can to help. I guess that this also means being gentle, and wanting to be gentle, and being tender, and wanting to be tender. Sharing, and feeling a bit of a responsibility for each other.

About fidelity—I think that there's a difference between possessiveness and loyalty. I feel that a certain amount of loyalty is important if you're really trying to build something, and I feel content with one person. It can be carried to the extreme, however, as when two people are never out of each other's sight. You can find yourself losing friends and not making new ones. A good love should be open to others, not closed to itself. These other relationships don't have to be sexual, however. I feel that there really is something special and unique about a sexual relationship, and it can be very disappointing if it isn't given the necessary importance.

Women and Medicine

By Suanne Steinman

Of the many areas in which the Women's Movement is seeking to effect change, one of the most important is the sphere of medical practice. Standard medical procedures and the legislation that regulates and directs the medical profession are and have been almost exclusively determined by men. In gynecological care and in legislation concerning women and their reproductive systems it is particularly apparent that discrimination is practiced by the separation of women as adult, rational persons from women as reproductive devices. These measures encourage the alienation and fear many women feel towards their female organs.

An obvious example of this separation in gynecological care is the use of the sheet or drape. No doctor covers a patient's foot or arm when conducting an examination and furthermore, no patient feels the need to be covered. In an internal, pelvic examination this practice mystifies the doctor's actions by making them hidden from the patient and by association, mystifies a woman's physiology. Additionally, this practice can be damaging to a woman's attitude towards her body by reinforcing its hidden nature and by implying that whatever is "down there" must be isolated from the rest of her body by the drape. From the doctor's point of view, the drape enables him/her to see the patient as a vagina rather than as a woman.

Women are perceived as reproductive devices rather than as persons with roles other than that of mother by all male-dominated legislative bodies. In the question of abortion this is made clear by the fact that women do not have the right, which is inalienably theirs, to fully direct the course of their life, i.e., to determine whether they wish to bear children and, if so, when and the number of these children. Until the time when an absolutely 100% effective and 100% safe method is developed, abortion must be available on

demand to all women. Even in New York state, a state possessed of a "liberal" abortion law, women are deprived of their right to decide where and when to have their abortions by the necessity of bureaucratic red tape attached to the procedure.

To a large extent, abortion referral services and mandatory hospitalization for abortions (seen as "protective devices" by the legislature) hike the cost of the operation and cause delays. Also, this system, unlike one in which a woman could have an abortion performed by her own doctor in his office, attaches unnecessary importance to what is generally considered a minor surgical procedure.

In Vaginal Politics: The Second Time Around, an article by Ellen Frankfort in *The Village Voice*, it is suggested that women have been made to believe that they are unable to understand medical knowledge since they are generally of an unscientific and unanalytical bent of mind. This attitude only increases and perpetuates the feelings of helplessness one experiences when sick and encourages submission to the authority figure of the doctor. A doctor is not a magician, he/she is a trained technologist much like a mechanic. When mass and intensive educational programs are begun for women about their biological processes and when women begin to read medical textbooks and journals the first step towards the demystification of women's physiology, medicine and physicians will have been taken.

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L. A. U. G. H.

L.A.U.G.H., the first in a series of articles about Life After You Graduate, Honeybear, by C. Gull.

Going to Barnard was something I tried hard to avoid though I did get my diploma after the usual four years, and friends say they often saw me flitting fretfully between the financial aid office and Salters'. I rarely studied; I considered not participating in "extra-curricular" activities (except strikes) a duty; I spent most of my free time escaping from New York City, the Lab of Life. My picture's not in the year book, and I swore I wouldn't go to graduation. In the end I did go, but only because the occasion was used to protest the invasion of Cambodia. There were "radical" speeches at the Barnard commencement and a walkout at the Columbia exercises. That was in 1970.

After the ceremonies I was left quite literally empty-handed (my diploma hadn't been processed because a teacher forgot to turn in a grade) standing in my half-packed "620" room. I had little money, fewer plans, and no glow of social approval to temporarily buoy my spirits, since my family lived overseas. One thing made me feel good. I worked with Kate

Millet while writing my senior thesis, and when I passed the faculty ranks during the graduation procession she reached out and tweaked my robe. Was this an omen? Out of the Barnard womb I found that the most unexpected and most difficult thing to deal with was the way I was treated because I was a woman.

After graduation my first instinct was to continue doing what I had enjoyed most during school, getting out of the city. Friends offered me room and board in exchange for summer work on their relatives' cattle farm in Kansas, and I took the job. Munchkin, Kansas was the farthest West I got during my two years of post graduate traveling. Deh Pain, Iran was the farthest East. I loved living in both places, but from Kansas to Iran and in points between, there was an undercurrent of irritation in me that struggled against people's attitudes toward a woman traveling alone. Socially unclassifiable, she is vulnerable in a special way to subtle ridicule and not so subtle physical assault.

I arrived on the farm wearing denim overalls which were veterans of many demon-

strations. My employers took one look at me and roared with laughter, because women didn't wear those things in the first place, and in the second place they had bell bottoms. Real ones like the farmers, wear are straight. So much for radical chic. I was an Anthropology major surrounded by people who didn't believe in evolution. They got up at sunrise to pray for rain many times that dry summer, and when I had nightmares, the grandmother exorcised my bedroom. I was a vegetarian, as well as an atheist, and the freezer was stacked with beef killed right outside the front door. In spite of our differences or perhaps because of them, we got on very well... until I said I wanted to work outside with the men. They humored me by occasionally taking me along to bale hay, to drive the tractor, to lay irrigation pipes, but I was treated with a kind of gracious patronization and joking tolerance that made me open my big blue eyes a little wider. I talked myself blue in the face about women getting out of their so-called places, and found myself spending 80% of my working time in the kitchen. Though the woman on the ad-

(Continued on page 4)

On & Off Broadway:

Freud & the Common Man

By John Broeck

In the remembrance of things past, we find joy if the memories are sweet and gentle. For those whose lives are filled with tragedy, those memories can torture and haunt the present until there is no escape.

Eugene O'Neill, who has somehow garnered the title of America's greatest playwright, belongs in the second category: a man who never could escape his past, a man whose whole body of work revolves around that theme. His past became a driving force which burned at his soul and mind, making his life a constant search for the answers that might set him free. Just before his death, he did escape. He found freedom within the framework of "Long Day's Journey Into Night," a purgative effort where all the hostility, the rootlessness, the paranoia of his life were set down on paper.

It is upon "...Night" that O'Neill's present-day reputation is based. Up until the time it was produced in the late fifties, the Pulitzer prize winning, Nobel prize winning playwright's reputation had diminished after a series of flops. His brilliant career from the twenties and thirties disappeared in the forties from unrealized projects, the changing world, and a disastrous production in 1943 of "The Iceman Cometh." The question of his greatness can not be doubted by myself as I am not a historian or an academia-motivated critic; but there are many aspects, both good and bad, which presently reduce O'Neill's status somewhat.

Which brings us down to **MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA**, the opening production of The Circle in the Square at the new Levine (Joseph E., the film producer, no less) Theatre on West 50th Street.

Criticism here can be easily divided when considering (a) the production divorced from the play, and (b) the play divorced from the production.

ELECTRA, first produced in 1931, has an uncompromising situation in that it is a trilogy, which if produced end to end, would run over six hours in its entirety. Of necessity, recent productions have eliminated much of the dialogue in favor of getting to the core of the play, something manageable which audience's could possibly tolerate for four hours divided into three acts.

O'Neill worked under the dictum that all ideas of importance must be repeated at least three times within the course of the play so that the audience will pick them up. "The Iceman Cometh" falls into the same category as **ELECTRA** as far as length and verbiage are concerned. What remains of the dialogue in this production which runs four hours pinpoints O'Neill's greatest defect, that is, he could not write good dialogue. The lines, for the greater part, are trite and commonplace. They aspire towards a simple eloquence which they never achieve despite the obvious skills and credentials of the actors.

The problem of dialogue then casts doubts upon the whole play. With almost as many dead bodies on the stage as in "Hamlet," **ELECTRA** could easily be considered a high-grade soap opera from the inability of the dialogue to convey loftier aspirations. What does manage to keep the play in perspective is the fact that **ELECTRA** is a modern-day, Freudian version of the Orestia trilogy by Aeschylus. Just that fact alone sets up a challenge for the writer and the audience which even bad dialogue cannot deny. In other words, the aspirations are there even if some of the tools are inappropriate.

Where plot is concerned, O'Neill is a craftsman. Since **ELECTRA** might be called an "adaptation" from a previous source, just as many of Shakespeare's plays were adaptations of previous tales and plots, the quality of the new work will then depend on how well the sources have been reworked, modified, and made applicable for the audience. The play falters here also. O'Neill's Freudian emphasis is



From Left, Stephen McHattie, Colleen Dewhurst, and Pamela Payton-Wright—"a cast which could make the telephone book appear to be written by Shakespeare"—in **MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA** at The Circle In The Square.

textbook Freud for the common man. The overtones are not motivated or dissected thoroughly enough to make the case for Freudian analysis plausible. It is a valiant try, nonetheless, from a man who is not a psychiatrist but rather a perceiver of human nature and all that it entails.

What does keep the play going and interesting is the plot and its mechanisms. Even if you know the play inside out, it is still interesting and theatrically valid. The validity comes from Ted Mann's authoritative production. What he has had to cut from the play is not known. What remains is more than enough for the actors to chew their teeth on. He has somehow made the play seem to be three hours long instead of four by blocking it on every square inch of the stage to keep our eyes, brains, and minds going and by having a cast which could make the telephone book appear to be Shakespeare.

Foremost, despite the billing, is Pamela Payton-Wright as Lavinia. Since her role

(the modern Electra) is the core of the play, our sympathies and interest lie with her. Will she be able to escape her mother, her past, her own feelings? Will she triumph over the forces that keep her in her place? No, Lavinia cannot escape; but Ms. Payton-Wright is triumphant. She has so perfectly internalized the role that you can feel her torment raging from the edges of her fingers and up through her eyes. In Act III, where she becomes an exact replica of her mother, she is especially astonishing because she begins to resemble Colleen Dewhurst both in physicality and acting style.

Ms. Dewhurst, one of America's greatest actresses, finally has a role, Christine Mannon (alias Clytemnestra), which involves her many facets. Despite the woman's unscrupulousness, Ms. Dewhurst gives the role a sympathetic slant—the woman who cannot control her passions—which makes her suicide seem more plausible and shocking.

Stephen McHattie as Orin (Orestes) is remarkable mainly because he's a young man (under thirty) who is also a versatile character actor. With the voice of an old man, he comes back from the Civil War to be crushed in a household he never understood; an innocent victim, dragged down along with everyone else.

An aspect worth noting, and a probable reason for the great success of this production, is how well the actors and actresses physically and emotionally fit O'Neill's character outlines in the printed text. Christine is voluptuous and earthy. So is Ms. Dewhurst. Lavinia's face is described as a mask, a woman afraid to realize what she really is. So Ms. Payton-Wright plays her. The fidelity here is what makes the evening exciting. Even if you do shift in your seat, the dramatic intensity and the themes of **MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA** are so vivid as to make any complaints against O'Neill seem negligible.

Recordings:

"Tommy" Transposed

TOMMY as performed by the London Symphony Orchestra and Chambre Choir. ODE (SP-99001). With guest soloists Sandy Denny, Graham Bell, Steve Winwood, Maggie Bell, Richie Havens, Merry Clayton, Ringo Starr, Rod Stewart, Richard Harris, and The Who.

Album of the year? How about the decade or the century? Well, yes and no, depending on your tastes.

This new recording (on two records) of the "original" rock opera **TOMMY** has become just that, an opera with a little rock thrown in. Casting the original material into a symphonic form seems a good ploy to cash in on the obvious success of "Jesus Christ, Superstar." After all, **TOMMY** was called a "rock opera" but the operatic tendencies never appeared. What you wind up with again depends on your tastes.

As produced by Lou Reizner, this new edition (which will surely become a collector's item) takes the basic material and blows it into gigantic proportions with choruses, guest artists, and a symphony orchestra of much renown. The results are stultifying in their largesse.

The basic criticism problem lies in the difference between the original recording and the new one. The problem would be the same for a film critic comparing a novel to the film that has been made from it. If the original was a popular success, it is often

hard to correctly judge the new version due to prejudiced feelings.

The recording of **TOMMY**, one of top ten in all-time record sales, has become a staple in everyone's cabinet. Having listened to it a countless number of times, every single note and nuance of the arrangements have become quite familiar to me. The new recording and its arrangements obviously come into conflict. The power in one passage of the original might not be equaled or adapted correctly in the new version. Criticisms such as these could run for pages.

On its own merits, this new recording is stupendous, in an over-produced, reverential way. Wil Malone's and James Sullivan's orchestrations are so complex in color and texture that the melody line and main rhythms are often obscured. In some numbers, they're cumbersome enough to crush the singer and cramp his style. Other numbers adapt extremely well to the symphonic accoutrements, receiving new power and dimension in the process. Typical of the problem is the "Overture" which comes across sounding like the credit music for a film version of the life of Christ. The arrangements for "I'm Free" seem like a direct steal from the Marlboro cigarette theme, etc.

On the other hand, electronic phasing adds immeasurably to the unearthliness of

"Amazing Journey" while the "See Me, Feel Me" sections are given greater empathy because of the poetic simplicity of the orchestra.

Of the performers, and it is nice to hear women singing the women's parts, Merry Clayton as the Acid Queen and Maggie Bell as Mother are perfection. So is Roger Daltrey as Tommy. Rod Stewart as the Local Lad in "Pinball Wizard" has been fortunate enough to have his vocal style adapted to the arrangements while Richie Havens, Ringo Starr and Steve Winwood fare not too well. Richard Harris, in what is the best recording of his voice, is properly stentorian as the doctor. Unfortunately, he speaks the first four lines of his verses and sings the last line. How he wound up on this recording, I'll never know.

Accompanying the boxed set is a gorgeous libretto with pop posters of the performing stars done by well-known graphic artists and photography that's reminiscent of National Geographic. Even the dust jacket folds out to become a do it yourself pinball machine.

Whether you'll like this new version or not will depend on your personal taste. It is not the recording for all time as some of us had expected, but it will make the perfect holiday gift to give to someone you love.

—John Broeck

Book Review

The Best and the Brightest

By Derval C. Walsh

In the early 1960's, David Halberstam was considered one of the most pre-eminent correspondents on the Vietnam War. One of its earliest critics, Halberstam attacked the war as an "immoral conflict and a first class foreign policy disaster." His captious reporting created consternation among the President's advisors, and eventually John Kennedy intimated to Arthur Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, that he was displeased with Halberstam's reporting: "You don't think that Halberstam is too close to the story?" ("Oh, no, no, we think he's doing just fine"). "Ah, you weren't by any chance thinking of moving him to Rome or Paris?" ("Oh, no, no, we're just going to keep him there").

In his latest and most controversial work, *The Best and the Brightest*, David Halberstam attempts to piece together the events that led to the Vietnam War. He closely examines individuals involved in administrative policy making—their ambitions, their motives, their leadership. He attempts to discern how "the best and the brightest"—men of considerable intellectual attainments—managed to become the architects of one of the most futile and destructive wars in history. Halberstam writes: "I set out to study the men and their decisions. What was it about the men, their attitudes, the country, its institutions and above all the era which had allowed this tragedy to take place?"

As an introduction to the events that led up to troop involvement in Southeast Asia, Halberstam discusses the revolution in China ("in Vietnam, we wanted another chance—this time to do right") and the red-baiting of the early 1950's. The latter phenomenon is one he believes to be extremely important in regards to Vietnam. To Halberstam, the anti-Communist rhetoric of the decade necessitated some kind of action in Vietnam. The Kennedy Administration made the mistake of associating them-

selves with this policy, and in order to follow through, they were forced into combat. The President himself was not anxious to go into Vietnam, but his top advisors urged him to do so. In 1961 a fact-finding commission headed by General Maxwell Taylor, and Walt Rostow, a Kennedy aide, went to Vietnam to study the present situation. The commission's report, strictly confidential until recently, urged the President to send troops into Vietnam. Their report was one that "profoundly changed and escalated the American commitment to Vietnam." The report was extremely decisive and was a prime reason for "steering us far deeper into the quagmire."

"It was somehow natural" writes Halberstam, "for a liberal, anti-Communist Administration to see the world through the prism of its own attitudes." This was apparently the major difficulty for those in charge of assessing the aims and purposes of the war. The liberal attitude was that Communism could be thwarted but unfortunately all these claims consisted of was rhetoric—no one knew exactly how to combat the problem. Members of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, so excellent at theorizing, assumed that (to quote Rostow) "the war would end within six months." This calm assuredness was their major handicap, for as the war escalated, these men never sat down to reevaluate their motives. Instead it became an all-out effort to overcome a small Asian country so often referred to by President Johnson as "a raggedy-ass little fourth rate country." The brunt of Halberstam's criticism rests on the fact that those in charge never studied their past history. What had happened in China and in Hanoi in the past should have given them some indication of what they were dealing with—guerilla forces that could outmaneuver any American regiment for any period of time. Sadly enough, we have never



Rusk & Rostow:

"I'd feel better ... if just one of them had run for sheriff once."

looked to the past nor have we learned through our previous mistakes. Halberstam believes that we have consistently failed to take the Vietnamese seriously "We have never learned to see them for what they are—Never! Not in 1961, not in 1969 when we made an incursion into Cambodia, and not in 1971—a decade later!—when we moved into Laos. Our belief in the importance of an anti-Communist movement has led us to make the same errors over and over."

Aside from criticizing the policy making of the times, Halberstam also depicts the men in Kennedy's Administration who were so blind to future repercussions. In organizing his Cabinet, John Kennedy had relied almost exclusively upon the academic community "John Kennedy was a man on the make for an intellectual think tank of his own. He summoned forth the

Harvard intellectuals as proof that he liked intellectuals and was at ease with them"

Unfortunately the ambitions of so many of the individuals involved stood in the way of major achievement. Their certainty and self-righteousness in the face of national disasters was "amazing and frightening." Although brilliant theoreticians all, none was properly placed in the Administration. According to Halberstam, Kennedy was anxious to be his own Secretary of State and the appointment of Dean Rusk was a mere formality. McGeorge Bundy, a man with not real political experience was chosen as Kennedy's number one advisor. Many of the other individuals involved also had no prior experience in government which led Senate Majority Leader, the late Sam Rayburn to note, "I'd feel a whole lot better about them if just one of

them had run for sheriff once." Had these men been better placed (or even better, not placed at all) much of the difficulties might have been avoided. Kennedy wanted Walt Rostow to be chairman of the State Department's Planning Council, "a job which seemed ideal for him, a good place for an idea man and not too close to the center of the action." Dean Rusk, already feeling too vulnerable to the whims of an administration in which he was not highly regarded, vetoed Rostow's appointment. Rostow then became involved in the fact-finding mission in Vietnam, a job to which he was not suited. Rostow's memo was a major force in Kennedy's decision to move into Southeast Asia.

The Best and the Brightest is an excellent documentary of the maneuverings of a Presidential Administration. By studying the motives and personalities of the men involved in decision making policies Halberstam is able to show how we became involved in "one of the messiest wars in history." Some critics have accused Halberstam of focusing too much on individuals. In defending his book he directs himself most clearly to that issue: "Perhaps it was a mistake to dwell too much on individuals, because the thrust of something like the pressure for this war goes beyond individual men. Perhaps, perhaps, but in 1961 no group of men would have argued more vehemently against that very conception, the inability of able, rational men to control irrational events, than the group of men taking power."

Landscape Themes in Chinese Painting

By Lorraine Paola

Wintery Forest, Old Trees: Some Landscape Themes in Chinese Painting. In a small gallery on 65th Street, New Yorkers are presently being given the opportunity to view an excellent exhibition of Chinese painting. The show, entitled, "Wintery Forests, Old Trees" will be open until January 28, 1973 at the China Institute (125 E. 65th Street).

The exhibition consists of approximately twenty works. The gallery, no larger than a living room, provides a fitting environment for these works. One should not glance at Chinese landscape paintings, and quickly pass over them for they are sources of contemplation, inviting the viewer to intimately examine them, in order to obtain new insights about her own life. With this in mind, I would not recommend visiting the gallery on Saturday or Sunday. On these days you can barely get into the gallery and there is no opportunity to sit and linger without being disturbed.

The works exhibited cover a period in Chinese history from the tenth to the eighteenth century. Most of the works are monochrome, a style which has remained peculiarly Chinese to this day. Hints of color appear in a few of the works from the later dynasties. Such a work is an

album leaf entitled "Old Oak at Sunset," by Hsiang Sheng-mo. As the sun gently sets against a backdrop of pale blues and pinks, a large oak stands in the foreground reflecting the colors of the sky. To the side, half hidden by the hills, stands a man silently watching in the monochrome work "Jackdaws in Old Trees" by Lo Chih-Chi the shades range from palest grey to black. In the foreground stand the old trees—twisted, bent and decaying. The Jackdaws fly off towards the snowy hills, gradually being lost in the clouds which envelope the entire surface.

The entire exhibition, as the title suggests, centers around the subject of trees. The tree is not merely a decorative theme, but one with philosophical overtones. It is a reflection on man's place in the world. The tenth century landscape painter Ching Hao

wrote, "Every tree grows according to its natural disposition. Pine trees may grow bent and crooked but by nature they are never too crooked, they are upright from the beginning. Indeed, the moral character of virtuous men, which is like the breeze."

In nature, the Chinese artist saw a vision of the infinite and eternal of which man is a part. This exhibition is an exquisite place to come and think. It puts a person's life in its proper perspective—only a small rhythm in the movement of all nature.

The China Institute in America was founded in 1926 with the intention of bringing Chinese History and Culture to the West. Besides offering exhibitions (admission free) the Institute also has a wide range of courses in its General Studies Program, which is the oldest and largest of its kind in the United States.

Bored of the Flies

By Donna Redel

Reviewing demands honest evaluation. It, therefore, would be impossible for me to review the play *A Road Where Wolves Run*. My concentration was constantly broken by the suffocating heat and the continuous annoyance of flies buzzing around me. The theater was an uncomfortable experience.

Let me take this opportunity to say a few things about criticism and the critic. The opinion of the critic has become increasingly more powerful. This is in part due to the commercialization of the arts, which has created a greater reliance upon the critic's word. The public's attitude is why not pick a winner, and they believe that the critic is skilled in weeding out the bad from the good. There is just so much one can absorb, money and time being the largest reasons, so experimentation is becoming an impossibility.

All critics do not carry the same weight, nor are they of the same opinions. Each has his particular likes and dislikes

(something the reader should take into account). Each review brings his personality into his reviewing. Though total objectivity is the goal, the unconscious sometimes becomes an obstacle. The reader should acquaint himself with each reviewer's style, and personality, in order to maximize the effect of criticism.

Now, I feel self-righteous, that I have been fair to my readers as well as to the actors of *A Road Where Wolves Run*. The off-Broadway play will run through December 31, so I will have an opportunity to see it again.

Health Committee

A Health Service Committee meeting is being held on Thursday, December 14, at 12 noon in Room 205, Barnard Hall. The meeting is an open meeting and all students are invited to attend. Suggestions, criticisms, opinions, etc., will be welcomed.

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Labor Market and Women

The Changing Labor Market and Women will be the subject when Herbert Bienstock, Regional Director of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics speaks at Barnard on Thursday, December 7. Mr. Bienstock's appearance will be in the College Parlor at 4 P.M. and is co-sponsored by the Women's Center and the Office of Placement and Career Planning. A dynamic speaker, Mr. Bienstock is concerned that young women and those counseling them have the best information about the dramatic changes in the world of work as they attempt to discern the relationship between their present studies and their future occupations.

Mr. Bienstock has been in his present position since 1962. He is responsible for directing and coordinating the Bureau of Labor Statistics fact-finding and research activities in the fields of manpower, wages, prices, productivity, and related areas. His region extends over the states of New York, New Jersey, and the territories of the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

In addition to his duties at the Bureau, Mr. Bienstock has found time to serve as Adjunct Professor at several branches of the City University, Cornell, and Yeshiva. He is a native New Yorker and holds appointments to numerous city, state, and federal advisory groups. In a September article in *The New York Times*, Mr. Bienstock was quoted as saying that trainee-type entry level positions would be more limited in the labor market of the seventies "and the issue of relevant academic preparation becomes more significant" for those who will want jobs.

All About Lesbianism

Lesbian Activists at Barnard (LAB) will hold a question and answer session on "ALL ABOUT LESBIANISM" on Wednesday, December 6th at 8 p.m. in Recreation Room on the lower level of MacIntosh Centre.

Drinks and refreshments will be available.

For further information, contact Liza C. May Chan at 865-9000, 8 Reid. Posters and leaflets will soon be ready for distribution.

Liszt Duo

A little known Duo for Violin and Piano from the pen of Franz Liszt, based on a Chopin Mazurka and representing Liszt's first use of the "transformation of themes" technique for which his later piano and orchestral music would be famous, will be featured by Charles Treger on the final program of his series "A Romantic Revival for the Violin" at Town Hall this coming Tuesday evening (December 5th) at 8:00 P.M.

With the collaboration of

pianist William Doppmann, Mr. Treger will also perform the Dvorak F Major Sonata and works by the great violinist-composers Bazzini and Sarasate at the concluding concert of his Town Hall series. Another violin-piano oddity on the Tuesday evening program will be a "Grand Duo" by the early 19th Century composer George Onslow, who is claimed both by the English (his father was a British aristocrat) and the French (he was born in France of a French mother). Onslow's music, virtually unknown in this country, is just beginning to be "discovered" by enthusiasts of romantic literature.

Barnard Fencers

Barnard sophomore Debbie Cinotti finished in fourth place at the fortieth annual Invitation Tournament held by the National Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association on October 18th at Caldwell College in Caldwell, New Jersey.

There were ninety-eight fencers from twenty-nine colleges and universities throughout the country. During the day long competition there were elimination rounds which led to a final round of nine fencers. Debbie and three other fencers were tied for second place, but the final results were based on the number of touches for and against each fencer.

Other fencers who represented Barnard in this tournament were Naomi Weinstein, Wendy Keller and Glanda Liu.

Sarod Player

VASANT RAI, well-known Indian Sarod player, will give a concert of North Indian Classical Music at Columbia University on Wednesday, December 6th at 7:30 P.M. in the Student Lounge (6th floor) of the International Affairs Building. Use 4th floor entrance on 118th St. Admission is \$1.00. Open to the public.

Vasant Rai began his study of the sarod in 1958 under the master musician Allaudin Khan (teacher and father of Ali Akbar Khan, master sarodist and teacher of Ravi Shankar). He spent eleven years under Baba Khan's rigorous tutelage in Maihar before setting out on his own. He is frequently heard on All India Radio and in recitals and music festivals all over North India. He makes his home in Bombay, but is currently on a tour of the United States. He will be visiting artist for a course in Indian Music Appreciation which begins at Barnard College in late February. Vasant's specialty is his exposition of the musically purest expression of classical Indian music—the meditative alap.

City Exhibition

The City as a Source, an exhibition assembled by seven students working in the Whitney Museum of American Art's Independent Study Program, will open at the Museum on

November 22, continuing through January 1, 1973. The works in the exhibition have been drawn from the Museum's permanent collection.

In organizing the show, the students have said they aim to show "how an artist sees his urban environment, draws inspiration from it, and is influenced by it." To make their statement, they have used works of, among other artists, Joseph Stella, Franz Klein, Philip Evergood, Cy Twombly and George Tooker.

The Museum's Independent Study Program for college, supported by a grant from the Helena Rubenstein Foundation, is open to highly qualified upper classmen and graduates preparing to be artists or art historians. Under the direction of David Hupert, head of the Education Department, the Program combines intensive studio work or research with frequent informal meetings with leading artists and scholars.

Part of the total experience, as in the case of *The City as a Source*, is the opportunity to act as a curator. The students who assembled the exhibition are: Marianne Balazs, Brandeis University; Elizabeth Dowling, Radcliffe College; Jay Gorney, Oberlin College; Connie Koppelman, State U. of New York; Fred Hochberg, University of Rochester; Richy Puglia, The School of the Dayton Art Institute; Paula Reiss, Reed College.

Freshmen Advisors

Freshman will have the chance to meet in groups with their class advisers in a non-academic context on December 5 and 7 from 3:30 to 5 P.M. A series of four informal get-togethers, two of which have already taken place, has been arranged by the BHR freshman dorm representatives, along with Blanche Lawton, Director of Residence and Phyllis Zadra, Director of BHR.

Their purpose in planning these group meetings was that of enabling relations to form between freshman and their advisers apart from the hectic in-and-out of registration week consultations. It is hoped that any freshman with questions pertaining to both academic and other aspects of college life will come to discuss them on the designated dates, in the Reid Living Room. Coffee will be served.

Grad School

The John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University announces a new graduate program in Public Policy. Ph.D., Master's or joint Master's—professional school degrees offered. Applicants should be interested in policy analysis and be at ease in both the world of words and the world of numbers. Write Dean Harry Weiner, Littauer Center, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 for catalog and application.

Placement News

Ms. Ward and Ms. Langlieb from the Columbia Law School Admissions Office will be at Barnard on Friday, December 1st, to talk with students who want to apply to Columbia Law. Come to the McIntosh Rec Room from 2 to 3 P.M.

Third world pre-meds will have a dinner on Thursday, December 7, at 6 P.M. in the Deanery. The dinner is co-sponsored by the Pre-Med Advisor and the Freshman Advisory Committee to the Placement Office. Ms. Alice Miller, Director of NYU's PREP Program, will be the featured speaker. Sign up in the Placement Office before December 1.

To advertise for a summer job in the "Job Exchange" column of the *Alumnae Magazine*, your ad must be in at the Placement Office by December 1. The ads are run at no charge to students.

A meeting for students interested in law will be held on Tuesday, December 5th, at 3:00 P.M. in the College Parlor. Prof. Mason, the Pre-Law Advisor will be there to answer questions about law and law schools.

Institute on the Novel

The Institute on the Novel of Columbia College is offering an interdisciplinary course, English-French-Russian C3999y, in the forthcoming spring semester. The course will deal with the European novel of the 1860's in its sociological, historical and philosophical context.

The teaching team includes members from three departments of literature. The institute is directed by Professor Robert Belknap, chairman of the graduate department of Slavic Languages and Literature. Other members participating in the institute are William Beauchamp, assistant professor of French, Myron Magnet, instructor in English, and two preceptors, Robin Miller, graduate student in Slavic Languages and Suzanne Nalbantian, Barnard '71, graduate student in English and Comparative Literature.

The 15-point credit course initiates a new approach to literature, tying together national literatures with international crosscurrents of thought. This course will encourage students to devote their entire term to concentrated study in the humanities structured as a core curriculum. The study of novelists such as Hugo, Dostoevsky, Dickens, Flaubert, Tolstoi, Meredith, Turgenev and Zola will be the subject of the lectures and discussion scheduled for three days of the week. The students will spend the rest of the week in independent research of the areas thus explored. The course is open to juniors and seniors of both Columbia College and Barnard who have completed their basic

training in the fields of their choice and who desire to relate the literature-arts and representative ideologies of one of the most creative epochs in Western civilization.

Theatre

Medieval Europe will be available via subway on the IND, BMT and IRT when the celebrated New York Pro Musica, the precursors of today's interest in Medieval and Renaissance music, appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on December 15 and 16. Pro Musica, under the direction of their new musical director George Houle, will perform a Christmas program including 15th century English carols, Gregorian chants and Flemish and French motets in honor of St. Nicholas.

The ensemble's repertoire is an excursion into the great musical past; sacred works performed in the cathedrals of 13th century France; lusty songs, dances and delicate ballads from the medieval French court and countryside; dramatic pieces of Renaissance Spain; music in the great Flemish tradition and the sounds of Tudor England.

Supported by its excellent library of available scholarly editions, microfilms, books dealing with every aspect of Medieval and Renaissance music, and its now famous collection of early instruments, the ten soloists and their conductor have attained a height of authenticity and artistry which has won them the plaudits of both scholars and critics, as well as a legion of devotees throughout the world.

Tickets are \$6.50, 5.50, 4.00 and 3.00 and can be purchased at A&S, Bloomingdale's, Ticketon and the BAM box office. For reservations, call 783-2434. Student rush tickets are available.

Term Paper Deadlines

The deadline for term papers in courses with a final examination is two weeks prior to the beginning of the final examination period. For the Autumn 1972 term, this will be December 1. In seminars or courses without a final examination, but in which a final paper is due, the deadline for term papers may be set by the instructor.

A student who wishes an extension of time for the submission of written work, including laboratory reports, is required to obtain the written permission of the instructor on a form issued by the Barnard Registrar and to file the form in the Registrar's Office. This applies to all courses elsewhere in the University as well as to Barnard courses.

Time extension permits must be filed in the Registrar's Office before grades are turned in. Students should consult instructors for this date.

Papers for courses which were graded incomplete are to be given to the instructor by February 12, 1973.