



UA Assures Free Press At Barnard

In a "freedom of the press" resolution passed last Thursday, Rep Assembly made it clear that the fiscal responsibility of publications allotted funds by student government is an entirely distinct issue from that of editorial policy.

Specifically directed towards the question of BULLETIN's autonomy, the resolution stated that "policy formulation of Barnard student publications should be made solely at the discretion of the editors."

Rep Assembly's action came as a response to implications from several sources that since Undergrad financed the newspaper, the advice of student government or members of the administration should be given special consideration. The resolution was meant as a safeguard against pressure from these groups.

A separate resolution reaffirmed Rep Assembly's right to "supervise" the financial management of all organizations in Undergrad's budget.

Anti-War Weekend Begins

Ramparts' Editor Featured Tonight

Robert Scheer, foreign affairs editor of "Ramparts" Magazine, will kickoff a weekend-long program of anti-war events at a rally tonight, at 8 p.m. in McMillin Theater.

Also speaking at the rally will



Robert Scheer

be Ivanhoe Donaldson, New York SNCC Coordinator, Professor Seymour Melman of Columbia and Grace Mora Newman, sister of (See SCHEER, p. 8)

'Fast for Peace' On Steps of Low

Demonstrations against the atrocities of the war in Vietnam has taken a uniquely moral tone in the fast of students and several religious Counselors on the steps of Low Plaza, according to Ted Kaptchuk '68C.

The fast, which began Wednesday noon and will continue to Friday sunset, is a "very personal expression of the participants," the initiator of the idea said.

Mr. Kaptchuk noted that the spirit "borders on the religious" since the participants hope to impress the community with the "sincerity" of the National Days of Protest this weekend. He hopes to make the University aware of the human dimension involved in the war.

Some participants will sleep in Chaplain John Cannon's office or in the chapel. Mr. Kaptchuk indicated that at present 25-40 students and Chaplain John D. Cannon and Reverend Will Starr are committed to the fast. Many others are expected to join the fast during the three-day period.

Mr. Kaptchuk stressed that not everyone who is fasting need be present at all times on Low Plaza so that students who have classes during that time may still participate in the fast. Everybody is invited to join the fast during the last three hours on Friday.

Rev. Starr stated that he is participating in the fast because it "gives the students and myself an opportunity to express solidarity with the people suffering from the war without necessarily taking any political or ideological stand on it."

He added that it is "too easy to say 'I can't do anything about the war, so I'll ignore it.' The fast is an expression of the people who don't want to 'cop out' but don't want to take a political or ideological stand either."

Students To Ask Seat On CU Trustees Board

The president of the Columbia University Student Council will propose that "elected student representatives become members of all University boards and committees, from the Trustees down" at a conference on the Changing Role of the Student at Columbia this Saturday.

Equitable representation of students in the decision-making process will be presented by David Langsam '67 as the only antidote to "University paternalism and high-handedness." Mr. Langsam cites the recent abolition of the tuition

deferral plan as an example of the administration's "abrogation" of the student's right to be "consulted or even forewarned" on issues directly affecting them.

Herbert A. Deane, vice-dean of the Graduate Faculties, and a panel of student leaders will comment on Mr. Langsam's proposals. The discussion of student rights and freedoms will continue at a luncheon address by Mr. John-de J. Pemberton, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Students refuse to remain the lowest rung in the decision-making hierarchy," maintains Mr. Langsam. "The contradiction between the role of students off-campus as critics and activists and the role of students on campus as wards of an often benevolent though quite reactionary tutelary administration became intolerable," he asserts.

Because mechanisms for student consultation were not set up in the past, Mr. Langsam points out, boycotts and picket lines became the only available outlets for student dissent.

The CUSC president hopes that the President's Advisory Committee on Student life will consider the "example" of Barnard where student-trustee liaison committees are being set up.

Calling for a "voice and a vote" in determining class size, tuition and fees, Mr. Langsam also asks for student participation in a re-

(See CUSC, p. 6)

Cross-Listing Largest For Math But CU Soc., Philo. Also Popular

By SUSAN ROSEN

Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles concerning the cross-listing of Columbia University courses.

The mathematics department had the greatest number of students taking Columbia College, School of General Studies, and Graduate Faculties courses over the three year period from 1963-66. The largest enrollment was in 1964-65 when 195 girls took Columbia courses, an increase of 48 over 1963-64. There was a slight decrease in 1965-66 to 189.

The most popular College course is Calculus IB and IIB with a total enrollment of 102 over the three year period. Linear Algebra, Calculus IIIB and IVB, Differential Equations, and Introduction to Modern Algebra have also been favored choices. Probability is the course most frequently taken at Graduate Faculties. At General Studies, the largest number of students were enrolled in Calculus III and IV.

Professor Walter Strodt, acting chairman of the math department said, "Generally speaking, if a student has the qualifications and prerequisites for the course she wants to take, there are no barriers. She takes it." He attributes the large number of girls taking Columbia courses to the fact that there is little overlapping in the Barnard and upper College curriculum. The permission of Professor Patrick Gallagher, chairman of the department, is required, as well as the Columbia department chairman. "Since the course offerings at Barnard for math majors are rather sparse, it is very beneficial for them to take Columbia courses," Prof. Strodt added.

Most students enjoy taking the math courses at Columbia, however, they feel that lectures are "a bit large." One freshman commented on her Calculus IB course: "I find the class interesting but I also feel that a coed math course discourages girls from going into this field because, on the average, the boys involved are quite brilliant." At least, that is the way I feel. Sometimes I just won't say anything at all because these 'geniuses' are in the class." Another student didn't find this to be the case at all. "The boys are just there. I don't find them to be a deterrent to my taking math courses."

Philosophy

There has been a general increase in the number of students taking Philosophy courses outside of Barnard in the past three years from 29 in 1963-64 to 42 in 1965-66. No philosophy courses have been taken at the School of General Studies. Most have been taken at the College, with those taken most frequently being: Rousseau and Marx, Philosophy of the Mind, Philosophy of Science, and 19th and 20th Century Philosophy. The most popular course at Graduate Faculties has been Theory of Action. In the past two years only two students have taken Grad. Fac. courses as opposed to ten who took courses there in 1963-64.

Professor Mary Mothershill, chairman of the Barnard philosophy department, is in favor of the cross-listing of courses in philosophy. She said, "I think taking courses at Columbia is a great idea and I encourage philosophy students to do so." However, she is not in favor of a combined de-

(See CROSSLISTING, p. 7)

UA Debates Pres. Choice Criteria

Students favor a successor to President Rosemary Park who will consider the possibility of "significant changes" in the relationship between Barnard and Columbia.

In the first draft of a letter to be revised and sent to the Trustees and to the selection committee, students also call for a president who accepts the principle of direct and equitable representation of students on committees "determining policy on those issues which affect students as members of the academic community."

The text of the letter, which will be presented to Rep Assembly today by Gloria Leitner '67, states:

The criteria considered in appointing the top administrator of a college should not merely reflect the existing needs of the school, but also point to the kind of institution Barnard ought to be in the eyes of the faculty, administration, trustees, alumnae — and students. Since there is no undergraduate on the selection committee, this letter will

View Ties to Columbia As Significant Factor

present the student perspective.

In addition to being an efficient and effective administrator, the president must be responsive to the unique problems of a small woman's undergraduate institution which is at the same time an adjunct of a large, co-educational multiversity. It is therefore crucial that the president be either a male or a female with some administrative experience in a coeducational academic community — someone who will be aware of both the advantages and tensions created by the formal separation of the men's and women's colleges. The president should respect tradition but not be rigidly bound by precedent so as to preclude significant changes in the relationship between Barnard and Columbia.

Lack of coeducation was a prime reason for the reluctance of more than half the alumnae sampled in a 1957 survey to

choose Barnard if entering college again. The second major factor cited was the shortage of residential space. It is clear that the lack of any housing facilities for commuter freshmen and the shortage of facilities for commuter upperclassmen and for transfers is a critical cause of the frustration and alienation of Barnard's fragmented student body. Hopefully the president will work towards the satisfaction of the housing preferences of all students at the college.

The new president must also come to terms with the fact that the four-course system alone will not make Barnard a dynamic and challenging intellectual community. It will take someone with radical ideas of education to go beyond the structural changes in curriculum and to actualize recommendations for more substantive changes (e.g. in freshman year offerings). It will take somewhat of an iconoclast to question the justifications for existence of the current major system and grading system.

(See PRES., Page 7)

One War at a Time, Harrington Suggests

A number of ways to fight poverty were suggested by Michael Harrington in his speech entitled "Poverty 1966: What Next?" given at the Poverty Conference last Saturday. But he was doubtful that they could be carried out until at least "after Vietnam."

Mr. Harrington stressed that we must not expect too much of the War on Poverty program. The temporary lull in the cold war that allowed us to be self-critical of our economy has ended, and now self-criticism is feared. He questioned whether it is "psychologically feasible to fight both a land war in Vietnam and a war on Poverty." He also noted that the civil rights movement, which drew attention to poverty, is becoming less effective because it is shifting its emphasis from the South to the North. In addition, Lyndon Johnson has neither the intellectual nor moral ideas to continue the idealism that John Kennedy spread among young people.

In spite of his pessimism, Mr. Harrington was enthusiastic about what we could do with the twenty-six billion dollar annual slack after the war in Vietnam ends. "A guaranteed annual income — which would cost half of what we spend in Vietnam — should be a matter of right," he said. He put emphasis on rebuilding our cities and said that we should decently house all Americans in the next ten years.

Mr. Harrington proposed that we hire the poor in some five million "social care" jobs. These jobs would not only abolish poverty, but also make the war on poverty finance itself.

In criticizing the maldistribution of money to the poor, Mr. Harrington revealed that about half our social welfare money is actually given to the well-off. This "invisible subsidy of the middle class" finances the exit to suburbia. He also suggested that our misleading GNP be expressed in terms of "social cost-account." "Bombs and public housing should not be counted as the same," he said.

Returning to the political aspect of the war on poverty, Mr. Harrington lamented that we have a "politics of interest" instead of a "politics of conscience." He looked for the strength to carry out

Kirk Reply?

President Grayson Kirk has not as yet given the Columbia University Student Council a substantive reply to their October 10 letter questioning the decision to eliminate the tuition deferment plan.

According to CUSC officials, President Kirk and the student council are "in the process of communication." However, they would not disclose the specifics of the exchange.

Students have voiced considerable opposition to the option of tuition deferment under the more costly plan of Education Fund, Inc.

In response, CUSC asked the president who was consulted when the action was taken, and if there was any "vocal consideration" of its possible effect on students. It is not known when President Kirk will answer these questions or whether he will reply at all.

his programs in the self-organization of the poor. However, he warned of the "romantic myth of the poor." "We cannot replace the old radical dream," he said. "The poverty of the slums does not unite people like the assembly line did." He stressed the importance of bringing together the civil rights movement and labor unions in achieving a voice for the poor.

In defining the role of the college in the fight against poverty, he said that training for the war on poverty should be as important as training for ROTC. "We should honor the patriotism of life as much as we honor the patriotism of death," he contended.

Bishop Sees "Change of Heart" As Only Apartheid Solution

By FRANCES HOENIGSWALD

Citing the church and religious tenets and responsibilities as a basis for his beliefs, The Right Reverend C. Edward Crowther spoke on the South African system of Apartheid at Riverside Church last Wednesday.

Bishop Crowther pointed out that non-whites in South Africa cannot vote, own property in the Republic proper, join a union, travel without a permit or go anywhere without a complicated book of passes. In addition, they can attend only those activities, amusements, and other public events to which whites are prohibited.

Non-whites can work only as unskilled labor, earning an average of about 20 dollars a month in the Bishop's diocese. Four out of 10 children die before the age of five, new housing is totally inadequate, with most people still living in mud huts, and yet amidst this, points out Bishop Crowther, the white South Africans enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world.

In cautioning those who wish to help rectify this situation, Bishop Crowther advised them to keep informed, analyze any particular situation before taking action, and do so only when the most effective course has been determined.

The Bishop's own belief is that by "attempting to live out incarnationally the basis of the doctrine of God," changes will take place. The Church, especially the Anglican and Roman Catholic branches, is already a considerable force of opposition to Apartheid. However, he asserted that no solution to the problem is possible without a massive change of heart on the part of the ruling white minority. The present government party, the Nationalist Party, is made up largely of South Africans of Boer descent, who are responsible for the present Apartheid policy. Unfortunately, the solid majority party has very little official opposition at the present time.

The military police force has great power too, and, according to Bishop Crowther, he has been followed, had his phone tapped, and been arrested for confirming non-whites without a permit, for which he had applied three months earlier. The police vigil on his activities, he said, continues even now during his tour of the United States.

Revolution is a "totally impossible and impractical solution," said Bishop Crowther, since the strong organization and zealous



Alexander Hamilton shares in the silken booty from Monday's Halloween panty raid.

feeling needed is not forthcoming. Non-white leaders are either in jail, under constant supervision, or are loyal government supporters.

Egypt, the only likely candidate for foreign aid, would not only have to cross territories of other countries to get to South Africa, but is already hampered by existing foreign problems, notably with Israel, summarized the Bishop.

Bishop Crowther expressed the hope that the United Nations could be a force of change. But (See CROWTHER, p. 6)

Eastern University Panels Discuss Draft at C.U.N.Y.

By MIKE KLARE

More than 200 students and faculty members took part in a Northeastern Conference on "Students, the University, and the Draft" held on the October 22 weekend at the Finley Student Center of City College.

The conference included panels on "The Draft and Foreign Policy," "The Draft and Electoral Politics," and "Race, Class, and the Draft." In addition, workshops were conducted on "The University and the Draft," and on "The Strategy and Tactics of Campus Anti-Draft Activity."

While participants were divided on several questions, broad general agreement emerged on certain points.

There was almost unanimous agreement that anti-draft activity must be considered as an aspect of a broader anti-war struggle.

A second point of agreement was on the need to organize massive, co-ordinated support for those individuals who refuse to cooperate with the draft on the basis of opposition to the Vietnam war. About 60 students attended an ad hoc meeting held after the conference for this purpose.

The conference workshops were the scene of considerable controversy on the tactics of campus anti-draft activity. A majority of the participants felt that the 2-S deferment was an obstacle to broad-based opposition to the draft. According to Professor Arthur Bierman, a coordinator of the conference, "the 2-S divides students against students, and students against workers."

Further controversy developed on the long-range strategy of an anti-draft movement. Some participants felt that because of the

Adrienne Aaron '67 First President

National Judic Group Organized by NSA

Five regional conferences on student rights and judicial proceedings are projected by the first president of the newly created U.S. Campus Judicial Association.

Adrienne Aaron '67, also chairman of Judicial Council at Barnard, was elected to lead the organization at the first meeting of the Campus Judiciary Conference sponsored by the National Student Association this summer.

The major impulse for the conference came from N.S.A. work on student freedoms. It was also a response to groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Association of University Professors which have expressed concern for student due process.

Attending the conference were student representatives from about thirty colleges and a variety of speakers ranging from the deans of two colleges and a philosophy professor, to legal experts.

Lectures considered the relevance of the In Loco Parentis theory, the jurisdiction of the campus judiciary, and the extent to which institutional differences are reflected in court structures. In subsequent group discussions, students examined related questions such as the degree to which rules are based on philosophic assumptions and the implications of the double-standard.

Analyzing the actual function-

ing of the Student Court, students questioned its formality and methods of procuring evidence, in addition to problems of "special interest" boards for dormitories, publications and other university agencies. Participants met with local judges and lawyers to discuss the unique problems of a civil court in a university town.

In model courts students established procedures for dealing with evidence and a theory for sanctions for three cases dealing with three different aspects of university life.

Miss Aaron indicated that institutional differences in the universities, such as size, relative position in the community, and ratio of commuters to resident students, necessitate corresponding structural differences in the courts.

At Barnard, for example, problems involving campus traffic and drinking laws, sororities and the local police force as an adjunct to the university do not exist. Barnard is a small, independent school where a more formal judicial structure is not as necessary as in a large co-educational university, Miss Aaron feels. She therefore sees Barnard as an excellent place for experimenting in judicial matters.

Miss Aaron is currently attempting to amend the Barnard Judicial Council constitution so that it is explicitly stated that all accused students receive written notification of their violations and have adequate time to prepare witnesses. She also would like to make Judicial Council the appeal body for Honor Board. Under the present system, a faculty board acts as its appeal body.

The comparison of Barnard's judicial body with other courts made Miss Aaron realize that many students have less of an "expectation of being involved" than those in Ivy-league type schools. In many colleges and universities "the administration is something very distant," she remarked.

Robertson Succeeds Cabell Greet As McIntosh English Professor

Dr. David Allan Robertson, Jr. has been named Millicent Carey McIntosh Professor of English at Barnard College. The announcement was made by Miss Park subsequent to the retirement of Dr. W. Cabell Greet, who had held the chair since it was established in 1954.

A specialist in English literature of the Victorian age, Professor Robertson joined the Barnard faculty in 1940. He became

a full professor in 1956 and has twice served as department chairman, from 1956 to 1959 and since 1964.

Professor Robertson received his A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Princeton University and as a graduate student, was Class of 1873 Fellow in English, Theodore Whitefield Hunt Fellow in English, and University Fellow.

Editor of "English Institute Essays, 1945, 1947, 1948," and member of the Commission on English of the College Entrance Examination Board, Professor Robertson, in 1953, also received a grant from the Howard Foundation for study of the Victorian art world and is now continuing research centered on Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, first director of the National Gallery in London.

The Millicent Carey McIntosh Professorship of English was endowed in 1954 by Mrs. Frank Altshul, an alumna and trustee of Barnard, and named for Mrs. Rustin McIntosh, the Baltimore-born educator who was then president of the college.



David A. Robertson

Honor Board Plans Survey To Define Barnard's Code

Honor Board is undertaking a campaign to determine, as closely as possible, the prevailing student opinion on questions of honor.

The student group is seeking an underlying concept within which it can operate. According to Judy Shapiro '67, chairman of Honor Board, the group is "examining the justification for the existence of Honor Board — not the Honor System, but the Honor Board." To this end, the Board is devising, with the help of Edward Cobb, instructor in Psychology, a survey which "will be more than a yes-or-no poll or a vague, essay-type questionnaire." It will, in effect, be an experiment in behavior analysis.

Miss Shapiro explained that the students who sit on Honor Board are necessarily concerned with ethical questions and with responsibility. However, she noted, this same sensitivity and feeling of responsibility may not be representative of the feelings of the students as a whole. She expressed concern that the decisions which the Board renders may not be those which a consensus of students would have indicated.

Honor Board, Miss Shapiro said,

should not be just an educating body of exemplary, responsible examples; it should also be a body representative of student opinion.

If Honor Board is to be representative, there must be a better-defined notion of student opinion. The proposed survey would summarize those acts which the bulk of students consider infractions of the honor system. It is expected that the survey will eliminate many of the shady areas which now exist.

These "shady areas," some of which Honor Board has been asked to consider, include library behavior. Under the present reserve system, a girl who needs a book must draw a number. She ask a friend, who doesn't need a book, to also draw a number for the reserve line. The girl with the lower number checks out the book. Is this an infraction of the Honor Code?

Another area in which honor is not well-defined concerns the use of trots, or translations, in language courses. Do students feel they should be used at all, and if so, how extensively?

Asking another student to read over one's paper, especially in an elementary foreign language course, is still another blurry area. Miss Shapiro asks, "When does it cease to be an educational exchange and become an editing job?" She added that Honor Board will not really feel comfortable with decisions in these areas until student feeling has been more adequately catalogued.

PR-Men Heat Up Campaign Over Civilian Review Board

By JOYCE PURNICK

The campaign now being waged in New York on the issue of the Police Civilian Complaint Review Board will go down in political history as a model case study on the political implications of a smoothly run public relations and advertising operation.

Legitimate issues have all but lost in the maze of heated arguments, charges, counter-charges and ad copy. The issue has become a hot political football, the most heatedly debated issue in recent municipal history, eliciting national attention and highly emotional reactions.

Advertisements opposing the Board are based on fear and often appeal to minority groups. One television spot pictures a young woman walking down a dark street, furtively looking over her shoulder. The narrator suggests that she is not long for this world if there is a Civilian Review Board. Another TV spot pictures a Puerto Rican woman, child on lap, saying "How can a mother vote any other way? Vote to defeat the Civilian Review Board." Other subway, bus, newspaper and radio ads have the same appeal.

The sum of money employed by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which is directing the campaign, on advertisements alone is clearly sizeable, although John Cassese, President of the PBA, refused to disclose even an estimate of the figure at a recent Albany hearing.

The campaign to maintain the Board, waged by F.A.I.R. (Federated Association for Impartial Review), must rely strongly on pronouncements of political figures, including Senators Kennedy and Javits and Mayor Lindsay. The advertising campaign is extremely limited due, according to Areyeh Neier, Executive Director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, to a lack of funds. Nevertheless, F.A.I.R. is not guiltless in regard to advertising, limited as it may be. One handbill for example, charged the involvement of ultra right hate groups, such as the American Nazi Party, in the campaign to defeat the Board, along with the P.B.A., which boils down to guilt by association.

Charges and counter-charges abound. Mr. Cassese, charged Communist involvement in the drive to continue the Board, proponents of the Board have charged secret John Birch involvement. Ultra-conservative hate groups have been active in the campaign, as has the Communist Party, but certainly not in cooperation with the P.B.A. or F.A.I.R.

Such ultra right and left involvement is simply indicative of the kind of campaign this has become, exciting emotions on all sides. Appeals to hate, racism, and particularly White Backlash are key issues in the campaign.

A campaign on a serious issue, waged in an atmosphere of fear, hate and emotion, with the encouragement of Madison Avenue, cannot result in a vote representative of the true feelings of the electorate. Over and above the issue of the relative merits of such a Board is the issue of the kind of campaign which has resulted, and the results of this election will have serious implications not only for the police and citizens of New York, but for future political campaigns and for Madison Avenue.

The Educated Woman To Be Discussed At Thursday Noon

Miss Anne Cronin, currently the Training Director of Women's Talent Corps, will speak at this week's Thursday Noon Meeting on the subject "The Outlook for Educated Women."

Miss Cronin is familiar to the Barnard campus. She was director of the Seven College Vocational Workshop, headquartered here, which was the first organized program for college women who wished to return to work. That program was described as "an attempt to help participants reorient themselves to the needs of the labor market and the community so they can utilize their time, abilities, and education in a productive way."

A graduate of Radcliffe College, Miss Cronin has moved in her career in personnel work through personnel training at Halle Brothers in Cleveland and Gimbel's in New York, WPA work, establishing and directing the Bing-Cronin agency for executive, professional and secretarial placements, and YWCA work.

In speaking of the role of the educated woman in the modern labor market, Miss Cronin said, "The trend is strong and the need is growing for educated women, who have been relieved of family responsibilities to return to, or embark on, other careers."

U of Minn Consults Students in Choice Of New President

(CPS) — University of Minnesota students will have a voice in the selection of a new University president.

Three seniors will join a recently appointed Alumni Association committee which, along with a parallel faculty committee, will advise the Board of Regents on a successor to retiring President O. Meredith Wilson.

The three will have full voting rights on the eleven member alumni advisory committee. Their addition to the eight alumni came in reply to a request by Howard Kaibel, Minnesota Student Association (MSA) president, that students be permitted to help select a new president.

Although it is difficult to say exactly how much influence either advisory committee will have on the Board of Regents' decision, Mr. Kaibel emphasized that at least students have been given an equal role with the faculty and alumni.

The number of students on the committee is not as important as the fact that their presence figures that certain questions will be raised, such as whether a candidate is interested in having students play a role in managing the University's affairs, Mr. Kaibel added.

Washington State University has also chosen to involve students in the selection of a new president. The Washington State students, however, will have their own advisory committee.



The Barnard Repertory Theater Company brings "Fragments" from T. S. Eliot's "Sweeney Agonistes," to life in Minor Latham Playhouse, at the request of English Department members.

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Can America Take It?

"Viet Rock" Illustrates Effects of Conflict

By DANIEL POPE

Megan Terry's "Viet Rock," opening November 10 at the Martinique Theater and seen recently at a preview, has been heralded as a play about the war in Vietnam. Strictly speaking, though, "Viet Rock" is not a play, nor is it really "about" Vietnam. It is a collection of episodes designed to show the effects of a confusing and distressing war on the American psyche.

"Viet Rock" is performed with practically the minimum of the standard accessories of the theater. There is no curtain, no scenery, there are practically no props, the lighting is kept almost constant; the actors wear street clothes. The actors employ only their own bodies and voices, along with incidental music composed by Marianne de Pury. The effect of this, of course, is to make the skulls of the actors all the more crucial.

Fortunately, the cast of thirteen men and women is up to the task. They shift back and forth in a wide variety of roles, ranging from a U.S. Senator to a Vietnamese peasant, from an Eastern mystic to Robert Strange MacNamara, and for the most part they do it smoothly. Their singing ranges from mediocre to pretty good, and there are some rough edges and minor slips in some of the musical numbers, but these can probably be ironed out in the previews period.

A more striking aspect in which "Viet Rock" lacks the normal attributes of a play is that of dialogue. There is a lot of talk, a lot of shouting, a lot of sound in this work, but it is barely dialogue. Characters do not talk to each other, nor even to the audience; they seem to be mouthing whatever set of clichés will justify their role in the war to themselves.

Although the play is certainly anti-war and opposed to American policies, protesters are not spared this treatment. One of the most effective scenes comes when an ingenuous girl attempts to make a citizen's arrest of a drill sergeant. She earnestly talks of Nuremberg and higher morality; he stands stonily and after her departure launches into the standard litany of hatred for beatniks and pinkoes and love of country.

The result of this emphasis on cliché and slogan is varied. Sometimes it is funny, occasionally excruciatingly funny. The speech of welcome to the American troops is a display of pure double-talk worthy of Al Kelly, and the audience was delighted.

In other scenes, however, the lack of communication between different viewpoints becomes horrifying. The depiction, for instance, of Rusk and MacNamara, testifying to a Senate committee on Administration war policies is not parody; one wishes it were caricature but fears that it is too real to be at all laughable.

One's overall assessment of "Viet Rock" depends, inevitably, on one's attitudes towards the Vietnam War. This is not to say that Miss Terry has written propaganda. "Viet Rock," unlike "MacBird," is not essentially a protest play; it does not conform to the Brechtian canons for didactic, revolutionary art. However, this is an eminently topical play, and while it hardly seems to seek to teach, it does not shun opinion; this makes it very hard to judge on its purely dramatic merits.

Those who support American intervention will probably not grasp the horrors which Miss Terry wishes to show; they may find the Administration's position unfairly represented. Leftists will probably wonder what the point of such a disjointed and querulous collection of vignettes might be. Those who go-looking for a coherent and thorough expression of a political stance will be disappointed.

In the last analysis, though, "Viet Rock" is good theater well-produced, even if it does not come across as conventional drama. Moreover, it is important as an honest and unaffected attempt to evoke the anguish of a nation sinking deeper into a strange and brutal war.

Non-Kinseyesque

New Book On Collegiate LSD Sees Objectively, Hits Issues

By IRA KRAKOW

The cover to the Dell edition of "LSD on Campus," by Warren Young and Joseph Hixson, proclaims the book as revealing "the shocking truth about the nation's most controversial drug and its use in American colleges and universities."

From this description, the casual reader would expect to find a Kinseyesque report on the scandalous spread of this drug into tens of thousands of dormitory rooms, packed with overwhelming statistics proving that 45% of Freshman English papers were inspired by the psychedelic muse and 54% of the instructors needed something a bit stronger than a cocktail to read them.

This is precisely what "LSD on Campus" is not. It is neither a startling expose nor a manifesto for the new cult, the book takes no positions. Although scientific objectivity has its place, and indeed is essential for rational discourse, it has one minor drawback — it makes books dull. This particular one reads like a physics text dating from 1913.

Every chapter is a revelation of boredom. Chapter seven, which records the research done on LSD must have been plagiarized from "Chemical Abstracts," while chapter eight, with its sagas of drug rings and Federal raids, is a vulgarization of the first five serials of "The Untouchables."

Nevertheless, in spite of itself, the book touches on many intriguing issues. Ever since William James astounded his generation by asserting, in "The Varieties of Religious Experience" that alcohol, laughing gas, and ether enabled him to experience mystical, religious transformations, the relationship of chemicals to religion has been much debated.

In Aldous Huxley's bitter attack on technological culture, "Brave New World," the soma pill, which could make one unite with the Infinite in a paroxysm of joy for eighteen hours, became the functional equivalent of organized religion.

The high priest of LSD, Dr. Timothy Leary, believes that he has found soma, that the psychedelic experience, with its concomitant expressions of mystical love, is a more genuine religious act than is found in the decadent, antiquated rituals of organized churches.

Indeed, Young and Hixson document several cases in which, under the spell of LSD, the subject underwent religious transformation. A student felt like

Paul on the road to Damascus, a pastor quavered before the Burning Bush, a psychiatrist saw the wind as the Holy Spirit rebaptizing him. Isn't this what Billy Graham talks about?

Leary does not think so. He is convinced that all Western religions are hopelessly lost. The only genuine religions are found in the Orient; he idealizes the Buddhist and Taoist religions. For the perfect "trip," Leary advises the reading of "a psychedelic translation" of the "Tao Te Ching," a Chinese text some 2,600 years old, accompanied by the droning sound of the sitar, an Indian stringed instrument.

Leary is clearly intoxicated with an orientophilism common (See LSD, p. 8)

Letters

To the Editor:

The individuals who will be fasting beginning on Wednesday (yesterday) ought to be recognized by all of us. After reading the words of U Thant, John Cameron, Pope Paul, and "The New York Times'" descriptions of the actual military encounters and casualties, one begins to realize that the human destruction and suffering in this war is more intolerable and awful than the political situation, no matter how it is viewed. Certainly it is difficult to be convinced that the political or ideological basis for our presence there outweighs the consequence that the people and land for whom we are fighting are being destroyed.

Most of us hope that the war will somehow end soon, yet how long shall we continue to be silent when there is more death and misery every day? Although it is almost impossible to be continuously alarmed at the horror that we read and speak about, I am wondering what will finally give me the incentive to cry out against it on my own. How close must the suffering come to me personally before I act? Am I just going to wait because I am not directly affected, and allow the situation to become worse and still affect others, while I hope for the best?

It is time that we all begin to concentrate on what is going on all the time, not only during the moments we sense an awareness of it. This means a great effort for each of us alone. We must try to (See LETTERS, Page 7)



Lovable Alan Bates as Jos in the bath.

Barnard Bulletin

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British Film Shows Heel, English Style

By RUTH BALEN

GEORGY GIRL makes an inescapably personal appeal. It reveals its characters in their most private moments; when they make love, when they are alone, and when they are foolish. It fulfills expectations about what these characters will do in a situation, and it denies the final catharsis, when they do not do it. It evokes much laughter, it is moving, and it is almost convincing. It directs attention to the surface and then unexpectedly shows what is underneath.

But on the surface or underneath, it shows Alan Bates.

Mr. Bates as an English-style heel named Jos is irresistible. Leaving him alone and suicidal as he is in the end of the film prevents GEORGY GIRL from being completely successful for anyone who has become emotionally involved.

Georgy (Lynn Redgrave) is a big, sloppily unattractive girl who desperately wants to be loved, and who is painfully self-conscious in her unloveliness. Actually there is nothing very repulsive about her except that she is a masochist (that is, she is generous and warm-hearted) and a compulsive clown.

Georgy shares a flat with attractive, "with-it" Meredith (Charlotte Rampling) who has time for fun but not for Georgy.

The situation becomes especially tense when Meredith brings her steady lover, Jos, home. Poor Georgy! She is reduced to watching from the kitchen and is finally chased out of the flat by feelings of delicacy and/or jealousy.

She goes to the home of wealthy lecher, James Leamington (James Mason, who else?) and his invalid wife. Georgy's parents are her everlasting grateful and obsequious servants. Mainly, they are grateful because Mr. Leamington enabled them to get married, and because he has been so kind to Georgy by sending her to private school in Switzerland. Now, Mr. Leamington wants Georgy to become his mistress and pressures her to sign a contract with him, complete with fine print. Poor Georgy!

She returns to her flat only to find that Meredith is pregnant and is going to marry Jos. Jos moves in with the girls, and then it is a matter of three (soon to become four) is a crowd.

The group is finally pared down to workable size. If the film ended at this point it would be very, very good. It continues, however, and shows what happens next — an excellent argument for the kind of movie which leaves the ending to the audience's imagination.

In GEORGY GIRL a realistic story conflicts with an eloquent camera. The characters are brought so close that we cannot push them away when the script asks us to.

GEORGY GIRL is two-thirds of a warm and humorously honest film.

Political Perspective

Elections Feature Major Party, Independent Campaigns

Manhattan Contests Seem Pallid After June Primary Fireworks

By RACHEL VAL COHEN
This coming Tuesday, approximately 743,760 Manhattan voters will elect candidates for the Congress of the United States. In three of the four districts, the winner will almost certainly be a Democrat, for in Manhattan the registration runs about 2:1 for the Democrats. A consistent and peculiar fact of Manhattan political life is that the contest rarely comes in November, but rather in the primary in June.

At that time, casting aside all pretense at party loyalties the Manhattan Democrats engage in their bi-annual battle between the old line and reform factions of the party. The Republicans, no matter what the outcome, hail the candidate as a puppet of the bosses, and the bosses in the Bronx and Brooklyn say no, this ain't Manhattan, and the Republicans try to find themselves someone who can get at least a few votes, and everyone sits back and smiles because it's election time again.

And it really is election time, because in three of the four districts, no one thinks about the election again until November, sometimes not even then.

17th C. D.

The 17th or "silkstocking" district has not had a Democratic representative for 30 years, yet it is continually regarded as the only Manhattan C. D. in which there is ever a contest. Mayor John Lindsay, a Republican, was for several years elected by geometrically increasing majorities, as his supporters like to point out,

yet the registration of the district is overwhelmingly Democratic.

The incumbent is Theodore Kupferman, a City Councilman until the special election last February. Kupferman's present opponent is State Senator Jerome S. Wilson, who was "distracted out" and is in the interesting position of going from State Senator to nothing if he loses Kupferman, as liberal a Republican as that party could muster, attracted the greatest attention of his term when he hired a horse and cowboy suit and rode around Central Park on a Sunday morning to protest the rate of mail processing in Manhattan.

18th C. D.

The 18th is the bastion of Adam Clayton Powell, who has never lost an election. No matter what happens in the outside world, Powell's followers in Harlem remain loyal.

His position as the minister of one of Harlem's most popular churches gave him a base for orations in addition to his home club, and his good looks and undeniably charming personality have attracted women, who have forgiven him all his marital intrigues. Because Powell is one of the few Negroes in Congress, when he was recently stripped of most of his powers as Chairman of his House Committee, he had the sympathy of fellow Negroes. This prompted one CBS newsman to observe that any triumph of Powell's is hailed as a triumph of all Negroes everywhere, while

any criticism is taken as general prejudice.

Because of several arrest warrants, Powell must restrict his campaigning to Sundays, when they cannot be served. This, however, is not expected to be detrimental.

19th C. D.

The 19th C. D., which encompasses both the West and the Lower East sides, is considered the most secure district Democratically in Manhattan. It is also the area of greatest concern to the Manhattan reformers. Presently running for his sixth term, Congressman Leonard Farbstein was opposed in the June and subsequent September primaries by City Councilman Theodore Weiss.

For the first time in three attempts, the Reformers got a second try. Weiss made an issue of the Vietnam war; he opposes the war partly because he feels that cities could use better the funds going to its support. Farbstein heavily emphasized his support to Israel and his activity in Jewish organizations.

The primary was considered to be of national significance because of the Vietnam question, because of Farbstein's nebulous support for Johnson, and because in the first primary there was the added factor of Robert Kennedy's Samuel J. Silverman running for Surrogate judge. The results of both primaries were inconclusive in terms of everything but the final candidate.

20th C. D.

The 20th includes three separate neighborhoods and Columbia University Congressman William F. Ryan is acknowledged to be one of the most liberal men in the Congress. He opposes the war in Vietnam and a recent poll of constituents demonstrated that the district supports his view about 70% of the time.

Norman C. Harbowl, opposes Ryan. His slogan, "Peace and Prosperity" might contradict his program, full escalation of the war. This is the first time that a Republican has mounted such opposition; as Ryan received 85% of the vote in 1964 there is little likelihood of any change for the district.

Wendy Nakashima, Local Candidate, Conducts Issue-Based Attempts

By MORRIS GROSSNER

Wendy Nakashima, running for State Assemblywoman in the 69th A.D. has attracted considerable attention as a local 'peace candidate' seeking to build a Socialist movement. Measuring the \$65 million spent daily for the war in Vietnam in terms of "sky-rocketing prices, rising taxes, increasing rents, and decreasing real wages," Miss Nakashima, the candidate of the Progressive Labor Party (P.L.), proposes an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Miss Nakashima's campaign parallels the Congressional candidacies of James Weinstein, Hal Levin and Leslie Silberman in New York and others across the nation. None of these candidates expect to be elected, but instead hope to initiate the formation of what Mrs. Silberman calls a "La-

bor Party which will truly represent the majority of the American people" in dealing with the social and economic problems plaguing America that Mr. Weinstein blames on the domination of American politics by a relative handful of giant corporations. Miss Nakashima and the other candidates view the current elections as a prime organizing time, stressing, however, that their campaigns only represent the first step towards a socialist America.

The organization of tenants' councils to fight slumlords in buildings in the district where P.L. members live has been one of the main activities in the campaign, and after election day more time will be devoted to this work. P.L. has also worked with a local women's club on boycotts protesting the rise in food prices.

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For information and applications write:
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BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK 10708

Dean's List, '65-'66, Announced; Grindrod '69 Wins Borden Prize

(Continued from Page 1)
stein, Marion Polsky, Jane Price.
Also, Dana Ragsdale, Carol Reichenstein, Lois Robbins, Nancy Rosenthal, Rosalie Salerno, Susan Basse, Georgia Schwimmer, Rhea Segal, Sheila Silverman, Anne Singsen, Elinor Sosne, Anne Spigelman, Zola Lange, Midhele Urvater, Mary Vanisky, Lynda Wagoner Vogel, Marcella Wanta, Nancy Weingarten, Nahomi Weinman, Jacqueline Winterkorn, Erica Wolfe, Sandra Wolman.

For the class of 1968: Elise Wang, Gail Ashman, Sara Bershtel, Valerie Brown, Phyllis Pasariello Dahl, Elizabeth Dunting, Robin Faine, Charlene Fagelman, Rosalind Fink, Elissa Forman, Catherine Foster, Kumiko Fujimura, Jean Gaillard, Maureen Goldsmith, Jan Hubbard, Nancy Inglis, Barbara Inselman, Mary M. Just, Sandra Kassel, Jeanne Kura, Bryna Leeder, Susan Levine, Beatrice Lorge, Miriam Mason, Judith Michaels, Lanette Miller, Arlene Mitchell, Niha Molliver, Doris Newman, Katherine Parker, and Magda Pasternak.

Also: Feieg Rabinowitz, Barbara Rand, Darlene Richardson, Gail Ross, Elaine Schechter, Naomi Scheman, Eleanora Schoenbaum, Naomi Schwartz, Diane Sharfman, Louise Slade, Judith Soltz, Ronnie Sussman, Mary Anne Teague, Kalfiroe Thomas, Hannah Waldman, Harriet Wen, and Susan Werner.

Members of the class of 1969 who were named to Dean's List were: Melinda Grindrod, Barbara Applebaum, Orah Eliezi, Joan

Gardner, Iris Goldman, Joan Goldstein, Joan Henry, Evelyn Hu, Ann Hunter, Frances Kamm, Eliza Kolker, Marilyn Lauer, Alison Lerrick, Stella Ling, Amy Neff, Anita Parzenczewski, Rosemarie Pellicane, Cynthia Read, Joan Robbins, Nancy Robbins, Marilyn Sarelis, Francine Weber, and Mala Weltzman.

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CUSC Calls For Student Vote In University Decision-Making

(Continued from Page 1)
consideration of the University's relations with the Selective Service System; the University's ties with the federal government and foundations; and "the composition and views" of the University's Board of Trustees.

Members of the faculty and administration as well as observers from several other universities will consider Mr. Langsam's recommendations at the all-day conference.

The afternoon session will consider five issues: The University and the Community, Student Self Government ("In Loco Parentis"), Student Role in Academic Affairs: Curriculum and Tenure, University Finances and the Student,

Crowther: Pressure Not a Revolution Apartheid Solution

(Continued from Page 2)

he recognized that, in the light of its decision on South West Africa which, to the South Africans, seemed to "vindicate them in the court of the world," this too is unlikely.

Commenting on the recent demonstrations and boycotts of United States' banks and firms, which deal with South Africa, the Bishop stated that new capital which is being given to that country is at an absolute minimum and that existing investments may not be taken out of the country. The only firms to directly protest are those which give direct loans to South Africa and those companies who, with plants in the country, are in a position to do some good for the workers.

The Bishop stressed repeatedly that, in order to be effective, protests must be made on the basis of accurate information. Some firms are being asked to do things which they cannot legally do in South Africa. Others are trying to improve conditions. Appeals to firms to "pull out of the country," stated the Bishop, "are entirely unrealistic."

The Bishop further suggested that, to be effective, economic pressure must be concentrated in the area of oil, where South Africa is completely dependent on overseas importation. If economic sanctions are spread out too thinly, their effects will not be felt by anyone in South Africa except the non-whites who, in the lowest economic strata, will be hardest hit, concluded the Bishop.

and Problems of Social Atmosphere and the University Community. The architect Percival Goodman will speak at the Social Atmosphere discussion.

The program of the conference is as follows:

10 a.m. — welcome and brief introductory speech by David E. Langsam, President, Columbia University Student Council. (Room G, Law School)

10:30 a.m. — Panel discussion with questions and answers from Moderator: Eric Foner, CF, member, President's Advisory Committee on Student Life.

Panelists: Elliot Bien '67, president, Undergraduate Dormitory Council; Dean Herbert A. Deane; David Ment TC, member, President's Advisory Committee on Student Life and member, Academic Freedom Advisory Committee, American Civil Liberties Union; John Rousmaniere GS, editor, Columbia "Owl."

12 p.m. — luncheon. Guest speaker: Mr. John de J. Pemberton. (Butler Hall Penthouse).

2 p.m. — Committee discussions (Hamilton Hall).

4:15 p.m. — Coffee hour. Each committee will present a brief summary.

Are Class Advisors Always Booked Up? By Statistics, Only for Two Weeks

Although it is much easier this year to consult an advisor in reference to academic or extra-curricular subjects, few students are taking advantage of the opportunity, according to Dean of Studies Barbara A. Schmitter.

Students are free to sign up for appointments with their advisors in the office of the Dean at any time. If, however, a student cannot make an appointment during her advisor's scheduled hours, she can make one at a time more convenient for her.

This year there are two freshman-class advisors, Miss Christine Roper and Mrs. Tatiana Greene, and one sophomore class advisor, Mrs. Louise Stabenau. Juniors and seniors, who usually see their major advisors, may also see the Dean or Associate Dean of Faculty.

In addition to class advisors, students have always been able to visit with professors during regular office hours. In a program started last year, freshmen are assigned a member of the faculty as an informal advisor. These faculty members, who counsel anywhere from 12 to 17 students, discuss general plans, and try to solve any problems which the freshman may encounter.

WEEK OF OCTOBER 3			
	Appts. Made	Without Appts.	Empty
Freshmen	100	58	63
Sophomores	74	25	13
WEEK OF OCTOBER 17			
	Appts. Made	Without Appts.	Empty
Freshmen	10	30	105
Sophomores	19	15	57

Different classes seek different things from academic advisors. Freshmen and sophomores usually consult about academic difficulties or program changes; seniors ask for assistance in planning graduate work, or for information on available scholarships; juniors often ask for advice concerning leaves of absence, withdrawal from the College, or acceleration.

All of the advisors see as many people as possible, and hope that no one is turned away. It is up to the student, however, to take advantage of her advisor's office hours, and a girl is often requested via student mail to get in touch with her advisor.

Advisors have their busiest loads during registration week, pre-registration week, and program change week. However,

most advisors are relatively free at all other times. A survey of the number of appointments made with advisors during change of program week (Oct. 3-7) and of the appointments made last week (Oct. 17) was made by the Office of the Dean of Studies. In addition, the times that an advisor had free, in which no appointment had been made, was also recorded. The statistics appear in the chart accompanying the story.

Each appointment lasts for about 15 minutes, giving the advisors for the freshman class about 2 1/2 free hours in which no appointments were made.

Students often complain that there has not been enough advising, but this year few people seem to be taking advantage of their advisors' availability.

SICK OF THE WAR?

Every day brings new evidence that Washington is preparing another escalation of the war in Vietnam after the Nov. 8th elections. Discussion, criticism and protest must not be silenced during this election time or after. We must let Washington know that opposition to the war by Americans will continue to mount. Join us in a

MASS PROTEST RALLY

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5 AT 2:00 P.M.

Just South of Times Square (41st between E'way and 6th Ave.)

The rally will be part of a nationwide Nov. 5-8 Mobilization for Peace in Vietnam, Economic Justice and Human Rights, called by the broadest coalition of anti-war forces yet. The rally will be the kick-off for three days of intensive leafleting and other activity to reach out to as many new people as possible in communities, churches, unions, colleges, among drafted, G.I.'s, voters. There will be a picket line to support David Mitchell (Nuremberg anti-draft case) at his appeal hearing from 9:30 A.M. to Noon, Nov. 7th at Foley Square.

Funds Urgently Needed

For further information and leaflets, contact:

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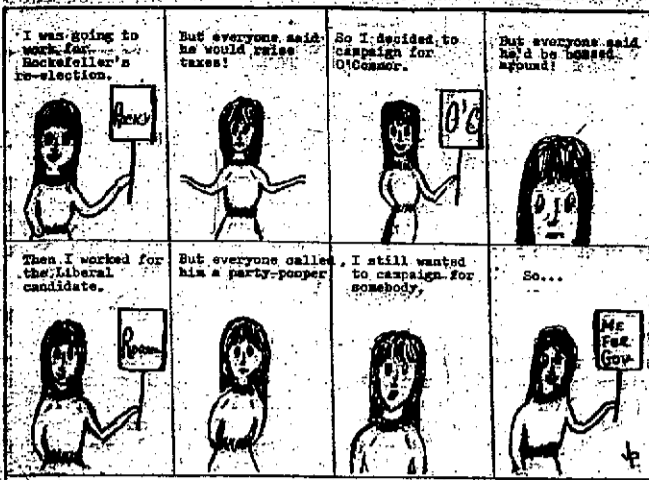
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INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE ON VIETNAM OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Page 4)

awaken ourselves fully to the reality of this war. We must apply our minds and consciences as much to this as to our school work. Otherwise, I am afraid we may live only to see destruction ourselves.

Anne Cammer '67

To the Editor:

I would like to express my appreciation for the BARNARD BULLETIN of Thursday, Oct. 20. It was, from cover to cover, thoroughly interesting, engrossing and informative. For the coming year I bid you keep up the good work, and I look forward eagerly to the coming issues.

Harvey Bordowitz, G.S. '68

To the Editor:

To apply the term "conservative" to the so-called "Conservative Union" is to abuse an honorable word. As a reasonable libertarian conservative, I must protest this misnomer and point out that the "Conservative Union" is nothing but a front for the John Birch Society.

The Union's chairman, Michael Kogan, values little more than the autographed picture of Robert Welch, Birch leader, which hangs

Undergrad To Aid President Choice?

(Continued from Page 1)

tem in a liberal arts college. In each of these areas — education, housing, curriculum — the president must exercise imagination and innovation. But much more important is the receptivity of the president to the ideas of all segments of the college — the students, faculty, and administration — and her acceptance of the principle of equitable representation of these groups in making decisions on specific issues. This means continuing the existing mechanisms for student due process (e.g. Honor Board and Judicial Council) as well as taking steps toward greater student participation in the rule-making as well as adjudicative process. This means backing the current moves for student-trustee liaison committees as well as considering more drastic suggestions for direct student participation in committees determining policy on those issues which affect students as members of the academic community.

We thank you for your consideration of our views and hope that the suggestions will serve as useful guidelines in selecting a new president for Barnard College.

in his apartment. He and his cohorts have sought to mislead legitimate conservatives into joining his front, and has sought to purge all elements within it which attempt to challenge his leadership.

The BULLETIN's description of Kogan's Kooks as "conservatives" is highly misleading and libelous to genuine conservatives.

Robert A. Martin
Chairman, Young Americans
for Freedom of C.U.

partment. "I am not in favor of a combined department because it is too cumbersome; and the small size of Barnard's department is beneficial to the student. We have time to talk to students and no one can accuse us of being a factory. We would like to maintain the 'home industry' atmosphere," she said.

She added that since the department is small it cannot cover the whole philosophy spectrum. "Any course a student wants and we cannot provide, she may take at Columbia. Columbia has been eager to have our students in their courses," she commented. Prof. Mothersill said, "I give permission almost automatically except in cases where I feel that the Barnard course is better for the girl. For example, we feel that our basic course is the most important that the department offers and a great deal of thought and planning go into it. We advise students to take our course to start with, but Columbia is great for specialized and advanced courses."

The students also feel that coed

courses in philosophy are beneficial. Said one senior, "By taking a coed philosophy course you emerge with a complete picture of what the world really is. In an all-girl class, you only get half the picture." The students agree that Barnard's philosophy department is "excellent" but that Columbia's department is also "very good." "It seems so confining and silly to stay within one school when you have a chance to widen your total experience through other courses throughout the University," another student commented.

Sociology

The number of students taking sociology courses outside of Barnard increased from 26 in 1963-64 to 46 in 1964-65 and then decreased to 41 in 1965-66. The courses have been fairly evenly distributed over the College, Graduate Faculties, and School of General Studies. The course, the Structure of American Society, has attracted the most students to the College sociology department. Elementary Logic has been the most popular one at General Studies and Systematic Study of the Family has been the most

frequently taken course at Graduate Faculties.

In order to take a sociology course outside of Barnard, the course must not be offered here. Professor Mirra Komarovsky, chairman of the Barnard sociology department, said, "If a course is given at Barnard, students are expected to take it here. If a course is not offered at Barnard the girls must consult with their advisors. If the advisor decides that the course is useful for training or is good preparation for future work, the girls will have no difficulty in taking the course." Usually, the department limits graduate work to juniors and seniors.

Student opinion reflects disappointment over the fact that they are unable to take more courses at Columbia. One senior noted, "I have taken only two Columbia courses but have wanted more. I was unable to take courses at Columbia because there was one offered at Barnard. However, the outlook of the two courses was completely different." She also said, "You miss so much by having all girl classes in sociology. Boys synthesize things more and present a whole new viewpoint."

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LSD Satisfies The Yen For Zen; Leary Advocates Trip By Sitar

(Continued from Page 4)

among intellectuals who are disenchanted with the technological civilizations of the West. They feel that only by a total rejection of western values and by accepting the Oriental idea of self-abnegation can they maintain their ego integrity. LSD satisfies the "yep for instant Zen." The rejection of Western religious values is total.

Although Leary is probably wide of the mark in treating all Western religion as a perversion of the true mystical experience, he has unintentionally suggested a method for revitalizing it. All religions use some intoxicating drug in their ceremonies. For example, the Passover feast was, in pre-Christian times, an orgiastic communal rite in which the entire community united in a transcending religious experience through the use of intoxicants — a genuine psychedelic experience. The Jews, who commemorate this feast every year at the Seder, the Passover ritual dinner, use four cups of wine in the ceremony. I am not suggesting that the Seder is an orgiastic communal rite, times have changed. But the potential for recreating the religious meaning of the Passover ritual through the use of LSD has not been adequately explored.

The significance of the Passover feast as a drug-inspired ritual is even more obvious in the Christian dogma of transubstantiation, in which the food of Christ's Last Supper, which was a Passover meal, becomes transformed into His blood and His body. A rational being must find this hard to believe. Only hallucinogenic drugs can make one convinced of the transformation.

Two hundred thousand American Indians, members of the Native American Church, use peyote, a chemical cousin of LSD, instead of bread and wine, in their com-

munion ceremonies. Perhaps the leaders of the Western religious communities can take a tip from these Indians in their search for injecting some life into the ritual, restoring "that old time religion."

Both Leary and the American Indians have hit on something. LSD has a potential for creating spontaneous expression, creativity, and the realization of human brotherhood. Used correctly it can serve the function that Nietzsche envisioned for true art — to create the Dionysiac vision.

LSD can help man express his love for others and his joy in pure existence. By expressing his prophetic and poetic genius, man can ease his anxieties about success and sex that exist in modern society.

The soma pill in "Brave New World" can be, not a nightmare,

but rather the gateway to a new era of freedom, a freedom not to be escaped from, as Erich Fromm would have us do, but one that can be embraced, totally and vitally. Then, all men will be able to realize the goal which Freud postulated for the ideal human community — work, love, and play — and the psychedelic experience can be a reality for all men all the time.

Another Two Weeks

Last Week's Events; This Week's Eventualities

Lecture Francais

Today, November 3, at 4:15 p.m. Professor Bernard Blumenkranz of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes in Paris is giving a lecture with colored slides of representations of Jews and Judaism in medieval Christian art at the Maison Francaise, 560 West 113th St.

Also at the Maison, this coming Monday, November 7, Pierre

Emantelli, Executive Secretary of the French Association for the Atlantic Community, will lecture in French on "La France, une bonne alliee." The talk will be given at 4:15 p.m.

Neustadt Talks

Professor Richard E. Neustadt, the political scientist and presidential consultant who became a Harvard University dean, is presenting a lecture tonight, November 3 on "Transatlantic Prospects." It will begin at 8:30 p.m. in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library on Columbia campus.

Space Colloquium

A Colloquium entitled, "The Primitive State of the Universe" takes place this afternoon at 4:00 p.m. Headed by P. J. E. Peebles of Princeton University. It will be held at the Institute for Space Studies, Third Floor Conference

Room, 2880 Broadway (at 112 St.), China

"The China Problem as Viewed by an Indian" is the first of five forums on China November 6 at Christ Church, Methodist Park Avenue at 60th Street at 1 p.m.

Junior Show

All members of the class of '68 interested in submitting ideas or outlines of scripts for the Junior Show should put them in the box on Jake before November 7.

Open House

Everyone is welcome at the Maison Francaise for the Thursday Open House from 2 to 5:30 p.m. "Rafraichissements, un vrai punch bien francais," will be served.

Sports Night

Chinese Students Sports Night is scheduled for Monday, November 7, from 7-12 p.m. in the Gym.

Scheer to Highlight Tonight's Viet Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

Pvt Dennis Mora, a convicted Fort Hood objector

At noon tomorrow, a sundial rally will continue in the spirit of tonight's rally. Photographs and posters of American actions in Vietnam will be displayed.

A city-wide Anti-War Rally on Saturday, will begin its line of march at 116th St and Broadway at 11 a.m., and proceed to the downtown meeting place at 41st St and Broadway. From Sunday through Tuesday there will be leafletting in churches, subways and at the polls on Election Day.

Mr Scheer, featured in tonight's rally, established himself as the outstanding representative of the "new politics" movement during the congressional primary contest last spring in California. Running on a platform of opposition to the war in Vietnam, Scheer won 45% of the vote against pro-Johnson Representative Jeffrey Cohelan.

Sponsored by the Independent Committee on Vietnam of Columbia, the rally will be chaired by Michael Klare, G.F. Chairman of the ICV. According to Mr Klare, "the rally is intended to demonstrate the massive anti-war sentiment that exists on this campus."

At the rally, Mr Klare will describe the ICV's position on current issues and programs being developed to implement their resolutions.

Escape!

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