



BARNARD BULLETIN

VOLUME LXXXIV

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1969

NUMBER 5

Annual Undergrad Budget Approved

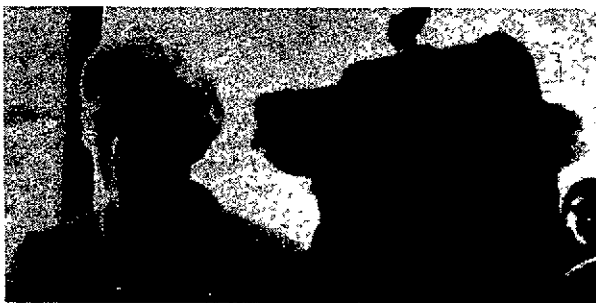
by CAROL KLAPERMAN

In a noon gathering of the Barnard Representative Assembly, the proposed annual budget of the Undergraduate Association was unanimously approved save for a vote of one. The members of the Assembly, who represent some forty campus clubs and publications had previously submitted carefully planned bids for their yearly allotments and assembled then to examine, to explain, and often to criticize the new budget. The Association works with limited funds, most of which comes from student activity fees included in the college tuition; though the college offers the Association an initial sum of \$38,000, it may receive up to \$2,000 more. Because this year saw the rise of many new clubs, and because some of the older, smaller groups were requesting more financial aid, the budget was larger than last year's, and accounted for almost the full \$40,000.

One of the most active and most expensive of these new clubs, is the Special Events Committee, whose functions will revolve about the new Student Center. Together with the Exhibits Committee and the McIntosh Center Student-Faculty Committee, this group plans to host concerts, mixers, poetry readings, film clubs, art exhibits and discussion groups. The subsidization to the Center amounted to almost \$5200 and its addition to the budget resulted in a reduction of the allotments of some smaller groups.

Though one club representative *did* doubt the authority of the treasurers to "arbitrarily" assign allotments, most of the representatives agreed that the assignments were fair and practical. The treasurers' decisions were based on their studies of the various clubs; the money was assigned in proportion to the successful past performances of the club, the nature and number of its members, its plans for future activities, and its degree of service to the college as a whole. Thus, a small departmental club, such as Art History Club, or one whose activities are not of a broad range, such as the incipient Folk Dance and Literary Clubs, received only \$50. On the other hand, more ambitious clubs with more comprehensive activities, such as the R.A.A. or the Forum Club, got \$1500. The largest subsidizations were for the Mortarboard and the Bulletin, whose expenses are pretty much constant and undebatable.

The Undergrad Association maintains a large Contingency fund which serves to reinforce all drooping organizations, and most of the clubs are confident that they will be able to realize their goals, either on their own, or with aid from the Fund.



Peterson Clarifies Coeducation Stand

by KAREN MARISAK

On Monday, October 25, President Peterson, at an informal meeting with students and faculty attempted to clarify her position and that of Barnard with respect to possible forms of coeducation with Columbia College; at the same time presenting what she felt to be the best possible means of achieving it. Essentially, she enumerated four factors of importance in any discussion of a closer Barnard-Columbia relationship. The first issue, though not the most important, is one that must be worked out first. This is the financial arrangement, a formula for the exchange of fees between the two colleges, and a similar agreement to try to eliminate the barriers confronting Barnard students wishing to take G.S. or Grad Fac courses. She said she wants a free flow back and forth of students, that Barnard would pay its bills and did not intend to cut Barnard students' opportunity to take Columbia courses. She said we could "arrive at a formula that is pretty equitable" as this is just a business arrangement, a "paying for services rendered." On the whole, she was optimistic, emphasizing Barnard's willingness to cooperate.

The second issue of discussion was that of a merger which Miss Peterson put off rather quickly, as the question had never been officially raised and the concept of a merger, with its problems of changing

degree requirements, sharing of faculty, handling of assets, etc. has not really been defined by anyone. Miss Peterson ended this discussion by saying that the emotional and legal difficulties would be enormous, but she did not specify them, merely saying that not a great deal of research had been done here.

The third factor Miss Peterson spoke of was the establishment of a greater degree of academic exchange between (Continued on page 2)

BHR Granted 24-Hour Parietals

The most recent step in a progression of "freer" dorm rules went into effect on Friday, October 31, with the establishment of 24-hour parietals for the Brooks-Hewitt-Reid dorm complex. Male guests will be required to sign a guest list upon entering the dorms and also upon leaving. They will be accompanied by a resident of Barnard. The list will work on a twelve noon to twelve noon schedule. Members of the dorm council will provide student volunteers to check the sheets daily. Any evidence of abuse of the parietals will most likely be brought to the Judicial Council of the student body.

In an interview with Mrs. Lawton, Director of Housing and Residence for Barnard, it was stated that each floor and each particular unit in the dorm complex would set any further limits on the parietal regulations. No parental permission must be

Boorse to Retire as Dean After 33 Years at Barnard

Dean Henry Boorse, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Physics, will retire at the end of this academic year after 33 years of service to Barnard College. He expects to return to teaching next year, and remain in some administrative position as well.

Dean Boorse has been head of the faculty for eleven years. During this time many innovations have been made in the curriculum, notably the change from a five course program to a four course program. This has been accompanied by a sweeping revision of the curriculum and requirements, (for example, just last year the foreign language requirement was reduced to two years), as well as a "freeing" of the curriculum, especially in the number of interdepartmental offerings. The study of Russian was returned to the curriculum

after an absence of some 30 years, and the Department of Linguistics was introduced as well. Dean Boorse, as Chairman of Committee on Instruction since 1959, also helped to introduce courses in computer science besides implementing the Senior Scholar program which allows the whole senior year to be devoted to an approved project.

Dean Boorse also was instrumental in the revitalization of the Science departments culminating in the construction of the new modern science tower with improved facilities and greater space.

Henry Boorse is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at



BHR Granted 24-Hour Parietals

obtained officially for the individual students.

Mrs. Lawton said that rather than it being a question of the specific benefits of this new arrangement for the students, the parietals may induce a more "relaxed and less regimented" atmosphere. When asked if the new system was in any way a concession to the students brought on by the increased co-education pressure, the housing director simply stated, "absolutely not!"

The next possible step in housing developments may be co-educational in nature. Bulletin was informed that Columbia's U.D.C. expects to meet with the Barnard Dorm Council to discuss the possibility of a week of co-educational living.

It is to be noted that only the Fairholm remains without any change in parietal hours.

Annapolis. He received his doctoral degree in Physics from Columbia, followed by postgraduate work at Cambridge University. He began his teaching career at CCNY as an instructor, and came to Barnard in 1937 as an assistant professor, and is now Chairman of the Physics Department. During the second world war, he was involved in the Manhattan District Project, and returned to Barnard in 1945 where he has (Continued on page 4)

News Analysis: Poly Sci Profs Comment on Merger Feasibility

by MAX FRIEDMAN

Both Barnard and Columbia Political Science faculties seem to agree. There is a definite need for closer ties between the two schools. Obstacles still exist which have to be resolved.

Professor Demetrios Caraley, chairman of the Political Science department at Barnard, feels that both faculties are interested in finding the most rational approach to the useful allocation of existing resources.

"The faculty has no real narrow interests of its own. Any talk of loss of prestige by our faculty is nonsense. If there were a merger, there would be, by definition, equality in status in any combined faculty situation. What we are interested in is doing what makes most sense."

What makes most sense now, Professor Caraley adds, is working out many of the problems that still must be

faced. There should be no duplication of courses in the two schools? Cross listing of courses is therefore a good idea. Where combined courses become too large and unwieldy, they could be sub-divided into smaller sections, where the positive aspects of the small class discussion could still be maintained. However, he feels that there are some defects in the coeducational process.

"In large classes, girls and boys together are fine. But, when it comes to a small discussion group, I find that fewer of the girls are apt to speak when there are boys in the room."

The Barnard chairman allows for changes in his exclusively Barnard Urban Studies Colloquium, in the future.

"If Columbia has trouble establishing an Urban Studies major of its own, then I am

certainly willing to admit as many College men as I can into the Urban Studies Colloquium."

On the Columbia side of the street, girls seem to be quite welcome. Assistant Professor Robert Randle senses that the Columbia departmental attitude favors coeducation. Professor Roger Hilsman and Assistant Professor Vernon M. Goetheus both concur.

Professor Hilsman calls for a complete merger of the two institutions. Allowing the two bodies to remain on opposite sides of the street, separated in so many ways, is he feels, a ridiculously anachronistic notion.

"Let the Barnard name and president remain if that's the way it must be," said Hilsman, there are too many benefits to be derived from a merger of the two institutions to allow them to remain apart." (He then went

on, "Anyway, the more Barnard girls in my courses, the better I like it!")

Professor Goetheus agrees that girls certainly add something vital to the normal classroom situation. He does perceive certain problems which might impede a complete merger.

"You have to overcome a whole series of clashes, in personalities, vested interests, institutional blocks. Although we're working our way through an imperfect world, I think we're doing the best we can. With closer cooperation by all, I'm confident that a healthier and more fruitful relationship will develop between Columbia and Barnard."

Note: We welcome any additional comments—clarifications, objection, etc. from other members of this Department (or any other.)

BARNARD BULLETIN

Editor-in-Chief
BETSY TRACY

MANAGING BOARD
News Editor LINDA BOGIN
Copy and Production Editor ELLEN DATLOFF

On-Campus Feature Editor SYDNEY LADENHEIM
Off-Campus Feature Editor GLORIA WEINBERG

Reviews Editor
MARGO SULLIVAN

Staff Sharon Album, Debbie Anapol, Carol Buchman, Deborah Carrow, Mitzi Cohen, Barbara Douchkess, Lynne Dumas, Robin Felsher, Maryann Fogarty, Elaine Friedlander, Laurie Gordon, Babette Horn, Catherine Kent, Nina Krauthamer, Larry Lane, Arlene Lo, Karen Marisak, Alexandra Tenney, Ellie Trygakes, Naomi J. Williams
Photography: Marianna Houston

On Keeping Trim Without Gym

Our unique contribution to your education involves increasing your awareness of your body by offering you opportunities to learn its capacities and limitations, to gain confidence and freedom through the use of it in joyful movement. The program hopefully will satisfy your individual needs, provide you with technique for relaxation and will offer you refreshment during your busy academic life.

Physical Education Handbook
for Freshmen and Transfers
1968-1969

Euphemisms notwithstanding, this statement of purpose just about sums up the irony (or absurdity) known as the three year gym requirement. To use the abstractions "individuality" and "freedom" in describing mandatory participation in six semesters of physical education activity seems surely a contradiction in terms.


Most often cited in defense of maintaining the present requirement is the argument that students at an urban campus are exposed to additional tensions and pressures and therefore need more physical activity. The implication is that the Barnard student does not get sufficient exercise unless coerced into doing so. However, does not a six semester requirement place disproportionate emphasis on physical education? The same type of reasoning could conceivably be applied to any academic discipline. Imagine the uproar, were the mathematics department, for example, to suggest instituting a six semester math requirement, based on the premise that one cannot perceive things logically and analytically without having studied advanced calculus. Likewise, to return to the "urban pressures" theory, a glance at some other New York City campuses, specifically the City University, N.Y.U., and even Columbia, reveals must less burdensome requirements.

Consider, too, the familiar "as you enter college" cliches on developing individual responsibility without undue restrictions. We are afforded relative freedom in our academic pursuits. Similarly, we are made to bear responsibility for our personal lives; occupants of college residence halls are no longer subject to curfews or limited parietals. Would the Physical Education Department have us believe that Barnard women are too immature and/or irresponsible to recognize and act according to our own physical needs and limitations. Two hours per week of forced recreation is hardly recreation to persons hurrying from and to classes scheduled before and after gym. Nor is it recreation to commuters made to stay late on campus to attend physical education classes.

While at this time, we do not suggest totally abolishing the physical education requirement, we would recommend its reduction to two, or at maximum, three semesters. Beyond this, perhaps three semesters of optional work on the advanced level could be considered equivalent to one regular academic course.

In the past, voices have been raised, petitions circulated, editorials written, all to no avail. In the light of this, we feel that those responsible, specifically the Physical Education Department and the Administration have been grossly unresponsive to the general sentiments of the student body.

-E.H.D.



Penthouse
atop
BUTLER HALL

**GOOD FOOD • ATTRACTIVELY SERVED
MODERATELY PRICED**

Magnificent View of New York City from your Table
Enjoy our Roof Garden and Cocktail Lounge

Sunday Dinner from 12 Noon to 8:00 P.M.
Weekdays Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30 P.M.
\$1.50 - \$2.50

Dinner 5:30 to 8:00 P.M.
\$2.45 - \$4.95

400 West 119th Street (88 Morris Avenue Drive)
For reservations, phone MO 6-8490

Charge Accounts Invited

Life On : Unique Communal Living System Observed Kibbutz

Perhaps the best way to learn about a foreign country is to live there. Nancy Liss (B'72) was one of 35 American students who spent the summer in Israel as part of a ten-week program sponsored by the American Zionist Youth foundation. They spent three weeks touring the land and seven weeks living and working on a kibbutz.

Nancy stayed at two kibbutzim, spending about 3½ weeks at each. One, Sdei Eliyahu, was less than a mile from the Jordanian border. ("Every night we could hear shelling, but our kibbutz was never hurt. What shocked me most was that the children there were so used to it, that even the smallest ones were not disturbed by the sound.")

The other kibbutz, Beerot Yitzchak, was situated just outside Tel Aviv. "We were only minutes away from the big city, but were totally removed from the hustle and bustle of urban life." Nancy, like most kibbutzniks, woke up at 4 a.m., worked for six hours (adults work an 8-hour day), and was free to enjoy herself from 10 a.m. on. "The reason we got up so early is that for the most part we were working in the field, and wanted to get the work done before the sun got hot." Most kibbutzniks take a nap after lunch (usually from 2 to 4 p.m.) and go to bed about 10 p.m. Of course, the daily schedule depends on a person's job. "A person working the lunch shift in the dining room wouldn't have to get up till 9:00."

Nancy's work included a variety of different jobs: picking carrots and corn, weeding artichokes, washing dishes, and

milking cows (It's really very easy; all the hard parts are done by the machines.") Many kibbutzim now have factories. Although the kibbutz was originally an agricultural settlement, it is now economically feasible to have factories too. One of the kibbutzim where Nancy stayed raised carrots; they built a small factory to package the carrots before shipping them.

One of the unique aspects of kibbutz is its system of communal living. There is no status connected with any of the jobs. "No job is better than the rest; people switch jobs every few years." The head of the kibbutz, called the General Secretary, is elected by members for a two-year term. ("He's just like everyone else; sometimes he would even wait on tables.") It's his job to meet with the various division heads (Kitchen, Laundry, Agriculture, etc.) to plan the budget for the kibbutz. "Until now almost all jobs could be done by anyone, but the increasing importance of factory-production is beginning to bring about specialization. This may create a problem in the future."

The kibbutz holds a General Meeting, open to all, every week to discuss problems of concern to the members. One week they discussed the question of whether the kibbutz should pay college tuition for some of its members. "They had to decide if the investment would be worthwhile—if the person would return to the kibbutz after graduation, and if his new skills would be useful to the community."

"Kibbutz children are generally more friendly and

more uninhibited than American children." This difference is primarily due to the differences in the ways of upbringing. During their early years, kibbutz children live in the nursery, away from their parents. "Many people criticize the kibbutz system because of the parent-child separation, but in America the separation is usually greater." The American father works during the day, and often comes home only a short time before the child goes to sleep. The American mother is home with the child all day, but she has all the housework to do, and as a result, though she sees the child all day, she never has any time to devote solely to him. The early-morning working hours on the kibbutz combines with the lack of household chores (a small group does the cooking or laundry for the entire kibbutz for their work) to give both parents a chance to spend several leisure hours with the child each day. "I think kibbutz parents would probably have a closer relationship with their children than American parents would."

And induction into the army at age 18 makes Israeli children mature more quickly. It also lessens the strain in their breaking away from their parents.

"Kibbutz people are very informal; they don't have that self-conscious attitude about looking exactly right. But they're no country bumpkins. Each kibbutz has provisions for a library, schools, concerts, movies (from all over the world), lectures, and discussions.

"Kibbutz people don't usually go out of their way to start a relationship with a stranger, but once they get to know you they become really friendly."

Peterson on Coeducation

(Continued from page 1)
schools so that students could freely enroll in a course in any part of the University. She stated, "My opinion is there ought to be a great deal more cross-listing" and that this can be done despite the difficulties. However, she did not say how or when or what her specific plan of action would be toward achieving something she is evidently not in favor of. There is in existence a non-elected Barnard-Columbia committee on coeducation, but at the time of her talk, Miss Peterson could not cite any of their current activities. The new committee structure at Barnard will be dealing with the issue. Miss Peterson said it enhances Barnard to be a part of Columbia and we should cooperate to strengthen the union but financial arrangements must be worked out first, and those concerned with these are less concerned with the issue of coeducation, so progress may be slow.

When asked on when complete cross-listing could be expected, Miss Peterson was unable to answer. Even if all financial problems were cleared, cross-listing would still depend on the willingness of department heads and faculty to make agreements for cross-listing the departments. In essence, she claimed it is out of her hands; and though she is willing to promote and discuss it as much as she can, Miss Peterson is not willing to put pressure on the faculty to agree. There will be no definite "college policy" on

cross-listing; the decision lies with the faculty. According to one faculty member, Professor Elliff of the Political Science department, it is not always the Barnard department but is, in fact, the Columbia department that refuses to change, because of their general lack of concern for undergraduate education. It seemed that Miss Peterson's only specific plan of action was to recommend to the Barnard departments to change and to continued general discussion. Students were unable to elicit a more definite commitment, until Faris Bouhafa, College '70, a representative to the executive committee of the University Senate suggested that Miss Peterson present to the Senate on November 8 a proposal requesting a special committee of elected students and faculty to investigate and report on the issue. Though Barnard has no voting power in the Senate, Miss Peterson said she was willing to do it, but hesitated before committing herself. She added that the presidential office would be available to arrange departmental meetings. However many students were still dissatisfied. Finally, Bouhafa related that on October 31, the executive committee of the Senate would meet with Columbia department chairmen and that he would ask the professor in charge if Barnard Department Chairmen could be included. Miss Peterson somewhat reluctantly agreed to ask them to attend. However, as we go to print no such meeting has been arranged.

ANNOUNCING!!

FIRST ANNUAL BULLETIN CARTOON CONTEST

First Prize \$25.00
Second Prize \$15.00
Third Prize \$10.00

Honorable Mention —
A chance to see your
name in print

All members of the Barnard-Columbia-New York community are invited to submit cartoons on any topic. Entries will be judged on the basis of originality, humor and/or bitterness — drawing skill not necessary.

:- RULES :-

Entries must be received by November 7.
Mail to Bulletin Cartoon Contest, c/o Barnard Bulletin, Barnard College.
Cartoons must be darkly drawn on 3x4 white paper.
Entries cannot be acknowledged or returned.
Judges' decision final.

Winners will be announced in BULLETIN two weeks after closing of contest.

The fine print:
Bulletin reserves the right to use all entries.

N.Y.C. Cultural, Political Clubs Offer Diverse Range of Programs

by NINA KRAUTHAMER

New York City is the home of a plethora of organizations fraternal, political, cultural. Some clubs deal with the various problems facing us today; others attempt to reinforce activities that were traditionally engaged in. If none of the Columbia University clubs meet your needs, one of the New York City associations could deal with them. A representative sample is the following four.

The Congress for Jewish Culture, 78th Street and Madison Avenue TR 9-2232. This cultural organization is an international one. Their Yiddish literary monthly, *Future*, has contributors from Israel, Australia, South Africa, and Argentina. They publish educational material in the form of anthologies for the study of Yiddish literature, which are used in colleges throughout the country. A seven-volume biographical dictionary has been published, the eighth volume of which will appear shortly. It deals with the 7000 writers, journalists, and political writers who have helped to modernize Jewish life in the last two hundred years. Although most of the Yiddish-speaking peoples (approximately six million) were killed during World War II, the Congress for Jewish Culture is hopeful about the status of Yiddish literature in the world today. The Congress sponsors literary gatherings where Yiddish writers discuss Jewish literature and new Jewish writers. These are attended not only by intellectuals and students, but also by "workers". A world conference on Jewish culture, literature and education will be held from December 5 to December 8 at the Statler Hilton. Approximately twelve to fourteen countries will be represented. For those interested, the Congress has a restaurant patronized primarily by students. It is located at their headquarters at 25 E. 78 Street.

National Council of Soviet-American Friendship, Suite 304, 156 Fifth Avenue, YU 2-6677. Formed in 1943, the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship is a non-profit organization without a membership but with an

extensive mailing list. Its goal is the prevention of war between the USSR and the USA. The organization has no political affiliations. They believe that war is not inevitable and that the two major political systems can live in peace. They are sympathetic towards anti-Vietnam war movements, however they take no official stand on the issue. The National Council of Soviet-American Friendship provides educational services on the assumption that peace can be maintained if the peoples of the USSR and the USA can understand each other. They have an extensive film collection, including films on Lenin. (These films are lent to various organizations, including colleges; unfortunately they are booked up for the next few months.) The Council also publishes books about Soviet life in general. If you have any interest in the Soviet Union and wish to read or find out about first hand accounts of the USSR, or borrow one of the many Russian films, contact the National Council.

The Country Dance and Song Society of America, 55 Christopher Street AL 5-8895. The Country Dance and Song Society of America is a non-profit national organization dealing with English and American folk dances, and Baroque and Renaissance music. Although this organization was founded in 1915, they have no endowments and depend on their membership for funds. (Incidentally, Barnard College is a member. The Society sponsored courses here about five or six years ago.) For those dance buffs, the Society has dancing for a full evening every Tuesday. Twice a year there are country dances and there are several weekends devoted to chamber music, dance, and folk music. There is even a summer camp, near Cape Cod where adults (eighteen years and over) can engage in the above activities for four weeks. Two dance festivals are held, in spring and winter. The Christmas Festival will be held on or about December 13. Call for information of the exact location if you wish to attend.

(Continued on page 4)

Eye on the Soviet Union, Part II: A Soviet Religion

by NAOMI WILLIAMS

The hostility of the Soviet regime towards all forms of religious practice is a well known phenomenon. This was forcefully conveyed in the anecdote related by an elderly woman whom I met during my recent visit to Russia. When she once invited her seven-year-old grandson to accompany her to religious services, the child replied without hesitation: "I don't believe in your G-d. They told us at school that the stories the old people tell about G-d are all a lot of lies."

Various experiences throughout my stay in the U.S.S.R., however, confirmed my impression that the regime attempts to instill in its followers something strikingly similar to religious devotion. This thought occurred to me when I visited the huge Khazan Cathedral in Leningrad, which has been renamed the Museum of Religion and Atheism. This exhibit is an undisguised blast on all forms of organized religion, which are branded as reactionary and anti-revolutionary. It

contends that religion in Czarist Russia was always used as a means of keeping the people submissive and uncomplaining. Communism, on the other hand, is depicted as being superior to all forms of religion since it incorporates the morality and high ethical standards of all times while remaining true to its philosophy of atheism and materialism.

The degree to which Communist ceremonies have been utilized to replace religious influence in every sphere of life is indeed remarkable. The importance attached to a dignified and standardized ceremony was obvious in two weddings which I witnessed in a Marriage Palace in Leningrad. In each case, speeches were delivered by two government representatives, reminding the couple of the responsibilities which they were undertaking as well as their obligations to each other. Equally engrossing was the formal ceremony for the registration of a baby at the age

(Continued on page 4)

New Rock Musical Called "Enchanting"

by DEBORAH CARROW

Must plays have plots? Scenes? Stars? Intermissions? "Salvation" proves that they need not. As an extended collection of songs derived from thousands of 45's, the play is able to enchant the audience for nearly two hours. With a smattering of scenery, choreography, and numerous one-liners, the performance depends mostly upon the musical energy of the cast.

The theme of midwestern religious zeal which becomes a sort of theatrical hippyism seems somewhat forced. Sin just does not stick with rock and roll in the background. Sex, love, youth, and freedom are also involved in this sort of "everything but the kitchen sink" theme.

Although the themes are somewhat vague and jumbled, the production is unified. From the moment the cast comes into the audience, the audience is sympathetic to every joke, orgy, and revelation. Everything they do is all right. Perhaps it is the absolute professionalism of the cast that allows this permissiveness. And it is this sympathy which allows one to overlook the fact that the play itself is really not a play.

Rather than acting "Salvation" calls for performances, and all the actors succeed in doing just that.

of them—even Michael, Jr., the dissenter—is almost ludicrous. And what a roguish hypocrite he is revealed to be. For it is he who has brought the Carneys to be merciless thugs.

(Continued on page 4)

Outstanding was C.C. Courtney as the fast-talking Apostle Monday. The versatility throughout the cast was excellent.

After the first set with pulsing projections on screens to a rock overture, the scenery went steadily downhill. It didn't change. The theatre itself is a poor choice for a rock musical. The stage has neither room nor depth. The choreography was solid despite these handicaps—the music a mixture of Broadway and rock, but fairly enjoyable. The song "Touch Me" was probably the high point. The nice thing about rock is that it can be terribly sentimental while causing no nausea to the audience.

The only parts of the production that really didn't quite make it were the audience-involvement numbers—particularly one in which the cast passes around a basket for contributions (as one would do in church). After paying for a ticket, is anyone going to contribute some more?

"Salvation" doesn't aspire to be anything more than it is—a musical, if somewhat comically so. It is a relief to go to something in which you aren't obliged to feel overwhelmed, annoyed, radicalized, or disillusioned—just entertained. "Salvation" is obviously an offspring of "Hair" with more of its style than content. There may be a tendency for the rock musical to become too formalized, as Broadway musicals have become. It's worth seeing "Salvation" before they do.

TEMPLE EMANUEL
125th Anniversary
1845-1970

LECTURE SERIES

"When Yesterday
Becomes Tomorrow"

Leon Lowenstein Auditorium
10 East 66th Street

SUNDAYS AT 4:00 PM

November 9
EARL UBELL
Science Editor,
Columbia Broadcasting System

November 16
MILTON HIMMELFARB
Contributing Editor,
"Commentary"

November 23
BAYARD RUSTIN
Executive Director,
A. Philip Randolph Institute

November 30
MARSHALL SKLARE
Department of Sociology,
Yeshiva University

December 7
KRISTER STENDAHL
Dean, Divinity School
Harvard University

-No Card of Admissions Required-

Masculinity Myth Theme of Irish Drama

by DEBORAH CARROW

A Whistle in the Dark, written by Irish playwright Tom Murphy, is a conventional play with a conventional set and an obvious theme. The masculine myth—courage to fight, to stand up for yourself and your cohorts—is at the core of the play. The four youngest Carney brothers, a clan of street fighters and thugs who are slaves to this myth, cannot accept their oldest brother's—Michael, Jr.'s—rejection of their code. He never fought and will not fight now. Since they all live in his house, they manage to tolerate him—the intelligent one—"the mouth."

When "dada" decides to pay a visit, however, it only takes a short while for the conflict to come to a head.

A conceited failure, an innocent Mephistopheles, a somewhat daft egoist, Michael Carney, Sr., is perhaps the best character in the play. For of all the Carneys, he is the only one who is unpredictable. He is the "referee," but in reality is the director of activities—he pretends to be the benevolent patriarch but is really the tyrant. By giving him money his sons are honoring him and as good Catholics don't they know that they should honor their father and mother? His iron grip on all

WQXR SOUNDS Different

ON SATURDAY NIGHT

It sounds like the whole musical ball of wax!

7:06 PM WOODY'S CHILDREN

Robert Sherman goes folk with a few fiddle tunes.

8:06 PM THE BOSTON POPS

Arthur Fiedler and pops go to classics.

10:06 PM THE WORLD OF JAZZ

John S. Wilson gives authority to Chicago hot and New Orleans cool.

11:15 PM LISTENING WITH WATSON

Bill Watson is alive, well and still unpredictable on WQXR.

WQXR

1560 AM 96.3 FM

BULLETIN

BOARD

Art Lecture

Barbara Rose will lecture on Claes Oldenburg Traditional Revolutionary at The Museum of Modern Art on Wednesday, November 5 at 8:30 p.m. \$2.00, members and students, \$1.75. Tickets now on sale at MOMA.

Free Art Course

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is currently giving a year long Sunday course without charge known as "5,000 Years of Art" at 3:30 p.m. The Grace Rogers Auditorium. The series of weekly talks will be given by the Museum's senior lecturers.

Talent Search

CLASS Student Services, Inc. has announced a national Advertising Talent Search for college and university students. The competition offers cash prizes, scholarships and the opportunity for the 50 finalists to work next summer in advertising agencies in New York City and other areas. Full details and entry forms are available by writing to the publisher CLASS.

Student Services, Inc., Talent Search Dept., 414 Hungerford Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

Soviet Films

The Museum of Modern Art is currently presenting a showing of Soviet films daily in the Museum Auditorium. The film series began on September 25 and will end November 11.

Poetry Contest

Hallmark Cards has announced the seventh annual Kansas City Poetry Contests, offering a total of \$1,600 in prizes and publication of a book length manuscript. Complete contest rules may be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Kansas City Poetry Contests, P.O. Box 8618, Kansas City, Mo 64114.

Dance Festival

The Brooklyn Academy of Music has tickets available for

the second annual Festival of Dance at Special Student Rates. Students can purchase tickets 30 minutes before curtain time by presenting an I.D.; or send reservations to Betty Rosendorf, Student Tickets, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217.

Theatre Party

The Alumnae Sponsors have planned a theatre evening for Tuesday, November 18, the play is *Your Own Thing*. Tickets are priced at \$3.50 and are now available at the Alumnae Office, 202 Milbank Hall.

DUE TO MIDTERM examinations, Bulletin will not be published the week of November 9. We will resume publication the following week.

Soviet Religion

(Continued from page 3)

at one, during which the Soviet national anthem was played on a record player and the child was presented with a medal for having been born in Leningrad, the Hero City.

If the two ceremonies just mentioned resemble religious ritual, a remark by a student whom I met in Tashkent sounded remarkably like a declaration of unquestioning faith I had asked him whether the Russian people did not object to being deprived of many consumer goods while millions of roubles are being spent by the government for exporting arms to other countries. He replied that it was not always possible for the average citizen to understand the government's policy but that he had complete confidence in its ability to arrive at the right decision. When I suggested that the government might conceivably misjudge the situation, he shook his head vigorously as if to say that that was impossible.

What made the strongest impression on me, however, was the veneration accorded Lenin throughout the Soviet Union. There was hardly a building, a museum, or an office which I entered where a painting, bust, or statue of Lenin was not conspicuously displayed. By the time I reached Moscow, the last stop on my journey, I was conditioned to look for such a statue or painting as soon as I entered any public building. Hundreds of thousands of

people from every part of the U.S.S.R. make the pilgrimage to Lenin's Tomb in the Kremlin, and one can see long lines every day waiting for hours to view his remains.

In every city which I visited, fervent preparations were already underway for the hundredth anniversary of Lenin's birth, which will be celebrated in 1970. Pavilions were being erected, posters were already on display, and exhibits honoring Lenin were being prepared in many museums. I was shown an entire section of the library in Moscow University which is devoted entirely to books concerning Lenin, and the bulletin boards were covered with photographs of him at various stages of his career. The force with which this campaign is being conducted elevates Lenin to nothing less than a godlike figure.

The charges made against organized religion by the propagandists of the Museum of Religion and Atheism might well be applied as a criticism of the Soviet system itself. Their claim is that religion under the Czars became a means of conditioning the people to accept the status quo without protest or complaint. Without even referring to the political controls or police measures employed, it seems to me that pervasive propaganda, hero worship, and ceremonials are being utilized by the present regime to keep the Russian people submissive and to crush any inclination towards dissent.

NYC Organizations

(Continued from page 3)

Society for the Prevention of World War III 51 West 57 Street 581 7020. The Society for the Prevention of World War III is a non-profit educational organization, founded in 1943. It is a research organization, not an "activist" one, and examines "changing conditions in world politics and economics and possible causes which might lead to a third world war." Their primary concern today is the mid-east crisis. Mailings are sent to all delegates to the UN, and to members of government, newspapers and universities in

Asia, South America, and Africa; and columnists and radio commentators in the USA. The Society's information has appeared in the Congressional Record. The Society publishes a magazine, *Prevent World War III* in which they attempt to analyze recent political situations in the world. Of particular interest is their press digest which has articles from all areas of the globe on one or more world crises. The press digest of Fall 1968 dealt with the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. All publications are free. To receive them, write or call the organization.

Irish Drama

(Continued from page 3)

Tyranny is obvious in the first act when, after tea, Michael Jr., questions his father's judgment and is sent to bed. The presence of his father's bodyguards might have something to do with this acquiescence, but it seems he himself believes in his own cowardice.

By the second act the Carneys (four youngest) are challenged by the seven Mulligan brothers to a brawl. They readily take up the cross and march in the street. Dada departs temporarily for safer streets (who knows where) and Michael, Jr. sits and bites his fingernails. Why is he a coward? He wants respect like anyone else. His wife suggests he fight with his brothers. This is too much for him to comprehend.

Victorious over the Mulligans, by the third act, the brothers have become more and more violent. They turn not only

against Michael, but on each other. They drive Michael's beautiful wife from the house calling her "bitchy" and whore. Dada, returned, jumps up on a chair and starts to push Michael.

This part of the play is melodramatic—never sentimentally so—but somewhat as contrived as a T.V. serial. The real tragedy if only seen for an instant is the death of Des, the climax of the play. The soap quality of much of the plot dampens the play's impact. It is raised above itself however, both by the beautiful poetic dialogue and the outstanding writing. Michael Maguire, as Michael, Jr., was believable. All the brothers were good, especially Don Plumley and Dermott McNamara as a Riley, a waggish sidekick.

Although I was thoroughly engrossed by the performances, I could not get close to the play. It falls short of being outstanding and leaves one somewhat cold.

Freshman Spends Summer as Interpreter in Tokyo Store

by MITZI COHEN

Judy Nishikawa (B'73) had the experience of being an American in Japan helping out other foreigners when she served as "information girl" in a large Tokyo department store.

She not only made announcements, but changed currency, handled mail order correspondence, and acted as a shopping guide. Though there's a lot of English spoken and written in Japan, Judy had a big job showing people departments and helping them talk to sales people. Most of the people she helped were thrilled to talk to an American. Native Japanese also love meeting Americans, so they can practice the English they learned in school.

While bringing tourists around the store she had to bear the weight of their purses for big shopping sprees. This was facilitated by the company's policy of allowing customers to

usually do not work once they are married. Of the eight or nine information girls in Judy's store, most of them are making their career until they marry (although they're college graduates).

usually do not work once they are married. Of the eight or nine information girls in Judy's store, most of them are making their career until they marry (although they're college graduates).

The United States plays a very important part in Japan. There are as many items in Japan "made in the states" as we have "made in Japan." But with some products made for export only, it's not easy to get everything in Tokyo that's been made in Japan. One of Judy's customers bought a Japanese electric fan in Mexico and insisted that there had to be one in Tokyo he could buy. After an hour of phone calls, he was convinced that this was an item not sold in Japan, but exported immediately after it was made.

The great amount of American merchandise is quite a bit more expensive than domestic items, but everyone wants to have something in their house that's American. Tourists who want souvenirs will find that the departments have almost all American toys.

At 200 yen (about 55 cents) an hour, Judy found her job very rewarding, and strongly recommends a visit to Japan for Americans.

Boorse's Retirement

(Continued from page 1)

taught physics both here and at Columbia and Grad Fac. He founded the Low Temperature Physics laboratory at Columbia in 1947, a continuing research project sponsored by the Office of Naval Research and the National Science Foundation. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society, the author of over 40 research papers in physics, and, with Professor Lloyd Fratz of Columbia, the author of the two-volume work, "The World of the Atom", published in 1966.

When interviewed last week by the *Bulletin*, Dean Boorse noted that the nature of the job has changed most in the period of time he has been Dean of the Faculty, and that pressures have increased considerably,

especially in the last two years. Currently, Dean Boorse is involved in financial negotiations with Columbia with specific reference to co-education. As to current progress in such discussions, Dean Boorse stated that the Barnard-Columbia Cooperative Committee has met with regards to co-education, and plans interviews with department heads at Columbia and Barnard to get their views on further cross-listing (which has increased considerably during the time Dean Boorse has been in his administrative capacity.) Dean Boorse also said that the most profitable road to further cross-listing would be on a "one to one" exchange, with separate meetings of individual departments both here and at Columbia, rather than a large meeting of all department heads.

PAPADEN FLOWERIST
FLOWERS, GIFTS & CANDY
GUARANTEE TOP QUALITY
AT LOWEST PRICES IN AREA
2953 BROADWAY
MO 2-2261 MO 2-2888

College Hosiery Shop

Full Line of Albert's Hosiery
Full Line of Ship 'n' Shore Blouses
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Sportswear—Blouses

2899 Broadway/New York 25, N.Y.
Cor. 113th Street MO2-1060

S.M.U. SCHOOL OF LAW

A representative of the Southern Methodist University School of Law, Dallas, Texas, will be on campus 9:30-noon, Wed. Nov. 5 to talk with interested students about admission requirements and financial assistance. For information and to make appointments, see Office of University Placement and Career Services, 609 Dodge.