

WOMEN

VOLUME LXXV

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1971

NUMBER 19

Task Force Releases Report

Professor Catharine Stimpson, chairwoman of the Task Force on Barnard and the Educated Woman, a group which has been meeting since January, announced last week the committee's findings in a six-page report to President Peterson. Members of the group include Trustees Eleanor Elliott and Elizabeth Janeway, Professors John Elmh, Patricia Farnsworth, Patricia Graham, Elizabeth Harwood, Mary Motherhill, and Barry Ulanov, alumnae Pat Herman, Annette Niewtzw, and Anne Ullias Wachtel, and Marj Green West, students Judi Bachelon and Vickie Taylor, Director of Placement Jane Gould, Director of Development Barbara Hertz, and Columbia Instructor Amy Hackett. Following are some excerpts from the report.

The Task Force on Barnard and the Educated Woman consists of trustees, faculty, alumnae, students, and administrators. We explored three questions:

1) Does Barnard College, an undergraduate institution having any responsibility towards women who actually enrolled there?

2) If so, how might these women be? Is alumnae? The educated woman within the New York region? Women in the Barnard's immediate neighborhood?

3) Is Barnard showing its students that to be an educated woman in contemporary America?

We concluded:

1) That Barnard could serve women who were not a part of its student body in ways com-

patible with its character as a college.

2) That at the present time Barnard could best serve its alumnae and women interested in academic pursuits, but that its programs should be flexible enough to be of interest to many other women.

3) That Barnard must do more to equip its students for problems which they might encounter after graduation. As Professor Pat Farnsworth noted "I have been consistently disturbed by the basic attitude we have towards students who are unprepared for the rigors of career development in the real world after many years of academia." While we were skeptical of attempts to make all Barnard students hard-nosed professionals, we were painfully aware of the ways in which society discriminates against women. Too many people think an educated woman less useful and competent than any educated man, a theory which puts the educators of women in an odd position.

Our most general suggestion is that Barnard create and support a library's financial consultant, adequate staff, and close connections to the college and to the life of undergraduates. While such a Center should use grants as seed money, it should eventually become financially self-sustaining. Too many programs that about women have atrophied because of their lack of a stable financial base.

The Center would direct a number of projects. They fall into two rough categories: academic and academic.

Non-Academic Projects:

- 1) Women with a BA degree encounter resistance to the full development of their skills. Women in graduate school are the victims of bias in awarding fellowships, women at work get less money and fewer promotions. Barnard should:
 - a) Set up a complaint bureau for alumnae who discover prejudice in graduate and professional schools. Barnard could cooperate with other women's colleges in clearing complaints from their graduates as well. The colleges might then bring concerted pressure to bear on the offending graduate and professional schools.
 - b) Organize a committee of lawyers who are Barnard graduates. The Barnard Lawyers Committee would have no legal connection with the college, would represent Barnard alumnae and other women in selected cases of job discrimination. (Such a committee might find funds from tax-exempt legal defense organizations which various feminist groups are now trying to set up.)
- 2) The Seven College Conference is now exploring ways in which to establish a roster of women scholars. The Women's Center could not only administer that roster, but also maintain a list of other women professionals which institutions could consult while trying to hire women in the future or to correct inequities in hiring practices at present.
- 3) Many students believe that the college should provide them some informal training in skills.

(Continued on Page 2)

Judicial Council May Try Columbia's Violations

The Ad Hoc All-College Committee for the Review of the Provisional Rules last week agreed to submit the following resolution to the Barnard student body for a vote.

RESOLVED That the "Ad Hoc All-Colleges Committee for the Review of the Provisional Rules" be mandated to consider the problems surrounding the relationship of Barnard students to the Columbia University Rules for the University campus and to consider the appropriate judicial body or procedures for treating cases in which Barnard students are charged with violations of the Columbia University Rules.

"And" pending recommendations by the above committee, the Judicial Council of Barnard College is to serve as the appropriate body to adjudicate cases if any of Barnard students charged with violations of the Columbia University Rules on the Columbia University campus and property.

The major reason for the Committee's move is that, according to Professor Demetrios Caralis, chair of the Rules Committee and a Barnard faculty member, the Columbia Board of Trustees may veto the proposal recently passed by the Univer-

sity Senate that gives Barnard a student Senator. If Barnard does not agree to the Committee's resolution or some similar measure.

At the present time, Barnard students are "subject," like anyone else at Columbia, to the rules while on the Columbia campus, but there is no way short of pressing criminal charges at Columbia to punish Barnard students for infractions of Columbia rules. In March 1970, Columbia attempted to bring charges before the Barnard Judicial Council against three Barnard students accused of participating in an illegal demonstration at Columbia, but the Judicial Council dissolved the case when the Columbia administrator pressing the charges failed to appear at the hearing, and when the Council decided it had no jurisdiction to enforce Columbia's rules.

Cases of Columbia students charged with violating Barnard rules on the Barnard campus have been referred to the appropriate Columbia judicial body. In some cases, students have been disciplined under Columbia's judicial procedures.

Ms Jane Moorman, Assistant to the President and a member of the Rules Committee, issued

the following statement on behalf of the Committee:

"Columbia University, like Barnard, has established rules governing its campus and property to which under its University statutes, we are all subject while on the University campus. The Committee supports this resolution to insure full consid-



eration of the problems inherent in the relationships of Barnard students to the University campus and to insure, in the interim, that the due process rights of Barnard students are protected through the considerations of Barnard's Judicial Council procedures."

(Continued on Page 3)

Students To Vote On New Provisional Rules

About fifteen persons attended last Thursday's open hearing on the Provisional Rules for Maintenance of Public Order which was called by the Rules Committee. Lynda Horhota, '72 a member of the Committee, said she was "disappointed but not surprised" at the turn-out. "The Rules just don't raise the issue enough here that it was last year," she added. Prof. Demetrios Caralis, another Committee member, noted ironically that the Committee had engaged the James Board for the meeting because some of us thought the College Parlor was too small.

Most of the discussion at the hearing centered on Section II 2. (The Committee's Tentative Recommendations for the Provisional Rules are printed on page 3.) Prof. Robert McLaughlin questioned the difference between the committee's version of the rules which include the phrase through the use or threat of force plus a construction which does not include the addition of "or more" and the faculty version of the same provision which does include the addition. McLaughlin clarified that by enumerating specific forbidden acts, the provision threatens implied that other acts were not illegal. He said that if this way the Committee did not leave any room for "ingenuity" on the part of some members of the Committee, someone else had. McLaughlin charged by stating that enumerating specific prohibited acts made the rules vague and enabled people to have a clearer idea of what was prohibited.

Another member of the student group raised the issue of unpermitted physical protests for faculty protesting against unreasonable non-faculty employees who violate the rules. Members of the Committee said that the

Faculty Executive Committee and the Administrative Council are now in the process of drawing up such procedures. Ms. Jane Moorman, Assistant to the President and a member of the Committee, voiced the opinion that students might act on just a body for faculty and that on faculty employees just on the student's Judicial Council.

It was also suggested that the Committee include provisions for amendment within the Rules. After the hearing, the Committee discussed the point raised later Prof. Caralis and Ms. Horhota as chair of the Committee. Ms. Horhota read the following statement:

"We urge on behalf of the Ad Hoc All-Colleges Committee for the Review of Provisional Rules both the student body and the faculty to approve the Rules for the Maintenance of Public Order that we have submitted. We are unanimous in our belief that these College Rules are an improvement over the College Discipline Rules currently in effect which were filed in Albany during the summer of 1969. They were prepared by the Trustees in consultation with the Trustees. The filing of this resolution was required by the Section 2 of Article 25-A of the State Education Law. We request that the Committee pass that the

(Continued on Page 3)

Time To Give!

By SUSAN MC NALLY

"Want to help someone?" The 1971 Columbia University Blood Drive can give you an opportunity to do so. The Blood Drive sponsored by the B'Nei Key Society and the American Red Cross will be held May 6, 7 and 10, 1971 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the Rotunda of Low Library. All blood donated in the drive goes into the Columbia University account and one third being put into a special reserve account for emergency charity cases. No blood by law can be sent to military or paramilitary institutions. Any individual who donates blood will be entitled to blood free of cost for the next twelve months if he needs it. Thus with the large amount of students on the University campus the blood drive serves an extremely important function.

The entire process of donation takes less than an hour and is not at all painful. It does not necessitate that the donor restrict his activity after giving blood, and the amount of blood donated, which is almost a pint, is naturally replenished by the body in 48 hours. Although University employees will be given time off to donate blood, and efforts are being made to get faculty and administration to participate in the drive, the success of the campaign is dependent upon student participation. Arvone eighteen years or older may donate blood without parental consent and it is vitally important that students donate blood to the drive. New York City is especially short of blood in the summer months, and the more blood that the University Blood Drive attains, the more that can be done to prevent a serious crisis. Don't forget - give blood on May 6, 7 and 10, 1971 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at Low Rotunda.

Platforms For Senate Candidates

During the week of May 3, 1971, Barnard students will vote for their representative to the Columbia Senate. The following are the position statements for the four candidates vying for the position. They will appear at a Meet the Candidates session on Monday, May 3rd from 1:00-2:00 in the McIntosh Lounge (or if pleasant weather permits, in the Lehman Lawn). Alphabetically the candidates are: Jodie Galos '73, Minna Kotkin '72, Micki Matthews '73, and Margot Ann Sullivan '72.



JODIE GALOS

The Columbia University Senate has the potential to become an important legislative and executive body — which, needless to say, it is not at this time. But this potential will not be realized unless Barnard takes an active part in governing the university.

While Barnard is not legally part of the university, it is an integral part of the Columbia community. As such, Barnard students have an obligation to assist themselves to secure a meaningful redistribution of representation.

Barnard women know what they want and they are more than capable of implementing these changes. I, as a Barnard student, would like to see co-education made a reality in my life-time. I want to see students in the admissions committee. Academic requirements and the quality of existing courses should be determined by students. In other words, I'd like to see a little reality around this place.

Can any of this be accomplished by electing me to the University Senate? I don't know how much I can accomplish, but I'll try. I have been a member of the Student Affairs Committee over the past year and I am all too aware of the demands of the position. But I know that the Senate needs Barnard's interest and that it is a starting point. We can begin to work from there.



MINNA KOTKIN

Barnard now has voting rights in the University Senate. So what? The Senate was formed after the 1958 strike as a measure of appeasement; it has no real power. Along with many members of the University com-

munity, I am not convinced of the Senate's ability to institute change. This does not mean, however, that the Senate can be ignored, written off as an irrelevant body. The Senate has the potential for being effective, but first its relationship with the administration and Trustees must be clarified. The Senate must demand more power; it cannot continue to function as a suggestion box for the Trustees.

Perhaps the most pressing issue concerning the future of Barnard is co-education. I believe that a total merger of the undergraduate divisions is not a desirable solution to this problem. Barnard stands to lose too much: its autonomy, its financial independence, its control over faculty and curriculum. But the situation as it stands is certainly not satisfactory. There must be an increase in cross-listed courses directed towards fully coordinated departments. Through this plan, the Barnard student could utilize all the assets of the University, while retaining the benefits of a small college.

I would also like to see Barnard's Senate set to investigate the treatment of women in the University. Steps have already been taken to expose discrimination in faculty hiring and promotion, but this investigation must be enlarged to include admission policies to the graduate divisions, including law and medicine. As the results are made public, the Senate must be pressured into taking concrete action against discriminatory practices.

I would not give you a long list of my qualifications for this office. I have never served on Dorm Council or Undergrad or in any elected office for that matter. But I have attended Barnard for three years and taken an active part in political struggles both on campus and off. I am aware of Barnard's problem and those of the University as a whole; I believe I could articulate them and hopefully act to remedy them through the Senate. Finally, I would like to ask all students to vote in this election, since it will not be valid unless 40% of the student body take part.

MICKI MATTHEWS

Running for the position of Senator from Barnard is not something that can be taken lightly. It requires a certain amount of willingness to work, to speak out, and to fight the generally anti-feminist attitudes at Columbia. At this crucial stage in the relations between Barnard and Columbia, the job also requires a real belief in the University. If I didn't meet these requirements, I wouldn't bother running.

Right now and for the future also, judging from the slow pace

at which the Barnard-Columbia negotiations are proceeding before the Senate is and will be co-education. If the issue has to be put into sexual terms, (and that does not seem to be the case, at least in the short run), it might be called rape. If Columbia didn't value Barnard so much, they wouldn't put so much effort into it (every day), it might be called rape. If Columbia didn't value Barnard so much, they wouldn't put so much effort into it (every day), it might be called rape. If Columbia didn't value Barnard so much, they wouldn't put so much effort into it (every day), it might be called rape. If Columbia didn't value Barnard so much, they wouldn't put so much effort into it (every day), it might be called rape.

Some solution has to be worked out. Obviously, Barnard and Columbia will need each other. The concept of sexually segregated classrooms is totally outmoded and to practice such a concept is to cheat the student out of a big chunk of her/his education. It is the student that should be considered here. Some means of preserving this identity and of maintaining the concept of Barnard's Senate instituted in our co-education plan. If, by necessity, a merger is agreed upon, the losses or gains on the part of either institution should be made as equal as possible. Any losses suffered should be borne by the institutions and not by the students.

The person elected to the position of Barnard Senator will also have a responsibility to the women enrolled at or employed by Columbia University. The voter in this election carries some of the responsibility toward these women. Any woman in the University without formal representation in the Senate has the right to be heard by those women elected by other divisions. There is no conflict between Barnard and women's rights so it may seem pointless to even remind the voter of this factor in the election, but it is a very important consideration. A certain sympathy exists between people sharing the same predators and this should be taken into account. This sympathy and action extends not only to women but to minority groups also.

Finally, there's a practical matter that must be kept in mind when voting. Talk to anybody involved in the Senate and they will tell you that it takes about six months to learn your way around. The juniors running for the seat are really fine people and would no doubt be good Senators as far as would be possible. But if a junior were elected, her influence would end with her graduation in June of 1972. The person elected to fill the seat would be elected only for the next year. To gain the maximum possible influence for Barnard, it is important that a Senator be elected who can provide long-term leadership. The seat would be filled for two years, (I would graduate in June of 1973), and that Barnard

would have a representative who care for her and her people.



MARGOT ANN SULLIVAN

The Columbia University Senate will vote again on Monday, May 17th, to grant or deny voting privileges to Barnard representatives. A decision to approve voting rights for Barnard would carry enormous significance particularly in its implications for co-education. Since last spring, the University Senate has been seriously considering plans to abrogate the university's affiliation with Barnard and to admit women independently to Columbia College. At present, only Barnard and General Studies may grant the Columbia degree to women, but this right must be preserved by decision of the University Senate and the Columbia Trustees. The mere "observer" status of the Barnard senators has frustrated attempts to represent student feeling about co-education and has made efforts to increase cooperation between the two schools difficult. A change in our representative voting status would have encouraging potentials.

Increased cooperation between the two schools should encourage a rethinking of the role of women in the university. Columbia Women's Liberation has testified at University Senate hearings concerning information on the percentage of women hired in various professional ranks, discrepancies between their salaries and the retribution of their male colleagues, as well as treatment of women students in various departments. Matters relating to women's "place" at Columbia must be dealt with as Barnard women become more involved at our "brother school."

Finally, Barnard women participating in political activities on the Columbia campus may come under the legal jurisdiction of the University Senate. Barnard students may be subject to Columbia's stringent "interim rules," and are at present treated as little better than trespassers on the Columbia campus. Since it is the University Senate which tries accused persons, adequate representation for Barnard students is especially important.

If elected, I would try to represent the best interests of Barnard students. In these three areas as well as in those other matters which are of concern to students.

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Task Force Releases Report

(Continued from Page 1)
which a prevailing culture thinks "unfeminine": clothes in plumbing, auto mechanics, electrical circuitry, and other day-to-day jobs. At Goucher College now runs a good and popular program in this line of skills. Some may find such a request frivolous, but dropping students of this training happens them and signifies an outmoded notion of women's nature. . . .

Academic Projects
1) The Women's Center could sponsor a permanent series of seminars on Women and Society. . . .

2) Use Barnard's library about women, to bring interesting people to the campus, to encourage the intellectual and creative accomplishments of women. Barnard should establish a second kind of fellowship program. The money for the fellowship should be the income from a capital fund to insure an on-going program. . . .

Two kinds of women acutely need financial aid: (I) Those doing work on the post-doctoral level; and (II) those doing community work relevant to women, such as abortion law reform. . . .

A Barnard Fellowship would permit its holders to take either a semester or a year off to do research or to write. \$10,000 a year, depending upon need, seems a reasonable maximum grant. The recipients should keep a real connection with Barnard. They should be given office space, perhaps some meals in the dormitories, and in return, they should speak formally to the campus, to the change from time to time about their work. . . .

We strongly suggest that a committee be chosen, to include representatives from our task force, to determine priorities, to discuss funding, and to help translate our proposals into effective action. We also suggest that the Barnard faculty be asked to pass a resolution in support of a Women's Center and that the alumnae support be actively solicited. . . .

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Students To Vote On New Provisional Rules

(Continued from Page 1)
of the rules we are submitting has made much more explicit the kinds of activities that interfere with the rights of students to attend and faculty members to teach their classes and with the rights of administrators and other employees to go about their jobs and that accordingly must be considered violations. Broadly speaking, it is any interference that results from physical obstruction, the threat or use of force or violence, or excessive noise that is forbidden. We also believe that our version of the rules has made clearer both explicitly and by implication that peaceful protests, demonstrations, and voluntary boycotts or strikes which do not employ any of the means just indicated are not violations. The Committee therefore, therefore, that the rules being submitted strike an appropriate balance between, on the one hand, protecting the freedom of speech, expression, and assembly, and on the other hand, protecting students, faculty, and administrative officers and employees from being subjected to acts that interfere with their ability to perform their roles in the College's educational process."

Members of the Rules Committee include Prof. Carolee M. Horvath, Ms. Moorman, Professor of History George Wood, Associate Professor of Philosophy Sue Larson, students Jamie Studley and Jacqueline Bruno, and Mrs. Tate, a Barnard employee.

The student vote to approve or reject the Committee's recommended rules will be held during the week of May 3rd.

The Committee's Tentative Recommendations For PROVISIONAL RULES FOR MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER

I. PREAMBLE
Barnard College, recognizing the right of an individual to protest and to register dissent, is concerned with the protection of that right on the College campus as it may be exercised by any member of the Barnard community whether a student, faculty member, staff-member or administrative officer. At the same time Barnard College is committed to defend the right of each member of the Barnard community to carry out his or her duties and responsibilities without interference; students to attend classes; faculty members to teach classes; and administrative staff to do their respective jobs. Consistent with the foregoing, the following regulations have been adopted.

- II. RULES**
1. In recognition of the rights of freedom of speech and assembly, peaceful protest or demonstration by any member of the Barnard community in or on College property is permitted.
 2. The following activities, which infringe upon the rights of individuals shall not be permitted and shall be considered violations of College rules:
 - (a) use or threat of force or violence against any person or the damaging of property;
 - (b) prevention of the normal use or occupancy of any College building or facility or disruption of any normal college function through the use or threat of force, physical obstruction, or excessive noise;
 - (c) physical obstruction of or

the use or threat of force or violence to interfere with the passage of any person about the College campus or through the entrances or exits of any College building or facility or the corridors thereof;

(c) presence in or use of any College building or facility during the hours when such building or facility is officially closed unless permission is secured from the President or her designee prior to such presence, or use.

3. The use of College buildings, facilities and grounds is restricted to members of the Barnard community and visitors by invitation. The College reserves the right to require the presence of any individual's qualification to use or be in or on any College building, facility or grounds and to deny access to anyone who is not a member of the Barnard community, or to eject anyone from the premises concerning with these College rules. The foregoing shall apply to any student, faculty-member, staff-member or visitor (including but not limited to invitees and licensees), in or on College property.

III. ENFORCEMENT
Enforcement of these rules by students shall be consistent with approved college procedures and binding contractual agreements of the College. Any student, faculty member, officer of administration, or non-faculty employee may charge any person with a violation by filing a written statement of the acts alleged, consistent with the regulation with the Assistant to the President for referral to the appropriate council or committee.

Alleged violations of these rules by students shall be referred to the Judicial Council for hearing.

Alleged violations of these rules by faculty shall be referred to the Faculty Executive Committee for hearing.

4. Pending such a hearing, the President of the College shall have the right to apply appropriate restrictions on the campus activities of any such member of the student body or staff if she determines that it is necessary in order to prevent further violations of these rules.

5. In case of a violation of these rules by a person not a member of the Barnard community, the responsible officer of the College may refer the matter to the local civil authorities for appropriate action including ejection from the campus, prosecution under appropriate state and local laws, or both.

6. In case the President of the College determines that the normal College procedures are inadequate for maintaining order on the campus she may direct the local civil authorities to deal with the situation. The President may obtain court action where appropriate.

IV. PENALTIES
With due regard for civil liberties and professional rights, any member of the Barnard community who is found to have violated these rules may be sub-

Weight Watching

If your problem is excess pounds, the Barnard Medical Office has developed a highly successful program for weight reduction. The Medical Office, under the guidance of Dr. Mogil, sponsors a dieter's group which uses a modified version of the Weight Watchers Diet, although the group has no connection with the Weight Watcher Organization whatsoever. The group was started by Dr. Mogil because of the obvious need for weight reduction on the campus, as exemplified by the statistic that the freshman class each year gains at least two thousand pounds, and that the number of overweight freshmen entering the college increases each year. The aims of the group are, of course, weight reduction of the members and also the education of the members in proper eating habits not just for a short period but for a life time.

The group is an informal one, and meets each Wednesday at noon for lunch to discuss common problems, new ideas for recipes and menus, and ways of adapting the diet to the meal plan. The group meetings provide encouragement in losing weight for each member, and fifteen girls now participate regularly. Each girl now weighs in each week, and records her weight that week on a card so that her progress is recorded. The group has been very successful; each of the girls has lost at least ten pounds since February when the group began meeting regularly. Dr. Mogil welcomes anyone who is interested in the group, and may be contacted at x. 2091.

Security Costs

The red paint which often finds its way onto the buildings at Barnard is a security hazard, says Rosa Luxemburg or smashing bourgeois individuality is adding additional cost to the college and eventually to the tuition of each student. Mr. Raymond Boylan, the new director of security at Barnard explained in an interview with Bulletin that the cost to sandblast the painted spots would equal past sandblasting costs which were \$600. Also an additional cost has been directed at the job costing about \$200 a week. At the present, the workmen are only cementing over the red paint and won't sandblast until the end of the school year.

The guards are, according to Mr. Boylan, "trying to get away from the policeman image." The new uniforms will be light blue to avoid the dark navy suit normally worn. Also since the new uniforms will arrive at Barnard, the men have night sticks which Mr. Boylan asserted, "are to be used only in self-defense and not even to apprehend anyone — they are only in case the guard's life is in danger."

ject to suspension, expulsion or such other appropriate disciplinary action as shall be determined upon a prompt hearing before the designated Council or Committee. Disciplinary action against a member of the faculty shall be subject to the review of the Trustees.

Judicial Council May Try Columbia Violations

(Continued from Page 1)
Nancy Levin, '71, Barnard student Senate Observer, expressed strong support for the resolution. She issued a statement that read in part:

"This resolution protects the Barnard student, as she is already subject to the Columbia Rules of Conduct under the Barnard-Columbia Agreement. In this Agreement, the President of the University is empowered to instruct the Barnard President, serving in her capacity as a dean of the University, to enforce these rules upon her students. Therefore rather than have the Barnard President receive a mandate to take punitive measures upon her students, it would be in the interest of the Barnard community to voluntarily accept responsibility for the actions of their students while on Columbia's campus.

"When asking the University Senate to make a Barnard Observer a Senator, it was argued that the 1,000 Barnard women who elect Columbia courses are academically invited to the Corporation to the extent of observing one Senator. Following this argument, it seems only fair that those students who are academically aligned with the Corporation, accept its Rules of Conduct, with the protective stipulation that they be tried by their own judicial system."

Mary Kahn, '72, Chairwoman of Judicial Council, was less en-

thusiastic about the resolution, though she said, "Finally, I support it." She noted that the resolution would mean that Barnard students could be tried for violations of Columbia's laws. Rules, which she said were "drawn up hastily as a reaction against '68, and are not applicable to the general state of the University today." She said that since Columbia judicial bodies could try Columbia students for violations of Barnard rules, "it would seem logical for the reverse to be true," but she warned against "Columbia legislating for Barnard students and vice versa." Ms. Kahn said that Barnard and Columbia should eventually agree to a joint set of Rules under which each school would try its own offenders.

The Rules Committee's resolution, which calls for further study of the issue, is in part a compromise measure since some Committee members supported the proposition that Judicial Council should hear cases involving violators of Columbia rules, while others were more doubtful. Professor Sue Larson, a Committee member, pointed out that under present Judicial Council regulations, Barnard students cannot be tried for violations of rules that they haven't approved. She also felt that more time was needed to study such a far-reaching proposal.

The student vote on the Committee's resolution will be held during the week of May 3rd.

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Conservation 51 Meets In New Jersey

A new five week field course will be given this June and July by the Conservation Program. The course will be held in central New Jersey in New Brunswick and will cover the principles of ecological land use, development and planning for the energy industry, transport, recreation and agriculture. According to Leonard Zobler, chairman of the Geography Department students will have to prepare work papers on their own field observations and professional field trip.

Field students have enrolled in the course. Conservation 51 Meetings are including room and board and transportation will be paid by Barnard program in Environmental Conservation



LEONARD ZOBLER

and Management. The funds were made possible by a grant from International Business Machines (IBM). The instructor will be Mr. C. J. Coukac, a professional planner, who has led many field trips for Barnard. Students will arrive in New Brunswick on Tuesday, June 1, and will submit final reports on Friday, July 2, 1971.

SPRING FESTIVAL

11:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m. Plimpton Pub Lehman Lawn Tent.
11:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Femunst Films, 204 Barnard Hall
11:30 a.m. — "A Woman Rebels," with Katherine Hepburn, 1:00 p.m. — "My Little Chickadee," with W. C. Fields and Mae West.
12:00-3:00 p.m. — German Wagner Kaffehaus, McIntosh Upper level
1:00-2:00 p.m. — Russian Play and Russian Easter Food, 205 Barnard Hall.
1:00-4:00 p.m. — Student Faculty Volleyball.
2:00-5:00 p.m. — Latin American Students Entertainment and Food, Barnard Gym.
3:00-5:00 p.m. — Planned Parenthood Speaks, 306 Barnard Hall.
8:00 p.m.-12 midnight — McAc Film Premier — "Conspiracy," Lehman Auditorium.

A New Face In CAO

By LINDA SPIEGEL

The ideas of March saw the installment of the newest member in the College Activities Office. The new administrative assistant is Myrian Obermeyer, better known as Marti.

Marti was born in Belgium and is now a naturalized citizen of the United States. She attended St. Mary's College of Notre Dame in Indiana and is planning to complete her degree requirements at night in General Studies while working at Barnard during the day. Her future plans include teaching nursery school.

In her position with the College Activities Office, Marti has to act as a "Jane of all trades." She responds to plans for events and is the girl to ask for a piano practice-room key. At present, she is submerged in an overwhelming amount of preparation for future college activities. These events include the Spring Festival, Commencement and Orientation '71. Let us join the rest of the college community in welcoming Marti to our school and in wishing her the best of luck.

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Food Service Hires Mentally Restored

By MICKI MATTHEWS

For the past five years, the Food Service has been hiring "mentally restored" people from Fountain House, a halfway house in the city that serves as a link between mental institutions and the outside world. According to Eleanor Smith, Director of the Food Service, Barnard has employed "close to 75 people" under the program for a period of three months each.

Miss Smith said that it was "interesting to see the improvement and happiness in the people." One sign of this, she went on to say, is the interest a person begins to take in his appearance as he builds up his confidence. The people are "from all walks of life including a Columbia law graduate, a teacher from Madrid, and two professors." If one of their residents doesn't work out, Fountain House wants them back. Only one person has been sent back from Barnard in the past five years. "After their stay at us," Miss Smith said, "they don't want to leave. They like it at Barnard. The people come back to see friends, they write letters, and some are hired full time after they're discharged."

Barnard's participation in the program was commended by Governor Rockefeller last year.

and President Nixon this year. Miss Smith was on an employers' panel at a conference for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped which took place April 15 and 16 in Washington. She helped explain how the people are employed and discussed some of the problems involved.

One problem encountered by the "mentally restored" employees at Barnard is the students' rudeness. The Director said that "college students are the most sympathetic people in the world toward something like this if they know about it."

Undergrad Hours

The newly elected Undergrad officers have new Office Hours in 205 Mc and encourage all to come in to talk.

Monday 12-2 Peggy Nelson
Wednesday 12-2 Jenny Bremer
Thursday 1-3 Janet Axelrod
Friday 1-3 Stephanie Rifkinson
Undergrad is also looking for someone with good typing skills for about four hours per week. Call Jenny at Ext 5312.

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Published weekly throughout the college year except during vacation and examination periods by the students at Barnard College, in the interests of the Barnard Community. Available by subscription yearly for \$6.00.

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Printed by Ben Printing Co.
214 W 15 Street 222

Vietnam Protests

With a certain degree of self-righting hindsight, one can look at Nazi Germany and wonder how the people of the country could allow such a horror to occur. One can wonder how so many people were duped and convinced of National Socialism's goodness. To be sure, thousands of people were suppressed and arrested for their non-belief and/or non-support; however, what if the majority or even the whole country had been against the government's policies — how could they have voiced their disapproval so that change could come about?

One gets the feeling that one can voice disapproval (if local authorities permit) forever and that the only reaction will be a pat on the back offering congratulations for a peaceful protest. Vietnam protests are a case in point. At this stage we can almost set aside a Moratorium Day for next year's school calendar, assuming (with probable accuracy) that the war will not be over by then.

What more of a sign could be needed when more than half the country is tired of the war and tired of demonstrating against it? Obviously mass Woodstockian demonstrations don't seem to be the answer; neither do referendums or declarations of the war's unconstitutionality (as passed in Massachusetts) or stopping the traffic in downtown Washington or on the New Jersey Turnpike or even on Riverside Drive doesn't seem to stop the war machine either. Petitioning for anti-war resolutions, campaigning for anti-war candidates, stopping classes for Memoratoriums and "no business as usual" days doesn't make anyone listen and stop the war. Neither bombing nor blocking entrance to war-related buildings or institutions have been effective. "Consciousness-raising" aimed at middle-class America has only succeeded in convincing more people of the war's waste, but still hasn't brought about an end to the fighting.

In short we have worked within the system and outside the system and the results have been a half-assed withdrawal program that would take years before the last soldier were to be sent home (or killed). We have gotten a Vietnamization program for all our noise which allows someone else's troops to be killed rather than our own and which still allows our own to be put in danger.

It's obvious that the powers-that-be want a target to point to. They either want us to shut up altogether or want us to make so much noise that they can point to the unruly spoiled affluent kids and try their own "consciousness-raising" aimed at middle-class America.

In short we can't shut up — not that any of the protest techniques seem to work, but we can't let them forget that we are part of a vocal majority in this country. The demonstrations do seem like wasted energy, but we really should remind the war machine perpetrators that the right to dissent guaranteed in the Constitution should be more than mere voiced disapproval for our own benefit, but should be something they should listen to.



In The Morning Mail

Nick Hilton

To the Editor:

For shame and shame on and for to the composers of Fun Korner. Elizabeth Taylor's husband I was not Michael Wilding (who was husband II) but Nicky Hilton (Conrad Hilton Jr.).

Catherine Stimpson

To the Editor:

I wish to correct an error which appeared in your otherwise flawless issue of April 14th. In your "Trivia" column, the answer to "Who was Elizabeth Taylor's first husband?" is NOT Michael Wilding, but Nick Hilton, of the Conrad Hilton (sixth) family. The marriage lasted six months.

Please be more careful next time. After all, you're not writing for an illiterate audience. What do you think we're all here for?

Respectfully submitted,

Gesualdo, B73

Shotgun Marriage?

To the Editor:

The voices of the co-educationalists on campus are getting louder. As the pressures for co-education and the concomitant dissolution of Barnard College build up, I have suddenly begun to wonder if I am alone in preferring the kind of educational integrity and autonomy that Barnard stands for.

Barnard is certainly alone in this mega-university in offering a personal and intimate education to its students. And I believe that a woman's intellect flourishes best in a college specifically committed to the development of her potential, which will help her cope better with the unequal role imposed on her by post-college society.

But it is not only as a woman that I believe in Barnard's continued independence, but as a scholar and educator. The proof of the value of a Barnard education is attested to by the extraordinary records of our alumnae. We must have been

doing something right. Why force a healthy liberated woman like Barnard into a marriage with an old, ailing bureaucrat?

Let us cooperate by all means. Let us offer our students the best possible education available on campus, on both sides of the street. But I was under the impression that marriage was obsolete, and I really think we should reject this shotgun proposal.

I think, too, that if there are any members of the Barnard community who feel as I do, they should at long last make their voices heard. A Barnard education stands not only for better

opportunity for the development of women in our society, but for the personal versus the anonymous, the human versus the computer, the individual versus the System. Why be swallowed by the quicksands of Morningside Heights without a fight? Barnard independence is worth fighting for. If we lose this one by default, we will each have to live with our consciences for a long, long time.

Sincerely,
Barbara Novak
Chairman
Department of
Art History

Minor Latham Play

Arthur Miller's *THE CRUCIBLE* opens at Minor Latham Playhouse, Barnard College, Tuesday, May 4, and runs through Saturday, May 8.

The Barnard College Theatre Company production will be directed by Lyle Day, Jr., who also staged this season's successful presentation of *BURY THE DEAD*.

Day comes to Barnard with wide experience in theatre, as teacher, director and producer. He staged the West Coast premiere of *AFTER THE RAIN*, and produced world premieres of works by Irwin Shaw, William Inge and Calder Willingham. He has been executive co-ordinator of the Theatre Group at UCLA, managing director of the Equity Library Theatre in New York and is presently teaching at the State University of New York in Purchase.

In *THE CRUCIBLE*, Miller uses the Salem witch trials to explore the dark consequences of mass hysteria, fear, and guilt by association. First produced in 1953, the play was immediately seen as a comment on the contemporary McCarthy era, as well as on persistent flaws in the American national character.

Playing major roles in the Barnard production are Gerry Goodstein as John Proctor, Joan Waker as Elizabeth Proctor, Laura Zucker as Abigail Williams, and Tim Hall as Deputy-Governor Danforth.

The opening night curtain for *THE CRUCIBLE* will be at 5:30 and all other performances at 8:30. Minor Latham Playhouse is located at 119th Street and Broadway. Reservations can be made by calling 280-2070.

"In memory of Frank Gilbert Bryson, by bequest of Ella Fitzgerald Bryson '34. The President of the College shall fix the method of selecting a senior who is in the opinion of the class, has given conspicuous evidence of usefulness and who has made the greatest contribution to Barnard during her college career." Nominations from members of the class of 1971 should be turned in to the President's Office by Friday, April 30.

The Media And Journalism

(Continued from Page 1)

tuning critical journal in the press for the 100 years old and we're going from quarterly publication to bi-monthly publication. . . We are being imitated by all over the country. . . In this sense, we're printing an insert of six or eight pages of excerpts from these local journalism reviews. Beyond that there is a need for self-policing. The way that's done in some countries, Scandinavia, Britain and elsewhere, is they have a phenomenon called a "press council." It is a public body to which anybody who feels his views have been misrepresented or wants to secure a paper of perpetrating some atrocity or inaccuracy can file a complaint. That complaint is seriously investigated. I think this ought to be tried in the U.S. . . In Minnesota, I spoke at the University of Minnesota, and suggested that the state of metropolitan area of St. Paul-Minneapolis set up a pilot project. That's one of the few speeches I made that had a response. There's a press council set up in Minnesota press council, which will be the first in the U.S. They have their problems, the newspapers that are willing to cooperate in this are unwilling to bring in the broadcasters. I think it ought to embrace all the media.

I Who makes up the council? A It varies in Minnesota, a Justice of the state supreme court, the president of the University of Minnesota, and publishers, lawyers, community leaders, and so on. It doesn't work unless the area newspapers are willing to submit to its jurisdiction. They do in this case.

I You were saying something before about reporting on the state of mind of many people. What about the Calley decision as an indicator of what people are thinking, and how does this compare with your experience in covering the Nuremberg trials in terms of general feeling and assumption of guilt?

A Well, I suppose there are similarities, but also great differences. The Nuremberg trials involved most of the surviving leaders of the German government. . . That seems to me a rather crucial difference from Lt. Calley, who is after all a rather junior officer.

Interestingly, some of the same at Nuremberg were who were at Nuremberg used the same defense. They said they never knew who the original culprits, or mass murderer and that Hitler ordered them to do those things. I think it was harder for Calley to get off a a particular action in a particular village. I feel that Calley was guilty as charged.

I think this was one of the carefully handled verdicts. I can think about, in a good many years there is no doubt there were many other soldiers in terms of village that did not engage in mass murder. The fact that he did may be traceable to the atmosphere of the time, yet these others did not feel the need to open a machine gun on a group of people huddled in a ditch. I think it's a kind of a cop out to say "All right, let's let him go because after all he's just a victim. There are individual differences. I don't think he ought to be tried alone, but the notion that he should be regarded as an innocent pawn seems to me a little contrived. I can see where the hard hat and the sign of the far right would like to see him let go, but I

really don't see why the New Left takes the same attitude. It seems to me there is a little too much stereotyped thinking. There will be other legal settlements. There is a very interesting swatting trial who is Calley's superior. But I think it is a little too facile to say that because of the fact that he was involved in that was a disaster for Viet Nam and the American people, that anything that was done in the war was done on his instructions or by his wish. You're dealing with rather different kinds of human beings. There is one other parallel. That is, to this day, a great many Germans have not accepted the verdict of Nuremberg. There was a predominantly older population. It was not to say there were no atrocities. They do say how seriously can you take a tribunal in which these people were tried not by German but by foreigners who had themselves committed atrocities. By what kind of moral right did the Russians sit in judgment there, they thought. The Americans and the British, through their reliance on air war, undoubtedly murdered tens of thousands of civilians on the roads on Dresden and Leipzig, long after in the case of Dresden any pretense was possible that Dresden was an important war center. The war was virtually over. These are points the theologian moralist, and the way looking for a cop out can fall on.

I Do you think we need more documentaries, on the war and on domestic issues? Or do you think that the focus is on television that what's been seen on television?

A I don't know whether people are re-awakened, I think people who make decisions about what goes on the focus is on television saturated, which is not always the same thing. The fact remains that documentaries, even very good ones, have never drawn as large an audience as the cheapest commercial entertainment. That is why big networks tend to do so few documentaries, because that program tends to drive down their ratings the night it is on the air, no matter how much good or discussion on a reciprocity enthusiastic response on the part of the Friday night audience that must have rivaled the old Savoy days.

Of the players Robert Duhlinger as the unscrupulous but eventually lovable Lord Chancellor was simply marvelous. As with most G & S Villians roles the part is a potential shop stopper and Duhlinger made the most of it literally every syllable and song.

I Many people will go to that. As "Z"? Did you see that?

I I guess the difference between that and a documentary, even though it was in documentary style, that "Z" was telling people something that they basically already knew.

A Well, "Z" was done in documentary style, and based on a historical incident. It was choreographed, I'm afraid, very greatly. The actual incident took place under the democratic government in Greece, not the colonels, which is a very serious piece of dishonesty, which not one in a hundred viewers understood. I detect a certain cynicism in Greece, but they have enough of their own sin to answer for. But you're dealing with television with a rather large audience, which is a considerable audience. Some of them may not watch and

Gilbert And Sullivan Praise

By MICHELLE FRIEDMAN

The only review I have about the Barnard Gilbert and Sullivan Society's recent *Iolanthe* is that the *Bulletin*, after the smash production has finished its run.

In an era of theater and cinema crowded with overworked and tired through the 19th century and 20th masters permanent favorite once again scores with timely relevance expressed in by no current standards, radical terms but in equally effective pungent witlessness and well aimed stabs at social snobbery



From left to right: Hedy Zarn, Robert D. Croog, Albert Bergert.

and political inadequacies. The success of the piece itself is due to the happy combination of Gilbertian fantasy and satire set to Sullivan's catchy yet artful music, but the success of this recent production is undoubtedly due to the limitless vitality and enthusiasm of the Barnard company.

Although beset with a few unseasonal-type spots, the infectious spirit of the cast surpassed the amateurism with a warm exuberance that caught up and completely charmed the audience. And enjoy themselves they did — the delightful spirit of the cast and crew who so obviously love their work brought on a reciprocity enthusiastic response on the part of the Friday night audience that must have rivaled the old Savoy days.

Of the players Robert Duhlinger as the unscrupulous but eventually lovable Lord Chancellor was simply marvelous. As with most G & S Villians roles the part is a potential shop stopper and Duhlinger made the most of it literally every syllable and song.

As for the production, it was a lush and great attentiveness, and it does obviously have a much greater impact than a movie. With a movie, you have to make a deliberate choice, to go, to pay money to get there and get in. More people I expect, see old movies on TV for free. What worries me I think is that for purely commercial reasons, compounded now by the attack on CBS, the networks may become even more timid about doing strong present and public television. seems to me to be in some respects more timid partly because it gets government and is therefore afraid of alienating one member of a congressional committee, and that's not a good arrangement.

If Mr. Abe's comments have raised any questions, he will be happy to answer them when he speaks at this week's Thursday noon performance of "The New Made-Right or Wrong" in 317 Burnard Hall at 12 noon.

his rendition of the infamous patter song off the audience it self breathless and amazed how he physically could do it, three times no less!

As a sign of an equally important government the Lord Chancellor had years previous fallen in love with and secretly married a fairy woman, thus breaking the canonical law of her kingdom. It is the reappearance of his long imprisoned uncle and her son that initiates the non-sensical culmination of the play's whimsical plot. Yet for all of its representations *Iolanthe*

deserves commendation especially Judy Granger as a pert and eye catching fairy.

Morris Sokoloff at the piano provided buoyant accompaniment while his disarming fine music and lyrics were equally credited for its musical direction.

Pre-Law Meeting

Professor Elfish and the Placement Office will hold a Pre-Law Meeting especially for Juniors and others who will be applying to begin Law School in 1973. The meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 4th from 8:00 am until one o'clock in the Colge Parlor. Students are asked to bring their own lunch.

Fund For Paralyzed Youth

(Continued from Page 7)

That must be turned every two hours around the clock.

And he is also the assistant attendant of nurses who must dress him feed him wash him. Expenses are expected to total \$25,000 a year.

The hospital is also trying to rig up an electric wheelchair with special splints and braces in the hope that eventually Kenny will be able to operate an electric typewriter, and go back to his studies. "So far, Kenny says. I'm up to about one and a half words a minute and getting faster. All the time."

To help defray costs, concerned leaders of the Oceanide community have set up a Kenny Kunkin Fund and a plan to raise money.

On April 17 and 18 rabbi and ministers in Oceanide will tell Kenny's story from their pulpits. Then on April 24 and 25 a door-to-door fund raising drive will take place in the community.

"We hope," said Lynn Tosello, a volunteer public relations representative for the fund, that people outside of Oceanide will read about Kenny and want to help."

Adds Kenny "The doctors told me that I probably wouldn't get much better. But I'm hoping that I can add them to my list of people I've proven wrong. I have a lot of love behind me. And that's got to mean something." The address of the Kenny Kunkin Fund is 90 Mott St., Oceanide N. Y.

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Burgess, Burgess And More Burgess

By SARAH SOLBERG

MF by Anthony Burgess Al Aid Knopf 1970 New York 242 pp. \$4.95

This fellow Burgess, just like that Monty Python might be, is not writing with some intricate plots — for that matter, no fictionalists would be pleased with the amount of plot in Burgess' work. He turned out. But there seems to be no subject he won't tackle and tackle as the word I like to think of him in his working life is "shrewd" and attacking structuralism as one might get at a Thanksgiving turkey, at the year long fast.

Structuralism of all these — subject of this week's novel MF. However lame, and even worked our expression in the past, something might be to describe the half-remembered of us have of dabbling in structuralist hobbies, it really fits the bill for Burgess. Just a few hours ago, he was in a full-blown mood to look a stab at translating a very high spirited novel by Edouard de Dezaure de Bergend he has played at being a writer in a literary club (The Joyce) and is presently working on a somewhat novel version of Dina.

It takes a lot of cheek to try and gain such diverse manifestations of a civilization, but he obviously has it. Chutpah, that is the word for describing his personal and literary style, but for one thing he's too British for such a description to really stick and for another it doesn't at least not in the hands of a handiness with which he makes his vast assumptions. But he is, without a doubt, a modern phenomenon. To hear him out is to be amazed at his ability to play with it. The other important point about Burgess is that he is essentially protected from any seriously damaging criticism since he never stops long enough to allow any real kind of deliberation.

Maybe the way to describe him would be to say that he is a sort of literary race horse probably more like a jockey than a runner. Give him an intriguing subject — and his off. What is to be determined is just what kind of a word record he will be making. The stakes are high and the competition deadly — he is perhaps only ready to race his peak or can be gone on indefinitely.

I don't want to betabor a word upon him, there is something about the headiness of a race about the way Burgess writes and in a sense this what is at the same time disturbing and a little. He freely admits to once racing against time at a point in his life when he believed he was dying. This 'drive' quality has not left him and he says in which he clings to structuralist theory in this novel as is a case in point. One wonders whether he ever has time to assume a certain other he just acquires and discards new ideas and influences as one acquires and discards ideas. If he did assume that it follows logically that one would see recurring themes or

some kind of progression in his works.

Such a progression is and is not present in MF. As far as style goes Burgess has never been so good as he is now. His writing has lacked cohesion and unity. His last publication — the narrative book on Shakespeare — showed a certain sophistication of style, the two being brought together as a whole, it worked. One was no longer so conscious of the writer at work as one is in earlier books such as The Wanting Seed. In MF this confidence this fluidity this facility that Burgess has not always had asserts itself powerfully. It makes me think that the quintessential Burgess is now for the first time being successfully transfused into his new. There is a new intensity there as if he were finally harnessing his more fundamental powers as a writer.

And there are familiar Burgess symptoms — the sense that he wants to maintain over the language the sort of conversing he does with the reader a certain amount of impudent condescension towards his audience, and of course the Modern Theme, in this case structuralism. In sum, Burgess is comfortable in this new novel, it thus there is no "credibility gap" between him and his readers as there might conceivably be considering the great leaps he makes from subject to subject. There is then a progression a continuum. A confirmed Burgess admirer, I am nevertheless relieved to be able to observe that he would appear as foundation-less as the wind.

The plot of MF is as implausible as might be expected — the title, the way, means, according to Burgess anything you want it to mean — mother-fucker, morse, morse, male-female or just the initials of the main character Miles Faber. This Faber finds himself, midway through the book, on an island "paradise" about to be married to his sister. He names it himself this way: "In two days in a strange country I've acquired a mother in the form of a Welsh speaking Bird Queen who scares me." I've spent some hours in prison I've discovered the works of an unknown superlative artist in a garden shed and I've been shot at by a ridding hoodlaced expert on Bishop Berkeley. Most interesting of all I've done tonight what is intended by a cruise control to my own sister and I have the problem of burying in this garden the corpse of a young man who is the man I do double. The only time for doing it is what the world would call my wedding night."

I won't even try and decipher this one — it has to be read to be believed. If the motivating idea behind this novel was to attempt structuralist fiction, then the vehicle for it is the notion and the act of incest. Lewis Strauss - made - simple says "There is a universal and essential structure to the human mind, as corollary to that." This has always been true — in so-called "primitive" societies and it still globally true today. Burgess read Lewis Strauss on the Algonquin Indians and found that there were connections between the act of incest and the telling of riddles by young men who were in European cruises are the

offspring of incestuous unions — but one wonders how Lewis Strauss could possibly substantiate such a declaration) And so we see an American coming from the very modern world of student unrest transplanted to this bizarre and very puzzling world of Castilian intrigue. This answer, by the way, is from a very controversial public experience — he, by way of "expressing outrage," had screwed a certain Miss Ang in front of the public library. "A student has a right to fuck in public." He seems to have a certain amount of money coming to him through inheritance, but his father's executor cannot bring himself to encourage the "flights of fancy" of someone ("Totally naked for God's sake") who is back in public, and so for the first third of the novel Burgess gets his kicks with sexual James Bond-like thrills (only slightly less glamorous), private airplane chases in and out of international airports, etc. Actually, he excels at writing what flap-copy writers always call the web of international intrigue, and he writes it almost too well for me to believe that he really sees it. Be that as it may, this side of Burgess is fast-moving and highly entertaining and even crowd-pleasing. The going gets rough only when Faber arrives on Castria — a continent follows equidrum and that symbolic significance runs rampant. As has been so often remarked about Burgess' novels, they contain a great many surprises and unexpected, but they hardly ever contain a real live human being — Miles Faber and the various curious people whom he encounters on the island are not flesh-and-blood creatures I imagine that is because they are not entirely free of Burgess, or vice versa. But if the entire novel is seen as a sort of modern allegory, then the pathos of the inescapable.

The clarity of Burgess' philosophy aside, it is worth mentioning that his prose remains brilliant and even mystical. The following is a description of a storm at sea. "Every thing happened then. The vessel failed to ride, cracked round to starboard, fell on her beam end plunged down down down. Before the almost no-light fuffed out every damn thing in the ship came roaring and golloping down the cabin's port side, tons

of beef steed, glugging open brandy, caulkers, wrenches, pans, plates, the charlie noble, claw rags, chinkies, chawers, cheese, eggs, dead men, a dirty box, a fanged dog, sextants, ballivan's nippers, sponges, whaler poles, whiffles and so on, or perhaps not, me being no seaman. But I remember the noise, human and chunky, kindled about the swirls of the sea-and-wind's burly broadsheet to, broadside on, or something. And absolutely wrong drunk dead dark. There was still a candle inside my skull, of course, enough light to show an imagined smirking face, my own, saying 'This is what you wish, no? The death of form and shapeword or order? Then something had me very sharp, like a cable angle, and that inner pilot was doused as I went down into-cloth and debris the belly of Jonagge. Black damp whiteboned jam' Or the following: 'She had become bossy already, really susterly. I looked at her with distaste, a fat girl who had already poured herself a cup of tea and was slurping it in with unnecessary noise. She put a whole small chocolate pastry in her mouth at once and showed me her teeth which were yellowish and glistened with fillings, grinding it into sludge. A chocolate crumb fell onto her big sloppy bloom and she rubbed it into her dress with her fingers. Then she scratched her bosom since her fingers were already there.' And an unexpected address to his readers a few pages from the end "Don't try distilling a message from it, not even an express cupful of meaningful epitome or a Samba-bica glass of abridgement, cola motes. For separable meaning go to the professors, whose job it is to make a meaning out of anything. If you hunger for an alchemized moral, take one. Take several. Help yourself. Such as that my race, or your race, must start thinking in terms of the human totality and cease weaving its own fancied achievements or muses into a banner. Such as that a manna for total reality is really a manna for grain and you'll get there by way of incest. Such as that a good arm in life is to try to be able to afford Hobbies Games Such as any damned nonsense you happen to fancy."

Claptrap? I don't think so — he is most likely being deadly serious. One thing is certain, if you can tolerate having your mind handled like silly-putty, then you too can join the ranks of us admiring but somewhat bored Burgess readers. What's next?

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"Lawrence Eight Years Later"

By **ABBY BARTLETT**
I was in tenth grade when I first saw Lawrence of Arabia. I went to school the next day and carved O'TOOLE in huge green letters running diagonally across my desk. Tom Jones came out the same year and by Christmas the school was covered with O'TOOLE and FINNEY signs.

I recently saw Lawrence of Arabia again, which was just rereleased by Columbia Pictures. Like all things remembered, Lawrence just wasn't the same; nor was O'TOOLE. I had remembered O'TOOLE as having a more than abundant growth of thick hair, whereas this time he struck me as looking like a conservative banker in a fancy white bathrobe who overacted occasionally. But I saw a different audience in 1971 than I was in 1963 and I did notice some things this time which had escaped me completely both times I saw it in tenth grade.

I did remember Lawrence's scene with the stranded Turkish officer played by Jose Ferrer. This scene never made any sense to me in the past, but then I figured it was just something I didn't understand which I later would. I didn't. Not a bit. At this point in the film the Turks are offering a large reward for Lawrence, who is destroying all their trains and cargo. He is arrested off the street one afternoon and taken to Turkish headquarters with several other men, who had also been picked up. I don't think he was arrested for this reason because the other men who are arrested do not in the least resemble Englishmen turned Arab. On the other hand

it is well known in retrospect that Lawrence was homosexual. The Turkish officer seems also to be homosexual. While questioning Lawrence the Turk fondles him. Lawrence is revolted and belts the officer. As a result some Turkish soldiers beat Lawrence while the officer looks on from behind a half-closed door. I do not understand the point of this scene. Is it merely an elaborate excuse to add Jose Ferrer to the already illustrious cast of thousands? Or is it a delicate way of pointing out Lawrence's homosexuality? If it is the latter then it fails partly because Lawrence does not accept the proposal/proposition and partly because a far more likely partner for him would be Omar Sharif's Ali ben Ibrahim. Granted, had this film been made now we would have long sequences dwelling on the finer machinations of their affair with assorted shots of them sneaking off behind the dunes. The Ferrer scene, then, though beautifully acted, simply does not fit in the film. The only real excuse I can make for this scene is that we are to lose completely any sympathy we may have had for the Turks by showing how nasty they really were.

In contrast to this unnecessary scene is the beautiful portrait of Emir Feisal by Sir Alec Guinness. I always forget how good an actor Guinness is and every time I see him I am reminded again. He is perfect as the highly cultivated, British educated, sneaky Arab chieftain. His English was not that of an Englishman trying to imitate an Arab accent, but, rather, that

of a man whose native tongue is Arabic.

I am a nut about color. Good color can make me sit through a rotten movie. But even better I like it when the acting is so good that it is no longer acting, when the actors become the characters and more than lines are exchanged. Part of the time O'TOOLE was Lawrence but more often he was O'TOOLE acting Lawrence. This same is true of Sharif; they are both very, very good but fall short of greatness. Anthony Quail as Colonel Brigatton is excellent, as is Anthony Quinn as Abu al Tayi, but it is Jack Hawkins as General Allenby, Ferrer and Guinness who are great. I have always found that Claude Rains manages to do a great job of imbuing any character he may be playing with his own revolting self. As the French Ambassador he did not disappoint, me this time, either.

David Lean likes to make long, complex extravaganzas. Every detail is perfect. The color is always magnificent. The casts are always illustrious and always perform beautifully. But there is always something about a David Lean film which makes me feel as though I am in a cinema four hours four of another country, time and/or civilization. Doctor Zhivago was three and a half hours of the Russian Revolution as seen through the tragedy of one man. Ryan's Daughter was a subjective glimpse of Ireland's beautiful past. And Lawrence of Arabia is no exception in these regards, yet it surpasses the other Lean films in that it achieves great-

ness not only in visual panorama but in inherent content and acting as well.

Lean is big on flashbacks. He starts with the end of the story and then spends three hours telling us how it came about. The very beginning of the film shows Lawrence's death or a motorcycle in the English country, then the process to his funeral and are held, presumably by the collective memories of those present at the services, telling us how it was that Lawrence went into the desert by the British command to stop the un-fighting amid the Arab tribes and thus make them easier to control. Instead, by gaining their trust after becoming one of them, he so thoroughly unites them that they conquer the Turks who are occupying their territory and rebel against the English, who were supposedly there to help the Arabs in their fight against the Turks. An unsuccessful Arabian congress is held in Cairo at which Lawrence is maintained in control over the tribes. At this point Lawrence realizes he is no longer their leader and requests that he be transferred back to England. In the final scene he is being driven by an English soldier through a camel-train to his transport home. The army is complete and its portrayal is well done. The Arabs had become his people so his home was in Arabia, but Lawrence could not live there so he was going back to the land from which he had come a part of which he was no longer a part.

Lean said while making Lawrence that: "Every motion picture has a point at which an audience feels that it can relax and light a cigarette. I should like to present Lawrence of Arabia in such a way that no audience will ever be able to get that cigarette lit." Admittedly this is an awfully high ambition to set. And it did not work. I smoked ten cigar-

ettes and my friend who doesn't smoke, ate two boxes of sour cream, three chickens and most of a medium-sized bag of Cheer-Doodles. We're not all that nervous, either — we just relax easily. I guess. If I sound as though I'm playing w/o Mr. Lean's aspirations it is because I am and that's because it's awfully easy for people like me to play w/o words like those.

As I said before I had forgotten much about this film. Much of it I had not noticed or understood before. The things I remembered from 1963 did not seem very noteworthy in 1971 but the parts I remember now trace seeing it again very worthwhile. Any part of the film is, at worst, quite good and, at best, exquisite. And O'TOOLE is still awfully pretty.

North Africa Trip

If you haven't planned your summer, this is something to consider. A University of North Carolina student is forming an exploration team composed of eight to twelve college men and women who will travel in North Africa during the 1971 summer. The team, to be named University Experiment in Foreign Exploration will live and travel under relatively simple conditions using conventional means; camping, food making, colony building on beaches, etc. The team will be concerned with discovering a new land, its people, its customs, its primitive modes of living, and utilizing their knowledge to initiate creative and educational experiences. Students are welcome to apply if they are seriously interested in participating and in helping to form such a group. Please write: John Resnick, University of North Carolina, Director Unexfem Team, 162 Stacy, Chapel Hill, N.C.



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BUENOS AIRES

Summer Shakespeare

Queens College is offering a summer Shakespeare festival which takes the students from the Forest Hills to Stratford Connecticut in Stratford Connecticut.

The festival runs from July 6 through August 15 and consists of all credit courses both undergraduate and graduate degree courses. Registration is \$100. The festival will be held in Stratford, Connecticut. The festival will be held in Stratford, Connecticut. The festival will be held in Stratford, Connecticut.

Jobs In Europe

A new twist to the solution of summer jobs for college students has been announced by EUROJOB, a Greenwich, Connecticut based program, affiliated with the American Institute for Foreign Study. Having acknowledged that jobs will be increasingly difficult to locate in the United States this summer, many students will find a seasonal position in London — in over 10 European countries. No foreign language is required for many of these jobs. EUROJOB also handles all arrangements for a work permit, accommodation and transportation and provides a four day orientation program abroad.

Students interested in this program are invited to contact the local representative, Laura Kretzer, S.M. 484, MO 2 7839, or write to EUROJOB 32 EB, Department OR 102 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830.

Jumbun Faculty Peace Action at Columbia University at Ursula Hall on Saturday May 1

The following is the day's schedule:
10 10 11 30 am Opening Session in Room 301 — Chairman, Kelvin Lancaster, Columbia, Keynote Speaker, Wassy Leontief Marward
1 00 3 30 pm Five Concurrent Round Tables — A, The Effects of the War in the U.S. Economy in Room 303 with James D. Barber, Yale, Seymour Melman, Columbia, John Ullmann, Hofstra, B, Economic Policy for a Decent Society in Room 319 with Roger Aicely Columbia, Barbara Bergmann, Maryland, Albert Hart, Columbia, Stephen Hymer, New School, Murray Rothbard, Brooklyn Polytechnic — C, Effects of the War on the Domestic Economy in Room 301 with Philip Golan, Columbia, Ray Franklin, Queens, James Kuhn, Columbia, Edward Nell, New School, Bruce Russett, Yale — D, Effects of the War in the U.S. Position in the International Economy in Room 313 with Raymond Lubitz, Columbia, Norman Mintz, Columbia — E, The Economics of Asia in Room 317 with Ronald Findley, Columbia, James Nakamura, Columbia, Carl Riskin, Columbia, Stanislaw Wellisz, Columbia
4 00 5 30 pm Concluding Session in Room 301 with Chairman Sidney Morgenstern, Columbia. Speakers Robert Leckachman, Stony Brook and Seymour Melman, Columbia

ing from the 18th century to the present. The second, a small but significant exhibition of 60 engravings by Marc Chagall, marks the first showing of the Museum's entire Schougever collection representing over half of the artist's known output of 116 in that medium.

Illustrations for some of the best-known and most beloved fairy tales are among the 35 illustrated books and 70 prints and drawings which make up the "Once Upon A Time" exhibition. They range from books illustrated by Edmund Dulac and Arthur Rackham, two of England's most popular illustrators of the early 20th century, to illustrations of Probian's fairy tales by Ivan Bilibin, a designer for Diaghilev's Russian Ballet. Also on view will be original drawings by the well-known American illustrators Howard Pyle and Will Bradley, as well as drawings by the English illustrator, W. Heath Robinson.

Examples of fairy-tale illustrations from the French painter Francois Boucher and the Danish artist, Kay Nielsen show the international appeal of these stories.

Most of the items in the exhibition are from the artist's own collections, and many of the illustrations have never before been shown to the public. The exhibition was organized by a weekend symposium on the Department of Prints and Photographs. It will be on view in the Prints and Drawings galleries through June 30.

discuss the interrelationship between film, stage and photography in pre-World War I. Finally, Ivan Chatur, Russian artist, Hansson, Dean of Hartford Art School, will lecture on Griffith's use of 19th-Century pictorial prototypes in his early films.

Of particular note will be a special presentation by art critic Barbara Rose on film and kinetic art with reference to Moby Nagy and a screening of the rarely seen "L'Age d'or" by Bunuel and Dalu, to be introduced by Mr. James Card, Curator of the George Eastman House.

The third project in the UFSC research program, "The Definitive Film Script," coordinated by Robert Ruse, Dept. of English at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, is concerned with the development of scripts for teaching and study purposes and will be the most complete and accurate notation possible of all the forms of a film.

The UFSC is a non-profit organization formed in 1968 for the purpose of coordinating and supporting the study of film and television among the colleges and universities of the New England region. Located on the Brandeis Campus, the Center curates a series of films, member institutions, which together offer more than seventy film-oriented courses.

Attendance at the symposiums is free to faculty, students, and interested public. A nominal registration fee of \$50 (\$25 for students) allows free entry for all events. For further information, contact Hugh Evans, University Film Study Center, Box 275, Cambridge, Mass 02138 or the symposium coordinators: Lawrence Lowmyer, Dept. of Art Center, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn 06457, Stanish Lawrence, Dept. of the History of Art, Yale University, New Haven, Conn 06520, Robert Ruse, Dept. of English, University of Massachusetts at Boston, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass 02116.

N. J. Summer School

Ocean County College in Lakewood, New Jersey is offering a summer school program as a special service to members of the student body who reside at the New Jersey shore. The summer months A six-week session of both day and evening classes will open June 21 and a three-week post-session will begin August 6, permitting students to earn up to 9 and possibly 12 credits. College programs in business, humanities, science, health and physical education, mathematics and social science carry full accreditation from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Registration may be completed by mail or in person. For information and materials, students should write or call the Director of Admissions and Records, Ocean County College, Tom's River, New Jersey 08753 (903-255-4080).

Lincoln Center Offering

"Pictures in the Hallway," Paul Shyre's fine adaptation of the second volume of Sean O'Casey's stunning autobiography will be the next offering in The Repertory Theatre of Lincoln Center's Forum. The playhouse tucked beneath the Village East shopping mall is a beautiful example of a new kind of theater. The theater's current season in the Forum.

In announcing the schedule change, Repertory Theatre Artistic Director Jules Irving said that it is with reluctance that we have had to postpone this most welcome and complexly beautiful play. The theater's current season in the Forum.

Mr. Shyre is staging and appearing in the newly adapted play with a company headed by long-time Repertory favorite Alton MacMahon. MacMahon who is recovering from a severe accident was starred in the NYC premiere production of "Pictures in the Hallway." Also appearing in the cast will be Helene Carroll, Michael McGuire and Dermot McNamara.

Peace Symposium

Peace and the Economy an assessment of the economic consequences of the war and the post war economic alternatives will be the subject of a symposium sponsored by Co-

Grimm's Play

The Riverside Theatre Program at Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122nd Street, presents "The Six Foot Tricycle," three one-act plays based on Grimm's Fairy Tales — both music, and lyrics by Craig Carnelia, directed by Al Hill, featuring Richard Blair, James Duncan, Bill McIntyre, Carl Pyle, Leslie Ray, Maureen Sullivan and the voice of De Vito.

"The Six Foot Tricycle," intended for adults utilizes the plots of three of Grimm's fairy tales to provide a rich, emotional content and exploring their themes of guilt, greed, and old age.

It will be held on April 30 at 7:30 p.m., May 1 at 7:30 p.m., May 2 at 2:00 and 7:30 p.m., and May 3 at 7:30 p.m. Admission is free at the fourth floor tower theatre at The Theatre of the Riverside Church. For reservations phone Theatre Box Office, 749 7600, weekdays from 1:00-4:00 p.m., or send stamped self-addressed envelope to Riverside Theatre Program, 490 Riverside Dr., New York, N.Y. 10027.

Met Prints

Two new print exhibitions will open on Wednesday, April 28 at The Metropolitan Museum of Art. The first, "Once Upon A Time — Selection of Parity Tale Drawings, Prints and Illustrated Books," is a group of about 100 large-scale watercolors — books and single illustrations — rang-

Film Weekend

The University Film Study Center (UFSC) announced plans for a weekend symposium on the history of film "Film and Modern Art" to be held on May 7 and 8 at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

First in a three year program of interdisciplinary research into selected areas of film history, the symposium is sponsored by the UFSC and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities with matching grants from the CBS Foundation and Samuel H. Kress Foundation. A third project, "The Definitive Film Script," is also under way.

The Yale Symposium, "Film and Modern Art," will examine the exchange of ideas, talent and influences between modern art and film from World War I through the '20's. Stanish Lawrence, Assistant Professor of Art History at Yale and coordinator of the symposium, will give a paper on Cubism with particular reference to Fernand Leger. Two lectures on the Soviet cinema will be given by Dr. J. H. Kuiper, head of Motion Picture Division of the Library of Congress, will talk on Eisenstein, and a lecture on the Russian work of Doga Vertov. German filmmaker Walter Ruttmann will be the subject of a talk by Prof. Robert Byrne of the University of Texas, and Prof. Michael Kirby, newly appointed Chairman of the Drama Dept. at NYU, will

Yajima Concert

Heiko Yajima will be performing at the Lincoln Center. The concert will be held at the Lincoln Center. The concert will be held at the Lincoln Center.

This year's concert will be held at the Lincoln Center. The concert will be held at the Lincoln Center. The concert will be held at the Lincoln Center.