

# BARNARD BULLETIN

VOLUME LXXV

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1971

NUMBER 19

## Task Force Releases Report Students To Vote On New Provisional Rules

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 Elhoff, Patricia Farnsworth, Patricia Graham, Elizabeth Hardwick, Mary Mothersill, and Barry Ulanov, alumnae Pat Herman, Annette Niemtzow, Marilyn Umlas Wachtel, and Anne Grant West, students Judi Rachelson 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 have any responsibility towards women not actually enrolled there?
- 2) If so, who might these women be? Its alumnae? The educated woman within the New York region? Women within Barnard's immediate neighborhood?
- 3) Is Barnard showing its students what it means 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 constantly disturbed by the biased 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 Women's Center with research library, consultant director, 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 for and 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: non-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 which 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.)

4) 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.

5) Many students believe that the college should provide them some informal training in skills

(Continued on Page 2)

## 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, said she was "disappointed but not surprised" at the turn-out. "The Rules just isn't the issue around here that it was last year," she added. Prof. Demetrios Caraley, another Committee member noted ironically that the Committee had engaged the James Room for the meeting because some of us thought the College Parlor would be too small.

Most of the discussion at the hearing centered on Section II 2 (The Committee Tentative Recommendations for the Provisional Rules are printed on p. 3). Prof. Robert McCaughey questioned the difference between the committee's version of II 2(b) which includes the phrase "through the use or threat of force physical obstruction or force and the faculty version of the same provision which does not include the addition McCaughey claimed that by enumerating specific forbidden acts the provision thereby implied that other acts were not illegal. He said that in this way the Committee did not leave room for the "ingenuity" of future demonstrators. Members of the Committee countered the McCaughey charge by claiming that enumerating specific prohibited acts made the rules less vague and enabled people to have a clearer idea of what acts constitute violations.

Another major substantive point raised at the hearing concerned judicial procedures for faculty members, administrators and 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 sit on judicial bodies for faculty and non-faculty employees just as faculty members now sit on the students' Judicial Council.

It was also suggested that the Committee include procedures for amendment within the Rules.

After the hearing the Committee discussed the points raised. Later Prof. Caraley and M. Horhota, co-chairmen of the Committee recommended Rules along with the following statement:

We urge on behalf of the Ad Hoc All-College 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 Disciplinary Rules currently in effect which were filed in Albany during the summer of 1969 after being prepared by the Trustees in consultation with College attorneys. The filing of such rules was required by the 1969 revision of Article 129-A of the State Education Law.

We believe that the Commission (Continued on Page 3)

## Judicial Council May Try Columbia 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-College 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 Caraley, a member of the Rules Committee and a Barnard faculty Senator, 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, to Columbia University rules while on the Columbia campus, but there is no way short of pressing criminal charges that Columbia can 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 dismissed 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 accused of violating Barnard rules on the Barnard campus have been referred to the appropriate Columbia judicial body and such 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 the University statutes, we are all subject while on the University campus. The Committee supports this resolution to insure full consid-



NAOMI LEVIN

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)

## 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 cosponsored by the Blue 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. Anyone 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, on the Lehman Lawn). Alphabetically the candidates are: Jodie Gales '73, Minna Kotkin '72, Micki Matthews '73, and Margo 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 assert 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 on 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 limitations of the position. But I know that the Senate needs Barnard's interest and that 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 use Barnard's Senate seat 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 will 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 problems 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 Barnard College. If I didn't meet these requirements, I wouldn't bother running.

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

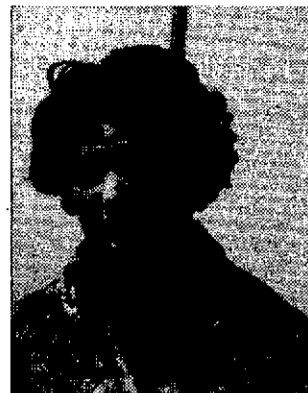
at which the Barnard-Columbia negotiations are proceeding, the most important issue before the Senate is and will be co-education. If the issue has to be put into sexual terms, (and that does seem to be the vogue these days), it might be called rape. If Columbia didn't value Barnard so much, they wouldn't put so much pressure on us. It's about time Columbia's bluff was called. Columbia knows it does not have the money or the facilities to handle extra students and that a merger with Barnard would be the most ideal solution. If Barnard did merge with Columbia, would it be merging with the graduate facilities, with a college faculty, or would it become a separate college within the university? These are questions that would have to be settled before a decision could be made.

Some solution has to be worked out. Obviously, Barnard and Columbia do 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 permitting a student to enjoy both the small, personal classes and the large lecture courses, depending on the student's choice, must be found. The identity of Barnard should not be sacrificed out of fear. Some means of preserving this identity and of maintaining the quality of Barnard life must be instituted in any 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 real consideration. A certain sympathy exists between peoples 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 dealt with in 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 her seat would be elected only for the next year. To gain the maximum possible influence for Barnard, it is important that a sophomore be elected. My election would guarantee that 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.



MARGO 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 that right may be altered 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 representatives' voting status would have encouraging potentialities.

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 professorial 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.

## Wedding Photography

Professional Quality  
Student Prices  
JAMES LEDLEY 543-9743

## Task Force Releases Report

(Continued from Page 1)  
which a prevailing culture thinks "unfeminine": classes in plumbing, auto mechanics, electrical circuitry, and other day-to-day technology. Goucher College now runs a good and popular program in this line of skills. Some may find such a request frivolous, but depriving students of this training hampers 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. . . .

4) To 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 fellowships 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 and informally, to the college 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. . . .

### Legal New York State ABORTIONS

- Modern Facilities and Hospitals
  - Board Certified Gynecologists
  - Trained Social and Psychological Counselors
- Early Pregnancy (Up to 12 Weeks) \$160-185  
Vacuum Procedure  
Late Pregnancy (15-24 Week) \$400-450  
Saline Procedure  
**\$25 REFERRAL FEE REQUESTED**  
**(212) 865-9507(8)**  
9 A.M. - 6 P.M. 6 Days  
**was**

### Women's Abortion Service

MUSIC ARRANGING  
Top TV - Nite Club Arranger  
Accepting Students in  
Theory — Harmony  
Orchestration  
Reasonable — Call 767-6721

SCIENTIFIC COMPUTER MATCHING  
All Ages Entire U.S.A. Est. 1966  
**Meet Your Ideal Mate**  
"It really works," acclaim thousands of our happily teamed couples.  
Send for FREE questionnaire  
**TEAM Project**  
1276 BROADWAY, NYC 10001

# Students To Vote On New Provisional Rules

(Continued from Page 1)  
of the rules we are submitting has made much more explicit the kind 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 feels, therefore, that the rules being submitted strike an appropriate balance between, on the one hand, protecting 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 role in the College's educational process."

Members of the Rules Committee include Prof. Caraley, Ms. Horhota, Ms. Moorman, Professor of History George Woodbridge, 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 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 administrators and 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 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;

(d) entering any private office or private room without the consent of the rightful occupant; or

(e) 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 evidence of any individual's qualification to use or be in or on any College building, facility or grounds and to deny use thereof to anyone who is not a member of the Barnard community, or to eject anyone therefrom who is not complying 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 shall be consonant 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 allegedly constituting violation with the Assistant to the President for referral to the appropriate council or committee.

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

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

3. Alleged violations of these rules by officers of administration or other non-faculty employees shall be referred to the Administrative Council.

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 request 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-

If your problem is excess

poundage, the Barnard Medical Office has developed a highly successful program for weight reduction. The Medical Office, under the guidance of Dr. Mogul, 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. Mogul because of the obvious need for weight reduction on the campus, as exemplified by the statistics 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 must weigh in each week, and records her weight that week on a card so that her progress is recorded. The group has been highly successful; each of the girls has lost at least ten pounds since February when the group began meeting regularly. Dr. Mogul 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 praising Angela Davis or 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 \$800. Also an additional man had to be put on 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." Their new uniforms will be light blue to avoid the dark navy suit normally worn. Also since the new security director's arrival 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.

# Weight Watching

# Judicial Council May Try Columbia Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

Naomi 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 1,500 Barnard women who elect Columbia courses are academically united to the Corporation to the extent of deserving 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 Kahl, '72, Chairwoman of Judicial Council, was less en-

thusiastic about the resolution, though she said, "basically I support it." She noted that the resolution would mean that Barnard students could be tried for violation of Columbia's Interim 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. Kahl 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 violations 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.

## ADVERTISING MANAGER WANTED

Sell Ads for the Barnard BULLETIN, General Studies OWL, and the Engineering PULSE . . . Will grant commission. Position will start with the Fall semester. Call BULLETIN Office (X 2119), OWL (X 4306), or PULSE (X 3978) and ask for the respective editor.

## Your mother loves you, no matter what.



## Send her the FTD BigHug Bouquet early.

\*As an independent businessman, each FTD Member florist sets his own prices.

F T D Members in the Area Are:

- Manhattan Flower Shop — 3165 Broadway
- Papadem Florist — 2953 Broadway
- Reeses House of Flowers — 1288 Amsterdam Ave.

## 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 management and planning for mining, industry, transportation and agriculture. According to Leonard Zobler, chairman of the Geography Department, students will have to prepare work plans from their own field notes and meet with local citizen action and professional groups.

Eight students have enrolled in the course. Conservation 51. All expenses including room and board and transportation will be paid by Barnard's 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. Coukas, 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. - 6:00 p.m. Plumpton Pub Lehman Lawn Tent.
- 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Feminist Films, 304 Barnard Hall
- 11:00 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 Weiner Kaffeehaus, McIntosh Upper level
- 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. - Russian Play and Russian Easter Food, 306 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.
- 6:00 p.m. - 12 midnight - McAc Film Premier - "Conspiracy," Lehman Auditorium.

## A New Face In CAO

By LINDA SPIEGEL

The Ides of March saw the installment of the newest member in the College Activities Office. The new administrative assistant is Myriam 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 pleas for stencils 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.

### PAPADEM FLORIST

Flowers, Gifts & Candy  
Guarantee Top Quality  
At Lowest Prices In Area  
2953 BROADWAY  
MO 2-2261 MO 2-2080

## Food Service Hires Mentally Restored

By MICKI MATHEWS

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 is up," 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 206 Mc and encourage all to come in to talk.

Monday 12-2 Peggy Nelson  
Wednesday 12-2 Jenny Bremer  
2-4 Debbie Borut

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.

Colloquium on Language, Literature, History and Philosophy —

C3001x, C3002y  
(Ancient and Renaissance)

C3003x, C3004y  
(19th and 20th Century)

Barnard and Columbia Sophomore and Juniors  
Attention!

Applications for 1971-72  
Now Available in 423 Hamilton and 206 Milbank  
Return Application and Sign for Interview  
In 423 Hamilton by May 3rd

## Celebrate SPRING

COME TO THE

# SPRING FESTIVAL

Saturday, May 1st

ALL DAY AND MOST OF THE NIGHT



A JACK ROLLINS CHARLES H. JOFFE Production

## woody allen's "bananas"

with LOUISE LASSER • Executive Producer CHARLES H. JOFFE • Produced by JACK GROSSBERG  
Directed by WOODY ALLEN • Associate Producer and Editor RALPH ROSENBLUM, A.C.E. | COLOR by DeLuxe®  
Written by WOODY ALLEN and MICKEY ROSE • Music by MARVIN HAMLISCH | United Artists

GP ALL AGES ADMITTED Parental Discretion Suggested

STARTS TODAY

THE CORONET A WYNDHAM READE THEATRE  
59th St. at 3rd Ave. • EL 5-1663



# Exam Schedule

For the sake of ecology we print the Barnard exam schedule here:

Students will be held responsible for meeting their examination obligations; the final examination schedule should be consulted without fail since the tentative schedule is subject to change.

A student who absents herself from a final examination without a valid excuse will receive a grade of zero for that examination.

Examinations missed in May must be taken in September. Deferred examinations are open only to students whose work in the course is satisfactory and who were absent from the regular examinations for reasons of illness or family emergency. Exceptions to these conditions are allowed only by ruling of the Committee on Programs and Academic Standing in individual cases.

If a student cannot attend an examination because of illness, Dr. Nelson should be notified the day of the examination; the Registrar should be notified of absence for other reasons. Ab-

sence from Columbia examinations should be reported also to the instructor. In Columbia courses a grade of F for the term is recorded for unexcused absence.

No special examinations will be given except for candidates for graduation (from Barnard or another college) who have missed examinations for valid reasons.

### Tentative Examination Schedule, May 1971

#### First Week — May 17 to 21

MONDAY, MAY 17, 9:00 a.m.: Math 66, Russ V3461y; 1:10 p.m.: Art H 2, Art H 54, Biol 10, Econ 26, Eng 69y, Eng 78, Eng 88, Germ 12, Greek 2, Hist 38, Hist 44, Lat 4, Ling 22, Phil 38, Pol Sci 12, Pol Sci 16, Hist-Rel 64, Span 18, Russ V3444y.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 9:00 a.m.: Chem 52, Psych 8, Psych 68, Soc 2, Soc 44, Anthro V3042y, Anthro V3034y, Hist C3122y, Ling V3034y, Rel V1101y (6b); 1:10 p.m.: Chem 44, Anthro V3027y; 7:10 p.m.: Mus V1110y.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 9:00 a.m.: Biol 2, Chem 2, Econ 18, Fren 20 (1), Germ 1y, Hist 12, Rel 54, Or Civ V3356 (1); 1:10 p.m.: Russ 10, Anthro F1002y; 4:10 p.m.: Rel W3504y.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 9:00 a.m.: Biol 12, Econ 2 (3), Econ 28, Eng 87y, Fren 20 (3), Fren 21y, Fren 40, Germ 28, Germ 50,

Hist 4, Hist 28, Phil 1y (4), Phys 4, Pol Sci 24, Rel 16, Span 12, Span 14, Span V1522y; 1:10 p.m.: Fren 2 (sections), Fren 3y (sections), Fren 4 (sections), Fren 22 (sections)

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 9:00 a.m.: Chem 42, Eng 52, Eng 64, Fren 12, Fren 20 (3), Fren 48, Germ 36, Hist 20, Lat 2, Lat 33y, Mus 2 (1), Phil 1y (3), Phil 44, Pol Sci 2, Psych 30, Span 3y, Span 6, Span 22, Hist G4328y, Or Std V3402y, Pol Sci V3313y; 1:10 p.m.: Eng 72, Mus 2(2), Phil 1y (5).

#### Second Week, May 24 to 27

MONDAY, MAY 24, 9:00 a.m.: Art H 52, Art H 82, Art H 86, Chem 54, Econ 2 (1), Fren 20 (2), Fren 26, Germ 8, Hist 18, Hist 52, Math 8, Phil 1y (2), Phil 36, Pol Sci 15y, Psych 12, Soc 36, Span 26, Geol W1022y, Rel V1102y (5), Rel V3202 (1), Russ V3334y; 1:10 p.m.: Art H 44, Biol 8, Fren 20 (4), Germ 46, Mus 2 (3), Phil 82, Phil 84, Psych 20, Soc 46, Span 16, Span 20, Lat V3011y (2), Russ V3332y, Russ V3454y.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 9:00 a.m.: Anth 2, Art H 88, Biol 18, Chem 30, Econ 2 (2), Fren 20 (5), Fren 38, Hist 13y, Math 40, Phil 8, Pol Sci 26, Psych 16, Psych 38, Rel 14, Rel V1091y (1); 1:10 p.m.: Art H 76, Art H 94, Chem 44, Econ 16, Educ 4, Eng 80, Fren 34, Germ 56, Hist 22, Hist 30, Hist 58, Hist 78, Phil 32, Pol Sci

14, Pol Sci 28, Rel 26, Soc 32, Soc 42, Span 32, Geog W4614y

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26 9:00 a.m.: Art H 70, Art H 84, Eng 84, Geog 34, Med Ren St 14, Rel 28, Math C1104y (O'Byrne). 1:10 p.m.: Russ 2 (sections), Russ 4 (sections), Span 2 (sections), Span 4 (sections)

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 9:00 a.m.: Germ 2 (sections), Germ 4 (sections); 1:10 p.m.: Psych 1y (sections).

Any conflict between two examinations should be reported to the Barnard Registrar at once. Conflicts reported after 4:30 p.m. on May 3 cannot be adjusted.

Rooms will be indicated on the final examination schedule.

## Positions Open

Elected positions are open on some of the Tri-partite Committees — including Instruction and Financial Aid. Go to the College Activities Office or Call Jenny X 5312 for information. Elections are during the week of May 3rd.

## Inoculations

All Barnard students, faculty and staff who need inoculations for travel abroad this summer, should make an appointment in the Medical Office now. There is no charge for this service.



## Plimpton Pub — Pepsi And Bud

This year at the Barnard Spring Festival, Plimpton Hall will again sponsor under the Big-Top a great, dazzling event. Included in the festivities will be food, fun music and plenty to drink.

Pepsi Cola is contributing their one and only Pepsi-Mobile which will provide FREE Pepsi to all during the entire day. This unique van will provide stereo taped music for everyone's listening pleasure. Tentative plans indicate that the Pepsi mobile will be close to the Big-Top tent at the front entrance to Barnard.

Budweiser Beer, not ever outdone by anyone, is again flying on BUD-MAN who will autograph his famous pictures throughout the day. Budweiser beer will be sold for 15 cents a glass inside the tent (chips and pretzels are free though). Kegs and kegs of Budweiser will provide the drinking-age members of the community with plenty of refreshments. The top 200 Oldies but Goodies will be played inside the tent. Several special surprises — game- and contests will help make for a lot of fun for everyone at this year's Plimpton Pub.

Special thanks are given to Budweiser Beer and Pepsi Cola whose friendliness and excellent services have again contributed towards providing something extra special for the Barnard community. Hope to see you under the Big Top.

## Freshman Medicals

Medicals must be completed by May 15, 1971. Sign for an appointment in the Medical Office, Room 202, Barnard Hall.

### MONDAY, MAY 3rd

Barnard Gym at 5:00 P.M.

Barnard

### VOLLEYBALL TEAM

Will Face

CITY CHAMPS

FOR TWO YEARS

from

Grover Cleveland

High School

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
for  
**WOMEN WITH LEGS**  
**COLLEGE HOSIERY**  
113th St. & Broadway  
Legs are our Only Business  
-: presents :-  
Famous Brands at  
Discount Prices  
Super Dollar Savers  
Discount Prices  
Super Dollar Savers  
-: Complete Line of :-  
PANTY HOSE—All textures  
opaque - Fancy - Cantrice  
Agilon  
ALBERT'S HOSIERY  
Famous in 50 States  
DANSKIN  
Leotard - Panty Hose  
2899 BROADWAY  
THE LITTLE STORE  
with Big Bargains

**HELP SOMEONE —**  
**Be a blood donor!**  
1971 Columbia University Blood Drive  
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and MONDAY  
MAY 6, 7 and 10, 1971  
10:00 am to 4:30 pm  
Low Library Rotunda  
Sponsored by the Blue Key Society

**When you have time to travel, don't spend it all traveling.**

Eastern's Air-Shuttle can get you to Boston or Washington in about an hour.\*  
Flights leave from LaGuardia every hour on the hour.\*  
From Newark to Boston, every hour on the half-hour.\*  
From Newark to Washington every other hour on the half-hour.\*  
And now you're guaranteed a seat even though you only pay youth fare.

\*Departure times  
LaGuardia-Boston & Washington (7 am-10 pm)  
Newark-Boston (7:30-10:30) Newark-Washington (7:30-9 pm)

**EASTERN**  
The Wings of Man.

Air-Shuttle and The Wings of Man are registered service marks of Eastern Air Lines, Inc.

**— GIRLS —**

**YOUR LEGS MAY BE WORTH \$2,500 CASH!**

ENTER THE SCHOLL EXERCISE SANDAL BEAUTIFUL LEGS CONTEST. Scholl, manufacturer of the Scholl Exercise Sandal, the fashion shoe that works while you play, is looking for the best legs on an American campus.

**Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!**

A winner and a runner-up will be selected from each state and there will be one national grand prize winner. National grand prize winner will be awarded \$2,500 cash — each state finalist will receive 2 Hang Ten HotPants outfits plus a pair of Scholl Exercise Sandals — State runners-up will receive a pair of Scholl Exercise Sandals.

**RULES:** Must be registered female student in a U.S. college or University. Must send full length photo suitable for judging, name of college, your name and home address to: Times Square Station, Box 812, New York, N.Y. 10036. No purchase required. Decision of judges is final. Contest closes July 31, 1971.

# BARNARD BULLETIN

Barnard College, McIntosh Center, N.Y., N.Y. 10027 • 280-2119

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.

Editor-in-Chief  
RUTH SMITH

Assistant Editor  
LYNDA HORHOTA

Business Manager  
TERRY WINTERS

STAFF: Linda Stern, Jerry Groopman, Fran Taylor, Susan McNally, Micki Matthews, Sara Solberg, Susan Kane, Laura Brevetti, Diane Bernstein, Michelle Friedman, Gail Jaffe, Jan Oscherwitz, Linda Spiegel, Wendy Zeldin, Ronda Small, Abby Bartlett.

Printed by: Boro Printing Co. 222  
216 W 18 Street

## Vietnam Protests

With a certain degree of self-righteous 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). 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 Moratoriums 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 fie to the composers of Fun Corner. Elizabeth Taylor's husband I was not Michael Wilding (who was husband II) but Nicky Hilton (Conrad Hilton Jr.).

Catharine 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 (hotel) 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, B'73

### 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 Dye, Jr., who also staged this season's successful presentation of *BURY THE DEAD*.

Dye 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 coordinator 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 Wikler 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 8:00. Minor Latham Playhouse is located at 119th Street and Broadway. Reservations can be made by calling 280-2079.

"In memory of Frank Gilbert Bryson, by bequest of Ella Fitzgerald Bryson '94. The President of the College shall fix the method of selecting a senior who in the opinion of the class, has given conspicuous evidence of unselfishness 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.

# OPINION:

The following articles printed in BULLETIN'S Forum do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the editors. Any member of a Barnard Columbia organization is invited to express his group's views on these pages

## Cries Of Bengla Desh

"Let us live Let us have a place of our own" While these heartbreaking cries of millions of East Pakistanis are being crushed by the West Pakistani barbarians, the rest of the world is quiet Do not the East Pakistanis deserve to live like human beings, claim the small corner of the world, where they live, as a place of their own, where they can design their own destiny? Does not the world community have the moral obligation to safeguard human rights? Should they still turn their backs under the pretention of not interfering in "domestic affairs" while massive slaughtering of innocent people is going on?

If we look back into history we see that the formation of East Pakistan as a part of the larger state of Pakistan was the result of a conspiracy by some leaders of the Muslim League of Pre-partitioned British India Before Pakistan came into being in 1947, a historic resolution was passed by the Council session of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore on March 23, 1940 In this resolution it was mentioned clearly that there would be two sovereign and independent states in the North East and North West regions of the Indian sub-continent where Muslims were numerically in a majority It was also clearly mentioned that the independent states in the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign and also provided for the "assumption, finally by the respective regions, of all powers such as defense, external affairs, communications, customs, and such other matters as may be necessary." In 1946, the people of Bengal voted almost unanimously for the Lahore resolution envisaging two sovereign states. In 1947 when the British left India, M A Jinnah, president of the All-India Muslim League, in conjunction with other West Pakistani leaders conspired to create a single state and branded Bengali Nationalist leaders such as Fazlul Huq and Hussain Suhrawardy as traitors and sent them into exile in India

In 1958 the military overthrew the civilian government and declared martial law throughout the country The attitude of the army towards the people of Bengla Desh can be assessed by what follows Although East Pakistan provided the greater part of the Gross National Product, the income was transferred to West Pakistan in the form of defense expenditure, construction of economic and social infrastructure and the construction of two Federal capitals — Karachi and Islamabad — both in West Pakistan

In 1958, when the Bengali leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, started a movement for the rights of 75 million Bengalis the military dictator, Ayub Khan, put him in jail on trumped up charges of conspiring against Pakistan. In the year 1968, people of East Bengal revolted against the army government

and forced the resignation of the Ayub regime However, the fallen regime was quickly replaced by yet another military junta headed by General Yahya In 1970 he was forced to hold the first-General Election in the 23-year history of Pakistan on the basis of adult franchise The result was a landslide victory for Sheikh Mujibur in East Pakistan whose Awami League secured 167 seats from East Pakistan and therefore commanded the majority in the 313-seat National Assembly After stalling for a while, the National Assembly was called to meet on March 3, 1971, and then abruptly cancelled In that month West Pakistan declared its boycott of the session unless East Pakistan compromised on its demand for autonomy Sheikh Mujib called for a general strike to protest the postponement and General Yahya responded by machine-gunning hundreds of thousands of innocent and peaceful demonstrators The people of Bengla Desh declared their independence on March 26, 1971 The response of the military rulers was to initiate a genocidal reign of terror

While the reaction of the Indian Parliament has been sharp and strongly in favor of aid for East Pakistan freedom fighters there has not been one other sympathetic ear One official in Calcutta asked an American, "why doesn't your country condemn this outrage? This is people slaughtering people" How are the government of different countries still silent while the rest of the people are terrorized by massive killing? Why don't they recognize the newly born Bengla Desh and urge U Thant to intervene in the situation?

—Columbia Students for Bengla Desh

## LASO: On Housing

Because of the present housing crisis in New York, brought on by the corrupt and exploitative nature of American society, thousands and thousands of poor people are homeless, living in notoriously unsafe welfare hotels, and overcrowded and crumbling apartments We see that the present conditions that exist are not the fault of the poor and oppressed, but rather of the rich and oppressive Based on this we fully support the liberation of housing by poor people, as embodied by the liberation of "Site 30" by Operation Move-In, the liberation of the buildings on West 111th-112th Streets and Amsterdam by the Morningside Squatters, and other similar just actions by the people Based on this, we fully support the community's demands that Columbia turn over its "Pharmacy Site" to the poor and oppressed

Presently, the squatters at "Site 30" are being threatened with forced removal by the city authorities to make way for the leveling of the buildings in order to build housing that poor people will not be able to afford, this is what is called "Urban Removal" This cannot be allowed to happen We will be

working as much as possible with those squatters against such an action At present Latin students and others are relating to physical labor at these buildings to begin to establish a firm relationship with the people All other students should put in some time at this crucial period of the development of that community The work begins at 9 a.m. on Saturdays and Sundays at the Operation Move In office on Columbus and 90th Street

Despite repeated community requests for participation in the planning of the "Pharmacy Site" McGill has refused on the grounds that then nothing would get done The community has proposed that it would renovate and service the buildings at no cost to Columbia if the buildings were given to the people The proposal was not even considered This blatant disregard for the community will be shared by Columbia's plans for the buildings We know that the community, and only the community, knows what its needs are, and that at present it sees that Columbia will be taking away many apartments needed by poor people to propagate its inhumane and elitist institutional expansion It is about time that Columbia learn that the poor and oppressed must come first

In America the problems are many — housing being but one We must all realize that there is a reason why there are so many problems We must realize who is to blame for those problems This country is the prime force in the oppression of Third World people both within and outside it This oppression is evident in Puerto Rico and the rest of Latin America, in Vietnam and right here in this country It is all part of a monstrous pattern a pattern which must be stopped

We see that it is not possible to protest one aspect of the system, i.e., the War, without protesting the whole of it During the "Spring Offensive" all literature, all speeches must make the necessary connections The squatters are but one part of the movement against exploitation and racism

PEOPLE BEFORE PROPERTY!  
Latin American Student Organization (LASO)  
at Columbia University

## Fund For Paralyzed Youth

In the New York Post of April 21 appeared the following article Because the event described is a result of a football game with Columbia we feel it important to reprint the story

Kenny Kunkin, 20, had been a top athlete since childhood and never thought he'd have to ask for help in his life

Now lying helpless in his hospital bed, he doesn't say the word but the appeal is in his eyes Paralyzed from the neck down because of a freak football accident he needs help to live

"I had a premonition about it" Kenny smiles sadly "I told my roommate earlier in the semester that I thought I might get

hurt this year But I didn't expect anything like this

Kenny was thinking back to the day last October when the accident occurred "It was during a 100 pounders game between Cornell and Columbia It was raining I was playing for Cornell and we were winning 16-0

Right after the kickoff I ran up and tackled the guy who had the ball — head first the way we were taught to Suddenly I was like an electric shock ran through my body and I immediately went numb

The impact broke Kenny's neck A first nobody knew I was hurt Kenny said People even walked up and said it was a good tackle Then I called over to one of my teammates that I couldn't move"

Kenny was rushed to Ithaca's Sage Hospital where doctors performed a neck fusion which saved his life

As soon as it was possible Kenny was transferred to South Nassau Community Hospital in Oceanside his home town But

by this time medical costs amounted to \$40,000 and the family insurance had been tied up

Kenny soon discovered however that he was not alone His courage and desire to fight back had won him the deep admiration of all his friends as well as the staff of the hospital

At Cornell where Kenny was in his third year as a engineering major his teammates coach the tumbling fraternity (Sigma Nu) an honor society and the university senate got together and promised to raise \$50,000

About \$22,000 of that pledge has already been paid Outside community groups have got together and raised an additional \$6,500 But that's not enough

On March 1, having shown some improvement Kenny was transferred to the famed Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine at New York University Medical Center

There he is undergoing massive therapy to keep up his condition He is in a special bed

(Continued on Page 9)

## Registering To Vote

Under present New York State law all those who will be over the age of 18 on November 3, 1971 must register to vote and enroll in a political party before October 2, 1971 in order to be eligible to vote in the presidential primary to be held in New York State on June 20, 1972

New York State has a closed primary The law is designed to prevent the packing of party primaries by members of the other parties Voting in the primary is limited to those enrolled in the party The deadline for enrolling in a party or for changing your party enrollment in order to vote in the June 1972 primary is October 2 of this year Those who register before the October deadline but do not enroll in a political party will not be eligible to vote in the June 1972 primary

The reason you are receiving this information from the McGovern Campaign and not from the boards of elections is clear With the possibility of student voting in the primaries across the state many incumbents who may now feel secure hesitate to add an unpredictable element into their primary races Most elections boards are doing little to encourage 18 to 21 year olds to register and enroll this year with the exception of New York City and the counties of Nassau and Niagara

Senator McGovern feels that our system of government is strengthened by participation There is no question that student power in the voting booth can help bring about the changes we need in our country's foreign and domestic policy But it is up to the student to use this newly won power to help in this cause

### Election Law

1 There are four types of registration procedures available to students

A CENTRAL REGISTRATION takes place in person before your county board of elections or branch office of the county board of elections You can register centrally on any business day until August 30, 1971 in order to be eligible to vote in the 1972 primary In New York City and some of the larger counties election boards are opened on Saturday too (section 355 of the 1970 election law)

B LOCAL REGISTRATION takes place at your local polling place On October 2, 1971 local registration will take place at every polling place in the state In New York City and the counties of Erie, Monroe, Nassau, Onondaga, Suffolk and Westchester there will be two additional days of local registration in the week preceding October 2 In the rest of New York State there will be one additional day of local registration in the week preceding October 2 (section 354)

C ABSENTEE REGISTRATION takes place by absentee affidavit sent through the mail In order to be eligible for absentee registration you must be out of your county of residence for all of the days of local registration To receive an absentee affidavit you must do the following: (a) write to your county board of elections requesting the forms for absentee registration (b) fill out the form and have it notarized (c) have your college registrar or other school official fill out the employer affidavit and have it notarized (d) mail the forms back to your county board of elections The board must receive your affidavit not later than October 2, 1971 (e) The board of elections will then mail to you an enrollment blank If you want to vote in the 1972 primary you must enroll in a political party Your enrollment blank must be received by the board of elections not later than October 30, 1971 (section 153a)

D SPECIAL ENROLLMENT takes place in person before the county board of elections If you were not yet 18 years old by November 3, 1971 (one day after the general election) you are eligible for special enrollment Special enrollment will take place from January 2, 1972 until May 20, 1972 If you specially enroll you will be eligible for voting in the 1972 primary (section 187)

2 A college dormitory is not a legal residence for the purpose of voting Even if you have an off-campus residence you should probably register from your family address since the primary will be held in late June (section 151)

3 There is no absentee balloting in the primaries in New York State



# Elie Abel On The Media And Journalism

By LINDA STERN

Dean Elie Abel, of the Columbia School of Journalism, the guest of this week's Thursday noon meeting, has a rich and varied range of experience, interests and insights. After graduating from McGill University in 1941, he attended Columbia University for an MS in journalism. Then, he served three years in the Royal Canadian Air Force, and became a foreign correspondent in Berlin. Between 1949 and 1959, through such events as the Hungarian uprising, he reported for the *New York Times*, and in 1959 became Washington bureau chief of the *Detroit News*. NBC snatched him up in 1961, and from 1965-7 he was chief of the NBC News London Bureau, a job which included wide European and Asian travels. He turned more towards domestic issues in 1968, as anchorman for the series "The Campaign and the Candidates." The program "The World in Washington," which he hosted on radio, won the 1967 Peabody Award. He left the world of broadcast journalism in 1969 to become the Journalism school's fifth dean. Mr. Abel is above all an analyst — he approaches issues with a mind that demands precision and accuracy in fact and logic. He discussed his career, problems of the journalist's "craft," and many "live" issues in the following interview.

Interviewer: What prompted your leaving NBC and coming to Columbia as Dean of Journalism?

Mr. Abel: Well, I confess I'd never thought of it until I was asked. It had not been my lifelong ambition to be dean of the Journalism school. In 1969 I had a mysterious call from an alumna saying I was willing to leave my name on the short list. . . . At that time, I had to for the first time think seriously about it, and decided after consulting with my wife and my children, all of whom agreed with the move, that the time had come in my life for a change. I had been a reporter for 25 years, predominantly involved with foreign affairs, traveling and living overseas a lot, and I guess I got to the stage when I wanted to settle down and do some other things, hopefully get a few more books written. I misled myself about one aspect of it, I find I have no more time here for writing books than I did at NBC. But other than that, I am enjoying it, and did feel that being a graduate of the school . . . maybe I could do some good here, and I'm not sure yet, but I'm trying.

I: Are you writing anything now?

A: Not at the moment, partly because I haven't had a real vacation in years. . . . I think I will hold off until I get the summer behind me.

I: Do you think that students are being fairly represented in the press? Have you seen a trend towards more or less fair representation recently?

A: I have a feeling there is much less reporting in student activity than a year ago, or two years ago, arising from the mistaken notion on the part of the press that because nobody is rioting, somehow things have cooled off, and all is well. I'm not sure that's right. I think this quietude is not necessarily a very good sign. . . . I think it arises to a degree from an atti-

tude of despair . . . that there is not much point in getting worked up because they can't change anything anyhow. That I think is a worrisome thing, and I don't think the press has grasped that. You probably saw in *Time* . . . the "Cooling of America" which suggested that somehow there was a qualitative or chemical change in student attitudes. I don't agree with that at all. This is my second class here, and last year's class was very different from this year's class. And I wouldn't dare predict what next year's class will look like.

I: How is this year's different?

A: This year's has been much more businesslike about pursuing studies, projects, and jobs. I think that's partly the result of what the recession has done to family incomes. . . . this year's is more earnest about finding a job and going to work. In consequence, it has less time for other kinds of activity, less interest perhaps, in them.

I: From your experience as a foreign correspondent, what about the representation of foreign students in their own press?

A: I've seen student unrest in many places, in fact my first glimpse of what happened in Columbia in '68 was in Berlin, in the Free University, which is the most modern sort of American-modeled university in Europe. Getting the image of the student right in the press seems to be very difficult for a great many journalists. I wonder if they don't get something wrong in the process. At least half of the young population doesn't go to college. They don't exist at all in the news media. They get married young and by 24 or 25 have a mortgage, wife, and sometimes children. They don't march, they just work, and they are really the silent and invisible part of the younger generation. That arises in a peculiar way — a lack of representation may come from the fact that many newspaper men are themselves college grads. When you talk to them of youth, youth equals students to them.

I: You once said that journalists should patrol their own ranks. Do you think this phenomenon with students is a result of looking for stories, and is this a form of malpractice, to ignore a large segment?

A: I think the end result of this could be malpractice, though I don't think it starts out with that evil intent. It starts out . . . with the limitation of one's own vision. You ask me about students, because you are yourself a student, not because students are the most important people in the world. By the same token, reporters who are former students tend to relate to students more than to apprentice electricians. We're human. . . . it's a matter of your own limited vision, by your own experience. That is not what I mean by malpractice, I think it's a failing, a weakness. I think it can be overcome as long as people not directly involved draw attention. . . . The press . . . needs to establish higher standards of accuracy, sensitivity, and public service.

I: On the international level, what's it like for a foreign correspondent from the United States? Are you influenced by what the government or an agency tells you to report?

A: A great deal depends on which country you're in. If you are in Britain, or Scandinavia,

nobody will tell you anything, you can do as you like. If you're in a dictatorship of the Right or Left, you'll find private sources are very hard to find. The government, whether Franco in Spain or Brezhnev, expects you to print what they want you to print.

I: Did you ever have any trouble with what you were allowed by the U.S. government to report?

A: I haven't. The only thing that bothered me in my last years overseas with NBC was not that anybody said don't do a story, but that there was a perceptible turning away from foreign stories during 1965-7, when I was in London, because of Viet Nam, and what you might call the start of the "cultural revolution" in the U.S. It wasn't that they disapproved, just that they said it isn't very exciting. So, very often, pieces that I thought were very important didn't get used. . . .

There is a limit to the space a newspaper has on a given day, and they give space to the things they think are of riveting interest. . . . If I had to fault the producers, it would be that they tend to be beguiled by what passes for action film. Even if the action is not terribly significant, it is more important than what they call "talking heads," a man trying to describe a state of mind. Yet I find that most of my career I've been trying to deal with what goes on in peoples' heads, rather than what goes on in the streets. Even now, there isn't a great amount of interest. . . . look at the *New York Times*, and you'll find the amount of space devoted to non-Viet Nam news quite small. I think we're moving into a period when Americans are more self-absorbed, not isolationist in the pre-World War II sense, but with a great feeling that the action is here, that here is the struggle that will decide the fate of humanity. Europe is for many a place you go on vacation.

I: The recent story about China opening up to America and others could be regarded as a "flash in the pan"?

A: No, I think the business of China was something discussed since 1956. They didn't get anywhere til the Chinese decided they wanted to do it. When they did it, it was immaterial whether in the guise of a ping pong tournament or anything else. What we're getting at the moment is essentially guided tours. The few correspondents who have been in are not set up to do a continuing job of coverage. . . . they're tourists, led around by the hand, and being taken to the kind of place that Durbin reported from Shanghai yesterday. I'm hoping this is a preliminary stage, and that within six months or a year, you will have resident correspondents in Peking. That is very important in filling a gap in our view of the world.

I: Following your separation of foreign nations into nondictatorial and dictatorial powers, what is the relationship of correspondents to the press within those countries. Does a U.S. foreign correspondent see much of the domestic correspondents?

A: You see each other quite a lot, even where the local press is not that free. If you are based in Moscow, the people you tend to know in Moscow are Soviet journalists. You meet for lunch,

at the press club, and so on. I had a whole string of Soviet journalistic acquaintances. I had a visit with one, who is deputy director of the American institute, an institute of Soviet scholars doing American studies, recently. Yes, you do meet them. It is harder to meet ordinary people, because a journalist is expected to move around. The average machinist in a factory is expected to have nothing to do with foreigners. But there are built in barriers within Soviet society that you don't have in other of the Western countries. But then you have other barriers. You have social barriers, or interest really. A heck of a lot of journalists spend too much time talking to officials when they have the choice of going into a French or Belgian mining town and trying to get an idea of what the life of a miner is like, and what his grievances are.

I: I suppose sometimes there's a barrier if the reporter doesn't know the language.

A: There can be, not on the whole in France and Germany. In Eastern Europe, where there are so many languages, each spoken over a very small territory, it's hard to move around. When I was the *Times*' correspondent based in Belgrade some 15 years ago, I covered Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. You couldn't possibly know all those languages. I found that as I did speak German and French, that carried me quite a long way. In terms of talking to educated Poles or Czechs, if they didn't speak German, they spoke French, or many of the younger people spoke English. . . . That does cut out the possibility of wide contact with less educated people, who don't know foreign languages.

I: Fifteen years ago must have meant you covered the Hungarian uprising.

A: Yes, I was in charge of the *Times*' coverage of the thing, out of Vienna, which was the only place we could do it out of. . . . We had to send people across the border for a couple of hours, and then bring them back to Vienna, where we could operate on a big scale. It was a very exciting time to be in that part of the world, though dismaying.

I: What parallels did you see in the Czech situation of 1968?

A: The obvious one was the use of Soviet armed force to suppress a national movement among the people. I think the circumstances were that the Czechs threatened to go, from the Soviet point of view, much further. I think the Hungarian business was really a revolution against Communism by Communists, who were trying to remove some of the police state terrors. . . . I don't think the leaders of the thing. . . . went as far as the Czechs. The Czechs in 1956 were docile at least on the surface. By '68, though, they made a lot of progress, and had come to realize what many young people in Western Europe don't. That is that freedom of expressions is very important. . . . I think maybe you have to have lived under a dictatorship to value the notion that if you're a writer, you can write a book and have it published whether the authorities like it or not. You have to be an American, Frenchman, or West German who's never had that freedom chal-

lenged to imagine that that freedom isn't important. It's a hard doctrine to sell in Eastern Europe, because they're still striving for the bourgeois freedoms that many Americans spit upon.

I: What about a more subtle form of censorship in the U.S. press?

A: Well, you tell me about it, I don't know of any. I think you've got to define your terms.

I: For example, the recent article on the CBS Pentagon program, and the call for the out-takes, and so on.

A: Well, that's not censorship, you see. That program has been shown on the air twice, and will go on again. Thaa's hardly censorship. CBS is being criticized for what it put on the air.

I: But that is a form of pressure, isn't it?

A: Of course it's pressure, and I've spoken out against it. We had a meeting of deans and directors from journalism schools and departments from fifty-seven universities. I had something to do with adopting a resolution which unanimously and unreservedly backs Frank Stanton in his refusal to submit. But censorship has a precise meaning. . . . editing does not equal censorship. Censorship means the government or an authority moves on the press or publishers and says "you may not distribute this information." That is a very special type of evil which happily we don't have yet in this country. The only way this could happen is if we mix it up with something else. There has never been a journal. . . . which didn't have to select. The *Times*, intimidatingly large and grey though it is, receives each day ten times as much information as it is able to publish. Therefore it must select those items that fit within the available space. . . . The criterion is what seems to the editors of the *Times* to be interesting or significant. The *Village Voice* does the same thing, applying its standards of what is interesting or significant. . . . It has to be done even on the air. A program which in theory runs half an hour has in fact about twenty four minutes for news. Twenty four minutes, even if you had no pictures and just read news, you could get no more news into it than you could get into half a newspaper page. . . .

I: So it's a matter of reasonable pressure more than censorship. I was referring to something like Vice President Agnew's coming out some time ago against the policies of the *New York Times*. That kind of pressure.

A: That kind of pressure is vicious, and I think can be dangerous in our society, not because Mr. Agnew has legal power to force anybody to do what he wants them to do, but because he can intimidate them, by threatening to alienate their readers. The Old Right, like the New Left, is a great believer in conspiracy theories. If a paper prints or doesn't print a story, it never occurs to them that maybe a man exercised a human judgment. . . .

I: So the only alternative is for journalists to watch their own profession very closely?

A: I think where there are lapses, and there are many, I have been directly involved in two things. One is the *Columbia Journalism Review*, which we publish here and is the only con-

(Continued on Page 9)



# The Media And Journalism

(Continued from Page 8)

tuning critical journal in the press. It's 100 years old and we're going from quarterly publication to bi-monthly publication... We are being imitated by many all over the country. . . . In this issue, 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 accuse 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 US. . . . 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 now being set up a Minnesota press council, which will be the first in the US. They have their problems, the newspapers that are unwilling 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 public members, lawyers, community leaders, and so on. It doesn't work unless the area newspapers are willing to submit to its judgment. They are 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 who were at Nuremberg used the same defense, they said they never knew about concentration camps, or mass murder and that Hitler ordered them to do those things. I think it was harder for Calley to get involved in a particular action in a particular village. I feel that Calley was guilty as charged, I think this was one of the most carefully studied verdicts I can think about, in a good many years. There is no doubt there were many other soldiers in that 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 ought to be regarded as an innocent pawn seems to me a little contrived. I can see where the hard hats and some of the far right wing 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 actions, this colonel is apparently awaiting trial who is Calley's superior. But I think it is a little too facile to say that because a president embarked on a war 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 Germans 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 in the raids 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 guy looking for a cop out can all fasten on.

I Do you think we need more documentaries, on the war and on domestic issues? Or do you think people are saturated with what they've seen on television?

A I don't know whether people are satisfied, I think people who make decisions about what goes on the air feel people are saturated, which is not always the same thing. The fact remains that documentaries, even very brilliant 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 praise or discussion among a limited or literate group there may be about it later. . . . It seems to me the notion that there is a single national audience with a single national taste is rubbish. There are tens of thousands of people in this country who are not satisfied with what the large commercial networks grind out. Maybe a larger number who are. That minority is not small.

I Many people will go to see a film like "Z." Did you see that?

A: Yes

I I guess the difference between that and a documentary, even though it was in documentary style, was 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 phoned up, 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 detest the present regime in Greece, but they have enough of their own sins to answer for. But you're dealing with television with a much larger audience. It's an incalculable audience. Some of them may not watch and

# Gilbert And Sullivan Praise

By MICHELLE FRIEDMAN

The only regret 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 themes, the 19th century duo masters' permanent favorite once again scores with timely relevance expressed in by no current standards, radical terms but in equally effective pungent witticisms and well aimed stabs at social snobbery.

His rendition of the infamous patter song left the audience itself breathless and amazed how he physically could do it, three times no less!

As head of an equally incompetent government the Lord Chancellor had years previously fallen in love with and secretly married a fairy woman thus breaking the cardinal law of her kingdom. It is the reappearance of his long imprisoned bride and her son that initiates the non-sensical complexities of the play's whimsical plot. Yet for all of its capriciousness *Iolanthe*

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

Morris Solokoff at the piano provided buoant accompaniment while displaying fine musicianship and deserves equal credit for his musical direction.

## Pre-Law Meeting

Professor Elliff and the Placement Office will hold a Pre-Law Meeting especially for Juniors and others who will be applying to begin Law School in 1972-3. The meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 4th from noon until one o'clock in the College 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 needs the constant attention of nurses who must dress him, feed him, wash him. Expenses are expected to total \$75,000 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 quips, '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 Oceanside community have set up a Kenny Kunkin Fund and a plan to raise money.

On April 17 and 18 rabbis and ministers in Oceanside 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 Ionello, a volunteer public relations representative for the fund, that people outside of Oceanside 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 people behind me. And that's got to mean something." The address of the Kenny Kunkin Fund is 90 Mott St., Oceanside, N. Y.



From left to right: Heddy Zirin, Robert D. Croog, Albert Bergeret.

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 unprofessional-type goofs, 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 reciprocally enthusiastic response on the part of the Friday night audience that must have rivalled the old Savoy days.

Of the players, Robert D. Dublirer as the unscrupulous but eventually lovable Lord Chancellor was simply marvellous. As with most G & S "Villain" roles the part is a potential shop stopper and Dublirer made the most of literally every syllable and song.

listen with 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 pieces 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. Abel's comments have raised any questions, he will be happy to answer them when he speaks at this week's Thursday noon on "The News Media, Right or Wrong" in 317 Barnard Hall at 12 noon.

McAC Presents:

# "Spring Swing"

SATURDAY, MAY 1st

8:00 P.M.

McINTOSH CENTER

One of the Many Spring Festival Activities



# Burgess, Burgess And More Burgess

By SARA SOLBERG

MF by Anthony Burgess. Alfred Knopf publ. New York. 242 pgs. \$3.95

This fellow Burgess just does it quit. Most writers might be satisfied with having written some twenty books — for that matter most fictionalists would be satisfied with the amount of fiction Burgess has already turned out. But there seems to be no subject he won't tackle and tackle is the word I like to think of him in his study rolling up his sleeves and attacking Structuralism as one might attack a Thanksgiving turkey after a year-long fast.

Yes. Structuralism of all things is the subject of this new novel MF. However lame and over-worked our expression of it into something might be to describe the half-arsed way most of us have of dabbling in intellectual hobbies it really fits the bill for Burgess. Just a few short years ago he was into futurism he took a stab at transliteration (a very high spirited new translation of *Cyrano de Bergerac*) he has played at being a serious literary critic (*Re Joyce*) and is presently working on a satirical musical version of *Ulysses*.

It takes a lot of cheek to try and spin such diverse manifestations of a civilization but he obviously has it. Chutzpah might be the word to describe his personal and literary style but for one thing he's too British for such a description to really stick and for another thing it leaves out the high-handedness with which he makes his vast assumptions. But he is, without a doubt, a modern phenomenon. To hear him tell it he has only scratched the surface and it is quite clear that we have not heard the last of him. His infinitely divertible nature may at times seem to border on a kind of neurosis but I am sure that he will never cease to surprise us pique our curiosity insult us entertain us play with us. 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 though. Give him an intriguing subject — and he's off! What is yet to be determined is just what kind of a world record he is breaking. The stakes are high and the competition deadly — has he perhaps already reached his peak or can he go on indefinitely?

I don't want to belabor a metaphor but there is something of the headiness of a race about the way Burgess writes and in a sense this is what is at the same time disturbing and admirable. He freely admits to once racing against time at a point in his life when he believed he was dying. This "driven" quality has not left him and the way in which he clutches at structuralist theory in this new novel is a case in point. One wonders whether he ever has time to assimilate or whether he just acquires and discards new ideas and influences as one acquires and discards furniture. If he did assimilate, 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 lacked originality but his writing has lacked cohesion and unity. His last publication — the narrative book on Shakespeare — showed a certain solidification of style the book hung together as a whole, it worked. One was no longer so conscious of the writer at work as was true 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 works. 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 tenacious control he wants to maintain over the language the sort of conversing he does with the reader a certain amount of incipient condescension towards his audience, and of course the Modern Theme, in this case structuralism. In sum, Burgess is recognizable in this new novel 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 say that since otherwise he would appear as foundation-less as the wind.

The plot of MF is as implausible as might be expected — the title, by the way, means, according to Burgess anything you want it to mean — mother-fucker, mezzo forte, 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 sums it up 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 riddling nonfaced expert on Bishop Berkeley. Most interesting of all I'm due tonight to be married by a circus clown to my own sister and I have the problem of burying in this garden the corpse of a young man who is, was rather, my double. The only time for doing it is what the world would call my wedding night."

I won't even try and decipher this for you — 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 all is the notion and the act of incest. Levi-Strauss - made - simple says "There is a universal and essential structure to the human mind" and, as a corollary to that, "This has always been true — in so-called "primitive" societies and is still globally true today." Burgess read Levi-Strauss on the Algonquin Indians and found that there were connections between the act of incest and the telling of riddles (supposedly many of the clowns in European circuses are the

offspring of incestuous unions — but one wonders how Levi-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 American, by the way, is fresh 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'd fuck 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), proper spy-novel 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 scorns 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 Castita — conundrum follows conundrum and thick 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 humanness and even the pathos of it are expendable.

The clarity of Burgess' philosophy aside, it is worth mentioning that his prose sometimes brilliant and even mystical. The following is a description of a storm at sea "Everything 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 rioting and galloping down the cabin's port side, tins

of beef stew, glugging open brandy, caulkers, wrenches, pans, plates, the charlie noble, claw rings, chinkles, chiveys, cheese, kye, dead men, a dirty box, a fanged dog, sextants, bulbivants' nippers, splines, whisker poles, whiffloes and so on, or perhaps not, me being no seaman. But I remember the noise, human and chunky, against the swirls of the sea-and-wind's burly broached to, broadside on, or something. And absolutely swinging 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 shipwreck or order? Then something hit me very sharp, like a table angle, and that inner pilot was doused as I went down into slosh and debris: the belly of Jonadge black damp whaleboned gamp." Or the following vivid picture "She had become bossy already, really sisterly. 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 bosom 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 espresso cupful of meaningful epitome or a Sam-buca glass of abridgement, *con la mosca*."

For separable meaning go to the professors, whose job it is to make a meaning out of anything. But if you hunger for an alambicated 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 miseries into a banner. Such as that a mania for total liberty is really a mania for prison 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 Higher 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 bedazzled Burgess readers. What's next?

## DISCOVER!

### FASHIONS FROM PAKISTAN & INDIA



Original and Traditional Imported Clothing, Hand Block Printed Bedspreads and Wall Hangings.

House of Shalimar  
2875 B'way at 112 St.  
663-5574 Open 10:30-8 PM

### How to use the system to fight the system



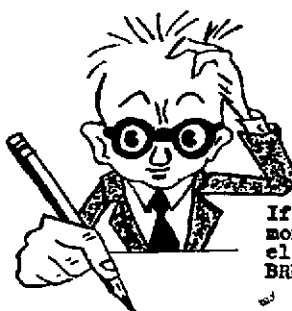
## the Soft Revolution

A STUDENT HANDBOOK FOR TURNING SCHOOLS AROUND  
Neil Postman and Charles Weingartner

Now at your bookstore  
Delta paperback \$1.95  
Delacorte hardbound \$4.95

 Dell Publishing Co., Inc.

<b>XEROX COPIES</b>	WHY PAY 7¢
	OUR PRICE
<b>COPYQUICK</b>	<b>5¢ &amp; LOWER</b>
600 W. 114 ST. 749-7650	BOOKS EXTRA
423 W. 118 ST. 749-7650	FREE SORTING
11 WAVERLY PL 228-1630	



## strike paydirt!

If you can read and write you can make money at home. Rush a self address envelope for F-R-E-E details. To: NEW BREED DIST. 366 Old Chelsea Stat., N.Y.C. 11, N.Y.



# "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 am 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 iben el Krahish. 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 portrayal 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 chieftan. 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*. The same is true of Sharif: they are both very, very good but fall short of greatness. Anthony Quale as Colonel Brighton is excellent, as is Anthony Quinn as Auda abu Tayt, but it is Jack Hawkins as General Allenby, Ferrer and Guinness who are great. I have always found that Claude Reims 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 cinerama four hour tour 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 ways, yet it surpasses the other Lean films in that it achieves great-

ness not only in visual panorama but in interest of 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 on a motorcycle in the English countryside. We then proceed to his funeral and are led, presumably by the collective memories of those present at the services, back to Arabia. *Lawrence* was sent into the desert by the British command to stop the infighting 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* can maintain no 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 irony 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 but 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 lemons, three chuckles and most of a medium-sized bag of Cheez-Doodles. We're not all that nervous, either — we just relax easily I guess. If I sound as though I'm playing with Mr. Lean's aspirations it's because I am and that's because it's awfully easy for people like me to play with 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 make seeing it again very worthwhile. Any part of this 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, delving into 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 Unefex Team, 102 Stacy, Chapel Hill, N.C.

In everyone's life there's a **SUMMER OF '42**  
A Robert Mulligan/Richard A. Roth Production

JENNIFER O'NEILL · GARY GRIMES · JERRY HOUSER · OLIVER CONANT  
Written by HERMAN RAUCHER · Produced by RICHARD A. ROTH · Directed by ROBERT MULLIGAN · Music by MICHEL LEGRAND

TECHNICOLOR  
From Warner Bros. A K.M. Production

LA MAISON FRANCAISE  
presents:  
**JEAN-LOUIS BARRAULT**  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28th  
304 BARNARD — 8 P.M.

**LONDON ROUND TRIP JET**  
Depart Any Date — Return Any Date Between  
**MAY 23 — SEPT. 30**  
**\$239 ROUND TRIP**  
All Other Dates  
**\$198 ROUND TRIP**  
Flight Within Europe and to Africa Available  
CALL JACK 516-221-1360

**PRE-MEDS**  
Physics, Chemistry, Math  
**TUTORING**  
222-5255

**HELP WANTED**  
Sparetime or full time opportunity addressing and/or stuffing envelopes. Earn \$27.00 per thousand and up, hand written or typed. Guaranteed money making deal. Send \$2 for complete instructions and list of firms using addressors to C and S Company, Dept. 471, P.O. Box 53153, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73104.

**RARE WOOD**  
Beautiful pieces of sea-worm-eaten redwood from logs nearly a century in the ocean, carefully milled into shelves and wall hangings.  
Shelves 6" x 36" \$3.95 ea.  
Wall Hangings \$2.95 ea. (postage included)  
Send check, cash, or money order to:  
**Sea Sequoia Shelving**  
2721 Channing Way  
Berkeley, California 94705

**WORLD PREMIERE SUNDAY, APRIL 18 THE FINE ARTS**



# BULLETIN BOARD

## Summer Shakespeare

Queens College is offering a summer course in Shakespeare which takes the students from Flushing to Stratford Connecticut and Stratford Ontario.

The class runs from July 6 through August 13 and awards student credit toward both undergraduate and graduate degrees upon successful completion of the course. Registration is currently underway at the Flushing campus. Interested students should contact Professor William Green, Department of English, Queens College, Flushing, New York 11367 telephone 457-7000 extension 336. Permission of the professor or the coordinator is required.

The course involves five weeks of classes at the Queens College campus, one week of seminars and playings at Stratford Ontario, and trips to the New York Shakespeare Festival and the American Shakespeare Festival Theatre in Stratford Connecticut. While in Canada the students will attend lectures by several critics and theatre persons and productions. In all students will see seven Shakespearean and three non-Shakespearean plays.

The Canadian trip will cost each student approximately \$70 (exclusive of transportation) taken to the Connecticut and Central Park performances will cost \$35. In addition there is a nominal \$25 to \$30 material cost for each student. For further information contact the coordinator.

## Yajima Concert

Hioko Yajima, a Japanese violinist, will give a recital as a member of the Chamber Series. The concert will be held at the New York Philharmonic at 10:00 p.m. on Monday, May 17. The program includes the 19th Anniversary Series, The 24th and 25th Violin Concertos by Beethoven, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Violin Concertos by Mozart, Schubert, and Yavinsky. Directed by Leonard Slatkin, the concert will be held at the Lincoln Center.

Miss Yajima, who won a winner of the 1967 Young Concert Artists Auditions, was born in Tokyo where she graduated from the Toho Music School and made her professional debut at the age of 16 as a soloist with the Japan Philharmonic. In 1965 she came to the United States on a Fulbright Scholarship to study at the Juillard School with Dorothy DeLay and was awarded an Artist Diploma. Three years later she won the Young Artists Competition of the Hudson Valley Philharmonic and was presented as a soloist with that orchestra. Miss Yajima has previously appeared in New York with the Galimir Quartet in the Music from Marlboro concerts and as guest artist with The Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center.

## 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 that EUROJOB has the answer. This program offers a wide choice of jobs — ranging from a farm job in the Swiss Alps to a secretarial 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, accommodations and transportation and provides a four day orientation program abroad.

Students interested in this program are invited to contact the local representative Laura Kreitzer SM 494, MO 2 7850, or write to EUROJOB 33 6B, Department OR 102 Greenwich Avenue Greenwich, Connecticut 06830.

## 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 Theater of Lincoln Center's Forum, the playhouse tucked beneath the Vivian Beaumont mainstage. Pictures replaces the previously announced Justice Box, a new play by Michael Robert David, the third attraction in The Repertory Theater's current season in The Forum.

In announcing the schedule change, Repertory Theater Artistic Director Jules Irving said that he is with reluctance that we have had to postpone this new work of considerable promise and complexity however it is clear that the play needs a good deal more preparation for its premiere than we can afford to give it at this time.

**Pictures In the Hallway** was being prepared as part of The Repertory Theater's special Monday evening series in The Forum as originally scheduled for "The Justice Box."

Mr. Shyre is staging and appearing in his noted adaptation with a company headed by long-term Repertory favorite Aline MacMahon. Miss MacMahon who has been on leave this season recovering from a severe accident was starred in the NYC premiere production of "Pictures In the Hallway." Also included in the cast will be Helena Carroll, Michael McGuire and Dermot McNamara.

## Peace Symposium

War, 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-

lumbia Faculty Peace Action at Columbia University at Uris Hall on Saturday May 1.

The following is the day's schedule:

10 00 11 30 a.m. Opening Session in Room 301 — Chairman, Kelvin Lancaster, Columbia, Keynote Speaker, Wassily Leontief, Harvard.

1 00-3 30 p.m. Five Concurrent Round Tables — A, The Prospects for Conversion 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 Alecky, Columbia, Barbara Bergmann, Maryland, Albert Hart, Columbia, Stephen Hymmer, New School, Murray Rothbard, Brooklyn Polytechnic — C Effects of the War on the Domestic Economy in Room 301 with Philip Cagan, Columbia, Ray Franklin, Queens, James Kuhn, Columbia, Edward Nell, New School, Bruce Russett, Yale — D Effects of the War on the US Position in the International Economy in Room 313 with Raymond Lubitz, Columbia, Irving Louis Horowitz, Rutgers, Norman Mintz, Columbia — E The Economies of Asia in Room 317 with Ronald Findlay, Columbia, James Nakamura, Columbia, Carl Riskin, Columbia, Stanislaw Wellisz, Columbia.

4 00 5 30 p.m. Concluding Session in Room 301 with Chairman Sidney Morgenbesser, Columbia. Speakers: Robert Leckachman, Stony Brook and Seymour Melman, Columbia.

## Grimm's Play

The Riverside Theatre Program at Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122nd Streets, presents "The Six Foot Tricycle" — three one act musicals based on Grimm's Fairy Tales — book, music, and lyrics by Craig Carnelia, directed by Al Hill, featuring Richard Blair, James Duncan, Bill McIntyre, Carl Pilo, Leslie Ray, Maureen Silliman and the voice of Dee Victor.

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

To 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 tenth floor tower theatre at The Theater of the Riverside Church. For reservations phone Theatre Box Office, 749 7000, weekdays from 1 00-4 00 p.m., or send stamped self-addressed envelope to Riverside Theatre Program, 490 Riverside Dr., New York, NY 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 Fairy Tale Drawings, Prints and Illustrated Books," is a group of about 100 fairy-tale illustrations — books and single illustrations — rang-

ing from the 18th century to the present. The second, a small but significant exhibition of 60 engravings by Martin Schongauer, marks the first showing of the Museum's entire Schongauer 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 Pushkin's fairy tales by Ivan Bilbin, 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 by 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 Metropolitan's own collections, and many of the illustrations have never before been shown to the public. The exhibition was organized by Andrea Rawle, of the Department of Prints and Photographs. It will be on view in the Prints and Drawings galleries through June 20.

## 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, 8 and 9 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. Standish Lawder, Assistant Professor of Art History at Yale and coordinator of the symposium, will deliver a paper on Cubism with particular reference to Fernand Leger. Two lectures on the Soviet Cinema will be given. Dr. John Kuper, head of Motion Picture Division of the Library of Congress, will talk on Eisenstein, and Annette Michelson will speak on Constructivism in Russian art and film, notably the work of Dziga Vertov. German Expressionism will be the subject of a talk by Prof. Richard Byrne of the University of Texas, and Prof. Michael Kirby, newly appointed Chairman of the Drama Dept. at NYU, will

discuss the interrelationship between film, stage and photography in pre-World War I Italy, known as Futurism. Bernard Hanson, 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 Moholy Nagy and a screening of the rarely seen "L'Age d'or" by Bunuel and Dalí, 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 Risse, Dept. of English at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, is concerned with designing a script format for teaching and study purposes which will be the most complete and accurate notation possible of all the elements 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 currently serves thirteen member institutions, which together offer more than seventy film-oriented courses.

Attendance at the symposium is open to faculty, students and interested public. A nominal registration fee of \$5.00 (\$2.50 for students) allows free entry to all events. For further information, contact Hugh Evans, University Film Study Center, Box 275, Cambridge, Mass. 02138 or the symposium coordinators Lawrence Loewinger, Davison Art Center, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. 06457, Standish Lawder, Dept. of the History of Art, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 06520, Robert Risse, Dept. of English, University of Massachusetts at Boston, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass. 02116.

## N. J. Summer School

Ocean County College in Toms River, New Jersey is offering two summer session programs as a special service to members of the student body who reside at the New Jersey shore during the summer months. A six-week session of both day and evening classes will open June 21 and a three-week, day 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, Toms River, New Jersey 08753 (201-255-4000).