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Exiled Ukrainian leader, Ivan P. Bahriany
"As long as there is a cold war, the Soviets are losing."

"The West is like a rabbit hypnotized by a boa constrictor. We are victims of our imagination regarding Russia's strength. The Soviet Union is rotten in the center. The United States should attempt to split the weak ties binding various ethnic groups to the Soviet Union."

An Interview with . . .

A Ukrainian Exile

by Fritz Palas

LAST WEEK saw a visit to this campus by Ivan P. Bahriany, leader of the Ukrainian National Government-in-Exile. Bahriany is presently on a tour of the United States, seeking to create better understanding about his country and other subject nationalities of the Soviet Union. Financial support for his trip comes from donations by Americans of Ukrainian descent.

A writer besides a politician, Bahriany is the author of many books including *The Hunters and the Hunted*. The English translation of this political novel has made the best-seller list in the United States. The eight and a half years that he spent in Communist prison camps during the 1930s were a direct result of anti-Communist pamphlets he wrote and distributed in the Soviet Union. While in Russia, which he last left in 1943, he became acquainted with Boris Pasternak and other members of the literary circle.

The Ivory Tower conducted an interview with Bahriany

on Feb. 16. Besides his native language, Bahriany speaks Russian, German, French and Polish. Because of the interviewer's linguistic handicap, the conversation was made possible with the aid of an interpreter. Here is the interview as it occurred.

Q. Mr. Bahriany, I see you are given the title of leader of the Ukrainian Government-in-Exile. Would you explain how it happens that such a "government" exists?

A. My country, the Ukraine, gained its independence from the Russian Empire following the Revolution of 1917. A national government was established at that time, and functioned until 1920 when the success of the Red Army put the country under Communist rule. The Government-in-Exile consists of Ukrainian nationals who have fled to Western Europe to maintain political freedom. A parliament was formed from this group, of which I was elected the leader. Of course, we are relatively powerless, but we carry out propaganda and wait for the chance to establish a government should ever the Communist tyranny come to an end.

Q. Since it has been some time since you have been in your country, how do you keep informed of internal affairs?

A. At Munich, West Germany, we have headquarters where we monitor the Communist radio. We read all newspapers and magazines that we can obtain from the Soviet Union. And then there are special channels and personal contacts.

Q. How can Americans help to ease the Cold War?

A. Rather than answer that question, I would like to clear up a misunderstanding. For the United States, it is not disadvantageous to continue the Cold War. As long as there is a cold war, the Soviets are losing. Why should the West try to stop the Cold War when the Soviets are trying to start a hot one? The frequent shootings at American planes, and the incidents in Korea, Formosa, Berlin and the Middle East are good indications of Communist intentions.

The Soviet Union is afraid of the Cold War, because the free nations have an opportunity to combat their propaganda. And I'm convinced that co-existence is an impossibility. The Soviets will never cease their untrue propaganda against the West.

Q. How would you evaluate the U.S. foreign policy?

A. Contrary to popular belief, the foreign policy of the United States is not rigid enough. It should be actively anti-Communist, constantly exerting pressure to restrain and push back.

The main fault of the present policy is that the government can not see straight because of its fear of a Third World War. The United States must realize that it can not circumvent Communism. The passive side will lose. When the Hungarian Revolution broke out, the U.S. should have pressured the United Nations into sending aid to the Hungarians. If such an action had been taken, the revolution would have spread to Russia itself.

It is inevitable that the Soviets will try to start a war, and they will seek to do it from within. The reason is their messianic conception of Communism. This ideology keeps them going. Should they cease in their efforts to make the whole world Communist, it would mean internal collapse. For them, it is either world control or nothing. The West must realize that men like Khrushchev are fanatics, and they are blinded by their fanaticism.

Q. In light of the horror that would result from another war, is it not possible that a pacifistic position is a more realistic one?

A. Another war would indeed be horrible. But Soviet occupation of the world would also mean an end to our culture and civilization. Under Soviet occupation, people would prefer suicide to the alternative of submission.

The West is like a rabbit hypnotized by a boa constrictor. We are victims of our imagination regarding their strength. The Soviet Union is rotten—weak from within. Except for American aid in the Second World War, Russia would have lost to Hitler by internal disintegration. The situation today is not much altered. The subject nationalities are not loyal enough to the Communist cause to die for it.

Q. If the people are not loyal to Communism, then why don't they throw out the present political system and create a new and representative one?

A. They can't do it by themselves. They need help, first moral support and then military aid. I would suggest that the United States use its influence in the United Nations and press for a resolution stating the government of the Soviet Union should hold free elections. The very resolution, or an attempt to get the resolution, would encourage the people.

In addition, I believe the West should not tolerate the system whereby the subject countries of the Soviet bloc, such as the Ukraine, are members of the United Nations (and thereby giving additional votes to the Soviet regime), but at the same time are not permitted to exchange ambassadors and counselors with the free nations. The U.S. should wage a constant battle in the United Nations to have this corrected.

Q. Mr. Bahriany, you have stressed the importance of moral support to the peoples under Communism. Of course, this can be manifested in part by what propaganda we are able to send them. How successful is American propaganda?

A. Unfortunately, much of the effectiveness is lost because the tone of broadcasts to subject peoples like the Ukrainians does not differ from that to Russia. Thus, the West is failing to take advantage of its greatest opportunity—to split the already weak connections between the non-homogeneous parts of the Soviet Union. And one of the hardest things to understand about the Voice of America is why it over-emphasizes Soviet achievements. An attempt at honesty and objectivity is commendable, but exaggeration of the opponent's merits is self-defeating.

Q. As you know, the United States and the Soviet Union, as part of a cultural exchange program, are sending specially prepared monthly magazines to the peoples of the other country. I have seen the Soviet's **USSR** on campus newsstands, but is our **Amerika** as freely available? How effective is **Amerika**?

A. Certainly it is worth sending. The readership is small, but party leaders do read it. If the United States publishes good quality, sincere material, even this can be profitable. The same sort of thing holds true for the Voice of America.

Party leaders and the intellectual elite have radios that can receive our broadcasts.

Q. What, if anything, can American college students do to give this moral support you speak of?

A. U.S. students should appeal to Soviet students "over the head" of their government. This they can do over the radio, by means of interchange of students, and at international fairs. But these efforts should not be propagandistic. Students should stress peace, and personal goals and desires. Inflammatory subjects should be avoided.

Q. What is the state of religious life in the Soviet Union, especially in the youth who have grown up under Communism?

A. The Church is not forbidden by the Communists, but membership is small because of the extreme political pressures against it. Church membership entails social criticism and consequent disadvantages.

Of course the atheistic doctrine to which the people have been subjected has had profound effect. But even in the youth, one can see a religious seeking for God. I believe there are two reasons. One, something that people are denied becomes sought after. Two, it is human nature to have a religion.

In Russia, Communism no longer serves as a substitute for religion. Now, that too is dead, and there remains no leading goal in life. This stands as the real tragedy of Soviet youth. The absence of a life goal manifests itself in a significant upsurge of juvenile delinquency, vice and crime. Of course, the modern loss of idealism is responsible for a similar social sickness all over the world. But in Russia, it has reached the most serious proportions. In countries like Poland, Hungary and the Ukraine, this evil is lessened by the hope and longing for national independence.

Q. Mr. Bahriany, since we have covered the subjects of ideology and propaganda in general terms, let's get down to a specific. One of Russia's own writers, Boris Pasternak, has appeared as a friend of the free world. How significant do you think **Dr. Zhivago** will be for the Russian citizen?

A. There's not much chance that **Dr. Zhivago** will be read as long as the Communists are in power. So far it has not even been read in party circles. The size of the book makes smuggling it into Russia exceedingly difficult. There are Russian expressions for "behind the boot" and "up the sleeve" literature, but because of the nature of concealing anything in such fashion, forbidden literature is limited to pamphlets and tracts.

The people do know about the Pasternak scandal, however, and are in sympathy with him.

Prospero Discusses . . .

The Tempest As An Attitude

by John Willcoxon

Editor's note: This is the fourth in a series of essays about plays to be presented by University Theatre. Shakespeare's THE TEMPEST opens at 8:30 p.m. Thursday in Scott Hall. John Willcoxon is a teaching assistant in Interdisciplinary Studies; and plays Prospero in Thursday's production. Previously, among other performances, he has appeared as The Master in Strindberg's THUNDERSTORM, Curt in Strindberg's DANCE OF DEATH, and as Byke in the showboat production of UNDER THE GASLIGHT last summer.

IT IS IMPORTANT that actors should have their say in the discussion of Shakespearean production; and so with pleasure I may step out of the characterization of Prospero (in the current University Theater presentation) for a few brief moments to write of some elements in this play which directly pertain to the actor's part. Above all the actor deals with the field of emotional expression and the interaction between the emotions of two or more characters on the stage. This means that he is concerned with understanding both his own and his character's emotions, where they are expressed through his own mind and body and through the spatial connections he makes with other people working with these same elements. By examining *The Tempest* along these lines—by explicating and enlarging upon the actor's viewpoint—perhaps we may arrive at the core of meaning in this particular play, the core of its universal life. But, we must first understand the situation of the play itself.

As Shakespearean plots go, *The Tempest* has a fairly simple story. It is about life, but life in this play is removed from the general social context in which it exists in order to shed some meaning upon "man" and "society" in general. Before the action of the play begins, Prospero, the duke of Milan, and his three-year-old daughter Miranda have been exiled from Milan, set adrift on the Mediterranean, and landed on an unnamed, uncharted, and magic island. Here Prospero sets himself up as ruler. Here his subjects and slaves are spirits, and Ariel and Caliban the most interesting and vital of these. Here Prospero has ruled for fifteen years before the play begins.

BOTH ARIEL and Caliban desire their freedom to return again to their natural elements. However, the actors portraying these parts are humans, and the emotional framework within which the characterizations are presented is a human one. Caliban's earthiness is a form of human bestiality, a totally feeling man. Ariel's air element is expressed through human aspirations, in the totally fanciful thought. Neither is complete so long as he is chained to human will or to the human shape of the actor; both therefore need their freedom. In this way a basic human struggle is presented in *The Tempest*, as Ariel and Caliban exist in the play as poles of Prospero: Caliban his lust, Ariel his "nobler reason."

When *The Tempest* begins, the men who conspired against Prospero in Milan—Antonio (Prospero's brother), Alonso (the king of Naples), and Sebastian (Alonso's brother)—have been shipwrecked on this magic island by a tempest Prospero has conjured up with Ariel's aid. The play thus begins on the note of Prospero's imminent revenge upon his old enemies. However, no sooner have the arch-villains, Antonio and Sebastian, arrived than they discover in this event an admirable opportunity for Sebastian to usurp his brother's kingdom and Antonio to kill the king, Alonso.

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AT THE SAME TIME Alonso's son Ferdinand has been landed from the shipwreck in another part of the island; and lured by Ariel at Prospero's command, he meets Prospero's daughter, Miranda. Their meeting blooms into one of the most tender, naive loves that Shakespeare wrote. Caliban, meanwhile, has run away from his duties as Prospero's slave, and in the woods he is stumbled upon by Trinculo and Stephano, two servants of the king of Naples. These two are men of low rank, two choice Shakespearean clowns, but Caliban takes Stephano for a god and, then and there, decides to change masters. The three of them hatch a plot, humorous in its wonderful complication, to kill Prospero and take over the island on which they think they are alone.

These diverse elements form the situation of the play. The tempest and the shipwreck release a series of human events, which evolve and become complicated by human misunderstanding and magic. But magic too is a part of this life. Prospero stands at the center of the play

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Ye Olde YMCA

Card-carrying members gather at Ye Olde Y for mock political conventions, brown-bags in hand. Teddy Roosevelt, long-time resident, watches serenely over potential Bull-Moosees.

by Todd Hunt

WHEN GROWING pains got the best of the University Y.M.C.A., its directors did exactly what you would have expected them to do. They got John D. Rockefeller himself to split the bill and they built an Old English Tavern right in the middle of the campus.

Rockefeller parted with his \$50,000 in 1916, and the Y.M.C.A. people raised their half shortly after. Then there was a slight delay while the country went to war (and, incidentally, building costs skyrocketed).

Finally, in the spring of 1923 the University branch of the Young Men's Christian Association opened the doors to its new quarters—a spacious building on University Ave. which not accidentally resembles an Old English Tavern.

The men who founded it proudly referred to the Y.M.C.A. as the "Heart of the Campus." Though the "Y" has lost that title geographically as the University expands westward, its present-day leaders and members still consider it a vital organ of the growing campus.

During the past several years, card-carrying members of the "Y" have averaged about 250 annually, with over 1000 persons active in various programs. As many as 15,000 members of the University community step inside the stone and wood building to attend "Y" events during the year.

WELCOMING THE VISITOR is a signboard of weathered cypress hanging from a hand-forged, wrought-iron framework over the door. One could al-



International affairs is topic for Y.M.C.A. student discussion.



most expect the sign to read "Ye Olde Tavern," but the letters Y.M.C.A. are there instead.

Turning to the right inside the door, one finds himself in the Great Hall, a model of the halls of Tudor times in England. The room is dominated by huge wooden beams and a large fireplace of cut stone.

Judging from the appearance of the Great Hall and the inglenook, a fireplace area on the main floor flanked by wooden seats, the visitor would never imagine the peaceful, unassuming building also housed several offices, classrooms, living quarters and a large cafeteria. But the "Y" has many functions and facilities. Its calendar is a single-spaced list several pages long.

Students aren't the only users of the "Y" either. Last year there were over 500 faculty sustaining members of the University branch. Heading the "Y" Committee of Management, for instance, is Gordon I. Swanson, associate professor of Agriculture Education.

Faculty seminars on topics such as "Religion in Higher Education" and "Christian Social Action" have been held in recent years.

The main purpose of the "Y," of course, is to provide a varied program for students and faculty which will use their talents, challenge them to use their time and abilities to the best advantage and provide them with a social life in the kind of atmosphere they desire.

TO REALIZE SUCH an ambitious program the "Y" depends on the Community Chest to provide a fourth of its budget and obtains the remainder through program and service fees, memberships and contributions. Four professional staffers keep the cogs of the "Y" oiled—one this year is a Danforth Seminary intern and an expert on campus religious work who has been assigned for a year to work under Clarence (Clem) Elliott, "Y" executive secretary.

A vital function of the student Y.M.C.A. program, according to Dean of Students E. G. Williamson, is to provide "a pro-

gram in which one is encouraged to reexamine accepted truths, to apply one's faith to some of the new questions and concepts what one meets in the classroom, and to search for even approximate compatibility between that which is being learned in the classroom and that which one learns from his family and home church."

Students can't put their religious convictions in a deep freeze for four years, says Williamson, and the Y.M.C.A. is a good way for students to integrate new-found knowledge and faith.

One way the student can share his ideas with others is to drop in—bag lunch in hand—for one of the many noon programs scheduled at the "Y." Some become interested in groups such as the Commons Club, a luncheon discussion group which has met since its creation 30 years ago. Once a campus political power, the club meets weekly and often entertains a guest speaker.

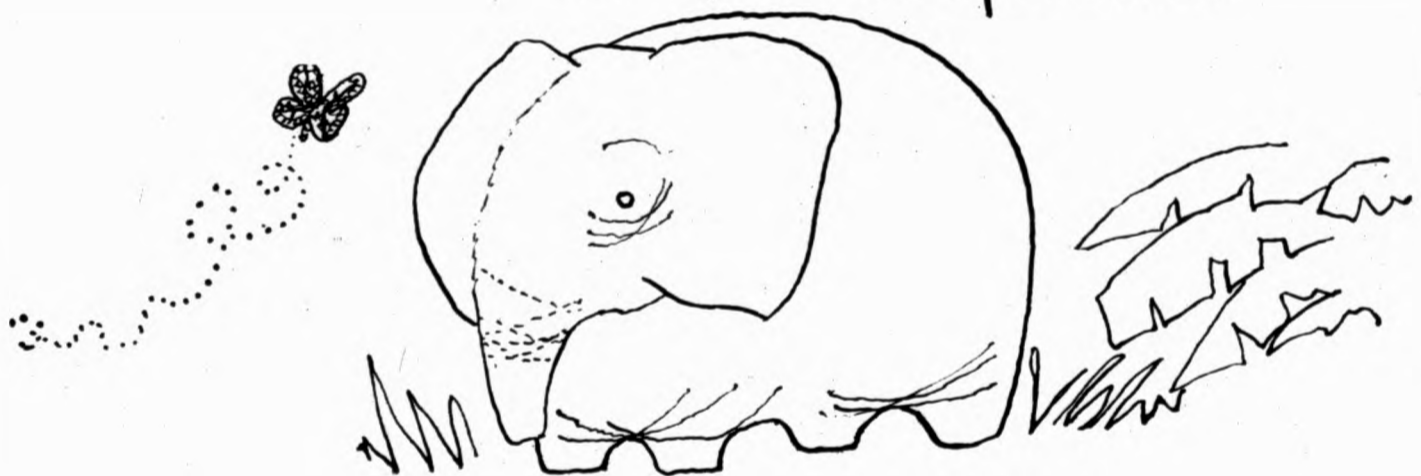
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FABLES... KIND OF

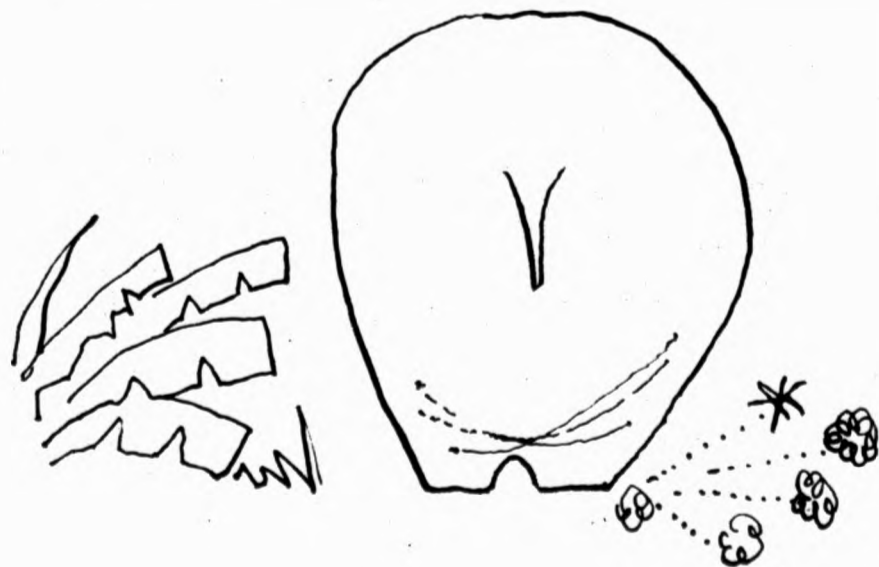
There was once a very lonely butterfly



So he flew to the elephant and said
"will you be my friend?"



And the elephant stomped on him.



drawn
by hand
Quindon

A Female's Rebuttal . . .

Stop Talking, Do Something

by *Judy Hewett*

AFTER READING Jerrold Patterson's wistful outcry against the American female in last week's *Ivory Tower*, I have this to say—why don't you stop talking and start doing?

I am very willing to admit that many of our social customs are outmoded. I am also willing to admit that we females are bunco artists—whenever we can get away with it. I am not willing to admit we like it.

But like it or not, we'll do it when a man vacates his rightful position in a man-woman relationship. Whatever the reasons for this abdication of the American male, the result remains the same. The woman dominates. The man complains. What I have always failed to understand is how this type of man expects a woman to have any respect for him, especially the woman who's wiping her shoes on his back.

Look at the majority of the men who

are really sought after. These **MEN** treat women with courtesy, but never subservience. Any attempts to take the upper hand are repulsed. Women are women—and these Men know it. The *women love it*.

Unfortunately social customs frown on practically all worthwhile communication between the sexes.

WOMEN ARE AS MUCH victims and prisoners of our social customs as are men: Social custom says that when a man and woman walk down the street, the man should walk on the street side. This was a fine custom in the days before buildings put up air-conditioning units that drip on the building side of the sidewalk. Social custom says that a woman should not pay on a date. Many women would rather pay and avoid the feeling that their company is being purchased for the evening. When a man spends money on a woman, he usually expects to be entertained (whether or not the woman feels entertaining). He expects to be told what a good guy he is.

He expects to have his ego pampered. He expects his date to look like a *Vogue* model, no matter how much of a dog he is. This is a lot in return for a movie ticket and a cup of coffee.

The greatest single cause of this confusion and conflict between the sexes is the dichotomy of women's place in society. Women have been brought up to think they must be womanly, that they should be placed on a pedestal and be respected because they are women. Paradoxically, women have been brainwashed into wanting social equality. Several generations of suffragettes have achieved permission for women to compete with men in a man's world on men's terms. These fifth-columnists have suffraged us into an impossible situation. On the one hand, the pedestal, on the other, social equality.

PATTERSON'S comparison of American and European women is unrealistic. There is an excellent reason why men

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Neither Russia nor the US can hope to win a nuclear war for fear of retaliation. A conventional war is impossible because of the threat of nuclear weapons. Yet both countries compete in a mad arms race. Is there a solution?

An End to War?

by Ernest Torok

THE WORLD today, divided into two gigantic armed camps, finds itself for the first time in history in a true stalemate. Neither side can hope to win a war. Both sides possess hydrogen bombs, weapons so tremendously powerful that it takes but one to destroy any city, a few hundred to destroy the industry, power, and the basis for civilization of a nation, and approximately 13,000 to blow up by explosive force everything in the United States.

This is the ultimate weapon. No defense exists. Trying to intercept an intercontinental ballistic missile is like trying to defend oneself from a bullet fired by a sniper by shooting at the bullet. Now, neither side can hope to win a nuclear war because it will be destroyed in retaliation, and neither side can hope to win a conventional (non-nuclear) war because each side would rather use nuclear weapons than admit defeat and submit to the rule of the other. Nor can one side gain new territory by bluff; the U.S. demonstrated that it would rather risk war than give up such a useless and insignificant chunk of rock as Quemoy.

WE FIND OURSELVES in a stalemate in which neither side can ever hope to win a war or to bluff the other into giving up new territory. Yet every year each side is forced to spend a tremendous amount of money on weapons, in a mad arms race. Each side compels most of its able bodied men to give up several years of their lives to military servitude. Each side lives in constant danger of destruction, a danger that increases every year as quicker means of delivery are developed and as more and more nations discover for themselves how to make H bombs.

That this dangerous and expensive situation should go on and on for as long as we exist seems intolerable, yet what other alternatives are there? Clearly, unilateral disarmament or surrender would be unacceptable to either side — yet another alternative exists:

Since neither side can hope to conquer the other by force, we might expect that one side would be willing to call the whole thing quits if the other would be willing — if they were sure they would be safe. What then is the means to make disarmament safe? If the events of the past decade

have taught us anything, they have taught us that Russia cannot be trusted. Therefore the disarmament must be combined with a complete inspection system, thereby eliminating the need for trust.

LET US EXAMINE the disarmament and inspection plan proposed by Clark and Sohn in their book **World Peace through World Law**: The United Nations would be strengthened into a body capable of preventing war. United Nations inspection teams would thoroughly inspect each nation to make sure no nation is secretly training an army or building tanks and ships for an invasion. The United Nations will have control of nuclear weapons, and a Peace Force of 200,000 to 600,000 men and an unarmed but partially trained Peace Force Reserve of 600,000 to 1,200,000 men in order to prevent one nation from invading another while its guard is down, and to keep some of the small, very nationalistic nations from annexing their neighbors. This peace force would be made up of volunteer soldiers from many nations with no more than 5 per cent from any one nation. This makes complete disarmament safe. This is well. History has shown that partial disarmament agreements are almost impossible to negotiate, since each nation is trying to gain an advantage over the enemy it fears. Under this plan, no nation would maintain any military forces whatever and the weapons its police could possess would be limited to light arms. One doesn't need atomic bombs to keep internal order.

EACH NATION according to its population, would elect a certain number of delegates to the United Nations General Assembly. This Assembly could enact laws pertaining to the maintenance of international peace, and only such laws. Anything else would be reserved to the nations themselves. Thus Russia would still have a communistic dictatorship and the United States a capitalistic democracy.

Each nation would enact its own tariff laws and run its own schools, etc. There would be a World Court to decide disputes, and a well financed program to mitigate the vast differences in the economic and social condition of the various people. With a program of about \$25 billion per year the World Development Authority would have the means to aid the underdeveloped areas of the world enough to remove the danger to peace caused by the immense economic difference between those areas and the industrialized regions of the world.

With the World Development Authority and the Peace Force, the total cost of the revised United Nations would be about \$35 billion a year. Nevertheless, the net savings would be so great that the United States would be able to cut its taxes in half. We could spend the extra money on

more schools, better highways, and better housing. In addition, the United States would no longer be in danger of being completely wiped out as she is today, and her youth need no longer be drafted. The land of liberty and democracy would remain both free and populated. Thus the Clark-Sohn proposals for a new strong-

ments 10 per cent each year. As the nations disarm, the U.N. Peace Force would be simultaneously built up, so that each nation is protected at every time.

This proposed new United Nations is a very limited federal government, and the people who advocate such a plan are called World Federalists. There are World Federalist organizations throughout the world and there is a student World Federalist Club on campus. It must be emphasized that this strengthened United Nations is not a superstate. **The only power any nation would lose is the power to invade its neighbor**, and nowadays that is the power to commit suicide.

As General Charles De Gaulle put it: "Nations must unite in a world government or perish . . . A world authority has long been the dream of wise men, but now I hope it will become our history."

Talking . . .

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are so catered to in Europe. There are much fewer men per women on the continent. Competition is a lot stiffer. Money is a lot scarcer. I would be the last person to criticize European girls. I have known several and found them charming. But I wish to point out that there are reasons for their behavior.

An American was dating a French girl in Cairo. When I asked her what she saw in him, she replied, "He is very sweet to me, and I would like to go to America." This girl was not mercenary. She undoubtedly had a great deal of affection for her boyfriend. She was just a very charming girl who always kept her eye on the future.

If American men want the same treatment in America that they get in Europe, the ideal solution would be to have half the men move to Europe and create a noticeable shortage of men here. The law of supply and demand, it seems, can be made to apply to almost any situation.

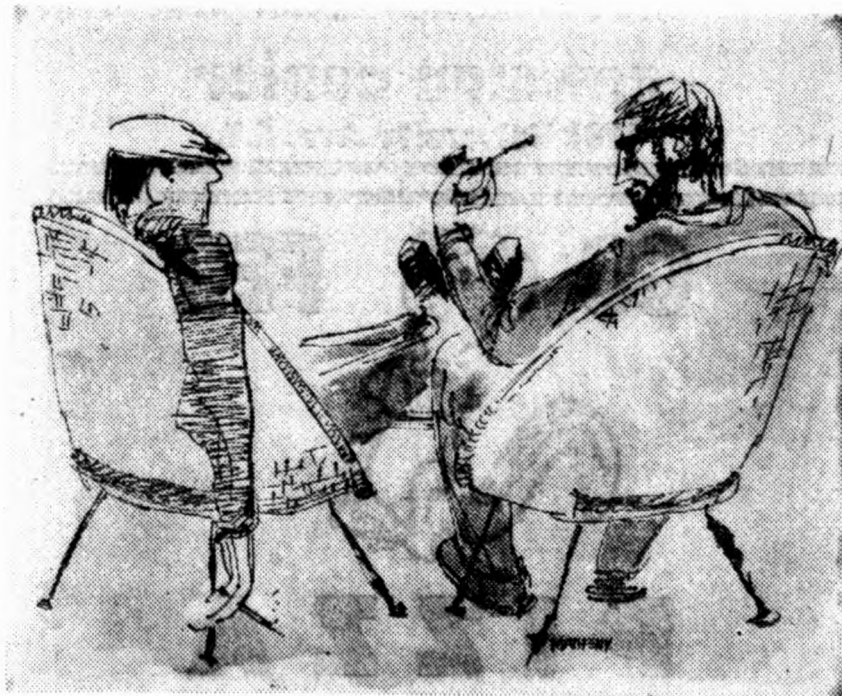
BUT AS THINGS stand now, we have the upper hand. Even though we aren't too happy about it, Patterson is right when he says we won't give up without a fight. Perhaps we are a little afraid the change would go too far in the other direction. Many men look down or profess to look down on women. Often they do this to fluff up a sagging ego that comes from having been equalled or beaten on their own ground. A common mistake that many of these budding revolutionaries make is to confuse subservience with courtesy and respect. The situation is bad, but the other extreme would be no better. It would just reverse the short end of the stick.

There is a solution—why don't we shake hands and start all over . . . I've got an apple in my purse.



er U.N. is better and safer for the U.S. in every way than our present precarious "balance of terror." Although Russia's avowed goal is to spread communism throughout the world by any possible means, it is no longer possible for anyone to win a war, as was shown earlier in this article. Thus she cannot in any case hope to conquer the world by force and must limit herself to other means such as spreading propaganda. Russia as well as the United States is in real danger of being completely devastated, and like the U.S. would stand to increase her standard of living if she could eliminate her armed forces. Thus Russia as well as the U.S. would be much better off in every way if the Clark-Sohn proposals were adopted. Is it wishful thinking to suggest that Russia might ratify these proposed U.N. amendments if the U.S. proposed them?

THIS STRENGTHENED U.N. would come into effect when the proposed amendments are ratified by five-sixths of the nations of the world, including every nation with a population of more than 40 million. Then after a transition period of one year, the nations would begin a 10 year gradual disarmament process where each nation reduces each part of its arma-



"So then I told her what was wrong with her. I told her, 'You're not thinking dynamically enough.'"

YMCA . . .

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DURING ELECTION years, the "Y" takes on the appearance of a political arena as it holds a mock convention—a custom harking back to the Twenties when Harold Stassen was a campus leader. In 1952 a Republican convention was held, and three years ago the Democrats held forth, with Sen. (then Rep.) Eugene McCarthy as keynoter. Though the 1956 convention ended in a deadlock, it was an unusual experience for students, and "Y" members are looking toward 1960 with as much anticipation as real politicians.

The "Y" has, through the years, tried to stimulate interest in student government, and often has had several members in All-U Congress. It also emphasizes intercollegiate programs such as the recent assembly at Illinois. It has provided "Y" leaders at local, state and national levels with regularity.

Scope of "Y" programs isn't limited to events on and around the campus either. Between winter and spring quarters, for instance, the "Y" will bid bon voyage to its ninth annual Washington-United Na-

tions seminar-tour, a trip which acquaints students with the workings of the government and the United Nations.

New York is the jumping-off place for students fortunate enough to take part in the "Y" Minnesota in Europe Seminar, a seven-weeks educational sojourn through Europe—including visits to cities behind the iron curtain. Directing the tour will be Ted Hullar, graduate research assistant, and Mrs. Hullar.

EXTENDING its program to still more levels, the "Y" held a College Conference this past weekend for 100 high school seniors, members of Hi-Y and Y-Teens organizations. "Y" members led discussions on problems encountered in making the transition from high school to college.

The "Y" building has become a home away from home for students—especially commuters who need a place to leave their lunches and a spot to study between classes. The basement luncheon service is maintained mainly for bag lunchers and handles up to 600 daily. Students may leave their lunches and books in special bins.

Between 150 and 200 students drop in at the "Y" to study each day. Or, if they can't seem to concentrate on studying,

there's a television set, and a small library. A number of students tell their parents and friends to leave any messages for them at the "Y"—probably the only place they can be contacted during the day.

Many a mother's interest in the "Y" goes far beyond just leaving messages there, however. The Mothers Club manages one of the year's biggest "Y" events, the money-raising International Bazaar in December. Even women who don't have sons in the "Y" program consider the bazaar their big social project.

Taking over the Great Hall, they soon transform it into a colorful marketplace, well-stocked with gifts from every corner of the earth. Interested faculty members keep their eyes open for unusual gifts during their trips abroad and often come back with items for sale at the bazaar.

DORMITORY DIRECTOR James Schroeder, for instance, brought Spanish straw goods, Florentine leather items and German ceramics to the Mothers Club after his recent trip.

Students do their part to finance "Y" activities, too. When Aquatennial time rolls around in Minneapolis, "Y" members are on hand to sell soft drinks along the parade route.

Though the University Y.M.C.A. doesn't serve a "hotel" function as many do, it is the home of eight students, including a foreign student and two students who serve as building custodians.

Then, of course, there is Teddy Roosevelt, a long-time resident. Only a marble bust, he manages to attend many "Y" functions. He once attended a luncheon and was seated in the chair of honor. Another time, students laid him prone on the cafeteria floor next to a cup of coffee. Needless to say, Teddy and the cook didn't get along too well after that. And when someone dressed him up in hat and coat and put him in the telephone booth, Teddy kept one person waiting for 15 minutes.

"WE HAVE more than our share of jokers coming in here," muses Clem Elliott. But jokers or sourpusses, Elliott says the "Y" tries to provide a program everyone can enjoy. "We have a flexible program," he says. "Many times the "Y" has been asked to help start a new special interest group or help solve another organization's problems. We feel it's just another one of our duties."

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Official Daily Bulletin

Monday, February 23, 1959
Vol. 60 No. 103

ALL STAFF AND STUDENTS

Civil Service Vacancies

The following full-time vacancies exist in the University Civil Service as of Feb. 19, 1959. Interested applicants may obtain additional information at Room 17, Administration Building. Employees are invited to inquire about promotion opportunities. Any full-time Civil Service positions open to students are listed with the Student Employment Bureau, 153 TSF. In the listing below, the symbol (M) refers to Male and (F) to Female.

ENGINEERING-MECHANICAL	
Engineer (M)	\$547-667
Junior Engineer (M)	\$433-\$526
Engineering Assistant (M)	\$316-\$355
General Mechanic (M)	\$342-\$416
CLERICAL-SECRETARIAL	
Clerk (F)	\$205-\$250
Clerk-Stenographer (F)	\$231-\$281
Clerk-Typist (F)	\$213-\$260
Key Punch Operator (F)	\$240-\$292
Office Supervisor (F)	\$356-\$433
Principal Secretary (F)	\$316-\$385
Secretary (F) (one half-time)	\$270-\$329
Senior Account Clerk (F)	\$304-\$370
Senior Clerk (F)	\$250-\$304
Senior Clerk-Typist (F)	
(including trainees)	\$260-\$316
Senior Secretary (F)	\$292-\$356
Transcribing Machine Operator (F)	\$222-\$270
SCIENTIFIC	
Junior Scientist (M, F)	\$385-\$468
Laboratory Technologist (M, F)	\$342-\$416
PROFESSIONAL-ADMINISTRATIVE	
General Staff Nurse (F)	\$304-\$370
Occupational Therapist (M, F)	\$342-\$416
Physical Therapist (M, F)	\$342-\$416
Senior Librarian (M, F)	\$433-\$526
Senior Social Worker (M, F)	\$433-\$526
Speech Pathologist (M, F)	\$416-\$506
Student Technologist Supervisor (F)	\$385-\$468
SPECIAL SERVICES	
Bowling Recreation Supervisor (M)	\$329-\$400
Custodial Worker (F)	\$197-\$240
Dental Clinic Attendant (F)	\$213-\$260
Dental Hygienist (F) (9 mos. per yr.)	\$281-\$342
Food Service Worker (F)	\$197-\$240
Hospital Aide (F)	\$213-\$260
Hospital Janitor (M)	\$260-\$316
Laboratory Technician (F)	\$240-\$292

ALL STUDENTS

Spring Quarter Class Schedule Changes

- Additional Courses**
- PubH 142 Medical Economics (2 cr; prereq regis Med)—Ar.
 - NPsy 102 Psychiatry (1 cr; prereq regis Med or grad clin psy)—Ar.
 - Dent 149 Mass Casualty First Aid (2 cr)—Ar.
- Cancellations**
- Art 51
 - Soc 297
- Hour Changes**
- Econ 67, sec 2, VII MWF, VH 207.
 - Law 107, V ThF, VI W, FraH 20.
 - Pol E, 3:30-5:00 TTh.
- Tally Corrections**
- Art 1—Not Talled.
- LECTURES AND SEMINARS**
- Special Lecture**
"Have Sympathetic Ganglion Cells Only One Type of Receptor?" by Ullrich Trendelenburg, Ph.D., Associate, Department of Pharmacology, Harvard Medical School. 4:30 p.m., Feb. 23, 214 Millard Hall.
 - Physiology-Biochemistry-Pharmacology Seminar**
Pandurang Deshpande: "Vitamin B12, Intrinsic Factor, and Pernicious Anemia." 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Monday, Feb. 23, 12 Owre Hall.

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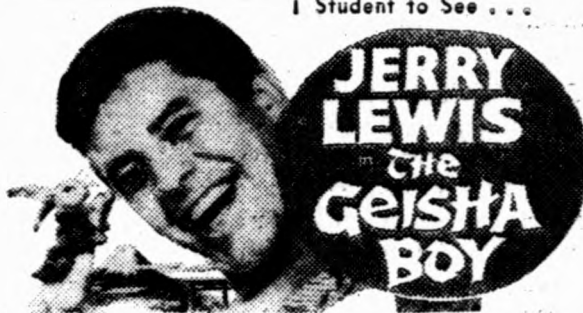
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Feb. 27-March 1
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- Arapahoe Basin, Colorado
March 20-29. 7 full days of
skiing. Package Price \$104.00

Tempest . . .

Continued from Page 5

and its events, managing the flow of the action and every character's life as best he can, but finally he resolves to admit the ability or, if you will, the need only to solve his own destiny. By scratching off the surface society of a particular place and a particular time, Shakespeare causes **The Tempest** to present its audience with the naive novelty and the essential magic of the experience of living. The whole play is one glorious cliché—"How beautiful mankind is"—but a cliché with a remarkable difference. Regardless of how strange or how familiar the experiences on this island may be, they are always human experiences, and each character faces the events of his life on this stage in terms of his own attitudes. Each man is variable and complex. Each is balanced between his understanding and his appetites.

IN WORKING with this play, I become increasingly aware of the complexity of human relationships Shakespeare has presented to the actor, not only in the part of Prospero but throughout. As an actor, it becomes less and less important to me what other actors say and do as how they say what they say, how they do what they do. **The Tempest**, more than any other play I have worked on, demands delicate balance between the straightforward meaning of the words on the printed page and the conflict of different emotions in the actor. Together the art of word and actor produce a shade of meaning on the stage which cannot be examined nor understood in the book alone nor in our everyday life. In life we lack the time to integrate the gestures and inflections of our fellow men; we lack the attention to really observe them. The analysis of any play or any part demands upon these tenuous events that take place before an audience's mindful eyes.

THE ACTION of **The Tempest** cannot be analyzed too deeply in terms of motivation without destroying the balance of the play. Shakespeare has relied on "magic" to explain the shipwreck, to explain much of the wonderment the Neopolitans feel on the island, and to explain the strange and exotic antics of the spirit, Ariel. However, this "magic" is more the magic of the theater, a momentary excuse for action, than anything to be associated with wizardry, witches' sabbaths, or all the familiar furniture of medieval alchemy. **The Tempest** is a play free of such and any encumbrance; it is unimportant to know "why" any event takes place, since it does occur on the stage in front of an audience's eyes. It is likewise unimportant that what happens is contrary to reason. The point of the play is no "message" but a mature and poetic reflection of an attitude toward life.

Minnesota Daily . . . bulletin board of the campus

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CARLETON'S GERMAN class begins Feb. 28th. The French class begins March 7th. Call FR. 1-1132 now!

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FOUND! Change purse, Feb. 13. FE. 9-0351, room 9534. L. E. Johnson.

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2. Three prize-winning stories. Number of honorable mention stories to be determined by judges.
3. Judges' names to be announced at time winners are announced.
4. All Manuscripts must be type-written and double-spaced. Name, address and college classification of author must appear on first page and each succeeding page. Stories exceeding 20 typewritten pages will be disqualified.
5. Manuscripts not winning prizes will automatically be considered for publication and will not be returned unless specifically requested and accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope.
6. Entries should be mailed to Short Story Contest, 10-B Murphy Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.