

AN EDITORIAL: Of Loyalty & Money: II

Eighty-five percent of the nation's colleges and universities think that the National Defense Education Act, complete with oaths, is the greatest thing ever to hit the United States. It would appear that only a handful of colleges understand fully the implications of loyalty oaths and affidavits. They understand it enough to oppose it concretely by complete refusal of N.D.E.A. money.

A few figures will clarify the current situation. For the 1958-59 academic year:

- 1192 colleges and universities received money under the N.D.E.A. They accepted Title X [Section 1001 (f)] with disclaimer and loyalty oath.

- 752 qualified colleges and universities didn't apply for money. No specific reasons are available, but this includes Barnard, who objected to the loyalty oaths on moral grounds.

- 7 schools refused money outright because of the oaths.

What do these figures show? They show that out of 3,590,000 full-time college students only a handful understand the implications of signing the loyalty and disclaimer oaths.

What has caused 85% of the nation's college students, the supposed hope of the future, to shrug off blithely a precious democratic liberty of not having to sign positive or negative statements about one's thoughts and beliefs? Is it ignorance, indolence, indifference, or the economic squeeze?

We hope that it is neither ignorance, indolence or indifference that has caused 85% of the student population to dis-

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Sophomores Disband Separate Committees

Four recently established sophomore committees have been disbanded. The committees on Computer Problems, College Expansion, Freshman Orientation, and Sophomore Transfer Orientation were dissolved at the 1962 class meeting held last Tuesday.

Ruth Klein, president of the Class of 1962, stated that the committees were originally formed "to do something not done as yet by Undergraduate Association." Undergrad has now decided to deal with these problems, she continued, and the sophomore committees would be handicapped by a lack of information and confidence from the administration.

Sophomore Interest

Penny White, class treasurer, stated in a later interview, that the purpose of the committees was to enable the Sophomore Class "to throw its weight behind certain problems" in committees parallel to those established by Representative Assembly. The sophomores, she said, were "under the impression that the committees set up by Representative Assembly were limited (in membership), and that more people were interested than could be accommodated."

Sophomores interested in working on the Representative Assembly committees have been invited to attend the meetings as non-voting members to give opinions and to contribute ideas.

The Sophomore Committee on Transfer Orientation has been completely disbanded, said Miss White, since its work has been completed.

Vote on Committee Dispansion

The class agreed on the necessity of disbanding the existing committees because the consensus seemed to be that they would not only be useless in themselves, but would hamper the functioning of the all-college groups.

Because of the interest exhibited by the class in such committees, a motion was passed to have class delegates to the Undergraduate groups present bi-monthly reports of the activities of their respective committees.

These reports will be printed in '62 Sundries, the class newspaper.

The resignation of one Representative Assembly delegate was the occasion for the election of a replacement. Marcy Cohen, a transfer from the University of Michigan, was chosen. The class ring chairman, Rita Weinstein, presented the class with the alternatives of selecting either a ring or a key as their senior jewelry. The class of '62 is the first to offer both pieces.

Departmental Majors Consider Future, Research, Economics

by Roz Marshack

The importance for seniors and juniors of planning their last years in college and those just after graduation, the problems of historical research in Europe, and the situation in Russia and European economic history were discussed at the psychology, history, government, and economics majors meetings last Tuesday.

Psychology Majors

Professor Richard P. Youtz presided at the Psychology meeting where he described the major exam and the Graduate Record Exam. The latter includes an aptitude test and a departmental area advanced examination for seniors. The use of the graduate record in its entirety as a necessary prerequisite for entrance into graduate school was discussed. Dr. Youtz also explored the pos-



Professor Youtz

Barnard



Bulletin

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1959

By Subscription

Yale Organization Sponsors Colloquium On Nuclear Age

by Joy Felsher

Challenge, a student program at Yale University established "to confront with realistic concern and responsible action the crucial issues of today's world," will hold its fall colloquium at Yale on December 4 through December 6. The principle topic of discussion will be "The Challenge of the Nuclear Age."

Challenge was begun last spring by a group of Yale students who were concerned about campus apathy towards contemporary domestic and international issues. This group decided to present a program of lectures, informal discussions, and public meetings so that these major problems will become relevant to every student. The program also emphasizes active response to contemporary issues. Corky Marcus '59, a first year student at the Yale Law School, is active in the New Haven chapter.

Thomas Buckley Debate

The first program of last fall's



The emblem from the brochure from **Challenge**, Yale University student organization promoting concern for problems of the world.

Challenge series was a debate between Norman Thomas and William Buckley, Jr., Editor of the

National Review, on the prohibition of nuclear testing by international agreement. Since then, several small discussion groups have been formed at residential colleges. Undergraduates, graduates, foreign students, and faculty members all participate in these newly formed groups. Smith College and Antioch College have already begun "Challenge" programs.

Subjects of Colloquium

Some of the issues that will be discussed at this year's fall colloquium, are: "Is Commercial Nuclear Power Impractical?", "The Political and Social Responsibilities of a Modern Scientist," and "The Economics and Politics of Disarmament." Twenty-six hundred students and townspeople are expected to attend the colloquium.

The subject of the spring colloquium will be "Twentieth Century American Democracy: Myth or Reality?" The topic will be dealt with in a variety of ways, each relating to some aspect of American society which curtails the exercise of individual freedom. The discussion topics concern "The Minority Group and Social Inequality," "American Democracy: A Fading Image," and others.

College students are invited to participate. Brochures and registration blanks are available by writing to **Challenge**, Dwight Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Applications are due November 23. Housing will be provided at minimal costs.



Professor Dalby

problems of unraveling red tape before beginning one's actual research were discussed by Mrs. Dalby and she advised students to work bravely to overcome them.

At the government majors meeting Mr. Morton Schwartz, a graduate student at Columbia who went to the Russian Institute and visited Russia, Poland and the Vienna Youth Festival during

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Dean's Office Names 64 For Standing in '58-59

Sixty-four students have been awarded standing on the Dean's List for the year 1958-1959.

Thirty-one students achieved placement from the Class of 1960. They are Elica Brendel, Joann Silveberg, Manacarla Basoggio, Ellen K. Joseph, Alexandra Celke, Marjorie Wechsler, Anna Calpacas, Margaret Fidecky, Catherine Savano, Danute Statkus, Roxana Diaz, Jane Nadler Cohen, Dianne Hodas, and Barbara Rusano.

Also, Mary J. Duran, Jean Friedberg, Grace Horowitz, Constance Kidde, Martha Tolpin, Lynn Abramson, Fay Ross, Judith Granich, Linda Kaufman, Marjorie Levin, Eina Olafson, Linda Cook, Joyce Levenson, Lynne Robbins, Susan Rubin, Patricia Shanahan, and Felice Aull.

Twenty-three students of the Class of 1961 were named including: Roberta Fox, Naomi Barash, Mary Livingston, Hanita Frymer Blumfield, Alice Gottlieb, Susan Krutz, Linda Goldwater, Grace Geist, Nora Fox, Phyllis Friedberg, Susan Gurm, Eleanor Epstein, Margaret Simonoff, Gloria Carlone, Marian Oberfest, Patricia Powell, Helen Pollack, Phyllis Hurwitz, Judith Gold, Nina Rubin, Judith Solomon, Sara Bush, and Rhoda Horwin.

In the Class of 1962 ten awards were made including: Martha Adams, Ellen Davis, Claire Teitelbaum, Romana Danysh, Carole Kaplowitz, Carla Zeller Mayer, Barbara Heartberg, Nancy Kramer Pugatsky, Ellen Willis, and Karen Kissin.

Barnard Bulletin

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regard their moral obligations. We fear it is economic pressure. (But can we justify it on these grounds?) In reality, students couldn't afford not to take the N.D.E.A. money.

Last year, approximately 1951 schools across the country were eligible for N.D.E.A. funds. The bulk of this group consists of small colleges and universities around the country who are trying desperately to meet expansion and keep educational standards high. We can understand the economic squeeze, but can we afford, in the long run, to condone it?

Can the larger, established universities afford to raise the cry against the horrid implications of oaths and required affidavits? It appears that even they must succumb to the sweet smell of N.D.E.A. money.

- Harvard accepted \$385,000, which it "froze" only after student faculty opinion rose against Title X.

- Right here at home Columbia University has given in. President Kirk, the Faculties of Philosophy, Political Science and the College (Resolution, March 16, 1959) have all expressed opposition to loyalty and disclaimer oaths. But none-the-less the university has accepted the money. Their position is well-stated in the May 1959, **Graduate Faculties Newsletter**:

"Despite the opposition at Columbia to the onerous provisions of Title X the University is participating in the N.D.E.A. and will administer loans under Title II to eligible students who are willing to accept the oath and affidavit. The reasons for doing so are clear. Our students have a right to apply for and use the money which has been offered to us, and they can do so only if Columbia participates in the Act. The University's position on those who refuse to take the oath and affidavit is to make available to them, University and loan money on equivalent terms wherever possible." (From an article by Mr. Joe Jefferson, University Director of Admissions and Financial Aid.)

How many Columbia University students actually objected? According to the Admissions Office, there has been one official protest, and there may be another in the works. The rest have signed the oaths; one with written protest attached, the others protesting verbally. But none-the-less, they signed. (A small amount of protests may have been registered indirectly by those students who applied only for Columbia loans and never even considered the N.D.E.A. money because of Title X. But how do we count silent protests?)

What is being done? Senator Kennedy, with Senator Clark, submitted a bill (S. 819) which eliminated the loyalty and disclaimer oath provision. Despite unanimous committee approval (from a group which questioned educators around the country about the pros and cons of Title X.) the bill failed and has now been sent back to committee. It will not be on the agenda again until January.

Here is a chance for concrete action. Perhaps the Kennedy-Clark Bill was a little too progressive when it advocated no oaths, no affidavits. We can't expect Congress to reform its mistakes all at once. We are willing to express our loyalty in a positive way. We will gladly affirm our allegiance to the government or to the Constitution. But let's get the negative, destructive disclaimer affidavit repealed.

The Kennedy-Clark Bill comes up in January. Let's start a movement that will ask Senators Kennedy and Clark to compromise and submit a bill repealing only the disclaimer oath for a start.

N.D.E.A. Facts . . .

Did you know that the loyalty oath provision of the N.D.E.A. [Section 1001 (f)] was a last minute addition to Title X, slipped into the Miscellaneous provisions section? That it was put in as a routine matter because it exists in the requirements for the National Science Foundation Fellowships? That a prominent Senator now acknowledges that "It is clear that the implications and impact of section 1001 (f) were not fully realized at the time the National Defense Education Act was approved by the Senate"? That section 1001 (f) is probably unconstitutional?

Rouge Glamor Met By Clamor

Veteran students at Barnard have witnessed many innovations in comparatively stolid surroundings. With woebegone faces we tearfully watched the felling of a Japanese cherry tree to pave the way for a massive superstructure. Some changes could be understood and even tolerated. But the sight which greeted us last Wednesday afternoon completely upset our equilibrium.

As we proceeded to the blue

It was after undressing and revealing the costume, that we became unalterably upset. For the supposedly innocuous suit had assumed a new attitude — one very red and utterly shocking. With trepidation we examined ourselves not completely comprehending the change. Yet there it was blatantly announcing its presence. The Barnard blue through some mystic chemical process had been transformed into

About Town.

This lethargic time of year generally finds the Barnard student suffering such malafflictions as eye fatigue and pallor of the skin. Although the apparent remedy is a trip to the sunny Carribean we suggest a temporary excursion on our somewhat overcast city.

The **Museum of Modern Art** is featuring some eye-openers in the form of recent acquisitions, including a **Monet** triptych "Water-lilies," and works by **Boccioni, Leger, Picasso, Pollock, Renoir** and **Rothko** running from December 3 to January 31. Throughout the cold winter months, revolutionary principles of building will be demonstrated in three unusual structures designed by **Buckminster Fuller**: a space frame "Octet Truss" of aluminum and anodized gold, a green plastic dome, and a black and white aluminum and monel mast. The first examples of Mr. Fuller's work are to be erected in New York. Through January 10, an exhibition of photography will be presented by **Alexander Liberman**. A painter himself, Liberman has photographed three generations of artists working in France. In the intimacy of their studios and homes, twenty-four painters and sculptors are shown at work. Among those represented are: **Bazaine, Braque, Chagall, Derain, Dufy, Ernst, Kupka, Leger, Manessier, Matisse, Picasso, Rouault, Villon and Vlaminck**. The photographs are both in black and white and in color. Among the fine films which are featured daily at the Museum **Alexander Nevsky** will run from November 15-21, **Ivan The Terrible** from November 22-28 and **Strike** from November 29-30.

For those who require something more stimulating to the auditory system than the hum of clicking pencils, the **Metropolitan Museum of Art**, announces its first solo series on Friday evening, November 20, at 8:30 featuring Julian Bream on the flute and guitar. The music will include

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Like as the waves make to the pebbled shore . . .

swimming pool on a date, with the Junior gym requirement, we ineffectually contemplated a mass annihilation of the gym department. Discarding the image as impractical we cautiously turned the door handle to a suffocating room flowing in an amorphous mass of Barnard blue water. Disturbed by the atmosphere we exhaled our last breath of free air to exchange it for an abundance of liquid carbon dioxide. Then, approaching the woman who enhances our well-shaped form we proudly requested a size thirty-four, hoping for something of those proportions. Receiving the garb in a towel to hide its distastefulness, we proceeded to the locker.

red, and the previously unshapely mass ceased resembling an amoeba.

With considerable huffing and puffing induced by shock, we scurried to the nearest full-length mirror to view the metamorphosis. The audience which this action precipitated was truly gratifying. Collectively we examined the features of the new phenomenon — adjustable straps, gathering to emphasize voluptuousness, and a well-defined red.

We do not often undergo traumatic experiences; this is prohibited by the English department. But the sight which befell us last Wednesday completely justified a Barnard education.

—P. B.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

After three years of avoiding Dr. Nelson when I was really ill, for fear of being hurled into the infirmary, I finally relented last Monday when I actually felt dreadful enough to not care if the nasty rumors I had heard about St. Luke were true.

Well, they aren't, and I wish to humbly testify to that I was certainly well cared for, was served simple and attractive meals, had very pleasant surroundings and in short, I received the proper care and attention that I could not have given myself in my dorm room (my former method).

Barnard has excellent facilities. Better late than never, I for one intend to use them.

Joyce Duran '60

November 9, 1959

To the Editor:

I would like to call the attention of the entire student body to a grave injustice committed by Barnard's administration against

students who observe Saturday as their Sabbath.

There is a new clause inserted in this year's catalogue (page 160) which states that a student who can not take a final examination because of religious reasons must sit for it in the following September and March.

Last term the final examination for European History 2 was given on a Saturday. There were at least 35 students who were adversely affected by this scheduling. We appealed to the faculty and administration but to no avail. Even when our history professor was kind enough to offer to arrange a special examination for us, the Registrar announced this would be illegal.

I entered Barnard, as did many students, with the knowledge that were an examination to be given on Saturday, I could take it at another time during the two weeks of exams. Now with half my college years completed, I am confronted with a serious handicap. I sincerely believe that I would not have entered Barnard

had such a ruling been in effect when I applied to college.

Classes are not held on Saturday; why should exams be? Why should observant Jewish students be so greatly handicapped? And an academic handicap it is! Anyone who has returned from a summer vacation, devoid of school worries, can appreciate the difficulties involved in reviewing material studied the previous February. And for what reason? Surely Administrative efficiency is not a valid excuse for such injustice. Nor will anyone in our "enlightened" college proclaim that a person should be prepared to suffer for his beliefs. Is that the reason we founded a nation on these shores?

I am not asking for special privileges. I only ask that students like myself, who, incidentally comprise a goodly number, be given an opportunity to pursue their studies on grounds equal to those of the rest of the student body. Is this too much to ask?

Gita Segal '60

November 9, 1959

Dr. Ginzberg Analyzes Trends in U.S. Jewry Newman Club Meeting Considers Significance of Biblical History

The various tendencies and paradoxes present within the Jewish community in the United States were discussed by Dr. Eli Ginzberg, Professor of Economics at Monday's Sexias-Menorah meeting.

Prof. Ginzberg, in his address on "Trends in American Jewish Life," discussed various elements present in American Jewish life since the 1930's. He described the increased affluence of the Jewish community, the effects of Hitlerism, the emergence of the state of Israel, and the general rise in the level of education among Jews.

Various Paradoxes

Dr. Ginzberg discussed various "paradoxes" in American Jewish life. He stated, "that at a time when the overt manifestations of

discrimination of all forms are at an all time American low . . . there is at the same time a growing sense of conscious preoccupation with problems of identity. The time to worry about what you are, is when belonging to a certain group means making certain sacrifices; in other words, why worry if there are no consequences involved," said Dr. Ginzberg.

He continued, that while the level of general education of American Jewry today is at a level higher than that of any other group of Jews in history, there has developed a lack of sensitivity concerning Jewish education and a "thinning out" of the amount of command over Jewish data.

Zionism and State

Zionism determines another paradox with respect to its increase in influence since the creation of the state of Israel. Professor Ginzberg discussed the insecurity of financial support with no real willingness to make sacrifices. Although Jews were "sympathetic" toward the Zionist experiment, no real attention was paid to Israel until it became a haven from the persecutions of Hitler.

Describes Secularism

Prof. Ginzberg drew on personal experience in pointing out the lack of real Jewish feeling and the extreme secular atmosphere in certain new congregations. He discussed the effect that "diminution of pressure from the outside" has had on the Jewish community as a whole. Many questions that were formerly answered by the entire group are now left up to the individual or the family.

Prof. Ginzberg stated that Christians have helped Judaism survive, providing channels for ideas and energy which are lacking today. Anti-Zionism provided "something to worry about." Previously the Jews were brought up as a group, lived as a group, were educated as a group, and there was a group answer to outside challenges.

Individual Answers

However, under today's wide open system, the individual must find personal answers to the meaning of Judaism under a completely different context. The detailed pattern of life already worked out within the group is no longer present for the individual to follow. Nevertheless, Professor Ginzberg said, there will continue to be just enough social discrimination, resulting in a certain amount of "suburban ghetto life, the retention of interdependence and social vitality, neo-orthodoxy with a challenge built."

— R. S.

Reverend Myles M. Bourke spoke at Tuesday's Newman Club Meeting on "The Relevance of Scripture." Reverend Bourke emphasized that one must accept the theme of the scriptures and not reject the whole because of the inaccuracy of details.

The Reverend complained that modern Catholics are prone to either live as good Catholics but close their minds to problems, or live with open minds but not as good Catholics. He denounced either of these extremes as "quite wrong."

Scriptures Difficult

Reverend Bourke stated that the Scriptures are difficult to understand. However, he explained, one must not look upon the Old Testament as a history of the "People of God—Israel" because most people cannot or will not be able to accept it as such. They will find contradictions in the first eleven chapters of Genesis where the creation of man and the fall of man follow one another. Nor can one look upon the New Testament as "a biography of Jesus Christ," because history has not backed it up. The details of the Resurrection are found by some to be reasons for disbelief.

Near-Eastern Attitudes

The speaker advised the group that to understand the scriptures one must "remember that the attitude held in the Near East was different from modern scientific embellishment" because of the traditional oral passing down of history. This method of transmission retains the substance, adding a host of details which the writer is unable to drop.

According to Reverend Bourke, great themes belong to substance. He cited the example of Israel in Egypt. To the Israelis God was "The Lord Our God who Brought Us Out of the Land of Egypt." They considered it a direct act of God towards his people. A study by Mr. Albright of Johns Hopkins revealed that if the Exodus were denied, the whole purpose and the life of Israel would be lost. Legendary elements and liturgical elements (such as the division of the Red Sea and the ten plagues) are all present in the liturgical celebration of the Passover, Reverend Bourke explained.

Catholics cannot accept this attitude, the Reverend suggested, maybe because they believe that "every detail must be accepted as a true fact." They then assume that the scriptures are a "mass of inaccurate material which vitiate the truth." In so doing they lose the whole spiritual meaning.

In order to understand the theme of Exodus one must realize that the Babylonian Exile was also a purification for sins. When

the people returned to sinning they looked forward to a third purification through the Messiah. This latter would then be a purely spiritual and personal exodus made by the daily transitus into the realm of risen Jesus. Reverend Bourke declared: "In Christ is all fulfillment of promises."

If students realize that "Sacred history is based on oral tradition," there is no reason to be disturbed by differences in detail, stated the Reverend. One must approach each of the books of the Bible by seeking what literary form was being used and what meaning the writer was trying to express.

Dean Lord of General Studies Reports on Year's Progress

In his annual report, Clifford L. Lord, Dean of Columbia's School of General Studies, termed the 1958-59 year as "active, vigorous and interesting" for the School — "a year of stock-taking, of reevaluation, of transition in certain respects, yet not a year without progress."

He stated that a number of positive steps had been taken toward raising the level of instruction in the School. The report commended the action of the University's Trustees in raising the floor of instructors' annual salaries from \$4,500 to \$5,000 and in extending tuition exemption to part-time instructors. This, he said, results in ameliorating the "very real problem of recruiting and retaining able young faculty members."

Screening Process Extended

The School has extended its admissions' screening program to include students registering for two or more courses. He added that in the future the admissions processes will be extended to everyone registering even for a single course. "The objective of the screening process is to increase the excellence of our courses for the students . . . There is no desire to close the door to any aspirant of aptitude and promise—quite the contrary: by eliminating these lacking appropriate aptitudes for the best learning, we make possible better courses for those admitted."

Though the correlation between testing and subsequent classroom behavior is high, the report stated, "there is . . . a substantial margin of error." Therefore the personal interview, particularly for delayed starters and delayed

transfers such as predominate in the student body of this School, is necessary.

Curriculum Analyzed

Dean Lord disclosed that a detailed analysis of the School's curriculum has been underway for several months. It is the first such survey since the school was established twelve years ago.

The report stated that a faculty committee is at work on the implementation of advanced placement and advanced credit programs approved by the faculty three years ago.

Prof. Kahn Talks About Delinquency

"Public Policy and the Delinquent" was the title of Dr. Alfred J. Kahn's address to the sociology majors' meeting on Tuesday. Dr. Kahn, Professor of Social Work at the New York School of Social Work, discussed the phenomena of rehabilitation and individualization in delinquency.

At intervals the public attitude, stated Dr. Kahn, is that "maybe we have been too soft and that we should give the police nightsticks even in the daytime." Delinquency in such periods of crisis receives heightened attention but soon fades into the background when any more important news occurs.

Questions Public Attacks

Dr. Kahn proceeded to question the validity of public attacks on the standard delinquency programs stating that this is really an attack on a "series of premises" which have never actually governed the program. "We've never given up a punitive repressive policy," stated Dr. Kahn, and the rehabilitation outlook has just begun to gain a foothold. When a crisis in delinquency occurs there is a tendency, the speaker indicated, "to act as if we have dealt with the problem in the scientific approach" when we actually never have.

The failures of the repressive and punitive approach has led to a rehabilitative policy based on individualized measures. But, stated Dr. Kahn, these programs have been only partially implemented and never fully acted upon in an integrated overall therapeutic approach. Therefore it is wrong, asserted Dr. Kahn, to claim that a scientific rehabilitative program has failed, we can say more accurately that it has never really been tried.

Reevaluation Required

What is needed at this point, continued the speaker, is a reevaluation of what an integrated system of services should include and the adaptation of a planning approach to relate the various agencies to the community structure.

Dr. Kahn stressed that one should speak of "delinquencies" rather than the general term "delinquency" for there are various subdivisions under this broadly cited category.

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Teen-age Marriages Where are they sleeping tonight?

They just got married this morning. Where will they sleep tonight? It hadn't crossed their minds. What will they do for money? They hadn't thought of it. Are they in love? Oh yes. Violently. Passionately. What's in their future? Loneliness and tragedy. Who is to blame? YOU! No social problem in America today is more frightening than the rapid rise in teen marriages. No family is exempt from the bitter consequences. The current issue of McCall's tells why teen-agers marry, why their marriages fail, how to avoid premature marriages or save them when they become a reality. Now, today, read the incredible, documented facts in November McCall's. On sale at all newsstands.

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Bulletin Board

Karen Schoch and Judy Morganroth were elected vice-president and secretary, respectively, of the Class of '63 at the meeting November 10.

The slate of candidates for Honor Board Representative was narrowed to eight — Rachel Blau, Pat Deraney, Diane Logan, Erica Mann, Alice Miller, Nancy Ruud, Athene Schiffmann, and Joanna Silverberg. At the freshman class meeting next week, three candidates will be chosen from the eight for the final balloting.

On Tuesday, November 17, former Governor Averill Harriman will speak at an All College Assembly. His topic will be "Peace with Russia," which is also the title of his new book to be released on November 12.

Dean of Faculty, Henry Boorse and Controller, Forrest Abbott have announced that students are permitted to work in the various laboratories in Milbank Hall on weekdays when the building is closed provided staff supervision is available.

Each department will schedule its own hours for this work. Written authorization by the professor in charge of a course will permit the student to secure a building pass at the Office of Buildings and Grounds, Room 3, Milbank Hall during office hours 9-5, Monday through Friday.

It is important that the student retain this pass as it will be needed as evidence to enter or to remain in the building after hours. Students entering the building after hours should do so through the 120 Street entrance.

The Music Department announces the next program in the series "Music for an Hour" will include works of Purcell, Saint-Saens, Hindemith, Paisiello, Scarlatti and Monteverdi. The program will be given in the James Room at 5:15 p.m.

The first meeting of the Central Committee and the committee chairmen for the Junior Show will be held on Friday, November 13, at John Jay 4th floor. Student Board of Representatives Room from 3:30 to 4:30 announced Ruth

Heiferman, Chairman of Publicity Committee.

The Department of Music and Music Education at Teachers College will perform a musicale of favorite composers at the Horace Mann Auditorium on Wednesday, November 18, at 8:30 p.m.

Baruch Mendich will address the Hebrew Club in Hebrew on Monday, November 16, at noon. He will discuss Eastern Religions and Judaism.

The Philosophy Club will hold its next meeting on Monday, November 16, at 6:30 p.m. in Room 415 Lehman Hall.

Majors Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

this past summer, summarized the feelings of the people in the Iron Curtain countries today.

The Russians whom he encountered were very patriotic and expressed a great love for their country but seemed bored with the repetitions of communist propaganda. Comparing Poland with the Soviet Union, Mr. Schwartz declared that the people in the satellite appeared much happier and freer than those in the mother country.

About Town...

(Continued from Page 2)

English and French music of the sixteenth century.

Theater-goers are offered an excellent opportunity to see any one or all of four productions of Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*, Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*, Anderson's *Winter set*, and Shakespeare's *Henry IV Part 1* (respective dates November 24, January 12, March 1 and April 19) at a fifty percent reduced rate by joining the Phoenix Theater's Educational Membership Plan at a nominal membership fee of one dollar.

And for those seeking really light entertainment, as soon as the cold weather sets in, ice skating will be resumed at Central Park to offset an otherwise balanced equilibrium.

— P.B.

Sociology Talk...

(Continued from Page 3)

Delinquency, continued Dr. Kahn, is a "normal way of life" for those reared in certain social situations. It is "normal" in that it is taught by peers and primary relations in the process of socialization but is not considered "normal" by those who control the society. The fundamental problem lies in a conflict of values in urban life.

Delinquency Continuum

Delinquency spreads over a continuum from personality dis-

turbance to adaptation to the environment. Various types of delinquents, declared the speaker, are a mixture of these two extremes.

In conclusion, Dr. Kahn stated that dealing specifically with the psychological and social adjustment of the delinquent is not enough for it is also necessary to affect the dimensions from which the delinquent comes, namely his neighborhood and home life.

Dr. Kahn, Consultant for the Citizens Committee for Children of New York City, Inc., is the author of a series of Major studies dealing with delinquency and

community planning for children in trouble. His most recent study published in June 1957 is "For Children in Trouble."

Seminar Room Exhibits Photos

Preceding the lecture, there was an informal luncheon get-together of the sociology majors at which an exhibition of human interest photos of "People Around the World" was shown by professional photographer Ken Heyman. Mr. Heyman has consented to loan his photographs to the sociology department for display in the Seminar Room.

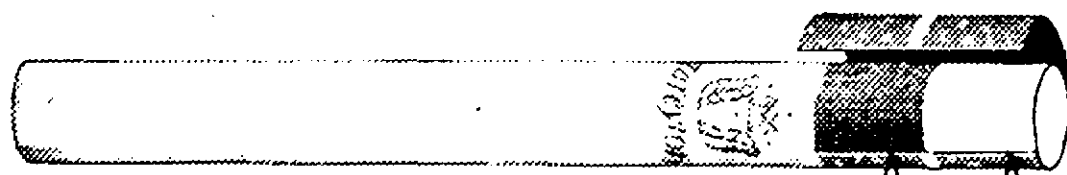
—S. G.

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Reverend Professor Reinhold Niebuhr,

Union Theological Seminary

'The Tension of the Two Laws Within Us'

9 and 12:30 Holy Communion

The public is welcome at all services