

— Political Issues, 1960 —

Barnard Bulletin



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MONDAY, MAY 2, 1960

By Subscription

Assembly Resolves Pants Controversy at Meeting



President McIntosh and Reporter

The following resolutions were passed at the special, open meeting of Representative Assembly last Friday at noon:

A—Student Council Resolution
"We, the students of Barnard College, hereby resolve that,

WHEREAS, upon entering the College we recognized the jurisdiction of the Administration over the affairs of the student body, but,

WHEREAS, the Administration has also accepted us as mature,

responsible members of an academic community in the functioning of our honor system, in the choice of our elective courses, and in the general conduct of student activities, therefore,

WE believe that it is paradoxical on the part of the Administration to reverse its previous acceptance of our responsibilities and that such a policy is a contradiction of Barnard's liberal tradition,

FURTHERMORE, we believe

that such a contradiction in tradition is, in itself, a detriment to the prestige of Barnard College.

THEREFORE, we request that the Administration rescind its memorandum of April 27, 1960 and we state that, in the future, in recognition of our responsibilities, we shall take greater cognizance of the physical appearance of the College.

B—Resolution From the Floor

1. "Dress in Barnard classes should not be legislated.

2. Skirts should always be worn on all parts of the Columbia campus, including all classes, unless one is merely passing through, in which case a coat should at all times be worn over any type of sportswear.

(See RESOLUTION, Page 3)

Four hundred and fifty students, about five-sixths of the total who completed the Gym Questionnaire circulated by the Curriculum Committee, are in favor of reducing the number of years of compulsory physical education to two years or less. Eight students advocated no years of gym at all.

The questionnaire was filled out by 531 students, the majority of whom were Sophomores. The questions asked concerned the utility and benefit of physical education, size of classes, substitution of a voluntary program, the number of years, and the popularity of sports.

Beneficial Results Questioned

In answer to the questions concerning the beneficial results of physical education, three to one voted negatively. Sixty-three percent answered "no" when asked if participation in physical education increased poise and body balance; sixty-four percent denied that physical education reduced nervous fatigue and frustration; and fifty-eight percent did not agree that gym would reduce general body tension.

Opinion was evenly divided on the question as to whether the present size of physical education classes hampers the student from advancing her skills more rapidly; and nearly all admitted that

participation in physical education activities resulted in an advanced standing in the sport chosen.

Voluntary Program Desired

The vote was three hundred and seventy-seven to ninety-six in favor of the substitution of a



Barnard students at the College's favorite sport

voluntary intra-mural sports program for the third year of gym.

In order of their popularity, a list of the sports offered by the Physical Education Department was compiled, with tennis noted as the most popular, and swimming, archery, folk dance, and fencing following in order. So-

A new dormitory, which is described as "harmonious in design with the other dormitories," will be constructed adjacent to Brooks Hall. O'Connor and Kilham, the architects of the Wollman Library, have drawn up blue prints for the new quarters which will house between 140 and 150 students.

The authorization of an \$850,000 Federal loan enables construction of the new dorm, tentatively dated to open during the fall of 1961, to begin.

Plans for new kitchen facilities, located under the Hewitt Hall

lawn, call for renovation at the same time as dormitory construction. Private funds will pay the \$500,000 cost. Ground breaking for the new dorm, which will consist mostly of double rooms, will begin this summer.

The new residence hall will provide increased facilities for students including spacious lounges, meeting and recreational halls and a larger, more functional entrance. Excavation for the proposed student center, which will lie north of the new dorm, will begin later due to lack of immediate funds.

Builders Release Dorm Blueprints



Artist's conception of new dormitory at Barnard

Questionnaire Results Indicate Dissatisfaction With Requisite

cial dance, basketball, and the Barnard special received the least number of votes. As a result, a suggestion was made to eliminate the less popular sports in order to allow more periods of the ones desired to be scheduled.

Barbara Moll '60, chairman of the Curriculum Committee, elaborated on the future action which will be taken by the Committee and stated, "We are going to present the results to the Committee on Instruction at a joint meeting of the Curriculum Committee and the Committee on Instruction which will be held on May 9. We are hopeful that they will take some action in the line of student demand."

She added, "We feel that the amount of response we got from the students was substantial to warrant careful consideration at the May 9th meeting."

Undergraduate Grants Feature Research Aid

The newly-formed Committee on Student Research Grants has just announced the establishment of an undergraduate fund to support independent student projects. The plan, designed to allow qualified undergraduates to work on research programs, is granted in connection with an approved course for which points are allocated.

Six hundred dollars have been made available by a joint grant from President McIntosh and the Undergraduate Association. This money has been designated for the express purpose of covering such expenses as travel, equipment, photostats, and microfilm. The program will be administered by a board consisting of two faculty members appointed by the President of the College and two students appointed by the Student Council.

Faculty members under whose guidance research projects are being carried on will be asked to state their evaluation of the feasibility of the projects. They will also comment upon the capabilities of the students wishing

to undertake them, and the worth of the projects as contributions to scholarship.

The proposed program will go into effect next Fall. Recipients of grants are required to submit reports on the use of grants, i.e. an itemized statement of how money has been spent with bills for equipment, transportation and housing attached. The applicant must obtain resumes from both the sponsoring Professor and the Class Advisor. The student will also be requested to summarize in approximately three hundred words her project as well as reasons for requesting funds. Individuals applying for a travel grant are responsible for verifying that the materials they plan to use are available at the time they plan to use them.

The Committee on Student Research Grants is presently composed of Darline Shapiro '60, Linda Kaufman '60 and faculty members, Professor Virginia D. Harrington of the History Department and Professor Eleanor M. Tilton of the English Department.

Last Issue

Bulletin publication for the year ends with this issue. A special graduation issue for Seniors will be distributed at the Diploma Ceremony to be held at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, June 1.

We will resume publication in the fall.

Young Damsels Are Hopping, Philosophizes Husslin' Harry

by Judy Morganroth
 "Hey, Mack, what do you think? Yesterday I drove a reporter and a camera man to cover a real story. Would you believe it? Like they say — news while it happens.
 "Well, I picked the guys up at about 11:45 at Times Square and one says can I get him up to 116 Street and Broadway in 15 minutes, since there's this real scoop he's got to get. Being a lover of adventure myself and having the reputation of Husslin' Harry be-

good fare already and would tell these two what I thought right out. "Don't you have anything better to do with your time? I hear there's a fuss over in Korea about somebody shooting up his family in a suicide. Why don't you hop one of them jets out there and see about that harr-kari or whatever you call it? Or if you like revolutions so much, see what's the latest down there with Castro and his boys. Never a dull moment there. And then there's them schools down South,

and hope, struggling to support the precious values of our great heritage. It is the sacred duty and privilege of we the free press of these United States, servants of the people, dedicated to the idea that all men are created equal, it is our responsibility (and what a magnificent word that is) to tell the public that the personal liberties of these girls are at stake. The citizens of America must defend their freedom, independence, and individuality."

"And I say amen. By the time he finished, I had turned around at 120 Street and was pulling up alongside this big green fence. The reporter paid me and gave me a fair tip, nothing extravagant for the rush, but what do you expect — say lavee. I waved and wished them luck as they walked inside.

"Then, all of a sudden a genius idea popped into my head. I figured I'd just take a look at these revolutionary girls for myself. I parked near the entrance, walked over to the gate, and took a peek. Wow! Well, Mack, yessirree, those reporters can say what they please about personal liberties and such, but I got the feeling they just wanted a chance to ogle the cute chicks in the Barnyard!"

Lost-Found Finds Fascinating Items

Stringent evidence of the inability of Barnard girls to hold on to the things they love, their lack of concern for the objects lost, and the psychological significance of the similarity and preponderance of certain items which seem to have a proclivity for being misplaced has been noted in and around Barnard,

For the gourmet, one can find a can of Hawaiian Brand Coconut Chips — with that extra special touch: they are toasted AND salted. If your lips have been drawn, your cheeks pale, and your eyebrows practically non-existent, perhaps you lost your Nuit d'Amour makeup case one Nuit. Well, it too can be found here — superimposed upon a black-and-green plaid pencil case and sandwiched in between three rain-hat cases.

For the hand, madame, there are simply scads of gloves — singly and in pairs. Can't imagine why they haven't been claimed, except perhaps because the hands of the wearer have found a new way to keep warm.

Does the world seem hazy? Have you been wandering around with a blank stare lately? Perhaps you have lost your glasses. Well, we have found them: sunglasses, prescription glasses, encased glasses, and broken glasses — we have them all. Ask a friend to guide you to the second floor Milbank, turn right, and walk in to reclaim your Specs.

There are rings, and bracelets, and a pearl necklace too; if you've lost them, they're waiting for you (Please claim them; our secretary is slowly subsiding under the debris.)



notably in the department known as "Lost and Found." In other words, a trip beyond the door marked "Secretaries, Lost and Found" (huh?) will reveal a great variety of odds and ends — and some, boy, are pretty odd.

For the person who has everything, there is an Angelito Desde 1853 (That's Greek for Jim Bowie) Pocket Knife, inlaid in genuine simulated etched gold.



Inquisitive Barnard lovelies and the press.

sides, I says sure and we're off. "After I'd been giving it the gun for a mile or so, I asked him what the big hullabaloo rush was for. "Haven't you heard, Mack? There's a revolution going on."

"That's funny, I thought. Us cabbies usually know when them reds are planning one of their pow-wows or when the kids got a rumble cooking. So I asked him straight out 'cause he seemed like the kind of guy you could talk to without worrying about disturbing the comfort of the passengers. So, I asked him "Who's running the show? Do the cops know yet?"

"Now, here's the corker. What do you think this big sweat was for? It seems some girls up at Barnyard Secretary School are having a ruckus about their principal's new rule. No more of them bermuda shorts or long pants to school. Did you ever hear of anything more ridiculous? And you know how much these reporters and camera guys get paid?"

"Now that we were almost half way there, I figured I'd got a

if you're so interested in schools; them kids are even going to jail. And besides what's the big hurry to see these girls before noon? You know school goes from 9 to 3."

"Lucky I was right in my first sizing up of these characters, because they took no offense at all. Guess they're used to people cutting them down all the time. But that didn't stop them from answering me either. The camera man pipes up first with "We must be at Barnyard promptly at noon, so we can see a large number of the girls as they come out from morning classes. Then we can interview them and have them pose for pictures."

"But, the reporter is the one who answered the rest of my parley. "You don't understand," says he, "how important this matter is. Korea and Castro are games compared to this serious issue. This is democracy at stake! These girls are fighting for all that we hold most dear, 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' This is a question of the future of America, its youth

SPRING FEVER

by Francine Schneider

—Ah, there you are professor! I've been looking all over for you. Oh yes, your geraniums look fine. Professor, I simply MUST take the Metaphysico-theologo-cosmolo-nigologie over at Columbia.

—Yes, I know it's given at Barnard.

—You see, my job is going to conflict with the Barnard time.

—No, I don't have the job yet — You think there's another reason?

—Why, professor, what possible reason could there be?

—Wait, now that I think of it there is another reason. You see I've never taken a course at Columbia, and, well, I think you will be depriving me of a great educational opportunity; it is of the utmost importance that I compare the two systems.

—Professor, if you refuse me

once more, I'll jump out that window.

—Professor, would you please close that window; it's terribly cold in here.

—Yes, I KNOW I chose you as my advisor.



—Oh, no professor, OF COURSE I don't regret it. I'd never dream of bearing a grudge.

TO THE STUDENTS OF BARNARD COLLEGE:

At the conclusion of a most enjoyable and fruitful evening with Mrs. McIntosh we would like the student body to know that she is receptive to our ideas and is willing to implement our plans. Among our ideas are those which will give us the opportunity to show that we are capable of assuming responsibility. In our opinion this is an example of the administration's willingness to cooperate when ideas are presented in a reasonable manner.

Dorm Exec

April 28, 1960

To the Editor:

For four years I have been borrowing books from the Barnard and Columbia libraries. They have been on many subjects and in several languages, but one feature is common to all, whether fat, tall, heavy, leather-bound, edition of 1797, or Reference. They are underlined.

I am disturbed by underlinings and annotations. They force attention to the words they satellite and although in my freshman year I was happy with any help I could get I have since become convinced that most underlinings don't know what they're talking (marking?) about.

I turned to New Books. Being the second or third borrower helped, and satisfied, I came to rely on getting there before the other fellow. Thus, when I saw *English Literature in the Early Seventeenth Century* by Bonamy Dobree, I swooped joyfully, assured myself that only two borrowers had been there first, and bore it home.

I do not think I need even say what I found.

I have several thoughts about the compulsive underliner. He is fond, perhaps, of his pen, and enjoys seeing the marks it makes. Or he has a new set of colored pencils. (Underliners seem to favor red and orange, although I have seen plenty of blue and lavender, and hesitate, on the basis of four years, to generalize.) Then, he may be determined, having elicited the Truth, to lead others astray. Or (and this, to my mind, is the most offensive member of species underliner) he thinks himself and his judgments so infallible that others will immediately bless the manna he leaves behind in the form of wiggly lines, question marks, exclamation points and "How trues."

One or more of these hypotheses must be correct, for I can conceive of no logical reason to deface a book which one will probably never use again.

I appeal to other anti-underliners to join forces. Since underlining is a vice enjoyed secretly (despite the furtive check-mark-makers who haunt the reserve room) it will be difficult to stamp out. But even though underliners are in the majority, we must not be discouraged. Is not Barnard the guardian and protectress of the minority?

Nike, Mary Beal Shetzline '60

To the Editor:

The Administration's ban on bermuda shorts and slacks in classrooms and the library seems to be everyone's favorite topic of conversation lately. As students who are genuinely concerned

Letters to the Editor

about the innovation, however, we would like to raise a few questions.

1. Is the appearance of bermuda shorts and slacks on campus distasteful enough to the majority of the faculty and Administration to warrant legislation which impinges on the freedom of intelligent young women to choose appropriate modes of dress for themselves? Will this rule eliminate the "sloppiness" which seems to be the main objection?

2. Shouldn't Student Council and Representative Assembly have been informed that this legislation was pending before they were called upon to represent the students of Barnard College? Several years ago this identical issue was presented to Student Council with sufficient notice so that this group could organize its views, both positive and negative. It was found that not only students but trustees and a representative section of the faculty and Administration were actually opposed to the rule. After rational, mature consideration by all the groups involved the idea was voted down. The last class that could remember this incident graduated last spring, leaving a Student Council which was unaware until the time of the recent meeting that the issue was about to come up again. In an honest attempt to see both sides of the matter, the group was unable to represent the student body accurately.

Barnard College has always held its head high among its sister colleges on the matter of student government. Is this rule in

(See LETTER, Page 9)

Power Or Political Variables Determine Sino-Soviet Future

Professor Allen S. Whiting, visiting professor in the Columbia Government Department and a member of the social science division of the Rand Corporation, addressed the Columbia Political Assembly on "Sino-Soviet Relations in the Next Decade" last Thursday evening.

In making his predictions, Professor Whiting relied on six "power and political variables" concerning any alliance and the Chinese-Soviet alliance in particular. These predictions depended on no nuclear test bans being established and the continued Russian provision of nuclear capability to the Chinese.

After weighing the benefits to China and to Russia from their alliance in the past, Professor Whiting called the relationship "durable and flexible. It has weathered the strains of asymmetrical benefits; it is a working alliance, not just a paper alliance."

No Real Tension

In spite of differences between the two Communist states, Professor Whiting continued, Americans have "been placing tension where it doesn't exist." He assigned this to the fault of using "the American single-factor analysis."

Substituting a complex of "variables" as factors in the relationship, the professor cited first "the power balance (which) forces China into" this alliance. It is a question of the "relationship between each ally and the target of policy," he said.

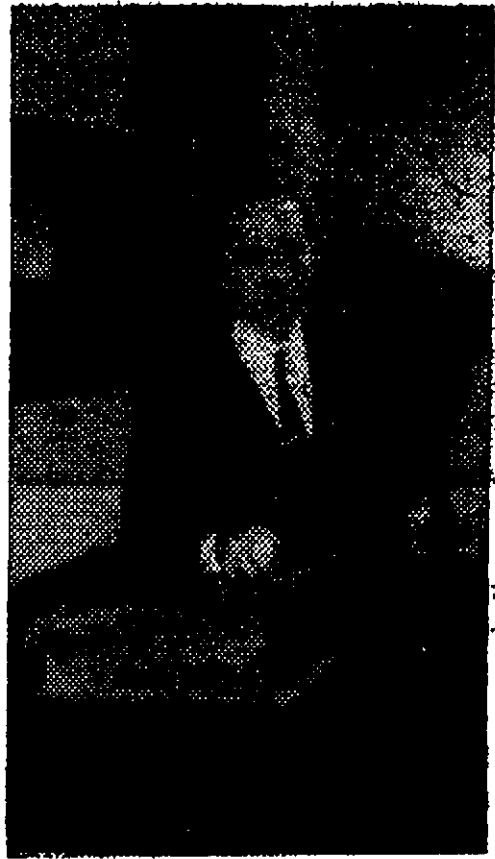
If China's target should be Japan, which is backed by the United States, the Chinese would run into "a maximum power confrontation." If Taiwan should be its objective, it would meet the same maximum confrontation to a lesser degree. However, if the Chinese wish to take Cambodia, they would face a "minimum power confrontation." Thus, the greater the objective, the greater the need for Soviet alliance.

Power of Bloc

As a second variable, Professor Whiting listed dependence upon "the power of the bloc — vis-a-vis the United States." The alliance depends here upon "what the bloc can do to deter the United States." He judged the strength of the bloc power as zero in keeping the United States out of the Korean war and from crossing the thirty-eighth parallel.

Third, Professor Whiting point-

ed out the "difference in political reaction in Moscow and Peking" to any missile gap in the U.S. in 1960. There is a difference "in the degree to which the partners ex-



Professor Allen S. Whiting

plot politically their power" through "nuclear blackmail." While the Chinese feel that just bragging may win half the battle, the professor believes that the Russians are more "inherently conservative."

"Elite stability" proves the fourth variable, according to Professor Whiting. "Both Mao and Krushchev are likely to die in the next 10 years. Western leaders would not expect (the new Russian leader or) Chou En Lai to have the same policies," which he feels may affect the alliance.

More Power to China?

"Political interaction within the bloc" is Professor Whiting's fifth variable which may determine Chinese power over Russian leadership if something similar to the Hungarian revolution of 1956 should occur in the East European satellites again.

His final variable depends upon "relations between the two partners and those outside the bloc" within the Communist party. This means the "Japanese, Indonesian, and Indian" local parties in their attempts to take over political control.

Discussing the nuclear powers of China as a world force, Professor Whiting predicted that China would be "politically capable by 1962" to use nuclear threats. In the later '60's he feels they will be militarily capable of using nuclear attacks if the Russian technical aid and supply of processed uranium continues.

Professor Mesnard Considers Education

Culminating this year's series of Thursday Noon Meetings, Professor Andre Mesnard, acting head of the Barnard French Department, will speak on "Educating For the Present or For the Future?" this Thursday in the College Parlor.

Professor Mesnard stated that he will try "to answer two questions put recently to the Barnard faculty regarding the education of women:

"What do you consider the proper approach toward educating women for the future" and "what do you do in the classroom to achieve your ends?"

In his address, Professor Mesnard will present "four points I consider essential in the education of any young woman or young man."

Having received his B.A. and

M.A. degrees from Columbia University, Professor Mesnard has been affiliated with the Barnard faculty since 1935.

Linda McAlister '61, chairman



Professor Mesnard

of the Thursday Noon Meeting Committee, believes this talk will be an interesting and timely subject with which to conclude this year's series of meetings.

Ruth Klein Presents Orientation Program

Plans for the orientation of the Class of 1964 have been set forth by Ruth Klein, '62, Chairman of Freshman Orientation. Freshman Orientation sponsors will be required to attend a meeting on May 5.

The first day of Orientation will begin with the language place-

directed by student government leaders. Tours of the Barnard campus and library will follow. At President McIntosh's office, the freshmen will participate in a "signing in" ceremony.

A Columbia campus — St. Paul's Chapel orientation program will be followed by a coffee



Freshmen relax at past orientation

ment and the hygiene exemption examinations. In past years, examinations have been held on the last day of Orientation. While the freshmen are taking the examinations, their sponsors will attend an extensive "sponsors' orientation" program.

The President's dinner will follow the examinations, officially opening Orientation. The remainder of the first day will be devoted to an introduction to the general university community, Greek Games demonstrations and dormitory parties.

The second day will begin with an introduction to student government. The freshmen will attend "workshops"—small groups

hour. After dinner, the freshmen will attend an outdoor dance.

The third day will begin with an academic program, in which the freshmen will discuss a text on modern society and education in "workshops," and with the author of the text. Honor Board orientation will follow and a final, general program will conclude Freshman Orientation.

Sponsors will be required to attend at least one of the optional events which will follow Orientation. These include a football game and picnic, open house at Ferris Booth Hall, a barbecue at Barnard Camp and a theater party and reception.

Resolution . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

3. (a) That a Student Council committee propose minimum standards of appropriateness such as the length of shorts.
- (b) That the Student Council undertake the obligation of keeping students aware of our responsibilities in this regard, and
- (c) That we, as aware students, undertake the obligation of fulfilling these responsibilities."

Concluding a week of student protest and campus agitation, the controversy, growing from rumors which began to circulate Tuesday, reached a climax Thursday when reporters, photographers, and newsmen flooded the campus. Students, many wearing Bermudas as badges of dissent, presented their views to reporters and photographers from all metropolitan dailies, television newsmen

and representatives of national magazines and wire services.

The unprecedented student agitation began to grow after a meeting of the Columbia University Student Council Tuesday night. The Council was informed of the possibility of a regulation that Bermuda shorts and slacks would be considered inappropriate attire in the classroom, the Barnard Library, on Broadway and on the Columbia campus. President McIntosh's statement was based on a communique from Columbia President Grayson Kirk expressing concern about the attire of the women of the University.

By Wednesday morning petitions, posters and statements of protest had appeared on campus and were being circulated among the student body. Formal notification of proposed action was distributed to the students by the Office of the President.

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Positive Proof

It is unfortunate that certain publicity-hungry students have betrayed the "public image" of Barnard. They rightly deserve to be censured by a disgusted student body.

The disgust is alleviated considerably by the mature, orderly and efficient procedure of Representative Assembly last Friday. Barnard can be proud of its truly representative government. The actions in Friday's meeting have proven:

- the value of student government
- that Barnard Students are, on the whole, responsible individuals
- that a relatively small proportion of the student body was interested in the issue at stake, as evidenced by the turn out at the meeting (only 300-400 students bothered to attend).

We have also come to realize the power of the press in shaping public opinion. We are disillusioned.

Where was the Press when Barnard announced its fourteen Wilson scholars?

Barnard Awakening

Today Bulletin presents the first of two Political Supplements apropos the presidential election race in November. (The second Supplement will appear next fall.) The issues may not all be discussed in debates between candidates, especially where the issues not particularly "popular" with the general public. Some of the issues may be avoided entirely because they are so controversial, too certain to arouse resentment.

Some Barnard students will be eligible to vote in the coming election. As intelligent members of their community it is essential that they be informed voters. Other students, not yet of voting age, have an equal obligation to themselves to be informed. The government's programs of defense, foreign aid, agriculture and education, affect our way of life financially and socially.

The activities of last week proved that Barnard students, despite all statement to the contrary, do have the time for interests outside of class work.

We hope that this Political Supplement will channel the newly discovered time and energy in another direction.

Dance Program Features Amateurs & Professionals

by Jane Ruben
 The opening of the new Wollman Auditorium was noted and fittingly honored by the first performance on its stage, Thursday night's program of modern dance, a part of Columbia's Festival of

the Arts. Under the direction of Jan Stockman, the whole performance, which was in essence a series of short distinct works, took identical movements, and, by changing the quality of these movements from sustained to percussive, changed mood completely.

Days of Week

Unfortunately, not all the student efforts were this successful. The interpretations of the days of the week — Moansday, Tearsday, Wailsday, Thumpsday, Frightday, Shatterday, and Shunday, may have looked all right in rehearsal because of the roughness of the style with which they were performed. But on-stage, the roughness and sketchiness made the studies look almost unrehearsed, and definitely not up to the caliber of the rest of the program.

Guest artist John Wilson opened the second part of the program with his "Domestic Suite." Each of the three parts to it was an excellent illustration of his talent at dance and at comic mimicry. His interpretations of a fly, a water-sprinkler gone wild, and a dancing cat were superb in that they were clear while never once causing Mr. Wilson to change from dance to pantomime. The movements were dance movements adapted to portray non-human elements.

The Commuter

John Wilson's other creation, "The Commuter," was a rather unhappy experience. The poem (See DANCE, Page 12)



Barnard Modern Dance Group

moved as a fluent and immensely professional whole.

Original Studies

Some of the original studies by the students showed unusual versatility and talent in both choreography and dance. Especially noteworthy was Dorothy Wei's choreographic interpretation of a spiritual. The piece, as danced by Miss Wei and Emily Fowler to Ellen Frye's singing of the spiritual, became a truly effective piece of dance. By virtue of her feeling for the form of modern dance, Carolyn Atlas was able to hold audience attention and give two abstractions meaning. In one, she demonstrated the Graham technique falls with a professional polish; in the other, she

Field Trip Anecdotes

by Roselle Kurland

Note: Groups of students from Geology 2, led by Professor Henry S. Sharp and Miss Jane Lancaster, recently went on field trips in order to gain knowledge of the surrounding area through practical experience. Groups of forty girls, appropriately dressed for such an expedition (and for once slacks WERE appropriate), armed with notebooks, maps, pencil, and one trusty guitar, boarded the bus at 116th Street and Broadway at 8:45 a.m. and took off for the country. The following are some random thoughts expressed on the trip.

The natural scenery of the columns of the Palisades and the Hudson River is spoiled by a sign perched high above the water in full view of the passerby which proclaims "River View NOW RENTING." Other descriptive names seen include "Bridge View Bar and Grill."

"C'mon you old ladies, get in there. This looks like a Fifth Avenue bus!"

The native residents of the country seem very interested in our assemblages. I guess we do look like weird foreigners.

Stop number four, which we made at 11:45, boasted a beautiful view of the Hudson, in addition to a myriad of picnic tables. "Why can't we eat here? I'm starving."

"You'll find the rest rooms at the south end of the red Triassic sandstone. That'll keep you guessing!"

Broadway looks mighty different way out here in the country.

"The biggest menace to geologists are not snakes, but automobiles — Be careful."

"We try to do most of our work in the morning before lunch. It gets kind of sad in the afternoon toward 4:30."

"There's poison ivy up here, but you can come up, it's just a little piece."

"But warm milk puts me to sleep!"

"Get off my orange, spider—" "Ugh, was it a big one?"

"Better take heed — This is the last stop with rest rooms."

"But Mom, it's a crinoid stem. You can't throw it out."

"The bus driver looks like Marlon Brando."

"It's as if we're coming back from camp."

Brunhilde Inspects Sports Grounds On Library Roof

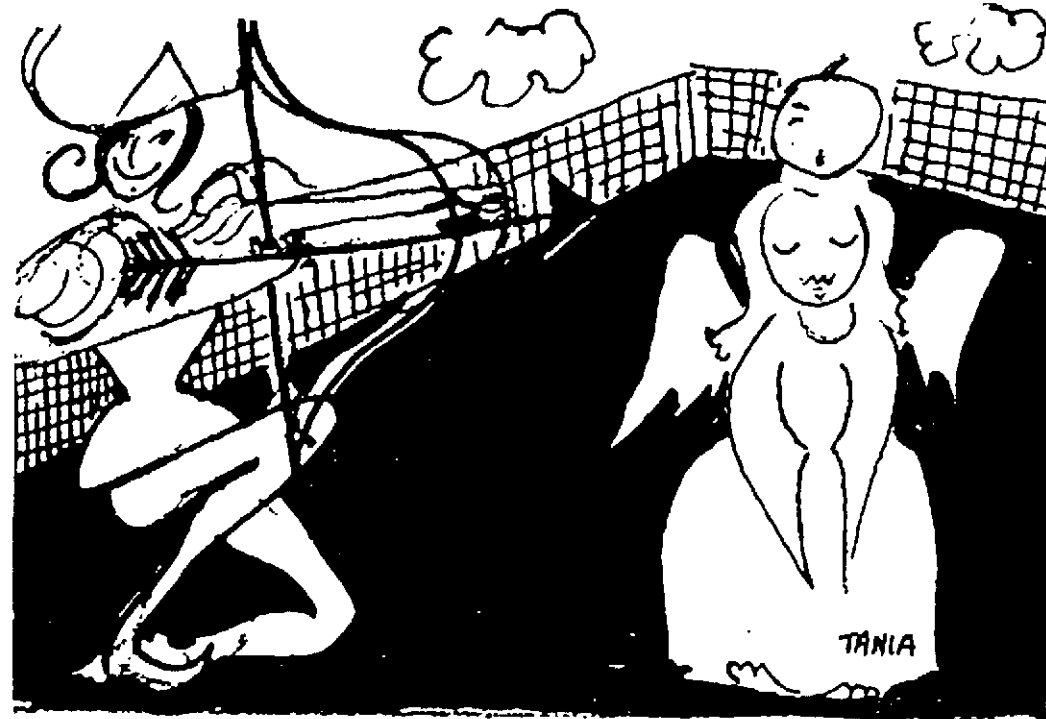
As we entered the library elevator to ride one floor last week, we were slightly disconcerted to find our gym teacher within. (When one has flunked at least two hours of gym every semester since freshman year, one is disconcerted to see one's gym teachers anywhere. I consider her mine because I've seen so much of her that I'm sure she feels personally plagued.)

Consoling ourselves with the thought that she wasn't walking

green shack as an equipment shed.

Looking down, we noticed that we were standing in a pastel web of lines. "The white is tennis," my teacher genially explained; "the yellow is a badminton court, and the pink is a volleyball court." (Or was it the other way around?)

Had any unsuspecting tennis players been impaled? No. "We haven't lost an arrow over the side yet." Was the new sports



upstairs either, we asked where she was going. "You must come see me sometime Brunhilde," she said enigmatically. Entranced, we followed her from the elevator up a stairway at the end of the hall.

Instead of the closet full of first-edition basketball manuals we expected to find in a library, the door opened onto the roof.

Three archery targets, rescued from the now-and-future swamp in front of the library, were perched smugly in their asphalt haven. A roomy, clean brick building replaced the beloved

area as satisfactory as the old? Evidently. The distance from the targets is even greater for advanced archers than was possible on the lawn — and with less danger to Jungle Patrons.

As I started to leave I was warned. "Not that way. We want to establish a habit of one-way traffic here, so no students will have the opportunity to walk in front of an arrow." Though we had to return to the first floor and take an elevator up to get back to four, the trip was worth it.

M. R. V.

Bulletin Political Supplement: Spring '60

In response to the challenge of the election year, "Bulletin" presents the first of two Political Supplements. The second will appear in the fall of 1960.

The intention of the editors is to present to the student body some of the issues that will — or should — be considered in the forthcoming political campaign.

Although the supplement is intended to be primarily informative, editorialized views have often been used as a means of conveying information or elucidating issues. Partisan bias is in no case intended.

Farm Issue Demands Serious Re-Evaluation

Affecting the American economy as a whole, the farm problem demands serious consideration and new methods of attack if it is to be successfully handled. Considered by some to be the most important domestic issue, the farm problem raises vital questions which must be answered by Presidential aspirants, especially in this election year.

The difficulties resulting from the government's farm policy are not caused by one administration or one legislative program. Beginning with the Depression, the demand drastically decreased for the great amount of farm produce. Democratic and Republican legislators worked together to find a way of helping the farmer with his low prices and high production.

Controls

Production controls were instituted, ranging from acreage controls to the slaughter of little pigs.

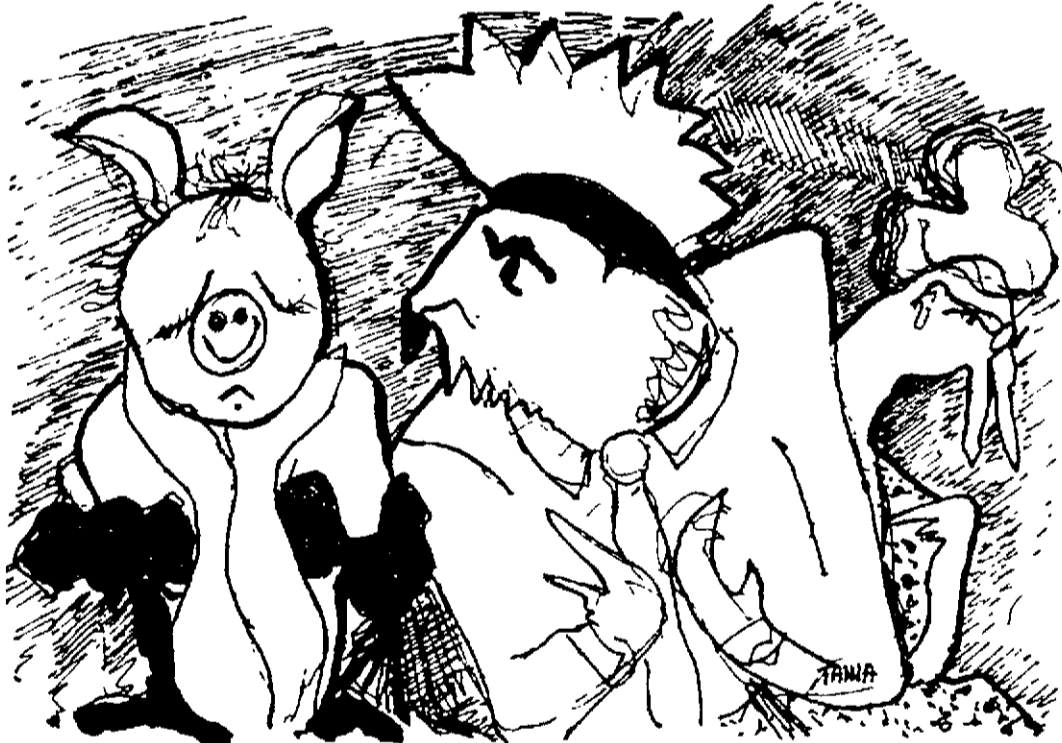
porarily revived the demand for farm products.

Surpluses

Since 1953, surpluses have been piling up, and the cost of the government's price-support and storage programs has jumped proportionately. There was strong political opposition then to lowering wartime price incentives. There was also doubt that reduced prices would lower production. It was felt that only a very drastic decline in prices causes a lessening of production.

Suggestions have been made to withdraw productive capacity or lower the number of agricultural workers. Both plans have their drawbacks. The great farm productivity is due to advanced scientific knowledge, better machines, and the individual farmer's quantity of produce. All three are very difficult to control.

Secondly, only twelve to thirteen per cent of the employed



As there were no boards or similar organizations to dictate the amount of production, the controls were not completely successful.

With the advent of World War II, farmers were encouraged to produce as much as they could. Outlets for their produce were assured, price incentives provided. Added to this new lifting of production controls were the new agricultural knowledge and techniques that had not been utilized in the past twenty years because of the lack of money.

During the war years, in order to encourage peak production, federal laws were written with sections providing price supports for farm products, and promises that the levels of price supports would be continued for at least two years after the war. Later, these provisions were extended into the 1940's and 1950's.

High production rates continued after the war, and, under the Marshall Plan, a great amount of produce was used to feed the many starving peoples of war-ravaged Western Europe. Shortly afterwards, the Korean War tem-

labor force produces agricultural products in too great an abundance. The most efficient part of this agricultural force produces ninety per cent of the marketed produce. The other half of the farm workers are small farmers who do not make a good living and who cannot easily switch to another occupation. Age, family, and town ties are strong, and readjustment is never an easy process. At present, 800,000 farm people leave the land yearly. It is felt by some, however, that the problems of relocation can be met and that the cost would be less than what the government spends for price supports and surpluses.

Increase Productivity

If these farmers were to leave the land, they could not take it with them. Most likely they would sell it to some larger farmers and the problem of productivity would only increase.

Effect of Industries

The spread of industries and highways, however, has enabled many small farmers to supple-

(See FARM ISSUE, Page 6)

Corruption Gets Status In American Morality

Never before has there been so much criticism of the slackening of American morals. Critics feel that the enjoyment of mass prosperity has made Americans "soft." Pleasure and profits, they claim, have replaced high standards and hard work as basic American ideals.

The television scandals of last year brought about a wave of investigations in other areas. Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack is under indictment. Other public officials are being questioned. In Chicago, a group of policemen have been brought up on charges for operating a "theft ring." U.S. News, on February 22, 1960 reported the results of investigations in other phases of American life: "Nationwide juvenile delinquency shows an eightfold increase since 1950. Illegitimate births have doubled since World War II. America now is the world's biggest and richest market for narcotics."

Widespread Cheating

The investigations of corruption in government coincided with evidence of corruption in academic affairs. In universities, there is anxiety over cheating in examinations and ghost writing of papers and theses.

Home and car owners often find themselves the victims of padded

repair bills and careless work. The government, too, is cleaning house by cracking down on officials who use their government expense accounts to avoid paying income taxes. All this seems to indicate "that a passion for personal security is replacing the old sense of adventure," writes U.S. News. College graduates are seeking "safe" jobs rather than challenging occupations. Their parents are stressing security in the form of pensions and welfare insurance. Columbia President Grayson Kirk has referred to this phenomena as "spiritual flabbiness."

Moral Decline

The emphasis on "the fast and easy buck," on short-cuts and on "fun," is, in part, to blame for the decline of morality. Our country's materialistic outlook may be attributed to the threat of the Soviet Union, which could soon overtake the U.S. economically. However, there is a more subtle problem which accounts for the "softness" of our citizens. Thurston N. Davis, in the February 15, 1960 issue of *The New Republic* sums up the situation: "Our problem is that we no longer know who or what we are. We no longer collectively see ourselves as a people bound together by common affirmations, com-

mon assumptions, common loyalties to a commonly shared universe of values."

Americans should fight harder for the Negro. Also the nation's conscience should be a bit more troubled over the lot of the Puerto Ricans. We should be prepared to sacrifice more of our leisure time and comfort "to the common good of the free world and the righting of injustices and inequalities here at home," writes Davis. The fact that Americans fail to take action may be due to the fear of commitment. They are caught between the desire to ally themselves with the cause of right, and the fear of a resurgence of McCarthyism. A kind of pessimism inactivates the American: if he commits himself now, he may be branded a Communist in 20 years; if he does not, he will be branded something equally as "un-American."

Lack Conception of Man

Due to what Davis calls, "our official agnosticism," Americans lack a common conception of man and his place in the universe. The "Big Questions" are no longer asked and the language in which they are expressed has long been dead, except in the colleges and universities.

There are certain values which (See CORRUPTION, Page 7)

States Debate Aid Issue; Need Threatens Autonomy

The problem of financing public education today has largely been divided on two fronts — state versus federal control. Although the past century has witnessed virtual state autonomy in this realm, there is mounting pressure today for increased federal aid. The issue is complicated by the severe disparity in existent educational facilities among the various states, as well as the racial problem in the South.

Alarm of Inadequacy

States specifically fear that federal aid will tend to impinge upon local control. Whether the latter is a desired end remains the subject of much discussion. However, the glaring inadequacy of many of today's schools in coping with twentieth century problems has aroused much alarm.

The report on education released earlier this year by the Democratic Advisory Council, supported the National Education Association's proposals of massive federal aid for school and college construction, school teachers' salaries and college students' scholarships. The report, according to *The New Republic*, February 8, 1960, defends federal funds for schools on the ground that the whole nation has a stake in the education offered by each community.

No Strings Attached

The Council report prefers direct payments to the states with no strings attached, instead of di-

rected assistance for specific projects such as is now provided by the National Defense Education Act for assistance to needy college students. This proposal would maintain local autonomy in the expenditure of the funds, although states would have to partially match the funds in order to be eligible for aid. There are many who would impose more stringent restrictions on the funds by specifically delegating their use. However, the states' cries of infringement of rights accompanied by the local school boards' consistent efforts at complete independence has impeded such a move.

The major expenditures recommended in the committee's report is for subsidies to the states (such as those proposed in the original Murray-Metcalf bill) beginning at twenty-five dollars a year per student, and rising gradually over four years to one hundred dollars a year. The present Senate, however, has modified the once Murray-Metcalf bill.

Political Significance

The bill could prove politically significant for several reasons (*The New Republic*, February 22, 1960). First, there are more than 1.3 million public school teachers, each of whom can vote — 12.9 percent of them have an annual wage of under \$3,500; 42.8 percent are paid less than \$5,000 a year. But perhaps of more significance is that this is an issue

on which the Vice-President was forced to declare himself, defeating an earlier and more expensive version of the bill with his tie-breaking vote.

Loyalty Oath

An additional problem arises in respect to the colleges' need for financial aid. The present National Defense Education Act provides funds for college students requiring, however, the signing of a loyalty oath. Many colleges, (Columbia University included) have refused this aid due to the implications of the loyalty oath. It is a self-evident fact that our college students require help today in lieu of the rising costs of education. The stipulations attached to the act, though, have proved so offensive as to impel numerous large universities to reject the plan. It will be interesting to note the political commentary aroused by both parties in respect to this issue.

Since the perpetuation of our form of government is contingent upon an intelligent, literate and informed electorate, education remains a vital problem. Although the question of federal aid to education will, in all likelihood, not take precedence over many other pressing problems, it will probably be necessary for each presidential candidate at some time to consider the issue in its larger aspects. In all certainty, it merits this attention.

P. S. B.

United States Must Seek Broad Foreign Aid Policy

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his proposed budget, asked Congress to provide \$4,175,000,000 during the fiscal year beginning July 1 for continued military and economic aid abroad. The United States is spending \$1,000,000,000 less during the current fiscal year; this money is being allocated to an investment which guarantees no favorable results.

Why do we undertake such an expense? According to Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, in *Foreign Affairs*, January 1960, one of the two "most dangerous realities we now face is . . . disparity in living standards between the rich nations and the poor ones . . . we must end the growing gap between wealth and poverty. The average annual income in the U.S. is more than \$2,000 as against less than \$100 for a third of the world's population."

Economic Urgency

Mr. Stevenson goes on to urge that the U.S. put economic development on the same level of urgency as national defense. He declares that with something like \$3 billion a year available, an effective counterattack upon all aspects of backwardness — lack of capital, lack of skills, low reserves, single crop exports and fluctuating world prices — could be launched. "An attitude of unadventurous conservatism cannot stand for long as the creative image of freedom," Mr. Stevenson concludes.

Thus, our economic aid programs assist less developed nations in achieving economic progress within the free world thereby promoting an international climate favorable to the free world. We offer aid to such countries as India and certain of the African states, because in these countries, political leadership is still in the hands of veterans of the struggle for national independence — fathers of their country whose peoples are united in

their "determination . . . to progress."

The third interim report of the Draper Committee, reprinted in the August 10, 1959 issue of the *Department of State Bulletin*, asserted that "military assistance



helps to build essential military strength, but armed forces are dependent as well upon the people and the government of the country, as upon a sound economic base, including railroads, food, fuel and power. Economic assistance can help to develop this base. We emphatically do not imply that we must continue all of our existing economic assistance indefinitely. Our resources though great are not unlimited, and our obligations are many."

Communist Threat

The economic development of a country is primarily its own responsibility, we must remember. In the early programs, after WW II, U.S. economic assistance programs were considered to be temporary measures to achieve specific objectives such as the relief and rehabilitation of war ravaged countries. Today, however, "we must recognize that many forms of U.S. economic as-

sistance must continue as long as the Communist threat exists, and certainly until greater economic progress has been made in underdeveloped nations," emphasizes the Draper Report in closing.

Not only does our program of economic assistance aid our world and national position, but also, our military aid gives rise to greater determination and greater efforts by the recipients. For example, according to Mr. Lewis Jones, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, in the *Department of State Bulletin*, April 18, 1960, "Just as we cannot do at home, we cannot permit defense requirements to wreck the economies of our friends. We try to achieve balance in our aid between military and economic."

Mr. Jones continues, "The strong defensive posture of the Greeks, Turks, Iranians, and Pakistanis vis-a-vis the Communist world is no artificial creation. These countries have had long experience with their neighbors to the north and east, and even if no free-world aid were available they would strain their resources to maintain what they consider they need in the way of defense forces."

Total Defense

The Communist threat is indeed a serious one, and the need for adequate defense is imperative. But, warns Mr. Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, in the *Department of State Bulletin* April 18, 1960, "we delude ourselves dangerously if we ignore the fact that the defense power which really counts is the total defensive power of the United States and other free nations. And in this total picture nothing would be more shortsighted than to deny ourselves the enormous dividends we receive from our investments in the military projects of our European Allies."

(See FOREIGN AID, Page 10)

Farm Issue . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

ment their incomes in other lines of work, or has sizeably decreased the amount of available cultivable land.

According to certain sources (see *Life*, April 20, 1959), the agricultural aid originally meant to help the small farmers, is going to the big farm producers. The high cost of equipment, and decreasing crop prices, have hit the small commercial farmer the hardest. Often he has not enough money to improve his holdings, and he spends much effort in producing food for his own family.

He derives little benefit from the subsidy and high support program. His yield is low and often he cannot afford to store the surplus he may have, and to wait for government payment. Then he sells locally at lower-than-support prices. Since surpluses lower the market prices, he gets little profit on what he sells. In 1959, farm income was reduced by about fifteen per cent.

Tax Money

Consumers and producers alike have protested the huge sums of tax money spent by the Federal government for its agricultural program. Some farmers resent the government support of farmers who do not take land out of production. The price supports pro-

gram, the biggest item in agricultural expenditures, totals over two-and-one-half billion dollars. Consumers resent the storing of surpluses, which increases prices artificially. Although even critics agree that the government should engage in land conservation, they believe that much of the \$236 million spent yearly for conservation goes toward improving farming methods.

The storage of surplus produce costs \$476 million. Among those groups getting these surpluses are school children (in their lunch and milk programs), needy Indians on reservations, and one-and-one-half-million people in institutions. One billion dollars worth of surpluses are sold abroad.

People directly concerned with the farm problem have suggested many methods of alleviating agricultural difficulties. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson, citing a national survey of farmers, stated that almost eighty per cent said they wanted more freedom and less government in agriculture. They wanted the government to stop fixing prices unrealistically.

Realistic Price Supports

Accordingly, Secretary Benson proposes realistic price supports to insure good prices to both farmers and consumers. These supports should be related to recent market prices. Mr. Benson also suggested a conservation reserve plan to

take land out of production for a period of from five to ten years, for conservation purposes. He suggests lastly a "food for peace" program.

Mr. Charles Shuman, President of the Farm Bureau, the largest farmer's organization, agrees with Secretary Benson on his proposals for price supports and retirement of land. In addition, he would freeze the present surpluses to avoid competition with future production.

While favoring the use of long-term loans of food and fiber to underdeveloped countries, and the establishment of a United Nations world food bank, Mr. James Patton, National Farmers' Union President, differs sharply on other issues with the two preceding experts.

He believes in a combination of practical methods for price supports: direct payments with market prices finding their natural levels. These direct payments would be used for various commodities, especially perishables. He feels that direct payments favor the consumer because they lower retail prices.

Views of Farm Problem

In the December 14, 1959 issue of *Life*, the leading figures in the race for the Presidential candidacies, expressed their views on the farm problem. As one of his suggestions, Senator Hubert Hum-

(See FARM, Page 8)

Disarmament:

Nuclear Testing Excites Conflict

During the interminable suspicions and discussions between the U.S. and Russia over a nuclear test ban, the situation looked hopeless. Yet just a few weeks ago at the U.S.-Soviet-British test-ban conference in Geneva, a significant concession was made by Seymon Tsarapkin, Russia's delegate.

Detection, A Problem

Departing from Russia's insistence that a nuclear ban must begin by banning all testing, whether detectable or not, Mr. Tsarapkin accepted the U.S.'s differentiation between smaller underground tests, which the U.S. is unwilling to include because of no practical method of detection, and detectable tests, which we are willing to include once a workable detection system is used. However, added Tsarapkin, Britain and the U.S. must agree on a "voluntary moratorium on subthreshold tests" while scientists work on the puzzle of possible detection methods.

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan, meeting at Camp David at the beginning of April, agreed to accept the voluntary moratorium, provided that Russia would agree to a "coordinated research program" to study detection methods and that she would enter into the banning of detectable tests, under a sufficient inspection system.

Test-Ban Important

We must take a closer look at the meaning of this achievement. The nearing possibility of progress toward controlled disarmament makes the test-ban treaty's importance great. In addition, the benefit that Russia might gain by evading the test-ban agreement would not be great enough to justify the expense such an underground test would entail. Neither would the possible risk of detection, which is certainly substantial, nor the propaganda defeat and loss of face that would certainly result be justifiable. Both the U.S.S.R. and U.S., however, are disturbed by the thought that other nations, notably Red China, will begin to develop nuclear weapons. The fact that nuclear rules have a chance to be set up before other nations begin the manufacture of nuclear weapons is a crucial one.

There exists in many minds the fear that the U.S.S.R. will find ways to evade the ban and develop superior nuclear weapons. In lieu of this danger, the U.S. has, from the beginning, assumed its firm stand that any agreement forbidding the use of nuclear weapons must include an adequate detection and control system. One of the biggest obstacles since the suspension of U.S. nuclear testing has been the "almost paranoid" wariness on the part of the Soviets toward Western inspection and control demands.

Disarmament Breakthrough

If a test-ban control system can be worked out with the Russians, a significant breakthrough on disarmament problems could be made. Certainly the possibility of an inspection agreement outweighs whatever risks that might be involved in a test ban. Atomic Energy Commission Chairman John McCone found himself standing practically alone when he argued that the U.S. needs un-

derground tests to develop nuclear weapons.

Would a halt really injure U.S. defense? Former Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray believes that the only way the U.S. can escape from what he calls the "balance of terror" would be to shift our reliance from mass-destruction H-bombs to tactical nuclear weapons. There is no denying that this development would make it possible for the U.S. to overcome Communist superiority concerning military power without resorting to H-bombs.

It is well-known that the United States already has many times over the supply of bombs necessary to obliterate any country, ranging from small, low-yield, light-weight weapons used by ground and naval forces to the big H-bombs carried by B-52s. In addition, we have nuclear devices for antisubmarine warfare, anti-aircraft, air-to-air missiles and intercontinental missiles. The supply remains lethal.

Russia's Past Behavior

How has Russia behaved in the past? On August 22, 1958, President Eisenhower announced the suspension of U.S. nuclear tests. (See TESTING, Page 8)

My Kids? Or Man's Big Kid?

by Connie Brown

(These thoughts followed the presentation of a very enlightening and interesting commentary on the "Next Decade of Sino-Soviet Relations.")

Glad he's gone off the topic. It'll give me a chance to rest. Taking notes for *Bulletin* at every lecture gets pretty hectic.

What's he saying? "Did you hear the warning last night? About 4 A.M. the air raid sirens went off in New Jersey. I woke up and turned on the radio. I figured New York would be out, but New Jersey still on!" Pretty funny. Good speaker, relaxes the audience with humor.

"Oh, I'm not nervous." Wonder why he looks so scared then. Cute joke.

Joke? Yeah, we make 'em all the time . . . then the terrible joke hit me. This guy's predicting Chinese nuclear development for the next 10 years . . . 10 years. I'll be raising my kids then; be married; but this same horrible thing will still be here, hanging on my kids' heads.

War! What a God-awful joke! We calculate, we talk politics, economics, birth control, population explosions, nuclear explosions, test bans — but it all adds up to war, to the same hideous fear that's holding the world together by airplane glue now.

What's war? It's an old word; why should it suddenly make my skin crawl like a squeaking door? Exactly because it's an old word — that's why it panics me. It's too old — as old as man, it's grown up with him. Only now it's like some freak — one of those sickening radioactive fall-

(See WAR, Page 12)

Diplomacy Fails In Latin America

The United States began to re-evaluate her policies with Latin America after (the fiasco of) Vice-President Nixon's tour in April and May of 1958. Beforehand, the countries south of Texas were popularly thought of in terms of their wealth in natural resources. This country was "helping" their economy by investing billions of dollars in their oil wells.

Varied Opinions

After his recent tour of Latin America, President Eisenhower gave a most optimistic report on the relations between the two hemispheres. However, Governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson, who also travelled extensively in Latin America, did not share the president's enthusiasm. In fact, he was fairly pessimistic about our diplomatic relations. Just what are the facts behind the anti-American feeling? A better understanding of the situation can be obtained by examining the geographical, economic, legal and philosophical background.

Geographical Conditions

Countries in mountainous Latin America are separated by jungles, rivers and deserts. Samuel Shapiro of the staff of **The Reporter** commented in the March 3, 1960 issue on the physical contours of Latin America. "To begin with, the whole continent is shaped wrong, with the widest expansion in the huge and practically useless Amazon basin and comparatively thin, tapering section in the temperate zone. The Andes are much more inhospitable than the Rockies and almost impossible to settle; areas along the West Coast contain some of the hugest deserts in the world." Because of these geographical factors, communication between the countries was and still is difficult.

Revolutional History

Latin America's history can be

characterized by series of turbulent revolutions. While the United States was working to unify her states, after the 1810-1824 war period, Latin America fell apart into independent entities which were continuously in turmoil with each other. Political troubles exist even now. Tariffs, import quotas, exchange controls exist between these countries. There are poor internal transport facilities which keep trade to a small portion of what it could be. In regard to education, the most advanced countries have an illiteracy rate of 20 per cent. In most countries it is as high as 70 or 80 per cent. Racial prejudice exists.

Some countries put more emphasis on arms than on schools. The Argentines, for example, maintain a large navy, including a fleet of submarines; also an army of 10,000 officers on active duty and an air force which is buying new jets. These arms are for the express purpose of guarding the national boundaries, for in the past 90 years no military aggression has been attempted outside the country. President Prado of Peru called for disarmament of his country last November. The complaints from Chile and Ecuador were so great that no action was taken.

Problems of Economy

In regard to economic stability, many countries are dependent upon one commodity such as coffee, sugar, copper or tin. When there is a surplus of these commodities in the market, the country cannot export and hence there is a huge deficit in government funds. The popular philosophy of the Latin American business man who has his own company is that business never is an end in itself. (See **LATIN AMERICA**, Page 8)

East-West Negotiate Future German Role

by Rhoda Greenberg

When the Summit meeting convenes later this month, a principle point in the discussions will undoubtedly be Germany. Germany stands divided between East and West, a major factor in the cold war. West Germany, led by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and his Christian Democratic party, has stood firm against the Communists of the East. The chief aim of the Bonn government is to reunite the 70 million Germans into a democratic nation. Russia will give reunification to Germany if she agrees to withdraw from NATO and become a member of the Soviet alliance.

Wretched Conditions

Since the establishment of the East German state, Western correspondents have sent home innumerable reports of the wretched conditions there. It was thought that East Germany was doomed to economic collapse. In recent months a new story has filtered through the Iron Curtain.

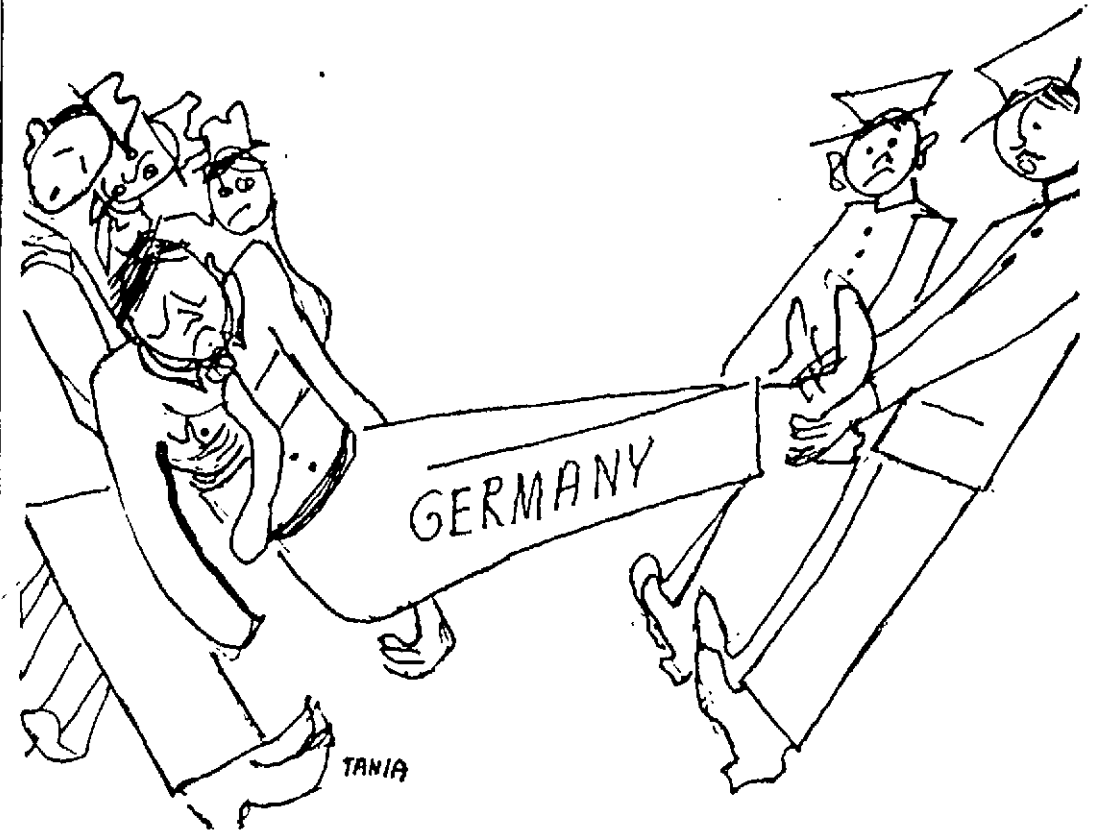
The East Germans are reportedly doing better than ever economically. The industrial production rate has risen steadily to 25 per cent above the pre-war level — not an amazing increase but noticeable, nevertheless. National income has risen six per cent in each of the last two years compared to West German increases of five and four per cent. The Soviet Union no longer demands the reparations which formerly drained the treasury. Russia has taken an estimated 166 billion dollars since the end of the war.

East German Plans

The East Germans have plans to increase the number of technical workers by establishing a ten-year school curriculum. For

a certain number of weeks each year, children will be sent to factories to introduce them to industrial conditions. Plans for the future include greater expansion of

as food rationing and the difficulties with state farms have been erased; steel and coal industries have arisen from nothing. The many acres of farmland left lying



the already flourishing chemical industry, growing production of heavy machinery, a nuclear power plant to be finished by the end of 1960 and another by the end of 1965.

uncultivated have been put into use.

Labor Losses Noticed

A loss of labor due to the number of East Germans fleeing west is one of the major problems facing East Germany. (See **EAST-WEST**, Page 8)

Corruption . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

Americans do share. The condoning of the Van Doren affair and other incidents of cheating is widespread, especially in our institutions of higher learning.

Self Examination

A positive value shared by Americans is the belief in the examination of accepted ways. When Americans are accused of complacency and over-optimism, it is they who level the charges against themselves. The faith in "soul-searching" has already led

to reforms in the educational system. The well-rounded child is no longer the one who is like every other child. Opportunities for advancement and acceleration are available to the precocious child. Self-examination in other areas could very well lead to a reinforcement and strengthening of the tottering American Creed. "Indeed," writes Arthur Schlesinger, Sr. in **The New Republic**, "President Eisenhower himself in recent months has shown symptoms of wanting to be the leader of the United States instead of its benign presiding officer."

—B. B.

Nation Faces Racial Issue; Negroes Demand Civil Rights

The tension in the South over race relations has not been so great since the outbreak of school segregation violence in 1958. A nation-wide attack on the issues that separate the races is now underway by Negro groups in the North as well as in the South. The resulting action has taken the form of anti-segregation riots which are breaking out across the nation from city to city.

Protest Demonstrations

These protest demonstrations in addition to the filibustering over civil rights for the Negro have recently attracted much attention on the front pages of newspapers and in current news discussions. They certainly deserve comment in the now-pending political campaign and should be a consideration in the upcoming election.

New Strategy

Southern Negroes who are dissatisfied with the situations as they now exist are out to win civil rights using a new strategic method. "Strategy now is that of non-violent protest," according to an article appearing in the April 14, 1960 issue of **U.S. News and World Report**. The recent lunch counter "sit-ins" are a part of this movement, picketing another part, with

economic boycott a likely follow-up. The goal of this peaceful or intended peaceful action is to break down the barriers which separate the races.

Agitation for racial desegregation and the struggle for enforcement began with the Supreme Court ruling more than five years ago which struck down state laws that required separate schools for Negroes and whites. Although some progress has been made in this area, complete desegregation has not been achieved especially within the deep South. White feelings of Negro inferiority have been largely responsible for the failure of integration movements. The more recent issues of civil rights and student sit-down protests serve as an index to the fact that this feeling of Negro inferiority still runs strong.

The fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution granted to the Negro the right to vote. The question to be asked now in light of Negro protests of discrimination in the voting process is what is the actual number of Negroes in the South who are taking advantage of their voting rights? A survey of southern states by the **United States News**

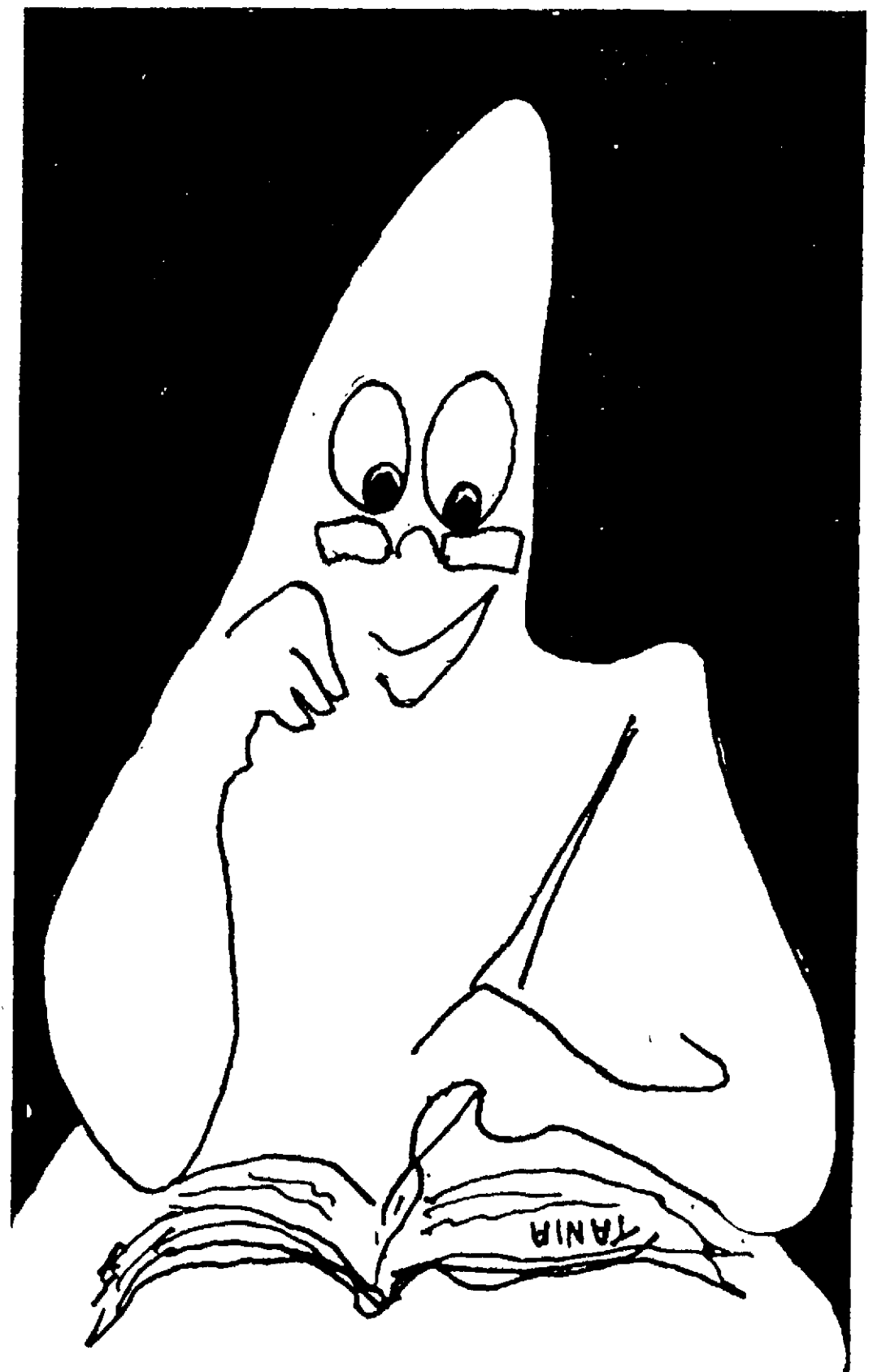
and **World Report** gives some facts on the question.

Voting Facts

In general, relative to the voting age population in southern states, the Negro vote is smaller than the white vote, but Negro registration during the past decade has more than doubled. The Civil Rights Commission shows in a statistical report that in 1947 there were 595,000 Negroes registered in eleven southern states; with the latest registration totals for Negroes numbering 1,365,345 and still increasing. In urban areas Negroes register and vote in the largest numbers while voting in the rural areas is lightest. Election of Negroes to positions of public trust in many southern states may be taken as another indication of the increased interest on the part of the Negro in political activities. Recent elections have placed Negroes in public offices in cities and towns in Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia.

Negro Support Needed

Important also is the fact that Negroes are reported to hold the balance of power in many local areas. (See **CIVIL RIGHTS**, Page 9)



Current Political Candidates Vie



Latin America . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

but only a way to get money and to enjoy life. In the native-owned Bolivian tin mines, Brazilian coffee fazendas, and Argentine cattle ranches are family affairs. The sons who inherit these businesses have no interest except for the profits. The capital is often not invested, but only spent on pleasure jaunts to Europe.

Strategic Areas

No matter how poor or backward conditions are in Latin

America, it is most important to the United States. The key United States base in the Caribbean area is Guantanamo Bay. Other strategic bases are in the Panama Canal area. The importance of trade and investments cannot be underestimated. One fourth of the U.S. exports go to Latin America and the U. S. receives one-third of its imports from there. The United States private investment is about 9.5 billion dollars annually. The Export-Import bank has given 3.5 billion dollars in loans to Latin America since World War II.

Why Anti-Yankee?

Why, therefore, is there a great deal of "anti-Yankee" feeling? The feeling is that the United States should stop preaching free trade and start practicing it. There are very high import quotas on lead and zinc which consequently damage the economies of Peru, Mexico and Bolivia. These countries were forced to cut mineral exports by one-third last year. The import quota on crude petroleum, 1.7 cents per gallon, was restored in 1958. This explains some of the "anti" feeling in Venezuela and in Peru. Argentine beef was banned from the United States for reasons of contamination. It has been established, however, that hoof and mouth disease has never existed in Argentina.

The United States only puts money into oil fields, copper fields and sugar but not in large projects like roads, bridges and agricultural reforms.

The United States government did not comply with Latin American requests for a hemispheric banking institution which would make more loans. Since the Nixon incidents the U.S. has discovered that it can help stabilize Latin American commodity prices.

Specialists Needed

There are not enough experienced government officials, industrial managers, technicians and workers that are needed to uphold high productivity. Herbert Matthews of the *New York Times*, in an article in August, 1959 *Readers Digest*, stated that there are few of the White House staff that have interest or much knowledge about Latin America. It is his feeling that the government could use some full time specialists in these countries. Also press coverage of Latin America is inadequate.

It is thought that the United States must give more money for education. Former Senator William Benton, who accompanied Governor Stevenson on his tour, said that the Communist influence

— J. F.

East-West . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

ing the Ulbricht government. Over 3,500,000 have crossed the border since 1945. At the same time there is a steady stream eastward. The Western officials estimate this reverse migration to be about ten to fifteen per cent of the westward movement. More than two-thirds of those going east are East Germans returning home again.

One of the primary objectives of the Communist East German government is to force the Western Allies out of Berlin. Standing 100 miles within the East German boundary, the former capital city of the German Reich is divided almost exactly in half. Beginning with the Berlin blockade of June, 1948 the Soviets have made repeated attempts to take over complete control of the city.

Problems for West Berlin

From the beginning of the Allied occupation, West Berliners have turned to the West for food and most other supplies rather than to the East. The 1948 blockade which cut off these supplies came after a long series of Soviet protests over West Germany's tentative steps toward self-government. The introduction of a new currency in West Berlin also forced the blockade. The Western Allies did not hesitate to return the challenge with an airlift. The Soviets were forced to step down.

Ten years later, the Russian government again challenged the right of the western nations to be in Berlin. Premier Khrushchev issued a threat in November, 1958 that the West must evacuate Berlin and make it a "free city" within six months. President Eisenhower hastened to reassure the world that we would not back down "one inch" on the status of Berlin. Khrushchev lifted his deadline on the assumption that the West would agree to negotiate a new status for West Berlin. Adenauer has since rejected any new arrangements suggested.

The latest crisis arose in February when Khrushchev sought to help "solve" the problem by

turning over the control of land routes to West Berlin to East Germany. This would almost force recognition of a separate East German state. Adenauer now fears that the U.S. and Britain are resigned to accept the change of control. There has been no official settlement of this threat and Berlin remains a hot spot in the cold war.

Nazi Revivals

Ugly reminders of the recent past have once more been seen in West Germany. While the Christian world was celebrating the Christmas holiday, hoodlums in Cologne smeared swastikas and the words "Jews Out" on a new synagogue that Chancellor Adenauer had helped to dedicate three months earlier. A monument to Jewish victims of Hitler was daubed with paint. This was the beginning of a rash of anti-Semitic outbreaks throughout West Germany and the rest of the world, including the United States.

The desecrators of the Cologne Synagogue were quickly apprehended, and the government and newspapers spoke of the nation's "rage and shame." There were hints that Communists who wanted to "discredit the Federal Republic in the eyes of the world" were responsible. In a wire to the Rabbi of the synagogue, Konrad Adenauer said, "All decent Germans join me in condemning this atrocious act."

Despite all attempts to show that the incidents were not representative of German feeling, the world was rudely reminded that Naziism still exists. To what degree it exerts an influence in West Germany is a serious question that can not be answered in clear, concise terms.

Nazi Infiltration

It was established that the swastika smearers were members of the German Reich Party, regarded as definitely neo-Nazi. Led by Wilhelm Meinberg, who says that he is "proud" of having been a Nazi, the Reich party has not yet won any seats in the Bonn Parliament. After the events of Christmas Eve there were demands that the party be banned under the constitution which out-

laws "parties that according to their aims and the behavior of their members seek to impair or abolish the free and the democratic party order." Yet the big parties are not anxious to ban the German Reich Party. They themselves shelter many ex-Nazis. The biggest danger of this party is that in the case of a drastic political or economic change for the worse it could claim an authority that it does not now have.

Some of the leaders in the West German government today, including Adenauer, were victims of the Nazis. Still others were forced to follow Hitler, as Adenauer said, "under the hard pressure of dictatorship." The fact remains that one-third of the members of the present parliament were Nazis, almost the same percentage of German judges were in some way connected with the Hitler regime, and an estimated half of all senior civil servants were once Nazis.

Under the overwhelming influence of Adenauer, however, the government has stood against Naziism. The Germans are hopeful that as faith in democracy is strengthened by the prosperity of the Federal Republic, the younger generation will not allow the past to repeat itself.

West German Prosperity

Visitors to West Germany remark on the absence of noticeable damage from the last war. This rebuilding of cities is indicative of West German prosperity. Unemployment is non-existent. The average citizen is working to earn more of the comforts of life which in turn has sent the amount of retail sales to new heights. National industries are once again playing an important role in international affairs. The Federal Republic is an important member of the European Common Market. The birth rate is going up, a sign of economic stability.

An Awkward Ally

As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, West Germany has firmly allied herself with the West. In the past few months, however, she has become

(See EAST-WEST, Page 10)

Testing . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

As of October 31, 1958, after the Hardtack test series in Nevada, including three underground tests of various sizes, all nuclear testing in this country ceased. Russia also suspended testing, but not right away. They carried out a series of tests in the fall of 1958, several weeks after the start of the Geneva Conference, that created a great deal of radioactive fallout. But as far as we know the Soviet Union has performed no nuclear tests since that date.

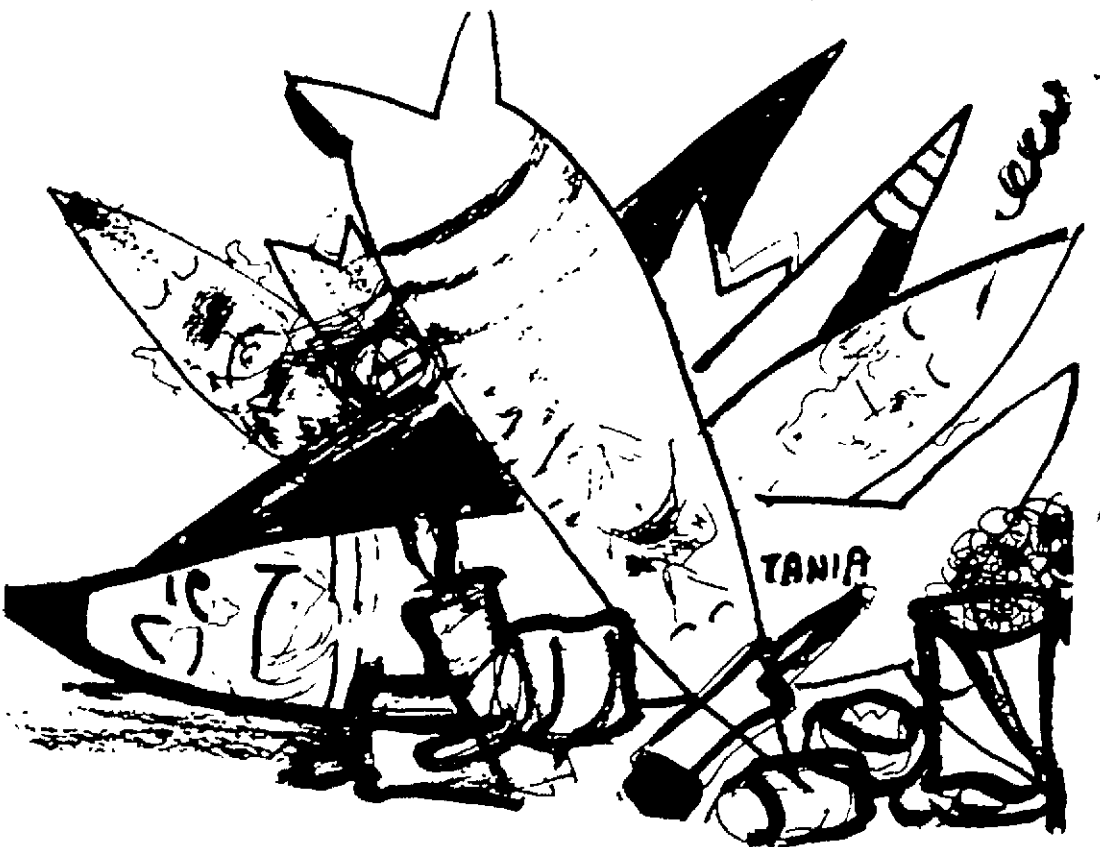
Could we detect clandestine testing? Special difficulties occur with tests underground or in outer space. A test conducted on the surface of the earth or in the atmosphere emits radiation that can be detected in minute quantities and at great distances. The only way to detect underground tests would be through the use of seismographic instruments to pick up the earth's vibrations. There exists yet no real way of ascertaining if the tremor is caused by an underground explosion or by an earthquake unless inspection teams are on hand to make an on-the-spot check.

The United States found out in the Hardtack underground test series in Nevada that no detection

system using known methods could be depended upon to detect explosions of less than 19 kilotons; even seismographs would be of no avail if the test to be performed underground were less than 19 kilotons. Muffling, or carrying out an explosion in a large, spherical underground chamber, could also

tests without any agreement on inspection; perhaps they merely mean to prolong the talks. But this is something we have no way of knowing in advance; we look to the summit meeting in mid-May to be further informed.

It will take a long time to set up a functioning detection sys-



be a way to escape detection in the testing of bombs bigger than 19 kilotons.

Dangling Concessions

Perhaps it is true that the Russians may be dangling concessions to achieve their original aim of getting the U.S. to halt nuclear

tem; reaching a truce with the Communists is no easy task. The U.S. cannot be lulled into total relaxation by the existence of this agreement, although recognizing this is the first important step in the battle for survival.

— R. C.

Herberg Reviews Phenomenon Of Current Religious Revival

by Darline Shapiro and Ethel Katz

The phenomenon of religious revival in mid-twentieth century America was analyzed and interpreted from a sociological standpoint by Will Herberg, noted lecturer, author, and Professor of Advanced Judaic Studies at Drew University. Professor Herberg spoke to a group of students at International House, Thursday evening, April 28. The point of departure for Dr. Herberg's discussion was an analysis of the character types presented by David Riesman in his study, *The Lonely Crowd*. It was Dr. Herberg's thesis that the 'tradition-directed, inner-directed, and other-directed personality types provide relevant concepts for an interpretation of the present-day American religious scene.

The movement of American society from inner-direction to other-direction, Dr. Herberg maintained, had effected profound and significant changes in American religion. The inner-directed American with his "built-in gyroscope" was motivated to rebel against the established, to disdain the mass, to strive in self-assured isolation toward the realization of his ideals; he had constituted the American Type until recent times.

The other-directed man with his built-in radar system motivating him to conform, to reflect the tastes and the interests of the Middle Class toward which

he finds himself constantly gravitating, in our own time is coming



Professor Will Herberg

to replace the classic image of the American as an inner-di-

rected type. In his search for identity with the peer group, Dr. Herberg continued, the other-directed American type, emerging particularly in the suburban community, has come to regard the church as a great source of social identification.

This fact in itself, while well-known to the sociologist, has failed to elicit from the sociologist in his role as student of the American scene the following fundamental conclusion: that the very factors which lead Americans to join churches are paradoxically the very ones which render them incapable of receiving the prophetic message of the spiritual leader of the congregation, the minister, who is himself often concerned with the more profound religious implication of existence in our times.

The inner-directed man, in Dr. Herberg's analogy, a type protected by his "medieval coat of armor" from annihilation by the

(See HERBERG, Page 12)

Civil Rights . . .

(Continued from Page 7)

contests with the Southerners reporting that their support is often sought by white candidates.

Gallup polls indicate that outside of the South, Negro voting is less than white with an average of 53% of the Negroes voting in the four national elections from 1948 to 1954 compared to 61% for the white population. This voting apathy may be due to a lack of economic, educational or other opportunities.

On March 15 of this year, the Civil Rights Commission disclosed that, since it was set up in 1957, it has received 436 complaints from citizens who claim that they have been denied the right to vote.

Green Curtain Restriction

The basic problem is disclosed in the Civil Rights Commission's 1959 report, where it is stated that the southern Negro does not — except in a few urban areas — participate significantly in politics. Only 25% of eligible southern Negroes are registered, as against some 60% of the whites. The Commission reports in the February 15, 1960 issue of *New*

Republic that "an effective complex of custom, private intimidation and public discrimination of an increasingly subtle nature keeps the Negro outside the green curtain of the polling booth."

The question to be asked now is what about the future of Negro voting? The Civil Rights Act of 1960 which was passed through the House of Representatives by a vote of 288 to 95 on Friday, April 22, gave final approval to a bill designed principally to extend Federal protection of the voting rights to the Negro especially in the South.

Civil Rights Provisions

The main provision of the bill authorizes court appointed voting referees to help Negroes and others who might be discriminated against by local officials, to obtain registration and voting rights.

Other sections of the bill provide for the following things. There will be criminal penalties issued for the use of force or threats to obstruct court school decisions. Interstate pursuits of persons suspected of school or church bombings will be legal. Aid for community planning ordering state desegregation will be provided with the adoption of this bill. There is a provision requiring elected officials to retain their records for twenty-two months after each primary or general election and to permit inspection by the Justice Department. Finally there is a clause authorizing the Federal government to provide schooling for the children of service men where schools are closed by desegregation orders.

A Step Forward

Passage of this bill does not by any means provide the solution to the problems of the Negro. But it is certainly a step forward.

When the Supreme Court in 1954 held that public school segregation was unconstitutional, there were those who thought race issues were nearing a solution. There was great hope for an end to discrimination against the Negro not only in education but in other areas such as voting, jobs and public accommodation.

Almost six years have passed and the end has not been reached. The question to be asked now is what additional steps do the present political candidates promise to hasten the end of racial discrimination . . . this is an important question to consider and an issue to be watched in the upcoming campaign speeches and platforms.

S. G.

History Club Sponsors Discussion Of Majors' Theses And Seminars

by Roselle Kurland

"An Evening With the History Department," the first event of its kind at Barnard, which provided an opportunity for general discussion and gave parents a chance to see what their daughter's major is like, was held last Wednesday.

All sophomores, juniors, and seniors who are majoring in history, and the parents of junior and senior majors, were invited to the event, which was originally conceived by Associate Professor Chilton Williamson of the history department and was sponsored by the history club.

One girl from each of the history seminars discussed the purpose and the work of the seminar, after which a senior discussed her thesis, in connection with each of the seminars.



Ethel Katz, '60
President of the History Club

Martha Tolpin, vice-pres. of the history club, discussed Associate Professor Sidney A. Burrell's Seminar in Historiography. Joan Green '60 then discussed her paper on the Marranos.

Associate Professor Virginia D. Harrington's seminar in the Literature of American History was discussed by Felicia Schiller. Senior Darline Shapiro then discussed her thesis, "The Image of America held by the French Statesman and Diplomatic Agent during the Period of the Articles of Confederation: A Study in the Disintegration of a Diplomatic System."

Sandy Celke explored Associate Professor Louis Dalby's seminar on the Enlightenment. This was followed by Marjorie Wechsler's discussion of her thesis on Jonathan Swift.

A social hour followed the discussion. In the future other departments plan to initiate similar evenings which provide an opportunity for discussion and socializing.

Letter . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

keeping with our tradition of allowing students to legislate for themselves on all possible levels?

We feel that the ban on bermuda shorts and slacks is a denial of a basic privilege which Barnard students have always enjoyed: that is, the freedom to think and act for ourselves as mature individuals.

Sincerely

Ruth Wilson '62.
Sue Thomas '62
Barbara Fogel '62

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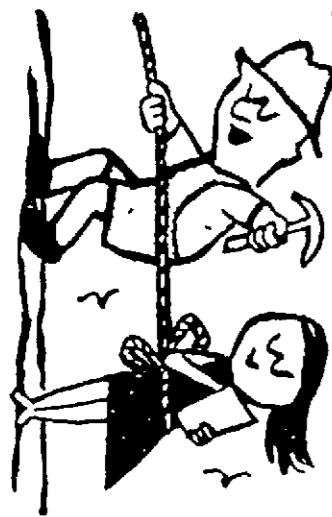
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Lecturer Examines Modern Israeli Life

by Maxine Rosman

"A Poet's View of Present Cultural Development of Israel" was presented by Mrs. Miriam Schneid at the last lecture-discussion meeting sponsored by the International Christian Students' Association, on Thursday, April 28, at Earl Hall. A citizen of Israel, Mrs. Schneid was awarded first prize in 1957 for her work on the art and artists of Israel by the Israel Association of Composers and Writers.

Beautiful color slides of Israel, and especially of the Negev (the desert), were shown. The Negev, Mrs. Schneid explained, comprises 60% of Israel. It is dry, barren land, and presents a very difficult problem for the great numbers of new peoples coming into Israel, wishing to settle there. Other slides, all of which she had taken herself, were of the Jordan Valley, the Sea of Galilee, and of the fields of the valley where corn, used primarily for making bread, is grown in large quantities so that less will have to be imported. In discussing the scenes, Mrs. Schneid spoke of the great number of immigrants who enter Israel every year—people who have come to find their own home in their own country, and who wander from place to place until they find a home.

Housing Problems

With a great number of people immigrating to Israel from all over the world, and especially from the Communist satellite countries, a great housing problem arises. The Israelites have ploughed fields, planted gardens, and produced their own fruits and vegetables, in order to make a decent home for themselves. Today, more and more houses are going up every day.

Seven Week Method

In addition to the problem of housing, the language problem is also an important one. A new method of teaching the Hebrew language, speaking, reading and writing, has been developed whereby a person can learn the essentials of the language in seven weeks. The new method, called Ulpan, which is an ancient Hebrew word for school, enables foreign people to learn enough Hebrew to live, work,

East-West . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

what Terence Pritie of the **New Republic** termed an "awkward ally." The most recent event which has placed West Germany in an awkward position was the decision of the African state of Guinea to accord the rank of ambassador to its charge d'affaires in East Berlin, thereby formally recognizing the East German state. According to the Hallstein doctrine, the Federal Republic will cut off direct relations with any state which recognizes East Germany. If the Adenauer government were to sever relations with Guinea it would kill West German hopes of expanding trade with African countries. This would also cause embarrassment to the Western Allies as such a diplomatic boycott could only succeed with the help of U.S., French, and British backing.

Anglo-German relations have been strained for more than a year. In April, 1959, Chancellor Adenauer said, "... the attitude in Great Britain toward Germany has, one can almost say, system-

(See EAST-WEST, Page 11)

and become a part of the country.

Some of the people who have come from Germany and Poland are "depressed and broken spiritually," Mrs. Schneid continued. Since there is not enough work to do or bread to eat, many do not adjust to new duties in life, especially the language difference. Thus, much hope is put into the second generation—the children growing up in Israel today, who are becoming an integral part of the nation. In addition to learning Hebrew from childhood, they are also taught to shoot and to "defend themselves."

Ancient Days in Negev

The Negev has become a source of information about ancient days. Archaeologists have found remains of the towns and synagogues of olden times. Today, a nomadic tribe, known as the Bedouins, inhabits the region. They live in a relatively primitive culture, raising sheep. The women dress in black, and are covered from head to foot at all times. Previously antagonistic to Israelis, they aided them in their fight against the Arabs, and are continuing to do so.

From the top of Mount Carmel, near Haifa, one can see the Mediterranean. Here is the Institute of Technology, where students come to study. The old Hebrew

(See ISRAEL, Page 11)

Foreign Aid . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

Is our foreign aid program a protective measure then? Are we motivated by a fear of a WW III and a desire to secure strong allies to arm ourselves against the Communist bloc? In the second of two articles titled "A Debate on the Purposes of Foreign Aid," Professor David McCord Wright, of McGill University, in the December 1959 issue of **Fortune**, claims that true growth must come through freedom. He feels that something of "Western dynamics and democracy" must be brought to the underdeveloped nations: the heritage of political tradition is more important than a few technological advances.

Giveaway?

Although most authorities in the field are in favor of foreign aid, no matter what they may feel the purpose to be, there are some outspoken critics of this country's policies. Mr. Eugene Winston Castle, in his book titled "Great Giveaway," published in 1957, is appalled when he adds up figures and finds that during the last two decades the United States had given or loaned to other nations "the stupendous sum of \$108,843,770,000." He admits that not all of the money was a waste. It was when the Marshall Plan began to expand into other plans that Mr. Castle began to be concerned. It became for him a "seemingly bottomless quagmire."

Perhaps some of the money we spend yearly does not always succeed in its aims. Yet, we must consider that if we give away or lend money even at the rate of \$4 billion a year this is about one cent on the dollar of current national income. Will that ruin us? When we consider the coming election, it is important to investigate thoroughly the views of each candidate on this issue of foreign aid, so vital to the national situation.

R. M.

Latin America . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

in Costa Rica is grave. Two hundred people have been sent to Moscow for training periods. The remaining members of the families are being taken care of by Communist funds. The unions have been infiltrated by Communists, especially United Fruit Company. In Brazil, 35,000 people are taking courses in 48 lessons of Marxism and Leninism. With a greater amount of education, Mr. Benton feels that the people will be able

to judge for themselves which constitutes the best type of government.

Strained Relations

Matthews of the **Times** said also that if the U.S. diplomacy had been more expert in 1957-58 in Cuba, there would not have been so much strain in the Castro-U.S. relations. This country's axis of foreign policy is East-West and economic and financial interests are north to Canada and South to Latin America. If the United States wishes to smooth over the strained relations between their

Latin neighbors, the emphasis of foreign policy should be thoroughly revised and strongly pointed to Latin America.

—B.P.C.

Medical Exams

Freshmen and sophomores are asked to make appointments for required medical examinations in Room 202, Barnard Hall. All examinations must be completed by May 13, 1960.

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Professors Niebuhr, Carrie View Liberal Arts Education

by Ellen Davis

A liberal arts education "should be gay, amusing, interesting," asserted Professor Ursula Nie-



Professor Albrecht-Carrie

buhr, chairman of the Religion Department. The word "liberal implies freedom," she declared, and "at times we need to strengthen both our sense of independence, and of adventure in the academic life." "Americans," she added, "are very serious. They

don't quite approve if you think that education could be fun."

Professor Niebuhr objects to "requirements as such." They "put a totally wrong cast on the educational job. I'm always tempted to think of the analogy of injections." Subjects should be "put into the context of the student's interests." "What I question," she added, "is the psychological appropriateness of regarding certain aspects of one's educational life as hurdles over which you've got to get."

Breadth of Education

Mrs. Niebuhr remarked that American colleges are noted for "the breadth" of their education. But the "great danger is the disconnected character of it and the problem of the college is to try to relate the different departments with the major interests." Barnard is "tending in that direction" when courses are recommended to accompany the major.

Professor Albrecht-Carrie

Professor Rene Albrecht-Carrie, chairman of the History department, said that, in his opinion, Barnard provides a liberal arts education. A liberal arts

education must present both "the broad outlook and the specific." The ideal is to "become acquainted



Professor Niebuhr

with all kinds of things. In practice, you can't do this," he said. Time is limited, and "if you try to do too much you get nothing."

Israel . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

University on Mount Scopus is now in the hands of Jordan. Thus, a new Hebrew University is being built on the west side of Jerusalem, and it is in the newly-built library that the seven scrolls found in the Dead Sea will be displayed, with a translation.

Four Merit Fulbrights

The Office of the Dean has just announced that Darline Shapiro '60, Jeanne Kaye '60, Adele Bernstein '60 and Eleanor Russell '60 are the recipients of this year's Fulbright scholarships.

Darline Shapiro, whose grant is designated for the study of Franco-American Diplomatic History will work at the University of Paris, Institut d'Etude Politiques. Also attending the University of Paris, the Middlebury Program, Jeanne Kaye will study French Literature and Language and Adele Bernstein will work in the field of French Literature. Eleanor Cate, whose field is the History of Religions will study at the University of Vienna.

Funds used to finance these exchanges are part of the foreign credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. The exchange program offers opportunities for American students to study for the current academic year 1960-1961 in twenty-seven countries.

East-West . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

atically worsened." Since that time the situation has not improved. The anti-Semitic outbreaks in December and early January aroused a latent fear in Britain that no matter what was said, the Germans had not learned their lesson. The British are not anxious to see West Germany on equal political and military footing with the rest of the Atlantic Alliance but must concede the need of a well-armed country to stand firm against the Communist frontier.

In April, 1949, the West German government signed a treaty with the French providing for the reunification of the Saar with West Germany after a transitory period of two years. Since 1946 the French had control of this important mining area. The Germans had been unable to protest the French control as they had no government able to speak for the nation in 1951. When the period of transition was declared over in 1959, the Saar was once more part of Germany. The settlement of this problem paved the way for cordial Franco-German relations.

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Miss Zeitlin Attends Science Conference

Barbara Zeitlin, a senior majoring in Zoology at Barnard, was among the 1,000 delegates to the Fourteenth Annual Eastern Colleges Science Conference, held at Hunter College on April 21-23, 1960. Miss Zeitlin was one of 250 science students who attended. She presented an original research paper, entitled "Opacimetric Study of the Mitochondria in the Regenerated Liver of the Mouse."

Original Papers Presented

The Conference provided a "medium for the exchange of scientific information through the presentation of student papers" representing the colleges of Eastern United States and Canada. Among the speakers participating in the Conference were Dr. Solomon Asch, Professor of Psychology at Swarthmore College; Dr. Leon M. Lederman, physicist from the Graduate Physics Department of Columbia University; Dr. Margaret Mead, anthropologist, sociologist, Curator at the Museum of Natural History, and

noted author; and Dr. Edward L. Tatum, geneticist with the Rockefeller Institute and recent Nobel prize winner.

The sciences represented included anthropology, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, physiology, and psychology. The Hunter campus facilities were organized for the Conference under the supervision of Evelyn Sabina, Dr. H. Clum, Dr. Olive Huber, Dr. Margaret Kennedy, and Dr. Ruth Walker of the science departments of the college.

In addition to the speeches given on Friday and Saturday, tours of the New York area, informal mixers, banquets, and a dance were included in the activities planned for the students.

Upon returning from the conference, Barbara Zeitlin stated that this was a "most profitable and worthwhile experience. I hope that more people will be interested in participating next year."

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MONDAY May 16 9 a.m.	TUESDAY May 17 9 a.m.	WEDNESDAY May 18 9 a.m.	THURSDAY May 19 9 a.m.	FRIDAY May 20 9 a.m.	MONDAY May 23 9 a.m.	TUESDAY May 24 9 a.m.	WEDNESDAY May 25 9 a.m.	THURSDAY May 26 9 a.m.
French 12 Greek 2 I-V 4 I-II 6 I-II Span. 6 I-II 1:10 p.m. Chem 56 Econ. R 15 Eng. 66 78 Fine Arts 92 French 24 Geog. 4 Gov't 2 II Hist. 36 Music 2 Phil. R1 III Phys. 4 4a Psych. 26 Soc. 2 II 32	Econ 6 Fine Arts R 43 French 22 Gov't 16 Hist. 8 28 Latin 2 12 Philo. 22 84 Soc. 38 Spanish 26 1:10 p.m. French 2 I-III 4 I-VI 6 I-VI 8 I-III	Anthro 20 Econ. 4 Eng. 74 Fine Arts 2 Gov't 26 Greek 26 Spanish 14 24 Zoology 14 1:10 p.m. Anthro. 6 Botany 152 Econ. 20 Educ. 2 4 Eng. 86 Fine Arts 66 French 10 Geog. 12 Gov't 18 Greek R 31 Hist. 26 Music 12 Relig. 14 Soc. 22 42 Span. 22 34	Gov't 32 Math 8 30 R31 I-II 34 1:10 p.m. Botany 6 Eng. 44 70 80 Fine Arts R63 French R5 I-II 26 Geology 2 Gov't 2 I Greek R 11 History 34 Italian 4 Philo. R1 II 62 Psych. 28 Soc. 2 I Zoology 16	Econ. 2 I-III Econ. 52 Fine Arts 98 Geog. R 17 Hist. 56 1:10 p.m. Anthro. 12 Bot. 10 Eng. 72 Fine Arts 52 Geol. 30 Gov't 10 Greek 2 Hist. 46 58 Latin 4 Math R33 Or. Civ. 36 Phil. 76 Relig. 18 58 Soc. 2 IV 34	Anthro. 2 Chem. 42 Econ. 18 Eng. 56 Gov't 12 Hist. 38 Phil. R1 I Psych 10 Relig. 26 Zoology 2 2a 1:10 p.m. Eng. 84 Fine Arts 76 Geog. 2 Gov't 2 III 8 Hist. 10 Ital. 16 Math 32 Psych 108 Relig. 10 Zoology 8	Anthro. 4 Eng. 82 Fine Arts 78 Greek 56 Psych R11 Relig. 12 Soc. 44 1:10 p.m. Eng. 42 I-III Psych R1 I-IV 8 I-V	Bot. 2 2a Econ. 30 French 28 Greek 16 History 12 Latin 28 Philo. R1 IV Psych 24 Relig. R1 Soc. 2 III 1:10 p.m. Hist. 2 I-VII Or. Hum. 40	Chem. 2 2a 24 1:10 p.m. Ital. 2 22 Russian 2 I-II Spanish 2 I-II 4 I-II 4a 16 I-II 16a

FINAL EXAM SCHEDULE—Spring 1960

Bulletin Board

An examination for Public Librarians Training Grants will be held on May 7, 1960. These grants are intended to encourage more college seniors and graduates to continue their education in a graduate library school, by making available to them financial assistance in amounts up to \$2,000.

There will be an open weekend at Barnard Camp on May 6-8, sponsored by the Barnard Math Club. Interested students should sign up on the mathematics bulletin board on the third floor of Milbank, by Thursday noon.

The annual June Week Leadership Course at Barnard Camp will be held from May 29 to June 4. Participants will be able to learn how to lead a weekend at the camp, or just loaf in the country after finals. Sign-up sheets will be posted.

A public "March for Peace," followed by a rally before the United Nations Building, has been scheduled for May 21 by the Greater New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. In conjunction with a rally at Madison Square Garden, scheduled by SANE for May 19, the march is designed to muster support for disarmament and a ban on nuclear arms. Conrad Lynn, civil rights attorney, and two other well-

War . . .

(Continued from Page 6)
out mutations they're always talking about.

War is like a gargantuan cretin, gaping, drooling, blind to the little people its going to walk on and annihilate. It's been growing with man and it's reached its majority now . . . what did that guy say, "a killing power of millions?" And there it stands—drooling idiotically while we hope that tensions will ease or at least powers will be kept in balance.

But who's keeping the power in balance or easing the tensions? The leaders, but they're just men, too . . . part of the little people . . . the presidents and the premiers . . . they don't stand any higher against that gaping giant, gnawing on his missile warhead, than I do or my kids will

We're just like ants crawling on the Sphinx—completely unaware of anything beyond the next few inches, the next few minutes. Only the Sphinx knows, or does it?

known speakers, will address the rally.

"Ideas Can Change the World," the library dedication lecture given by Miss Barbara Ward, can be heard on radio station WBAI-FM on May 10, at 10 p.m.

Wigs and Cues announces a general reorganizational meeting on Tuesday, May 3, at 12 noon in the Green Room of Milbank Hall. The meeting is intended to examine the aims of a dramatic club in a New York City girls' college and to enable the club to satisfy those aims. Members of the club must attend the meeting.

Herberg . . .

(Continued from Page 9)
mass, and the other-directed man protected by his "Chinese coat of quilted fabric" from destruction of his identity with the peer group, are in one sense invulnerable to the message of the theologian. They each have a breach in their protective armor. This breach reveals in the inner-directed man a guilt feeling deriving from an inability to realize his goals. In the other-directed man the breach exposes an anxiety deriving from his inability to achieve total identity and integration with his peer group.

At these points of vulnerability, Dr. Herberg concluded, lies the hope for meaningful communication of religion's message for our time.

Dance . . .

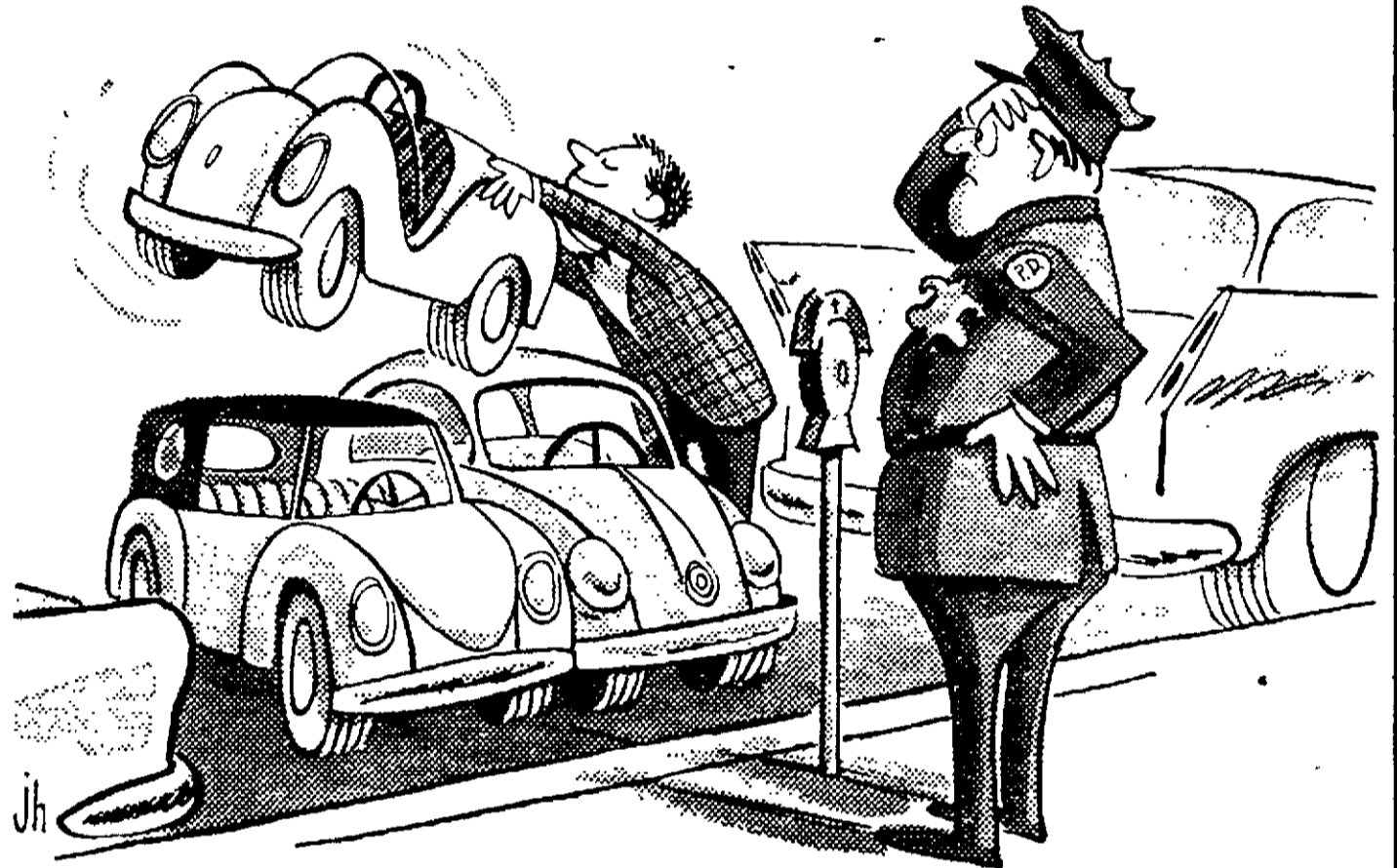
(Continued from Page 4)
bewailed and the dance expressed the agonies of the commuter, but at very few points did Mr. Wilson even resemble that squashed martyr of the New York subways.

On the lighter and better side were the two other selections—the merry dance to Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 performed by Joan Hartshorne, Sally Stackhouse, Jan Stockman, Shareen Blair and Karen Kissin, and the stunning, mood-contrasting work, "Psalms," performed by Elizabeth Harris and Company.

The unpolished moments of the evening were few and far between, so it seems safe to say that Director Jan Stockman, the entire Barnard Modern Dance Group, and all guest artists, can be proud of their appearance at Wollman Auditorium.

Do You Think for Yourself?

(PUT THIS QUIZ IN YOUR THINK-TANK AND SEE WHAT DEVELOPS*)



IF YOU HAD to write the advertising for a small car, would you say, (A) "Hard to get into? Man, you don't get into it at all—you put it on!" Or, (B) "You can park it on a dime—in fact, with most meters you can park two on a dime." Or, (C) "Gives you more miles to the gallon because the gauge is set for Imperial gallons."

A B C



FOR A NEW frying pan, would your advertising say, (A) "Cooks pancakes in no time flat!" Or, (B) "Made of a new metal that distributes the heat evenly all over." Or, (C) "Folks, it's made by us folks who love t' make folksy fryin' pans fer good ol' folksy fried mush."

A B C



TO ADVERTISE a filter cigarette, would you tell customers, (A) "Pay no attention to the filter, it's the strong taste that counts—and it sure is strong!" Or, (B) "Make up your own mind about what you want in a filter cigarette—then choose the brand that gives it to you." Or, (C) "That weak, thin taste you get tells you our cigarette has a tight, wadded-up filter."

A B C



YOU'RE SELLING a trip around the world. Would you say in your ads, (A) "Get into orbit, man!" Or, (B) "See people who look as crazy to you as you do to them." Or, (C) "Go now—Pop will pay later."

A B C

Thinking men and women know Viceroy does the job of smoothing the smoke without killing the taste—gives you a scientific filter design for the smooth taste a smoking man wants. Yes, Viceroy is the thinking man's choice. Viceroy Filters . . . has a smoking man's taste. Find it out for yourself. Try Viceroy!

*If you have picked (B) in these questions—you think for yourself!



Familiar pack or crush-proof box.

THE MAN WHO THINKS FOR HIMSELF USUALLY CHOOSES VICEROY
A Thinking Man's Choice—Viceroy Filters
... HAS A SMOKING MAN'S TASTE!