

Barnard

Bulletin



VOL. LXV — No. 14

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1960

By Subscription

Departments Sponsor Englishmen's Discourse

Mr. John Charles Jennings, Conservative Member of Parliament from Burton-on-Trent and Mr. Walter Monslow, Labour

Member of Parliament from Barrow-in-Furness will speak to students about "Elections in Britain and America" in Minor Latham Playhouse tomorrow at 1 p.m. The Englishmen were invited to speak by the Barnard Economics, Government, History and Social-



Mr. John Charles Jennings, Burton-on-Trent



Mr. Walter Monslow, Barrow-in-Furness

ogy departments. Both Mr. Jennings and Mr. Monslow have been travelling in this country since mid-September. Mr. Jennings has had 32 years experience of teaching primary and secondary schools. For the last eight years he was Headmaster of a co-ed school of about 200 children. The speaker is Chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Education Committee, Vice-President of the National Union of Students and a Governor of North Staffordshire University. Prior to election to Parliament, Mr. Monslow was the Industrial Officer of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers. He was in local government for 14 years.

are brewing and farming. Smaller industries include engineering, foundries, books and shoes, rubber firms and agricultural machinery. Mr. Jennings has had 32 years experience of teaching primary and secondary schools. For the last eight years he was Headmaster of a co-ed school of about 200 children. The speaker is Chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Education Committee, Vice-President of the National Union of Students and a Governor of North Staffordshire University. Prior to election to Parliament, Mr. Monslow was the Industrial Officer of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers. He was in local government for 14 years.

Minority Prejudice Influences Election

by Mada Levine

Despite surface appearance to the contrary, the presidential election was decided basically by religious affiliations — by preferences founded on ethnic prejudices. This was the thesis sardonically expounded by Professor William Shenton last week.

If, as the most recent returns seem to indicate, Kennedy is a minority president, having enough electoral votes, but not a majority of the popular vote, the image of the American people as a tolerant, unbiased nation, is nothing more than a false illusion, he asserted.

Minority Coalition

Professor Shenton, who had predicted a Kennedy nomination on the first ballot and an eventual Kennedy victory a year and a half ago, stated frankly that "we have had an election in which something we don't like to admit about ourselves has been revealed." The election was won by what he termed a "coalition" of various minority groups—Jewish, Catholics, Negro — and a South voting on a historical inheritance of democratic affiliation, stemming from their defeat

in the Civil War at the hands of Mr. Nixon's party.

This "defeated South" has been the Solid South — broken by Mr. Eisenhower simply because he was Mr. Eisenhower, and not because he was a Republican. Of Florida Professor Shenton declared, that it is no longer Democratic, but a two party state— "Florida is Bronx with palm trees; St. Petersburg is midwestern with retired upper-economic bracket farmers."

Nothing New

Seeing virtually no hope of anything novel, no new innovations by the President — elect being launched because of fear of offending popular opinion, the professor felt, despite audience objection, that Kennedy would use the next four years "to develop himself into a public institution so that he could win by near-popular acclamation in '64."

In other words, John Kennedy will, like Theodore Roosevelt in his first term, establish an active identity for himself but can do little if anything positive in the way of a political program.

(See ELECTION, Page 3)

Emmet Defines British Trend Toward Linguistic Empiricism

by Connie Brown

"Talking about talk" can define philosophy as it operates in Britain, according to Dr. Dorothy Emmet, Visiting Professor of Philosophy, who addressed the Thursday Noon Meeting last week.

In discussing "What Is Happening In British Philosophy?" Professor Emmet pointed to a "dominant orientation toward linguistic empiricism." She explained that the "talk" with which philosophy is concerned may be divided into two categories.

Technical Expression

Specialists like physicists, doctors and lawyers have their own technical language. However, for philosophers to study this "talk," they have to know something about the subject, Professor Emmet said.

"Ordinary language — the ways in which we talk in various aspects of life — the educated usage" concern most British philosophers in their present empirical study of language and its meaning.

Second Order Study

Language study is really a "second order" study, dependent on the ethical pronouncements, empirical pronouncements, or religious pronouncements of others. All such expressions require definition of meaning.

These expressions of personal views constitute the first order, the material for which the "tools" of logic and words are "sharpened" for analysis and discussion. Professor Emmet feels, however, that British philosophers are "passing the buck" when it comes to creating the first order material.

Attache Explains Soviet Education

by Ania Bojcum

"To present and outline the system of education in the U.S.S.R., especially in the public schools, is the purpose of my visit here," stated Mr. Barabanov, Cultural Advisor attached to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Speaking at the Education Colloquium last Thursday, Mr. Barabanov illustrated with a film of the Russian education system made last year in Moscow. "At the present time," he said our system of education is undergoing considerable change — being made more progressive."

Old vs. New

In the old system a child three to seven years old entered a preschool, that is, nursery and kindergarten. He then attended a general school for eight years. After graduation the student went to work or else into a university.

Under the reform system the student combines study with work — "twelve to eighteen days per term of socially useful labor."

Rounded Education

The new system is intended to perfect vocational training so it can be immediately utilized. An improvement in study of humanities and sciences is also expected.

In the U.S.S.R., the educational system is under the jurisdiction of the state to insure unity of curriculum. The state distributes textbooks, school materials, and school supplies. There are standard textbooks for history, physics, Russian literature and grammar, biology and foreign languages which are used in all classes.

Many of the textbooks are published in as many as 59 languages and are distributed throughout all the socialist satellite countries.

Boarding Schools

Under the new system there are about 30 million students in Soviet public schools, with an increase of trained graduates every year.

As one aspect of the reform, boarding schools were introduced in the Soviet Union three years ago. They are intended primarily for children who have lost their parents or for those whose parents work in factories and have no time for care. Nurseries are also popular.

Co-Ed Skills

"All education in the U.S.S.R. is coeducational," stressed the speaker. Both boys and girls have to learn basic mechanical skills to be useful later for any kind of socially productive labor.

Following the film, students questioned Mr. Barabanov on a number of topics. Student self-government in Soviet schools, the number of hours spent in school and study, and extra-curricular activities were among the subjects touched upon and discussed.

In many respects, Mr. Barabanov pointed out, Soviet education is similar to American. Students have a type of self-government and are free to participate in various clubs outside school hours. They also can choose and decide what they wish to study outside the required subjects and labor work.

Parents Tour Campus; See Classes In Action

by Naomi Weintraub

Parent's day at Barnard College was Friday, November 11. The parents of freshman and new transfer students were invited to a program designed to acquaint them with college life in general and Barnard in particular.

The parents registered by signing their names in guest books placed in Barnard Hall lobby and Milbank Basement lobby. As in previous years parents were invited to attend classes with their daughters from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. This was done to give parents an opportunity to observe the College in regular session and to meet their daughters' instructors and friends.

Joint Session

A joint Question and Answer for freshman and transfer parents was held in Minor Latham Playhouse with Millicent C. McIntosh, President of the College, Inez Nelbach, Acting Dean of Studies, and Laura R. de Garcia-Lorca and Barbara Friedman, freshman class advisors, presiding. A joint Question and Answer session was held for the first time this year to prevent duplication of the freshman and transfer sessions.

The highlight of the day was

Parent's Assembly, held in the gymnasium. President Millicent C. McIntosh spoke on "The Value of a Liberal Arts Education" and Ruth Schwartz, President of the Undergraduate Association, spoke on "Opportunities for Your Daughter at College."

Dean Speaks

Henry A. Boorse, Dean of the Faculty, spoke to the parents about "Barnard and the University." In past years, usually only President McIntosh and the President of the Undergraduate Association were on hand to address the parents.

In addition, a demonstration of the Physical Education Program was held in the gymnasium before the assembly in order to acquaint parents with all aspects of Barnard life.

Staff Members

An all-staff Bulletin meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon, November 16, at 4 p.m. in the Bulletin Office. It is important that all staff members, including the probationary staff attend.

Barnard Bulletin

Published semi-weekly throughout the college year, except during vacation and examination periods by the students at Barnard College, in the interests of the Barnard Community.

"Entered as second class matter Oct. 19, 1928, at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Subscription rate \$4.00 per year.

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Aftermath

Pessimism darkly colors recent conversations concerning the Presidential campaign. Its carnival flavor, its showmanship, its simple and blatant salesmanship have come under vehement attack.

How many votes were won in the Pat-versus-Jackie contest? How much more did personal appearance count than the ideas expressed by the candidates? To what extent were the secret, as well as the obvious, skills of Madison Avenue employed? How many votes were cast thoughtlessly, pro or con, purely on the basis of the candidates' religious affiliations? Estimates of these less desirable factors in the campaign are given, but their intangibility prohibits accurate measurement. In our democratic society today, elimination of these maladjustments seems impossible.

All is black. Or is it? History cannot record only the thought of the pessimists. In retrospect, despite the darker side of the election season, certain more encouraging, brighter spots may be found.

Minority groups now feel somewhat strengthened in their rights to equality in a country traditionally dominated by white Anglo-Saxon Protestants. The election of a Catholic to the Presidency is a great step forward in the campaign against discrimination. Old-fashioned, irrational fears are invalidated.

Television, the newest of the mass media in electioneering techniques, has provided certain advantages, although they are often overshadowed by comment on the disadvantages. Psychological tests have proven that the mind responds more strongly to visual perception than to aural perception. Television can make the campaign more real, less removed from the citizen. That more voters are awakened by television electioneering may well be the conclusion from this year's record vote. Minds are turned from the escapist Western serials to the exciting reality of politics. New interests are stirred.

Understanding squelches the complaints against the issueless campaign that was spoon-fed to the public. The major issues of the world are so complex that they must be boiled down to a ridiculous simplicity in order to win the popular vote. This is not a country of intellectuals.

That the President-elect did not win an overwhelming majority indicates that he may have to temper his more radical policies before a strong conservative force. The value of this phenomenon cannot be judged in advance. Caution, however, is as important as action in the powder-keg world.

The apparent coalition of minority groups, the intensive and extensive publicity of the campaign, and the wide interest aroused provide a hopeful basis for improvement of future Presidential elections.

All is not black.

Railroad Offers Romantic Drama At Regular Commuter Rates

"Gut-crusher for the world. Sprawling, crawling, belching forth martini dry. Proud of your gut-crushing capacities! They tell me you are naughty and I say 'define your terms.' I have seen your painted matineegoes Seduced by your Ladies' Day fares. I have seen the union strike and go free to strike and strike and strike and strike again."

— Voltaire.

"It is interesting to note the dichotomy presented in an analysis of the European mode of rail

transportation and that which we are subjected to in these United States," she began. "I've never been to Europe," he answered. "Not that I claim the European metro system to be of an intrinsically infallible nature, nevertheless we must admit that certain customs practiced on the continent reveal several basic tendencies of socio-economic-politico-religio import," said she. "I've never been to Europe," he retorted.

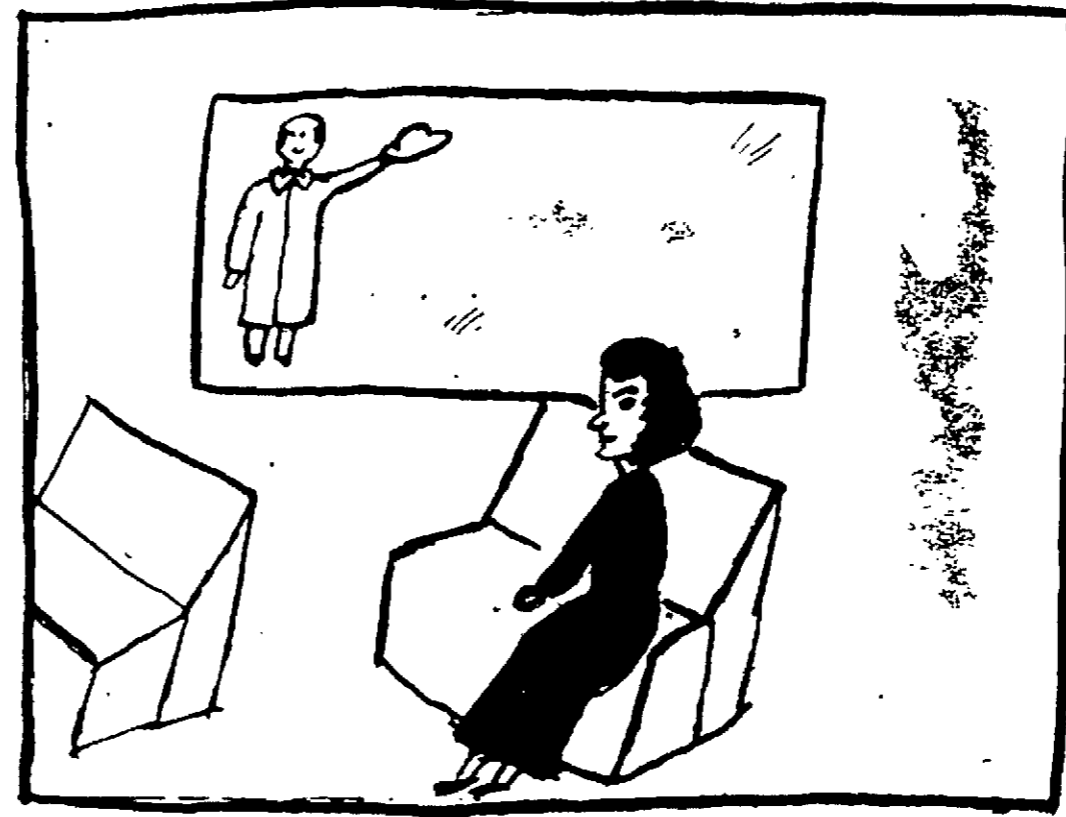
"Let us consider in depth, the Franco-Germanic ideal of Chivalry. For instance, as seen in the twelfth century Celtic influence on the conception of sacrifice for

one's lady, we note that there was a good deal of it; as opposed to the current mode of heterosexual behavior," she asserted. "I've never been to Europe," he conceded.

"Statistically speaking we discover a certain element of divergence in recent French social development; that is to say, the once pristine chivalry has been slowly undermined by creeping equality in more than the political sphere," she continued. "I've never been to Paris," he insisted. "Don't you agree?" she eulogized.

"Taking into consideration the propositions hitherto set before us, I am forced to concur though not unconditionally. I find the spirit of Equality so deeply embedded in my Platonic soul, that for the duration of the journey I shall forebear offering you my seat," the speaker concluded.

— B.B. and E.T.



Off Campus...

by Barbara Posen

Provocative statements make the world go round. Male professors at Mount Holyoke set the globe spinning in a survey held to reveal how they felt about teaching at an all-woman's college. Their candid complaints ranged from — "Unless they are emotionally aroused, women students are more docile than men" and "Girls are infinitely more sensitive than boys. They take things personally. Teachers have to exercise extreme caution in criticism."

Dubious Advantages of Women's College

"Men talk more in class; women are more likely to wait until they have something to say. The trouble here is that some never get around to saying it." The advantages include the facts that the students are prettier and the supply of baby-sitters is better. It would be interesting to hear the opinions of our own professors on the subject.

Criticism of School Architecture

Professorial criticism has extended to school architecture. A Professor at Bowdoin College has expressed his disapproval of the "dark, colorless buildings" that have recently sprung up. He said that buildings are works of art, and therefore should be representative of the creativity and vitality of the age; he stressed the need for "unity through variety." Our Adele Lehman Library would surely win his approval; one can only speculate on his opinion of the new dorm.

More On Students and International Affairs

The last "Off-Campus" column stressed the concern of college students with international af-

fairs. There are several additions. Smith, in activities similar to Barnard's Foreign Student Teas, is encouraging closer contact between Foreign and American students.

'Challenge' and The International Relations Organization at Smith sponsored an open debate — "Foreign Students View Democracy." Internal affairs, i.e. segregation, and international problems, i.e. foreign aid and American diplomatic service were discussed. Foreign students often have stimulating views and opinions, and public debates of this type give the opportunity for many students to hear them.

In order to promote awareness and understanding of world affairs, Bryn Mawr's International Relations Club plans to hold lectures and trips to the United Nations.

Thursday Noon Preview

Four representatives of the Moral Rearmament organization will comprise a panel presenting a discussion of "What Is Moral Rearmament?" at this week's Thursday Noon meeting. The panel will be introduced by Mrs. Helen McIntyre, Barnard '48.

The three speakers include Miss Bettina Assale, daughter of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Cameroon, Mrs. Claire Evans of the Sorbonne and Miss Hannelore Kreig, an actress from East Berlin.

The organization has recently published a pamphlet, "Ideology and Co-existence," and produced a film, "The Growing Experience."

Town Hall: Classic Guitarist

Alirio Diaz, classic guitarist from Venezuela, received a large ovation at Town Hall last Wednesday evening. The enthusiasm of the audience was well warranted, for Mr. Diaz is a guitarist par excellence. The program he presented ranged from Scarlatti and Bach to the twentieth century Spanish composer Albeniz.

Bach's Chaconne

Without a doubt, the most interesting piece of the evening was the Chaconne (Transcribed by Andres Segovia) by J. S. Bach. Senor Diaz's technique was outstanding. He gave clarity of tone, sharp and soft contrasts and a genuine feeling for this Baroque piece. Equally outstanding were two Sonatas by Scarlatti which Mr. Diaz played in a precise and sensitive manner. Also in the first part were selections by Fernando Sor, Handel and Hayden. In this group, the guitar sounded almost like a harpsichord, producing tones and sounds that could not be duplicated elsewhere.

Inca Melody

Mr. Diaz opened the second half of the concert with Nortena by J. Gomez Crespo which is an Inca melody. It was played with simplicity and delicacy. The background was set for reminiscence of the Inca civilization. Besides giving some Venezuelan folk pieces, he devoted the rest of the program to Fandangillo by Joaquin Turina and three pieces of Issac Albeniz Sevilla, the last selection was the most significant because Mr. Diaz gave it a new interpretation. He played it very rapidly with clear resonance and sharp contrasts. This piece along with the Bach Chaconne show the true mark of a talented artist.

Alirio Diaz, who formerly studied with Andres Segovia, made his New York debut at Town Hall last year. The large turnout this year was indicative of New York's vivid interest in the artistic execution of classic guitar.

Barzalai Surveys Jew In Writing

by Mada Levine

It was significant to note that Professor Issac Barzalai addressed his discussion on the modern Hebrew novel to an audience just barely comprising a minyan (of mixed sexes). Continuing in the series of lectures sponsored by the Seixas-Menorah Society on the image of the Jew in contemporary literature, Professor Barzalai remarked that although his subject might take hours to discuss, the audience was too small to delve into it for that length of time.

He stated two reasons why in the contemporary Hebrew novel it was "more difficult to speak of the Jew than in any other novel." The first reason was that, like a self-portrait of an artist, this literature is not objective, but subjective; the second, that Hebrew literature for about 150 years was ideological — "in the service of an ideal."

Two Periods

Professor Barzalai proceeded to break down modern Hebrew literature into two periods — the first dating from the end of the eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth century, and the second since that time to the present.

These two periods, respectively, the Haskalah, meaning reason, and the National period, are relevant indications that Jewish literature projects into the future,

rather than derives from the past and gleans from the present.

The Haskalah school based its contention on the belief of complete ethnological assimilation with the Europeans, extending even to political ideology. "For the first time . . . the young intelligentsia . . . started preaching that the Jews are Europeans . . . by all their operations." These writers used the Bible as "a crutch" for fellow Jews to become "normal."

The Haskalah movement failed because its preachings undercut its own foundations which were strengthened, oddly enough, by the wave of anti-semitism which swept Europe, forcing the Jews to cling to their traditions and heritage.

Separate Ideals

The Hebrew Nationalist movement was "in content more assimilationist . . ." differing only in the extent that it separated political ideals.

The later poets of the movement, like Chaim Bialik, reversed this anti-historic trend. Bialik was a National poet "not because of the numbers of poems, but because of the historical consecration in his creations."

Professor Barzalai's concluding remarks were to the effect that for the Jew to keep his identity, to remain an entity, he had to develop his cultural heritage within his group of tradition-bound brothers.

Professor Of Law Analyzes U.S. Church-State Relations

"By and large, American religious liberty is enforceable religious liberty," stated Professor Harry Jones of Columbia Law School, in a talk entitled "Constitution Problems in American Church-State Relations." Professor Jones spoke before the Religion 25 class last Friday.

The professor asserted that it is "bad history to sentimentalize the religious views of the founding fathers of conventional Constitutionalism." He noted that the men who met in Philadelphia in 1787 to draft the Constitution were sophisticated in letters, but were "far from homogeneous in their religious views."

Professor Jones emphasized that all these men know the history of religious conflict and each one feared national power in matters of religion. The men who were to compose the Bill of Rights felt that the Constitution

was insufficiently explicit in matters of religion.

These men insisted that matters of religion be "spelled out" at the very head of the Bill of Rights, Professor Jones declared. Religious liberty, as expressed in the United States Bill of Rights can be enforced. This is important, the professor asserted, since declarations of rights can be easily made powerless if there is no way to enforce them.

Quoting from Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, Professor Jones stated, 'General propositions do not decide concrete cases.' Professor Jones then proceeded to deal with specific Constitutional Amendments which deal with religion and some of the law cases in which religious liberties have been involved.

Constitutional Amendments

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution states

in part, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Amendment XIV states, ". . . nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Article VI of our Constitution admonishes, ". . . no religious Test shall ever be required as a 'Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.'"

Emphasizing an important point, Professor Jones, using material brought out in the case of Cantwell vs. Connecticut (1940), stated that although the First Amendment refers only to what the Federal government may do regarding religion, the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees that states must not deprive persons of "liberty without due process of law and thus, religious guarantees of the First Amendment refer to state action as well, since the liberties guaranteed in the Fourteenth Amendment include those of the First Amendment.

The speaker noted that non-Conformists always provide the best bases of religious liberty. It is the extremist sects, that have been forcing decisions about religion and have forced the high courts to take action.

Religious Liberties

"One man's freedom is always some other man's pain in the neck," the speaker asserted, and this is true in the exercise of all liberties, especially religious ones. In cases which have been brought to the courts, those who claim unlimited religious liberty have been given greater weight than those who simply "don't want to be annoyed," Professor Jones noted.

"If there is any area of human aspiration in which no man can safely be granted the power to censor" it is in the case of free exercise of religion, the speaker asserted.

Senior Stresses Religious Kinship

Louis Bernikow, '61 an English major, is the author of an article which appeared in the August issue of "Liturgical Arts" a quarterly devoted to the arts of the Catholic Church. The article, entitled "The Quest for Communication" was an excerpt from a paper dealing with the Catholic Church and its relationship to contemporary traditions in art.

Assigned in a Religion 25 class (Religion in Contemporary So-

ciety and Culture), to write a paper dealing with a contemporary problem is one of the three major religions, Louis chose the Catholic Church; "It was a religious tradition with which I was totally unfamiliar." Louise based her paper on interviews conducted while visiting churches, and on studies of paintings. Mr. Maurice Labaneux, editor of "Liturgical Arts" was one of those interviewed, and asked that he be allowed to view the finished copy. After reading it, he asked Louise to prepare an excerpt from it for publication in his magazine.

"The Quest for Communication" deals with the relationship between the clergyman and the artist. It states that for religion to be a part of the society in which it exists there has to be a connection between the church and everyday life. Art must be present so that religion is not divorced from the layman's everyday life, and thus provide a link between the religious and secular worlds.

"That the Catholic Church is estranged from the greatest art being produced in this country is indisputable, and with the twentieth century this separation has reached its most extreme point," states the paper.

Election . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Much has been made of the fact that the Catholic Church might politically intervene, but in rather emphatic terms Dr. Shenton described the religious issue in the United States as being "clearly a product of the Protestant mind. There is only one clergy prepared to intervene in American politics today, and that is the Protestant clergy."

Kennedy would have won by a landslide had he been Protestant. Professor Shenton conjectured: he would have then wooed the Catholics to his side by his personal magnetism. Professor Shenton culminated his thought that this election was not something to be proud of with a statement that the victory was "an accident of the Founding Fathers — who created an institution which could frustrate the bigotry of the American majority."

Students Scan Slides; Speaker Views Scenery

by Sheila Rothschild

Dr. William A. Hance, Professor of Economic Geography at Columbia was the guest speaker at the English Conference last Thursday in the College Parlor. His topic was the scenery and particularly the architecture in modern Great Britain. Colorful slides which he took during his travels in the British Isles formed the background for his talk.

The first slides pictured the agricultural areas of Suffolk and Devon. He noted that the scene he showed of the "sunken lane," a narrow road constructed below the level of the land, was quite characteristic of that part of the country.

After giving several examples of the use of country rock in British dwellings, Dr. Hance showed a picture of the famous Roman Wall build by the Emperor Hadrian about 122 A.D. during the Roman Occupation in Britain. The remains of this wall are considered a great landmark

in British history.

Chalk is used primarily in southern England, but although this type of rock gives a nice appearance, Dr. Hance said that it is difficult to work with as a building material. Stone for cathedrals must be brought from other sections of the country since neither chalk nor any other type of stone usually found in the southern counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex is suitable for this purpose.

"Black Houses"

In the English Highlands, the dwellings are much less ornamental than in the other sections which he described. The "black house," the earliest form of British architecture, supposedly a thousand years old, is often found in this area. These houses have derived their name from the black color of the roofs—caused by the rising smoke that escapes wherever there is a hole in the loosely thatched roof.

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Actor Stresses Liberal Training

David King-Wood, a British actor, claims that the best training for the actor today is a liberal arts education and a desire to gain as much experience and culture as possible. Mr. King-Wood was the first speaker appearing before the new drama lecture series, Wednesdays at 4:30 p.m. in Minor Latham. He has appeared in several Broadway productions including the recent "Much Ado About Nothing" with John Gielgud.

Opportunity in England

The speaker mentioned his own training at Oxford University. He has had professional experience with the Old Vic and other repertory companies. He emphasized the necessity of great sensitivity guided by a special kind of intelligence in the making of actor. One must be able to direct and control experience on the stage.

In the ensuing discussion, Mr. King-Wood contrasted the difference in opportunities for actors in England and in the United States. He cited the English repertory company system as a wonderful way of opening the theater world to the newcomer. Another aspect mentioned was the "English theater-going habit;" one needn't buy tickets in advance as is the American custom, he stated. Mr. King-Wood compared the fifty-five theaters in London alone to New York's relatively sparse Broadway houses.

The Broadway theater was censured as not very worthwhile at the present. It is the duty of the younger generation to revive and generally improve the current theater slump. The fact that the off-Broadway trend is dominated by young people reveals that there are Americans today who are seeking "quality and integrity" now missing. "Broadway" equals "show-biz;" off-Broadway does not.

Micheal Howard, director, acting instructor and member of the Actors' Studio, and Howard Teichman, playwright, are scheduled for future lectures.

Bulletin Board

Seniors who missed having their pictures taken have a last chance on Monday, November 21 from 1-5 p.m. The Mortarboard staff urges the twenty-five remaining students to sign up on **Jake immediately.**

* * *

There will be a Spanish Majors Meeting tomorrow at 1 p.m. in 22M. Dr. Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo of the Spanish Department at Columbia and formerly with **Life En Espanol** will address this first meeting. All majors are required to attend.

* * *

Professor Stanley Moore will address the Philosophy Club this afternoon at 3 in 417 Lehman. His topic is "The Concept of Alienation in Hegel."

* * *

Those who are candidates for their degree in February, 1961, should notify the office of the Registrar in writing no later than December 1. Major Examinations for February candidates are scheduled for Wednesday, January 18, Thursday, January 19 and Friday, January 20.

Students Distribute Standardized Notes

Ann Arbor, Michigan (UPS) — Despite considerable controversy over the value of University Study Service, a professional notetaking service at the University of Michigan, the idea of such a service has become sufficiently popular to support a second firm, while a third plans to begin operations next semester.

At least eight courses are now being serviced by the University Study Service, established in early October on the approval of the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. By assigning professional note takers, usually honor students, to large lecture sections, the service provides mimeographed lecture notes to subscribers within a week.

High Profits Expected

A spokesman for the group said he expects the semester's profits to run into four digit figures, but he also noted some opposition to the service.

"When I sold subscriptions at stands I noticed that people stood back and formed a circle around the stand as if they were ashamed to step up. I had to talk to them and get them to come

near and then ask them casually if they wanted to have their names put down."

Price War Begins

Student Lecture Aids, the second note taking service, was established shortly after University Study Service by 10 university juniors. The third, Scholastic Services, scheduled to start operations in February, offers its service at \$5.00, half the price of University Study Service, and will offer individual notes rather than requiring full semester subscriptions.

The establishment of note taking services has aroused considerable debate on the Michigan campus. Those favoring the plans feel they allow a student to devote full attention to the lecture by eliminating the necessity for taking notes.

Opponents feel such plans subtract from a student's education. The chance to learn to sort facts, draw inferences and reach conclusions is an important part of a university education that "pre-digested" notes eliminate. Besides, they add, seldom do two people consider all the same thoughts important.

Foreigners Honored At First Tea

Believing that Barnard and New York City are admixtures of many different personalities and social, religious, and ethnic groups, Professor Renee Fox described and evaluated this variety at the November 9 tea held in honor of Barnard's new foreign students. The tea, the first in a series honoring many countries represented here at Barnard, also featured a panel discussion by Professor Fox and two students, Ruth Schwartz '61 and Kaoru Titus '61.

Friendship vs. Friendliness

The foreign student, Professor Fox felt, is in a strange position. He is never quite accepted for himself, rather than as a foreigner, but he is accepted into American society in many social respects. Foreign students have to learn to distinguish between American "friendliness" and "friendship." American social customs such as invitations to dinner are not indicative of deep friendship. Disillusionment with Americans often occurs if these customs are not understood correctly.

Misconceptions

There are many new experiences open to foreign students, not least of which is the opportunity of seeing a full professor say "I don't know" in public. It is a very wearisome experience, Professor Fox believes, to speak an alien tongue all day.

Having spent a good deal of time in Belgium interviewing students in French, Professor Fox believes that foreigners have misconceptions about Americans. Because she could speak French and knew French, German and Russian literature, she was regarded as special. These attributes, she feels, are simple part of a liberal arts education.

The next foreign students tea will be given by Mrs. McIntosh on Tuesday, November 22. All members of the Barnard community are invited.

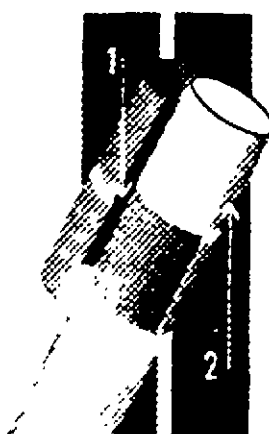
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