

Barnard



Bulletin

VOL. LXIII — No. 20

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1959

Price 10 Cents

Grabe Places First In Posture Contest

Barnard's annual posture contest was won last Friday by Miss Linda Grabe '62. Miss Grabe was chosen from among three finalists, in the capping off ceremony of the semester-long freshmen physical education activities.

In the finals with the winner were Anita Hyman and Susan Lippman, both of the class of 1962. Miss Hyman placed second, while Miss Lippman rated third.

Former Winners

Stephanie Lam Basch '53, who was the winner for her class, Betty Teller Werksman '59, the first place winner for her class, Susan Wartur '59 and Joan Bramnick '59, who placed second and fourth in their class contests were judges this year.

Instruction

Professor Marion Streng, Professor Fern Yates, and Mrs. John Phillips instruct each year's freshman class in the art of standing, walking and sitting correctly, as part of the prescribed Body Mechanics course, which is given during the first part of the winter semester. The second half of the semester is given over to the study of Rhythmic Fundamentals.

Judges for the contest were former posture contest winners. Members of the sophomore and junior classes who were posture contest winners served as "helpers" during Friday's contest. They informed the contestants that they were to continue or to drop out at various stages of the contest.

With this issue of Bulletin, we suspend publication until after mid-year examinations. Our next issue will appear on Monday, February 9th.



Posture Contest Winners of 1955-56

Frosh Assembly Group Plans Children's Party

Freshmen Representative Assembly delegates are planning to hold a carnival for Morningside youth early in May, according to Student Council President Corky Marcus '59.

The idea for a carnival, initiated by the Class of '62's delegation to the representative body, is being worked out by that group, with the help of Billie Herman '60, junior assembly delegate. The carnival will be a half day program, planned in conjunction with a day trip to Barnard Camp in Ossining, New York.

Council Permission

The freshmen group will come to Student Council today for backing and permission to run the affair, which, according to Miss Marcus, will probably be granted. All club presidents in-

terested in participating in the carnival have been asked to notify Student Council of their desire to do so.

Drive Carnival

Barnard's last carnival was held in 1956, for Term Drive. At that time, many clubs put up booths designed to garner money for the Term. In 1945, the college held a carnival for the children of the neighborhood similar in purpose to the carnival in the planning stage this year. Since then, however, Barnard has not had a carnival for Morningside young people.

A class delegation has not initiated a program of community welfare in recent years, if at all. Ruth Kline '62, is the representative in charge of bringing the project to the Council. Vivian Deutsch is the President of the Class of 1962.

Election Program Changes

Committee Spurs Political Interest

A program has been drawn up for the establishment of an Elections Committee, it was announced by Corky Marcus '59, Chairman of Student Council.

During the winter vacation, a sub-committee of Student Council consisting of Jackie Zelniker '59, Sally Beyer '59, Gail Bernstein '59, and Ruth Schwartz '61, met to discuss the functions of the new committee. The committee's main purpose, it was decided, is to interest people in running for the various undergraduate offices and to distribute information concerning procedure as well as the responsibilities of each office. Corky Marcus considers the present system to be "inefficient and unsophisticated."

The Elections Committee will consist of two seniors, two juniors, a sophomore and a freshman. The two seniors will be chosen directly from Student Council, one junior will be a member of the junior managing board of Bulletin, and the other an executive officer of the junior class. The freshman and sophomore will both be executive officers of their respective classes. None of the committee members will themselves be running for office.

The chairman will be the Vice
(Continued on Page 7)

Time Magazine Calls Hacker

'Champion of the Irregulars'

Time, in its usual sly style took a hack at Hacker last week and left his "unwashed brother" (general studies) as genteelly disreputable as ever.

Burying the final report of GS' former dean under paragraphs of red-dotted research, the Jan. 5 issue of Henry Luce's weekly news-organ reduced Dr. Louis Hacker's recommendations to a four-point program for Irregularity.

Dr. Hacker, who resigned from the deanship early in 1958, was painted as Champion of the Irregulars (students not aspiring to a degree). He is, indeed, deeply concerned about this group,

particularly the young married women who want to resume their formal education once their children are in school.

His suggestions for their instruction, however, were secondary to a point that Time apparently didn't grasp. According to Dr. Hacker, the educational process has been "needlessly prolonged" and the importance of a four-year undergrad degree before professional study exaggerated.

To remedy this he suggested "stiffer curriculums in the secondary schools; credit by examination with advanced standing in colleges; twelve-week summer sessions; a wider extension of professional option; even enabling students to earn the first degree by external examination entirely."

Time, skipping over these controversial proposals, concentrated on Dr. Hacker's defense of his open admissions policy. Contrary to a number of Columbia officials, the ex-dean considered the University obligated to offer an education to the ever-expanding number of scholars uninterested in a degree.

According to Time, a faculty committee quarrel over this policy resulted in Dr. Hacker's resignation, but "if he lost the deanship... he won his scholastic war." His successor plans no important changes.

The magazine also quoted Dr. Hacker as critical of the tendency of private institutions (which, naturally, includes Columbia and Barnard Colleges) to be "restrictive, selective and elitist." It ignored his equally

strong criticism of softened high school programs and college curriculum weakened by over-emphasis of non-academic activities.

Dr. Hacker's report further called for the development of additional two-year community colleges and a new system of accreditation based on examination of student performance only.

Such innovations have no place in Timeland, however. "People"-minded to the last, it prefers discussing Irregular Students to irregular ideas. J. H.

Thursday Noon Features Talk on Greek Religion

Miss Helen F. North, Associate Professor of Classics at Swarthmore College, discussed the "Love of God in Greek Religion" at last Thursday's noon meeting.

Miss North traced the development of Greek theology, beginning with the ideas expressed in the Iliad and the Odyssey. The gods at this time differed from humans only in their power and immortality. It was not until later, said Miss North, that there was "some recognition on the part of mankind that a concept of a deity without justice is unthinkable."

The gods of the early Greeks were often guilty of immoral behavior. In the 6th century, the validity of regarding such beings as gods was questioned. The Ionian natural scientists proposed the elimination of the concept of gods, feeling that "law was invented by statesmen to keep people from doing what was

wrong in public and religion was invented by statesmen to keep people from doing what was wrong in private."

The ideas of Plato and the Stoics had great influence on the development of Christianity said Miss North. Plato expressed belief in a god with concern for human beings in the Republic. The Stoics conceived of a divine mind or "World Soul" with an interest in the individual souls of men. The four cardinal virtues, wisdom, justice, fortitude, and temperance, were originally pagan Greek ideas also.

Miss North pointed out that there were many contrasts between Christianity and the Greek religion. The idea of humility as a virtue is completely alien to the Greek ideals, she said. The four cardinal virtues, regarded by the Stoics as good habits, were interpreted by St. Augustus as "aspects of the love of man for God."

G & S Goes to Cambridge; Harvard Performs at MLP

The Barnard Gilbert & Sullivan Society will present its production of Ruddigore at the Agassiz Theatre in Cambridge, carrying out the exchange program with the Harvard Gilbert & Sullivan Players which was planned last October.

The excellent production, which Bulletin called "a credit to the talents and traditions of its creators," will be given the evenings of February 12, 13 and 14, with only minor changes in the cast.

'Yeoman' In January

Yeoman of the Guard will be presented by the Harvard players the evenings of January 29, 30, and 31 in the Minor Latham Playhouse. Since ticket orders will be filled during intercession,

all those who wish to buy tickets should contact Alice Brody through student-mail. Prices are \$1.50 and \$1.75 for Thursday night's performance and \$1.75 and \$1.90 for the performances of Friday and Saturday night. Payment by check is preferred. Tickets may be picked up either through student mail or from Alice Brody in Brooks Hall.

The Barnard G&S Society is providing rooms for the Radcliffe girls who will be performing here. If there are any dorm students who plan to be away during intercession and would be willing to let a Radcliffe student use their rooms, they should contact Joyce Duran '60.

For their Spring Production, to be given in March, Barnard G&S will present Princess Ida.

Fine Arts

Professor Julius Held spoke to the Fine Arts Club on Wednesday, January 7. His topic was "Problems of Research in Flemish Painting." Professor Held emphasized the fact that research is not a reshuffling of facts but, after learning what has been proven, finding out what is not known.

The problems discussed included those of connoisseurship and iconography in establishing the authenticity of unsigned works. Professor Held illustrated his talk with slides of drawings and paintings from the Flemish school.

Among Prof. Held's writings are *Rubens in America* and *Rembrandt. The Drawings of Peter Paul Rubens* will be published soon.



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Calendar

Today

2:00- 4:00 Freshman Lectures—Physical Education Dept. Gym
4:00- 6:00 Junior Show Call-Backs 408 B
6:30- 9:00 Junior Show Call-Backs Dance Rm
6:00- 9:00 Columbia Chorus
6:00- 9:00 Gilbert and Sullivan Auditions James Room

Tuesday, January 13

9:00-11:00 Freshman Lectures—Physical Ed. Dept. Gym
12:00- '62 Greek Games Central Committee 207B
1:00- '61 Greek Games Central Committee 207B
1:00- Freshman English Tests Barnard Hall
6:30- 7:15 Conference Committee 101B

Wednesday, January 14

9:00-12:00 Major Examinations College Parlor
4:00- College Tea James Room
4:30- Banacles Annual Water Show Pool
4:30- Hebrew Club Meeting—Professor Salo Baron speaking on "Basic Problems of the Diaspora" — meeting in Hebrew Dodge Room

Thursday, January 15

9:00-12:00 Major Examinations College Parlor
1:10- President's Message to Freshmen McMillin

Friday, January 16

Reading Period

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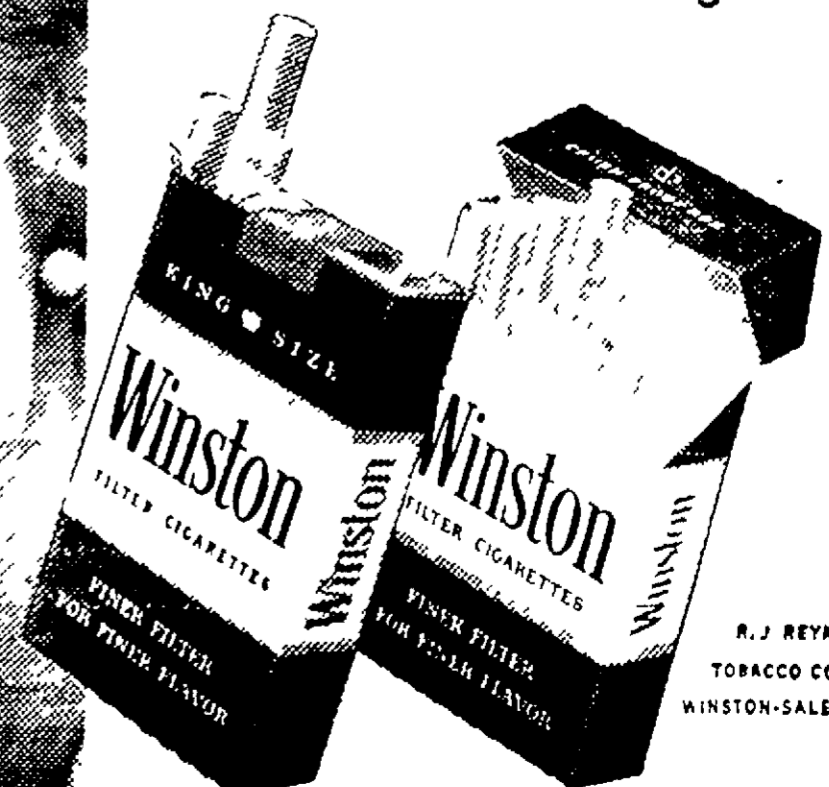
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Youth: Delinquency And Morningside

There are approximately 12,000 young people between the ages of seven and sixteen living in the Morningside area.

Most of these youngsters get up in the morning, go to school, come home, do their homework, watch television, go to bed, and no one outside of their own families and friends hears of them. But there are other children who spend their time removing hub caps from cars, lifting merchandise from store counters, or "rumbling" with rival gangs.

Alexander Aldrich hears of these youngsters. Alexander Aldrich is Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the Youth Program.

The police department youth program which he supervises is composed of three branches: The Juvenile Aid Bureau, the Youth Squad, and the Police Athletic League. The Juvenile Aid Bureau is the social-agency arm of the youth program. When a youngster is referred to the Bureau a social investigation is made on the basis of which an arrest is made, or the child is referred to one of the many private social agencies in the city. In other instances, the case is dropped completely.

The Police Athletic League, a separate corporation supported by public funds does the non-police job of creating a program of recreation for those who do not have recreational centers in their own neighborhood. Thus on Morningside, with its AY-A, Manhattanville Community Center, Riverside Church, and other programs in all neighborhoods of the city, there would be no need for the existence of the PAL at all.

The third branch of the youth program is the Youth Squad, which is a group of "rookie" detectives who prowls the areas of high delinquency incidence, hoping to stop a crime before it occurs. The members of the Youth Squad patrol those places where youths congregate: pool halls, bars, schools, and street corners. Precinct 24 is a saturation police area. In 1953, because of a crime rate high in comparison with other sections of the city, the number of patrolmen in the precinct was doubled by adding rookie cops. They patrol the 24th, which runs from West 86 Street to West 125

Street.

For the compilation of statistics on juvenile delinquency, the 24th precinct is sub-divided into smaller units. Thus the area of heavy delinquency incidence, according to the residence of the guilty person, are south, north and east of Morningside Heights. But as Hans Zeisel points out in **How to Lie With Statistics**, statistics do not tell the entire story. The figures are compiled on the basis of percentage of delinquency per one thousand residents. Thus we may read that 70 percent of the juveniles in one area are delinquents, and yet find that there are fewer actual delinquents in this area than in a more populated area recorded as having 50 percent juvenile delinquency count. Mr. Aldrich states that the Morningside area has 70.0 percent to 79.0 percent juvenile delinquency per thousand residents. The statement, he notes, is misleading, however. It may mean a low delinquency rate in comparison to a more thickly settled residential area. The deputy commissioner declined to reveal what these statistics actually tell his department, however. Questioned as to the comparative size of the figures, he replied, "They are misleading."

In recent years, according to Mr. Aldrich, there has been a rise in the "less violent" type of crime in the area, as well as in New York in general. This again is statistically misleading, he declares, since it may mean that youthful offenders are not being as violent or that protection forces are more active and aware of potential crimes. With regard to the "violent" crimes, the police head notes that ingenuity is replacing number in violent crimes, while declining to note the type of juvenile crime on

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Riverside Church Maintains Diverse Social Organizations

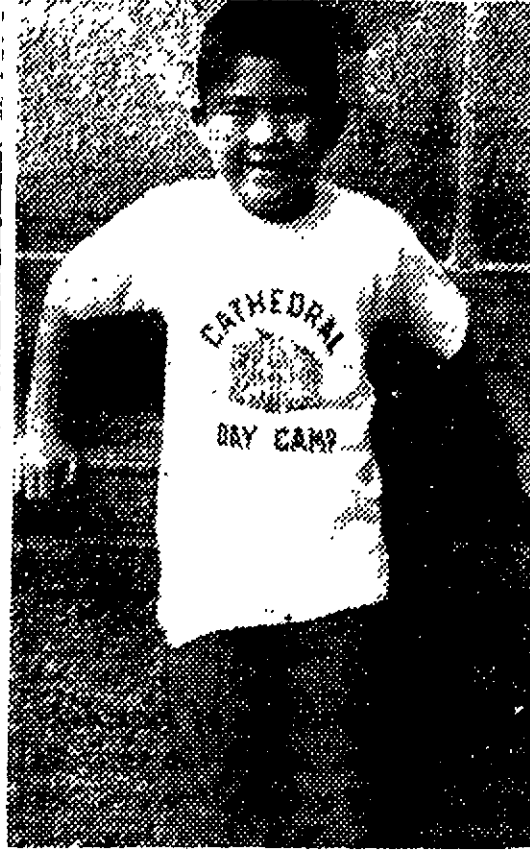
Walking down Broadway on any Sunday afternoon one sees a very distressing sight. Along the streets are benches crowded with many elderly people, huddled closely together and rather blankly staring into space. They sit until the sun begins to go down or it becomes too cold. At the same time, in another locale, there is much constructive activity in session and people who would gladly welcome their company.

One of the major problems on Morningside Heights, according to Miss Phyllis Taylor at Riverside Church, seems to be communication. Riverside Church maintains an extensive program of social organizations, which is designed to meet the needs of people of all ages and interests, but, says Miss Taylor, its facilities will be even bettered by the addition of a new wing. But in many cases they are not being utilized to the fullest.

The Woman's Society for instance, is a group including some three hundred members of all ages. Their programs include talks by outstanding men and women, devotional periods, discussion panels, music, motion pictures and dramatic readings. This society appeals mainly to older, retired women who are living on small pensions, single women and widows.

The church also conducts a program for young couples. This group of about one hundred couples, meets once a month and plans a varied program including discussion groups and talks by guest speakers. The theme of one such mission was "Military Preparedness and Passivism."

The Business and Professional Women's Club is comprised of members who are actively engaged in business. It is made up of office workers, secretaries, social workers, nurses, librarians, teachers, missionaries, doctors, lawyers, writers, scientists and others. This group attracts many single women in New York City who are seeking companionship and stimulating activity.



— Photo courtesy of Morningside Heights, Inc.

This young member of the Cathedral Recreation Group is one of the many children who are benefiting from the athletic field, swimming pool and other recreational facilities provided by the uptown YMCA of Morningside Heights, sponsors of the daycamp, which meets at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The programs are extensive and varied but attendance is still a problem. A chief question discussed in staff meetings at Riverside is how to attract many more people in the immediate Morningside area. Morningside Heights is an extremely heterogeneous area, including people of all income classes as well as varied educational backgrounds. It is the elderly people, the Puerto Ricans and many others who could benefit from the advantages that are offered.

But, Miss Taylor, emphasized, these people to a large extent are in awe of a place like Riverside Church and feel rather conspicuous in such surroundings, and therefore don't come. The opportunities offered by the Church could be intelligently pointed out to these people by means of direct contact—an individual from the Church team

them to come and participate, but this is hardly feasible with such a vast number. Riverside Church has recently engaged a Spanish speaking worker to aid in overcoming the language and social barriers besetting the Puerto Rican community members.

Riverside Church recognizes the need for a program designed especially for elderly people, there is no one specific program as yet to fulfill this need. With the completion of the new wing the church hopes to make such a program a reality.

Miss Taylor mentioned that although they have about one hundred families in the Morningside Gardens project who are active members of the congregation, there are unfortunately very few from the General Grant project. This is partially a result of working mothers and large families. However, Riverside is trying to establish more convenient hours for these people.

Miss Taylor, representing the Riverside Church, expressed the hope that one day we will find many of the elderly people of the community creating beautiful work in the arts and crafts shop and Puerto Rican members entering the doors freely without fear or reservations.

Hyde Park Commission Kills Slums

"A great university must be part of a good urban environment but how does a university remain great as it participates in the deterioration of our American cities?" With this statement Lawrence A. Karpson, Chancellor of Chicago University, explained the University's reason for participating actively in urban renewal and rehabilitation programs. He outlined the University's plans in his 1957 annual report to the faculty.

The University is situated in Hyde Park, a section of Chicago's South Side, an area that at one time was a middle class residential neighborhood, but had deteriorated to an urban slum. Students of the University were to be housed in the area, and the University was to make the area a better place to live.

In 1946, Chicago University, through the Chicago Land Clearing Commission, to facilitate the replacement of slums with new buildings, had secured \$1,000,000 from the Federal Government to be used for the purchase of the area.

The Hyde Park Commission, headed by the Chicago Land Clearing Commission, was organized in 1946 to carry out the plan. The Commission's main objective is to "bring people of different backgrounds together around common interests and to develop understanding and friendship among the thousands of people who are engaged in this vast program."

Manhattanville Community Centers, Inc. provides the following services and programs for the surrounding area: a day care program, a group work program for children and adults, a case work and mental hygiene program and a Community Waker Association.

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Manhattanville Community Center Provides Services For Children

by Susan Greenfield

A powerful force in the building and redevelopment of a self-respecting integrated community is being exerted by the Manhattanville Community Centers, Inc. This agency, a non-sectarian organization with inter-sectarian sponsorship, was created by neighboring institutions in the Morningside-Manhattanville area, along with Morningside Heights, Inc. and the Morningside Gardens Cooperative.

Manhattanville Community Centers, Inc. is a social welfare arm extended to the surrounding community in an attempt to improve social welfare services. The Centers consist of an interracial board, staff and clientele whose main objective is to "bring people of different backgrounds together around common interests and to develop understanding and friendship among the thousands of people who are engaged in this vast program."

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Photo courtesy of Morningside Heights, Inc.

The Manhattanville Community Centers Inc., a social welfare arm in the Morningside community does its part in giving the children of the community the care and supervision they so greatly need and gives them the chance to grow up as well-rounded, happy children.

program and a Community Waker Association. The day care program, under the direction of Miss Rhoda Bac-

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In This Issue

This issue is intended to further explore the problems of Morningside Heights. Education, politics and the people residing on the Heights are treated as specific facets of the neighborhood's urban situation. See page three for the social side of Morningside. Page five contains analyses of education and politics.

Slum Schools

Columbia University is fencing itself in; guarding against the encroachment of slums and crime, of poor housing and unsafe streets, of bad living conditions and the unwanted jobless who daily immigrate to New York's worst neighborhoods.

The creation of housing projects, cooperative and low rent, is but part of an overall program to buffer the University from the knocks of the welfare case and juvenile gang. This is intended to make that part of Morningside Heights upon which Columbia stands safe for its students without fear of a late-evening walk or deserted side street. This is, in effect, a survival plan, for Columbia cannot exist in a concrete jungle.

Yet despite the benefits which will undoubtedly accrue to a more isolated University, there is a moral problem most strongly attached to moving people out of their homes into "comparable housing" elsewhere in the city. The lower class is moved out to make way for the middle class and the faculty member. Is comparable housing an expedient to clear the area, or is it a real answer to neighborhood betterment?

A major consequence of a university in a deteriorating area is that faculty members, especially those with children, are hesitant to live near school. It is not infrequent for public schooling in an area such as Morningside to be viewed as less than desirable by a person who has devoted his life to the academic. This is the case around Columbia. (See page five for run-down of schools of Morningside.) The problem can be solved only by those affected. Alert children do not attend schools because they may not be getting individual attention and top-notch schooling and so schooling becomes dull and lifeless because there are no quick students to grasp a teacher's excitement.

The problem is not that children of low income families are duller than those born into middle-class homes. Rather language difficulties and lack of incentive can cause loss of interest in a young child.

If the University were to sponsor a school or schools jointly with the Board of Education of the City of New York, for which Columbia had some influence in teacher selection, perhaps a large part of the faculty living problem might be alleviated. The University might loan personnel, or administrative facilities to such schools, rather than funds, to avoid the problems involved in a tax-exempt institution paying money to the city.

If a good series of schools, from grade school through the high school, were set up on Morningside, faculty members could be sure of the quality of their children's education. Assuming that such a school would be zoned, as are public schools in New York, a large percentage of Morningside Heights residents could send their children to "Columbia's school." Bi-lingual difficulties notwithstanding, we are sure that both groups would benefit from the contact, and Columbia might be doing more than setting up "comparable housing" and buffers, perhaps human relations would be enriched.

Closed Centers

Why is it that community centers on Morningside Heights are closed during the Christmas vacation when children are home from school with nothing to do?

Morningside's Biggest Problems: Schooling, Housing and Recreation

by Judy Anne Eisenberg

Within the Morningside area dwell workers, executives, relief members and government workers. Here, too, live many of the hard working members of the University faculty.

The professors, lecturers, and instructors of Barnard College live within this area for it is convenient to their positions in the University. While living here relieves the problems of transportation and communication, it also creates new problems for these faculty parents. They are now concerned with the lives of their growing children and the merits of the community's contributions to their children's educations.

Mrs. Marjory Dobkin, Instructor at Barnard, was recently interviewed on the topic of the problems of the family in the Morningside area. Most of these problems, said Mrs. Dobkin, are related to the schooling available to their children in the public schools of that area. Most of the university-staff parents send their children to the easy accessible private and parochial schools because the education standards at the Heights are quite deplorable.

Columbia officials have for many years now been attempting to have funds allocated for a public and perhaps a junior high school built in the vicinity of the University. The Board of Educa-

tion answers this plea by saying that there are two public schools in the neighborhood and they are far from overcrowded.

The problem was temporarily alleviated a few years ago when the Horace Mann High School was organized as an organ of Columbia Teacher's College. This provided an advanced program of education for intelligent and talented children. However, this private school closed because of lack of funds.

Another problem which plagues the faculty members living in the Morningside area is the housing situation of the community. Mrs. Dobkin noted that well-kept buildings are side by side with decrepit and disgraceful resi-

dence hotels and slums. In this area the unscrupulous landlords have taken to the practice of dividing up apartments in old buildings and, by adding a kitchen and bath, letting in two or more families to share the facilities, collecting almost twice as much rent per apartment. Tenants have formed Tenant Committees which serve as a check on the landlords, and these committees have often been involved in law suits in order to maintain the standard of the building in which they live.

One other problem besetting the faculty residents is the "summer problem." Students in a private school have a four

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The Ivy Climbeth — But Not Too High

by Linda Kaufman

A long time ago (a week before the Christmas vacation, to be exact) there was a day when the table-on-Jake offered not only the usual *Spec* and *Bulletin*, but also colorful copies of *Ivy Magazine*. Scooping it up on our way to economics, we found our first reaction one of supercilious hilarity because a photograph of the Barnard Gilbert and Sullivan Society's production of *Yeomen of the Guard* had been amusingly

mis-labeled *Midsummer Night's Dream*. It wasn't until later in the day that we found time to read the entire magazine. We did not like it.

Why didn't we like it? That question was a troubling one throughout the Christmas vacation. We really should have liked it. *Ivy* is as slickly professional as the much younger *Madison Avenue* which made a fairly successful appearance last summer. The contents are well-varied: a profile of Bennington, a survey of student drama groups, fiction, a "bit" on the Village, an interview with the newly selected president of Smith College, the "why" of undergraduate apathy explained by William Buckley of the *National Review*. All of this was presented in an attractive, imaginative and professional layout. The joint *Ivy-Esquire* short story contest implies that *Esquire* thinks *Ivy* is a Good Thing; the cooperation of university presidents in interviews and columns seems to imply that they agree with *Esquire*. Why, for Pete's sake, don't we like *Ivy*?

Gentlemen of *Ivy*, there will be time. There will be time to learn to write in *Esquire* style and in *Playboy* style and even, if you so desire, in *New Yorker* style. There is nothing wrong with fusing your style to your publication, but any writer who can sense the difference between the style of the *Daily News* and the *New York Times* and can write either, can learn. You will be able to learn, too. The point of a college publication, we submit, is that you don't have to be slick and professional. You have the time and the audience to experiment, to try to create something timelessly good (and if you can't—well, that can serve as your goal, anyway). If there is a need for an intercollegiate journal, it is for one which will record what people who happen to be in college are writing, are painting, are sculpturing, are designing, are dancing. If you editors of *Ivy* have a "flair" for writing, you are doing yourselves a disservice to sell it short so soon. You can always write the back you're writing. While you're in college, it would be better to set your sights on a Great-American-Novel type of goal. We'd all, even *Madison Avenue*, profit more by it in the end.

Letter to the Editor

To The Editor:

One of the most attractive aspects of Barnard is that the student body includes so many different groups: not only dorm and day students, transfers and non-transfers, but people of widely divergent religious, social, economic and geographic backgrounds—more than most schools of this size. The fact that the composition of the student body is so varied, however, means that one of the most basic tasks of the administration and student government lies in integration and coordination of the several groups into a cohesive student body.

That divisions within the student body continue to exist, despite the efforts of administration and student government to eliminate them, can be simply demonstrated: transfers seem to find most of their friends in other transfers; day students find that the majority of their friends are other day students; residents complain that they hardly know any commuters. The extent to which these divisions influence campus life may be debatable, but that they exist is patently clear.

One may say that the more prevalent these divisions, the less well-integrated the college community. Our aim, then, is to minimize the effect of any influences which act to separate the student body into classifiable groups.

Considering that the Freshman Orientation program makes hardly any distinction between resident and commuter, that neither the academic nor the extra-curricular program and procedure is designed to pin a label of day or dorm, transfer or non-transfer on anyone, that,

moreover, there are no sororities whose activities would tend to emphasize the separateness of these (and other) groupings, we find that the main burden of blame must be laid on one factor: housing.

If transfers who desired to be housed in dormitories or near the campus, there would be virtually no "transfer problem." Transfers would learn to know their classmates rapidly and be almost immediately caught up in the tides of college life. Moreover, how can there help but be a "day-dorm" problem when over half the student body disappears at four o'clock, only to reappear en masse at nine the next morning?

The most basic solution to Barnard's most basic problem has been recognized. The new dormitory, by not providing accommodation for most of the student body, will alleviate only part of the problem. The next thing to be done is, I think, a vigorous and concentrated effort on the part of the administration to reserve rooms and apartments off-campus for those who cannot stay in the dorms. A little has been tried on these lines, but at the present time, the main off-campus residence is dirty, dark and dingy; not a place in the least calculated to make the transfer enthusiastic about her move to Barnard or to warm the heart of the upperclassman's mother. I know it will be difficult to procure more and suitable housing, but I submit it is essential that we do so immediately, not only for the personal convenience of the individual student, but for the preservation of a cohesive student body.

Linda Kaufman '60

Of Education, Politics . . .

Neighborhood Politicos Tackle Party Machine

by Janet Gregory

Ready-made opportunities for students to participate in politics are generally non-existent. Barnard, however, offers this experience through the Young Democrats, the only political organization on campus. While Columbia does have a Republican Club, its Barnard counterpart has asked to be dechartered because of insufficient membership.

The Young Democrats is the campus group working for the Riverside Democratic Club. That is the official Democratic Club for the Seventh Assembly District, which includes Columbia University. They were insurgents until 1957 when they defeated the Tammany-dominated Sherrick Association in the primary. Student assistance figured importantly in bringing about the victory.

As an insurgent, anti-DeSapio group, the Riverside Democratic Club originally grew out of the 1956 Morningside Committee for Stevenson. In that campaign students canvassed buildings, distributed literature, sold campaign jewelry, and worked on sound trucks and in the party office.

Housing is a major problem on Morningside Heights, and an important concern for the Young Dems and the Riverside Dems. Two nights a week the office is

open to help neighborhood people with their problems, such as rent, relocation and building code violations. More student volunteers are being sought to help check for such violations.

Relocation, building slums, the federal housing law, rent control and the specific West Side housing problem will be discussed and debated by city and political figures at a forum now being planned by the Young Dems. It is tentatively scheduled to run in a series of four or five meetings from mid-February to mid-March.

Young Democrats, in cooperation with Riverside Democrats, currently forms part of a city-wide insurgent movement against DeSapio-controlled Democratic Clubs, according to Betty Binder '60, club president.

Only in New York City may insurgents run for office against candidates who have received official party backing. Usually about 5 to 10% of the electorate votes unless they are made aware of the election by insurgent publicity. Here student canvassers are widely used.

Besides canvassers, poll watchers are needed to guarantee honesty in elections. Voting machines are not used in any New York State primary.

NYU Combats Industry, Expands Several Schools

New York University does not have slums — only the Village. The problems of the community surrounding N.Y.U. "on the Square" are not at all similar to those of the Morningside community where, as Mr. W. A. Spencer, director of the N.Y.U. Office of Information Services puts it, "you've got to be careful if you even cross the street."

The essential difference between the two areas is that N.Y.U. is combating the effects

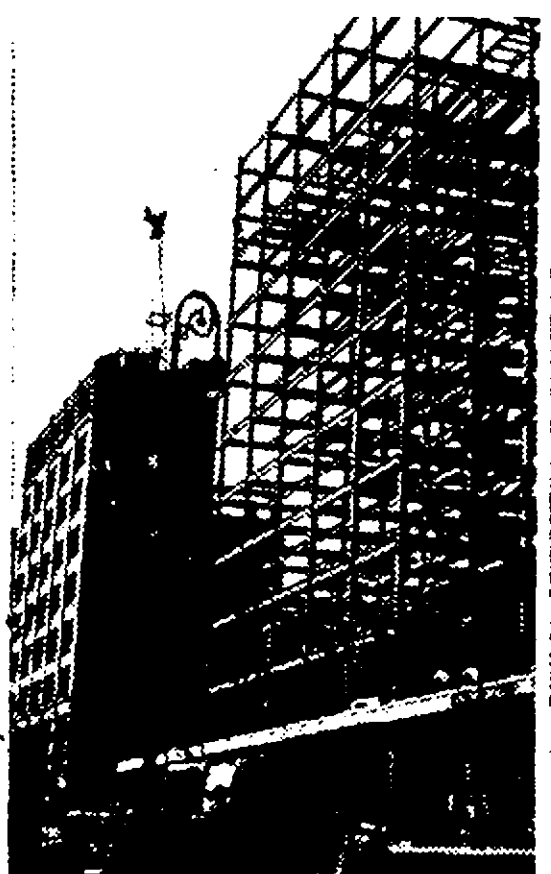
and rehabilitation of the campus.

A \$3,500,000 Graduate School of Business at 100 Trinity Place is under construction. Long-range plans for the downtown campus include expanded student and faculty residential facilities, extended renovation of the College of Dentistry and continued development of the N.Y.U.-Bellevue Hospital Medical Center. Construction is expected to begin on a \$21,000,000 University Hospital this year.

The Loeb Student Center is currently under construction on Washington Square South. The building will be a social, cultural and recreational center, designed for entertainment and relaxation during leisure hours.

Distinctly non-campus, however, is the Washington Square Village luxury housing project that is being built on three blocks of formerly slum Title I property. The university has joined Borough President Hulan Jack and the project's construction company in the fight (presently stalemated by opposing civic groups) to extend Fifth Avenue through Washington Square—a step that would presumably add "tone" to the whole south-Square neighborhood.

At N.Y.U.'s uptown campus, construction will begin next year on a co-educational dormitory. The vertically-divided residence will house 400 men and 200 women. Bridge corridors from each section will connect the dormitories with common dining and lounge facilities. Scheduled for completion in 1960 is the \$2,000,000 Gould Hall of Technology. A lecture hall-auditorium will be added at a future date.



NYU expands

of a run-down industrial area while Columbia must cope with the problems of a deteriorating residential section.

Apparently unconcerned about the dilapidated garment and jewelry manufacturing lofts surrounding the university, Mr. Spencer pointed out that N.Y.U.'s present building projects are chiefly designed for extension

Parents, Teacher Differ In Value Of Neighborhood Elementary School

by Elsa Adelman

If worried parents would take the trouble to investigate Morningside Heights' public education, they would not panic or send their children to private schools, according to Miss Marion Clarke, supervisor of schools for District 11 which includes Morningside Heights. Many parents in the middle income bracket do send their children to Public School 125 and Junior High School 43 and are "delighted" with the educational experiences their children are having.

At 125, the elementary school located on 123rd Street, children are placed in classes according to their reading ability. There are special classes for non-English-speaking students. Although the total enrollment is 1704, the average class size is 28.

The teacher turnover has not been unusually high and P.S. 125 has been fortunate in retaining a number of student teachers. For children from "disadvantage backgrounds" a play school program is operated in the building, although not under the direction of the Board of Education. A day nursery service transports children of working parents between 125 and the nursery.

Miss Clarke refers to 125 as a "well-integrated school." The student body is a cross section of white, Negro, Oriental, and Spanish-speaking children. Youngsters from both the middle income Morningside Gardens housing project and the low-income General Grant Homes are in the District 11 area. There has been no conflict on this matter in the school. Through the efforts of active parents from the higher income project, PS 125 has put into effect a music program under the direction of Doctor A. Foley.

Primary elementary school problems are in connection with the forthcoming P.S. 62 mainly for which site selection has been approved. Miss Clarke hopes that the site will be selected within the next year because 125 may be forced to operate on double sessions unless relief comes through the new school. The cause of the rise in the primary school population has been traced to the housing projects which generally reach a population high three to four years after completion. Another plateau follows after this peak. Young married couples with no children



Special programs like the one in music above, aid public education on Morningside.

or very young children usually move into new projects. The two Morningside projects will, it is expected, account for any overcrowding at P.S. 125.

Miss Clarke also believes that the new school districting, after P.S. 62 is put into operation, will not segregate the two housing project populations. She hopes to avoid division in schools along economic lines. The most practicable plan, she believes, would be for 125 and 62 to share the school children of both developments.

The Junior High Situation

The junior high school serving Morningside Heights is P.S. 43. A special guidance project has been in effect there since September 1956. At that time children in the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades with academic potential were given special preparation, academically and socially, for high school. They were urged to attend George Washington High School as a group.

Teachers assisted students with special remedial courses at the junior high in reading and mathematics whenever needed. Children and parents were enlightened on the importance of higher education. The students were exposed to a wide variety of out-of-school cultural experiences including concerts, theatrical presentations, puppet shows, tours, and museums. Trips to college football games and campuses were also arranged. Many colleges invited P.S. 43 visitors to luncheon programs and helped to impress upon them the pleasures of college education. In the course of this orientation to higher education, scholarship opportunities were also explained.

The present seventh grade at P.S. 43 is the last class receiving this guidance under the existing sponsorship. The original sponsors were the National Service

(Continued on Page 6)

(The following represents the views 'Bulletin' compiled from interviews with various members of the Barnard faculty living in the Morningside area and affected by the schools problems. See Page four for a specific interview with Mrs. Marjory Houscpien Dobkin, lecturer in the English department. The official view of education on Morningside is presented by Miss Adelman's account.)

by Joy Felsher

Morningside Heights is like a small-scale model of the whole world: it is a "melting pot" of the rich and the poor, of Negroes and whites, Puerto Ricans and Chinese, Christians and Jews and many other religious and national groups. As such, it offers many opportunities to those who wish to learn about and benefit from contact with its different races, nationalities, and social classes. But being an area of such diversity, Morningside has found itself beset by difficult problems. One of the most serious is the proper education of its youth.

How good a child's education is does not depend solely on the age of his school or the quality of his teacher. It is just as important that his parents want to understand what he is doing, want to help him, and encourage him to gain as much knowledge as he can. In an area as crowded as Morningside Heights, parents of public-school children are often primarily and necessarily concerned with the problems of properly feeding and clothing their children, than with stimulating them to learn as much as they can. As a result, the children are brought up in an atmosphere where the acquisition of the necessities of life precludes the desire for a good education.

On the other hand, education plays a very important role in daily life of the children of Barnard's instructors. Such a child finds that his home is a veritable foundation of knowledge. The walls of his home are probably lined with many stimulating and interesting books and magazines which he can read or have explained to him. He can listen to or even participate in his parents' discussions of various and different things. Such discussions and books encourage the child to seek new knowledge, to better his education and hence, his mind.

In a home where money is scarce, a boy cannot have a clean shirt every day, and cannot be so concerned with his manners as he is with keeping from being hungry. Because a college teacher may be willing to sacrifice something of his own in order to bring up a child as best he can, these children are raised with the idea that education is one of the most compulsory until the age of sixteen, and that to be able to properly dress for a job, to be able to get a position at a store or job. The parents are so busy that a Morningside student does not willingly sacrifice his own personal contact with that of his children. But how does he himself have to live?

(See STAFF VIEWS, Page 6)

Playground at 3 p.m.?



Morningside Area Changes Residents

by Wendy Kupsick

The nature of the Morningside Heights population has changed radically in the last thirty years, and still another change is now taking place.

In 1930, the population of Morningside Heights was one of middle-class Irish and Jewish families and there were less than 1,000 Negroes. After World War II a great rise in Northern population brought a wave of poor Negroes and Puerto Ricans to the area who were crowded into tiny one-room apartments.

By 1950, there were 6,671 Negroes and 6,552 Puerto Ricans, and in Morningside Heights, 151 Negro families and 123 Puerto Rican families. It was at this time that the deteriorative processes started speeding up, for these people, coming from poor living conditions, didn't adhere to even the rudiments of sanitation. "To measure the deterioration of a neighborhood by the change in its ethnic composition is offensive to many and often unfair."

In Morningside Heights, however, it is a meaningful yardstick—if only because it is the one instinctively used by those who live there," according to Wayne Phillips in a New York Times article on June 9, 1958.

Grant and Gardens

In 1957, just before the construction of the General Grant Houses, and the Morningside Gardens, the 20,000 inhabitants of Morningside Heights included 5,351 Negroes and 2,397 Puerto Ricans. Ten thousand of these citizens were displaced by the slum-clearing project—the area losing half of its former Negro and Puerto Rican population.

Displacement

These displaced families had to be relocated throughout Manhattan. Twenty-three percent of the families moved to Washington Heights, twenty-two percent moved to Harlem, sixteen percent went to the Upper West Side, eleven percent went to East Harlem, and the rest moved to other parts of Manhattan.

Of the Morningside residents who moved back into this area Morningside Gardens is home to white Negro, Oriental and Puerto Rican families. The residents are 75 percent white, 20 percent Negro, 4 percent Oriental and 1 percent Puerto Rican. In the General Grant Houses, the



Photo courtesy of Morningside Heights, Inc.

Areas such as these were torn down in the Morningside Community to make room for projects. 10,000 residents were moved from these houses to make way for the Morningside Gardens.

position is now 51 percent Negro, 38 percent Puerto Rican, and 11 percent white. Housing experts believe that integration is most successful when Negro and Puerto Rican make up 25 percent of the tenants in such a project, according to Mr. Phillips.

Youth Center . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

fluence the development of the individual in becoming a better citizen." The 15 to 20 children and adolescent groups under the supervision of professional social workers are divided into three stations—an after school program serving 175 children, a teenage program serving 200 adolescents, and an adult program including 100 members. "In the near future," stated Mr. Karahara, "we will expand our program to include another 200 teenagers, amounting to 400 teenagers attending the center through week day nights."

The children's program centers around formal groups divided along sex, age or grade distinctions, with no more than 5 individuals in a group. The children congregate at the center three times a week and spend two afternoons with the group and one for individual special activities.

The adolescent program including children from 12-16 functions around natural groups, stated Mr. Karahara, as formed by the children themselves before entering the center. The activities include games, arts and crafts of all types, body building, trips and overnight hikes.

A completely different program is followed with the teenagers ranging from 16-19 years of age. There, stated Mr. Karahara, there is no need for natural groups, the individuals are more concerned with a clique and in developing themselves as adult members of the community. Programs permitting social expression and freedom in coordination of activities are offered to this age group.

The staff includes a full time professional social worker, graduate social work students, and part time professional group leader. Undergraduate students often serve as assistant leaders.

The Center, under Mr. Karahara, works with the normal developmental needs of the individual as well as the abnormal problems that might arise. The staff is equipped to stop problems before they work them out in the community, with family, school and hospital.

The adult program is now in transition, age living to include more of the parents of participating children to join. The center tries to work on an individual basis with parents along lines of family and social problems. The matter of integration presents a difficult problem on the adult level. Manhattanville attempts to maintain a well-integrated system of ethnic, social and economic class groups. Mr. Karahara stated, "We like to see various groups get acquainted and have some sort of community spirit develop."

Faculty Interview

(Continued from Page 4)

month summer vacation. Although parents want their children to get to know their neighbors, Mrs. Dobkin reminds us that these neighbors are often gangs of teenagers who roam the areas during the summers and have little in common with the children from upper-class families.

Like many of the faculty parents, Mrs. Dobkin has worked with the Morningside Citizens Committee and other civic organizations on the Heights on the problems of the housing and schooling of the area. These and other dilemmas beset the University faculty and the bulk of families which compose the residency of Morningside Heights.

Staff Views . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

Between the poles of these two types of homes—the one where food, clothing and shelter must be had before education can be effective, the other where the parents live deeply immersed in an atmosphere of learning—is the public school. The role it plays in educating children, is becoming more difficult every day. With too many children in the classroom, it is impossible for the teacher to give each child as much individual attention as he needs. Because many of the children do not speak English when they first start school, and because many cannot concentrate as much as is necessary on learning, being concerned as they are with getting the minimum essentials of living, the level of public education on Morningside is very low.

Many instructors at Barnard, who live around the Columbia area, therefore, send their children to the private schools in New York City. They appreciate the value of a good education and want their children to be well-educated. The city's private schools have small classes, and give their students the individual instruction and attention every child needs in order to develop into a thinking, acting person concerned with the world in which he lives. The reasons why Barnard educators residing around the college send their children to private schools, are not based on racial prejudice, but on the fact that the education they offer is better and more directed toward the individual needs of each pupil, than the public schools on Morningside, today.

The education problems on Morningside Heights and anywhere that over-crowded and deteriorating conditions exist, cannot be solved by simply building new schools and increasing teachers' salaries. The first and basic step is to improve the living conditions of the community and make its citizens more aware of the wonderful advantages to be gained from education. When people can concentrate less on the problems of keeping their stomachs full from one day to the next, they will be able to think more about their world, its history, and its people.

The Physical Education Department has announced that registration for the next two seasons will take place on Wednesday, February 4 in the gymnasium from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. There will not be a separate registration for the outdoor spring season.

School Situation . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

and Scholarship Fund for Negro Students, the College Entrance Examination Board, and the New York Board of Education. A similar program will be expanded to several junior high schools in the future, including P.S. 43, under Board of Education sponsorship.

The High School Situation

There is no high school in Morningside Heights. The New York City high school system is not arranged so that there is a high school for each district. Most schools are aggregated toward the central part of the Borough in Manhattan.

Boys and girls from Morningside Heights may attend several high schools. George Washington High School, which many attend, is located on 192nd Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Also available to Morningside students are Charles Evans Hughes High School on West 18th Street, Harren High School on 59th Street and 10th Avenue, and the High School of Commerce on West 65th Street. Qualified individuals may also attend the many special high schools such as the Bronx H.S. of Science and the High School of Music and Art. Most

of these schools are relatively easily accessible when the total New York City arrangement is taken into account.

There are fourteen school districts with five assistant superintendents. There are not fourteen academic high schools assigned one per district. There has been a suggestion that a high school be built east of Morningside Heights but this is merely a suggestion and not an official plan.

Juvenile Delinquency

District 11 is not considered an area of high delinquency by the New York City Youth Board. Miss Clarke has asked for a social worker to be assigned to the district but the Youth Board has indicated that other areas are in greater need. There is a child guidance bureau giving one day service per week to Morningside's schools.

Other Area Education

In addition to the regular academic schools, a night high school is in session at the Wadley Junior High School which is located on 114th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues. The Robert F. Wagner Youth and Adult Center operates an adult education program two days a week.

Before . . .



. . . And After

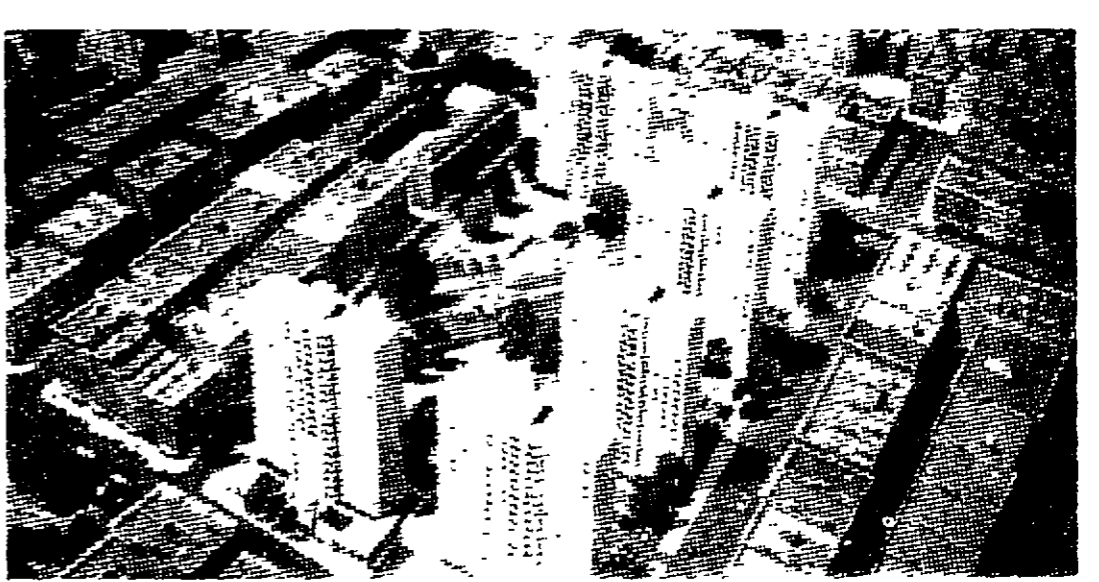


Photo courtesy of Morningside Heights, Inc. The top picture taken in 1951, shows a summer time Police Athletic League shower in front of the Morningside Gardens Slum Site. The bottom picture shows the completed housing project.

Delinquency . . .

(Continued from Page 3) about the new Morningside development's influence on the youthful members of a community. Juvenile offenders are not handled with "strong-arm tactics" by the force, but with notice that force may be used when necessary. No matter what the future holds in store for the police department, Altmeyer noted, young offenders will be treated with fairness. The youth will continue to be met by the Juvenile Aid Board and this social agency will continue its attempts to rehabilitate a valuable future citizen.

Term Drive Ends; Benefits To Aid Morningside Youth

Term Drive's formal campaign for the benefit of the Adult-Youth Association of Morningside Heights ended this past week with a total of \$1420 in contributions.

The student body as a whole donated \$1,015 of the above mentioned sum, with \$360 coming from faculty contributions. The various activities conducted by Term Drive Committee on behalf of AY-A netted \$175. The most successful of these activities was

Tag Day which brought in \$110. The Carnivalette contributed \$45 and the Tea, \$20.

Contributions of \$50 each were given by the Class of 1960 and the Class of 1962. The Undergraduate Association designated \$200 of its funds for the AY-A drive.

Although the formal campaign is ended, various events in the spring semester will be held as benefits for AY-A. Among these events will be a performance to be given by the Spanish Department.

Hyde Park Slums

(Continued from Page 3)

mission in October to be used in the redevelopment of the South Side.

Chicago University has taken an active part in the redevelopment activities. Chancellor Kimpton reported that in the year 1956-57, the University "destroyed" forty-eight acres of slum and "blight" in its area, and began a residential "conservation" program to protect nine hundred additional acres and spent \$5,325,000 to purchase decrepit buildings for rehabilitation or razing.

Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

President of Student Council, Jane Tupper '59. The Vice-President in the past has shared responsibility for the elections with proctors and the Political Council.

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oil. Proctors, under the revised system, will count ballots, as has been done in the past.

The committee will meet the first week of the second semester to draw up lists of people interested in running for Undergraduate Association offices. It will act as an advisory body, furnishing first hand interviews with present executives for interested candidates. Further plans for the committee will be discussed at the Representative Assembly Barnard Camp trip, February 8.

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Conferences' Sign-Ups On Jake

The Conference Committee, headed by Jeudi Boylan '60, has announced the beginning of sign-ups on Jake for two conferences to be held this April 16, 17 and 18th.

The Collegiate Council for the United Nations will hold the annual CCUP in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania this year. Barnard has written to the group requesting that the college be allowed to represent Egypt, India or Great Britain in this year's mock United Nations. Last year Australia was represented in the collegiate U.N. by Barnard's delegation which included Miss Boylan.

The Principia Conference, to be held in April at Elsau, Illinois will consider "American Youth: A Resource in the Space Age." Because of the cost of this conference, the committee has asked that all students interested in attending sign-up before the January 15th deadline for applications and appear at the Representative Assembly meeting which will be designated for delegate elections. A sufficient amount of student interest must be shown in this conference, according to the committee, so that Representative Assembly can decide whether or not to send a delegation.

Errata

The director of the Columbines, the college singing group, is Mike Bronberg; the assistant director of Business manager is Jackie Lahn '60. The director of the group is not Joan Brown '59, as previously mentioned in Bulletin.

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Morningside Kids To Use Barnard Camp This Spring

Plans for the use of Barnard Camp for Morningside Heights children are being considered by the Undergraduate Association. In the spring, a group of Morningside children will go to the Camp for a day under the auspices of the Athletic Association Camp Committee, which runs the Camp in conjunction with the Physical Education Department. In addition, Student Council, as President Corky Marcus' suggestion, is considering possibilities for the use of Camp as a Summer Camp by a Morningside Welfare Agency.

Mariana Citoru '59, chairman of Athletic Association, reports that President Millicent C. McIntosh has promised that the administration will pay for the cost of a bus to take the children to the Camp for the day's outing. A barbecue will be held, with Barnard students acting as counselors to the group.



Students enjoy Camp outing

Dep't Store, Government Offer Jobs

Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn is offering a Summer Executive Training Program for selected young men and women from the New York area.

Abraham & Straus' Executive Placement Director will see students by appointment any time before April 11, 1959. Interviews will be held in the store.

The Summer Training Program consists of formalized training and related work experience in selling, merchandising, and non-merchandising departments.

Applications for the Federal Service Entrance Examinations must be filed by January 29, 1959, for the test to be given on February 14, 1959.

Those who pass this examination are eligible to become Social Security Claims Examiners or Statisticians and Researchers for the Department of Labor Statistics. The starting salary in these fields is \$4,040.

Management Internships are also available to those who pass the examination. To be considered for an internship a student is required to pass additional written tests and an oral interview.

Applications are due by January 30, 1959, for the New York State Department of Civil Service written test to be given on February 28, 1959. Applications are also due by January 30 for the written test to be given on February 28.

Almost all of the appointments will be in Albany at a starting salary of \$4,400.

Preliminary applications are available for both Professional Career Tests and Internship Training in Public Administration at the New York State Department of Civil Service, 270 Broadway (Room 2301), N.Y.C.

Senior Medicals

Seniors must sign up for Medical Examinations at the Medical Office in Barnard Hall this week. The deadline for the examinations is January 15, according to Dr. Marjory J. Nelson, college physician. Medical examinations are prerequisite for graduation and must be taken by all members of the Class of 1959.

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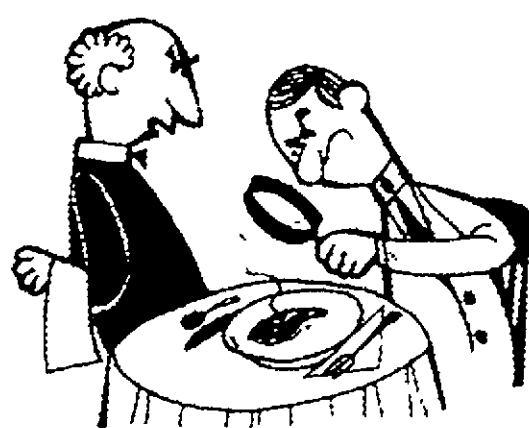
English: INDIAN BAR



Thinklish: SWIGWAM

HENRY KLEPPEL, COLBY

English: THIN STEAK

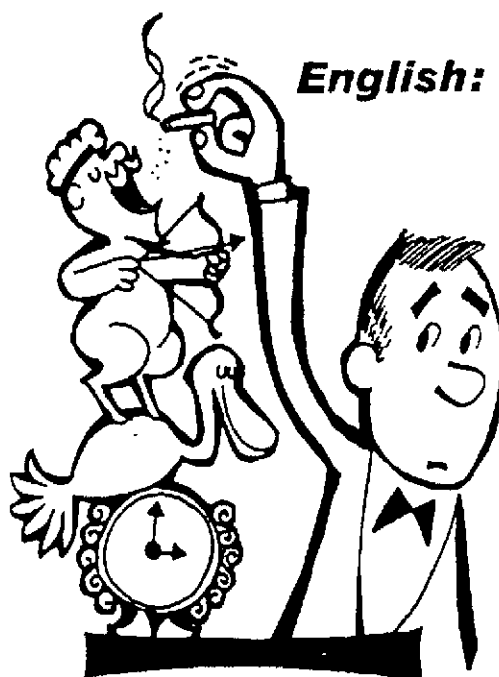


Thinklish: SLENDERLOIN

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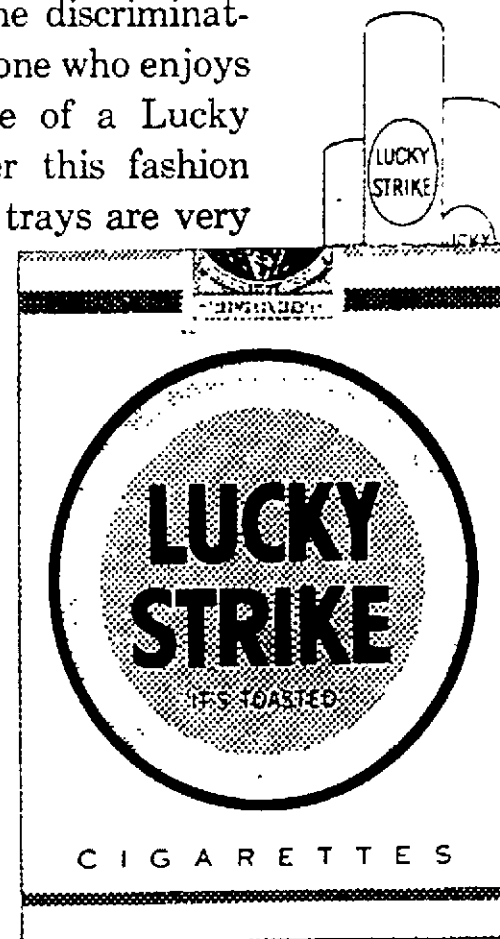
English: WEIRDLY SHAPED ASH TRAY



Thinklish translation: In modern circles, the plain round ash tray is considered square—no butts about it. Today's ash trays resemble anything from a Ming vase to a coach and four—the only word for them is *deceptacle!* To the discriminating smoker (anyone who enjoys the honest taste of a Lucky Strike), we offer this fashion note: 25-lb. ash trays are very big this year.

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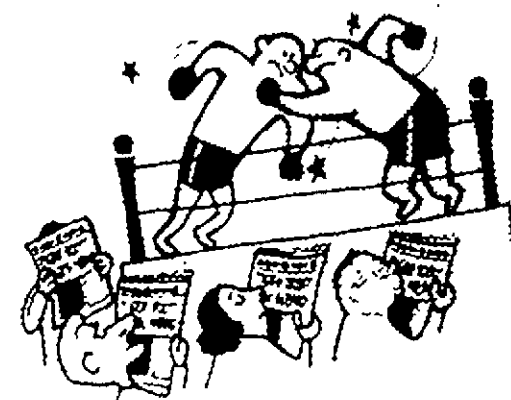
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