

Miss Ullman Cites Celtic Literature

The Irish have the gift of combining "beautiful description and custom with an awareness of modern civilization."

It was the effect of this gift that "Ginger" Ullman '60 conveyed in her Tuesday talk on the "Irish Short Story." Before dis-



Ginger Ullman '60

cussing the literature of Ireland, Miss Ullman talked about the historical background of the country and its obvious influence on Irish literature.

Cultural Characteristics

Having never been conquered by the Romans, Ireland has come under different cultural influences, notably Celtic and Scandinavian. This difference, according to the speaker, had the effect of making Irish literature a "mixture of reality and romanticism" with a "wonderful sense of the magic of fairy tales and naivete."

Another aspect of Irish writings, said Miss Ullman, was its well-handled "blatant transgression of probability." The Irish, added the speaker, "though full of blarney, do it awfully well."

Irish Individuality

Historically nationalistic and religiously individualistic, the Irish people are proud of being a nation apart from the English people. Thus, historic struggles such as the Irish Rebellion of 1916 over the British conscription issue, the struggle for independence, and the creation of the Irish Free State in 1921 provide situations for the creative Irish writer. Miss Ullman quoted excerpts from several war-time short stories to illustrate the

typical Irish reaction to tragedy and independence.

Subtlety and Simplicity

Miss Ullman's love for Irish literature was manifest when she spoke of writers who "retain the Irish sense of lyricism and humor" through "perceptiveness brought out by implication." To illustrate this style, Miss Ullman mentioned the short story "My Oedipus Complex" by Frank O'Connor, "the most sophisticated Irish writer," in which the writer made subtle fun of Freud. In fact, said the speaker, the Irish are untouched by Freud, which was a personally refreshing change to the complex psychological implications found so often in American stories.

Comic Relief for Modern Age

In response to Rosellen Brown's statement that we are living in an age of consciousness, Miss Ullman expressed the sentiment that Irish writing provides "a comic relief from the careful scrutiny of ourselves." She said, "Comedy is supposed to have a didactic purpose — ever so entertaining in an Irish way."

The Irish Genius

Miss Ullman concluded her talk by reading "Leprechaun," by Charles C. O'Connell. This short story, about an American's search for a leprechaun in Ireland, is included in an anthology entitled *The Irish Genius*, a Signet book edited by D. A. Garrity.

Miss Ullman expressed the hope that she instilled, if not a love for, then at least an interest in, Irish literature.

Barnard Bulletin



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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

By Subscription

College Assembly Opens Undergraduate Election

Eleanor Epstein and Ruth Schwartz, both of the Class of 1961, will present their platforms

for the office of president of Undergraduate Association at the Nominations Assembly today. The

required assembly is scheduled to begin at exactly 1:00 in the gymnasium.

Phyllis Hurwitz '61 is, so far, the only candidate for Vice President of Undergrad. The one name submitted for Treasurer is Elinor Yudin '61.

The slate for the office of Corresponding Secretary includes: Marcy Cohen '62, Suzanne Koppelman '62, and Miriam L. Stern '63. The following have submitted their platforms for the position of Recording Secretary: Athene Shiffman '63, Frankie Stein '63, and Marlene Lobell '63.

Judy Gold '61 will present her platform for the office of Chairman of Honor Board.

Not Final

These are not necessarily the final candidates for the offices of Undergraduate Association and Honor Board. Other candidates may be nominated from the floor of the Nominations Assembly.

The pictures and platforms of the candidates who have submitted their names prior to the assembly will appear on Jake immediately after the meeting. Voting will continue for three days. The President will be elected first in order that the losing candidate can still run for any other office she chooses.

Elections for class officers, for the President of Athletic Association, and for Dorm Exec will follow in the next few weeks. The installation of new officers will take place on March 26.

The assembly will meet at 1 p.m. sharp instead of at 1:10 as on previous occasions. This will permit students to leave in time for 2 o'clock classes.



Eleanor Epstein '61



Ruth Schwartz '61

Behind The News

Senator Kennedy Highlights College Press Conference

Bulletin editors were among the one hundred and eighteen college editors from around the nation who convened in Manhattan last weekend to discuss with veteran correspondents and area experts the role of the student press in international reporting.

Guests at the second annual conference sponsored by the Overseas Press Club and the National Student Association, the student journalists participated in intensive seminars, panels and

clinics discussing topics from the responsibilities of the press to the role of the student in international affairs.

Kennedy Guest Speaker

The highlight of the conference came Sunday afternoon when Senator John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was guest speaker at the luncheon. Senator Kennedy called upon all the students present seriously to consider taking politics as a career, in order to check the steady decline of the prestige of that pursuit. "Mothers who might be glad to have their sons be president will strongly resent the idea that he might have to become a politician to do so."

The senator conveyed criticism of the present administration for failure to move more decisively in several issues, including defense, nuclear testing, international affairs and civil rights. Commenting in response to a question from the floor, Senator Kennedy cracked, "It is to be hoped that the next president will do his travelling early in his administration, so he can apply what he has learned before it's time to leave office."

One day was devoted to area seminars, at which the college editors were offered the opportunity to discuss with veteran reporters the difficulties and rewards of overseas news coverage.

Student questions as to the accuracy of foreign news led to a discussion of some of the problems of news coverage in nations where the average "man-on-the-street" barely knows what is go-

ing on in his own capital (Laos was cited) and where the American idea of "All the News that's Fit to Print" is completely unknown.

The editors were addressed by Gregg MacGregor, New York Times correspondent; author Vincent Sheean, James Wechsler, editor of the New York Post (see story Page 3); Edgar Baker of Time magazine; George Allen, director of US Information Agency, and Pauline Frederick, NBC news commentator.

Noon Meeting Speaker Views Ethical Culture

Mr. Benjamin Miller, of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, will discuss "Ethical Culture and Moral Responsibility" at the Thursday Noon Meeting today.

A member of the Board of Leaders of the Ethical Culture Society, Mr. Miller is an associate editor of *The Socialist Call* and has written widely for religious and philosophical journals. He has been a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was rector of parishes in Downey and Glendora, California.

Mr. Miller received the B.A. degree from Occidental College,

Los Angeles, in 1935, and the M.A. degree from the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California, in 1938; completed graduate studies in philosophy and religion at the Yale Divinity

School and the University of Southern California.

He taught religion at Pomona College, was professor of philosophy at Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, from 1948 to 1954, and visiting professor of philosophy and sociology at the University of Vermont, 1954-1955.

Senior Fittings

Seniors are reminded that the fittings for caps and gowns will be on Monday, February 29 and on Tuesday, March 1 between the hours of 12 and 2 in room 207 Barnard Hall.

The charge for gown rentals will be \$3.10. Seniors are advised to bring their rental fee with them.

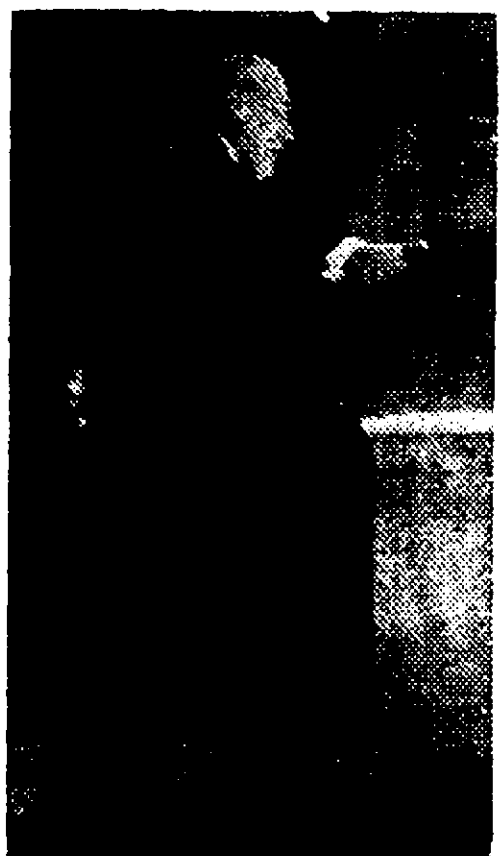
First Bampton Lecture Cites Future Expansion

by Roselle Kurland

"I believe that we will find that the continuing nature of science is the spirit of the unfettered mind, and from the discoveries of that mind will come a nobler day," said Dr. Detley W. Bronk in the first of this year's Bampton Lectures entitled "The Nature and Scope of Science," delivered on February 23.

Dr. Bronk, president of the Rockefeller Institute and of the National Academy of Sciences, and chairman of the National Science Board stated that there is a growing need for those who can intelligently report scientific findings in various fields so that they can be understood by those in other fields of science. The speaker stressed the importance of communicating scientific knowledge.

(See SCIENCE, Page 3)



Dr. Detley Bronk

Barnard Bulletin

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Are We Really Free?

Newspapers are no longer black and white. They are gray. This was the impression we received from the discussion of "The Responsibilities of the Press" at the College Editors Conference held last weekend.

We carried away a greater appreciation of the freedom of the press enjoyed by college newspapers in contrast to the professional press. It is the unique position of college journalism to be able to print the complete truth of what it observes. There is usually no need to appeal to the masses or to fear losing its supporters.

At Barnard the college newspaper is especially free of occasions for censorship. There is no faculty advisor; the editor-in-chief alone is ultimately responsible. Operation expenses are paid for by the student government without the intervention of the administration.

Awareness of the financial factor is foremost in the striking contrast between the college press and the working press. At the recent conference the college editors were amused to see a sign proclaiming that the paintings exhibited on the walls of the club were on loan from the International Business Machines Corporation. The speakers on the panel "Responsibilities of the Press" avoided the most controversial aspect of their topic — the degree of responsibility in view of the need for good public relations.

The official theme of the conference was "The Press: Its Role and Responsibility in an Era of Change." An official of Time-Life, Inc. declared that Time will defend the right of the journalist to make mistakes on all fronts. The phrase "Responsibility of the Press" was not heard. Could the money interests have negated what is commonly considered "the responsibility of the press?"

There remain the salaries to be paid to the staff, the costs of technical production, and the ever-climbing inflation. Money is ultimately the basic ingredient in producing a newspaper.

Considering the financial obligations of the newspaper, how free is the free press? It is obvious that the editor is caught between his responsibility to the Canons of Journalism and his responsibility to his financial supporters.

But is it fair for us to sit behind our Green Fence and criticize the working press for its lack of independence? The student is frequently accused of unrealistic idealism. How can the college press reconcile itself to the split between the ideal and the reality? Is the supremacy of the financial interest in the professional press a sign of the times? Is it necessary? Is it the only way?

The Overseas Press Club has a special Freedom of Press Committee which busies itself with sending out protests to foreign censors of the press. This is admirable. However, there is an old saying that states "First set your own house in order." To whom can we protest when the advertising and circulation departments force a censor of the free press to play censor?

How free is the free press? We pose this problem as of far greater importance for the study of the OPC's Freedom of Press Committee. The reality must be faced, the fact must be recognized that the free press is not as free as is commonly assumed.

"The truth in black and white" has become a phrase of the past.

'Rosemary' Entertains German Businessmen

She drove a sleek 190 SL Mercedes-Benz. She lived in a luxurious post-war apartment. She was an intimate friend of top German industrialists. Her name was Rosemary, and she was

driving a black Mercedes-Benz. However, all the members of the cartel own black Mercedes' and Rosemary, accidentally jumps into the wrong car. She convinces her second industrialist



Nadja Tiller as seen in "Rosemarie"

found murdered in her plush apartment on November 1, 1957.

Rosemary, the latest offering at New York's Beekman Theatre (65th Street and Second Avenue) appears to be, at first, the story of a post-war German girl of the streets, who makes good as courtesan to the new wealthy industrialist class. But Rosemary is much more; for director Rolf Thiele has managed not only to provide top entertainment but also to provide a biting satire of the current German industrial scene.

Rosemary, played by Nadja Tiller (she's the former Miss Austria of 1951 and has been referred to as the legitimate successor of Marlene Dietrich), starts her climb to fame when she is singing in the backyard of Frankfurt's Palace Hotel, with street musicians Horst (Mario Adorf) and Walter (Jo Herbst). Several floors higher, a top level conference of leading German industrialists is discussing a secret project in which the Bonn government is interested. One of the men, Bruster (Gert Frobe), goes to the window and, liking what he sees below, throws Rosemary a note, asking her to meet him later. He will be

Konrad Hartog (Carl Raddatz) to let her stay with him. This chance meeting leads to Rosemary's first apartment and a (See ROSEMARY, Page 4)

Theatre Goers Need A Guide in Etiquette

The theatre audience of today is really a sorry sight. The lucky holders of tickets talk too much during the performance, applaud in the wrong places, laugh at sad scenes and are extremely loquacious at all times except during intermission.

The other evening, I boarded the faithful high-speed local in hopes of enjoying a good performance at the Schubert Theatre which is currently housing "Take Me Along." I settled in a front balcony seat and anxiously awaited Jackie Gleason to retell the story of Uncle Sid of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness." As the lights dimmed and the curtain came up, a charming spectacle was before me. This lovely scene was quickly shattered by a great commotion from the back of the balcony. Thinking that this could

possibly be part of the performance, I curiously turned around expecting to see Walter Pidgeon in the midst of this nouveau riche crowd. Instead, my eyes feasted on an honest-to-goodness fist fight between two men who looked as though they would have preferred to stay at home with beer can in hand, content to see the antics of lovable Jackie on T.V. rather than dressing in Sunday best to be dragged to the theatre by their fraus.

As the fight persisted the vituperative expressions took new heights of vulgarity and the



loyal wives chimed in with excited retaliation. Within three minutes, the entire balcony was taking sides.

As most of us know, Commissioner Cavanaugh removed the fireman from the theatre a few weeks ago. Therefore the making of peace was left to the middle-aged usherettes who promptly escorted the excitable men to the exit followed by their furious wives.

After that disconcerting incident, I turned my eyes to the stage but entire comprehension was impossible because of the charming human beings surrounding me. I might be bold enough to speculate that three or four women (See AUDIENCES, Page 4)

About Town

Our gallery features unknown artists who have small limited reputations, said Miss Sarah Enders, Barnard '83. Miss Enders and Dustin Rice, a member of the Columbia College department of fine arts operate the Rue Gallery located at 1451 Lexington Avenue in New York City.

The gallery, which features both painting and sculpture, is open from 1 to 6 p.m. on Wednesday through Sunday. The past exhibitions have been done chiefly by teachers. Artists whose work has been displayed include Glenn Davies, a teacher of art at the Dalton School, John P. Sedwick Jr. and Gilbert Carpenter, instructors of fine arts at the School of General Studies. Currently on display are the works of a teacher from one of the 600 schools in Manhattan, a school for juvenile delinquents.

Friday, March 4, Andres Segovia will appear at Town Hall. His program will range from 16th century composers to works of the 20th century. . . . The Russian

cellist Daniel Shafran will appear at Carnegie Hall February 28. The program includes selections by Brahms, Schubert, Ravel, Granados, De Falla and Shostakovich.

On February 29 the Russian soprano, Galina Vishnevskaya of the Bolshoi Opera will be at Carnegie Hall. . . . At the Kaufman Concert Hall this Saturday will be Joyce Trisler and Dance Company with John Wilson. . . . If you want to learn more about ancient history, there is a lecture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art March 6, (Sunday) at 3 p.m. entitled, *Sphinxes, Scarabs and Mummies*. . . . To popular-minded people, Sarah Lake, popular vocalist will give a concert at Carnegie Recital Hall featuring a unique program of popular songs and Broadway hit tunes. . . . A special 25% discount is available to students for a lecture entitled *Contemporary Art and the Plight of Its Public* given by Leo Steinberg, well-known lecturer and author, at Museum of Modern Art on March 2 at 8:30. Tickets are \$1.50.

'Sit-Down' Strike

North Carolinians Practice United Passive Resistance

(University Press Service, Philadelphia)

"If we can stand up and be served, why can't we sit down and be served?" asked one Negro co-ed at North Carolina College, Durham, verbalizing the thought that had first stirred action in a Greensboro, N. C. variety store two weeks ago, and by last Friday had sparked a movement which had spread to nine cities in four states.

It all began at 4:45 p.m., February 1, when four freshmen from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro entered a F. W. Woolworth store in the heart of Greensboro. They bought a few articles, then sat down at the lunch counter for a snack.

"No Colored Here"

According to the *New York Times* dispatches, the following conversation ensued. The students said they were approached by a Negro kitchen woman who said, "You know you're not supposed to be in here." She later called them "ignorant" and a "disgrace" to their race.

The students then asked a white waitress for coffee.

"I'm sorry but we don't serve colored here," they quoted her.

"I beg your pardon," said Franklin McCain, 18, of Washington, "you just served me at the counter two feet away. Why is it that you serve me at one counter and deny me at another. Why not stop serving me at all the counters."

NAACP Help

The four students sat, coffeeless, until the store closed at 5:30 p.m. Then, hearing that they might be prosecuted, they went to the ex-

ecutive committee of the Greensboro NAACP to ask advice.

NAACP President, George C. Simpkins contacted the New York office of Congress on Racial Equality (CORE); since they had heard of their successful attempt to desegregate a Baltimore restaurant, and CORE's field secretary Gordan R. Garey arrived in Greensboro the next day.

The Greensboro demonstration triggered off a number of similar demonstrations throughout the South. The movement's chief targets were two national variety chains, S. H. Kress and Co. and the F. W. Woolworth & Co. stores. Other chains were affected too, however, and in some cities the students demonstrated at local stores.

Protests Follow

According to the *New York Times* reporters, protests followed similar patterns. Students entered the stores and requested food service. They met refusals in all cases and remained at the lunch counters in silent protest.

The reaction of store managers in such instances was to close down lunch counters and, when trouble developed or bomb threats were received, the entire store. (Both Greensboro variety stores received bomb threats and closed down last Saturday.)

Hastily painted signs, posted on the counters read: "Temporarily Closed," "Closed for Repairs," "Closed in the Interest of Public Safety," "No Trespassing," and "We reserve the Right to Service the Public As We See Fit."

Desegregation

After a number of establishments had shut down in High

Point, N. C., the S. H. Kress & Co. store remained open, its lunch counter desegregated. The secret? No stools.

The demonstrations attracted crowds of whites. At first the hecklers were youths with duck-tailed haircuts. Some carried small Confederate battle flags. Later they were joined by older men in faded Khakis and overalls.

In a few cases the Negroes were elbowed, jostled and shoved. Itching powder was sprinkled on them and they were spattered with eggs.

The demonstrations have aroused actions on the part of Duke University, whose Women's Student Government last week passed a resolution expressing "sympathy for the attempt to attain justice" and urging every attempt to be made to reach an equitable solution.

Science . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Bronk remarked that today's scientists have need of much more than did scientists of generations ago, for they need more dollars, more labs, more technicians and more equipment.

Rapid Growth

Dr. Bronk described the present rate of growth of scientific knowledge as so rapid that it is easier to repeat research than to look for it among the thousands of volumes of scientific investigation.

Among the stimulants of scientific research are the fears of ill health, death, and loss of international prestige and ideologies. A motive of scientific study is the wish for things, which the speaker considers a "worthy motive for the support of science."

Improvements

According to the speaker, scientific knowledge can help our world to convert salt water into fresh, and thus make adequate the water supply which is, at present, inadequate. Science can help to find ways to grow food on land that is not arable.

Said Dr. Bronk, "Think of what science could do to make worthwhile the longer years between life and death. Think of what it has already done!" He continued, "I hope that the achievements of the present are but a prelude to the future."

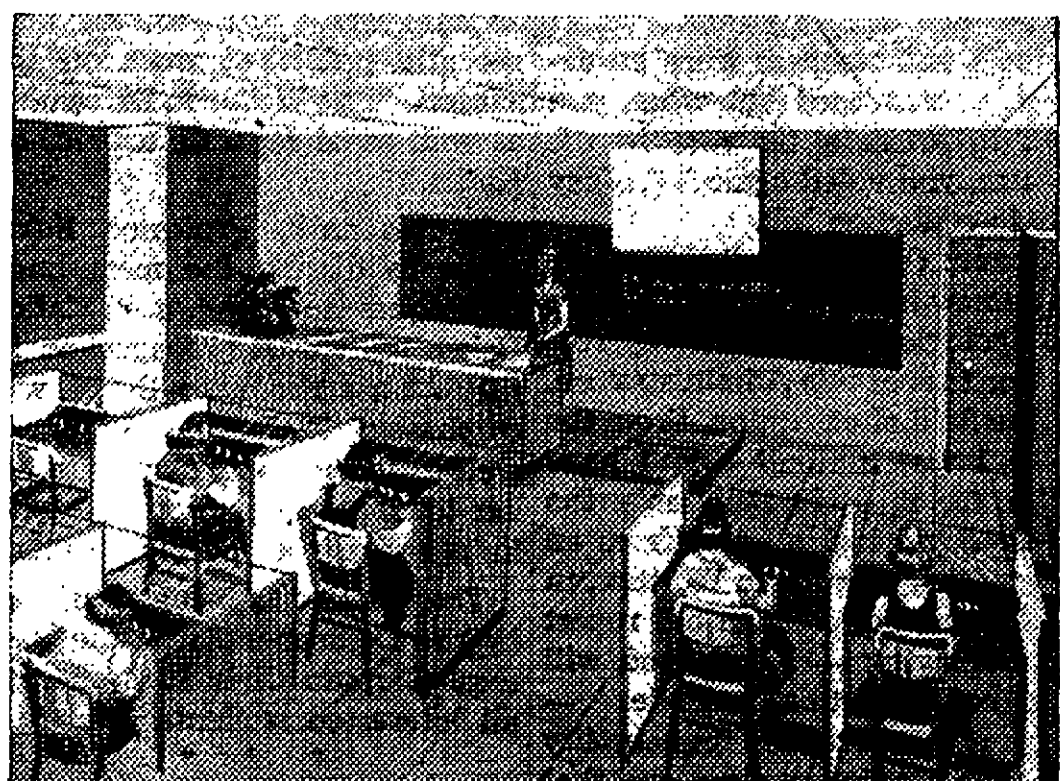
Language Laboratory Hosts Administration

by Roselle Kurland

Members of the faculty and the administrative staff attended an "open house" at the language laboratory yesterday from 4 to 6 p.m. The demonstration of the

were served for the faculty and administration in Room 5, Lehman Hall.

The project was sponsored jointly by the English, French,



Artist's Sketch of Language Laboratory

workings of the laboratory was held in order to give the faculty an opportunity to see the lab in action.

The demonstration consisted of four 25-minute sessions. President Millicent C. McIntosh welcomed the guests, and through the medium of tape-recording explained how the language laboratory was acquired. Professor Jean Varney Pleasants, who heads the language lab at Columbia and who inspired its use here, explained what a language laboratory is.

Samples Played

Samples of Italian, Russian, German and French were played to show the faculty the techniques that are used in the lab. Mr. Richard A. Norman, assistant professor of English and a member of the speech department, explained how to record on the tapes, and the faculty recorded an English passage and then listened to their own recordings.

Following this portion of the demonstration, the faculty went to booths and heard broadcasts of French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish. Refreshments

German, Italian, Latin, Russian and Spanish departments.

Lehman Gift

The language laboratory is a gift of the daughters of Adele Lehman, consisting of 29 booths. It is used by 16 Barnard language courses, including all of the elementary ones and many advanced sections. The lab is run by one faculty supervisor and seven student assistants who take complete charge.

Miss Elizabeth Blake, instructor in French and supervisor of the language laboratory, described the lab as a method of learning that gives students an opportunity to hear a variety of native speakers. According to Miss Blake, the purpose of the lab is to prepare the student for class work. The lab provides an audiolingual method of teaching after the learning is done.

Said Miss Blake, "The language lab is not a machine or a mechanical device, but a way of teaching. When materials are well-prepared, the language laboratory helps the student learn his material." She added, "We've hardly begun to realize our potential."

Pseudo Press Meets Vice President Nixon

(The following dialogue was taken from informal remarks by Jane A. Webber, Editor of the *New York Post*, to the Second Annual Student Editors' Conference, at the Overseas Press Club, February 20, 1960.)

This is an abbreviated version of an unproduced Meet The Press interview, with certain spontaneous asides indicated in parentheses.

Once again NBC brings you an unrehearsed press conference with a noted American. This time our guest is Vice President Nixon, sometimes mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination. With us tonight are four outstanding newsmen.

Seated around the table are Lawrence Spivack, May Craig of the Portland Press-Herald, Roscoe Drummond of the Christian Science Monitor and W. H. Lawrence of the Times.

Brooks: I see that Mr. Spivack happens to have the first question.

Spivack: Mr. Vice President, you were once very critical of the

Truman-Acheson administration and even said: "Wouldn't it be nice to have a Secretary of State who will stand up to the Commies?" How do you reconcile that with this administration's meetings with Khrushchev and its other dealings with the Soviet leaders?

Nixon: (Who is this bum — he doesn't even work for a newspaper, who puts him on this show?) Mr. Spivack, as our great president would say, I'm delighted you asked that question. I can only answer it by saying that I meant what I said then, and I mean what I say now — consistency, it was once said, is the hobgoblin of small minds, and I am proud to say this Administration has been able to see the big picture, the picture that truly counts, and that is why, even as we mobilize all our resources to combat atheistic materialistic communism, we are doing everything in our power to save the peace of the world so that American boys will not once again have (See MEET THE PRESS, Page 4)

Faith-Reason Dialogue Outlines Religious Gulf

"The Gulf Between Christian and Jew: The Word Became Flesh" will be discussed tonight at 7:00 in the Brooks Hall recreation room. John M. Pratt, Associate Counselor to Protestant Students, and Paul Ritterband, Associate Counselor to Jewish Students, will lead this third in the series of "Dialogues in Faith and Reason."

Differences Examined

"There are real differences between the Christian and Jewish faiths," the two counsellors agree, "which may become clearer by focusing the dialogue on the

Christian doctrine of Incarnation. At another session, "The Jewish claim that Israel is the People of God" will be examined. "Through an examination of these vital differences which separate us," Pratt and Ritterband have declared, "we may at least set the stage for a productive Judaeo-Christian dialogue in our culture."

The discussion series is open to all Columbia and Barnard students regardless of point of view. Tonight's topic poses a more particular problem than the previous discussions of "Love and Law" and "Man Suffering in the Twilight of the Gods."

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Meet the Press . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

to wait their blood in Korea, where, as I have said at times, they were led by the Truman-Acheson policy, but let me add as I have also said at other times that I applaud Mr. Truman's decision to act there — I am sorry to give a brief answer to your question.

Mr. Craig: Mr. Vice President, you said recently that more schools and teachers were an urgent need but when you had to break a tie vote in the Senate you voted against the key aid-to-education bill.

Nixon: (Why doesn't that dame get a new hat?) Mrs. Craig, I have no apologies to make for my record or that of this Administration in the field of education. From the time I was a small boy, I have been a student — in fact, only the other day I had a letter from an old teacher of mine in Whittier, in which she enclosed an old report card showing — I hope you will not consider this immodest — that my record for punctuality was the best in my class, and that she thought this revealed just how deeply I had always valued education. And so I say to her, and to teachers all over the land, we Republicans know the job you are doing and an apple to all teachers. And we intend to give you all the help we can without laying the heavy hand of bureaucracy over your schoolrooms.

Drummond: Mr. Nixon, you have said on more than one occasion that you believe, if I may coin a phrase, that politics should stop at the water's edge. But aren't you troubled by the testimony of some of our defense officials that the missile gap is growing, and may steadily get worse. I do not mean to question the sincerity or wisdom of the President, but aren't these facts that must be faced?

Nixon: (Those damned Christian Scientists!) Mr. Drummond, I have long admired your work, and I can only say, as I did the other day, that I wish the opposition party would stop playing the trumpet game. (That ought to shut them up.)

Lawrence: There are persistent reports that Governor Rockefeller isn't going up, and is just waiting for something to go wrong with your campaign to become the chief again.

Nixon: (He's telling me — those Times men pretend to be so impartial, but they're always stirring up trouble!) Mr. Lawrence, just let me digress for a moment to say how much I respect the Times, and I can think of no institution more important to the freedom of the press than the one you represent, and I can remember as a young man how I was very ambitious to be even a lowly copy boy on that newspaper under the circumstances of which I had little control over my own life for Congress. And now, in answer to your question, I shall only repeat again what I have said before, and that is that Mr. Rockefeller has a great role to play in our party, and in the future history of our country. (Over my dead body.)

Brooks: Now one more question from Mrs. Craig.

Mrs. Craig: Are you really planning to pit me against you in campaigning? There is a recent report that you are looking for a ghost writer who is not only sound but funny.

Nixon: I think I will not tonight speak for the ghost.

Brooks: I'm sorry I must interrupt. Next week Meet the Press will bring you another hard-hitting interview with another distinguished, forthright political leader, Sen. Lyndon Johnson.

Bulletin Board

"The Metaphor of the Split Personality: The Work of Franz Kafka" will be discussed by Associate Professor Walter H. Sokel of the Columbia College Department of German tomorrow at 3:30 in the College Parlor.

Professor Sokel, a specialist on Expressionism, is the author of a recently published work on the subject, "The Writer in Extremis," as well as of separate articles on Kafka.

In his talk, Professor Sokel plans to discuss the most basic techniques and themes of Kafka. Using individual passages as illustrations, Professor Sokel will emphasize Kafka's artistry, as well as his sense of humor, in order to dispel the notion that Kafka is entirely a "morbid" writer.

The meeting is being sponsored by the Deutscher Kreis, the Barnard German Club. It is open to all interested students.

Tomorrow at noon a "Town Meeting on Library Problems" will be held in Minor Latham Playhouse. All students are invited to attend.

Congressman Emanuel Celler (D-Bklyn.) will discuss "Contemporary Anti-Trust Problems" tomorrow at noon in 411 Kent Hall.

The International Poetry Association announces its annual amateur poetry contest. Entries may be made to the International Poetry Association, Box 60, East Lansing, Michigan. The deadline is April 15. Manuscripts of no more than three pages will be accepted. Poems in any style and on any subject, provided they contain no more than 24 lines, are eligible. A self-addressed, stamped envelope should accompany all entries. Winners will be notified by April 30 and poems will be published in The Anthology of International Poetry.

A square dance will be held tonight from 8 to 12 in the gymnasium, featuring Bart Haigh as caller. Tickets \$2.00. The dance is sponsored by the Athletic Association.

"How a Play is Put Together" is the display currently exhibited in room 401 Barnard Hall. It shows sets from the beginning to the end of Howard Teichmann's "Soldier's Cadillac." Also displayed are letters from Mr. Teichmann and Mr. George Kauffman, one of Mr. Teichmann's collaborators.

Audiences . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

Club were having another of those agonizing benefits. The constant applause and silly comments after each twist, step and work that Sir Gleason projected was a reason enough to raise the wrath of anyone. My fury reached new realms by the cracking of peanuts, rustling of lifesaver wrappers, passing of candy and noisy drinking of orange-ade, actions which I attribute to the over-flowing treasuries of the organizations.

Thoroughly disgusted with the audience and not well pleased by the play, I boarded the local again and with heavy heart travelled back to the home front. I do not venture to the Broadway scene much now; I have resorted to television where there is no degenerating audience surrounding me or Schrafft's-fed ladies to interrupt by esthetic enjoyment.

—B. C.

Rosemary . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

regular supply of money.

In the mean time, French businessmen send Alfons Friebert (Peter Van Eyck) to Germany to obtain information about the politically important cartel project. Forgetting that the Frenchman's meeting with the Germans will take place at his sister's country club, Hartog drives there with Rosemary, only to be convinced by his sister that he must send his mistress home.

In an effort to get revenge on Hartog, Rosemary maneuvers to meet Friebert, who takes her back to the club. She is immediately popular with all the industrialists, but loses Hartog's friendship.

Friebert realizes Rosemary's popularity with the cartel members, and persuades her to help him procure secret information from them. Rosemary remains popular as long as she simply entertains businessmen. But she soon embarrasses them all in front of their wives and even manages to double-cross her French friend Friebert. She realizes her predicament too late but cannot survive the combined might of a big industrial cartel. She was murdered in her own apartment, strangled with one of her own stockings. The case remains unsolved today.

Based on the true life story of Rosemarie Nitribitt, Rosemary is a satiric and bitter commentary on the new post-war West German industrial class that has

risen, with amazing speed, from the ash heaps of World War II. This is a class which has, in fifteen short years, been able to build modern factories, live in luxurious homes, drive the fanciest cars. And yet Director Thiele has not forgotten the years of ruin, as his two street singers (and a girl) go skipping through the entire movie, appearing at the right moment, to comment on the plot, a la Three Penny Opera with satiric songs set to catchy music.

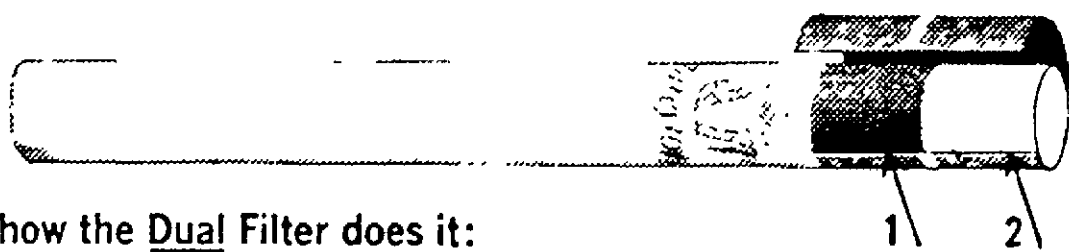
In addition to the clever satire, the interesting technical uses of the black and white and the very effective use of electronic music (which often mimics the screen action) makes Rosemary a film well-worth seeing.

—A.L.A.

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