

Latins Deplore Dictator's Reign

by Jane Ruben

Three South American students visited the Barnard campus during their short stay in New York under the auspices of NSA in order to exchange ideas with North American students about their respective countries. The students were Arturo Bautista of Bolivia, and Luis A. Resck and Humberto Simon of Paraguay.

In an exclusive interview with Senores Resck and Simon, Bulletin was told about the conditions existing at present in Paraguay under the dictatorship of General Alfredo Stroessner. The dictator has impaired human and civil rights—there are persecutions, physical and psychological tortures and banishment. There are no guarantees of personal and institutional liberties. There is no freedom of the press.

Academic freedom is non-existent — most professors acquiesce to government policies. Those who speak out against the regime are punished.

Task of Education

The government interferes with development of all education in Paraguay — high school and elementary school included. The two delegates from Paraguay feel that the university has a socio-political function of orientation. According to them it should develop the personality of the student, enrich him and develop his sensibility. Paraguayan students

believe that it is not enough to do classwork but also to be present in the forefront of practical problems.

Senores Resck and Simon pointed out that Paraguay is at the border of economic catastrophe. The level of living is low; there is no middle class. The students feel that the U.S. Department of State has responsibilities in the development of underdeveloped countries. They said that the aid from the U.S. doesn't reach the people — in great part the aid goes to maintaining the dictatorship.

Government Workers Unpaid

When asked how they knew that none or little of U.S. aid reached the people, the delegates explained that the government did use the money to build roads and schools, and public works but that the government used unpaid soldiers to build these so the government keeps the money anyway.

By giving financial aid to the government of Paraguay, the United States is contributing to the maintenance of the low standard of living there.

The delegates are concerned about making their country's problems known and understood in the United States. In this way they hope to achieve more support and a solidarity of opinion and protest.

Publisher Explores Aspects Of Medieval, Modern Judaism

Monday

by Roselle Kurland

Arthur Cohen, publisher of Meridian Books, described the Jewish community of the Middle Ages as a "suffrance community" at the second of Religion 25's Danforth Lectures, which was held on Monday, October 3.

In his talk, entitled "Judaism in the Middle Ages and the Century of the Emancipation," Mr. Cohen stated that the Jewish community was appointed to separation from the rest of the world by a providential judgment and by the thesis held by the Islamic sects, that the Jewish religion was an inferior one.

Medieval Tradition Explained

The task of the medieval tradition, according to the speaker, was to rationalize the laws and teachings of the Rabbinic age in order that the "Jewish community might persevere" and so that the Jewish religious tradition "might be transmitted and sustained" in the generations which were to come.

Mr. Cohen described Islam as a belief which "sought to take over sacred history and make of itself the fulfillment of that sacred history." The four elements in Islam, outlined by Mr. Cohen, include the Hadith, the oral tradition, the written text of the Koran, Ijma, the consensus of the community; and the principle of allegorical reasoning—that is the "legitimacy of allegorizing the sayings of the prophet."

Philosophy, Mr. Cohen declared, played a large part in Islam as evidenced by the Kalam, a doctrine containing the rational speeches of God as translated by philosophers.

Continuing his talk, the pub-

lisher described four great thinkers of their time. The first, Goan Saadya was known as "the patriarch of the exile." Saadya was determined to take the philosophic issues posed by Islam and use them to defend Judaism and endeavored to "interpret Juda-



Mr. Arthur Cohen

ism in the light of reason." According to Saadya the "action of God was founded upon reasoning." This patriarch was, according to Mr. Cohen "concerned with educating the faith of man, not rationalizing it."

The second of Mr. Cohen's "thinkers" was Bahya Iban Haqudy, who was not a rationalist. Bahya assumed that the problem of disbelief, stemmed from the fact that most of man's life was not lived in the light of reason, but rather in the duties of the heart. Bahya's thesis was that "the heart gives better reasons than the head." In his work, said Mr. Cohen, this thinker

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Wednesday

"Modern Judaism: Germany and the United States" was the topic of Arthur Cohen's third and final lecture yesterday.

Mr. Cohen explained that Jewish philosophy ended in the beginning of the 13th century. In the late 13th century, according to the speaker, it was "taken over as a source text into Christian thought." By the 17th century, Mr. Cohen declared, Judaism developed a rationalization for its continued existence in adversity and also conserved Jewish law.

Judaism was first "submitted to the canons of scientific study," stated Mr. Cohen, when it was studied by Moses Mendelssohn in the beginning of the 19th century. Science then became the abiter of Jewish doctrines, Mr. Cohen declared. It was in the 19th century that Judaism was first examined scientifically in the light of the new culture, which arose after the Enlightenment.

"Political Constitution"

In his chief work, entitled, "Jerusalem," Mendelssohn conceived of Judaism as a "political constitution." The sacred law of Israel became the working law of the community, Mr. Cohen explained, and membership in the community meant obeying the "rules of the game." Mendelssohn described Judaism as a "private code of civic obedience," written by God himself.

The reaction of the Zionist movement to this code, as described by Mr. Cohen, was twofold. One group, the "lovers of Zion" advocated that only in Israel could they be truly free.

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Bulletin

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1960

By Subscription

Mr. Neustadt Defends Democratic Candidate

by Eleanor Weber

Political scientist Richard E. Neustadt, Professor of Government at Columbia University, spoke to the Columbia-Barnard Democratic Club on Tuesday evening. He discussed his impressions of the Democratic Convention, his ideas on the progress of the campaign, and his views on Kennedy the Man as President.

"The key to Kennedy's nomination," said Professor Neustadt, "lies in his impression on the politicians in the course of the campaign." He cited Pennsylvania and West Virginia as two of the delegations crucial to the success of the nomination of Ken-



Professor Neustadt

ned on the first ballot, and expressed doubt as to whether Kennedy, if he had missed the first ballot, would have obtained the nomination at all. As far as the Stevenson supporters were concerned, Prof. Neustadt stated that their emotion was genuine, but not unduly shared among the delegates, and that Stevenson could have won only "in case of a deadlock," which seemed unlikely.

Kennedy's Attraction

Prof. Neustadt called Kennedy "intellectual, intense to the point of tension, hard-minded, alert," and declaring he had a keen awareness of the man that he is and the role that he might have to play. Kennedy senses the need

to maintain his freedom of action and avoiding close commitment, he continued. Mr. Neustadt maintained that in Kennedy was a strong desire to govern and a feeling for the manner through which to accomplish his aims.

Professor Neustadt contended that if Kennedy were to become President, he would "attract a wide and diffuse group of advisors to Washington" — including academicians and businessmen. Gradually a younger set of leaders would enter the administration; there would be a Rooseveltian "grasping for ideas and intellectual competition." Professor Neustadt declined to predict the decisions which Kennedy might make, saying that the Democratic nominee had "a strong sense of general direction, and not too much commitment on particulars." Combining a sense of his job with the ability to become a good executive quickly, Kennedy is, concluded Prof. Neustadt, "the likeliest winner the Democrats had to choose from."

Club Activities

Bob Salman '61C, Chris Rieger, Marty Rubeinstein, and Bob Eaton all expressed their hopes that many more students will begin actively campaigning for the Democratic presidential candidate. They urged students to sign up to aid the Volunteer Democratic Committee by working in subway stations, on street corners, and at National Headquarters in a drive to make more people register.

Noon Meeting Agenda Emphasizes The Arts

"Exciting personalities from the arts and professional fields will appear on the Thursday Noon Meeting rostrum this year," Linda McAlister, '61, chairman of the Committee, announced.

To open the series of guest lectures next Thursday, President Millicent C. McIntosh will discuss "The Nature Of The Self, A Postscript To Will Heiberg."

Second Speaker

In conjunction with proposed outlines of this year's Meetings, Mildred Dunnock, Broadway actress, will speak October 20 on "The Responsibility of The Artist." Miss Dunnock, a member of The Actor's Studio, appeared in "Death Of A Salesman" and "Cat On A Hot Tin Roof" on Broadway and in the moving picture production.

"In our committee meetings enthusiastic plans for inviting successful qualified speakers from the New York area have led to a

program of continuity, stressing professional responsibility in American society," Miss McAlister explained.

Representing the field of communication through broadcasting, Mr. Richard Heffner, Director of Special Projects, Information Services of the CBS Television Network, will address the October 27 meeting.

Miss McAlister reminded students that lunches are provided for those who have signed lists adjacent to posters. Lunches cost 35 cents for day students and are free to dormitory students.

Business Meeting

There will be a meeting of the Barnard Bulletin Business Staff at 12 noon on October 7 in Room 1 Annex. All new students interested in joining the Business Staff are urged to attend.

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Salesmanship vs. Substance

Tomorrow night the second in a series of televised Presidential campaign presentations will be viewed. As in the first of the so-called "debates," the emphasis will most likely be on salesmanship rather than subject matter.

It is strange indeed that the next President is expected to be chosen from campaigning candidates who emphasize appearance and poise, as do the candidates for "Miss Rheingold." Television demands attention to eye-appeal. The audience before the television is there to see, otherwise they would listen to the radio. Thus, Nixon worries about his eyebrows and Kennedy about his hairline.

What are the candidates actually saying? "Basically Mr. Kennedy, like Mr. Nixon, has a basic speech and uses it over and over, with variations." (*The Christian Science Monitor*, September 29, 1960.) In the *Herald Tribune*, last Monday it was stated, "... the temperate, rather bland, nature of the Vice-President's campaign has now been established — fixed to the point that he has been criticized by Republican politicians and taken to task by Republican newspaper editors." The current *Fortune* magazine declares, "Kennedy... is inclined to come to grips with a given problem only when it is upon him and to firm up his views only when circumstances require him to declare them."

Apathetic America can only be aroused by emotional appeals, it would seem. Often the candidates resort to playing on fears by making worthless accusations against each other. Furthermore, there are "three million more women among Americans of voting age than there are men" and "women appear to be more responsive to personalities than to issues, in many cases. In a close election, anything that draws the women's vote may decide the outcome." (*U. S. News and World Report*, October 3, 1960.)

The September 29 issue of *The Reporter* decries "... this Presidential election does not succeed in capturing popular attention." "This election, which finds large sections of the public still listless, is among the most momentous our nation has ever had."

Could it be that the public is ignoring political advertising just as it ignores much of the commercial advertising? If politics is mere salesmanship it is no wonder the people are bored. *The Reporter* continues, "... all available idea men and experts in sloganeering have been mobilized. In fact, our parties have given full employment to motivational researchers, pollsters, and all sorts of live-wires good at arousing popular passion. The only think of which there is a considerable scarcity is popular passion."

"Probably the most tiresome line of political conversation in this pre-election season," *Fortune* declares. "Is, 'What's the difference?' They're both the same." The line is just true enough to be a convenient substitute for thought."

One month of campaigning remains, yet the televised program tomorrow night will not be of interest to all. The *Herald Tribune* reported last Monday, there is "the coincidence this week of the World Series and the second televised tilt between the Presidential candidates" and "the World Series is important enough to the public to obscure the impact of political news." Baseball is more exciting. Fear of rocking the boat produces a dull political campaign.

"The Great Debates" are neither great, nor are they debates. While Lincoln and Douglass felt free to express their opinions, a voluntary curtailment of freedom of speech reduces the campaign to salesmanship a century later. The candidate is an actor, too, playing the role demanded by his audience — the man who has everything.

Those who do bother to watch the televised "debate" tomorrow night may fall for the advertising techniques. Unconsciously, even the more sophisticated mind may be influenced by externals. It is more important to hear, rather than see the candidates. It is known that television audiences listen to less of what is said than radio audiences. Yet, we cannot advocate the radio rather than the television, since what is said may be surprisingly void of meaning. The misuse of the mass media for political salesmanship is a factor which should be studied. The results of this campaign may well demonstrate voter apathy, consumer apathy, towards campaigns without substance.

'Magnificent Seven' Poor; Copy of American Western

by Cynthia Cherner

We can easily see why *The Magnificent Seven* is called an Eastern Western. Shown in the Wollman Auditorium of Ferris Booth Hall on Monday, Oct. 4, the movie was a typical American cowboy film in Japanese dress.

The setting is in Japan of 500 years ago. In addition to civil war and complete chaos, the oppressed movie farmers are raided periodically by bandits. These starving peasants decide that the only solution to their misery is to hire Samuri warriors to fight off the raiders. There is great difficulty in securing the warriors' services because the only pay the farmers can offer is in the form of scanty meals.

Eventually the Samuri are employed. After a cold welcome in the peasant village (the warriors were notorious for their fierceness and general depravity) the cowboy and Indian part of the movie got started. It was difficult to discover in the ensuing fighting scenes, who are the "good guys" and who are the bad. These battles, complete even to bows and arrows, are long and tiresome. When the last battle is announced on the screen, the audience broke into mild applause.

Japanese Humor

Small bits of humor in the film lightened only slightly dull repetitiousness of the last third of the movie. Many laughed at the mimicry and truly funny facial expressions of one of the leading Samuri, Kikuchuyo. There were amusing incidents, including a scene involving another Samuri who had trouble starting his

stubborn horse moving, and additional antics of Kikuchuyo the funny-man.

The film ended with a philosophic note, somehow not appropos to the rest of it. One of the few remaining Samuri looks enviously at farmers now free from the menace of the bandits and says in a maudlin manner that the farmers were the ones who had truly won the battle, and not the fearless Warriors. This may have been a very true statement, yet it was not one with which the movie should have been tied up. It did not follow the general wishy-washy theme of the film, which wasn't very clear to begin with.

Actors' Performance

The acting itself was good. The

performer who played the role of Gorobei, the commander of the Samuri, did so with alacrity and vigor. The power of his performance at times carried the film on. Kikuchuyo, a character mentioned previously, did a fine job, and reminded me of Sid Ceaser. A minor role was held by Katsushino, a young protegee of the Commander. All the sensitivity and restlessness of youth were portrayed by this actor.

The sound, due to faulty machinery was not good, nor was the film projection, so that many minutes were wasted in waiting for the performance to begin again.

The *Magnificent Seven* was not very magnificent.

Summer Jobs Provide Illuminating Experiences

Before the fall rush really begins, it might be a good idea if we investigated some of the wild and wondrous ways in which so many Barnard girls spent their summers. To begin with, there were the summer jobs, a great number of which owed their being to the now near-legendary prowess of our own Placement Department. More girls who are as yet unacquainted with this far-reaching and all-powerful arm should find it to their great advantage to wander down the hall in Milbank one afternoon around March. Jobs achieved this summer

and in previous times have included such feats as working with the United Nations, with the American Embassy in places such as Israel, Paris, and points west, driving buggies at Freedomland, collecting tolls on highways, directing dudes at ranches, working in funeral parlors. The list goes on and on. The more exciting and cosmopolitan of the above choices no doubt owe their existence to our own placement office.

This reviewer spent a rather hectic but constantly illuminating summer working for a marriage counseling agency here in the city.

Leftover feelings include a great deal of happiness to be back safely within the halls of school once again as well as feelings of a great deal seen that must still be chewed over to be eventually swallowed. For anyone interested in neurotic interactions, sadism, masochism, personality problems, or any of the more lurid details of unhappily-married life, this is the job for you. It must be admitted, though, that after spending so much time fascinatedly devouring the case files, (and doing little work in the process), perhaps another such Uninitiated One might not be appreciated. Still, we can't help having the leftover feeling that every Barnard girl should perhaps be required to spend at least one summer working at an agency of this type; six credits (at least) could be given for a course that might be entitled "Life 1 — beginning, intermediate, and advanced."

Travel was also a big feature for other students who did not find interesting summer jobs, and our mouths cannot help watering at returning wanderers' tales of Africa, Rome, Paris, Jamaica, Tanganyika, Spain, and so on.

All in all, it seems that summer was a time in which things really happened; there are Experiences to be remembered and digested that should last, we hope, at least until next June, and in some cases forever. If anyone would like to come up and tell us all about some unusual experience they've had, we'd be more than happy to listen.

— R. C.

About Town

by Jane Ruben

How many times do we walk through our city without really seeing what we pass? It probably happens to each of us every day. This column today is devoted in large part to nooks and crannies in New York that exist unnoticed by our rushing millions. We'll start, as do most tourists (even the natives feel like tourists at times) with Broadway.

Who would notice a statue in the middle of an island on the Great White Way? Most people don't, or if they do, don't notice who the gentleman on the pedestal is. It's George M. Cohan, composer of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" etc., etc. You can't miss him—the birds are always sitting on his head and shoulders. And besides, he's right in the heart of the theater district — around 45th Street. Please notice him, it's probably no fun standing on a stone in rain, hail, sleet, and snow, or heat and humidity.

Then, there are hundreds of more-or-less unusual, beautiful or interesting buildings aside from the well-known ones. The Tishman Building, 666 Fifth Avenue, is really something to see once you get behind the glass-enclosed stores. The real front wall of the building has a cascade of water flowing behind steel or some-such-metal bars — the lighting is effective and the whole building is attractive to look at. Take a peek at it — you can even stand and stare — next

time you're around the neighborhood. It's right across the street from the Museum of Modern Art, and right around the corner from Donnell Library. All this just in case you can't find it. (It's quite hard to miss, since one Fifth Avenue Subway has an exit right in that building.)

If you have an afternoon-free, and are in the mood to get good and lost, venture into the depths below Rockefeller Center. There are enough stores down there to keep you busy (and broke) for a long time to come.

Anyone remember Eloise, the heroine of all those children's books that adults adore? Well, she would really be proud of her picture in the Hotel Plaza. It's uncomfortably life-size, and perhaps even larger than life. Eloise looks about ready to pop out and start pestering the guests. It's to the left of the main lobby as you walk in. Just ask for her — she's quite a sight.

And if you're still in a stony-land mood, there are the statues of Alice and Wonderland and her crew in Central Park. We've never seen them — but they're somewhere around, and not through the looking-glass, either.

Since we're sure that some of you will prefer just to rest when you got finished with work, (if ever), Riverside Park is a wonderful place to sit. You can even study the rocks there for Geology

Miss Fox Probes Problems Concerning Belgian Medicine

As we are swept further into the rush of school activities, our summer memories slowly fade. But for Miss Renee Fox, Assistant Professor of Sociology, the "human richness, poignancy, and pleasure" of her experience will remain with her forever. As a "Special Fellow of the Belgian-American Education Foundation," Miss Fox spent her second summer in Belgium studying the various sociological and historical factors helping and hindering medical research careers in continental European countries.

American versus Belgian

It is very difficult for an American to understand the many social, historical and psychological factors operating against this kind of career in Belgium. In America medicine and medical research are rated highly in the system of values; in the continental countries, which Belgium typifies, there is no civic sense of supporting science and scientists.

Traditional conflicts enter into the academic life in a way which

is unthinkable to the modern Westerner. In the academic world authority is highly decentralized. Therefore, all decisions involve a laborious, delay-ridden process,



Professor Renee Fox

while people wait for equipment they needed two years ago, while work is impeded, and while re-

searchers become emotionally exhausted and disheartened.

So many of the things which we take for granted are simply not available in Belgium: medical libraries with a centralized file of information, money, gladly donated by interested citizens, equipment, and ready exchange of information. In Belgium, doors are locked with keys; various social arrangements create formidable problems.

University Difficulties

It is in the universities themselves that Miss Fox discovered some of the most extreme difficulties. Each of the four Belgian universities represents a different combination of elements. There are conflicts between the waloons (the French speaking Belgians) and the Flamands (Flemish-speaking), between the Catholics, those who are not, and the anti-clerics, and between the different elements of the social class.

At Ghent (Gand) for example, the university is state operated, Flemish and Catholic, whereas the University of Brussels is anti-clerical and waloon. Similar conflicts exist at Liege and Louvain. Each university is a cloister with no interchange of personnel; they are isolated by "deep, deep conflicts, centuries old," according to Miss Fox. Another difficulty impedes the academic life: in academic circles there is no place to stand but on the very top or very bottom, at one end is the professor, at the other the lowly "assistant." None of the intermediate ranks of instructor, assistant professor, associate and such are to be found.

Such are the impediments. This is not to imply that there is no research in the continental European countries today. There is good work done, but it is done against the greatest of odds. The problem is how to break with the traditional social structure, and after her continued research, Miss Fox realizes that there is no answer. Which is the right way — to scrap all and build from scratch or to add modern to medieval? We must remember that there is much beauty in the old European way of life. As she thinks of the Grand Place, one of the great Gothic squares, Miss Fox cannot help but feel that this part of Belgium, too, is important.

Through her considerations of the question of medical research (See BELGIUM, Page 4)

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College Holds Dinner; Welcomes Transfers

Transfer students were honored and formally welcomed to Barnard at a dinner Tuesday evening in the James Room. Libby Guth '62, was chairman of transfer orientation this year.

Barbara Yancey '62, chairman of the dinner, delivered a welcome address. Ruth Schwartz, '61, explained the structure and functions of the Undergraduate Association. Mrs. Margaret Dayton, associate director of admissions and in charge of transfer admissions, also welcomed the new students.

Miss Hook Speaks

Dr. Lucyle Hook, Associate Professor of English, discussed the international aspects of education. That "women should have an education equal to men is acknowledged in American society," said Dr. Hook. Having been on the Barnard faculty pre-

viously, Dr. Hook recently returned after serving as president of the American Women's College in Turkey. She mentioned that "here we take for granted this education," and "spoke of the apologetic attitude of women wishing to better their lives in Turkey."

President Millicent C. McIntosh, discussed Barnard life in general.

Of the transfer students, the majority are juniors; the others enter the sophomore class. Many of them are married. Members of the transfer group represent colleges and universities from various sections of the country. Their reasons for coming to Barnard are as varied as the places from which they have arrived. While some of these students will commute, others have rooms in Johnson and Fairholm Halls.

G&S Begins Casting For Fall Production

The fall production of the Barnard Gilbert and Sullivan Society will be the operetta "Patience" to be held in December, announced Brenda Woodward '63, president of the organization.

Gilbert and Sullivan's aim in this production, reported Miss Woodward is "to satirize the super aestheticism of Oscar Wilde and his devoted disciples back in England of the 80's, but the humor

Boulanger and is now head of the music department at the Horace Mann School. He and Miss Moran have worked together directing summer stock in Sharon, Massachusetts.

Auditions for leads and chorus and interviews for those interested in production work will be held next week, Tuesday through Thursday, October 12 to 14. On Tuesday and Thursday auditions



Scene from Gilbert and Sullivan production of "Mikado."

packs just as well at the pseudo intellectuals of any age, including the beatniks of today."

The music and stage directors, Joseph Klein and Maureen Boran are both graduates of Columbia University and are experienced in Gilbert and Sullivan productions as well as more general musical and theatrical work. Mr. Klein studied conducting in Paris recently under Nadia

will be in the James Room from 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. and on Wednesday in Minor Latham Theater from 4:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

In order to introduce all interested students to the music of Gilbert and Sullivan, the society is sponsoring an informal sing and coffee hour on Friday, October 7 from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the James Room.

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Bulletin Board

The commuter room in Hewitt Hall will be available for use by commuting students beginning Friday, October 7. Reservations may be made starting today at the residence offices Monday through Friday from 9 to 5. This service has been resumed because of necessity on the part of the commuting student population.

Beginning and advanced typing courses, formerly held on campus by Mrs. Claire Lux of the Claire Lux Typing Center, are now being offered to Barnard students at her school at 40 East 75th Street. Classes will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. at a special weekly rate of \$8.00. Students may enroll at any time during the year and continue on the weekly basis for as long as they wish. Registration is in the Placement Office, Room 112 Milbank Hall.

A representative from the Department of State, Mr. Thomas Huff, will be on campus on Monday, October 10, to discuss the Foreign Service Officer Examination. Group meetings will be held at 11, 2:10 and 3:10 at the Casa Italiana.

A written exam for interested persons will be given on December 17. Applications to take the exam must be on file by October 17. Girls interested in attending the campus meetings should sign up in the Placement Office.

To students interested in mental illness: The weekend Institutional Service Units at Manhattan State Hospital, a program now in its fifth year, provides an opportunity for college students who wish to understand more about mental illness, to work in and observe the wards of a modern state hospital, where pioneering work is being done in psychiatry. The program, under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, gives students the chance to bring some joy into monotonous lives.

Don't forget the College Stag Dance on Friday, October 7, music by Adaro. Tickets are fifty cents.

All Seniors

All seniors are requested to make appointments for their medical examination in room 202 Barnard Hall.

The examinations are required and will be held from October 3 through December 15.

cents-on Jake, a dollar at the door.

Contributions to the forthcoming anthology of outstanding college poetry, now being compiled by the American College Poetry Society, may be submitted to Alan Fox, Executive Secretary, c/o American College Poetry Society, Box 24463, Los Angeles 24, Calif. No more than five poems of up to 48 lines may be submitted. Deadline is December 9.

Staff members of "Mademoiselle" are now being chosen on the basis of tryout assignments. A story is due November 30. Instructions are posted on the bulletin board located next to Room 1, Annex.

This year's Fall Barbecue will be held at Barnard Camp on Sunday, October 9. All classes are invited. Sign up on Jake today from 11 to 2. Tickets for the Barbecue are \$1.00; bus fare is \$1.50.

Casting for the Columbia University GSSA Stagelights' production of "The Scapegoat" will continue to be held on Thursday, Friday and Sunday, October 6, 7 and 9. Faculty, administration and the Columbia University student body are all eligible to try out. The auditions will be held at the GSSA Office, 407 West 117th Street, on Thursday, October 6, at the Cafe Rafo, 165 Bleecker Street on October 7, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and at the GSSA Office on October 9, from 7-11 p.m.

Monday...

(Continued from Page 1)

argues not from the grounds of philosophy, but rather within the limits of faith."

The speaker described Jehuda HaLevi, who lived in the 11th century, as the "first great public apologist of the Jewish faith." HaLevi spoke of history as "the arbiter of the Jewish religion," and was unconcerned with whether reason authenticated the claim of Judaism. According to Mr. Cohen, HaLevi's interest was whether history authenticated the claim of Judaism.

Maimonides, a great thinker of his time, the publisher declared, believed in a "mild dose of wisdom to strengthen the life of common faith." Maimonides' concern, said Mr. Cohen, was not that the average Jew be a philosopher, but that he obey the Jewish law.

Wednesday...

(Continued from Page 1)

Another stated that "spiritual autonomy was possible under conditions of a neutral secular society."

The publisher went on to describe three thinkers of the present day who tried to work out a relationship between "their obligation as Jews and their very profound commitment to Western culture." These three looked at Judaism and the western culture as "a dialectic — an exchange."

Mr. Cohen described Leo Baeck as "the most interesting contemporary theologian which Reformed Judaism has cast up." Baeck, according to the speaker, was concerned with founding a solid interpretation of the Jew-

ish tradition based on the Kantian ethics.

Martin Buber, Mr. Cohen explained, "centered the problem of Judaism on the problem of contemporary man." "Buber," the publisher explained, "brings Judaism to bear upon the whole of man." According to Buber, Judaism was no longer a problem, but an instructor of the Jewish community.

Franz Rosenzweig, whom Mr. Cohen described as "the most profound Jewish thinker of our times," sought to establish "an empirical theology taking data of faith as real facts." According to Rosenzweig, the concepts of God, the world and man "are not conclusions of faith, but facts which may be argued on the grounds of common sense," Mr. Cohen concluded.

Belgium...

(Continued from Page 3)

in Belgium, Miss Fox feels that she gained a tremendous personal experience. Her work enabled her to be received in the homes of eminent people all over continental Europe, talking systematically with the patrons of medicine and young men interested in medical careers. She has come to know and love the Belgian people, to know a cross-section of society — writers, Nobel Prize winners, such men as the grandson of Louis Pasteur, the Belgian cultural attache to Italy, C. P. Snow and many others. Her experience was not in library research but living research. For Miss Renee Fox this was a summer to remember!

— R. M.

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