

# Mr. Ulanov Cites Biblical Antitypes

by Ronnie Braunstein

A study of Christ's description in the Old Testament is necessary for a full understanding of Him in the New Testament, asserted Barry Ulanov, Associate Professor of English, at a meeting of the Undergraduate Newman Club in



Barry Ulanov

the Dodge Room of Earl Hall on November 1. Professor Ulanov spoke on the topic, "Precognitions of Christ and Mary in the Old Testament."

## Two Meanings

Because of the emphasis on the merely historical as a part of the "crude scholarship of the nineteenth century," we are now "uneasy with the full rendering of the Bible." Only gradually are we going back to the tradition that "there are always two senses of Scripture," that is, a second meaning behind the obvious one, which is a matter of dogmatic conviction for Catholics. The type and antitype, or obvious and second meanings, have an analogical, but not identical relation. In fact, they are usually not even of the same order; an angel may prefigure a human, for example.

There are two kinds of revelations of Christ, apocalyptic revel-

ations of the Old Testament, and Messianic prefigurations of the New. We have, therefore, numerous minor prophets in addition to the major ones. A study of the prefigurations of the Old Testament is based on a series of patterns. For example, all chastisement is a suggestion of the Passion, and the Flood is a prefiguration of baptism.

## Prototype of Christ

One specific illustration of a prototype of Christ in the Old Testament is Joshua, whose name may also be Jesus. His crossing of the Jordan river is analogous to Christ's baptism, the twelve men with whom the inheritance is to be divided to the twelve apostles, the fall of Jericho to the fall of the temple of Jerusalem.

In addition, all references to a secondary dwelling of reason or of Christ in the Old Testament refer to Mary.

The one difficulty mentioned by Professor Ulanov in making these statements is that they rest on the dogmatic assertion that God is the author of Scripture.

# Barnard



# Bulletin

VOL. LXV — No. 12

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1960

By Subscription

## Langston Hughes Offers Analysis of Negro Verse

by Leslie Moed

"I'm an American human being, a Negro human being and I have a lot of problems being an American Negro."

These lines were spoken by Langston Hughes last Tuesday at the close of an address given in Minor Latham Theatre at 1:00 p.m. Mr. Hughes' discussion of Negro poetry constituted the first

of Barnard's three 1960-61 Humanities Assemblies.

Under the tutelage of an English teacher who appreciated modern poetry, Mr. Hughes was introduced to Carl Sandburg, Lawrence Dunbar, a Negro poet, as well as the former influenced him very strongly. Stylistically Mr. Sandburg and Mr. Dunbar differ, the former expressing him-

self in free verse, and the latter being a "singing, lyrical poet who often wrote in dialect."

## Propaganda Poetry

Mr. Hughes attended Columbia University for a year during which time his lifelong desire to see Harlem, then regarded as the "cultural center" of the American



Langston Hughes

## Javits Addresses Republican Rally, Pits Record vs. Democrat Promise

"It is the record that counts, not recent campaign promises," stated Senator Jacob Javits at a Republican rally Tuesday afternoon on the steps of Low Library.

He went on to stress that if Senator Kennedy and Johnson were bad leaders and poor on civil rights before the campaign, they are not going to change suddenly just because they are making new promises. In 1957, instead of voting that civil rights bill to the floor, where it could be acted upon, Senator Kennedy voted to

send it to the committee where it died, declared the speaker. Last August he and Johnson both voted against civil rights bills.

## Campaign Promises

Senator Javits emphasized that the Democrats are in power today by being chairmen of 10 out of 19 committees, and that they are all against Kennedy's campaign promises. These leaders have additional power with Western senators by giving their support or opposition to projects in the West. Senator Javits believes that a Republican president will be able to crack that power better than a Democratic one.

In a general outline, the senator predicted that we, as a nation would need to do three things in the future in order to remain a power. One, is to win over neutral nations, two, to retain a high level of productivity, and the last, to stand for human dignity and individual opportunity as an example for the rest of the world.

## Support

To win these neutral countries, he feels that the United States should intensify all efforts to get

stituted, with the work of John Foster Dulles, a world-wide organization of economic assistance consisting of 18 countries in Europe, the United States, and Canada. Senator Javits deplored the fact that in the third television debate, neither candidate mentioned this country's foreign aid program, he pointed out that the Democratic chairman of the Senate Appropriations committee is opposed to foreign aid measures.

Concerning our own economy, he praised the Roosevelt program of the 30's but went on that we should not stand on that record and do nothing more. We must tie economy in with the cold war.

## Emphasized Dignity

In the last area, that of human dignity, he stated that we must judge the candidates on their records, Nixon and Lodge both

(See JAVITS, Page 4)

Negro, was fulfilled. Deeply impressed by the hardships and prejudice with which the Negroes are faced, Mr. Hughes began to write his poetry in the "folk idiom." "A great deal of my poetry is what you might call propaganda poetry," stated Mr. Hughes. It deals with problems such as bigotry and restriction of

(See HUGHES, Page 4)

## Professor Scrutinizes U.S. Protestant Traits

"American Protestantism displays a peculiar dynamism," stated Wilhelm Pauck, Professor of Church History at the Union Theological Seminary, in a lecture entitled "Contemporary American Protestant Issues," which was delivered before the Religion 25 class yesterday.

Free churches are the "main representatives of American Protestantism," Professor Pauck declared. The traits of American Protestantism, he continued, are generally marked by ways which are those of Protestantism in general.

## "Lay Movement"

Among the features which characterize American Protestantism, Professor Pauck described the voluntary activity and cooperation displayed by its members. American Protestantism is marked by its lack of authoritarianism and is a "lay movement." Interest in activities of many sorts, determined by national, regional, and local interests, characterizes American Protestantism, the speaker noted. Professor Pauck described Protestantism in America as congregationalist and evangelistic. "Each church looks to the unchurched both here and abroad," the scholar declared.

American Protestantism, the speaker continued, is denomina-

tionalistic. It is a pluralistic movement. Each denomination holds on to its own ritual, tradition, and loyalty, as if it were the only correct one and denominationalism is therefore a "curious combination of tolerance and intolerance." Each church group is permitted to act as if there were no other existing, but each group gives this right to other churches which do exist. In this respect, denominationalism encourages neither self-criticism nor criticism by the group. Denominationalism, thus stifles theological vitality and encourages lethargy.

American Protestantism, the speaker noted, is non-theological and non-creedal, representing undogmatic theology. Professor Pauck described the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Disciples as the representative American Protestant churches which influence the life of all other denominations. In so far as American Protestantism is a spiritual and social movement, its influence is broad, but as a religious spiritual movement, its impact is thin.

## Non-creedal

American Protestantism, the speaker declared, is characterized by personalism. Emphasis on the private nature of religion (See DANFORTH, Page 3)



Senator Javits

the support and help of other free nations, and extend a program of private economic assistance. The present administration has in-

## Student Talks Stress Contemporary Themes

This year's student-led series of lectures, sponsored by the Board of Proctors, will center around contemporary themes, stated Sheila Kushner '61, chairman of the series.

## Second Series

This lecture series was initiated by the Board of Proctors last spring and was an adaptation of a similar program which was conducted by Douglass College in New Jersey. Last year's discussions featured five talks on some aspects of twentieth century world literature.

The present committee feels, stated Miss Kushner, that such a subject was too narrow and wishes to broaden the list of topics. Anything within the field of contemporary humanities, arts, or the social sciences will be considered as a prospective lecture.

## Lecture Requirements

Between three and six lectures are planned of a half-hour's dura-

tion each and a question period to follow. Student speakers for the series are being sought. Anyone wishing to be considered should contact Sheila Kushner through dorm mail with her topic and a brief outline. In addition she must present a five-minute talk to the committee, consisting of Sue Kossman, Penny Neiderer, Andrea Ostrum, Carla Zellermayer, Lenore Abramson, and Judy Gold.

The main purpose of these lectures is to give those students with knowledge in a certain field an opportunity to share it with others. The entire college is invited to attend these discussions.

Miss Kushner added that all the proctors hope to see a good turnout for these programs as their continuation in years to come will depend on the interest displayed by the Barnard student body. The committee deems such a lecture series valuable for the entire college.



# NSA Emphasizes Low Cost Travel

Educational Travel, Inc., a subsidiary of USNSA, has just published its 1961 agenda of student tours. ETI has provided a low cost educational and cultural travel program for the past twelve years. "Since 1948, thousands of American students have gone to Europe the 'NSA-WAY'."

The program emphasizes "not merely seeing the famous sights, but getting to know and understand people." This year's program promises bigger and better tours with a wide scope of appeal for every kind of interest.

### Many Tour Plans

The variety and number of tours makes it impossible to list them all here, however, there are a few which are worthy of special mention. One of the most popular NSA tours is the Central European Tour I. It is an eighty day tour which visits Austria, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Switzerland for a moderate fee of \$1,130. The stay in Berlin is the highlight of the trip. It gives the student an opportunity to compare life in West Berlin with that in the East sector.

For those who desire a more challenging prospect, the East-West tour provides a stimulating agenda. This eighty day tour will take you through Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, France, England and the U.S.S.R. all for \$1,440. This provides an opportunity to visit the country that Winston Churchill once called "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." The tour has been made possible by the recent relaxation of restrictions on travel in the Soviet Union.

### Memorable Experience

Culturally minded students will be intrigued by another NSA "special." The Festivals of Music and Art Tours visits the culture capitals of the world. You can attend the finest festivals in the

world and witness performances given by world renowned artists for only \$1,225. In the words of NSA, "it is a never-to-be forgotten experience."

By now the budget-minded students must be giving up all thought of foreign travel. However, wisely guessing that few (See NSA, Page 4)

# Mrs. McIntosh Views Young Generation Ills

In her article entitled "The Courage of the Young," which appeared in the November '60 issue of *The Atlantic* magazine, Presi-



President McIntosh

dent McIntosh champions the cause of today's youth and, to some extent, justifies its actions.

### Smug Generation

President McIntosh compares the young generation of today and that of the '20's and '30's, calling the latter a "virtuous and rather smug generation." She outlines the problems that today's youth is faced with (early mar-

# Columbia Dean Discusses Changing School Relations

"Secondary Schools and Colleges, Changing Relations," is the topic of Dean John G. Palfrey's address to the education colloquium this afternoon at 2:10 p.m. in Barnard Hall.

Dean Palfrey was appointed to his present position as Dean of Columbia College last year following the retirement of former

Dean Lawrence H. Chamberlain. Previous to his promotion Dean Palfrey, who first joined the Columbia faculty in 1952, served as a lecturer in Government and Law, and later became a full professor in the Law School. One of his chief interests through his years at Columbia has been the political and legal aspects of atomic energy, on which he did extensive research.

Earlier this year Dean Palfrey announced that the Columbia College faculty had voted to expand participation in the Advanced Placement Program which enables college students to obtain credit for college-level work completed in high school. This program was developed in the interest of able and ambitious high school students, and encourages the schools to offer them college-level courses so that they can work up to their full capacities. At the same time, it allows colleges and universities to provide more advanced work.

Dean Palfrey regards such a program as a significant and prac-



Dean Palfrey

tical means for raising educational standards in the United States.

riages, insecurity, and explosive world situation), maintaining that much of the criticism aimed at the young is unfounded. Today's young people, according to President McIntosh, "have read more about a wider variety of subjects; they have traveled more; they know more kinds of people and have a greater understanding of other economic and social groups and of other countries."

### Indifference

President McIntosh is especially vehement in her criticism of those who charge today's generation with indifference. She cites the fact that today's students are far more active in promoting social improvements and championing civil rights than the past generation.

President McIntosh grants that the young people of today have created by their actions a new code of morality and ethics, but she states that although these codes may not seem acceptable to the older generation, they are "more realistic, more honest and more courageous" than those of previous decades.

In her closing statement, President McIntosh addresses the older generation: "We must indeed feel humble in the face of what we have done to make the world impossible for the young."

- T. O.

## College News Roundup...

# U.S. Colleges Sponsor Polls; Frenchmen Riot

(U. P. S.) Both peaceful and violent means of expressing a point of view were in evidence this past week in student communities all over the world. Throughout the United States, many colleges sponsored mock elections and campus wide presidential polls, while in France a political rally for peace in Algeria ended in riots on the Paris Left Bank.

**UNITED STATES . . .** National campus polls reveal that Mr. Kennedy is the favored candidate at such schools as Albertus Magnus (New Haven, Conn.), Harvard, Maryville (St. Louis, Mo.) and the University of North Carolina. Cornell, Duke, Eastern Michigan, Princeton, Trinity and the University of Texas give the edge to Mr. Nixon.

### Decisive Victory

Senator Kennedy received his most decisive victory at Harvard, his alma mater, where he amassed over one thousand more votes than his opponent. Vice President Nixon scored a victory at Princeton, where, in a daily Princeton poll, he received 1187 votes, Ken-

neddy 490. Barnard College is in the midst of holding its own poll, conducted by the Political Council.

**PARIS, FRANCE . . .** According to a New York Times estimate at least one thousand persons were involved in a student riot over the problem in Algeria. Students favoring immediate cessation of war with Algeria battled with those who are against negotiations and police clashed with both factions.

**CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS . . .** A burning torch was lighted at Southern Illinois University at 7:30 a.m. yesterday and will not be extinguished till more than 600 students from five Illinois universities have carried it the 360 miles to the State Building on the Chicago Loop on Saturday.

"Keep the theme of higher education burning" is the theme of the state long marathon to express student interest in passing the \$195 million building plan bond on November 8.

**SEATTLE, WASHINGTON . . .** The Board of Regents of the University of Washington (See COLLEGE NEWS, Page 4)

# Philosopher Sees Metaphysics; Traditional And Modern Views

Miss Jean Potter, professor of Philosophy, appearing before the Philosophy Club meeting last week, presented her views on the differences between the traditional metaphysical inquirer and his modern critics.

Using the second proof of Thomas Aquinas as a typical example of the proofs offered of God's existence, Professor Potter focused on the basic intentions usually present. Aquinas's cosmological proof begins with observable facts and features in the world, then shows that God is the only means by which they can be properly explained. Everything is caused: no effect can result unless it is caused. But causes can't cause more causes back forever. Aquinas insists: there must logically be somewhere a stopping place: an uncaused Cause — that Cause is God.

### Theological vs. Logical

The basic reason for the misunderstanding between the theological explainer and his scientific critics, Professor Potter contends, is a confusion between the theological and logical "Why?" The situation which generates a cosmological argument is differ-

ent from the situation which generates a scientific inquiry — the response is different, and the logic will be different.

Surprise generates scientific inquiry; the surprised observer of a discrepancy between two facts or impressions seeks to remove this discrepancy; to find an explanation so he will not be surprised in the future.

### Seeks Understanding

The theological parallel hinges on wonder, rather than surprise. Wonder does not seek to remove the cause of the wonder — does not seek to eliminate the discrepancy — but seeks rather to understand the ambiguities involved. In this sense it can be likened more to an aesthetic, than a scientific, inquiry.

The cosmological argument springs from consideration of the existing world. Anything that is, could have been otherwise. What needs accounting for is the existence — that it is, and in just this determinate way. The cause of being has no place in scientific inquiry.

The situation which engenders a theological inquiry is different than that which engenders a scientific one, and the response to

the situation is different. Since the logic and the problems are different, the criteria for validity applicable to the scientific inquiry cannot be transferred to the theological or ontological realm.

M.V.

## Danforth...

(Continued from Page 1)

takes the form of individualism. This individualism is constantly held in check by a strong concern for fellowship which causes individual persons to learn to become dependent upon others and adapt themselves to them.

### Social Responsibility

"What characterizes American Protestantism as a spiritual movement is the manifestation of a social responsibility." Professor Pauck declared, a responsibility directed toward the improvement of the moral stature of civilization. It is for this reason that "American Protestantism has assumed the character of a social-political movement."

"American Protestants frequently consider themselves as the spokesmen of American (Continued on Page 4)

# The Grab Bag

WHERE THE GALS VISIT AND BROWSE

- Basic Dresses and Casuals
- Name Brands Only
- 20 to 30% Off — True Discounts
- Smart Simple Clothing
- Just the Best Darn Values in the Country —

Seein is Believin!

2610 BROADWAY

Between West 98th and 99th Streets

RI. 9-9469

MO. 6-4230

: Hours :

10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Sat. 8 p.m.

