



## Reps Decide Fate Of New Constitution

Representative Assembly will vote today on the revised Constitution. Passage of the Constitution would bring about the establishment of an Activities Council which will provide a coordinating body for all extra-curricular and co-curricular activities at Barnard.

The Vice-President of the Undergraduate Association shall be chairman of the Activities Council, which will meet in plenary session at least once a semester. Council members shall be a chairman, president, or representative of each club, committee, publication and special project existing at Barnard as well as Barnard-Columbia organizations and Columbia organizations open to Barnard students.

The new Constitution states that "members of Representative Assembly shall communicate actions of the Assembly to their class and the desires of their class to the Assembly."

According to the terms of the revised Constitution, the National Student Association Coordinator will be elected by Representative Assembly, rather than by an all-College vote. The Chairman of the Board of Proctors shall be elected by the vote of the entire College from a slate of junior proctors prepared by the senior members of the Court. The Proctor Chairman shall be a member of Student Council and of Representative Assembly.

Failure to pass Constitution will leave the unrevised version in effect.

## Dorm Council Begins Vote; Hopes For Quick Passage

Passage of the revised constitutions of the Undergraduate Association and the Dormitories was considered "hopeful" by Ruth Klein '62, President of the Undergraduate Association and Elnor Yudin '62, Chairman of the Dormitory Council. The statements, issued to the *Bulletin* last Tuesday, expressed optimism concerning the acceptance of the two constitutions.

Voting on the Dorm Constitution was initiated last Tuesday evening and continued until last night, although Elnor Yudin indicated that voting might be extended if not enough girls were in the dorms due to the Washington's Birthday holiday. A two-thirds vote of the resident students is needed to pass the constitution.

Most of the changes in the Dorm Constitution are structural, consisting of a rearrangement of duties and offices. Elnor Yudin noted that, "Certain offices have an overabundance of work and others have too little." The duties of the First Vice President have been split between the first and second vice presidents. The former will now be in charge of upperclassmen's latenesses and

## Staff Appoints Kurland As New Bulletin Editor

by Naomi Weintraub

Roselle Kurland '63, was elected Editor-in-chief of the *Bulletin* by a majority vote of the staff in an election held last Wednesday. She will officially assume the of-



Roselle Kurland '63

## Two Professors Win NSF Grant

A \$12,000 grant has been received jointly by Dr. Daniel A. Greenberg, Assistant Professor of Physics here and Dr. Daniel Gershenson of the Department of Greek and Latin at Columbia University, from the National Science Foundation for work in the history of early Greek physics. It is believed that this is the first time that members of Physics and Greek and Latin Departments have worked on a joint project, although classicists have participated in projects in other fields before.

Dr. Greenberg's interest in the history of physics has led him to pursue this topic.

the latter in charge of freshmen's latenesses and activities coordination.

A new office of Residence Council Chairman was created to handle the Second Vice President's present duties as head of the Residence Council. The Residence Council is in charge of administering the work program and helping the dorm staffs.

## U.N. Ambassador Sights Sweden's Concern For Individual In Society

Swedish Socialism centers around the individual and considers the state obligated to provide those services which cannot be profitably produced by private capital, according to Ambassador Agda Rossel, permanent Swedish delegate to the United Nations.

Discussing Sweden's approach to United Nations Economic and Social policy at Tuesday's assembly, Mme. Rossel pointed out the need for considering the individual in planning the development of the young unindustrialized nations.

Education, she said, should begin to give minimum training to a broad labor force ready for

office now held by Eleanor Traube Kra '62, at the *Bulletin* staff dinner on Monday, February 26.

Miss Kurland's platform advocated *Bulletin's* "taking the lead" in forming and formulating student opinion. She called for more signed columns and pointed out that an interesting paper must "interpret and analyze" the news as well as report it. Her proposals foresaw more columns on student government, national and international affairs.

Promising "more depth and faster coverage of the news," Miss Kurland indicated that she would like to see integration of subject matter in future issues. Whenever possible, coverage should include a news article, an editorial and interviews with important persons involved.

All staff promotions, including those to Senior and Junior Managing Boards, will be announced at the dinner.

## Behind the News

## Rally Attracts Thousands; Hollifield Calls It 'Baloney'

by Mada Levine and Maryliz Keogh

The five thousand or more students who protested against nuclear testing in Washington this weekend illustrated a growing trend in the policy of the national peace groups. The trend is toward action rather than discussion — toward practicalities rather than theories. A political vocabulary is being used to describe these actions, not only by the members of the peace movement themselves but by others as well. The peace movement is a "lobby," it is a "concerted force," it is a "pressure group."

It was an awesome spectacle to see this mass pressure group demonstration of positive action. Those who went on Friday to arrange for congressional interviews and appointments at the various embassies and governmental agencies did not get the impact of the numbers of people until Saturday when "busload after busload" of students was dropped off at the project headquarters.

Saturday was a beautiful day,

## Palfrey, Nkomo Speak At Annual Conference NSA Views International Affairs

by Ann Fleisher

Dr. John G. Palfrey, Dean of Columbia College, will give the welcoming address tonight at 8 p.m. in the Rotunda of Low Library before the opening session of the East Coast Regional Conference of the United States on National Student Organization.

Mr. Joshua Nkomo of Southern Rhodesia will deliver the keynote address to 450 delegates from NSA-affiliated schools in six regions of the national organization. The students will be meeting to discuss "The Student in International Affairs."

At the International House Banquet for the delegates on Saturday night, Mr. Kenneth Dike, former principal of the University of Ibadan in Nigeria will address the conference. The foreign minister of Bolivia, a delegate to the first Punta del Este Conference of the Organization of American States is tentatively scheduled to address the delegates either on Friday or Saturday.

A number of "resource personnel," foreign students, teachers, and experts drawn from organizations involved with international student relations will be present throughout the Conference to stimulate discussion and present their views. Extensive working papers on the areas under discussion have been prepared for the delegates.

An exhibit of several examples of NSA projects, including *Current Magazine*, the Southern Student Freedom Fund, the World University Service, and Educational Travel, Incorporated, will be in Hamilton Hall on Saturday.

The Barnard delegates to the Conference are junior Connie Brown, sophomores, Naomi Weintraub, Linda Sirkin, and Ann Fleisher, and freshmen Josephine Gittler, Judi Greenberg, and Mary Barton.

## 'Gradualists' Seek Peace

by Ann Fleisher

"Peace can be gained and maintained without sacrificing the security and ultimate value of any society," according to the Councils for the Gradualist Approach to Peace.

Professor Amitai Etzioni of the Columbia Sociology Department will speak at a meeting on Sunday, February 25 at 3 p.m. in Fayerweather Lounge to explain the platform and purposes of the Gradualist Approach.

The group, which contends that "peace is the concern of all and it is clearly in the interest of everyone to work for it," has gained the active support of Nobel Prize winning physicists Owen Chamberlain, Hans Morgenthau, and Charles Os, President of the American Psychology Association.

The Gradualist Way to Peace involves a "comprehensive... peace strategy"



Dean John G. Palfrey

and the picketers didn't need the coffee which President Kennedy had provided on Friday, when the weather was not as pleasant. It was also perhaps easier for the Saturday group than for the Friday contingent which had to directly, verbally confront the actual policy-makers, and individually represent views which the later demonstrators represented en masse.

The press gave special attention to the orderliness with which the project was conducted, and it was almost as if this orderliness came as a surprise — as if the serious, dedicated, non-emotional atmosphere shouldn't have been expected. And the atmosphere was serious, and dedicated, and non-emotional. Passersby on foot and in cars were amazed at the numbers of students quietly and persistently marching in front of the White House and around Lafayette Park across the street.

There were mixed feelings about the march to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington, Virginia. Some felt that this was the culmination of the entire trip — the laying of the wreath on the tomb to show that "we don't want any more wars, so there won't be anymore unknown soldiers." Alice Norman '63 described the "absolute silence in the cemetery" as the most inspiring point of the demonstration. People stepped out of place to watch the line cross the bridge over the Potomac from Washington to Virginia. Cars were stopped for as long as ten minutes to let the marchers by.

Some felt that the six mile walk there and back was a waste of time. Quite a few participants were asked not to continue past a certain checkpoint because of the number of people who had gone on before. Observers who stationed themselves along the

(See PEACE PICKET, Page 3)

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Signed columns represent the opinion of the writer and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Managing Board.

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Bulletin will not be published next Monday because of yesterday's observance of Washington's birthday. We will resume publication on Thursday, March 1.

## Vale

Last week we thought that this would never end; now it is over. There is something a bit unreal about the last night at the desk: it is too sentimental, there is too much of a 'last time' feeling. Things move slowly — there is too much reminiscing from the outgoing people, too much looking forward by the new. We feel almost superfluous on this last night; our successors are already in our places.

But not quite. We have a final chance to look over our achievements; our failures. We have a final chance to speak, but there is too much to say and too little time. Perhaps there is not that much to say after all, but we hate to give up a job which was painful, annoying, gratifying, time-consuming, frustrating and wonderful. There is great relief in vacating this chair but there is also a great sadness. A part of our life is closed. Another generation has been shoved forward and a new group takes its place. It is all part of a very reasonable system, but still sad. The nostalgia has begun to set in, even before we have given up our key.

We have tried to accomplish several things. We have attempted to encourage a less bashful atmosphere at Barnard. We have tried to free the air of the restraints which stifle Barnard's public utterances. We still believe that a truly free society cannot consider its 'image' if it wishes to maintain its freedom to speak out on any issue it pleases. Students tend to begin with this freedom of expression, but lose it as they gain responsibilities and obligations. Our central theme, if we had one this year, was to foster and strengthen this freedom on this campus and its connection with the outside.

We have spoken in favor of liberalizing the off-campus housing regulations. It is an issue still in flux. We hope that our efforts, as well as those of people more directly involved, will not have been in vain.

We have tried to foster a greater awareness of other campuses at Barnard by increasing attention on the National Students Association. This, too, has not been in vain. There is an increase in communications between campuses and there is more contact with the NSA. This should continue.

We have tried to bring the outside world into closer contact with Barnard to arouse more discussion and concern of issues which concern all people, especially those privileged to be students. Barnard has experienced a change for the better in this area. We are glad to have contributed to this.

There are many things which have been said in this column. We take full responsibility for both the bad and the good. But the most important thing is to be able to speak freely and openly to both praise and criticize without fear of inhibition from any source.

Our successors are a fine group of people. They are talented and enthusiastic. They face a year of great change at the College — a change in the Administration, perhaps real changes in curriculum and emphasis at Barnard. They will face many old but also many new problems. We have faith in their ability and integrity. We wish them well.

# 'Players' Honor Stravinsky With Multi-Facet Theater

Cinema, drama, music and dance — the four art forms will be fused in the Columbia Players' production of Igor Stravinsky's *L'Histoire du Soldat* (Story of a Soldier) to be held during the week of the music world's observance of the 80th anniversary of Stravinsky's birth, from March 1 to 4. The director of the production, Wilford Leach of the Sarah Lawrence faculty, believes *L'Histoire* should be called a "theatre piece, rather than just a play," because of the inclusion of other arts.

*L'Histoire du Soldat* is another daring attempt to bring to students in theatre-saturated New York unique productions seldom offered by commercial Broadway. The Players' New York premiere of Bertolt Brecht's *Exception and the Rule* in Eric Bentley's English version was acclaimed last November.

As complement to the musical setting for narrator and chamber ensemble, The Columbia Players are using an adaptation of several Grimm's Fairy Tales by J. J.

Reilly. They tell of a soldier's adventures on his return from war: he is tempted by the devil, disguised as a general, to give up his violin (symbol of soul); in a series of a comic vignettes he attempts to reap the devil's bounty without paying the price.

Although this piece has been done previously in the form of a ballet and as a narrated concert, the Players' production is unique in its use of film, which will both provide an animated back-drop and further dramatic action. A rough wooden screen with doors will enable the actors to move from the action of the film on to the stage (and from the stage back into the film), creating the effect of a continuous flow between the live and film segments.

A professional group of musicians will play the score from one side of the stage and a narrator ties the threads of the plot together from the other.

Music also will accompany the second play to be presented, the Spanish poet Garcia Lorca's

*Don Perlimplin*, a tragic farce subtitled "An Erotic Alleluia." The composition for flute and cello was written by a Sarah Lawrence student.

The casts are small: four main characters in *L'Histoire* and six in *Don Perlimplin*, including Barnard seniors Ronnie Carson and Dotty Moskowitz.

## Artist Uses Stick Man Caricatures

by Loraine Botkin

"Well, you couldn't do it!" said one mink-clad matron to another at a preview of the Museum of Modern Art's Jean Dubuffet show which opened yesterday. Dubuffet's world is highly personalized. He describes his art as "an attempt to bring all disparaged values into the limelight."

The earlier works represented in this exhibit display the artist's *joie de vivre*. One cannot help feeling that the artist is having a delightful time presenting his view of the world. Using stick figures like the kind children draw, Dubuffet almost caricatures aspects of modern life. Yet his sophisticated use of warm color tones is a far cry from the clear colors children paint. "Orator By The Wall" (1945) is a man drawn in bold black outlines transformed into an incisive statement of character by the use of exaggerated simple features and complex tones of yellow, purple, and blue.

Dubuffet's later works show a shift into a more abstract realm with the added interest of heavy textures achieved by layers of paint, pebbles, canvas, paste, or metal foil built on to the canvas. "Knight Attacked" (1951), painted with oil and various pastes on canvas, reminds one of intestines in its thick, organic, bloody-looking forms.

The painter returns to a more complex use of his special kind of figures in a work like "The Automobile, Flower of Industry" (1961) which is a brilliant satirical expose of the mad and manic tendencies in the modern industrial world.

## Letters to the Editor

### To the Editor:

A great deal has been said about the "newsworthy" portion of one of the evaluation sessions of the Southern Exchange Program: that Barnard delegates were disappointed in the lack of active interest in the problem of segregation among students at the schools visited. An article was written in the *New York Times* which was without question accurate in substance, but, in my opinion, rather short-sighted in scope. Why? Because, it is my feeling that the Southern Exchange was intended to be an educational experience. It was to be a total exchange of intellectual and social circumstances. No one can deny that a week is a very short time in which to gain a total experience. For that reason it was felt that an exchange with southern schools, in which the environmental contrast to Barnard is a great deal sharper than that of schools in other areas of the country, would provide some opportunity to sense the nature of another academic setting, in a short period of time.

The problem of integration is probably the basis upon which most preconceived notions about the south are formed. This, in my opinion, the only thing which is "newsworthy" about the South. Those people who assume that it is, might learn a great deal about it by considering its effects upon the structure of southern institutions: political, economic, social and EDUCATIONAL.

At Bennett College, in Greensboro, North Carolina, I was interested in learning what girls who attend a southern Negro college are like, and what Bennett College would like them to be. I talked to a great many students in the dormitories, in the classrooms, in the dining hall, and at social functions. I had a genuine interest in getting to know them, as individual personalities and not primarily as individual opinions on the problem of integration. I discovered, in addition, that attitudes and aspirations of the Bennett student are often shaped by this problem, and that she does not have to make direct

reference to this problem in order to express her deep concern.

It seemed to me that Bennett College feels deeply committed to educating a Negro woman who is prepared to compete successfully on the economic front, but who, at the same time, is always conscious of the fact that graciousness, pleasant appearance, spiritual development and community responsibility are important aspects of womanhood, in general. That Bennett is advancing towards this goal is reflected, in some measure, by the respect the girls showed for the college itself, and by their ever-increasing sense of personal dignity.

No one can deny, however, that there are problems which arise when strong emphasis is placed on each aspect of a multi-purposeful education. At Bennett there are a great number of rules which are intended to channel a student's interests into desirable areas and which, sometimes, limit the possibilities to display individual initiative. This situation,

(See LETTERS, Page 4)

## Forum

### Healthy Criticism

After all the recent talk and print expended on the Student Exchange, two important issues still demand clarification. Many students have displayed a surprising ignorance of the role of the press. The *New York Times* article written by this writer was a news story on a single meeting.

The function of a reporter covering a specific meeting is to report that meeting alone. The news columns of a daily paper are no place for summaries and editorial opinions, which a total view of the Exchange necessarily involves.

It is undoubtedly true that many newspapers seek and print only the "sensational." To put the *Times*' article about the Exchange in such a category is an insult both to the sincerity of the girls who spoke at the meeting

and to journalistic integrity.

The most important question of the whole Student Exchange discussion has been clouded by displays of distrust. Has the Exchange succeeded as an instrument of mutual education and understanding for which it was established? The answer is "no" if we deny the value of personal student relationships and opinions in such a highly personalized situation.

The *Times*' article and the criticism the Exchange has received will not hurt the Exchange. They simply point out the necessity for a thorough evaluation of the aims of the Exchange and the necessity for calm appraisal of experiences by the participants before they speak to the rest of the college.

J.F.



# Collegiate Disarmament Conference Considers Inspection, Arms Control

by Joan Gordon

Students at the First Intercollegiate Conference on Disarmament and Arms Control held last weekend at Swarthmore College did not solve the problems confronting the world in an age of nuclear weapons.

They sang no folksongs about a Utopian world where everyone would throw down arms and live in perfect accord and harmony. They did not shout "Ban the Bomb" or "Down with Fallout Shelters." Neither did they place the blame for the current nuclear powder keg on President Kennedy or on Premier Khrushchev. Just what did 300 students from approximately 80 colleges throughout the nation (including West Point) do at Swarthmore last weekend?

The conference was based on the philosophy that it was as important to share ideas and to take part in discussion as to listen to speeches by authorities. Thus, participants spent most of Saturday in seminars led by experts in the fields of Inspection, Control and Sanctions, Economic Aspects of Disarmament, Treaty Negotiations and Legislation, and Arms Control Deterrence and Disarmament.

They also heard addresses by Senator Joseph Clark (D-Pa.), Bernhard Bechhoefer a former attorney for the State Department who worked extensively in international arms control negotiations; Thomas Schelling, an arms control authority and professor at Harvard University; and Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence, currently working with the Peace Research Institute in Washington. The conference culminated with a round table discussion expressing the entire gamut of ideas about peace.

"The President is hampered in implementing his disarmament policy objectives by an alarming political lag in the country as well as in the Congress," stated Senator Joseph Clark in the keynote address at Swarthmore last Friday.

He continued, "Not more than a handful of my colleagues in the Senate are fully familiar with the McCloy-Zorin Agreement and the President's Disarmament Plan. Hardly any of them take disarmament seriously. A majority of them think total and permanent disarmament is the rosy dream of a few impractical idealists."

This was one of eight basic premises stated by the Pennsylvania Senator as suggested bases for discussions of disarmament. The Senator felt that disarmament was a practical possibility and that the McCloy-Zorin Statement could provide the means for an equitable agreement.

This statement provided for disarmament measures under strict and effective control with an inspection system to make sure that participants were honoring their obligations, and an International Disarmament Organization under the United Nations, with its inspectors assured "unrestricted access without veto to all places as necessary for the purpose of effective verification."

**Preoccupation with deterrence will be with us even in a totally disarmed world,** said Professor Thomas Schelling of Harvard University in a talk on "Deterrence, Arms Control and Disarmament." "We can never really eliminate war, because we can always hide arms, have wars without arms or rearm." There will always be warfare between ideology, he stated. "Disarmament can slow war down but that doesn't mean that it will stop the dynamic forces that produce it."

He added that the danger of war will exist as long as nations are willing to risk and threaten war. Dr. Schelling felt that the three alternatives to defense, mentioned in the title of his speech are integrally related. Deterrence consists of an arms race activation and high defense budget. It means, "If you take the initiative, we'll punish you. If you don't, we won't." A decrease in the budget constitutes arms control and disarmament means that there is an understanding between two nations that "we will keep our budget low if you do too."

Dr. Schelling stressed the interrelation of these ideas because he felt that if measures are taken to prove that war is less than infinitely destructive, there will be more possibility of having war. He questioned whether or not Civil Defense tended to minimize the dangers of war or to maximize them.

Dr. Schelling said that we should neither exaggerate the danger of the present arms race nor be too hopeful about hopes of disarmament. Because of our differing political institutions we can't sit down right now and make a plan. But "just because we can't sit down now the possibility of peace because of important political and social changes coming about should not be precluded."

Thoughtful insights into the problems of inspection were offered at seminars run by John Phelps, a physicist working for (See CONFERENCE, Page 4)

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## Dorm TV Tracks Glenn In Space



Barnard students watch the progress of Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr., the first American to orbit the earth, from their vantage point in front of the Brooks Hall television set. Glenn, who began his three circuits of the earth in a Project Mercury space capsule at 9:47 last Wednesday morning, landed near the aircraft carrier Randolph at approximately 2:40 the same afternoon.

## Symposium Leaders Stress Personal Student Need

A three day symposium designed to create among students an awareness of the necessity of personal commitment in an age of uncertainty and growing purposelessness was presented by Northwestern students February 10-12. The first session attended by approximately 1000 persons was devoted to the commitment of artists and was marked by divergent opinions.

Physicist Richard Feynman stated that science has "found we must have profound doubt—the scientist should be committed only to doubt." Historian H. Stuart Hughes disagreed, stating that the creative mind must be committed, particularly to battle against restraints on creative thought. He asserted that commitments must be made even though full information is lacking and that "human beings can not reach a moral position by assessing a number of facts."

There was a later agreement on the necessity of personal commitment, but the agreement was diluted by warnings that this commitment must be properly defined and directed. After many people talked about personal commitment, educator Harold Taylor drew sustained applause at the end of the three hour session when he told students "to engage yourself with the life of our times and stop working for grades."

## Changes To Come First On Hard Way To Peace

"I think that in the end nuclear war will be inevitable, if we follow our present line. It could occur in the next 20 years or so, at the present rate." In his new book, **The Hard Way to Peace: A New Strategy**, Amitai Etzioni, Professor of Sociology at Columbia looks at past and present strategies for peace, and sets forth some of his own. It will be published in two weeks.

"Multilateral disarmament is impossible, the way it has been proposed now." He maintained that both sides are committed to disarmament, but who is doing it? "They do not want it. What would happen in a disarmed world if someone would hide a dozen nuclear bombs? Complete and immediate disarmament is impossible because of the fear of violation!"

"What can be done?" Professor Etzioni put forth his views of how the problem of disarmament should be dealt with. The Professor emphasized the need to disarm conventionally, disarmament of small nuclear arms, and finally dissolution of the big nuclear weapons. This is an approach multilaterally, leading to complete disarmament.

He drew an analogy between the arms situation and two cars racing on a narrow road. If one accelerates, he pulls ahead and eliminates the danger of the other. If, however, the other does the same thing, the danger is just increased.

Extending the analogy, he likened seat belts to fall-out shelters. "For some accidents safety belts will save your life. (He did not sign the anti-shelter letter because of that) For 90% of them, however, you will die together with the seat belt."

"The pacifist would jump out of the car," he continued. "This view is morally unacceptable and politically unfeasible (to the American people). It would lead to Communist domination of at least Asia, Africa and Latin America. Secondly, we would never accept unilateral disarmament."

"You cannot hit the brake—you must reduce the gas and watch what the other car is doing. This cannot be done in one step. Disarmament must be done in a round-about way, while they (the countries) still have the so-called protection of nuclear arms. Thus you avoid the danger of escalation, e.g. a conflict starting with conventional arms and, if one side loses, ending with bigger weapons and finally nuclear ones. He continued that "inspection of conventional weapons is much easier."

Finally, he envisioned a new United Nations, which would need to encompass three agencies: an international police force (without the benefit of nuclear weapons), an atomic energy agency for the peaceful uses of the atom, and an inspection agency. He admitted that "this is yet far off."

He noted that the present method of administering foreign aid is ineffective and wasteful. "There must be focus development—by giving aid to five countries instead of 50. That is what I mean by 'a hard way to peace.' It is not an easy way."

## Peace Picket...

(Continued from Page 1)

four called out figures, and the unofficial count of those who finally reached the cemetery was 3500.

There was at the end for some a feeling of deflation. The question, the problem, was no longer "let's do something," but "now that we've disproved the cries of strict apathy, now that we're here, what is the immediate, what will be the ultimate result—where do we go from here?"

At the last rally on Saturday, a student from Howard University stated that the peace process could be carried on through local, regional and national levels and states. There was the obvious suggestion of working through existing political organizations. There was, finally, Representative Chet Hollifield's statement that "this (the student demonstration) is a lot of baloney," and there was Norman Thomas' answer, that "Mr. Hollifield will find this type of baloney hard to digest."

## Japanese March On Peace Drive

Four Japanese "peace riders" left February 6 from Hiroshima, the site of the first atomic bomb blast, for Auschwitz, Poland, the site of one of the worst "extermination camps" for Jews during World War II.

Three students and a Buddhist priest compose the party which is making an eight month "peace crusade" to bridge "the two most tragic cities of World War II."

The aim of their tour, which will take the four through 19 countries, and is scheduled to bring them to Auschwitz on October 22, 1962, is to arouse the world's conscience to prevent a recurrence of such tragedies.

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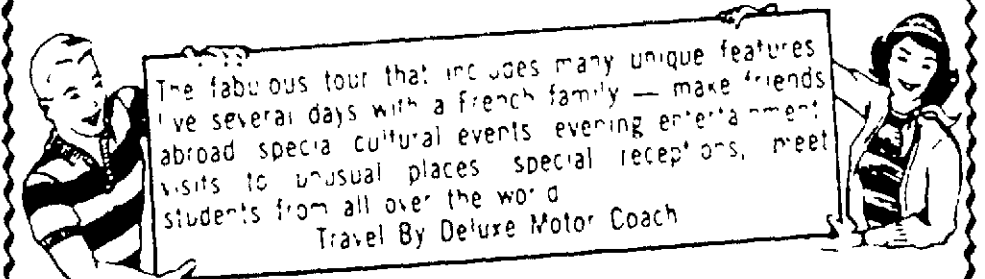
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# Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Page 2)

paradoxically, presents to the students the challenge to create interesting and supportable reasons for making changes. I can see this as valuable practice, in some respects, for devising methods to change conservative patterns, first in their own small and friendly community.

I disagree, violently, with anyone who says that the Southern Negro is apathetic about the problem of integration. There are great numbers of Negroes who are not capable of making the personal sacrifices which embarking upon a militant crusade would entail. I cannot, however, conceive of a Negro college student, and certainly not of one at Barnard, who does not demand COMPLETE equality of opportunity and respect to the dignity of his person from a country made up of people who mouth democratic ideals.

In terms of personal realization — gaining greater perspective on my place and my role in the world community — I found the exchange to be a valuable and, on the whole, very POSITIVE experience. Rather than censorship of the press, I would encourage the enthusiasm to report facts within the context of the TOTAL situation. While it is true that this may not be sensational, it would present worthwhile information to a large number of students not fortunate enough to be intimately connected with the program, and not able to give proper weight to "newswothy" extractions.

Ann M. Knight, '63B

To the Editor:

At the last class meeting of the Junior class, the question of

## Conference . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

the U.S. government and by Bernard Feld, an expert on inspection from MIT.

Dr. Phelps stressed the role of information in governing our security policies. He said that the number of missiles was not important as long as we know how many the Russians have. He states the U2 flights had the effect of actually dampening the arms race because they furnished reassuring information that the Russians were not progressing as fast as we had believed.

Dr. Phelps said that we couldn't insist on a foolproof system of inspection. He said that there should not be too many false negatives, which is detection of too many false positives in a system which picks up every little irregularity as a nuclear violation. We should know not only whether there are violations, but how many there are, and how long they have been going on. He said that it was important to find down, in the hands of an inspector, system, or avoid having an inspector in other hands was so.

"We could do a great deal more. Russian bombs are being made monthly. Half of them are without suffering any loss of security," said Dr. Bernard Feld. He continued, "The syndrome of fear of this move would have much greater significance in the effect on our position of technical safety."

He said that the United States is considerably ahead of the Russians in development of nuclear weapons.

whether Representative Assembly should take a stand on nuclear testing was discussed. I found the implications of some of the opinions expressed extremely disturbing. There is plenty of room for difference of opinion on the justification of nuclear testing and on the justification of Representative Assembly in taking a stand on issues of national policy, especially when the opinion of the student body is sharply divided. However, some of the students seemed to feel that the issue is too complex for the common citizen to understand, that we have no right to express an opinion, that we should leave the decision in the hands of the experts.

I would like to express my complete disagreement with this attitude. In a democracy, citizens have not only the right, but the obligation to express their opinion on matters of national policy. If we do not know the facts necessary to formulate an opinion, we should find out the facts, consider them carefully, and then make our opinion known to our elected representatives. They are, hopefully intelligent enough to interpret our opinions as those of informed citizens rather than nuclear scientists or specialists in foreign policy. The responsiveness of the government to responsible public opinion is the very foundation of democracy. If we shirk our responsibility as citizens, we pave the way for small but vocal extremist groups to misrepresent public opinion, and invite dictatorship.

Apathy is understandable, if regrettable, on the part of the "man in the street." It is unforgivable in the supposed future leaders of our society, who have the benefits of superior intelligence and a superior education. These benefits entail an obligation which we have no right to evade. It is not easy to reach a decision on a question that concerns the survival of our world, or to accept the implications of that decision. It is not easy to accept the role of responsible citizens in a democracy. It is much easier to put all unpleasant thoughts out of our mind and say, "Let Big Brother make the decisions. He is wiser than I am. Whatever he says is fine with me." Let us beware of taking the easy way out.

Clare Gottfried '63

To the Editor:

In the past years the Undergraduate Association has sponsored Term Drive as a money-raising campaign. This year, however, in view of the fact that we are an academic community, our

efforts will be directed toward a goal which only we, as educators and students, can fulfill.

We are sponsoring a Drive for books to be sent to the University of Nigeria, a co-educational institution which was opened in October, 1960 and now has close to 1200 students. It is patterned somewhat on our land-grant colleges.

May we suggest that this provides an opportunity for some "spring cleaning" as well as a chance for Barnard to lend her support to a noteworthy undertaking.

The following list, provided by the Librarian of the University, will illustrate the type of books needed:

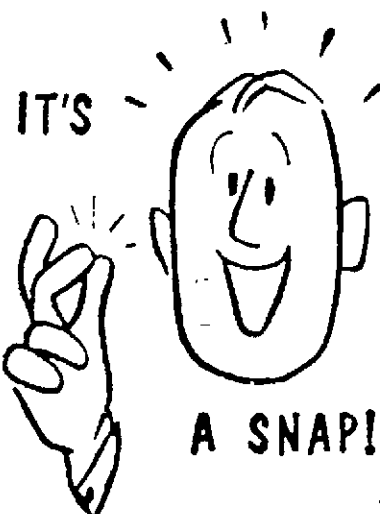
- 1) Foreign-language books — all languages, i.e. books for the teaching of a foreign language, linguistics, phonetics, and literary works in that language.
- 2) Bibliographies and aids to book selection.
- 3) Dictionaries, encyclopaedias, texts and reference works in general.
- 4) Humorous works, cartoons, etc.
- 5) Drama, music, art, standard fiction.
- 6) Health and popular magazines, how-to-do-it books and magazines.
- 7) Records and films.
- 8) Learned periodicals on all subjects and their back issues.

It is urged that all donors bear in mind the fact that any books we send will represent Barnard and choose their contributions accordingly.

Books may be left at our booth on Jake or arrangements can be made for picking them up by contacting me through Student Mail.

We have set a goal of 500 books for our Drive and know that with your cooperation and enthusiasm we will surely achieve it.

Diane Levy  
Chairman, Term Drive



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## College Meet Views Labor Restrictions

by Margaret Ross

Over twenty eastern colleges and universities, including McGill, Princeton and the city schools debated on whether "labor unions should be considered under anti-trust laws," at the Barnard-Columbia Third Annual Invitation Debate Tournament last weekend. Leila Kern, '62B and Chap Freeman, '63C, were the co-chairmen.

St. Peter's College of New York, after defeating Marymount College for Women, also in New York, in the finals, was the winner.

The Barnard Council, in addition to sponsoring and participating in national debates, has entered local matches with the Columbia team. A recent debate with this group concerned "A woman's Place in the Home," with Barnard taking the affirmative. The contest resulted in a draw.

The Barnard group is planning several open dates for the spring on topics of current interest.

## Bulletin Board

A free lecture, sponsored by the Christian Science Organization at Columbia, will be given Monday, February 26 at 8 p.m. by John D. Pickett. Mr. Pickett will speak on "Christian Science: The Unfailing Power of God Made Practical."

The 1962 Contest in Colloid and Surface Chemistry among college undergraduates has been opened by the University of Southern California. Entries are due on July 2, 1962. For further information and entry blanks write: Professor K. J. Mysels, Chemistry Department, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 7, California.

More than \$160,000 in fellowships and grants are available for graduate and advanced studies in journalism at Columbia University for 1962-63. Interested students may obtain further information and application blanks at the Office of Admissions of the Graduate School of Journalism.



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