



Campus Liberal, Peace Groups Oppose Kennedy's Cuba Action

by Arlene Katz

Shocked and confused, with a sense of history and a shared feeling of an imminent thermonuclear end to that history 30 students from Barnard College, Columbia College and the Graduate Faculties came together last Tuesday night. A fundamental unanimity — against President Kennedy's course of action in Cuba — provided the underlying cohesion for the evening's discussion.

The meeting, originally scheduled by the executive committee of Columbia Action to discuss the Cuban crisis, developed into a gathering of representatives from many campus liberal and peace groups, among them, The Columbia University Committee for Disarmament, The Student Peace Union, Students for a Democratic Society, New University Thought and Action.

As political activists these students met in a joint attempt to unravel, at least in their own minds, the elements of this newest and most crucial international crisis, and to grope for the paths and methods most suitable for expressing their views. The discussion, which lasted well into the morning, reflected the concern, almost awesome and unbearable in its gravity, by which the participants in the meeting were gripped.

In a keynote comment, Edward Greer '63C, emphasized the possible serious consequences of maintaining an unorthodox and unpopular dissenting view in a time of national emergency. The decision to dissent, and Mr. Greer stated the thoughts of many in his audience, must be a thoroughly considered action of personal commitment.

The discussion took place on

two planes. One was discussion of international politics. Missiles and bases and Castro and Khrushchev and Sino Soviet relations and American-Soviet relations were key topics of speculation and talk. The students exchanged their views with one another and attempted to gauge the views and

CU Discloses Appointment Of New Dean

David Bicknell Truman, since 1951 professor of Public Law and Government at Columbia, has been appointed Dean of Columbia College. President Grayson Kirk disclosed the major administrative appointment Sunday night. Former Dean John G. Palfrey resigned in August to become a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Since 1959 Professor Truman has been chairman of the University's Department of Public Law and Government. Earlier he served as departmental representative in the College. He was also chairman of the President's Committee on Contemporary Civilization.

Besides his teaching duties, Professor Truman is a member of the American Philosophical Society and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, as well as of the American Political Science Association and the American Civil Liberties Union.

In 1955-56, the new dean was a Guggenheim Fellow. His best known books are *The Government Process* (1951) and *The Congressional Party* (1959).

reactions that they had encountered on campus.

The complexity of the situation was apparent to all. So, however, was the imperative for expressing a dissent. There was a consensus of "We cannot remain silent."

The second level of discussion attempted to arrive at the means for action, by which students could express their difference from our national policy. Demonstrations and rallies, cliched as these devices are, seemed to present the best method. Some participants urged an approach that would stress the need for negotiation and the United Nations.

A telegam campaign directed at President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev was suggested. James Monsonis, of the Students for a Democratic Society told of student activity being organized in Berkeley, Chicago, Denver, Ann Arbor, Oberlin, Washington, D.C., Boston and New York.

An ad hoc committee was formed to organize street meetings and a rally late this week or early next week on the steps of Low Library.

Javits Stands By Blockade Of Cuba

"In this grave national crisis I support the President fully . . . I have supported him, and I will continue supporting him," stated Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-NY)



Jacob Javits

yesterday in Wollman Auditorium. The Senator, addressing a crowd of approximately 400 students, spoke on bi-partisan foreign policy of the United States and its application in the Cuban crisis.

Senator Javits called for "closing of ranks" in order to create "an atmosphere in which the President can perform the delicate acts of leadership." He stated that "unity must prevail" since there is a possibility that the United States will be involved in a "graver crisis" arising from the reaction of the Soviet Union to the blockade. The Senator believes that Soviet Russia was "caught off base" and when it will react, there is a "possibility of direct confrontation of super powers."

Aggressive Act

In the decision to blockade Cuba the United States "has not threatened war against the world" Senator Javits emphasized. "We have taken a grave risk . . . but far less a risk if we did not adopt this policy," he said. The United States, by not taking any action, he continued, "would have undermined its freedom and the freedom of mankind for centuries to come."

Senator Javits went on to define bi-partisan policy. He believes that "until a national decision is made to follow a course of action debate is necessary and essential." However, once the President, who has "sole constitutional authority" in such cases has made his decision, "it requires full support." Senator Javits stressed that "haggling will diminish unity" and "once the immediate emergency is over, and the natural processes of government begin to operate . . . then the basis of the decision may be challenged by anyone who feels aggrieved."

Nuclear War

In answer to a student's question on how "dare" the Senator support a course of action which will jeopardize the safety of the United States and may lead into thermonuclear war the Senator stated that he believes "that Americans value freedom over life" and if we are looking for safety there is "absolute security in slavery of communism."

A.B.

Assembly Hears Hauser, Ryan Differ On Politics

by Phyllis Klein

William F. Ryan, candidate for Congress in the 20th district told the all-College Political Assembly last Tuesday that the administration does not want a "yes Congress, but a working majority" to support its programs. Mrs. Rita Hauser, Republican campaign aide to Jacob Javits, countered with a plea to preserve the two party system and political competition in the United States.

Because of the present crisis, Mr. Ryan had to return to Washington immediately. Each speaker, therefore, instead of debating, delivered a speech on what is at stake in the present congressional election. Mrs. Hauser answered questions from the floor.

Mr. Ryan emphasized the split in the Democratic Party, stating that the "Dixiecrats stand for election on the Democratic platform" and "arrive in Washington and do everything they can to cut the heart out of legislation."

Mr. Ryan also remarked that congressmen who are willing to "stand up and be counted on civil liberties issues" are needed in the House.

The purpose of Congress, said Mrs. Hauser, is not to act as an obstruction to administrative legislation but as a constructive force. The nation "faces a diversity of problems and answers. Congressmen reflect the interest of their constituents." She further noted that the defeat of the King-Anderson bill was not because of the obstructionist Republicans, but because "the Kennedy men did not do their homework. . . . The bill was defective."

"Kennedy wants a rubber

stamp Congress." Mrs. Hauser declared.

Levine Represents College On 'Post'

Mada Levine '64, has been selected campus correspondent to the *New York Post* upon the resignation of former correspondent Connie Brown '63, the Public Relations Office announced. Miss Levine is a member of Bulletin's junior managing board, a delegate to Representative Assembly from the Class of 1964 and a member of Wigs and Cues.

Other Barnard correspondents are Roselle Kurland '63 (*N.Y. Herald Tribune*) and Ann Fleisher '64 (*New York Times*).

Committee Proposes Two Day Exam Reading Period

The Student Curriculum Committee, headed by Sheila Gordon '63, will present a proposal at the faculty meeting on October 29 favoring the establishment of a two-day review period before finals.

If approved, the review period would be effective for the Thursday and Friday immediately preceding this semester's final exam period.

Curric Committee hopes that "this review period — two days without classes or exams — will diminish the general concern and discontent voiced increasingly by the student body and not infrequently by members of the faculty," explained Miss Gordon.

"Many fear that the quantity of work at Barnard is seriously inhibiting quality, that there is insufficient time for a student to synthesize and gain some sort of perspective of her studies," Miss Gordon continued.

It has been pointed out that this review might become a "cram period" two days for less-than-serious-students to do the



Sheila Gordon '63

terms reading. Curric Committee believes that two days would not be enough time for this to happen.

The Committee's proposal asks to see the review period implemented as an experiment. The Committee is then planning to embark on a full scale effort to evaluate its effectiveness.

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Kennedy And Cuba

We believe that President Kennedy acted correctly when he moved to establish a "strict quarantine" against offensive weapons bound for Cuba, when he moved not to bar the shipment of the "necessities of life" to the Island.

We believe that President Kennedy was wrong, however, in the timing of his action, in his failure to warn the Soviet Union long before his more drastic action was necessary.

It was apparent that arms and technicians were being sent to Cuba by the Soviet Union long before Mr. Kennedy's speech on Monday. Why didn't the President act then? Why didn't he warn the Soviet Union at that time?

The United States should have presented the issue to both the Organization of American States and the United Nations Security Council long ago, when it first realized that Russia was moving arms and technicians into Cuba.

But President Kennedy did not take action then. He failed to warn the Soviet Union at that time. He failed to bring the issue to the OAS or the Security Council. By the time the President was prepared to take action there apparently was no time to bring the issue to these two groups.

The Soviet Union had to be made to realize that the United States would stand firm, that the United States could not and would not stand for the installation by the U.S.S.R. of 1200-mile-range missiles in Cuba.

Opponents to the Kennedy move state that by imposing a quarantine on Cuba the United States is starting a war.

Was it not the Soviet Union that acted to start a war when Foreign Minister Gromyko stated on the one hand that "training by Soviet specialists of Cuban nationals in handling defensive armaments was by no means offensive" and that "the Soviet Government would never become involved in rendering such assistance" and when the Soviet Union, on the other hand, began a rapid offensive build-up in Cuba?

We believe that President Kennedy is acting to prevent rather than to start a war.

President Kennedy's statement was unfortunately necessary. The United States could not afford to appease the Soviet Union while the U.S.S.R. supplied Cuba with arms and technicians.

As President Kennedy stated in Monday's address, "We no longer live in a world where only the actual firing of weapons represents a sufficient challenge to a nation's security to constitute maximum peril." The arming of Cuba is definitely a threat to peace and security.

The President stated in unequivocal terms that the U.S. would act in order to maintain peace, that the U.S. would not stand for aggressive conduct, that the U.S. would not risk a nuclear war, that the U.S. would not shrink from any risk it must face.

"Aggressive conduct, if allowed to go unchecked and unchallenged ultimately leads to war." For this reason we believe that the strong statement and action of President Kennedy was necessary.

Minority View

by Mada Levine

There has been editorial comment from sources generally regarded as expressive of the "liberal" point of view, exercising the right to question the President's policy decision on Cuba. The right, to question, particularly in this instance when the results of such a momentous decision will expressedly affect the destinies of the countries of the western hemisphere if not of the world, is undeniably valid. So, I strongly submit, is the right to dissent.

No single American citizen but the President is in a position to formulate intelligent policy because no single American citizen but the President has all the available information at hand. And neither a single American citizen nor the whole American people ever will. The American people, given a certain amount of selected information, were asked to accept in faith President Kennedy's decision and to support in faith that decision on the basis of intelligence known only to him.

But such faith is not a political reality. To call for united sup-

port of a man who by virtue of his capacity as Chief Executive of the United States of America decides unilaterally what is best for the "free nations" is to my mind merely flag-waving. And the suggestion that a deviation from such support is, by virtue of its being a deviation, less than patriotic, is a gross and frightening generalization.

I cannot directly answer where we draw the line, nor when we stand on principle, nor how far should we allow ourselves to be pushed, nor whose word do we rely on if not our duly constituted president's. I can only state that to me it seems not a question of freedom or slavery, but a question of war or peace, and ultimately life or death.

Granting the truth of the as-

sumption that the military bases on Cuba are offensive and not defensive cannot change the logistics of war in a nuclear age. Our existence as a free nation is as much, threatened by missiles launched from the Soviet Union as it is by missiles launched from Cuba. And so is the existence of the Latin American nations.

The blockade of Cuba, no matter what the attempt at semantic justification, seems to me a far graver threat to world existence. If, as appears so evident, Kennedy regards Cuba as the fixed point where the spread of world communism is to be scotched, then Mr. Khrushchev will certainly not seek to turn back here from his considered historical destiny.

(See MINORITY VIEW, Page 3)

Letters To The Editor

To the Editor:

I cannot help but be appalled by the letter written by Lee Doering in the October 22, 1962, issue of Bulletin. Does he know what he's talking about? "Let us not confuse rights with privileges," he says. I can only conclude that he is the one who is confused, that he apparently has lost sight of what the basic principle underlying the Meredith situation is: that he (Meredith) may not be barred from attending the college of his choice on the basis of his race.

The officials of Mississippi University themselves could not deny that Meredith was academically qualified for admission to the university and the only reason for denial of his admission was on the basis of his race. The question of privileges do not enter the case and are not even relevant.

The world Mr. Doering speaks of is not a world that will be convinced that Meredith or any Negro is academically qualified so long as his skin is black. This world will not concede that he should be granted "the privileges of life, liberty and the pursuit of freshman English" so long as he is a Negro. This world does not consider granting him liberty or equality on any basis. A world that thinks in terms of white superiority and supremacy is not in any position to judge who should be granted these "privileges." This world is committed to denial of these rights and "privileges."

There is no question that Meredith is qualified. He was barred because he was a Negro and that is reason for concern. If this were a world where racial distinctions were not the basis of discrimination, then we could be concerned that a "qualified candidate was turned away." But such world does not exist. A qualified candidate was turned away because he was a Negro. The facts cannot be denied.

All citizens are granted certain rights by birth: but one-tenth of the citizens are denied these rights because of their birth. One-tenth of the citizens are not given the opportunity to achieve these privileges Mr. Doering speaks of. There is a basic inequality inherent in this system which must be eliminated before all people may be judged by the scale of values Mr. Doering holds so high.

Meredith and all Negroes have the right, morally and legally, to

share in all the privileges of American life and the right to be considered on the basis of their qualifications and not their race. They ask for no special consideration, but only to be considered on the same basis as all men.

If attending college is such a "privilege" as Mr. Doering asserts, then Meredith has the right to an equal opportunity to achieve that privilege. This is the issue, this is the reason for concern, this is the reason this system must be changed: so that the values and ideals that are so much a part of the American Heritage may become a reality for all the citizens of the United States.

Maria Villa '63

October 22, 1962.

To the Editor:

Soviet Guides Did NOT Force the members of the Russian Language Study program to participate in the arranged tours. We participated in them of our own volition to ensure the continuance of the Indiana program. However, our primary purpose was to improve our fluency in the language. Both the title and paragraph were misinterpretations of this purpose.

Edith J. Carlson '64

October 23, 1962.

To the Editor:

Since the last meeting of the freshman class, we have wanted to say something concerning the manner of nomination and acceptance of candidates for public office at Barnard. Now we feel we must speak before balloting for representatives begins.

Perhaps we misunderstood, but we were told that nominees for office were not only to be aware that they were running, but also were to have investigated the responsibilities of the office and made a conscious choice to run. This decision was to be publicized during the meeting at which they were to have someone nominate them and they were to greet the nomination with a prepared speech or platform.

After the nominations, we heard many of our classmates say they disliked hearing the prepared acceptances and enjoyed the spontaneous nominations. We submit that although surprise nominations are pleasant, they should be reserved for elements

(See LETTERS, Page 3)

New Music Shows Times

by Patricia Savoie

The statement that "music is a reflection of the times" was proved at the inaugural concert of the Group for Contemporary Music at Columbia University given Monday evening in McMillin Theater.

Sponsored jointly by the Columbia Music Department and the Alice M. Ditson Fund, the group, directed by Joel Krosnick '63C, and graduate students Harvey Sollberger and Charles Wuorinen, fulfilled its purpose "to provide high calibre performances of difficult new music."

Reflection of Modern Times

"Quartet" (1960) and "Ritornellos and Variations" (1962), both by Peter Westergaard of the Columbia Music Department, "Kreuzspiel" (1951) by Karlheinz Stockhausen, "Trio" (1962) by Professor Otto Luening, and "Chamber Symphony" (1962) by its conductor, Ralph Shapey, reflected the strife and clashes of our modern world. They were characterized by sudden, dissonant outbreaks; only seldom was peace and harmony achieved. The slow sections of the pieces were mournful, and the fast portions were markedly staccato.

Control was a key factor in the performance of this music. The restraint in some of the more difficult sections was amazing. Notably, during "Ritornellos and Variations" it seemed almost as if a group of robots were performing a highly mechanized experiment with great precision and control.

Launching of New Music

The three hundred spectators, many of whom had obviously not been exposed to such contemporary music before, at first seemed bewildered. At the end of the concert, however, the audience seemed to realize that it had heard in music what is comparable to the launching of the first astronaut in space travel—something technically advanced and mechanically perfect.

NBC Tapes Program On Free Speech

Jurate Jasenas '63 will appear on NBC-TV's **Youth Forum** November 4, discussing "Can the Need for Dissent Go too Far?"

Prominent Socialist Norman Thomas will be the adult speaker on the program. Students from Fordham University, Fairleigh-Dickinson University, Sarah Lawrence College, and New York University will also participate in the program.

In essence, the program will be a discussion of the pros and cons of the controversial questions that "While students should have the benefit of the widest range of opinion, belief and political expression, popular or unpopular, certain speakers should be excluded from the campus."

Gerald McLaughlin of Fordham and Donald Heyer of Fairleigh-Dickinson will join Miss Jasenas in contending that some speakers should not be permitted on the campus. Ricky Greene of Sarah Lawrence and Roy Heintz of N.Y.U. oppose this point of view.

The program will be broadcast on WRCK (Channel 4) at noon, Sunday, November 4. It will be videotaped on October 29, 8:30 to 9 p.m. A limited number of tickets to the taping can be obtained from the Public Relations Office.

Miss Jasenas is a Russian Area Studies major at Barnard.

Minority View...

(Continued from Page 2)

By President Kennedy's action the United States has put herself into the untenable position, from which she cannot now back away, of defending the freedom and security of the western nations. A nuclear monopoly is not the property of the United States and we cannot bargain with that as a threat against which there can be no retaliation. There can be a retaliation, and the retaliation can now more than ever result in utter destruction.

The implication of Kennedy's act is the nullification of negotiation as the only means of effective communication. This is not appeasement. We are not dealing with a mad man—we are dealing with mad times. The prospect of the foreseeable destruction of man is the most awful he—we—have had to face. I cannot sustain a position which I feel increases that prospect. I cannot support war over Cuba.

Letters...

(Continued from Page 2)

tary school, where responsibilities are so light that they need not be prepared for.

We, as college freshmen, are assumedly adults in a representative community in which citizens select their spokesmen from a qualified and willing group of volunteers. Is it not then the candidates responsibility to consciously prepare for nomination and our responsibility to then select thoughtfully rather than haphazardly?

Ruth Locke '66
Eileen Lewis '66
Kathy Candel '66

(See LETTERS, Page 4)

Conservative Balloters Enfranchised In NYS

Pro

by Helen Frey

Approximately 11,000 people gathered in Madison Square Garden last Monday night "to celebrate a political miracle": the enfranchisement of Conservative voters in New York State. At this time, the newly formed Conservative Party presented its platform and its slate of candidates, David H. Jaquith for Governor, and Kieran O'Doherty for Senator.

Electricity and Dullness

A glowing, crowing Frank S. Meyer and a tense, biting William F. Buckley, Jr., generated enough electricity to offset the dullness of the numerous other speakers. Mr. Buckley is the Editor of *National Review*; Mr. Meyer, a former Communist, is now a contributor to that magazine. Both are among the most intelligent, articulate members of the Conservative movement.

Exulting defiantly, Frank Meyer scored America's "program of timorous appeasement" and stated that he held this view even after hearing President Kennedy's speech on Cuba. Mr. Meyer contended: "a year ago blockade might have been of some use" and demanded an invasion of Cuba to destroy Communist power. He declared the Cuban crisis to be the turning point in a Cold War whose major issue is whether we will defeat Communism or whether Communism will defeat us.

William Buckley, in his turn, castigated Governor Rockefeller and Senator Javits for their allegiance to the attitude that it is the "sublime prerogative of government to manage our lives and mismanage our foreign policy." In answering critics of the Conservative Party he asked whether we can wait for Rockefeller and Javits to mellow as we are asked to wait for the Communists to mellow.

In examining his opponents, James Donovan and Jacob Javits, Mr. O'Doherty scorned the former as a puppet of the liberal forces of the Democratic Party and denounced the latter for his continual espousal of left-wing causes such as the repeal of the McCarran Internal Security Act and continued American aid to Communist satellite countries. Mr. Jaquith lauded the principles of "limited government, limited spending and limited taxation" and deplored the reckless fiscal proposals of both Morgenthau and Governor Rockefeller.

Whatever the Conservative Party's showing will be at the polls, its formation fulfills two important functions. Primarily, it answers a more meaningful choice of candidates for Conservatives in New York State. Furthermore, it may also be able to exert on the Republican Party the type of pressure that the Liberal Party has hitherto brought to bear on the Democrats.

Con

by Ann Fleisher

Patriotism is fine, but how many times in three hours and fifteen minutes can one listen to "Yankee Doodle Dandy" and "Anchors Aweigh" without doubting the value of overripe nationalism? How much red, white and blue bunting, how many American flags, how many repetitions of "we stand on the principles for which this country was founded" are necessary to prove that the Conservative Party is at least 100 per cent American?

Audience Participation

In spite of its excessive zeal, the audience participation in the **Giant Conservative Rally** last Tuesday night was more stimulating than the eleven addresses which decried the Supreme Court ruling on prayer in the public schools (leading to the "establishment of atheism as the official state religion") and the deficit spending of the present state and national administrations (compared to the "definite spending" of the Conservative Party in the present campaign) and heralded the impending demise of the liberal movement (typified by the "grown-up undergraduate bull sessions around Jack Kennedy's rocking chair.")

Almost every sentence of almost every speech was punctuated by "boo" or "yay," accompanied by a raucous symphony of New Year's Eve noisemakers, prematurely produced from their 364 day storage place to help "celebrate a political miracle."

Only the Honorable Charles Edison, former governor of New Jersey and venerable old man of the Conservative Party, was permitted to deliver his speech in relative silence. Mr. Edison also gained the distinction of being the only speaker to mention a former President to whose name the audience could find no appropriate reaction — Benjamin Harrison.

Goldwater Popular

Every reference to Senator Barry Goldwater, whose failure to send even a congratulatory telegram to the assembled Conservatives was duly noted by a cry of disappointment from one of the outspoken females in the audience, evoked a standing ovation.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and the "New Deal Democrats in Republican clothing," Nelson Rockefeller and Jacob Javits, were audibly the least popular spectres haunting the rally. President Kennedy and the United Nations were runners up.

The gray flannel appearance of William F. Buckley, Jr., guiding light of the Conservative movement, left little to be said by the two major Conservative Party candidates in the upcoming New York elections.

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Stud. - Faculty Committee Opposes NDEA Additions

The Student Faculty Committee Against the Amendments to the National Defense Education Act met Friday to formulate its aims and decide on a program of action. Representatives of the *Columbia Daily Spectator*, the *Barnard Bulletin*, Action, The Barnard Columbia Young Democrats the *Columbia Owl*, the Graduate Students Council, the Columbia University National Student Association and Columbia University Student Council attended. Professors Motz, Metzger and Deane represented the faculty.

Specific Actions

The ultimate goal of the Committee was made the repeal of the N.D.E.A. amendments. A more immediate aim is the withdrawal of Columbia University from the entire N.D.E.A. program until such time as the amendments are repealed. Specific actions planned include a letter to the *New York Times*, a petition to be circulated among the faculty, and an open meeting with a guest speaker to further publicize the aims of the Committee.

Were Columbia to withdraw from the N.D.E.A. it would lose some \$250,000 in loans funds annually. Professor Metzger stated the view that although the University would lose in the short run, it might in the long run come out financially ahead by obtaining funds from individuals who respected a position of principle in matters of academic freedom.

'Petrifying Effect'

The Student Faculty Committee took the stand that the present amendments to the N.D.E.A. were actually more far-reaching than the disclaimer affidavit they replace since under them a student could be punished at any

time in the future for membership in any organization not deemed subversive today. This could produce, in the eyes of one member of the Committee, "A petrifying effect on the intellectual give and take" of University life as a whole.

Frosh, Jr. Reps Decided In Dorm Voting Tomorrow

by Sue Tucker

Nominations for freshman and junior representative to Dorm Exec were held at last Tuesday's Dorm Meeting. The deadline for voting will be tomorrow night at supper.

Leslie Hochberg and Carol Berkin are nominees for junior representative. The platform of both girls concerns working with Dorm Exec in promoting better programs for dorm students.

Freshman nominees Merle Hozid, Shumalmith Eisner, and Connie Wallace were selected Tuesday night from an original slate of seven candidates.

Dressed informally in an assortment of bathrobes and slacks, the freshman nominees seemed puzzled about their duties but anxious to take part in Dorm Exec.

Sandwiched into the meeting were announcements concerning fire drills, a testing of air-raid signals this Friday at 11 a.m. and the addition of yogurt and cottage cheese to the breakfast menu.

Rhoda Greenberg, President of Dorm Exec, announced that the former Hewitt linen closet will

(Continued on Page 4)

ATTENTION!

All Ted Mack Amateur Hour Rejects — We Still Love You!

The Board of Managers of Ferris Booth Hall is compiling a talent file for use at campus events. If you are beautiful and talented, let us make you wealthy. See your name in lights. (We bill you for electricity.)

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Disarmament Examined By A-Scientist

"Disarmament and American Military Strategy" will be examined by Mr. William A. Higinbotham, of Brookhaven National Laboratories, at today's Thursday Noon Meeting in the College Parlor.

Mr. Higinbotham is head of the Instrumentation Division at the Long Island Laboratories which conduct experiments in the uses of atomic radiation. He is connected with the Atoms For Peace program there.

According to Nancy Neveloff '64, member of the Thursday Noon Committee. "Mr. Higinbotham's talk should prove challenging in view of the United States' precarious perch on the edge of nuclear disaster."

Noted Theologians To Speak For Danforths



Left: Rev. Msgr. John M. Oesterreicher, right: Wilhelm Pauck

As part of the Danforth Lecture Series for the Religion and Contemporary Society course, Monsignor John Oesterreicher, director of the Institute of Judaeo-

Christian Studies at Seton Hall University and editor of the Institute's yearbook *The Bridge* will speak on "The Foundation of Catholic Theology" on October 31, November 2 and 5.

The lecture series is held in 305 Barnard Hall at 9 a.m., and is open to the entire University community.

Msgr. Oesterreicher was born in Austria of Jewish parents. He was influenced by the writings of Martin Buber, Dostoevski, and Cardinal Newman. The Cardinal's *Development of Christian Doctrine* guided Msgr. Oesterreicher as a medical student at the University of Vienna to the Catholic Church. He then left medicine for the work of the Church.

In the 30's he "fought the rising tides" of anti-semitism and racism. Through the years he has written in journals here and abroad. Now his work is concentrated at the Institute, a center seeking "to spread knowledge and encourage deeper understanding between Christians and Jews."

Professor Wilhelm Pauck of the Union Theological Seminary will talk on "Our Protestant Heritage" on November 14, 16 and 19. Professor Pauck is the Charles A. Briggs Graduate Professor of Church History at the Seminary.

Ordained by Hyde Park Congregational Church in Chicago in 1928, Professor Pauck has studied and taught at universities from California to Switzerland. Among his published works are *Karl Barth, Prophet of a New Christianity* and *The Heritage of Reform*.

Letters To The Editor...

(Continued from Page 3)

To the Editor:

I would imagine that the editors of your newspaper are quite satisfied with the circulation gains they have made in the past few weeks among Columbia readers. You are obviously entitled to take advantage of *Spectator's* new financial position.

But I am astonished at the incredible malice and bias of your news articles on *Spectator*. Ad Hoccer Ronald Baken compliments you on your "quality and value" in today's *Bulletin*. Your article on the Debate Council and *Spectator* on page four of this issue is the most viciously distorted piece of college journalism I have yet seen.

The anonymous reporter says the *Spectator* managing board "must" decide whether we will "accept a challenge" to "attempt to defend" our "status on campus." We would decline at the peril of "ignoring" the Debate Council's "dare." After reading this opening paragraph I looked in vain for the Hearst chain insignia on your front page.

Since when is an invitation by the Debate Council a "challenge" and a "dare"? Your phraseology makes a debate sound like a rumble.

Worse than your slanted phrasing is the factual basis of the story. There is none.

The Debate Council did not — as the article claims — submit two topics to us for our "approval and selection." They did submit this information to the *Bulletin*.

Mr. Raphael finally decided today at noon that it might be tactful to officially inform us of the offer, i.e., the "dare," which the

Bulletin tells us was made last week.

Would your reporter have introduced a new journalistic standard to the *Bulletin's* reportorial methods had she taken the time to call the *Spectator* managing board? She could, first, have informed us that we "must" decide in the next day or two and, second, she might have asked us whether the Debate Council had ever approached us.

These inaccuracies follow a similarly misinformed article last week in which one of your editors misquoted *Spectator's* editor and did not even tell him that their private verbal intercourse was surreptitiously an interview.

Until today's issue of *Bulletin* appeared we did not even have mental intercourse with Mr. Raphael.

In light of what seems to be a purposeful string of inaccuracies, I would suggest that you raise your journalistic standards as well as your circulation.

Doron Gopstein '63
Managing Editor,
Columbia Daily Spectator

October 22, 1962

Editor's Note: Mr. Gopstein and Dov Grunschlag '63C, Editor of *Spectator*, will debate Steve Raphael '63C and Michael Dowd '63C in Van Am Quadrangle today at 3:30 p.m. The topic will be "Is Spec Serving Columbia College?"

St. Paul's Chapel
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Amsterdam Ave. & 117th St.

Sunday, October 28

11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon by Chaplain Krumm
"WHAT IS THE CHRISTIAN WAR WITH THE WORLD?"

9 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

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TOMORROW

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Delegates from Other Colleges

Joe Menker Trio

9-1

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LIONS DEN

Bulletin Board

College students displaying talent in art, writing, fashion, merchandising, promotion, or advertising are invited to enter Made-moiselle's annual College Board Competition. Winners of this contest will have the opportunity to help edit the August 1963 issue of the magazine. Interested undergraduates must submit an entry in one of the above by November 30.

503 Hamilton Hall. All interested persons are invited.

Erratum...

Mr. Demetrios Caraley's correct title is Associate Professor of Government, and not Instructor, as was reported in last Monday's issue.

Frosh, Jr. Reps...

(Continued from Page 3)

be utilized as a television room for dorm students only.

B-J Luin, sophomore representative, led a discussion on fire drills. A suggestion was made to have the fire drill at 3 a.m. instead of the usual 6:15.

DEBATE TODAY!

Is Spec Serving Columbia College?

YOU BE THE JUDGE

Van Am Quad — 3:30 p.m.

C.O.R.E., Columbia Chapter, is meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. in



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