

Barnard Bulletin



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BY SUBSCRIPTION

1963 Dean's List Cites Ninety-One

Ninety-one students — 47 seniors, 30 juniors and 14 sophomores — have been named to Dean's List for the 1963-64 academic year. Students named to the list maintained a minimum of a 3.4 average and carried a minimum of 24 points during that period.

Members of the class of '65 on Dean's List include Carol Adler, Lucy Agin, Marcia Andersen, Martha Andes, Zane Berzins, Paula Binder, Carol Cardozo and Mary Brett deBary.

Also Mary Ebeltoft, Rebecca Finney, Judith Fradkin, Carolyn Gentile, Eleanor Gerber, Viola Gombos, Barbara Heartberg, Patricia Herman, Margaret Hines, Linda Israel, Kristin Johnson, Miriam Kagan, Linda Kampfer, Lois Katz, Riki Koenigsberg, Regina Markell and Winifred Mason.

Also, Jane Walk Meisel, Bernice Moll, Karen Murphy, Diana Ortiz, Doreen Polak, Marcia Rehmar, Victoria Rippere, Winifred Rittgers, Carol Rozenzweig and Joan Schreiber.

Also, Karen Severud, Golda Shatz, Barbara Sheklin, Charlotte Snyder, Ruth Steinbook, Carla Sugarman, Paula Teitelbaum, Barbara Vedrody, Joan Wasserman, Deena Wechsler, Emily

Zimmer and Judith Collier Zola Dean's list members of the class of '66 are Ina Cooper, Mary Dwosh, Laura Fagelson, Helene Farber, Linda Ferber, Laurie Finck, Patricia Greenspan and Philippa Newfield Glaubiger.

Also, Susan Hammond, Julia Hsia, Mary Incorvia, Thora Joh (See DEAN'S LIST, Page 4)

Committee Offers Aid For Study

Barnard seniors interested in doing graduate work in South American universities are eligible to apply now for United States Government Grants under the Fulbright-Hays program.

Associate Professor Laura R. Garcia Lorca, of the Spanish Department, will serve as 1964-65 chairman of the National Screening Committee.

The committee will award approximately 80 grants for the 1965-66 academic year to beginning graduate students and graduating seniors through a program supervised by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. The program is administered by the Institute of International Education.

The Latin American study program will send young Americans to those countries in which the number of U.S. students has traditionally been small.

Information on candidacy requirements and duties, as well as application forms, may be obtained from departmental Fulbright advisers.

Mead, Langer, Moore Conclude Seventy-Fifth

by Bernice Moll

Closing Convocation of Barnard's Seventy-Fifth Anniversary celebration will feature Dr. Margaret Mead, anthropologist; Dr. Susanne K. Langer, philosopher; and Mrs. Jaiyeola Akuke Moore, Nigerian lawyer and business executive.

At the convocation, Saturday, November 21 in Low Library, these three women will receive honorary LL.D. degrees from Columbia University.

Dr. Margaret Mead, a Barnard College and Columbia University alumna, is now an adjunct Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University as well as Curator of Ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History. Some more of the awards which Dr. Mead has received are the Woman of the Year Award from the American Friends of the Hebrew University in 1957, the Distinguished Service Award presented by the American Federation of International Institutes in 1958, and in 1960, the Spirit of Achievement Award from the Women's Division of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

Dr. Mead, who spent many years living with and studying various South Seas peoples, learned

many of their primitive languages. In May, 1953, she returned to the village of Peri in New Guinea to continue her study of the primitive community which she had observed twenty-five years before. In this village she

in this most recent trip are the grandchildren of those she observed at the start of this 37 year project. Peri, a primitive community in 1928, is now a literate society facing the problems of an emerging modern community.

Mrs. Susanne Knauth Langer is a professor emeritus and a research scholar in philosophy at Connecticut College. In 1954 she joined the faculty as professor and chairman of the philosophy department. Since 1956 she has been engaged in research and writing on the philosophy of mind based on the philosophy of art developed in her *Feeling and Form*.

Mrs. Langer is the author of books on philosophy including *Introduction to Symbolic Logic*, one of the pioneer text books on this area of philosophy. She plays the 'cello and has written poetry. One of her earliest works, a book of children's fairy tales, was republished in 1963.

Mrs. Langer was born and raised in New York City. The daughter of German-born parents, she received her early training at a French school in Manhattan. She went on to Radcliffe College where she received her B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. She spent one semester of graduate at the University of Vienna.

In 1960 Mrs. Langer was one of eight women elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Her honorary degrees include a Lit.D. from Wilson College, Wheaton College and Mount Holyoke College.

Mrs. Jaiyeola Akuke Moore is a legal advisor and executive assistant to Mobil Oil Limited in (See CONVOCATION, Page 4)



Dr. Margaret Mead

spoke to the now matured children she had studied and with their cooperation she was able to reconstruct the intervening twenty-five years.

Only one week before the convocation, Dr. Mead will return from her third trip to the village of Peri. The children she studied

Marilyn Ross To Lead New '616' Government

Marilyn Ross '65 has been elected to lead the first governmental body in "616." Her election followed a required all-house meeting Wednesday night at which residents of "616" voted to

remain autonomous from Dorm Exec except on policy matters affecting both groups.

In her platform, Miss Ross said: "What we . . . need is a chairman with her nine reps, who are willing to form the simplest arrangement of government, see that things such as lateness appeals and other appeals — for TV's, pianos, elevator . . . service, get looked into and handled"

"We are not a hotel or Reid Hall, but an upper-classman residence — let's keep it that way," she concluded.

She suggested an extension of visiting rules to permit male professors to come to tea and to allow men in "616" on Sunday afternoons and a social calendar with Columbia Graduate Schools; she hopes to deal with dorm problems as they arise.

As chairman she will sit on Rep. Assembly and also on the Judicial Council in cases involving residents of "616."

Miss Ross was opposed by Naomi Achs '66, Joan Cahill '65, and Ellen Zimmerman '66. Voting took place in the "616" lobby between 12 noon and 1:30 p.m. last Thursday. One hundred forty-one students cast ballots.

The all-house meeting found residents almost unanimous on the question of autonomy. The need for both an informal governmental structure and a body (See MARILYN ROSS, Page 3)

Erratum

Bulletin erroneously reported last week that a zero is the most severe penalty that Honor Board can recommend. Honor Board has always had the power to recommend suspension. That a zero be given on an examination on which cheating has occurred is the only set penalty.

Shriver Tours Women In Politics Exhibit Stresses Importance Of Local Candidates

"I think women should take an interest in the local candidates," said Mrs. Eunice Shriver in an interview after a brief appearance at the Pepsi Cola Exhibition Gallery last Thursday where Barnard's "Women in Politics" Exhibition is on display.

For example, Mrs. Shriver added, aid to education "helps my kids." Medical care, aid to hospitals, and recreation facilities are examples Mrs. Shriver cited as local issues directly affecting American women.

Most women, Mrs. Shriver continued, can afford to spend a few hours in an evening doing volunteer work in an effort to see the "good people" elected. Mrs. Shriver, herself, has put in many hours campaigning for her brother mostly in upstate New York. She has spoken "mostly at coffee hours and receptions." An appearance Thursday at the Jewish home for retarded children reflects her own interest in the area of volunteer work.



Eunice Kennedy Shriver on 58th Street after her speech.

She would never consider running for an office herself, Mrs. Shriver said. She is "content to work with retarded children" as a long term project. Right now, Mrs. Shriver stated, she spends approximately two days out of

the week campaigning. "I am more of a carpetbagger than anyone," Mrs. Shriver said, in answer to the charge leveled at Robert Kennedy's candidacy in the New York separate race. He (See MRS. SHRIVER, Page 3)

Elmo Roper Comments On Hidden Vote

Elmo Roper, pollster and political analyst told a Columbia audience, last Thursday that "the hidden vote" applies to both candidates, not merely to Goldwater as the pundits claim. Johnson has his hidden vote too.

Mr. Roper spoke to the Executive Association and the Alumni Association of the Columbia Graduate School of Business.

Mr. Roper has found an "unprecedented reluctance to tell pollsters just how they do intend to vote" on the part of his subjects.

Most of Goldwater's secret support come from "higher income groups and Republicans" and not from low income groups.

These are the same groups, he claims which are organizing the Republicans for Johnson committees, "but not the same people, of course."

(See ROPER, Page 3)

Barnard Bulletin

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Oral History Office Has Permanent Place

The Oral History Research Office, created to provide source materials for scholars through tape-recorded interviews of men eminent in their respective fields, is to hold a permanent place at Columbia University, announced President Grayson Kirk last week.

The office, initiated as an experiment at Columbia in 1957 by former Professor of History Allan Nevins, has since experienced an increase of one thousand per cent in the number of scholars taking advantage of the service. Nevins propounded the objective of the office as "a systematic attempt to obtain, from the lips and papers of living Americans who have led significant lives, a fuller record of their participation in the political, economic, and cultural life of the last sixty years."

In the annual report, Professor Louis M. Starr, director of the of-

ice stated, "If one of the primary functions of a major university is to increase the world's supply of knowledge, then an agency dedicated to creating significant source materials belongs at the core of it."

Since its inception, the office has transcribed more than 200,000 pages of interviews with supreme court justices, senators, governors, and other leaders in business, science, labor, and the arts. Over 14,000 new pages of material have been added throughout the last year, among the one hundred fifty-one documents being recordings of all available Nobel laureates in physics and chemistry describing the work that won them their awards.

Although most of the memoirs run under 1,000 pages, the longest one at the present time is the 17,000-page collection on Henry Ford and his associates in the Ford Motor Company Archives.

CU Chorale To Audition Potential New Members

Audition sessions for the Columbia University Chorale will be held today from 7-10 p.m. and Wednesday, 7-9 p.m., on the 6th floor of the Journalism Building. Membership is open to Barnard students.

First organized in 1962, the chorale is "a singing group of mixed voices (under professional direction) dedicated to the enjoyment of singing through excellence in its choral techniques."

"In our first two years," said President John Huemer '65C, "we discovered a large number of students interested in our type of musical approach and repertoire." He further explains that the graduation of some members has "made it possible for us to accept a limited number of new members." He adds that "previous experience is not required."

Explaining the purpose of the chorale, Mr. Huemer states that

"we aim to give Columbia the type of diverse, high-quality choral repertoire available at most other college campuses." In achieving this goal the chorale uses all types of short choral works for mixed male and female voices. "We draw from all historical periods of classical music as well as Negro spirituals and Broadway music," Mr. Huemer states, indicating the diversity.

The chorale's most recent performance was last April 20 in McMillan Theatre as part of the Columbia University Arts Festival. This year's schedule includes singing at the annual Yule Log Ceremony and several concerts, both at Columbia and other schools, during the spring semester.

Further information is available by calling New Hall, MO 8-9000, extension 1112.

Letters To The Editor

'From Whence We Came'

To the Editor:

Many years ago, I recall asking my mother why people are different colors. I was told that the world is in God's garden and looking down from heaven. He loves to see Flowers of Different hues, not simply black orchids or yellow poppies or white lilies. After my first swimming lesson at the Girls' Club, I wondered why my hair was woolly and that of my playmates was straight. I learned that God had given me hair like that of His lambs, whom He loved. And so it went, my mother, as many black mothers before her, seeking to answer questions for which no response could be found in the society in which she existed.

The existent American ethic has no answer to questions. It has failed to acknowledge. In attempting to evolve a cultural whole, a "melting pot," it has failed to incorporate an ethical part, (the Afro-American Negro) a catalyst, which could very well consolidate the mass into a truthful entity.

In the minds of many a black child, there is confusion as to his place in the American scene: In TV commercials, depicting the "typical American home — he is not there; in fashion magazines depicting the epitome of beauty and grace — he is not there; on bill-boards depicting the glories of high consumer living — he is not there. He does not identify with "those who think young" or those who can "come on down." Ergo, there arises the questions, "From whence did I come?" and equally as crucial, "Where do I belong?"

This is an identity crisis, not only for the Afro-American, but for the entire American community, for as long as the existence of an intrinsic element of

KC Essays Need Funds

King's Crown Essays, Columbia's equivalent of Undergraduates Journal, may well die this year for lack of funds.

The 11-year old student publication of non-fiction material draws its budget from Kings Crown Activities Committee, which charges that lack of student interest and participation has made the publication an unnecessary draw on college activities funds.

As a gesture to the protests of essayists, the committee has given the journal what appears to be its last \$800 to produce an issue and demonstrate its enthusiastic reception.

Otherwise, no more money.

Editor Bob Finkel '65C has high hopes that a new format and better material can be published in the near future and can gain them a reprieve. He and the Essays' staff are currently working to produce an issue "that will attempt to assert rather than to prove." He declared that "the notion of proof is out of place in any sensitive apprehension of literature."

Finkel also noted that college support is the "only hope of the undergraduate journal."

American culture and history is tacitly denied, that culture can never see itself in complete and true perspective. As long as white children see only reflections of themselves as existent in the American scene and characteristic of accepted norms of beauty, they will never gain from the rich resource of knowledge gleaned from cultural exchange.

The era of the Isolationist is dead. No society can afford to be "self-doctrinated" in this ever shrinking world. There is too much to be gained by cultural exchange and too much to be lost by cultural genocide. The impulse for change can and should come from our institutions of higher

Buttons Pop Up

by Barbara Rand

The season for political buttons and slogans is here, but what motivates the button-wearer? What are his feelings about the size, shape, and slogan of his political label?

The majority of students wearing buttons wear them in order to let people know where they stand. Several expressed the hope that undecided voters would choose the candidate they supported if they saw enough campaign buttons worn by intelligent looking students. The majority however did not share this hope. Many students said that they wore the buttons simply because "they are an essential part of an American political campaign and inspire members of their own party while generating enthusiasm about the election." They said they felt more "enthusiastic wearing buttons." Several students said they "enjoyed annoying the members of the other party." one said he wore it for "aesthetic reasons," and one said she wore it because one of her teachers did and she had to show that she was "on her side." Several button-wearers had "absolutely no idea" why they were wearing them and had never thought about it.

Most students had very definite feelings about confronting button-wearers of the opposite party. "I just feel sorry for them," one Johnson supporter related; "I just stare," said another. Some expressed delight that they were arousing their opponents and often had "the impulse to start an argument or a discussion" "It just amuses me," said one Johnson supporter who appeared to have great confidence in her candidate.

As for size, the Democrats appear to be winning. The largest pin, described by a Goldwater supporter as "about eight inches in diameter" exceeds the size of the largest Goldwater pin.

The pins worn were generally about one and a half inches wide and had everything from "I'm on the Johnson-Humphrey-Kennedy Team" to "In your heart you know he's right" to "We Try Harder," a button which is not limited to this season but continues to appear nevertheless. When asked why they were not

(See BUTTONS, Page 3)

learning. Citadels of "liberal education" and seekers of "truth," they are in a prime position to expose future leaders to the historical and cultural contributions and more important, to the existence of Afro-America. Thus, through anthropologists and admen, through historians and politicians, the America of the future may approach a true and sane perspective.

"What shall I tell my dear ones raised in a white world
A place where white has been made to represent
All that is good and pure and fine and decent,
Where clouds are white and dolls and heaven
Surely is a white, white place with angels
Robes in white, and cotton candy and ice cream
And milk and ruffled Sunday dresses
And dream houses and long sleek Cadillacs
And angel's food is white . . . all, all . . . white

What can I say therefore, when my child
Comes home in tears because a playmate
Has called him black, big-lipped, flatnosed
And happy headed? What will he think
When I dry his tears and whisper, 'Yes, that's true . . .
But no less beautiful and dear.'
How shall I lift his head, get him to square
His shoulders, look his adversaries in the eye,
Confident in the knowledge of his worth,
Serene under his sable skin and proud of his own beauty?"

"What Shall I Tell My Children Who Are Black?" Mrs. Margaret Burroughs, Director, Museum of Negro History, Chicago.

Black mothers have been asking these questions for decades. Everyone must provide an answer.

Sincerely,

Jane Allen '67

Writer Says Copy Wrong

To the Editor:

I should like to absolve myself of all ownership of "Art Museum Builds A Sculpture Garden" in the October 29 issue of the Bulletin. The story as it appeared resembled my original copy, but the main opinions and informative details were only a vague representation of what I had written.

The printed story gave the idea that the Museum of Modern Art had just installed a sculpture garden. As a large amount of people know, the Museum has a sculpture garden before the additional unit was added. The article also gave the impression that Henry Moore's "The Family Group" was a new acquisition, situated in the new garden. This is not what I had originally stated. Moore's art piece was and remains in the older section of the garden. Furthermore, I never stated that the

(See LETTERS, Page 3)

Letters To The Editor

(Continued from Page 2)

statue must be seen "in the sunlight for full appreciation."

The last paragraph of the article as printed stated, "... the new facility of the Museum, the sculpture garden is found at the top of a stair-case which is itself a work of art." The essential information is there, but unfortunately, the wordage gives the impression that the old garden is non-existent. One must, of course, walk through the old garden, then up the stairs, to the new branch.

Do re-explore the Museum anyway.

Sincerely,
Alice S. Rubinstein

Roper . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

The "backlash" and "centerlash" votes blur the issues in this year's campaign, according to Mr. Roper. "It may be a beneficial thing if one day the American voters are offered a real choice between responsible conservatism and responsible liberalism," he asserted, "but it's not going to happen this year."

At his "last reading," the democrats for Goldwater, the so-called backlash vote, represented a smaller number of people than the "centerlash," the Republicans for Johnson.

Marilyn Ross To Lead New '616' Government

(Continued from Page 1)

to consider problems peculiar to "616" was widely recognized. As one senior expressed it: "I'm advocating anarchy!" This was qualified by a sophomore's suggestion for "anarchy separate from any kind of Dorm Exec anarchy."

Approximately 150 of the 200 residents attended the meeting in the "616" lounge.

A representative from each floor, to be elected before 5 p.m. next Wednesday, will complete student membership on the Council.

The ten member Council will be responsible for creating some kind of governmental structure in addition to hearing appeals for latenesses and campuses.

Several problems were presented at the meeting. The proposal to have only a senior head the council was voted down because, this year, no resident has any more experience in "616" matters than another. Many recommended a chairmanship

rather than a presidency. Also, since commuters are granted rooms by semesters and not for the entire year, elections may to be held in the fall. Finally, the



Marilyn Ross

advantage of a representative from each floor to act as liaison between residents and the Council was also discussed.

Mrs. Shriver Speaks

(Continued from Page 1)

himself has pretty well answered that criticism, she emphasized, by the fact that her family lived here for more than twenty years. She described herself as an American who grew up in New York, lives presently in Maryland, and votes in Illinois where the Shriver family maintains an official residence.

Mrs. Shriver toured the Barnard exhibit on "Women in Poli-

tics" and reiterated her brother's political position in a brief speech before a small crowd at the exhibition hall. Her appearance was sponsored by the Pepsi Cola public relations office who presented a speaker Friday for the candidacy of Senator Keating, Mr. Milton Eisenberg. Along with the Barnard exhibit were campaign booths set up by Republicans, Democrats and the League of Women Voters.

Campaign Buttons

(Continued from Page 2)

ber, always for the same party, but many said that they were inspired to wear buttons for the first time in 1960. Stickers on guitar cases and cars are more plentiful for this election, perhaps because only one license plate is required this year, leaving an inviting space in front of the car.

Political campaign buttons are found on students both above and below voting age. Almost all reported comments made to them by strangers, but the Goldwater supporters could not be persuaded to repeat them. Many of the students wearing buttons have devoted time to working for the party of their choice.

Many of the button-wearers reported that they have been wearing buttons since mid-September. Aside from whatever the results of the election turn out to be, there will be something missing on campus next week when the buttons are removed.

wearing larger and more colorful pins, students of both parties united in saying that they "did not want to ruin their clothes."

Two Democrats were wearing two pins apiece. One explained that she had "put on her coat without realizing that she already had a button on her dress," but the other declared that she was "making up for all the years when she was too young to care about elections."

Most button-wearers own several different style buttons and have been wearing them for as many years as they can remember.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE NOVEMBER ATLANTIC?

Canada: A Special Supplement discusses segregation, the new Canadian leadership, Canada's struggle for unity, her authors and painters. Timely articles on: What is Canada?, Can French Canada Stand Alone?, The Trouble with Quebec, Canada as a Middle Power, Education: Past and Future, The Dilemma of the Canadian Writer, and other subjects.

"Pomp and Circumstance: C. P. Snow" by Robert Adams: An appraisal of Sir Charles' writings, his new book, Corridors of Power, and his contribution to the two-cultures dialogue.

"Labor's Mutinous Mariners" by A. H. Raskin: A report on the rivalry between Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union and Paul Hall of the Seafarers International Union.

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President's Prohibition Troubles Trinity Men

"To drink or not to drink," or "What role should a university play in the enforcement of state liquor laws?" That's the question that has Connecticut's Trinity College in a ferment these days.

Two weeks ago Dr. Albert C. Jacobs, president of the Hartford, Connecticut, men's college, proclaimed a new rule outlawing alcoholic beverages at all undergraduate functions. A group of students staged a protest march to the state capital shouting "We want booze."

The rioting was short-lived, however, according to Malcolm Carter, manager editor of Trinity's newspaper, *The Tripod*. He reports that current protest has taken the form of peppering the campus with humorous signs invoking such respected authorities as Shakespeare and Sam Johnson on behalf of the delights of drink.

The real issue at Trinity is not liquor per se, but Connecticut's liquor laws. The drinking issue was reopened as a result of the recent "Darien case," in which the court invoked the state ban on serving liquor to minors. That case involved the death of a seventeen-year-old girl in an automobile accident following a party at which drinks were served to teen-agers.

Trinity College counsel immediately pointed out that under the College rule permitting undergraduate drinking the College would be legally liable for violations of the state law. About three-fourths of Trinity's under-

graduates are under twenty-one years of age.

Apparently on the basis of this advice Dr. Jacobs proclaimed the new rule, stating that "no alcoholic beverage will be permitted at any function of the college, including functions at the several fraternities, attended by undergraduates of any age."

As for the 257 students who are old enough to drink legally in Connecticut, Dr. Jacobs has said he hopes plans can be worked out which might make moderate drinking for them possible.

It is to this issue that Trinity's Student Senate has turned its attention. *Tripod* editor Carter says the Senate has presented a "workable resolution" to Dr. Jacobs, who is expected to comment on the proposal "momentarily."


Carter outlined the proposal as follows: no drinking would be (See TRINITY, Page 4)

Student Exchange

All applications for Student Exchange delegates and sponsors are due by today. Please send them to Brigid Shanahan, through Student mail.

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Revolt In Byrdland

(Continued from Page S-3)

also running the Johnson-Humphrey show.

Goldwater has been actually hurt in Virginia by the fact that a Republican, Richard May, is running against Byrd for the Senate — along with five other candidates. Until 1958 Byrd had been unopposed, and May is his first official Republican opponent. Goldwater can't campaign in the state, because endorsing May would probably turn the still formidable (even if it does suffer from tired blood) Byrd Machine openly against him. The nomination was protested by other G.O.P. members in the state, (such as Congressman Joel T. Brodyhill, a Goldwater Republican who outruns Goldwater) who depend on behind-the-scenes Byrd support.

And the lower echelons of the party don't want to remain silent. Bucking the machine, they voted to endorse Johnson in Atlantic City. More legislators are willing to endorse the Democratic ticket publicly: 71 as compared to 52 in 1960 (local officials and legislators are still overwhelmingly Democratic).

But why the change? True, some party leaders — especially from the area near Washington, from Norfolk, and from the traditionally Republican and more liberal west — really don't agree with the machine. But beyond that, there are potent factors. Virginia, which has the poorest voting turnout record in the South, has had a rise in voter registration of 150,000 since 1960 — much of it this year, due to poll tax abolition (only for federal elections) and concentrated voter registration drives, sparked by the League of Women Voters, the Y.W.C.A., and, in some parts of the state, the Democratic party — and an estimated 40% of the new voters are Negro.

Besides, the everyday man — except in Black Belt counties like Prince Edward — is beginning to wake up to the realities of the Goldwater situation. Virginia is an agrarian state, and tobacco farmers without price supports and subsidies.

The Republican tradition in Virginia, as elsewhere in the South, is liberal, quite liberal — especially on racial issues. Goldwater is repulsive to this tradition — perhaps to the point of violent nausea.

So economics will factor in, and perhaps enlightened self-interest, if not humanitarianism, and it will win at the polls. Virginia — and much of the South — will be "safe" in Johnson's pocket after November 3.

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Convocation...



Mrs. Jaiyeola Moore



Dr. Susanne Langer

(Continued from Page 1)

Nigeria. She was born in Lagos, the Capital City of the Federation of Nigeria. Her father was the late Sir Adcyamo Alakija, leader of the Nigeria Bar and member of the Executive Council during the war and after. Mrs. Moore completed her lower education in Nigeria and attended secondary school and college in Great Britain. She received a Social Science Diploma from the London School of Economics.

One of Nigeria's foremost women, Mrs. Moore is active in many welfare and educational programs

in Nigeria. On her return from England in 1945 she was one of the three members of the embryonic Social Welfare Department. While in this office, she helped found the Nigerian Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. She also had a role in the establishment of the first Juvenile Court, Remand Home for juvenile delinquents, and the first secondary school for girls in her native city.

She is a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Council for the Blind, the Arts Council, the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, the Nigerian Red Cross, and the Nigerian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Although Mrs. Moore does not find the time to make many visits abroad, she did attend the International Labor Organization's Conference in Geneva in 1961 as the Employers delegate for Nigeria. She visited the United States in 1961 and in 1963 when she was a member of the Nigerian delegation to the United Nations.

Dean's List

(Continued from Page 1)

annson, Kathryn Kenley, Anita Licari, Tamara Lowe, Shelia Nemser and Annette Niemtzow.

Also, Sara Piovio, Karen Prager, Barbara Reich, Alice Saland, Judith Senitsky, Carol Sheppard, Doris Skulsky, Pamela Smith, Helen Stern, Emmy Suhl, Nancy Thornton, Dace Udris and Andrea Wechsler.

In the class of '67 Gertrude Bennet, Isabella Blumenstock, Kathleen Dixon, Carol Dweck, Paula Fass, Martha Feldman, Barbara Goodman, Marion Heimer, Esther Hoffman, Barbara Lewis, Marion Polsky, — Jane Price, Barbara Richmond and Len Weatherhead, were named to the role.

Last October, a total of 93 students were named to the Dean's List for the 1962-63 school year. They included 52 members of the class of '64, 33 of the class of '65 and eight of the class of '66.

Top student in the class of '65 was Miss Polak, who is now attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Number one in '66 is Miss Greenspan, and in '67, Miss Blumenstock, who recently received the Borden Award for her outstanding achievement.

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Trinity...

(Continued from Page 3)

allowed at fraternity parties; 21-year-old students would be permitted to drink in their own rooms but would not be permitted to serve minors; any student would be permitted to drink in his room with his parents.

The penalty for serving liquor to a minor would be more severe than the penalty for underage drinking, if the Senate resolution is accepted. In the latter case the Senate proposes "admonition," whereas in the former case the proposed penalty is "censure." Carter explained that these are both standard disciplinary actions at Trinity. Admonition is a warning that goes on the student's record. Censure involves in addition notification of parents and the loss of certain privileges (e.g., limitations on the student's extracurricular activities.)

Carter observed that these measures have been "reasonably effective deterrents" in other situations. He pointed out that censure is the disciplinary action normally taken against a student who is found with a woman guest in his room shortly after visiting hours are over.

Asked if Dr. Jacobs was expected to approve the Senate resolution, Carter first answered with a flat "No," and then added that some reasonable compromise could probably be expected.

Other colleges in Connecticut seem less concerned with the possible implications of the Darien case, according to Carter. Yale has been totally non-committal and is not expected to take any action. Officials at Wesleyan have not yet taken a stand, but Carter reports that they are meeting with Connecticut's Alcoholic Beverage Commission — "Wesleyan's worried," he said.

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Kennedy-Keating Race Stirs National Passion, Prejudice

by K. Lowenthal
Although the New York senatorial race has excited nationwide interest, it is for its political significance and hardly for the issues involved. Republicans view the possible defeat of Kenneth Keating as a mortal blow for liberal republicanism. Democrats are internally divided on Kennedy. In New York, the necessary political stance is liberalism, and each candidate tries to assume a more-liberal-than-thou air.

Kennedy, who cites Keating's voting record as un-liberal, is being opposed by many Democrats for his past performance. His detractors point to the sins of his youth: his association with McCarthy; and what some consider questionable methods used by the Justice Department to apprehend Jimmy Hoffa.

Perhaps the most publicized issue of the campaign has been a non-issue; that is, the mutual charges that each candidate is unwilling to debate the issues. The lack of difference in campaign styles may be seen in the candidate's slogans. Keating's posters urge, "Keep Keating! Courageous — unbossed," while Kennedy's say, "Let's put Robert Kennedy to work for New York" and more recently, "Get on the Johnson-Humphrey-Kennedy Team."

The emphasis on "bossism" is

Nations Fear Goldwater's Brinkmanship

by Gloria Leitner

The initial foreign reaction to Senator Goldwater's bid for the Presidency was a mixture of disbelief, dismay, and dread. The Western allies could not understand this "sudden dangerous outbreak of political radicalism," the Communist powers were worried about the curtailment of "peaceful coexistence," and the neutral nations feared nuclear disaster. Goldwater has been compared to Hitler, the Black Muslims, Dr. Verwoerd, Mao Tse-Tung, and the Grand Inquisitor.

The vision of Goldwater leading the world to The Brink has died down somewhat. English political observers are now emphasizing Goldwater's "naivete." They see "no discernible sense or pattern in the Senator's utterances."

Although officially the Western heads of state have refused to take sides, the British government has expressed genuine concern about leaving NATO's nuclear defense to a "Goldwater-threatened America." In France, the nomination of the Senator has strengthened de Gaulle's argument for an independent nuclear force.

Khrushchev has said that Gold- (See OBSERVERS, Page S-3)

directly aimed at Kennedy's long-time association with Bronx party boss Charles Buckley. Although Kennedy has repudiated the Buckley machine by favoring direct elections in the Bronx, Reform elements distrust the Democratic candidate.

Another live issue is Kennedy's alleged "carpetbagging." Ken-

neddy, who has been charged with intending to use the Senate as a steppingstone to higher posts, has brought up the question of voting. He decries Keating for not taking a public stand on the Presidential race; Mr. Keating in turn avows 'tis better to cast one's vote in private than not to be able to vote at all.

State Races Add Levity To Election

In addition to the massive interest produced by the Presidential race, key senatorial and gubernatorial contests are focusing the interest of political speculators on certain states. Voters in these states have been subjected to some most unusual candidates.

Among the 135 senatorial elections upcoming, an interesting contest is the California race between Democrat Pierre Salinger, President Kennedy's former press secretary, and George Murphy, song and dance man. The "carpetbagging" label is being tossed back and forth in California; Salinger, although born there, has worked in Washington for 15 years, and Murphy did not move to Hollywood until he was 34. Both wave the banners of their respective presidential candidates. Salinger is given a substantial lead by the polls.

The race in Pennsylvania pits incumbent Republican Hugh Scott against the first woman to run for the senate in that state, Miss Genevieve Blatt. The Party did not support her candidacy wholeheartedly; there is also some doubt as to whether Scott supports the national Republican ticket. Miss Blatt has also hurled the charge that Scott has shown little or no leadership in the Senate.

In Ohio, Robert A. Taft, Jr., 47, is given the edge over incumbent Stephen M. Young, 75. Both age and name are on Taft's side. He is basically a Goldwater man, though he withholds support in such fields as civil rights. Young stands firmly upon the Kennedy-Johnson record.

In Oklahoma, ex-football coach of Oklahoma University, Charles Burnham Wilkenson, is given the edge over Democratic state senator Robert Harris, in a state where Democrats outnumber Republicans by 4-1. As a football coach for 17 years, Wilkenson's record stands at 145 games won, 29 lost, 3 national championships, and 12 straight years without a loss in Oklahoma's conference. His name is a household word, and he presents a conservative image to a conservative state.

Age is also the issue in the Utah race between Democratic Senator Frank E. Moss, 53, and ex-Brigham Young University president Ernest Wilkenson, 65. Senator Moss is favored by the polls; he holds the Johnson banner while Wilkenson labels himself a Goldwater man by personal conviction. Wilkenson says, however, that he would study the air power dispute further, since missile manufacturing is a large industry in Utah.

Twenty-five gubernatorial elections will be decided tomorrow. A critical one involves George Romney, governor of Michigan, and opponent Neil Staebler, a democratic congressman. Romney is riding on a wave of prosperity, having erased a large deficit and relieved unemployment in the two years since assuming office. Romney's problem appears to be the large plurality with which the President is expected to sweep the stage, perhaps sweeping Romney out.

In Arkansas, Governor Orville Faubus is favored to win his sixth term over the opposition of the (See STATE RACE, Page S-3)



Goldwater



Johnson

Critical Issues: How They Stand

Foreign Policy

"(Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy) have all used America's great power with restraint . . . But today these established policies are under the severest attack. . . (If this course) is followed, the peace of the world will be in grave danger." — L.B.J.

"We are headed for another war if we continue the silly notion that we have to disarm regardless of what our enemies do." — Goldwater

Nuclear Weapons

"What is really important in this age (is) . . . whose thumb do you want edging up that way (toward the nuclear button)?" "I believe that the final responsibility for all decisions on nuclear weapons must rest with the civilian head of this Government, the President of the United States." — L.B.J.

(From the statement of a study group of Goldwater supporters) "The President should give assurance that the American NATO commander has been delegated authority . . . to use tactical nuclear weapons . . . under predetermined circumstances which might preclude reaffirmation by, or consultation with, the President." "I have suggested . . . that a way must be devised to provide NATO with its own stock

of small, tactical nuclear battlefield weapons. . ."

— Goldwater

Civil Rights

"We seek to give every American, of every race and color, and without regard to how he spells his name, his full Constitutional rights under our Constitution and under the law of the land." — L.B.J.

"I charge, with a sincerely heavy heart, that the more the Federal government has attempted to legislate morality, the more it actually has incited hatreds and violence." — Goldwater

Government Responsibility

"We are now told that we the people acting through our government should withdraw from . . . a host of vital programs. . . (Mr. Goldwater) wants to repeal the present and veto the future." — L.B.J.

"I wish the opposition party would accept the term Socialist party because . . . like it or not, this is the road they are on." — Goldwater

Minority Groups

"If we are to heal our history and make this nation whole, posterity must know no Mas-

on-Dixon line and opportunity must know no color line."

— L.B.J.

"Unfortunately, in our Government over the past 30 years . . . minority groups have run this country. . . I'm speaking about all minority groups, those who are able to put together an expensive lobby in Washington and make themselves heard." — Goldwater

U.S.-Russia

"Peace does not come from threats, or intimidations, or humiliations, or overpowering. The only consequence of such a policy would be constant conflict, rising hostility, and deepening tension." — L.B.J.

"I charge that this Administration has a foreign policy of drift, deception and defeat." — Goldwater

War in Viet Nam

"The United States intends no rashness, and seeks no wider war. We must make it clear to all that the United States is united in its determination to bring about the end of Communist subversion and aggression." — L.B.J.

"We must . . . prosecute the war in Viet Nam with the objective of ending it along with the threats to peace that it poses all over the world." — Goldwater

Barnard Bulletin

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Johnson-Humphrey

This train don't carry no Klanners, this train
 This train don't carry no Negroes, this train
 This train don't carry no Klanners,
 don't carry no perverts,
 lotsa NATO commanders.

This train don't carry no Klanners, this train.

Barry Goldwater likes to take the wheel. Even on his campaign whistle-stop tattle-train, he liked to doff that engineer's cap and roll that train right up the track.

But America isn't a complex of Lionel lines and ties; the Presidency of the United States is not the child-like assumption of an engineer's role.

And even a brakeman knows that you can't tear up a century of rails and ties to lay track in a backward direction.

Not only is the senator's ignorance pitiful, but it is embarrassing to behold. How can he claim to know the mind of America — when has he ever soiled his desert-white palms in the worked-out mines of Appalachia, when has he torn off the chains of Mississippi, when has he pushed a turnstile into the life of the northeast megalopolis — or when has he ever talked to anyone who has? How can he claim to represent the mind of America when his very own statements prove he has never fully explored his very own mind?

"I'll have to admit that I possible do shoot from the hip. I'll have to admit also that, while I'm not the most intelligent man in the world, and a lot of people think I'm quite ignorant . . . I've been exposed to problems and I don't have to stop and think in detail about them."

(Interview, Der Spiegel)

Evidently the senator doesn't ever stop: he barges through ideology, he charges through facts, he forges through air with the greatest of ease. Compare these two Goldwater statements on the United Nations, made six months apart.

(1) "Unless we revise the U N charter, I can see no reason for any Western power to stay in the United Nations" (January 22, 1964)

(2) "I believe in the United Nations" (June 21, 1964)

Consider a third:

(3) "I've never advocated withdrawing from the United Nations; in fact I've given more support to the United Nations than some of my critics" (Der Spiegel, June 30, 1964)

The senator is an anachronism. The senator rejects the social responsibility of government. The senator rejects government's attempts to legislate rights for all its citizens. The senator rejects foreign aid, recoils from economic security for the helpless, reviles non-intervention in the disputes of other countries.

The senator, it would appear, stands alone.

But does this man stand alone? Of course not. No politician can. When we criticize him we must remember that he is only the prophet and not the movement. We would be as guilty of oversimplification as Goldwater if we did not see the ladies and gentlemen who stand behind him — the well-manicured, soft-spoken gentlemen and the well-shingled, murmuring matrons and the sinister sincere collegians.

Goldwaterism is a symptom of a mass neurosis: These are the frustrated Americans, the feckless Americans — these are another America.

Another America that feels itself cut off, cut out, cut down from its rightful place in the life of the country.

President Johnson and Senator Humphrey must be elected by an overwhelming majority, by the majority of Americans who believe in democracy and in peace and in themselves.

Lyndon Johnson is a consummate politician; Johnson is attempting to understand the needs of the nation. Hubert Humphrey is an intelligent public servant. Together they will face the future.

Voting for Johnson and Humphrey is an "inescapably logical conclusion," stated the New York Times. As inescapably as night follows day we must dispel these apparitions of the past and stop baying at the moon.

Ryan And Lindsay

We support William Fitts Ryan (D.) in the 20th Congressional District and John V. Lindsay (R.) in the 17th.

For Mr. Ryan, whose district encompasses Morningside Heights, we have nothing but praise. We salute his courageous liberal stands. He has no consequential opposition, and we will be happy to see his return to Washington.

Mr. Lindsay is a more difficult case. He is facing formidable opposition from Democrat-Liberal Eleanor Clark French. Mrs. French would have a voting record, in some ways more acceptable — especially on economic issues.

Mr. Lindsay, however, is one of the most forthright defenders of civil liberties in the House. For several years, he and Mr. Ryan were the only members of Congress to oppose the House Un-American Activities Committee. Because of this and because he is one of the outstanding Republican spokesmen against extremism, we support Mr. Lindsay.

Who Owns New York?

Opponents of Robert Kennedy ask, "What has Kennedy ever done for New York?" We can very well ask, "What has Keating ever done for New York?" And we also say that the position is irrelevant.

Senator Keating, last Wednesday in Ferris Booth Hall, proudly claimed as one of the more formidable examples of what he has done for New York, the establishment of a national recreation area on Fire Island. For-

midable, certainly. But this type of legislation is hardly more than a frill in the performance of any Senator.

The fact remains that Senator Keating can cite few major constructive accomplishments, and we can cite many

destructive uses of his Senatorial vote.

His voting record belies his liberal reputation.

He has voted against the establishment of the Youth Conservation Corps, and he has voted to eliminate the youth conservation camps and family farm development corporations from the anti-poverty bill. He has voted to delete the section of the College Academic Facilities Bill which called for college scholarships. He has voted against the bill to extend minimum wage coverage to the retail and service industries.

At the best the Senator's record is mediocre.

We don't want a senator content merely to follow the mainstream of his party. We want a Senator who can create meaningful legislation. We're not at all sure that Kennedy can fill the bill, but we know that Keating cannot.

But is it necessary to "do something" for New York in order to be a good New York senator? Senators should no longer represent only the sectional interests of their constituents.

(See EDITORIAL, Page S-4)

Stroller

Keating

We are for Senator Kenneth Keating for re-election to his office.

We know that when we vote for Keating we show that a man who has been proven not only conscientious but also liberal and humanitarian will not be discarded for a man untested on the New York scene.

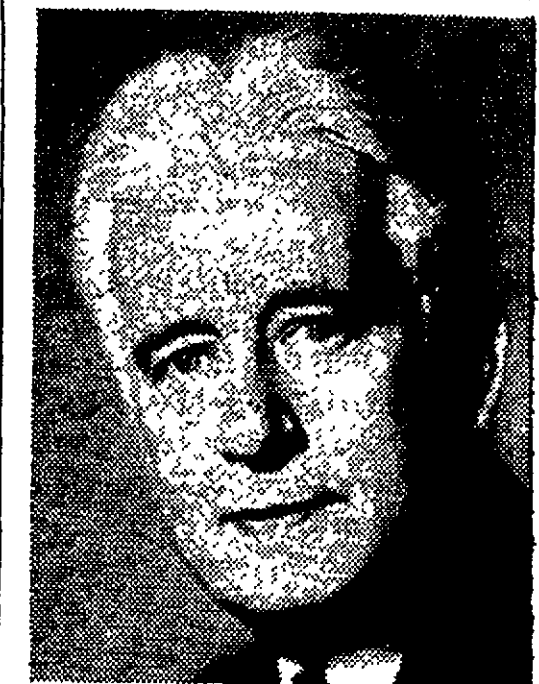
Unlike the child who can cast aside the old toy when a shiny new one is offered to him, the citizens of New York cannot afford to risk losing a tried and dedicated servant only because they are tempted by a glamorous name.

There is no need for change in New York State. For the past 18 years, Keating has been representing us in Congress, voting on thousands of bills. It would be easy for his opponent to find in any such extensive record a handful of issues to which he could take exception. The point is, however, that Keating has never voted against any bill good for New York without introducing in its place a better bill with a greater range of benefit. For example, his vote against Medicare was a vote for a more extensive program. It is a question of voting for the man who has the record, rather than a man who hopes to have it.

We know that Keating is un-

selfishly for us. His ambition for his state is unclouded by personal interests. He has worked and will continue to work for New York as a strong separate entity and not as merely a part of a national machine.

We feel that the good Keating brings to New York is not an accident, not a by-product of a new



career that is using the New York State senatorship as a springboard.

We cannot help feeling that Kennedy will be here to use us, not to serve. We know that Keating is here to serve us, not to use us.

Alice Rubenstein
Lynn Braverman

Stroller

Don't Vote

Don't vote is a naughty phrase. It is against all the credos, the myths, the catchwords of American Democracy. It's nasty, it's bad, it's defeatist — and sometimes it's the only course to follow. A case in point is the New York Senate race between Robert F. Kennedy and Kenneth B. Keating.

As long as it's a matter of lessor and greater evils, we support the lesser. Here we feel the evils are equal, and we shall not vote.

As Democrats, and we are undoubtedly Democrats, we first examine our own party's candidate, Mr. Kennedy. We find him wanting. Although Mr. Kennedy's record as Attorney-General is lacking the two fields we care about most: civil rights and civil liberties.

It is ironic that Mr. Kennedy is hated so much in the South—he went no farther, no faster on civil rights than political expediency demanded. We are not happy about his vendetta with Jimmy Hoffa, and we denounce his proposed methods in this and other dealings with the underworld—we do not see a champion of civil liberties and basic constitutional rights in a man so fond of wire-tapping, bugging, etc. In Mr. Kennedy we see a fanatic, and the sole cause which he so fervently supports is himself.

We do not like the way this

campaign has been run by Mr. Kennedy as he plays on the name of his martyred brother. We are sick of seeing little John-John going everywhere with Uncle Bobby.

And we do not think the New York Democratic party deserves to win this one—complete incompetence in building a viable statewide party should not be rewarded with victory through the intervention of a glamorous outsider.

Of Mr. Keating we have less to say, perhaps because we see few valid arguments in his favor anyway. His silence on Goldwater is not admirable. Strom Thurmond at least had the guts to change sides—why not the noble Mr. Keating? He does not have to change parties, but he should at least, state where he stands—this is the price of public life.

Of Keating's record, what is there to say? If he were a Democrat it would not be impressive. He is a Republican, and that makes it impressive. Well, we are Democrats, and we are not impressed. We do not find Mr. Keating particularly intelligent or competent.

Sometimes a little destructive negativism is constructive in the long run. Vote no-vote on November 3.

—Sara Piovio and Arlene Katz



Some choice!

The Left's Dilemma Nihilism and Beyond

by Reed Straus

Editor's Note: Mr. Straus is a graduate student in philosophy at Columbia and a former editor of *Spectator*.

The philosopher John Dewey once said, "actual experience is such a jumble that a degree of distance and detachment are a prerequisite of vision in perspective." Speaking in a more compelling circumstance, the abolitionist Wendell Phillips generalized, "The reformer is careless of numbers, disregards popularity, and deals only with ideas . . . The politician deals in an everlasting now."

This November, the American Left is caught in its usual quandary — how best to represent public opinion and at the same time how best to instruct it. Hovering as a very real apparition in the near background, however, is the fear of the Left, based on its own knowledge of a mistake-ridden past, that it will not be able to perform either function at all.

This fear was made apparent at a panel-discussion last week sponsored by the *National Guardian*. Each left faction was represented by the editor of its organ, and, perhaps surprising to many, the Communist, Mike Davidow, was the most 'conservative' of quarrellers. Pointing to the "real danger" of Goldwaterism, he simply attacked the Republican Party, but in words only slightly stronger than those used by the Democratic campaigners. He even claimed that there was "a broad coalition" which is using Johnson as an instrument even though nobody in the audience might realize it.

More was revealed in the aphorisms and rueful remarks of the panelists than in any of their statements. David Dellinger, editor of *Liberation*, said "I wish that instead of discussing the election, we were discussing something more important." The "more important" consists in the question "what is the Left to do now in a country in which the Left does not matter?" Dellinger stressed the war in Viet Nam as an indication that "many people know that the days of American hegemony over the world are over." In short, the brunt of the message was that socialism is coming and that we should call aware people on to revolutionary aims instead of supporting the illusion that there is a choice in American politics.

Dellinger pointed to the danger of fascism by Johnson's "soft-sell" — and the issue was made apparent to all. Although nobody would dare to admit it, the Left was once again playing the game of "find the lesser evil." The game is easy to follow: each leftist picks his respective capitalist politician and then argues interminably about which one represents the worst interests and hence would be the lesser evil if elected. It is a game which has been played since the last gasp of the Left in the 1948 general election.

Nonetheless, Dellinger insisted with customary militancy that the issues will be settled in the streets and factories rather than in the polls.

The decision to go to the factories or to work within the established framework of a capitalist political structure has created a prolonged crisis for the Left since the rumblings of the cold-war-mongers after the '48 election and the later advent of McCarthyism.

The era of good-feeling was over, and the Communists, still the most powerful voice on the Left, were thrown in jail. The Left withered in the persecutions, and when Khrushchev denounced Stalin in 1956, dissolution was almost complete. Scrambling for their lives, the remnants of the Left could hardly think that they had a function in the labor movement to create the conditions for economic change, and that they once had the political goal of creating a working-class party.

Fred Jerome, whose youthful shock of hair stood out in sharp contrast to the balding pates of the other panelists, was anti-Johnson. To him, it simply didn't matter who one voted for; the monopolists in the election are behind Johnson, and on his record, there is every reason why they should be. After a barrage of evidence from the young Progress-

(See LEFT, Page S-4)

J. Lindsay Campaigns With Personal Touch

by Anita Pitney

John V. Lindsay is running for re-election from the 17th Congressional District in New York City. His headquarters are located in a small suite at the Hotel Roosevelt, and yet he is rarely seen there. Many of his volun-



John Lindsay

teers have never seen his in the office. Congressman Lindsay is too busy meeting his constituents, speaking at meetings, talking to young mothers and old ladies in super markets, and trying to see as many voters as possible before Election Day.

I am the Captain of one Election District in the 17th and have spent a lot of time at Headquarters in the past few weeks. The phones are always busy. Volunteers sit in the office by the hour, calling every registered Democrat or Independent in the District. Most of them are voting for Mr. Lindsay. The people we can't reach by telephone we send letters too. Door-to-door campaigning is difficult in a large section of the district because doormen refuse to let canvassers into the buildings.

Volunteers are sitting at card tables in the halls, addressing envelopes to every constituent. We are trying to send a sample ballot to everyone in the District because the City has just altered the type of polling machine.

Robert Price, the campaign manager spends half his time on the phone, talking to constituents and volunteers. He has weekly meetings with all the 17th D. Captains to explain all new developments in the campaign. This week he is trying to organize the poll watching system.

Personal contact is the slogan of the Lindsay campaign. It is vitally important in the strongly Democratic "Silk Stocking" District. It's a fast-paced campaign, but an effective one.

Humphrey, Miller Provide A Study In Contrasts

Humphrey

Senator Hubert Humphrey is an old-style progressive liberal a la La Follette without as many personal enemies because he is a pragmatist. As Majority Whip Humphrey learned that "the way to get a bill passed is to let someone else take the credit"; he pulled the Civil Rights Bill through



Hubert Humphrey

the Senate's obstacle course and yielded the limelight to Senator Dirksen.

During his sixteen years in the Senate, Mr. Humphrey sponsored 1,044 bills and joint resolutions, including a proposal for medical care for the aged on the Social Security plan in 1948, the nuclear test ban treaty, federal aid to education, and urban renewal. He originated the "War on Poverty" as well as the Peace Corps.

The story of Hubert Horatio Humphrey Jr.'s climb up Capitol Hill might warm the cockles of Horatio Alger's heart. Humphrey was born in 1911 in an apartment over his father's drugstore. During the Depression he quit college to work for his father, married a schoolgirl sweetheart, and resumed his studies after a six-year gap. To get through the University of Louisiana, Humphrey sold sandwiches, made by his wife, to fellow students for 10 cents apiece.

After teaching political science for several years, Humphrey entered the political arena in Minnesota. By 1948 Humphrey

Miller

Who is William Edward Miller? Mr. Miller, 50 years old, married and the father of four, is a lawyer, former National Chairman of the Republican Party, and veteran of 14 years in the House of Representatives. On July 17, 1964, Barry Goldwater picked Congressman Miller as his running-mate.

Mr. Miller seems to offer geographical and religious variety to the national G.O.P. ticket. He is Roman Catholic; Goldwater is Episcopalian. The Congressman is from upstate New York; Goldwater's home is in Arizona. The influence of Mr. Miller's religion, however, will probably not attract the majority of Catholic votes, and his political philosophy conflicts with traditional Eastern liberalism.

Why did Barry Goldwater choose William Miller as his running mate? The Congressman from New York is a strongly partisan Republican who shows a fairly consistent record of conservatism in the House. In a study before the 1960 elections, Americans for Democratic Action gave him a rating of 11 out of 100. Americans for Constitutional Action, judging from the opposite viewpoint, gave him a rating of 96.

Elected for the first time in 1950, he was assigned to the house Judiciary Committee, where he is now the second-ranking member. He also served on the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

(See MILLER, Page S-4)

had a seat in the Senate. He missed the vice-presidential candidacy in 1956, and his presidential aspirations were crushed by the rich and well-oiled Kennedy bandwagon in 1960. Last August Johnson gave the word: "good old reliable Hubert" is the Democratic vice-presidential candidate of 1964.

Solid South Turns Back 'Barry-ism'

by Sara Piovia

This was supposed to be the year of the Solid South — in reverse, that is. This was the year that the minions of the new, conservative republicanism were supposed to come raging through the Southland, proselytizing the new creed of conservatism and the freedom to hate. This was supposed to be the year, but . . .

The rampaging horde is being turned back. Why? Who knows? Could it be that the mass of Southern humanity is inherently decent? Or that they're economically scared? Or that their leaders are afraid of losing their grasp? The first proposition is hard to judge, but it seems fairly obvious that the other two can be answered in the affirmative.

Take Virginia, for example. Virginia is one of the states theoretically in the Republican grasp, at least for Presidential elections — it hasn't supported a Democrat since Truman. A month ago it was "safe" for Goldwater; three weeks ago, it was "leaning," and it's still leaning — the other way.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Sr., who runs — or used to run — one of the tightest political machines in the country, has maintained a "Silence is Golden" policy throughout the Democratic drought — in fact, once he even threw out a little of the remaining water by endorsing Eisenhower. Well, as of this writing (Oct. 29), silence is still golden, but Byrd's campaign manager is (See Revolt in Byrdland, P. 4)

Foreign Observers Voice Dismay Over Goldwater

(Continued from Page S-1)
water's aggressive anti-Communism could lead to a "global nuclear catastrophe," especially if he plans to intervene in Cuba or Viet Nam. *Pravda*, playing up the nomination for all its propaganda value, called the platform on which Mr. Goldwater is running "a hysterical declaration of militarism and imperialist despair."

A number of the smaller, "unaligned" powers have also attacked the Republican nominee. Lebanon denounced Goldwater as a "racist and brinksman," while a Nigerian government official called Goldwater "the most dangerous man the twentieth century has produced in America." The Swiss have also been critical of the Senator's foreign policy.

On the other hand, a Madrid newspaper feels that Goldwater represents a chance for the United States to "rise from the morass" of liberalism. Portugal approves of Goldwater's views on international affairs, and a small night-wing press in Munich saluted the Republican nominee.

Most German newspapers, however, see in Goldwater's "militant American Nationalism" a ghost of Nazism. Only Adenauer has declared that "it's none of our business. It's the problem of the Americans, and they have to solve it."

United Nations officials are worried about the world-wide effects of the election. After the conservative mentions the use of nuclear weapons in Viet Nam, U Thant declared that, "Anyone who advocates the use of nuclear weapons is crazy."

Now that the campaign is draw-

ing to a close, the international feeling is that Goldwater will be defeated. A British columnist remarked that "if Goldwater's nomination in San Francisco was a symptom of sickness in American society, the subsequent reaction to that bizarre aberration is clearly a symptom of health."

State Races . . .

(Continued from Page S-1)

Republican grandson of John D. Rockefeller, Winthrop Rockefeller. Faubus has attacked Rockefeller for trying to buy the governorship, while Rockefeller has attacked Faubus' long tenure and called for the rejuvenation of the two party system. Though at first it was thought Faubus would lose votes by endorsing President Johnson, since the Pro-Johnson sentiment has increased, the Democrats are expected to take the state.

A Democratic incumbent and a liberal Republican face each other in Illinois, which is generally considered to be "Goldwater country." Republican Charles H. Percy refutes the Chicago bosses; opinion considers him to be one who would pick up the pieces if Goldwater loses. Governor Otto Kerner's hopes lie with a large Johnson victory.

The costliest in Arizona between Republican Richard Kleindienst and Governor Sam Goddard centers around who is the most Arizonian. While Goddard has a large personal following and the majority of Arizonian voters are democrats, Kleindienst hopes to be pulled in with Goldwater.

ELECTION NIGHT SCORECARD

| STATE | No. of Electoral Votes | GOLD-WATER | JOHN-SON | HOUSE D R | SENATE* | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|--|---|
| | | | | | DEMOCRATS | REPUBLICANS |
| Alabama | 10 | --- | --- | --- | (Lister Hill) (John J. Sparkman) | |
| Alaska | 3 | --- | --- | --- | (Ernest Gruening) (E. L. Bartlett) | |
| Arizona | 5 | --- | --- | --- | (Carl Hayden) Roy Elson | Paul Fannin |
| Arkansas | 6 | --- | --- | --- | (J. William Fulbright) (John L. McClellan) | |
| California | 40 | --- | --- | --- | Pierre Salinger | George Murphy (Thomas Kuchel) |
| Colorado | 6 | --- | --- | --- | (Gordon Allot) | (Peter H. Dominick) |
| Connecticut | 8 | --- | --- | --- | (Abraham A. Ribicoff) Thomas J. Dodd | John Lodge |
| Delaware | 3 | --- | --- | --- | Elbert N. Carvel | John J. Williams (J. Caleb Boggs) |
| Florida | 14 | --- | --- | --- | (George A. Smathers) Spessard A. Holland | Kirk |
| Georgia | 12 | --- | --- | --- | (Herman E. Talmadge) (Richard B. Russell) | |
| Hawaii | 4 | --- | --- | --- | (Daniel A. Inouye) Thomas P. Gill | Hiram L. Fong |
| Idaho | 4 | --- | --- | --- | (Frank Church) | (Len B. Jordan) |
| Illinois | 26 | --- | --- | --- | (Paul H. Douglas) | (Everitt M. Dirksen) |
| Indiana | 13 | --- | --- | --- | (Rirch E. Bayh) Vance Hartke | D. Russell Bontager |
| Iowa | 9 | --- | --- | --- | | (Bourke B. Hickenlooper) (Jack R. Miller) |
| Kansas | 7 | --- | --- | --- | | (Frank Carlson) (James B. Pearson) |
| Kentucky | 9 | --- | --- | --- | | (Thruston B. Morton) (John S. Cooper) |
| Louisiana | 10 | --- | --- | --- | (Russell B. Long) (Allen J. Ellender) | |
| Maine | 4 | --- | --- | --- | Edward J. Muskie | Clifford McIntire (Margaret C. Smith) |
| Maryland | 10 | --- | --- | --- | (Daniel B. Brewster) Joseph D. Tydings | J. Glenn Beall |
| Massachussets | 14 | --- | --- | --- | Edward M. Kennedy | Howard Whitmore, Jr. (Leverett Saltonstall) |
| Michigan | 21 | --- | --- | --- | (Patrick V. McNamara) Philip A. Hart | Peterson |
| Minnesota | 10 | --- | --- | --- | (Hubert Humphrey) Eugene J. McCarthy | Wheelock Whitney |
| Mississippi | 7 | --- | --- | --- | (James O. Eastland) John Stennis | unopposed |
| Missouri | 12 | --- | --- | --- | (Edward V. Long) Stuart Symington | Jean Paul Bradshaw |
| Montana | 4 | --- | --- | --- | (Lee Metcall) Mike Mansfield | Alex Blewett |
| Nebraska | 5 | --- | --- | --- | Raymond W. Arndt | Roman L. Hruska (Carl T. Curtis) |
| Nevada | 3 | --- | --- | --- | (Alan Bible) Howard W. Cannon | Paul Laxalt |
| New Hampshire | 4 | --- | --- | --- | (Thos. J. MacInlyre) | (Norris Cotton) |
| New Jersey | 17 | --- | --- | --- | Harrison A. Williams, Jr. | Bernard M. Shanley (Clifford P. Case) |
| New Mexico | 4 | --- | --- | --- | (Clinton P. Anderson) Joseph M. Montoya | Edwin L. Meechen |
| New York | 43 | --- | --- | --- | Robert F. Kennedy | Kenneth B. Keating (Jacob Javits) |
| North Carolina | 13 | --- | --- | --- | (Samuel J. Ervin, Jr.) (B. Everett Jordan) | |
| North Dakota | 4 | --- | --- | --- | Quentin N. Burdick | Tom Kleppe (Milton R. Young) |
| Ohio | 26 | --- | --- | --- | (Frank J. Lausche) Stephen B. Young | Robert Taft, Jr. |
| Oklahoma | 8 | --- | --- | --- | (A. S. Mike Monroney) Fred R. Harris | Chas. Wilkinson |
| Oregon | 6 | --- | --- | --- | (Wayne Morse) (Maurine B. Neuberger) | |
| Pennsylvania | 29 | --- | --- | --- | (Joseph G. Clark) Genevieve Blatt | Hugh Scott |
| Rhode Island | 4 | --- | --- | --- | (Claiborne Pell) John O. Pastore | Lagueux |
| South Carolina | 8 | --- | --- | --- | (Olin D. Johnston) | (J. Strom Thurmond) |
| South Dakota | 4 | --- | --- | --- | (Geo. G. McGowan) | (Karl E. Mundt) |
| Tennessee | 11 | --- | --- | --- | Albert Gore, Ross Bass | Dan C. Kuykendall, Howard H. Baker, Jr. |
| Texas | 25 | --- | --- | --- | (John G. Gower) Ralph W. Yarborough | Geo. Bush |
| Utah | 4 | --- | --- | --- | Frank E. Moss | Ernest Wilkinson (Wallace F. Bennett) |
| Vermont | 3 | --- | --- | --- | Frederick J. Fayette | Winton L. Proty (Geo. D. Aiken) |
| Virginia | 12 | --- | --- | --- | (A. Willis Robertson) Harry Byrd | Richard B. May |
| Washington | 9 | --- | --- | --- | (Warren G. Magnuson) Henry M. Jackson | Lloyd Andrews |
| West Virginia | 7 | --- | --- | --- | (Jennings Randolph) Robert C. Byrd | Cooper Benedict |
| Wisconsin | 12 | --- | --- | --- | (Gaylord A. Nelson) Wm. Proxmire | Wilbur Rank |
| Wyoming | 3 | --- | --- | --- | Gale W. McGee | John Wold (Millard L. Simpson) |
| District of Columbia | 3 | --- | --- | --- | | |
| TOTAL | 538 | | | | | |

NEEDED TO WIN: 270

*Boldface Type denotes incumbent () Parenthesis denotes not up for election

The Left And The Election: Nihilism And Beyond

(Continued from Page S-3) sive Labor Leader, the well-meaning audience was completely silent and hostile. The Left battles nihilism in word, it seems, even if its actions betray a nihilistic and despairing attitude. Rather than look to a fulfillment of concrete gains for the world-which-they-would-like-to-see, the audience preferred to be told whether to choose a millionaire from Texas or a millionaire from Arizona.

From the Guardian, James Aronson, wound up the show with

Miller...

(Continued from Page 3) Mr. Miller has earned a reputation in Congress for pugnacity and biting attacks on the Democratic administration's policies, especially those on Cuba and the Republic of the Congo. He backed former Pres. Eisenhower in 1952, and he supported most of the Republican administration's programs.

Among his important votes was opposition to the civil rights measure proposed in 1952. He said that the bill would give too much power to the Attorney General and to the proposed Civil Rights Commission. However, he voted for civil rights legislation in 1960.

the eminently correct observation that, for the Left, this election is not a "principled choice." The real job of the Left was to join somehow with the Negro revolution and the economically disinherited. He put the burden on the youth to open anew the question of socialism, without accepting the compromises of their elders.

Young Jerome asked Aronson if he would be willing to help put forth a united left candidate representative of everyone next year. Aronson agreed. But do these articulate voices of the Left really mean it? To anyone acquainted with the history of the Left on this side of the ocean, such a brotherly gesture could mean no more than a gesture. Unlike the flesh of the body, old left-wing wounds do not heal.

As one panelist, M. S. Aroni, editor of *Minority of One*, cried, "Have we built an alternative for use after the election?" The answer was clearly 'no,' and hence, he claimed, the Left has got to act on the terms of the major contestants. And so America, your 'progressives' have come to such a pass that the Communist among you can say, "Now the ballot-box is the revolutionary instrument." This in itself is not astounding until one realizes that what the Communist really means is, that

there is no other instrument available. He is fostering an illusion of his own by trying to force the image of a "coalition of the people" to defeat Goldwater. He then says softly and sadly, "We should learn a little from the people sometimes." And so, American Communism tries to ease its historical conscience of its crime of isolationism from the American geist of its special needs.

The discussion was nonetheless useful, for, in Mr. Aronson's words, "it shows us how far we have to go; arguing about who's right has been the roadblock of the Left for two generations."

The real problem today, however, is not the bickering. The objective situation in America has grown worse than it was in the McCarthy interlude. Perhaps America needs another economic crisis to win national support for any, conceivable socialist program? Since this crisis hasn't been supplied, it seems to the tired batlers of the last depression that goals are something to be spoken about but not worked for. These same people have not been the ones who have aligned themselves with the only real struggle for social change today, the Negro revolution. Nor have there been any new 'young Turks' who have successfully gone to the factories

to do battle, not with the old bosses, but with those new enemies of promise, the corrupt workers' labor leadership.

No, the Left has no coherent message; most of its spokesmen seem passionately involved in telling people whether to vote Democrat or Republican. For those dissenters who desire a more humane social order, however, a mere return to business as usual is no answer. The answer can take many forms, and it is good to recur to Dewey's stricture of vision in perspective. The perspective needed is not that of the scientific observer looking on, but the perspective supplied by the honest appraisal of American life by socialists working for their long-range goals.

The reformer's job is to create the kind of public opinion he believes in, and the only way to do this is to dwell with commitment in the everlasting present of American life. A socialist youth needs creation, a youth which will awaken the Negroes to the economic realities of their struggle more fully, a youth which will go to the factories and the fields with the same alacrity with which it now applies to college, a youth which will go to factories for reasons other than simply to gain some type of a living, a youth

which will realize that the present leftist bogeyman of "the lesser evil" is specious — in short, a youth which will create socialism.

Such a youth will, of course, take it for granted that such representatives of the American monied establishment as Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Johnson are more or less irrelevant to what America will be, must be, in their future, and in the future of their country.

Edit...

(Continued from Page S-2) New York's problems are the problems of the nation. Senators must deal in issues affecting the nation as a whole. Robert Kennedy's familiarity with these problems are taken for granted.

We cannot predict that Kennedy will not use the Senatorship as a stepping stone for the presidency. But Rockefeller uses the governorship as a stepping stone for the presidency. And Richard Nixon, in his abortive attempt at the governorship of California, seemed to have the same idea in mind. They are all upstanding Republicans.

We endorse Kennedy then, not because we entirely approve of his past actions, but because he has the makings of a fine senator.