



Moderate Defends Position On Alabama Rights Issue

by Terry Colen

Richmond Flowers, the controversial Attorney General of Alabama, defended his "moderate" position in the civil rights struggle, at Wednesday's Law School Forum. His topic was "Justice in Lowdes County, Alabama."

Mr. Flowers called for "moderation: moderation and respect for the laws of the land." Although a law may be distasteful or opposite to the "Alabama conception of the law" it must nevertheless be obeyed. "Man must use his mind, not his biceps," he said.

He also appealed to the "Southern mind" on economic terms. "Defiance," said Mr. Flowers, "is costly" in its adverse effect on Southern social and economic structure. The South must "make adjustments to changing conditions" and provide "maximum opportunity for development for all of our people."

The attorney general recently sought for the retrial of Tom Coleman who was acquitted by the Alabama Court for the murder of a civil rights worker. Mr. Flowers held that the Southern white jurors were prejudiced against the deceased. When asked if they believed a civil rights worker was an "inferior person"

the jury members answered "yes" and therefore, said Mr. Flowers, "they couldn't render a true verdict." He emphasized that he doesn't want to jeopardize the "jury system as we know it."

Mr. Flowers defined a moderate as a person who believes that "the law must be read and interpreted the way it is, not the way you'd like it to be." He lamented that the moderate suffers because he "is not respected by either side."

Asked if he feels whether the Northern civil rights worker is hindering the position of the Southern Negro, Mr. Flowers stated, "the Negro in my state is well-organized. His leadership is frank and open. But that's up to the Negroes if they want to ask the civil rights worker to help."

His response to whether he intends to run for governor was: "I haven't decided what I'll run for, or, in fact, what my wife will run for either."

Filing Begins On Nov. 30, Ends Dec. 14

The Registrar's Office has announced that the period for planning and filing tentative programs for the spring term will begin Tuesday, November 30. The last day for filing programs is Tuesday, December 14, and programs filed after that date will be subject to a late fee of \$10.

Instructions and forms will be sent to all students through the dormitory and student mails on November 30.

Freshmen and sophomores will meet with their class advisors in the gym November 30. Professor Stabenau will meet with freshmen, at 12:10 p.m. Prof. Byram will talk to sophomores at 1:10.

The Economics Department, 417 Lehman; Music Department, 521 Milbank; Russian Department, 37 Milbank; and Sociology Department, 305 Barnard, have announced required meetings for junior and senior majors.

Committee Suggests Rules On Discipline of Students

by Farrell Phillips

The Columbia University Student Council liaison committee presented seven recommendations last Thursday to the Columbia University President's Advisory Commission on Student Life. The recommendations to the tripartite commission were made in the areas of discipline, university decision-making and student rights.

Concerning discipline for "such actions as occurred during the demonstration of last May 7," the committee proposed to:

- (1) Define the limits of dem-

onstrations so as to permit freedom of expression wherever possible without trampling on the civil liberties of others.

(2) Recommend a fair procedure for determining whether those accused of exceeding the permitted limits should be punished. This procedure should guarantee defendant students every safeguard guaranteed by the courts of the nation. . . .

(3) Recommend a range of penalties for each offense so as to allow . . . room to consider specific circumstances and motivations.

(4) Provide for a major student role at some stage of the disciplinary process and . . . provide for appeal from student decisions.

In areas of university decision-making, the committee has recommended that they "consider ways and means of opening up the decision-making process" in order to make known student objections "before rather than after the fact of decision." Also proposed is the consideration of the specific proposal that a student-faculty committee be created with broad investigatory powers.

Finally, the tripartite would review the proposed student Bill of Rights, and other such proposals.

The tripartite commission liaison is a research committee created to recommend policy to the Columbia University Student Council in the area of student rights and discipline, and in university decision-making affecting student.

Barnard College Rep Assembly and the student members of Judiciary (See CUSC, Page 4)

Hance Discusses Africanization's Effect on Study

by Julia Halpern

The army of American scholars now studying Africa first-hand is encountering difficulties. Recent independence movements have produced a surge of foreign interest in African studies, and universities that once offered only European curricula taught by expatriates are now "Africanizing" American Africanists should thus proceed with tact, said Professor William A. Hance speaking at a meeting of the African Studies Club in Earl Hall last Thursday.

Mr. Hance, chairman of the department of Economic Geography at Columbia, is also vice-president of the national Association for African Studies. He proposed a "research liaison committee" within the Association to head off what he sees as an approaching crisis in scholarly relations. Africans are afraid of an "inundation" of the field, resulting in a "non-African" perspective. Americans must collaborate with their African colleagues and inform them of all findings, he said, to justify the use of limited facilities and reassure spy-wary governments.

The scholarly communities in both Africa and the United States have similar difficulties with unsympathetic governments. The committee he proposes would maintain communications, minimizing duplication of effort and procedural blunders. It would suggest research topics and provide Americans with an up-to-date view of the field without being (See AFRICAN, Page 3)



Seniors graduating in either February or June were being measured for caps and gowns last Wednesday and Thursday on Jake. The intent senior above, and many others like her, may not know that the caps and gowns will be blue this year instead of the usual black and will display a small gold emblem, the design of which has not yet been decided. Due to last week's lack of response another measuring date may be scheduled for after Thanksgiving.

Holly Gunner Joins Dilemma Seminar

Holly Gunner '66, Chairman of Curriculum Committee, has been chosen with four other college students to participate in a symposium celebrating the 75th anniversary of Randolph-Macon Women's College.

The symposium, which will concern "The Dilemma of a Mechanical Society," will take place December 3-5 at the college in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Miss Gunner was chosen to participate on the basis of her entry in an essay contest sponsored by Randolph-Macon in the summer of 1964 on the subject of "The most important issues to be faced by our own generation in its lifetime." Participating in the contest were representatives from 50 colleges and universities across the country.

In July of that year, Miss Gunner received a letter in the name of the Dean suggesting that she submit a two-page essay to the competition on behalf of Barnard. Miss Gunner was informed this month that she had been selected to participate in the Randolph-Macon forum.

In her essay, Miss Gunner discussed the usual economic, social and educational issues of our time. She emphasized that in society, one is always obligated to act in some way. The problem involved, as she sees it, is that though one must be ethical, the criterion of ethics is in a constant state of flux. Even if one could arrive at a plausible answer, situations change so quickly that what would be valid today might well be completely inapplicable in a few years. No educated person (See GUNNER, Page 4)

Psychiatrist Examines Fallacies Which Affect Modern Marriages

Instead of seven deadly sins, psychiatrist James Baxter offered Barnard students "Seven fallacies of marriage" at last Thursday's Noon Meeting.

Dr. Baxter, who is affiliated with Cornell University Medical College and New York Hospital, blamed the intellect of the present age for setting up a paradox which influences the conception of marriage. This paradox comes with the application of rational techniques to irrational ideas—for example, knocking on wood when stating that one hasn't caught a cold this year — and thereby investing the world with a predictability which it does not actually have.

"Magical thinking" in regard to marriage, Dr. Baxter stated, brings forth the "Right One for Me" fallacy, which assumes that

predestination exists in marriage selection. The "It Won't Make Any Difference" fallacy fails to consider that in marriage, some difficulties are too great to overcome. "Do I Really Love Him?", according to Dr. Baxter, is a fallacy which assumes love is like a light that's either on or off.

How many women, Dr. Baxter asked, have succumbed to the "Total Honesty" fallacy, unloading all their anxieties on someone else? Or how many couples cling to the "Unconditional Love" fallacy, in which either of the partners can be rude, drunken, or wasteful, but love saves the relationship?

The "Perfect Solution" fallacy is perhaps the most logical extension of the rationalistic age of computers. Dr. Baxter emphasized (See FALLACIES, Page 3)

Southern School Exchange Program To Begin in Jan.

Applications for those girls interested in participating in Barnard's Student Exchange program will be available on Jake today, Monday, from 12 a.m. to 2 p.m. As in previous years, Barnard will send a number of students to two southern colleges for one week, and will then play host to eight southern students.

Suzanne Crowell, '67, Chairman of the program, hopes to set up an exchange this year with the University of South Carolina and Claflin College in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

The program will begin Thursday, January 27, during intersession, when the selected Barnard girls will leave for the southern colleges. As a major goal of the exchange is to acquaint Northerners with the problems of the South, Miss Crowell hopes that the southern colleges will understand the purposes of the exchange, and will thus offer the Barnard students the opportunity to "go out and talk to people who are in positions of some power" in order to learn of these problems.

Fast for Freedom

A "Fast for Freedom" is being conducted by the National Student Association at Columbia University this week. Those who wish to participate are asked to contribute the cost of one meal to the fund. Proceeds will go towards providing needy South Carolinian families with Thanksgiving meals. Booths will be manned on Jake today, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and tomorrow, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Students can also contribute to the fund in "616" 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. today and at Low Plaza 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. today and tomorrow.

In Memoriam

John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
 United States Congressman,
 United States Senator,
 President of the United States.
 1917-
 November 22, 1963.

We Give Thanks

It's extremely trite to write a Thank-giving editorial, but before our readers groan "oh, no" and move on to something else, we urge them to stop and think.

For it seems that recent events prove that Barnard students have something for which to be thankful beyond the usual father, mother, God, country, and four-day weekend.

In particular it seems that we can be thankful for the fact that we go to a school where student opinion is welcomed and where students are given a voice in the decision-making process.

We have been made aware partially because of events on our own campus and partially because of the lack of such a voice across the street at the main university.

At Barnard we give thanks for and endorse the Judicial Council, the Housing Committee, the Curriculum Committee, the Honor Board, the governing bodies of the dormitories and '616' and Undergrad (Representative Assembly).

We include in our salute the faculty members of the bodies of such as Honor Board and the Judicial Council.

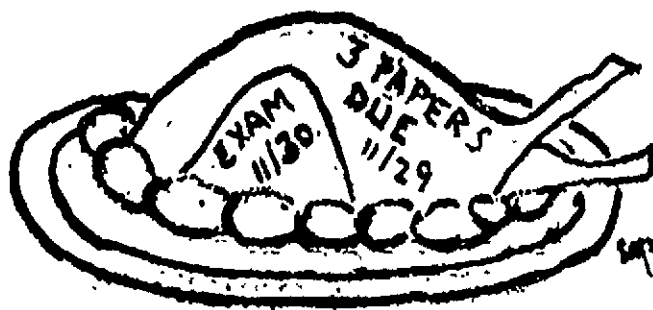
We are also thankful for and endorse student participation on the Faculty Committee on Student Activities through its joint meetings with the Executive Committee of Representative Assembly.

We would like to see such student participation expanded to include the Faculty Committee on Instruction, the bodies determining tenure, and the Board of Trustees.

We by no means have an idyllic situation, but we have a viable structure for student participation and an administration sympathetic to its expansion.

We do not give thanks for the situation across the street, but we hope that times are changing.

We support the tri-partite Commission on Student Life insofar as it works toward increased student participation in the affairs of the university.



WE GIVE THANKS...

Letters To The Editor

Not Part of 'CURC'

To the Editor:

As the chairmen of the groups whose "Organizations Give Support," we would like to clarify **Bulletin** coverage of our organization's resolution in Thursday's issue. We do not challenge the accuracy of the lead article, but we feel that the three-column heading linking our resolution with the "Seven Organize CURC" article might lead to confusion.

It was our intention to support the duly constituted tri-partite Commission on Student Life rather than the ad hoc group of seven students who signed their names to a letter. Rep Assembly and Judicial Council were responding to only one "reform move": the creation of the University-wide student-faculty-administration commission. We were not specifically endorsing either the purposes or the methods of the ill-named "CURC" group.

(See LETTER, Page 4)

Six, Not Seven

To the Editor:

The implication in your story on the formation of the Columbia University Reform Committee (November 18) is that I am one of the founders of this group. Contrary to the information presented for this article, I am neither a member nor an "originator" of CURC, not having been to the organizational meeting nor having taking part in the calling of the town meeting.

I did help draft and did sign the statement calling for discussion by students of the rules they live under and their questioning the position they occupy in the process of rule-making in a university.

Sharon Zukin '67

Vietnam

To the Editor:

Your issued devoted mainly to opinions on Viet Nam was interesting, but it revealed a disturbing lack of information regarding the issues and even the basic facts.

The pro-war statements in the "Students Sentiments" column were frankly unbelievable; I thought at first they were parodies of some sort. One Child-Pundit wrote "the United States symbolizes FREEDOM to most of the people in the world. . . . Indeed, representatives of the U.S. government have re-iterated several times in the U.N. that they stand for democracy and freedom." Indeed. Another girl de-

(See VIETNAM LETTER P. 3)

Letters to the Editor

Bulletin welcomes letters to the editor from all members of the Columbia University community. In order to have his letter published, the author must include his name and school (including class year) or title. This is to guarantee the legitimacy of the letter. Names will be withheld upon request. Except in extraordinary circumstances, **Bulletin** will publish all letters meeting these specifications.

A Devilish Business

Bancroft, Robards Score In New Broadway Show

by Helen Neuhaus

The production of *The Devils* at the Broadway Theatre is an ambitious effort by Michael Cayoyannis to bring the John Whiting play to the stage. Based on a true story, *The Devils of London*, by Aldous Huxley, it involves a very worldly priest, Father Urbain Grandier, and a naive Mother Superior, Sister Jeanne of the Angels.

Crazed with desire for the priest, whom she has never met, Sister Jeanne accuses him of being empowered by Satan to corrupt her nuns. Father Grandier is charged with diabolism, and a conspiracy of frightened and hysterical nuns, envious priests and citizens, and Cardinal Richelieu succeed in destroying him.

Anne Bancroft's performance does justice to her record as a sensitive and versatile actress. A compelling and convincing Sister Jeanne, she delivers her monologues with the combinations of passion and tenderness which dis-

tinguishes her character. The intensity of her portrayal of the Mother Superior fills the theater with a suspenseful, almost eerie atmosphere. Here is indeed a total performance, and Act I is Miss Bancroft's act. It is brought to life by her brilliant soliloquies and is, by far, the strangest act of the play.

Jason Robards, as Father Grandier, has a great deal of stage presence. Able to master the stage prior to Miss Bancroft's appearance, his stature is diminished in the light of the larger, more dynamic character of the Mother Superior.

Designer Rouben Ter-Arutunian should be commended for his stark, simple, and adaptable set which is well-fitted to the play.

It is said that a play with an excellent first act should unfold as something, though better than mediocre, certainly less than spectacular. *The Devils* begins to

(See "THE DEVIL", Page 4)

On De Gaulle's France Student Forum

by Alain Revon

(Editor's note: Alain Revon is a senior concentrating in government at Columbia College. A French citizen, he transferred here from a French university last year.)

With the publication of this article, **Bulletin** reiterates its policy of welcoming comment from the entire University community. Articles and letters commenting on Mr. Revon's article are welcome.

Other articles of opinion from the students, administration, and faculty of schools in the Columbia University complex are also welcome.)

No one can contest, regrettable as it may be for myself as a Frenchman to say so, that relations between the governments of France and that of the United States have deteriorated seriously ever since Charles De Gaulle came to power. It is regrettable because our two countries have been close allies, with very few occasions for friction, ever since the American Republic came into being. The people of France cannot forget, and have not forgotten that twice in the space of a half-century American soldiers fought and died on French soil so that France may live; we cannot forget either the enormous economic help that the Marshall Plan brought us and the fact that the NATO Alliance and your nuclear might have undoubtedly saved us from being overrun by Soviet Russia.

In what context has this deterioration taken place, and why? To explain the deterioration, it must be said that it has been, for a large part, caused by the essential conflict between the conception of a Federated Europe which was prevalent before De Gaulle took office as President and his archaic design of national alliances to create in Europe a balance of power similar to what existed in the nineteenth century. His latest acts, which are, we should say, to turn against West Germany, to evict the U.S. from Europe, and finally to bring back into being the alliance between France and Russia as it existed before the first World War, all this is part of his old-fashioned schemes.

We of the younger generation had great hopes in the idea fostered by Jean Monnet, Robert Schumann, and Georges Bidault of a European Common Market which was to be the foundation for the United States of Europe. We have seen this

(See DE GAULLE FORUM, p. 4)

Coronet Service: Not Quite Kingly

by Sharon Zukin

(Second in a series.)

On Morningside Heights, "good dining" is most often a rushed meal of either (a) pizza, (b) sukiyaki or (c) moo soo pork, depending on which crowded restaurant between 118th and 110th one selects. Students eating out cannot escape from fellow students; when table crowds (and practically overlaps) table, as at one sandwich shop on 116th Street, the restaurant takes on the aura of Furnald Hall or becomes another Lion's Den.

The Coronet, a new restaurant inside the King's Crown Hotel (420 W. 116 Street), promises an exciting and quasi-exclusive dining experience without crossing Morningside Park, but the food and service are more amateur than a student paying non-neighborhood prices (\$2.95-\$5.25 a dinner) would expect.

On a recent week-day evening, two diners began their meal with a scotch and water and a rye and ginger. Both were common — that is, if one were preparing them at home, one would have mixed in more scotch and rye, respectively, and would have been expected to serve them at least as presentably.

As appetizers, the Yankee bean soup was consumed without comment and the "Imported Anchovies, Pimentoes and Tomato" was small, smacking of a recent tin can.

The selection of main courses, "Coronet Specialties," for some reason is uninspiring. The descriptions are plump, sizzling morsels in themselves, but either the list of entrees is too small (10 choices) or too highly specialized for an imaginative, Villon-type scholar; Fresh Calf's Liver Saute, Chicken Tetrastini en Casserole, Baked French Roast, Broiled Loin Pork Chops. The Mixed Grill Columbia, pork chops, minute steak and chopped steak seem as though they must be over-priced.

One diner chose filet mignon topped with mushrooms, baked potato and chef's salad. He

(See CORONET, p. 3)

Barnard Bulletin

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FRANKLY:

We Are Thankful:..... For The Vacation!

Vietnam Letter . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

fending our participation wrote "the right of self-determination may need to be gained by force." It is not 1984 yet, and freedom and self-determination mean what they always did. The U.S.'s backing of the Diem regime in its refusal to hold all-Vietnamese elections in 1954 does not show any great concern for either freedom or self-determination. Nor does our backing of a series of tyrants too unpopular to stay in power very long. General Ky who is now in command (although the London Observer reports rumblings of a coup), has said that his hero is Hitler, and one need not have to know how to read to see the front-page picture of South Vietnamese being shot for verbally criticizing the government. Freedom?

Barbara Crampton's "Stroller" is a two-sentence blurb of the "domino theory" that if we lose Vietnam we will lose all of Southeast Asia and, as night follows day, the world. I do not think that there is any evidence to support this fear, or phobia. The communists have been unable to get control of a nationalist movement in Africa or Latin America since the beginning of World War II. (Castro converted to Communism after he had taken power; he became a Communist later in order to obtain Soviet protection against American attack.) Local communists have not played an important role in any of the recent anti-colonial struggles (such as in Algeria and Angola). This all suggests that the Communist prospects for creating another Vietnam are not as good as either Mao or the proponents of the "domino theory" believe.

I cannot decide whether your editorial on Vietnam was intended to offend everyone nor nobody. I think your analysis of the "philosophical dichotomy" between those who are for the war (you call them proponents of *realpolitik*) and those who are against the war ("idealists," you say) is incorrect. In fact, the people for the war are passionately idealistic in their hatred of communism; it is precisely this idealism which prevents them from seeing the facts objectively. The "Student Sentiment" column is an excellent example of this blind idealism.

On the other hand, a very good *realpolitik* case can be and is being made against what we are now doing in Vietnam. We are losing the war despite *Time Magazine's* enthusiastic assertions to the contrary; the same week that *Time* came out with its "Turning Point?" article, the Viet Cong made 811 attacks, many of battalion size, and destroyed \$10 million worth of equipment at U.S. bases. Of course, U.S. casualty (sic) figures are officially classified information. The reason for the Viet Cong's success has not been aid from the north but the lack of any alternative, of any organized and popularly based political force. We are trying to beat something with nothing.

We are also losing the war because of the way we are fighting it, because of our indiscriminate use of such tactics as bombing villages. As Roger Hillsman (who resigned last year as Assistant Secretary of State for Far East Affairs) told the Senate Refugee subcommittee on September 30th, "To bomb a village even though the guerrillas are using it as a base for sniping will recruit more Viet Cong than are killed." He continued, "If bombing the north has been a bad mistake, bombing the south has been a tragic one—for it has worked to alienate the people."

Because of our commitment to Asia, we have reduced our concern for our European allies (without, of course, consulting them) and the number of Europeans who share DeGaulle's doubts about America's reliability has greatly increased; all of this has dangerously weakened the Atlantic alliance.

Our bombing of North Vietnam without declaration of war has (See VIETNAM LETTER, P. 4)

Fallacies . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

that no solution in marriage is perfect; there must be a constant series of compromises.

He left Barnardians with a "Positive Paradox": In marriage, the closer two people come to each other, the more each can develop himself and his potential.

St. Paul's Chapel

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Amsterdam Ave. & 117th St.

The Reverend Eugene S. Callender, Pastor, Church of the Master, will speak at Columbia University's

Annual Thanksgiving Service

Tuesday, November 23

1:10 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Topic: "What is God Doing in Viet Nam?"

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL
ON THE CAMPUS

Lecture Examines Interrelationships Of Two Sciences

Paul Doty, professor of chemistry at Harvard University, will deliver tonight the fourth in a series of lectures at Low Library in an examination of the biological and physical sciences.

Professor Doty's lecture, entitled "The Three R's in Molecular Biology," is one of some twenty lectures which will extend through the 1965-66 academic year. It is part of the New York State Science and Technology Foundation series, "A Symposium on the Relationship Between the Biological and Physical Sciences."

The symposium, which is addressed to an audience of varied scientific interest, has met with unusual success. Although Columbia has arranged seating for an audience of more than one thousand persons, there have been requests for approximately 400 tickets in excess of this number for each of the lectures to date.

Professor Doty, who is presenting tonight's lecture, has been consultant to the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency since 1961. He is also chairman of the Committee on International Studies on Arms Control of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

All requests for tickets to the lecture series should be addressed to Symposium, 306 Low Library, Columbia University.

Africa . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

coming a board of censorship or review.

Difficulty in getting a visa has restricted study in the non-independent countries except perhaps South Africa. But there are some "less-visited countries that would welcome scholarly attention," said Professor Hance. "Perhaps the deluge would be spread more evenly."

An ad hoc meeting on Rhodesia, prompted by the recent declaration of independence, had been organized for this Wednesday from 4 to 6 in Earl Hall. South Africa will be discussed November 30th.

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Prof. Larson, Musing on Classes, Says Students Present Challenge

by Sandra Merkel

Evidence shows that not all philosophers are bearded men. The evidence at hand—Barnard's latest addition to the Philosophy Department, Associate Professor Sue Howard Larson, an attractive, definitely feminine young woman.

Why did she choose teaching as her career? Realistically, she says, "teaching is the only occupation in which a philosopher can make a living."

Miss Larson went on to explain, "Teaching under the appropriate conditions is important in learning what the subject is about; the challenge presented by a class is a tremendous source of stimulation, and since it is nearly impossible to philosophize alone, the students save me a great deal of time."

The brown-haired Miss Larson was enthusiastic in her reaction to Barnard students' classroom attitudes. She said she has yet to give a formal examination, however.

Except for the large enrollment in Introduction to Philosophy (Philosophy 1), Professor Larson finds classes "reasonably small and best suited to philosophical discussions. Besides the Philosophy 1 section, she also teaches Aesthetics (Philosophy 41) and this year's Senior Seminar (Philosophy 65).

The enrollment in these classes increased this year when the College decreased distribution requirements. Professor Larson said

that since the students now have a greater opportunity to discover the subject and to find out if they are interested in it, the philosophy department plans to grow and to offer more classes.

After graduating from Stanford in 1958, Professor Larson was instructor in philosophy at Mills College. In 1962 she received her doctorate from Stanford and remained there to teach. She came to Barnard after a year of teaching at Princeton.

Coronet . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

noted that the cut of meat was good but the preparation disappointed him. The other diner had a slight difficulty in chewing the broiled prime club steak. The salads and vegetables seemed neither Snow Valley fresh nor Green Giant good.

Because the main dinner hour was past, the choice of desserts was limited. The cheese cake covered with cherry sauce and the fresh fruit were not desserts to remember.

On Morningside Heights, a good meal can be had, but "good dining" is a rare experience.

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De Gaulle Forum . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

hope fade as a result of De Gaulle's chauvinism which allows no place for any sentiment to arise above and beyond the strict limits of France's borders. It is precisely in this extreme chauvinism that we find a cause for the sharp conflict between his policies and those of America. Let me open a parenthesis here to say that a dictator does not necessarily represent the will of the people, and such is my belief with regard to De Gaulle. We must be careful not to confuse the people of France with the present regime. This is also the opinion of Gaston Monnerville, the President of the French Senate, who described the Fifth Republic as a regime of "imposture" (i.e., a regime of falsity, of deception).

Jacques Soustelle in his latest book, "A New Road for France," just recently published in New York, quotes from De Gaulle's press conference of January 1, 1964, where the President declared that "there is no other authority, either ministerial, civilian, military or judiciary" other than his own. Mr. Soustelle goes on to say: "This is, of course, a gross violation of the [French] Constitution which provides for the separation of the three branches of government and, most emphatically, guarantees the independence of the judiciary. Nevertheless, De Gaulle governs alone . . ."

Unfortunately, there is no authority in France for impeaching the President for his unconstitutional acts, which is one of the reasons why I say that Americans must differentiate between De Gaulle and the French people. Thus, in order to follow the line of so-called "grandeur" or, as he now prefers to call it, "national independence," the old general seeks to evict the U.S. from Europe. In order to do so however he must in one way or another withdraw from the Atlantic Alliance, particularly to destroy it as an integrated military machine.

France today cannot assume its own protection for it is unfortunately no longer the great European power it was in the days of Napoleon I. Nor can the French economy long remain prosperous if the Common Market falls apart. It is clear that what De

Gaulle proposed may bring some satisfaction to his senile megalomania, but would be in the end disastrous for France itself.

In the following article, I shall deal with the problem of the dictatorship in France and the systematic and violent anti-American propaganda that the Gaullist regime imposes on the French public.

CUSC . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

cial Council each issued resolutions on November 16 which affirmed their support of "the general purposes of the tripartite Commission on Student Life, insofar as it is now working towards the goal of increased student participation in the formulation of University policy."

The Committee does not include a Barnard student among its five student members; however, Barnard is represented through its six delegates to the Columbia University Student Council.

'The Devils' Ends With a Whimper

(Continued from Page 2)

falter in Act II, when the sincere questioning and doubts of Sister Jeanne give way to the mass emotionalism of her nuns. The play loses much of its appeal and begins to resemble a twentieth century soap opera.

It also loses by being overlong. Many in the audience breathed a sigh of relief when the final curtain fell. Rustling of playbills and shuffling of people in their seats detracted from the final scenes, in which Jason Roberts does some fine acting and Father Grandier emerges as a more compassionate figure than the rest of the play would have us realize.

The Devils does have something to recommend itself beside this season's disappointing array of Broadway productions in the light of which it will be judged. It offers Miss Bancroft's splendid performance, a controversial and unusual story, and a generally good cast of performers.

Vietnam Letter . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

also weakened the U.N., because we are acting in direct opposition to the U.N. charter. This too has alienated many neutrals.

Your editorial suggests that the people opposed to the war have not been able to propose any alternatives. This is not true. There have been several very reasonable suggestions. We could stop the bombing of the North which has clearly reduced the

chances of negotiation without achieving any military effect of any significance. We could make it clear that we will negotiate with the Viet Cong. We could, even now, accept the principles of the 1954 Geneva agreement and by doing so indicate that we acknowledge the right of the South Vietnamese to decide their own future.

For a neutral South East Asia would not become a Chinese power sphere provided that we continued economic aid and continued to encourage India and Japan to play their natural role in the area to balance Chinese influence. As Professor Richard Lowenthal pointed out in October's *Encounter*, "A maximum investment in the development and security of neutral India would probably make a far more effective contribution to the containment of Chinese expansion in the present period than any number of American alliances with weak governments whose people hanker for neutrality."

Toby Golick '66

Gunner . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

son, she concluded, can be certain that he has the answers to the problems that face our generation.

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IN THE
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Letter . . .

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We are definitely not supporting the "town meeting" as the best forum for discussion of University issues. We would rather rely on single-issue oriented discussions than on undirected and unpredictable protest, regardless of the merits of the cause.

In our dealings with the Barnard administration — for which we appreciate CURC's praise — we have been successful when working through recognized channels of communication. We have not needed to rely on "embarrassment" as a means to achieve our goals.

We criticize the proposed methods of CURC because we feel that they might be detrimental to the goals to which we all subscribe both for Barnard and for the University: the goal of "increased student participation in the formulation of University policy."

Laura Fagelson '66,
Undergraduate Association
President
Mig Stolz '66,
Judicial Council Chairman

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