



## Classified Research Ban 'Possible,' Kirk Admits

Columbia University could suspend all classified research on campus if it "decided" to do so, President Grayson Kirk declared in an interview with Columbia University Student Council members last Friday.

However, the President did not indicate on what basis such a decision might be made. He declined to comment on the CUSC's proposal that the faculty vote on the desirability of using University resources to conduct secret research operations for the government.

President Kirk explained that although the University has been engaged in classified research for the past 25 years, the elimination of this activity "could be arranged."

The University is not particularly enthusiastic about accepting classified research contracts, President Kirk noted. According to CUSC President David Langsam '67C, Dr. Kirk said that the University conducts secret research only when it is for the purposes of "national defense" and when the University believes it has the "best qualified people" to do it.

CUSC has not yet taken an official stand on the issue, Mr. Langsam said, although the council has remained "in communication" with students and faculty investigating and protesting secret re-



Grayson Kirk

search. Students for a Democratic Society and the Columbia Faculty Peace Committee as well as individual members of the faculty have recently denounced classified research projects at the University.

Last Monday the Electronic Research Laboratories announced that a decision to curtail military research is pending. Michael Klare GF, chairman of the Independent Committee on Vietnam (ICV), said that he felt that "it is clear that the decision to curtail defense research contracts at Columbia University is the direct result of student-faculty determination to expose and attack military research on this campus." He stated that "we will not slacken our efforts until all such re-

(See RESEARCH, p. 3)

## Students Debate \$50 Board Fee Hike

By MARTHA COLEMAN

The Board of Trustees considered a recommendation last night to raise board fees by \$50 next year, bringing the total residence fee up to \$600 a semester.

The \$50 hike, under consideration by the administration since last spring, is now thought to be absolutely necessary in the light of a projected \$12,000 deficit in the food service organization for this academic year.

"We do not dare continue the food service with this deficit," stated Forrest L. Abbott, Treas-

urer and Controller of the College. The \$50 increase will go exclusively to the food service and will affect only those students on the board plan, he explained.

Mr. Abbott and President Rosemark Park presented the justifications for the increase at an unprecedented open meeting Monday night with dormitory students. Originally the administration had planned to inform the officers of Dorm Exec of the recommendation before their presentation to the Trustees. Acting on the request of Janet Carlson

'67, head of Dorm Exec, the administration opened the meeting to all residents.

Although students had an opportunity to raise questions concerning the increase and to interject a few hastily considered alternatives, the meeting occurred only two days before the Trustees considered the proposal. Janet Carlson said that she felt that the administration "could have told us earlier of the proposal" so that "plans could have been made at the beginning of the year" to submit additional suggestions for administering the food service organization.

Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers, Director of Residence, said that she could see no reason why students could not have submitted a proposal to the Trustees to delay their decision until students investigated more fully the proposal.

Although no such proposal was submitted to the Trustees, Janet Carlson announced after the open meeting the formation of a committee which would make a thorough evaluation of the broader aspects of the food services administration.

The committee, at present consisting of six resident students, who are not members of Dorm Exec, plans as their long-range project the presentation of specific proposals to the administration and Trustees concerning the kind and amount of food served, the condition of the dining hall facility.

(See COMMITTEE, p. 3)

## Student Petition Demands Binding Draft Referendum

By MARY GIFFORD

Students for a Democratic Society will begin circulating a petition today demanding that the University administration accept as binding the results of February's projected referendum on class rank and the administration of Selective Service examinations.

According to SDS Chairman John Fuerst '67C, the petition may be signed by any member of the University. SDS hopes that a form of "campus democracy" will result from the administration's decision to adhere to student opinion on this issue.

The petition declares:

"The University administration has made decisions concerning the relationship of the students and the Selective Service System without the prior consent of the student body. We believe in the right to effect the decisions that vitally concern our lives — therefore we demand that the forthcoming Student Council referendum on the compilation of class rank for the military and the administration of the draft test be binding upon the University."

Several campus groups are expected to endorse the petition, according to Frank Ward '67C, head of Citizenship Council. These include The Columbia University Student Council, Cit Council, The Undergraduate Dormitory Council, and the Columbia-Barnard Democratic Club.

SDS believes that students should vote to discontinue class ranking for three main reasons:

a) because to cooperate with the Selective Service, since it is a branch of the government which controls manpower in Vietnam, is to condone the government's policies.

b) because class ranking turns the classroom into a fight for grades which destroys the purpose of learning.

c) because it affects student-faculty relationships because the faculty now controls student lives when giving grades.

John Fuerst feels strongly that under the existing system the decision to send in class rankings to the Selective Service Board is not a matter of free choice for the individual student. "This is because under the present system, it is in the interests of anyone in the top one-third of his class to send in his class ranking, thereby revealing the position on the bottom two thirds of his fellow students. This situation results in unhealthy competition for grades in which one man's gain is another man's loss."

It was generally agreed that SDS wished to conduct an "aggressive" campaign that would reach all individuals — not only those in the dorms, who would be reached through dorm canvassing.

The next General Assembly meeting will be held on December 13.



Forrest L. Abbott

## Political Perspective

### Community Crisis at P.S. 125-36

By SUZANNE CROWELL

A crisis situation has developed in the public school which is right under Columbia's nose — P.S. 125-36. The school is situated on 123rd Street between Amsterdam and Morningside Avenues. The fact that it exists at all, that it exists where it is in particular, and that it has a peculiar hyphenated name, are the results of community pressure originating in 1959.

P.S. 125, now in operation, is just like any number of schools in Harlem — below grade level achievement, overcrowded. When the parents requested a new school, they asked that it be a sister school to P.S. 125. One would serve kindergarten to second grade and the other, third to sixth. They further asked for a single administration — a school named P.S. 125-36.

Under the impression that these concepts were to be implemented, they proceeded to hold discussions with the new district superintendent Murray Hart, to discuss their participation in the administration of the new school and most important, in the selection of its principal.

Meanwhile, however, a number of developments clouded the apparent victories of the parent-community group. It appeared the single-administration concept had been "lost" somehow in the process of setting up the new school. Last spring two principals had been appointed.

While Mr. Hart maintained there had been no final appointment to P.S. 36, it was announced

in the newsletter of Morningside Heights Inc., that a Mrs. Tuchman had been selected.

At a November meeting with Mr. Hart, he stated that there were two principals duly appointed, but since it was agreed for the second time that there was to be one administration, there would then have to be one principal. The community stated that it thought there was no duly appointed principal, since there did not exist two separate schools.

In any case, the community understood Mr. Hart to agree to ask both principals to waive their assignments so that selection

(See PARENTS, p. 8)

## View from Berkeley: Student Power Struggle

By BETH SHUB

(Editor's Note: Miss Shub is a 1964 graduate of Barnard College, and is now at Berkeley working towards an advanced degree in sociology.)

There are two basic issues involved in the current 'crisis' at Berkeley. One is substantive: whether non-students should be allowed to participate in campus political activity, and if so to what degree. The other is procedural: who should make and administer the rules about student (and non-student) conduct on the campus.

On the first question, the administration has maintained, since at least the beginning of the Free Speech Movement (FSM) two years ago, that campus political activity should be entirely student political activity. Although this issue was probably obscured during the FSM by the emphasis on free speech, it should be remembered that the sit-ins began when a non-student was arrested for sitting at a CORE table and therefore "trespassing."

In the spring of 1965, the Vietnam Day Committee became the major "radical" political group on the campus. Although the VDC clearly had many non-student leaders and members, the administration ignored this fact. It was thought at this time that the administration was planning to quietly turn the non-student rule

into a dead letter. The next semester, however, the VDC received a letter from the administration stating that no non-students could hold office in the organization, vote at meetings or even make motions to be voted on. This was obviously a change in administrative policy; to many students it represented a "crack-down."

A new anti-war group, the Peace Right Organizing Committee, was formed, and intentionally handed in a list of officers including non-students to the administration. PROC therefore was classified as an "off-campus" organization; students sitting at the PROC table were suspended.

A more recent example of the administration's policy toward non-student activities was this fall's Black Power conference on the campus. Campus SDS had to agree that only students would make decisions about the conference, and that it would not publicize the meeting in the community or arrange transportation for people from the ghetto to the conference.

Last week's crisis at Berkeley was sparked when the administration allowed a Navy recruitment table, manned by non-students, to be set up but at the same time shut down an anti-draft table also manned by non-students. The administration has always allowed non-students from the military, the Peace Corps, and

(See BERKELEY, p. 3)

## Off Revived 'Scorpio' Now Lacks Sting

By EUGENE SCHWARTZ

It is rather sad that Humanitas, in its never-ending search for new sensations, has had to settle on showing that old workhorse of the Underground Movement, Kenneth Anger's *Scorpio Rising*; it is even sadder that, for the hundreds who have flocked to see it, *Scorpio* will always remain as the ideal of what an "avant garde" film is all about.

*Scorpio's* interest lies primarily in its revelation of a world and set of attitudes that are by now part of the general consciousness of any moderately aware city-dweller. The world is that of the homosexual motorcyclist, at once mobile and static, completely open and totally claustrophobic. Anger has captured this world with some success: the use of vintage rock'n'roll records as the film's soundtrack is in itself a stroke of genius. The essential stasis and death-like closeness of the homosexual's inner world is presented unevenly: A scene in which a winsome fag sits lolling before his television set succeeds because Anger has striven for little but presentation of a narcotized state. Similarly, the revelation of the elaborate ritual involved in putting on "leathers" before a nocturnal cruise works only partially — it is when Anger utilizes a montage of motorcycle-club symbols and Nazi symbols over and over again that the audience almost feels compelled to cry out that it has gotten the point.

Such repetition is one of the film's major failings. Edited portions of an old silent film of the life of Christ, juxtaposed with images of languorous homosexuals and ranting sado-masochists, are, at first, witty and satirical, in a meta-film way. Obviously realizing their potential, Anger continues to bring in the silent film sequences, until they become meaningless and irritating.

*Scorpio's* second major failing is one that has strangely eluded most of its critics — i.e., its stern, not to say excessive moralism. For the film's ending, with the flashing light on top of a police car signifying a tragic end to the wild motorcycle race, is infinitely closer to Hollywood's unthinking "wages of sin is death" morality than to anything one would normally encounter in the Underground. It is the brilliance of the Underground movement, whatever its technical flaws and conceptual hang-ups, to still be free of the self-righteous liberal moralism that pervades so many of the "art films" being shown today. At its best — in the films of Andy Warhol, Andrew Meyer, Peter Goldman — the Underground is committed so strongly to the presentation of a segment of American life that it still precludes clichéd judgments of it.

This is hardly to say that *Scorpio Rising* is a worthless film. In many ways, its technical acumen, its use of black in a color film, its soundtrack, and what was at the time the boldness of its conception, have made it a model for many young filmmakers (not to speak of Hollywood — *The Wild Angels*, is merely a poor copy of Anger's movie). But *Scorpio* can no longer stand as a representative of what the Underground has to offer; in the last analysis, it is geared too much to the naive tastes of a moralizing, sensation-seeking public to be considered as a work of cinematic integrity.

## WSBA Helps Tenants Help Themselves

### Tenants and Students of West Side Cooperate To Oppose Unfair Housing and Rent Conditions

By ANNE JAFFE and ANNE GYORGY

Ten year old Alicia lives in an apartment with no running water, but plenty of roaches. The landlord can never be reached, and as Alicia is the only member of her family who speaks English, she often has to call the Department of Buildings before she goes to school. Alicia's mother along with other tenants in the building is working with an organizer of the West Side Block Associations to get repairs in their long neglected building.

The Association was formed a

year ago by tenants and students who live in the area between 104 and 108 Streets, Broadway and Central Park West. This integrated neighborhood, largely Spanish and Negro, is plagued with dilapidated buildings filled with rats and roaches. Most of the tenants do not know their legal rights, and even those housing regulations which are enforced are ineffective. Organization is greatly needed as the buildings here — once very good — continue to decay and enrich slumlords.

The office of the West Side Block Associations, at 946 Co-

lumbus Avenue, is open several nights a week for housing clinics and meetings, but the main work is done with tenants in their own buildings. When an organizer goes into a building where help has been requested, he talks to each tenant and explains how a united group can succeed where individual action has failed. Tenants hold a meeting and form a Council which works to force their landlord to make necessary repairs. They get an inspection from the Department of Buildings, and use city forms, rent strikes and direct action to make the landlord comply with housing regulations. The organizer provides information and advice to the Tenant's Council and secures the Block Associations' support for whatever the tenants decide to do.

The WSBA is already involved in city-wide housing projects, such as the maintenance and strengthening of the Rent Control law, which expires in May, 1967. Because there is such a shortage of low-rent housing in New York, the organization also fights for more public housing as an affiliate of the Metropolitan Council on Housing, a volunteer group coordinating housing work throughout the city. WSBA



Tenants participate in a rent-strike organized by a West Side Block Association.



Local children enjoy a Halloween party given by a West Side Block Association.

is also a member of the Morningside Renewal Council, and supports tenant participation in all phases of the urban renewal plan.

The aim of the WSBA is to have tenants control the decisions affecting their neighborhood. Residents must take a leading role in defining and solving their problems with education, welfare, police protection, substandard housing and urban renewal. The WSBA, a local independent community group, offers them this opportunity.

The Block Associations welcome anyone who wants to work for better housing. If you are interested, please contact Anne Jaffe or Anne Gyorgy through Student Mail.

## Overseas Quest

### Study Abroad Found Profitable, Enlightening, And Wisely Spent By Barnard Students Evaluating Jr. Year Leaves of Absence

By JEANETTE WEISSBRAUN and BONNIE FOX

The Barnard student who wants to study abroad must apply for a leave of absence, since Barnard has no prearranged program for learning abroad, as do, for example, Smith College and Syracuse University.

A student who asks for a leave of absence must indicate her area of foreign study and formulate a program acceptable to her department. No guarantee is given as to how many academic credits the student will receive once she returns. As when transferring, a transcript must be submitted, and a final evaluation takes place.

According to Dean Barbara Schmitter, one major rule at the present is that there be some means of evaluation of the work done abroad, be it in the form of a paper or an examination. Dean Schmitter indicated that possibly in the near future some sort of exam will be given which will show what has been accomplished and thereby eliminate the above requirement. There has not yet been an effort here at Barnard to make a program for the Junior Year Abroad but Columbia has a program on the graduate level in Southeast Asia and South America.

The countries to which Barnard students apply range from France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Scotland to Turkey, Israel, and Japan. In the academic year of 1965-1966, eight out of 386 of the class of '67, left Barnard to study abroad, and this year, 13 out of 482 of the class of '68 left the school for foreign territory. France and Israel seem to be the most popular countries at present. Out of the 13 students currently studying abroad three are in France and three in Israel.

Jessica Pernitz '67, came back from the London School of Economics full of enthusiasm and advice. Miss Pernitz emphasized that she was completely independent at L.S.E. and that she received 32 credits, full credit, upon returning to Barnard.

In comparison with Barnard's 4-course system, a student can take as many courses as she wants at L.S.E. Each course has 1 lecture and 2 classes a week; in addition, tutorial help is available. The year is divided into 3 terms, each 10 weeks long with two 4-week periods.

Miss Pernitz mentioned the interdependency of courses. Only two comprehensive exams are required at the end of the year, which are compiled by the student's tutor.

Miss Pernitz took a government course consisting of "Foreign Policy Analysis," "Psychological Aspects of International Affairs" and other topics; she feels that the school has an excellent program in this field. While she was

in London Miss Pernitz managed to get away for a while and tour France, Italy and Spain, catching two performances of Fonteyn and Nureyev, and hearing an Isaac Stern concert.

Miss Pernitz described L.S.E. as having an excellent name, a world-famous faculty, and as being "the most cosmopolitan school in the world." At L.S.E., she said, the emphasis is on thinking and analyzing when a student does research work, while here the emphasis is on digging and finding.

#### Study in Israel

Susan Steinhauer '67 also considered the year she spent abroad wisely spent. Miss Steinhauer studied at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel, and got full credit for her studies.

The academic school year of Hebrew U. is like that of L.S.E. At the end of the year there are two exam periods, one in July and one in October. The student may take his exams during either period. Most students have two

majors and select their courses, sticking close to the requirements of the major. One of the widest departments at the Hebrew U. is that of Religion which includes studies in Bible, Ancient History, Archaeology, Jewish, Mysticism, and Jewish Identity.

Miss Steinhauer participated in the program of the "American Friends of the Hebrew U." This program helps organize undergraduate and graduate students interested in studying in Israel. The program gives scholarships according to financial need and scholastic ability. It has special courses for American Jewish students in elementary Hebrew and conducts an "Ulpan program" — an intensive Hebrew course which takes place the summer before school begins.

Most texts are in English and American students have quite a free hand in course selection. American students are able to make additional use of their English by doing volunteer work in the city.

There were about 500 American students out of the total enrollment of 12,000 at the Hebrew U. last year. There are also Africans, South Americans, Greeks, Dutch and French studying at the University. Arrangements are made for Americans to share rooms with Israelis, visit with them and their families on Friday nights, and tour the country.

Miss Steinhauer pointed out that the relationship between students and the professors at the Hebrew U. is much more friendly than here at Barnard; seminars and parties are held in teachers' homes. Miss Steinhauer summed up her study abroad as "a year of finding yourself away from the pressures... a new way of living, a new identity."

## Students Study in Rome

Barnard has officially become a member of the Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies in Rome with the acceptance of two students to attend the third semester of the program this February. Mirum Vilchur and Martha Coleman, both '68B and Greek majors will join the group of 30 students and 3 faculty members chosen from more than 20 participating American and Canadian Universities.

This is the first junior-year abroad program which Barnard will support fully. The Center which was conceived about three

years ago is under the auspices of Stanford Overseas Campuses, but each participating institution has agreed to give a full semester's credit to its students for work done in Rome. Students carry five courses (Latin, Greek, history, art and archaeology) which are supplemented by field trips and guest-lectures.

The Center is located in a villa outside Rome where students live and have classes, so that the Center is, for the most part, self-sufficient. It is even equipped with its own basic library although many classical collections in Rome are available to students.

## Committee Begins Investigating Adequacy of Dorm Food Service

(Continued from Page 1)  
ities, and the nature of the board plan, including costs and fees.  
The open meeting at Barnard to allow students to voice an opinion on the board increase coincides with the announcement of a tuition hike by the Columbia school of business, law, and summer session. According to David Langsam '67C, president of the Columbia University Student Council, CUSC sent President Grayson Kirk a formal proposal last Tuesday requesting that in the future, the administration openly announce by letter to every student that a tuition hike is being contemplated.  
The request includes the suggestion that the administration and students participate in forums to discuss the implications of projected fiscal changes. Last Friday in a discussion with CUSC about this proposal, President Kirk indicated that he would "take it under advisement."

At last Monday's discussion, Mr. Abbott explained that the large projected deficit for this year is due in part to the fact that dormitory rates do not take into account depreciation charges. Thus, a deficit is anticipated as prices rise and equipment needs to be replaced. In addition, this year there was an unexpected drop in other sources of income for the food service, such as revenue from the summer session cafeteria here.  
At present Barnard has the lowest tuition-room-and-board fee of the seven sister schools (\$2950) as compared to Radcliffe's high of \$3270 and Mount Holyoke's low of \$3050, Mr. Abbott pointed out.  
Mr. Abbott argued that both the housing and food service organizations "ought to pay for themselves." He said that Mrs. Eleanor B. Smith, Director of Food Services, "has reached the point where she can't use leftovers any better."

## Turbulence at Berkeley

(Continued from Page 1)  
other governmental agencies to recruit members and advertise their programs on the campus. It is only the non-students associated with radical causes — from the VDC to the Sexual Freedom League — who are said to be acting in ways incompatible with the 'educational function' of the university.  
But aside from criticizing the obvious hypocrisy of the administration's position, students who are interested in politics see a real value in non-student participation in campus organizations. Many students, while they may be sympathetic with the positions of CORE, SDS or the VDC, don't themselves have the time to write the leaflets, or plan the demonstrations. NON-students — many of whom have dropped out of school in order to devote more time to political activity — are the only ones who have time to take care of all the details which keep an organization functioning.

the students any power with which to negotiate. After the FSM an advisory rules committee consisting of students, faculty and administration was set up. However, the committee turned out to be an ineffective organization and the rules have continued to be handed down by fiat from the administration.

The crux of the matter is that many students no longer think that the administration has the authority to make rules governing the campus, and the administration in turn, denies any authority to the students. On December 8, 1964, the faculty granted the administration the power to regulate political activity only with reference to time, place and manner. Insofar as these activities might interfere with the functioning of the university. But the rules now governing the campus are far more restrictive than the intention of the original faculty motion. Several times this semester students have been disciplined for conduct unbecoming a student, including the writing of a letter to the student newspaper. Although students have repeatedly made the point that any restrictions imposed by the administration on the campus must be justified on the same grounds as restrictions imposed in the larger society, this argument has fallen on deaf ears.

In point of fact the student activists have by and large been interested in the actual freedom to pursue their political activities rather than the issue of procedural rules. They have only taken stands against these rules when the actions of their organizations and the organizations themselves have been threatened. But now with the second major crisis in two years the groups have finally adopted the position that it is absolutely essential to have a set of rules which at least have the consent of the governed. This has become a major demand of the strike by students who contrary to the reporting and editorials of such newspapers as the "N Y Times," would much rather confront the issues of Vietnam discrimination and poverty than the administration of the University of California.

## Students Seek New Power Base At City College

By CATHERINE GROSS  
Sheldon Sachs, president of the Student Council of City College, is an outspoken critic of the college administration. According to Mr. Sachs, power flows from the administration downwards, and the students have no guaranteed rights to influence policy decisions pertaining to their interests. Mr. Sachs describes the situation as a "government run by the government."  
Dr. Gallagher, president of CCNY, is the main focus of attack by student government leaders. He is not an inaccessible president but he is unwilling to grant power to the students or faculty. Mr. Sachs wants to legalize student faculty participation policy formulation over the posting of class rank promoted overt student administration conflict. The students voted against the proposition of posting academic standing and submitting class rank to the draft boards. Mr. Sachs points out however that the desire of the students could be overruled by the will of the administration.  
There are other issues of immediate and potential concern to the students and faculty. Some specific issues are curriculum changes determining the size of the student body and determining the qualifications for potential student government candidates. In order to achieve these goals Mr. Sachs wants to institutionalize a legal and recognized power base to counteract the authority wielded by the administration.  
The overriding concern of the student government is to establish the principle of student faculty autonomy. The recent demonstrations at CCNY and outspoken criticism arise from a long term feeling of frustration. The administration has not recognized the demands of the students for control in policy formulation and for responsibility by participating in decisions pertaining to their interests.  
As Mr. Sachs indicates until the desired reforms are instituted, City College is not a democratic institution.

## Columbia May Keep Its Secrets

(Continued from Page 1)  
search at Columbia is discontinued. Mr. Klare is now in Washington, D.C. investigating defense department sources with the intent of finding out the nature of defense contract research.  
The University is presently handling 52 agreements with the Navy, 25 with the Air Force, and 22 with the Army, according to Anson Burlingame, director of the Office of Projects and Grants. Although the ERL does mostly applied research, Mr. Burlingame

said that the University favors basic research.  
Distinguishing between basic and applied research, Mr. Burlingame noted that basic research is aimed to add to man's knowledge and is not conducted with a specific application in mind, such as the Navy's research in oceanography and earthquakes. The purpose of applied research is to gain new knowledge for some specific application. For example, the ERL is currently doing applied research in measuring the capability of anti-missile systems.

The "N Y Times" account of last week's events stated that the students were looking for an excuse to actively oppose the administration. It has been said that students are not interested in 'real' reforms, but in confrontations. But when the administration establishes a rule that many students disagree with the only way that students can do anything about it is by breaking that rule and organizing some form of massive protest. The students have no voice in making the rules or in changing them. It is the administration which has created 'confrontation politics' by refusing

## Sunflower Needs Registrars For Revote

A group of Barnard and Columbia students will launch a campaign next week to drum up financial, political, and moral support for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party in Sunflower County. They are being backed by the Afro-American Society and Professor James P. Shenton of the Columbia history department.

The campaign will support a re-run of local elections in the town of Sunflower to be held in early 1967. For the first time in these elections Negroes will stand a chance of capturing pub-

lic office in the heart of Mississippi plantation country.  
The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the 1965 municipal election in Sunflower was invalid because Negroes were not given an adequate chance to vote. Acting on a suit brought

istered voters, Negro majorities may grow in other towns before election day.

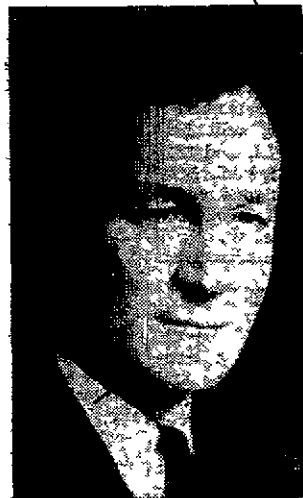
However, the MFDP anticipates that racists in Sunflower County will exert every possible pressure tactic, including physical violence and the threat of unemployment, to prevent Negroes from running for office and from voting.

Although the Justice Department hailed the Supreme Court decision, it has declined to send registrars into Sunflower County, presumably because it is the home of the influential Senator Eastland.

The student groups at Barnard and Columbia hope to support organizers in the county by raising funds for the MFDP. A table will be set up on Jake throughout next week. They will also circulate a letter, endorsed by the Faculty Civil Rights Committee, among all the University faculty, requesting donations for the Mississippi group.

Letters will also be sent to the Attorney General and to Congressmen, asking for federal protection for Negroes voting in Sunflower County. Petitions urging cooperation from the Attorney General's Office will be circulated on campus next week.

In addition, the New York Committee for the MFDP will simultaneously sponsor a city-wide campaign, in conjunction with various political and education groups, aimed at pressuring the government for federal protection in the Sunflower elections.



James P. Shenton

by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, on Oct. 9, 1966 the Supreme Court ordered new elections to be conducted in the town of Sunflower.

The court further stated that its decision would hold for the other five towns in Sunflower County. Since then, Negro citizens have been registering throughout the county. Negroes in the town of Sunflower now constitute a majority of the reg-

## Bring Back Student Swap

Hoping to reestablish the Student Exchange Program dropped from Barnard's curriculum two years ago because of lack of interest, the Student Exchange Committee of Randolph Macon Woman's College sent a letter to Barnard, stating the value of the program.

According to Randolph Macon's committee chairman, Student Exchange fosters a broader outlook on education by introducing students to attitudes prevalent on other campuses.

The Exchange Program, operating during intersession, would swap Barnard students with students from segregated southern colleges.

Students interested in reviving the Student Exchange Program should contact Karen Kaplowitz, '67.

- ★ Wool Hats in Gay Colors
- ★ Warm Mittens
- ★ Lined Gloves
- ★ Tweed Coats
- ★ Knee Boots

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## CU: The Movement

When President Grayson Kirk so deftly "kept his cool" at the CIA incident several weeks ago, a temporary pall was cast over the embryonic Students-for a Democratic Society. But despite, and perhaps because of what happened in Low Rotunda, the movement against University collusion with secret government agencies and projects — and the corresponding drive for equitable student power to influence University decisions — has burgeoned.

Sometime-activists and almost-radicals have assumed positions of leadership, old factions have collided, split and realigned and the Independent Committee on Vietnam is drawing a deep breath to blow the 'dust' off itself.

But what is most significant is that the so-called "tweed" and "establishment" student groups have begun to articulate similar grievances and to make similar demands. As at Berkeley, where a coalition of all political groups as well as the student government and "independents" formed the Student Strike Committee, the issue of university reform at Columbia clearly cuts across ideological lines.

SDS, CUSC, Citizenship Council, the Democratic Club, Pamphratia, Blue Key and several other groups are negotiating toward a "united front" on the issue of a binding referendum on class rank in February. CUSC and Cit Council will undoubtedly seek the advice of CORE, the West Side Block Association and other student civil rights groups (in addition to community organizations) now that their appointment to the University's urban affairs council dealing with the \$10 million Ford Foundation grant has been announced.

Although these groups are in basic agreement over substantive goals, the wedge that threatens to divide the "movement" is the issue of tactics. At City College, a premature draft referendum sit-in by the student government was not officially endorsed by SDS, the House Plans Association, Hillel and other important student groups. It is evident that an effective link between student groups can be created and broad participation insured only if the right kind of pressure is applied at the right time. But if the only meaningful recourse open to students is a mass demonstration (as was undoubtedly the case at Berkeley), then the justification for such tactics is evident.

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## Acting's Illusion Glamorous; Mannhardt Enforces Reality

By HELEN NEUHAUS

The layman's view of the theatre is an illusion, created by a glamorous facade. The reality of the theatre is a profession, governed by a code of discipline and hard work.

Coming from Europe in 1956, after a successful 25 year career in Repertory Theatre, Renata Mannhardt was determined to separate the illusion from the reality, by presenting the theatre as "the roughest, as well as the most rewarding and beautiful profession."

The major defect of existing theatrical training, Miss Mannhardt observed, was that it was not conducted in the professional spirit which is central to the acting experience. The gap between the academic and the professional, the disparity between the needs of the actor, playwright, or director and the type of training he was being given, resulted in the mediocrity characteristic of the contemporary theatre. In short, the actor-trainee was ill-prepared to assume the responsibilities of the working actor.

According to Miss Mannhardt, job opportunities for actors are plentiful and well-paying, but inadequate preparation, knowledge, and experience have resulted in wide-spread unemployment in the theatrical profession. The contemporary theatre's need for well-rounded actors has not been met because students have not been exposed to the disciplines of the profession from the start of their training. Miss Mannhardt's solution was to provide the theatre student with "the opportunity to perfect his professional skills and be exposed to theatrical agents, critics, producers, and directors" in order to prepare him to meet modern demands.

Her recognition of the need for "a place where young American actors could not only receive instruction in various techniques, but also a place to put their knowledge to practical use encouraged Renata Mannhardt to found, in 1962, the Mannhardt Theatre Foundation, a joint performing group and theatre training center.

At the Center, Miss Mannhardt enforces her plan through thorough and exhaustive means. In a two year program, her students are introduced to the techniques of all aspects of the theatre. A first year student's 616 hours of instruction include classes in stage management, stage craft, scene study, and make-up, as well as the more typical classes in speech, dance, drama, and pantomime. In addition, several hours of rehearsal per week are required, in order to combine the practical with the academic.

Miss Mannhardt's second year trainees study Shakespeare as well as motion picture technique and classical styles in repertory and play analysis as well as musical comedy and singing. In addition, being cast in productions, they are 'on call' for rehearsals at all times.

To young professional actors and directors 'needing a break,' the Center provides the experience of working in full-scale productions. These young people benefit not only from their participation in the production itself, but also from the open sessions at which their work is discussed and criticized.



Renata Mannhardt, Founder

Miss Mannhardt's concept of a total theatre is already paying off. Over 50% of her graduates are presently employed in the theatre, as compared to Actor's Equity's 4%.

Furthermore, the Center's most recent production, last summer's "Until the Monkey Comes," was moved from the school at 542 West Broadway to the off-Broadway Martinique Theatre.

Members of the theatrical profession have not failed to recognize the Foundation, and Ingrid Bergman, David Black, Maximilian Schell, Curt Jurgens, Steve Allen, and Mimi Benzell, among others, have given it their support.

Miss Mannhardt has located a source of the qualitative decline of theatrical productions in recent years: the failure to provide realistic training to students of the profession. In an attempt to improve existing standards, she has suggested a comprehensive method of educating the actor, which reevaluates his role in contemporary society.

### Acting Scholarship

This year, to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the Center, the Mannhardt School is awarding two 1-year acting scholarships, to become effective February 20, 1966. Auditions for the scholarships, in the form of presentation of a five minute monologue, to be judged by a team of professional actors, producers, directors, and critics, will be held December 26, 27, and 28, at the Mannhardt School, 542 West Broadway. Anyone who is interested should contact Bulletin for information.

### Xmas Events

#### Dorm Exec

Dorm Exec will hold a tree-trimming party for residents and guests on December 11 at 7:30 p.m. Refreshments will be served and carols sung.

There will be caroling with UDC after a Yule log ceremony on December 13. The group will come from the Van Am quad to the Barnard courtyard.

#### '616 Will Hold a Wassail Party On December 15

The Dorms will hold a wassail party after the Christmas Masqué on December 15, followed by a Christmas dinner. Commuters are welcome and all students are urged to invite faculty members. (Special faculty tickets and general tickets are \$2.50 and can be purchased in CAO.) Dinner will be served; the menu will include Rock Cornish game hen.

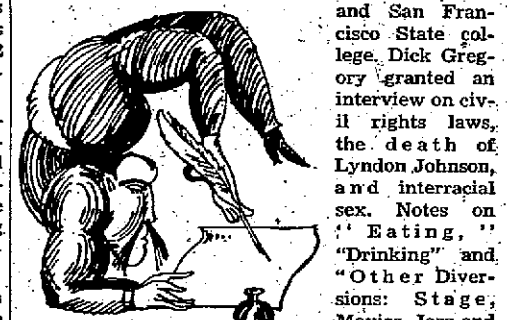
## The Sunday Ramparts

By MORRIS GROSSNER

"Over a late morning Irish coffee at Enrico's Cafe, three editors of Ramparts magazine decided that it was highly ridiculous that the (San Francisco) Bay Area did not have a newspaper of reasonable independence and calibre, and therefore decided to produce one by the weekend."

Two days and two nights later, on October 2nd, the first issue of the "Sunday Ramparts" rolled from the presses. Stokely Carmichael wrote "A Letter From Jail" castigating white power and its effects. Robert Scheer explained the appeal of Ronald Reagan's "Creative Society" to middle class California. Si Casady, recently ousted head of the California Democratic Council, reported why he would go fishing on election day. There was news, too, of the elections in Vietnam, of Ronald Reagan, and of the Oakland riot. And a back-page advertisement asked: "Should We Also Flood the Sistine Chapel so tourists can get nearer the ceiling in an attempt to save the Grand Canyon from modern dams."

Three weeks later a second issue appeared with news on the C.I.A., abortion and San Francisco State college. Dick Gregory granted an interview on civil rights laws, the death of Lyndon Johnson, and interracial sex. Notes on "Eating," "Drinking" and "Other Diversions: Stage, Movies, Jazz and Rock" were



alongside a baffling crossword puzzle from the "London Times," while criticism of Jean Genet and Rene Magritte filled out the last page.

The fifth edition of the "Sunday Ramparts" has just arrived, and both advertising and circulation have picked up. A New York edition is now being published, and this unique journalistic effort has established itself as a permanent newspaper.

In only two months the "Sunday Ramparts" has proved capable of presenting informative and exclusive news stories. San Francisco State Professor Marshall Windmiller, reporting from Saigon, showed how the structure of the elections there made a farce of democracy. Rumors of the sale of the "Amsterdam News," the nation's largest Negro weekly, to Robert Kennedy, who outbid Nelson Rockefeller, first burst into print on the pages of the "Sunday Ramparts," which also reported what Robert McNamara said at Harvard ("we have yet to pacify a single village in Vietnam") before his encounter with student demonstrators. The "New York Times" need not worry, but the "Sunday Ramparts," despite its obvious physical limitations (such as lack of staff), has shown a flair for uncovering news.

Although its emphasis is admittedly on "serving the liberal, radical, and artistic interests of the community," the "Sunday Ramparts" is more than just another radical weekly. It is a humorous radical weekly. Where else has anyone read of the Washington ruling permitting Post Office employees to wear peace buttons, or of the recent "Ying and Yangin Daily Life Award" presented to Lyndon Johnson, who recently attended Catholic services in Washington and later in the same week received an award from the Planned Parenthood foundation.

Of course some of the humor has inevitably failed. The comic strip about the little Negro shoeshine boy who by shouting such phrases as "Booker T. Washington" or "Emancipation" became Captain Melanin, who battles prejudice in all forms, has been dropped. Ramparts Editor Edward Keating showed a lack of both humor and (See SUNDAY, p. 6)



# Student Protest Groups Demand Freedom of Inquiry

By MANOUCHER PARVIN  
**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This essay on the Political Role of Students in the United States is taken from a paper prepared for the Columbia University Student Council in cooperation with the Federal Work-Study Program.

In 1960, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was formed out of the defunct Student League for Industrial Democracy — at a time when young Americans were beginning to react to social concerns for the first time in almost a generation. It was out of this era that the beginnings of the civil rights movement emerged. A good number of Northern college students went South on the Freedom Rides, for the "sit-ins," and to do the day-to-day work of the civil rights groups, primarily the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Also at this time many students, and young people in general, involved themselves in the movement to "ban the bomb," notably through the Student Peace Union (SPU), and the Student Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy.

When SDS emerged, its main contention was that the various student groups mentioned above and other smaller ones were struggling around single issues, and should thus move together if they were to effect any fundamental change in American society. SDS maintained that the "struggle for civil rights was related to the struggle for a new economics, and that the struggle for a new economics was related to the struggle for nuclear disarmament." Only when single issue groups united to fight for broad social change, could the American student movement gain the objectives that it had set forth.

Although starting from small beginnings, SDS grew in the years following 1960, conducting research in various areas of interest, and also supplementing this research with action.

### Social Change

The SDS, as one of the larger student protest organizations, understanding that the roots of today's world crisis lay partly in America's inability to recognize as legitimate the aspirations of the bulk of the world's people, and her inability to have concerns beyond those narrow concerns of self-interest, began its program to create a movement for basic social change in the United States.

Through its Economic Research and Action Program (ERAP) Project, using full-time student organizers in eight Northern urban areas, SDS began the creation of local, independent community unions, "organized for people, by people."

By 1965 SDS could boast of having created a network of over 150 chapters with about 5500 members. With groups like

the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley, it is attempting to change the American universities "so that their functioning will be based on the needs of the students in a democratic society and not the needs of a government in a pseudo-democratic society."

The year 1965 saw American student organizations beginning to criticize what they called "fallacies of American 'liberalism'." They began to question the intentions of the United States in the Vietnamese War. This greater awakening encouraged the growth of student protest groups even further. The SDS itself grew phenomenally during the period from May, 1965 to January, 1966. The number of active chapters tripled, and the membership followed suit.

### New Activism

There are many reasons for this sudden surge of student activity in the 1960's, including, among others, the fact that external pressures toward conformism have weakened greatly, and that better student organization has not only awakened the students' consciousness to social problems, but also encouraged students to form their own opinions about such matters. In addition to this, more efficient student organization has brought the ideas of students closer to realization.

The philosophy of these student organizations is constructed on the concept of the true nature of the university within society in general. As the United States Student Association Basic Policy Declaration on Academic Freedom states:

"It is the purpose of the university to perpetuate and enlarge the sum total of human knowledge, and to cultivate a spirit of continuing critical inquiry. The university is a company of scholars and learners, teachers and students, which serve its immediate community but more broadly serve the whole of mankind."

### Social Influence

The logical extension of this idea would lead to the statement that "... the university is located in a permanent position of social influence." Its educational function makes it indispensable and automatically makes it a crucial institution in the formation of social attitudes. Besides this, in an unbelievably complicated world, it is the central institution for organizing, evaluating and transmitting knowledge.

The university itself reinforces and sustains in each member of the academic community the standards requisite for the fulfillment of its primary function and thus render to humanity its inestimable services. The extensive social uses of the university's resources, ranging from defense contracts by the federal government with the universities, to the use of modern universities as laboratories of re-

search in the sciences, demonstrate the unchangeable reliance by men of power on the men and storehouses of knowledge. This is increasingly becoming the trend with the growth of clusters of skilled elites, each of whom occupy an important position in the national power structure. Thus, in a sense, the gap between the so-called "power elite" and the "intellectual elite" is not as great as is generally thought.

### The Dangers

Nevertheless, there is another side to the coin. Whereas it is

desirable for the American university to tie itself functionally closer to society in new ways, revealing new potentialities, new levers for change, yet there is the danger that the dividing mark may be inadvertently overstepped and the university in its close ties with society become so influenced by society and its values, that it lose its leading, educating function. In short, the primary aim of a university must never be forgotten in its attempt to draw closer to the society in which it lives, it must not succumb to the dictates of that society inasmuch as these dictates could hamper true critical inquiry.

It is this danger which seems to worry most student protesters. To them, the university is the only mainstream institution that is open to participation by individuals of nearly any viewpoint. Inherent in the nature of the university is the concept of academic freedom. It is the freedom for the members of the academic community to seek, discover, publish and teach the truth as they see it.

### Responsibilities

From the primary tent of academic freedom for students, the student organizations have moved further, demanding due process of law in the case of accused students, and insisting that the university have the following responsibilities:

- to state clearly which types of actions shall be considered violations of university regulations
- to determine and make public the penalties which could be imposed
- to give the accused student adequate notice of the particular charges placed against him
- to consider the accused student innocent until such time as he is proven guilty
- These freedoms deny any arbitrary, subjective move on the part of the administration of the university against the students. Of course, the student is recognized as having not only certain rights but also corresponding responsibilities, such as
  - seeking, discussing and promulgating the truth
  - respecting the professional integrity of the members of the faculty and the administration
  - making himself cognizant of the regulations of his institution and complying with them
  - recognizing his responsibility to involve himself in the larger community beyond the

university, understanding that his position as student offers him the tools of criticism and intelligent participation, which are the effective means of social change and progress.

From these broad tenets arises the American students' justification of their current protests not only against campus injustices, as at Berkeley, but also against national injustices, such as racial, political and religious discrimination and the crippling poverty of the nation's "forty million poor." From them also stems the current student preoccupation with the Vietnamese War, which is regarded not only as an "uncomfortable situation" or "a mess," as it is more often described by older members of American society, but as immoral and illegal. Draft card burning in this sense may not be a "cowardly" act, but a form of protest by an individual student against conditions he despises and in which he refuses to take part.

### New Generation

In general there seem to be two major differences between the previous American college generations — particularly those of the 1930's when there was a similar unrest — and the students of today.

First of all present day students are less ideological and more issue oriented than they were in the past. Today's students are more concerned, for example with civil rights and peace than with communism and socialism. Despite accusations such as the one by the editors of "The New Republic," who claimed that SDS was too casual about the prospect of communist infiltration, the student activists maintain that they side with no ideological group but democratically accept all as members.

They add that temporary agreement on a special issue with "outcaste" groups with which they may generally strongly disagree does not necessarily imply that they and the "outcaste" groups are one and the same.

The second main difference between today's students and those of the 1930's is that the former have discovered the tactic of civil disobedience.

### Student Power

In our final analysis we must agree that the present university students constitute one of the most articulate strata of society and potentially its most powerful. (See INQUIRY, p. 7)

## S.D.S. Vice Pres. Says Chapter Unites Dissent

By OLGA KAHN

**Editor's Note:** The following interview with Michael Josefowicz '67C, Vice-president of the Columbia chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society, and Harvey Blume '67C, member of the SDS steering committee, is intended to explain the sudden appearance of SDS as a political force on the Columbia campus. There are now 150 members of the Columbia chapter of SDS, which has 25,000 members in chapters throughout the country.)

**BULLETIN:** When and why was an SDS chapter established at Columbia?

**BLUME:** In the middle of last year John Fuerst '67C, now President of Columbia SDS, formed a chapter because he believed that the many single-issue political groups on campus, such as the Independent Committee on Vietnam, lacked an ideological framework on which to base their actions. There were a few meetings but Columbia just wasn't ready for an SDS chapter. Early this year SDS initiated its Radical Education Project, but it was not until the appearance of the Central Intelligence Agency on campus that SDS developed broad support at Columbia.

**BULLETIN:** What are the goals and purposes of National SDS, and how do these relate to the plans of the Columbia chapter?

**BLUME:** The aim of SDS is to develop people who have no power into a self-conscious constituency, as community organizers are now doing. This includes the idea of participatory democracy, because an allocation of power to the powerless implies that they must actively participate in the decisions that affect their lives. As students are the virtually powerless citizens of the academic community, the SDS chapter at Columbia is interested in revising the structure of the university in order to provide students with a meaningful role in the determination of policy decisions affecting their welfare.

**BULLETIN:** Does either National or Columbia SDS have a position on the role of the university in society?

**JOSEFOWICZ:** We believe that the university is the guardian of the 'humanist tradition,' and, as (See SDS, p. 7)

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 9:30 a.m. Holy Communion, Lutheran

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# Review: The Sunday Ramparts

(Continued from Page 4)

taste in his "Modest Proposal" to napalm a dog to find out what that jellied chemical weapon is really like.

Nevertheless, humor is only a magnifying glass used to reveal the stodginess and lack of imagination of the conventional press. The "Sunday Ramparts" burlesques all society columns with its notice that "Truman Capote has cold-bloodedly restricted the guest list for his November 28 bash at the Plaza Hotel. Several thousand of the writer's 'closest personal friends' are understandably miffed." The Berkeley correspondent totally destroys the boring "news analysis" that the press constantly feeds its readers with his report on the rumors that a past president of the Sexual Freedom League "has departed for Mexico, and is studying for the ministry." Even the bal-

anced layout is an exaggerated mockery of the New York Times.

The "Sunday Ramparts" is positive proof that modern journalism doesn't have to be dull. Its very origin shows a sense of community responsibility, which has been more than fulfilled by its numerous features. How many other newspapers have columns on jazz and rock, imaginative comparisons of the reactions of a white journalist and a black ghetto resident to the San Francisco riots, and a challenging editorial policy? A recent editorial offered a free quarter page ad to the first chain grocery to announce an end to all sales gimmicks, games and stamps. From its origin at Enrico's to its British crosswords, the "Sunday Ramparts" has shown a thoroughly provocative and experimental style otherwise lacking in the American press.

# Spanish Dept. Replies To Critique; June Grad. Defends Old Methods

To the Editor:

In a letter published in the November 17th issue of *Barnard Bulletin*, the seniors Jessica Lobel and K. Lowenthal have made a broad criticism of the methods for teaching modern languages at Barnard.

The gist of the letter seems to be that oral communication is the "summum bonum" of language teaching. The writers want the students to "speak and hear their professors speak for weeks before they sit and go through a written grammar chapter by chapter." Nowhere is there indicated the need for the cultural and literary aspects of the language. A foreign language is far more than a tongue to be spoken; it is a culture and a literature to be known and understood. To limit its teaching to ability in oral communication would result not only in a distorted view of the language as a whole, but also in a lowering of academic standards.

The Spanish Department of Barnard College approaches the teaching of Spanish in what could be called "the old way." From the very beginning the student is confronted with the linguistic, cultural, and literary aspects of that living reality which is the Spanish language. A grammar class conducted as much as possible in Spanish is followed by a conversation class based on selections from Spanish and Spanish-American writings. This is supplemented with laboratory work

and monthly book reports. Spanish 3 — an intermediate course, not an elementary one as referred to in the letter — follows closely this pattern. Otherwise, Spanish would soon degenerate into "just funny words for the same thought in good English."

Miss Lobel and Miss Lowenthal seem to advocate the teaching of Spanish "the tourist way" — "In a society in which we will all probably visit foreign countries at some time in our lives. . . ." This approach is fine for a Berlitz school but hardly suitable for an institution of higher learning.

The Spanish Department

To the Editor:

Miss Jessica Lobel and Miss K. Lowenthal, whose letter regarding "old-fashioned" techniques of Spanish instruction at Barnard was published in the November 17th issue of the *Bulletin*, amazed me. Last year I, too, was a senior at Barnard, and a Spanish major. I took first year Spanish in my freshman year; four years later I was awarded a Wilson fellowship for study in Latin American affairs, and a Fulbright grant to Ecuador. Apparently the Barnard department does train students to speak and comprehend the Spanish language. As a matter of fact, things have changed drastically in the last six months, if Miss Lobel and Miss Lowenthal's criticisms are generally shared; in my day, the student complaints were quite the reverse: we were being forced to speak a great deal — real answers to real questions, not the tidy little catch phrases with the word-substitution games that accompany the "newer methods" of language teaching — and the faculty fairly raced along in Spanish. There was grammar also, alas. Grammar, though tedious and difficult, is one of the facts of linguistic life. If Miss Lobel and Miss Lowenthal think they can suddenly divine conjugations via repeated exposure to hearing "their professors speak for weeks before they sit and go through a written grammar," they are mistaken: even after the weeks of listening they would simply have to start all over and learn the rules of the game. Language has

a structure that must be learned; the fact that one's native language is assimilated without a textbook is irrelevant. Infants' learning processes are considerably different in matters of this sort.

Every Latin-American I know in New York City has commented on the extraordinary skill of Barnard students in speaking Spanish. Publishers and book dealers in Manhattan have remarked to me that they can always "tell" a Barnard Spanish Department product, because "aquellas chicas si que hablan espanol;" those kids really do speak Spanish. I learned not only to speak and understand, but to feel the nuances of the tongue — and one learns these things only through top-notch training and a lot of hard work. It isn't always "stimulating," perhaps — but we must be doing something right.

In closing, may I reassure Miss Lobel and Miss Lowenthal regarding the "society in which we will all probably visit foreign countries at some time in our lives." I have visited Mexico, where I was taken for South American. What particularly impressed my friends there was the command I had of the formal, that is, the grammatical details of their language. Many Barnard graduates have had similar experiences. We can converse, we can laugh, we can cry, we can truly comprehend the Spanish, all because we have gained a sense for hispanic culture and society. We learned all this through the Barnard faculty's magnificent approach to language study. Perhaps Miss Lobel and Miss Lowenthal ought to make another attempt at cooperating: they may discover how very well indeed they are being taught.

Helene J. Farber



Jan's  
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# Parents Fight for School Control

(Continued from Page 1)

could begin anew. In turn the community would formulate plans for its participation. After the meeting, the parents' chairman received a letter informing her of the assignment of Mrs. Tuchman to the new school.

The day the chairman received the letter, she was to attend a local planning board meeting with Mr. Hart. Mr. Hart did not attend. The local board decided to call a special meeting. Telegrams were sent to Lloyd K. Garrison, school board chairman, and to Bernard E. Donovan, school superintendent from the borough president's office. Over 250 people attended the meeting of Dec. 1st, but Mr. Donovan sent word by messenger that he considered further discussion "fruitless."

The result of the officials' absence was a confrontation with Mr. Hart and Mrs. Tuchman the following morning. At that point Mrs. Tuchman agreed to reconsider her decision on the basis of the community's feelings. A meeting with Mr. Donovan was arranged for Tuesday with Mr. Donovan; Mr. Garrison refused to be committed.

On Tuesday, Dec. 6 Donovan stated that he intended to re-

view the situation since a plumber's strike had delayed the opening of the building. He conceded nothing concerning the appointment of a principal and asked that the results of a new task force be awaited. The community saw the latter as an evasion.

It seems that only those things the Board arbitrarily decides do not infringe on its "responsibility" are subjects for discussion. They are willing to consider the suggestion of a single administration — a policy decision, but not the suggestion of consultation concerning a principal — a policy decision as well, but somehow in-violate. It is that contradiction which makes the community realize that its "responsibility" is defined as the extent to which it agrees with the board. Under these circumstances, resort to direct action is not unlikely. When it comes, it should be emphasized that it has not boiled up overnight, but has simmered for several frustrating years.

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## SDS Upholding Students' Power In Reviving "Humanist Tradition"

(Continued from Page 5)  
 Paul Baran wrote in "The Commitment of the Intellectual," a place of social criticism  
**BLUME:** However this is not true now. The university at present is, as Mario Savio says, a factory producing intellect-workers to fill the needs of society  
**BULLETIN:** Then what do you think of President Kirk's statement on CIA recruitment that the university should refrain from making value judgments regarding political issues?  
**BLUME:** It is hardly conceivable that the university can avoid making value judgments when it functions for specific purposes determined by society. These purposes in and of themselves are value judgments that President Kirk and the university administration have unhesitatingly accepted. The policy of releasing class ranks to the selective service system, for example, was a value judgment made by the university in compliance with the government  
**BULLETIN:** What is the SDS position on CIA recruitment at Columbia?  
**BLUME:** SDS has no official position on CIA recruitment. But the opinion of many members is that all people and organizations should not have the right to recruit at Columbia. In particular the CIA is a malevolent agency that has often broken the laws of the countries in which it operates. Allowing the CIA to recruit on the Columbia campus implies a tacit acceptance of both

## Free Inquiry

(Continued from Page 5)  
 ful one. They are all of voting age or near it and could be drafted into the army. A good portion of graduate students could in fact be elected into Congress. It is not only their right to participate in all political activities, but rather their responsibility, and society must welcome them as a dynamic and searching force. If they should break any of our civil laws in the process of protesting, they must be punished by due process of law, as it is prescribed in our federal and state constitutions.  
 The university should not deny to them the available premises required for academic intercourse either due to reasons of ownership or other presumptions. Even in business, the ownership criterion holds no longer in its absolute sense. Laborers working in a firm have as much right over many aspects of their productive activities as the owners or managers. This is guaranteed by many of our labor laws. Can we not assume that our university students have as much maturity, wisdom and right to participate in the concrete activities of university life as such, and in its relationship to society?

the goals and illegal methods of the CIA. Because of its immorality, the CIA does not belong on the university campus.  
**BULLETIN:** What does SDS mean by "student power"?  
**JOSEFOWICZ:** Student power means that the administration acts as the servant of the students and faculty. Student power thus means that students and faculty will revive the critical humanist tradition of the university. Because the faculty has abdicated its role in determining university policy, SDS feels that students have an obligation to insure the integrity of the university.  
**BLUME:** Students and faculty only have power now if their interests and needs do not conflict with those of the administration. But when student and administration needs do not coincide, the decisions that are made satisfy the needs of the administration, rather than the needs of the students and faculty.  
**BULLETIN:** What did SDS hope to accomplish with its confrontation with President Kirk in Low Rotunda on November 21?  
**BLUME:** The purpose of that meeting went back to the administration's actions on the revocation of tuition deferment, actions that totally ignored the advisory capacity of the Columbia University Student Council. Other instances which showed the lack of student control of the university (such as the decision to compile class rank for the Selective Service System) had become issues, with students making specific demands on these issues. The confrontation with President Kirk drew together a coalition of those students who want a greater student voice in university affairs. And it was a victory in that for the first time in memory, the administration faced a student body with definite interests. I hope this will set a precedent for future confrontations.  
**BULLETIN:** How will SDS continue its work at Columbia?  
**JOSEFOWICZ:** At the present we are doing mostly clerical and organizational work. Our ongoing interest, however, is to maintain the spontaneity engendered by our confrontation with President Kirk.  
**BULLETIN:** Could you compare the recent events at Columbia with the situation at Berkeley, where, according to Berkeley Chancellor Roger W. Heyns, there is currently a "struggle for power"?  
**BLUME:** Students at both Berkeley and Columbia are in a struggle for power with their administrations. In Berkeley, this struggle is very open, but at Columbia it is doubtful whether President Kirk would, as has Chancellor Heyns, even admit the existence of this conflict. But I think that is obvious from our previous remarks that that would be a totally incorrect view.

## Alumnae Talk On Publishing

A candid discussion about the publishing world was held Thursday, December 1. Mrs. Ruth Rosenfeld, Chairman of the Alumnae Advisory Vocational Committee, served as a moderator for the panel of five women.  
 Participants included:  
 Nona Balakian, '42, Assistant to the Editor, New York Times Book Review,  
 Carroll Graves, '30, Managing Editor, College Department, Dodd Mead and Company,  
 Barbara Hertz, '43, Managing Editor, Parents' Magazine,  
 Martha Shapp, '27 Editor-in-Chief, The Book of Knowledge.  
 The excitement of creating a book and personal contact with authors were cited as a few of the many satisfactions to publishing work, in addition to the challenge of being a crusader.  
 A question period followed the panel discussion. The Barnard audience was informed that an ability to type is essential. Secretarial and research positions begin many publishing careers. A summer publishing program at Radcliffe was also mentioned.

## King's Crown Essays Stress Art, Cinema

KING'S CROWN ESSAYS which usually publishes works on the social sciences and humanities, is experimenting this year with the possibility of devoting an entire issue to the cinema.  
 According to Editor Joel Klaperman, the January issue of Essays will feature articles on the film as an art form. It will emphasize not so much on technique acting or direction as on the film as cultural barometer, index of social ugliness and beauty, and interpretation of individual life.  
 In changing its previous format, the publication will introduce art work, both calligraphy and photographs. The only female on the staff, Elizabeth Langer, 69, as art editor, is working on these innovations.  
 The essays are to be submitted by Dec 15 to 307 Ferris Booth Hall. The editor has issued a special invitation to Barnard students to demonstrate their own reaction to Barnard Victorianism by co-educationalizing the staff or submitting their own papers for publication.



## Editors Get Tite Together Sometimes Write Together

The weekly Thursday night meeting of the Senior and Junior managing boards is not what we would call a sober gathering. Our last meeting was particularly festive.  
 We received an invitation to join a wine-tasting class. The academics consisted of sampling six glasses of fermented grape juice including Liebfraumilch, Blackberry, Pirotot and Chateau something or other.  
 We swished and we sniffed and we learned from Mr. A. A. Harmon of the Wine Merchants Association that Vermouths are healthy and a dry sherry does more than a martini. More what? We asked thinking the answer might make a stimulating article amidst the politics in next week.

issue. We will be sure to serve a delicate wine with squab. Give us that youthful zestful wine after a Bulletin staff meeting when the libraries are closed.

## Taking your M.R.S.?



## Do your cramming with MODERN BRIDE

From previews of the newest bridal and trousseau fashions to exciting plans for an off season European honeymoon, Modern Bride is the modern guide to large and small weddings, first home furnishings, post nuptial entertaining and the planning that makes perfect — before, during and after. See for yourself in the current issue of Modern Bride.  
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What is your judgment on Primitive Art?  
**Hear Auth20 Give His**  
 BOARD OF MANAGERS LECTURE  
 SCHIFF ROOM - FBH  
 4 P.M. TODAY

**WANTED — Circulation manager to organize and run subscription and circulation department of Bulletin. 4 to 5 hours a week; \$1.50 per hour — flexible hours. Come to 1 Annex, or call Dorothy Lang, UN 5-9000.**

# Another Two Weeks: Last Week's Events; This Week's Eventualities

## SANE Rally

A Rally to End the War in Vietnam organized by the National Committee and the New York Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy will be held Thursday December 8 at 7 p.m. at Madison Square Garden. Participating in the rally are Gunnar Myrdal Swedish social economist and author, Erich Fromm psychoanalyst and writer Norman Thomas Laura Berquist Look reporter recently returned from Vietnam I F Stone Washington columnist Floyd McKissick Executive Director of CORE Paul Booth Executive Secretary Students for a Democratic Society and Dr Benjamin Spock Co Chairman of SANE. Other participants include Diana Sands Tony Randall Jules Feiffer Ossie Davis Pe e Seeger and other well known stars.

## Summer Jobs

Thousands of summer jobs open to college students are listed in the new 1967 Summer Employment Directory just off the press. Employers looking for help include resorts camps national parks business firms summer theaters restaurants and ranches throughout the United States and Canada. Salaries are up \$50 to \$200. Job openings range from camp counselor to research chemist in a brewery. Summer Employment Directory may be ordered by mail by sending \$3 to National Directory Service Box

32065, Dept C, Cincinnati, Ohio 45232

## Mortarboard

A representative of Victor O'Neill Studios will be on Jake all day Monday, December 12, to collect prints to be used in Mortarboard and to take individual orders. Failure to notify him which picture you would like to use for Mortarboard will necessitate the studio picking one at random.

In order to avoid the necessity of hunting for possible Mortarboard editors at the last minute, Nancy Orloff has asked that Juniors who might be interested in serving on the staff of next year's Mortarboard get in contact with her in the Mortarboard Office on the second floor of the Annex or through Student Mail Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps will be at a booth on Jake until December 9th to distribute applications and give information about tests and films to be shown at Columbia.

## Lecture on Richard Wagner

A special lecture on Richard Wagner will be given on Monday December 12th at 5:15 p.m. in 304 Barnard Hall sponsored by the Music Department. Scenery and electronic music will be used.

## Annual Xmas Masque

The Annual Christmas Masque will be held in the Barnard gym on Thursday December 15 at 4:00 p.m. It will be followed by the Wassail Hour in Altshul

Court where Santa Claus et al will be present. The Masque is based on the "Twelve Days of Christmas" and is a festival of song and dance.

## Party

An Egg Nog Party will be held in Brooks on Sunday, December 18, from 8-10 p.m.

## St. Pauls Chapel

On Wednesday, December 14, at noon, the Benjamin Britten Treble Choir of St Pauls Chapel will hold a Ceremony of Carols. On the following day, Thursday, at 5:15 p.m., there will also be a Christmas Carol and Candlelight Service. The Chapel Choir, directed by Searle Wright, will sing carols by Preston, Byrd, Hessler, Vaughn Williams, and other traditional carols.

## Student Discounts

December 9 at 8:30 p.m. An Evening of Jazz with Duke Ellington, sponsored by the Afro-American Institute, Hunter College, special student rate \$2.50, tickets on sale in CAO.

## Messiah

December 21 at 8:00 p.m. Handel's Messiah. The Festival Orchestra. Tickets \$1.50, sign up in CAO.

## Prelaw Conference

The fifth annual Pre-Law Conference will be held at the Columbia University School of Law on December 10, 1966 for Undergraduate upperclassmen.

The conference commences at 10:30 with a welcome address by

Dean William C. Warren of the law school. Special area seminars held on the study of law will include Constitutional Law, Family and Criminal Law, Legal Philosophy and Contemporary Legal Problems, International Legal Studies, Law in a Corporate Society, and Urban and Human Renewal.

In the afternoon a panel discussion on Legal Education as the Basis of a Productive and Challenging Life will be conducted by Dean Warren. There will also be a moot court argument and a discussion on the Study of Law at Columbia.

Students who wish to attend the conference should contact Miss Judith Passmore, Admissions Office Secretary, Room 7W14 B, Extension 2670.

## Anti-Apartheid Protest

The New York Region of the National Students Association has announced an anti-apartheid protest at noon, Friday, December 9 on the Chase Manhattan Plaza. The organization is picketing the First National and Chase Manhattan Banks' involvement in South Africa.

## Thursday Noon

Monica Loeb will introduce Mrs. Elnor C. Guggenheimer, Commissioner of the Department of City Planning of New York, at the Thursday Noon Meeting on December 8, 1966. Her topic will be "Chaos in Kindergarten," a Talk on Headstart Programs.

On January 12, Paul Rockwell will speak on the topic "Constitutional Law Versus Power Politics."

## Dr. Hugh E. Huxley To Speak

Dr. Hugh E. Huxley of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology at Cambridge University will speak in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library on December 12, 1966 at 8:00 p.m. Admission is without charge and tickets are not required for admission.

## East-West Center Scholarships

The application deadline for 70 East-West scholarships for graduate degree study in fields relating to Asia and the Pacific Ocean area is December 15, 1966.

Scholarships are for the June or September 1967 class. Basic grants are for a year and cover transportation, tuition, books, housing and food. Scholarships may be extended for students meeting high academic standards to allow them to complete degree programs. Outstanding students may be granted field study in Asia or the Pacific.

Students must major in the Asia-Pacific and are required to take an Asian or Pacific language appropriate to their area of interest.

For applications and additional information, students should contact the dean of their college or write to the Director of Student Selection, East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822.

# TENTATIVE EXAM SCHEDULE - JANUARY 1967

## FIRST WEEK - Monday, Jan. 23rd - Jan. 27th

MONDAY, JANUARY 23		TUESDAY, JANUARY 24		WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25		THURSDAY, JANUARY 26		FRIDAY, JANUARY 27	
9:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Ar Hist 53	Art H 1	A I Hist 75	Psych 1x	Bo 1	Germ 1	Art Hist 61	Art Hist 97	Anthro 1	Fren 1x
Ed ca on 3	Art Hist 5	Eco 29	(All Sections)	Bio 5	(All Sections)	Bot 1		Art Hist 91	(All Sections)
Math 3a	Eco 1 (V)	Eng 55		Eco 17	Germ 3	Bot 9		Chem 41	Fren 3x
	Eco 25	Eng 73		Eng 41 (I)	(All Sections)	Chem 1		Eco 1 (II)	(All Sections)
	Eng 69	Hist 1		Eng G6803x	Germ 5	Eng 75		Eng 41 (II)	Fren 4x
	Pol 19	Psych 3		Phil 1x (I)	(All Sections)	Fren 33		Eng 63	(All Sections)
	Germ 45	Psych 57		Ref V1101x (IV)	Germ 11	Gov 15		Fren 37	Fren 5
	Gov 17	Re 15			Russ 1	Gov 25		Gov 23	(All Sections)
	Gov 29	Soc 21			(All Sections)	Math 31		Hist 9	Fren 6x
	Geek 1	Span 31			Russ 3	Ph 1 7		Hist 9	(All Sections)
	H 1 33	Rel V 102x (II)			(All Sections)	Soc 1 (V)		Lat 1	Fren 21
	Hist 39					Span 13		Lat 3	
	Hist 43					Rel V3201x (I)		Math 15	
	Ph 25							Mus 1 (II)	
	Ph 1 75							Phil 1x (III)	
	Ph 1 85							Phil 43	
	Rel 14							Psych 27	
	Soc 1 (II)							Soc 1 (II)	
	Soc 39							Span 5	
	Anth V3042x							Span 15	
	Au V3125x							Hist C6327x	
	Russ V3335x							Rel V1101x (VI)	
	Russ V3443x							Rel V1102x	
								Russ V1225x	

## SECOND WEEK - Monday, Jan. 30th - Feb. 2nd

MONDAY, JANUARY 30		TUESDAY, JANUARY 31		WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1		THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2		THIS SCHEDULE IS TENTATIVE
9:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	1:10 p.m.	
Ar Hist 81	Art Hist 43	Geog 3	Anthro 25	Hist 1	Anthro V7004x	Span 1	Art Hist 77	<p>Instructors are asked to advise the Registrar of any special problems or of an examination not scheduled before December 16th.</p> <p>Any conflict between two examinations should be reported to the Barnard Registrar at once. <b>CONFLICTS REPORTED AFTER 3:00 P.M. ON DECEMBER 16th CANNOT BE ADJUSTED.</b> Rooms will be indicated on the final examination schedule.</p>
Bo 7	Bo 15	Gov 31	Art Hist 65	(All Sections)	Lat V3011 (III)	(All Sections)	Soc 1 (IV)	
Chem 51	Eco 1 (V)	Phil 1x (IV)	Eco 15	Dr Civ V3355x (I)		Span 3	Soc 43	
Eco 1 (I)	Eco 7	Phil 41	Eng 79			(All Sections)		
Eco 27	Eng 41 (II)	Physics 3	Eng 85			(All Sections)		
Eng 67	Fren 22x	Span 29	Ger 27			(All Sections)		
Eng 81	Fren 35		Gov 21					
Fren 25	Gov 11		Hist 7					
Geo 1	Ph 1 5		Hist 37					
Gov 1	Psych 17		Rel 25					
Greek 11	Psych 21		Rel 31					
Hist 17	Russ 5		Soc 41					
Hist 23	Soc 33		Span 25					
Hist 31	Span 23		Bio 66151x					
Hist 41	Greek V3305x		Eco 64713x					
Math 7	Lat V3011x (III)		Geog W4011x					
Mus (I)	Mus V1331x							
Ph 1 1x (II)	Russ V3463x							
Ph 61								
Psych 9								
Psych 25								
Soc 1 (I)								
Soc 45								
Span 17								
Mus V1332x								