

# The College News

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BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1935

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## Varsity Dramatics Is To Be Reorganized

### Players' Club to Elect Officers of Dramat Board and Make First Play Choice

### COLLEGE CHOOSES PLAY

(Especially contributed by Margaret Kidder, '36.)

The Varsity Dramatics board is announcing a change in the organization of dramatics at Bryn Mawr. We should like to form a dramatic society to represent the college. The productions of this society should be, in a general sense, the concern of the college as a whole, not the work of a group of anxious individuals offered to the college for criticism. The members of this society will necessarily be only those undergraduates who take an active interest in the many sides of play production. But interested spectators should be able to feel that the fullest use is being made of the dramatic potentialities of the college. This society shall elect new members from the succeeding classes; and it shall be governed by officers elected by itself and for itself. We hope that the Varsity Players' club, under a new regime, will become such an organization.

The present dramatic organization has always aimed at representing the college; but its organization is rather ambiguous. The requirements for a dramatic society at a college must change as the undergraduate body changes and individuals rise and disappear. The history of dramatics at Bryn Mawr is a singularly varying one. The present organization is comparatively recent and appears to be a combination of two elements that do not combine. There are two separate entities, the Varsity Players' Club and the Varsity Dramatics board, which represent two distinct and separate executive forces, a small committee that increases itself by selecting new members sparingly from the different classes, and a large society, of undergraduates interested in Dramatics, with a president elected by themselves. But the members of this society are selected by the Dramatics Board. It is difficult to understand the function of one of these bodies when one considers the existence of the other.

The dramatics board is self-perpetuating, like the editorial boards of the *College News* and the *Lantern*. It is not a closed corporation nor one little group of serious thinkers; but the choice of its members is a difficult problem since there are no general try-outs as in the case of the *Lantern*.

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## N. Y. Bryn Mawr Club Gives Vacation Tea

The Park Lane, January 3.

The Board of Governors of the Bryn Mawr Club of New York entertained the undergraduates at a tea in honor of the members of the classes of 1933 and 1934. The club rooms were pleasantly crowded with many undergraduates and graduates living or vacationing in New York, who attended. The members of the Board of Governors who gave the tea were as follows: Mrs. Howard T. Oliver, 1916, the President of the Club; Mrs. Richard N. Pierson, 1923; the Misses Katharine Van Bibber, 1924, and Katharine C. Ecob, 1909; Mrs. Albert Clay, 1924; Mrs. Orson L. St. John, 1930; Mrs. Gerald Cutler, 1922; Mrs. John C. Juhring, Jr., 1927; Miss Helen C. Schwarz, 1919; Mrs. Louis J. Darmstadt, 1927; and the Misses Caroline F. Lexow, 1908, and Imogen R. Richards, 1930. Mrs. Henry E. Stehli, 1927, of the Membership Committee, assisted those of the Governors who received, while Miss Ella Katherine Berkeley, of the Class of 1933, the Misses Mary Nichols, Barbara Smith, Nancy Stevenson and Marion Hope, of the Class of 1934, and the Misses Diana Morgan and Sarah Flanders, of the Class of 1935, formed the reception committees of recent graduates and of present undergraduates.

### College Calendar

Wednesday, January 9. Vocal Recital by Benjamin De Loache. 8.20 P. M. Goodhart.

Friday, January 11. Mrs. Lillian M. Gilbreth on ways and means of getting jobs. 8.00 P. M. Deanery.

Sunday, January 13. Sunday Evening Service conducted by Dr. William Pierson Merrill.

Tuesday, January 15. Julien Bryan. Motion pictures on *Russia and Siberia*. 8.20 P. M. Goodhart.

Thursday, January 17. Christopher Morley. 4.15 P. M. Deanery.

## Library Rules Made For Use of Readers

### New Rules for Honor Students to Extend Time for Books Instituted

### POLICY AGAINST FINES

The library has in recent years tried to make its rules lenient enough to give all of Bryn Mawr full use of its books, with as much convenience to its readers as is possible. At the same time, the librarians have found that to maintain the most efficient and convenient service it is necessary to enforce the rules rigidly. Consequently an explanation of the library rules and of the policy behind them is necessary at intervals.

To prevent popular books from being taken out of circulation too much, a student may take only one New Book Room book at a time, and from the regular stacks she may take out two books of general reading and more books if they are needed for a report. Books must be returned at the end of two weeks, and may be renewed for another two weeks only if they are returned on time (i. e., before the receipt of a first notice) and if no one else wishes to use them. If books are not returned on time and a notice has to be sent for their return, they may not be renewed but must be left in the stacks for three days before they may be taken again. If a second, as well as the first, notice for the return of a book is disregarded, the stack privileges of the student are withdrawn for two weeks. This means that all stack books must be returned and must be used in the Stack Room for that period. These penalties are necessary to prevent undue carelessness in the use and return of books and to give all users of the library a fair chance to use the books. The policy of the library has always been against penalizing late return of books by money fines because of the expense to scholarship students; and the removal of stack privileges was adopted as a fit penalty in that it did not actually deprive the student of the use of books, since she might still use books at the tables provided in the stacks proper.

Since the institution of the Honours system, the library has extended its rules so as to permit Honours students to use books over a longer period of time. Such students are allowed to take as many books as is necessary for their work, not exceeding thirty at a time, and to keep them for one semester. When signing the bookcards they must, however, designate that they need the material for Honours. Otherwise, they come under the same rules as the other students. Also, students other than Honours students who are working on long reports may ask for and receive the "long-time" privilege. Permission has to be given, however, because many books are of a reference type and they should not be kept from general circulation indefinitely.

### Hockey Elections

Barbara Cary, '36, and Sylvia Evans, '37, have been elected Captain and Manager respectively of the hockey team for 1935.

## Mr. Julien Bryan Will Show Russian Movies

### Marriage and Divorce Courts, Homes, Prisons, Theatres, Aviation Pictured

### SIBERIA IS FEATURED

Julien Bryan, photographer and lecturer on Russia, is coming to talk and show motion pictures under the sponsorship of the Bryn Mawr Community Center in Goodhart, Tuesday evening, January 15. The picture which he is going to show, *Russia and Siberia*, is the sequel to *Russia As It Was*; *Russia As It Is*.

Mr. Bryan is just returned with this amazing new record of Russian life from a four-months' trip, his fifth visit to the Soviet Union. He spent the first two months of last summer photographing in and around Moscow, Leningrad, ancient Novgorod and along the Volga. Finally, leaving these better known parts of Russia he went to Karelia to see the White Sea-Baltic Canal, scene of Madame Tchernavin's *Escape from the Soviets*, and 4,000 miles to eastern Siberia to Buryat, Mongolia. After a stop at Irkutsk, the well-known stopping point of round-the-world flyers, Mr. Bryan chartered a small fishing boat for a two weeks' trip to the fishing collectives of beautiful Lake Baikal, a journey that nearly ended in tragedy during a severe storm such as is frequently encountered on the lake, one of the most dangerous lakes and one of the largest inland bodies of water in the world. From there he continued with much difficulty over the steppes and through the swamps to the northern Reindeer country of the primitive Turturi Tungus, a Mongolian tribe that migrated into northern Siberia from Manchuria a thousand years ago and now lives there in a primitive and semi-nomad state.

The movies he is planning to show include pictures of homes, hospitals, baby clinics, marriage and divorce courts, actual trials in the people's courts, Ambassador Bullitt and the Embassy, Czarist prisons in Siberia, Soviet aviation, Maxim Gorky, Novgorod and its churches, Soviet surgery, the new experimental theatres where actors mingle with the audience, the remarkable children's theatres, Lama temples and strange religious

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### College Calamities

The yawning trench in front of the Library which startled the eyes of returning students is the result of a college calamity. Last Friday a steam pipe burst and repairs were undertaken at once in order to insure heat for the halls. The men worked night and day, so that the repairs are now nearly completed. Mr. Dougherty, the college superintendent, fell into the hole while supervising the work and was painfully injured.

The unusually dull lighting in the halls which met us on Sunday night was the result of a grounded electric cable. The college was forced to rely on reserve supplies of electricity and fearing that the reserves might run out candles were supplied to light us to bed. This precaution, however, proved unnecessary.

### Oxford Bows to Girls

An American Rhodes scholar, Mr. Larson, from South Dakota, wrecked a century-old Oxford University tradition recently, when he forced the famous Union debating society to open its rooms to women students for the first time in its history. At the same time, Oxford men made it plain that their interest in co-eds was purely financial.

Larson, as treasurer of the Union, persuaded its 800 members to let girls buy breakfasts and afternoon teas in the club's halls, because their shillings are needed to help finance a proposed \$7,500 dining room. His proposal was accepted only after the American had promised that women "will never be allowed to roam all over the place" and that a special entrance would be provided for the feminine invaders.

### Engagements and Marriages

The Christmas vacation seems to have been most prolific in producing engagements, not to mention a marriage. Louise McCormick, '34, was married to Montgomery Orr at a small wedding in Chicago on January 4. Elizabeth Eaton, '35, has announced her engagement to Lyman Butterfield. Eleanor Cheney, '35, has announced her engagement to Robert Graves. Katherine Gribbel, '34, has announced her engagement to Raymond Carter, and Leidy B. Saul, a former member of the class of '35 and now a Senior at Radcliffe, has announced her engagement to Frederick Vandenberg. Katherine Pier, '33, has announced her engagement to Frederick Farwell.

## Investigation Shows We Are Jazz-Hounds

### Merion Has Largest Collection With Rockefeller Second in Song Hits

### PEM PREFERS CLASSICS

Hats off to Merion for the largest and most varied collection of Jazz hits,—some, we must confess, in a sad state of disrepair. We would place Rock second, since it has a couple of drawers of discarded favorites, besides the more recent songs. Denbigh, though equipped with a smaller collection, is reasonably up-to-date. For classical music, however, we must go to the Pembroke, East especially, where several students have private collections of the great composers. Wagner and Tschaiakowsky are well represented, we found, while some students enjoy German songs and yodelling in their lighter moments.

The ideal Bryn Mawr Jazz-lover, as Plato might say, goes in for astronomy. Almost anywhere one may hear the wheezy hall victrola, generally greatly in need of a new needle, crooning *Stars Fell on Alabama*, *I Saw Stars* or *Stardust*. In most of the halls we also frequently hear *Smoke Gets in Your Eyes* and *Love in Bloom*.

Much to our surprise we found that the hall traditions in victrola playing vary considerably. All the halls except Pem West have an officially public vic, but not all have public collections of records. The latter is not such a bad idea we think, as we reflect on some of the distinctly obnoxious pieces hanging on in the more economical halls. An inspection of the record depositories in the halls which have them reveals that *Pu-leeze Mr. Hemingway* was once a universal favorite. At least two of the halls own such out-dated numbers as *Kansas City Kitty* and *Seven Years With the Wrong Woman*, besides newer selections like *Here Comes the British*.

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## Ossinsky Describes Planning in U.S.S.R.

### Statistics from Industry Are Correlated to Form Basis of Yearly Plans

### LIVING STANDARD RISES

Deanery, January 7, 1935.

Before a large and interested gathering, Mr. V. Valery Ossinsky described *How Plans Are Made in Soviet Russia*. Mr. Ossinsky is director of the National Bureau of Economic Accounting which forms one of the two main divisions of the central planning body, the Gosplan.

In order to discuss planning as it is done in Russia, something must be said of the social background of planning. The most imperative need in Russia has always been the necessity for a rapid advance in industrial production. The first step in this direction is the socialization of all means of transportation, production and distribution. The second is a centralized control of planning under a special commissariat for each economic group, leading up to a central planning body. The third requirement is the abolition of classes and social divisions of labor. An important corollary of this is the raising of the standard of living of the wage earners.

Planning cannot be either accurate or useful unless there is a correct statistical estimate of the state of the country preceding the plan, and these figures must form the basis of comparison for future progress. In Russia there is a special department which collects and edits these statistics, directly connected with the Gosplan. Each economic unit has to send statistical reports to this department on specific dates in the year. The reports go to the commissariat for each industrial group. The commissariats send summaries of these reports to the Central Bureau, which edits them. The Gosplan also analyzes the significance of the statistics and makes them the basis of future plans. In this way the second Five Year plan came into being.

After correlating the statistics, the Gosplan gives them to the Central Political Bureau, which defines the limit figures of the future period. This must be done as concisely and accurately as possible, and the statistics are then re-expressed to dramatize the aims and purposes of the plan.

The foundation of the first plan was the building up of a sound basis for the social economy. The most important method of achieving this was the stimulation of production in the heavy industries, or the so-called Group A. The second plan aims at a completed social economy and stresses particularly the greater de-

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## All We Know Is That the Papers Say We "Barked" Alarm at Our "Peeping Tom"

There seems to be no getting away from the old proverb to the effect that it's a wise event that knows its own write-up. Once again its truth has been proved, and that on the Bryn Mawr campus.

The night before Christmas vacation at about the hour of midnight, a student was packing in anticipation of the morrow, her mind flitting giddily over the high spots to come. Suddenly her train of thought was rudely arrested by a curious scraping sound outside her window. She tore straightway to the smoking room and eventually, after several unsuccessful attempts, and one solitary return, persuaded the students there to return with her. They all saw a shadow behind the curtain; getting together they counted ten and pulled the curtain back, you pretty creature upon the window, casually about the man, surveying the man called. The warden but firmly re-

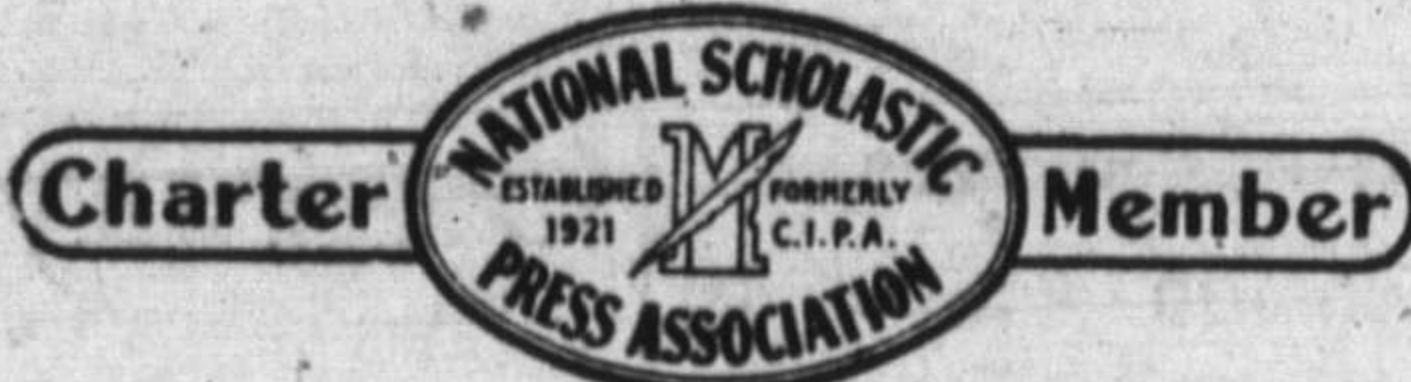
they departed in the general direction of the jail. Shortly thereafter, the watchman phoned to say that the man had escaped. No one went to bed until the warden had telephoned and been told that the man was firmly clasped again in the bosom of the law.

It is with much amazement that we read in the newspapers that the prowler had been observed for more than a month, looking in windows and climbing campus trees. With even more astonishment, we learn that "ten college watchmen tried to capture the intruder," and that "dogs, the pets of students, barked an alarm." Now we don't know what to think. We're worried about the increase in the number of watchmen: it is a bitter private window, but firmly re-

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War —

Bryn Mawr has always been well known for its determined stand on such questions as the vote for women, and we believe that the time has come for us to develop a definite opinion about the question of the value and the timeliness of pacifist propaganda. There is naturally no one more opposed to war than any intelligent and far-seeing woman must be, and yet we believe that there will always be wars as long as there is anything worth fighting for. In regard to nations, the difficulties that occasion wars are economic and social, and we believe with a firm conviction that as long as economic and social injustices are allowed to exist, there will be wars, and pacifist movements will be unavailing.

In the present economic condition of the world, with Europe in a state of unrest over the economic injustices which the Treaty of Versailles admittedly failed to solve, there is no value in pacifist movements urging disarmament. America is still the strongest and richest country of the world, and for this reason an analogy may be drawn between our position in respect to armaments and the following hypothetical case: if a man were to leave his business every evening with a million dollars and walk unarmed down the street to deposit it in a bank, he would soon be attacked by gangsters; if on the other hand, he were to put the money in an armored car and drive it to the bank, the gangsters would realize that there was little use in attacking him. In the same way, America by preserving the full force of her armaments is essentially discouraging war, at least against this country, because other countries are afraid to attack us. It is admittedly true also that European countries are at the present time hesitant about embarking on a war, because every country is so well armed that there would be little possibility of any one country benefiting by such a war.

If the time should come that the causes of war, the economic and social injustices, were removed, a pacifist movement would be not only valuable but timely. It would be more sensible than at the present time, because there would be a possibility of preventing wars, since there would no longer be any occasion for them. Therefore, we believe that it would be more valuable for Bryn Mawr to direct its energies toward a movement to end the economic and social injustices prevalent today than toward a pacifist movement. There are organized movements in the United States for the spreading of information and the arousing of opinion about these prevalent injustices and their almost certain effect in the production of wars. This would certainly be a field in which the efforts of Bryn Mawr might profitably be employed as a necessary intermediate step in the work of preventing war.

— and Peace

The time has come to talk of many things, and more, to do many things, if we account ourselves intelligent college women. We cannot help but see around us the grave disturbances which threaten war. Likewise we must note the attitude which the youth of this country, and particularly the students of all of the larger colleges and universities, are taking towards national and international attempts at stabilization of peace. Bryn Mawr has not as yet taken any stand regarding any of the peace movements started in this country. We have sat back with an apathy while peace leagues and pacifist demonstrations have come to play a very important part in college activity elsewhere and in the formation of public opinion everywhere.

It is high time that we took some stand upon the problem of war prevention. We can not afford to be indifferent to the situation, and we can afford still less to let our thinking upon the matter be unintelligent. We are pacifistic in our leanings, but our resistance to war propaganda and promotion is so passive as to be indicative of no spirit, and to be worth nothing. We are too ready to incline to pacifism simply as an academic ideal or as a policy dictated by our own selfish and cowardly desire for a comfortable and safe existence. This sort of self interest and academic idealism is instinctive, but it is also the result of thoughtless formulation of opinion. We have not been bold enough to turn our backs on the waste and carnage of war. We must very seriously consider that we can to stand against militarist propaganda and demonstration.

WIT'S END

SONG TO OUR LIGHTING SYSTEM

Gone are the days when our lights will burn away, Gone is the strength of the powerhouse, oh, weh! We must to bed at nine electricity to save. I hear my studious forbears turning in the grave!

Grand.

NEW IDEAS FOR USE OF LEISURE TIME

(abstracted from a Collier's of August date.)

"You're waiting for a trolley. This need not be time wasted. You can do your exercise without attracting the attention of the police. Try this: rest the weight on both feet equally. Then away like a flagpole, shifting the weight slowly from one foot to the other, without thrusting the hip out. Occasionally raise the released foot and swing it about, but always, always pulling the abdomen in."

"At the beach is an excellent place to practice corrective postures. Sit cross-legged in the sand, back straight, and try raising from this position dozens of times without touching the ground with the hands, but holding them out straight in front of you. In the free-and-easy environment of the beach even more eccentric behavior than this passes without comment."

This sort of thing might work while waiting for a professor to come to class—but always, remember, always keeping the chin up!

A CONVERSION

Once, in Scotland, a Turk Did most wickedly shirk So pious a work As going to Kirk, But his neighbor, named Burke, Was so shocked by the Turk He set out with a smirk, Armed with zeal and a dirk, For the vale full of murk Where the heathenish Turk Was accustomed to lurk. By a fortunate quirk Of his luck, Mister Burke Stole by stealth through the murk Unobserved by the Turk, Seized his throat with a jerk Drew his threatening dirk And snarled out through his smirk: "You shall go to the Kirk "Or you're stabbed with my dirk!" So the heathenish Turk Went with Burke to the Kirk.

—Irksome.

OH WHERE, AND OH, WHERE, HAVE THOSE PRETTY BUSHES GONE?

"What is the matter with the Lib?" The puzzled student cried. "That earth is surely very odd, And in the way, beside."

"Why, don't you know," the answer was, "They're looking for those bushes—Our archaeologists, I mean. They seem to want to push us

Into some excavating project. We know they cannot find Those victims of the News's wrath, It would be too unkind."

Optimist.

There's a new song being featured by one Walter Keefe (we think that's the name . . . unless it has an O' with it. In any event, he's the one who popularized "The Man on the Flying Trapeze") called "You Can Trap Peas With Mashed Potatoes."

Which brings us to our wit's end, and the aphorism-for-the-week—

Trapped peas! One pea upon the knife Is worth two such—in common life! Cheerio— THE MAD HATTER.

antitarian reasons: we mean to advocate a Bryn Mawr pacifist demonstration backed by our sincere convictions that war must be avoided at any cost. It is only by active demonstration of a united feeling against war and all its horrible results on society and morale that public opinion can be aroused to battle ignorant and selfish militarism. We may feel limited in our opportunities and our abilities to further world peace, but the time has come when we must think seriously of the problem, when we must take a definite—and an intelligent—stand, and when we must exert our energies and our capabilities to join the pacifists that are already working to unite the thoughtful youth of America in concerted opposition to militarist propaganda and demonstration.

Theatre Review

We heartily recommend to anyone who is out for a light evening's fun that they head straight for Ina Claire's new play, Ode to Liberty. It is an adaptation from a French farce, called Liberté Provisoire, and it has in a way all the faults and all the excellences of any good French farce. It is very light and shallow, with people rushing on and off the stage, and disappearing at crucial moments through innumerable handy doors, but nevertheless it is extremely good fun, and the lines are remarkably clever and amusing.

As soon as the curtain goes up we see an awfully bored and blasé Miss Claire, looking her most sophisticated and speaking with a lightness of touch that is her own inimitable virtue, who is doing her best to get rid of her husband so that she can spend the evening with a man whom her husband supposes to be her lover. The man is an old family friend and is standing there in extreme discomfort while the husband, a typical French type, with no sense of humor and an overburdening pompousness, accuses him of being Miss Claire's lover. Miss Claire, who has left her husband and utterly refuses to return to him, is extremely bored by the whole procedure and goes to sleep on the sofa, when suddenly there is a great fuss on the street below and an inspector of police appears to say that a dangerous Communist has escaped and is hiding in their house. The inspector goes up on the roof to look for him, and after further complications the inspector, himself, turns out to be the Communist. He finally hides in Miss Claire's apartment and stays there for several days because he cannot escape without involving her as his accomplice.

The Communist, who is played by Walter Sleazak, is intensely scornful of the bourgeoisie and determined to convert Miss Claire to Communism. In the course of his stay with her, he becomes gradually converted to the excellence of bourgeois food and bourgeois comforts, while Miss Claire, whom he persists in boring with his propaganda speeches, finally falls in love with him and thwarts a carefully laid plot by which he had meant to escape. The Communist has always prided himself on the fact that he has no time for women in his life, but the subtle fascinations of Miss Claire soon provide quite a problem for him, and he succumbs to her charms, but not without a very amusing struggle.

In the last act, the old family friend and supposed lover of Miss Claire assists the Communist to escape from the country; Miss Claire, after deciding to join the Communist in Spain, persuades her husband, who has discovered the Communist is in hiding in her apartment, to help the Communist get away on condition that she return to her married life. The final lines of the play, in which she tells her husband that she must go out to buy a sweater and some strong walking boots, which are quite obviously to be used on the proposed walking tour of Spain with her Communist, confirm the audience's suspicions that she is merely using her husband for her own nefarious ends.

There are a great many very amusing situations in the play: the Communist is fond of steak and seems to have an enormous propensity for putting away quantities of steak that would feed at least two or three normal people; when, in the last act, Miss Claire's husband enters with the police to eject the Communist from her apartment, he asks Miss Claire to explain her sudden inordinate fondness for steak, and proceeds to read out the list of the amount of steak that has been sent to her house in the past week. The sum total of steak is not only inexplicable by Miss Claire without admitting the presence of the Communist, but is very funny.

Another amusing quirk of the characters is revealed when the Communist

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IN PHILADELPHIA

Theatres

Chestnut: The opening of Noel Coward's new play, Point Valaine, with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne!!! It is set on a South Sea island, which is really called Point Balaire, but the play is, we gather, so defamatory that the name of the island had to be changed for the sake of peace! Boston was shocked by the play, which is not surprising, what with the Lunts in the South Seas!

Forrest: The celebrated D'Oyly Carte Company is appearing for its last week in Philadelphia. Wednesday evening, The Mikado; Thursday evening, Patience; Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee, The Gondoliers.

Garrick: Bert Lytell in The First Legion, which takes place in a Jesuit monastery, and is all about a young Jesuit who loses his faith and struggles to regain it. Highly praised by all the critics as a very dramatic and interesting play.

Walnut: The Sky's the Limit, with the vaudeville team of Joe Smith and Charles Dale. It's a new farce about the radio business and is expected to be fairly good.

Movies

Aldine: The Mighty Barnum, starring Wallace Beery as the man who said, "There's one born every minute." Adolphe Menjou and a lot of the Barnum freaks are also lending atmosphere.

Boyd: Forsaking All Others, with Joan Crawford, Clark Gable and Robert Montgomery, in a comedy about three supposedly light-hearted people, who get mixed up in, just to introduce some novelty, a triangular affair. Not too good.

Earle: The Band Plays On, with Robert Young, Betty Furness, Leo Carrillo and Stuart Erwin.

Fox: The County Chairman, with Will Rogers, Evelyn Venable, and Louise Dresser. Very funny.

Keith's: La Hepburn being better than ever before in The Little Minister. She does look wistful on the least provocation, but outside of that she's very good.

Karlton: Broadway Bill, with Warner Baxter and Myrna Loy, the sad tale of a young heir to several millions who wastes his substance on horses.

Locust: My Heart Is Calling, a musical romance with a Polish tenor and an Hungarian soprano. The story is about a troupe of singers who sail from South America for an already cancelled engagement in Monte Carlo.

Roxy-Mastbaum: Biography of a Bachelor Girl, an adaptation of S. N. Behrman's Biography, the famous Ina Claire play, with Ann Harding and Robert Montgomery.

Stanley: Imitation of Life, an adaptation of Fannie Hurst's novel, with Claudette Colbert and Warren William, all about a young widow's efforts to support herself and her daughter.

Orchestra Program

Boris Godounov . . . . . Moussorgsky Alexander Smallens conducting. Begins at 2 o'clock sharp.

Local Movies

Ardmore: Wed., Wednesday's Child, with Karen Morley and Edward Arnold; Thurs., Gertrude Michael and Paul Cavanagh in Menace; Fri. and Sat., The Painted Veil, with Greta Garbo and Herbert Marshall; Mon., Tues., and Wed., College Rhythm, with Joe Penner, Lanny Ross and Jack Oakie.

Seville: Wednesday and Thursday, Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in The Gay Divorcee; Friday and Saturday, Henry Hull, Phillip Holmes and Jane Wyatt in Great Expectations; Monday and Tuesday, Ann Harding in The Fountain; Wednesday and Thursday, Victor McLaughlin and John Gilbert in The Captain Hates the Sea.

Wayne: Wednesday and Thursday, Maurice Chevalier and Jeannette MacDonald in The Merry Widow; Friday and Saturday, Gloria Swanson in Music in the Air; Monday and Tuesday, Evelyn Laye in Evensong; Wednesday and Thursday, Marlene Dietrich in The Scarlet Empress.

Sports Opening

There is a position open as assistant sports editor of the College News. Applicants are requested to see Sally Howe, '35, in Denbigh after lunch any day this week.



**Dr. Julien Bryan Will Show Russian Movies**

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rites in Buryat, Mongolia, Siberian gold mining, fishing collectives, Shaman witch doctors and family life in the Reindeer country, the White Sea-the collective farm, a trip down the Volga, and scores of other interesting subjects.

Mr. Bryan is extraordinarily well equipped by experience to lecture. Since his high school days he has worked continually with the camera. He left school in 1917 to serve at the front with the French Ambulance Service. He came back from abroad with such interesting human interest pictures that he was immediately sent on tour through the country at the age of eighteen, to talk about his experiences and show his pictures. Afterward he returned to Princeton University and while still there studying he wrote his war diary, *Ambulance 464*, which was published by Macmillan. Following this, he spent three years in graduate study at Union Theological Seminary and at Columbia University where he specialized in child psychology. He made his formal lecture debut in 1932-33 with Burton Holmes, showing the picture *Russia As It Was; Russia As It Is*.

Tickets for his Bryn Mawr lecture are available at the Publications Office for \$1.25 and \$1.00.

**Ossinsky Describes Planning in U. S. S. R.**

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velopment of the light, or consumers goods industries, called Group B. The raising of the standard of living will be part of this development. The fig-

ure which limits everything else, capital investment, shows an increase of 1.6 times for the second plan over the first. There is to be an annual increase in total production of 16 1/2 per cent., but Group B must increase 18 1/2 per cent. to Group A's 14 1/2 per cent. These figures are based on the results obtained under the first plan, not on an estimate of what will be possible under the new one. This is done not only from a desire to make the fulfillment of the plan easier, but also from a desire to create reserve capacities.

The plan for the second Five Year Period was discussed in geographic units by the various regional planning bodies, who then sent in their completed plans to the central body by July 10, 1932. These were discussed and revised in a series of conferences of representatives of all phases of economic life. The time allotted to the welding together of all these plans was too short and an experimental first year, 1933-34, was needed to test the validity of some parts of them.

The plan is interesting because it is the product of discussion among literally hundreds of thousands of individuals, and it is safe to say that planning extends down to the smallest

collective farm. The Soviet Government is essentially economic, and the people follow the progress of its plans with the keenest interest; the opening of a big new blast furnace in far off Siberia is front page news in Moscow.

Looking at the contents of the plan from the plan-making point of view, we find that the first volume consists of industrial plans. The second volume shows the geographic relocation of productive resources. All capital investments are controlled by the central government, which not only determines what the total figure for capital investments shall be, but also decides on the allocation of capital in each industry. The figures used as a basis for comparison are those for the value of commodities in 1926-27.

An examination of the plan itself reveals the fact that it covers thirteen separate points and touches almost every conceivable phase of life. First comes a discussion of capital investments which includes a detailed account of all new construction. Other points define the amount of goods to be produced in industry and agriculture. The requirements of transportation and communication are next analyzed. The sixth point is of par-

ticular importance and holds a place in the second plan which it lacked in the first. It deals with basic norms in the technique of production, and has three purposes, the first of which is to define the grade of technical perfection; the second deals with the use of existing technical apparatus, and the third concerns the standards of quality for the goods produced.

The seventh point defines the number of workers in each industry, their conditions of labor and wages. Next comes the reduction of costs of production, which forms an essential part of the last two points. As an important part in improving the living standard comes the plan for increasing the turnover of goods. Housing and municipal construction, public health, and education are other significant parts of the plan. The thirteenth and concluding point is the plan for a single unified financial system, which is designed to co-ordinate the activities of the state, cities, banks and trade unions. Trade unions are important because they have a very large budget, which covers pensions, old age, sickness and unemployment insurance.

Certain important figures and balances in connection with the plan are not published, but are kept in the files of the Gosplan. These are called syn-

thetic figures and represent possibilities rather than figures, such as the published ones, which must be fulfilled. Some of the most important of these are for the balance of accumulation and consumption; of productive equipment with distribution in units; and of labor and trained workers apportioned to the need of various industries. The most important balance is the plan for the increase of real wages balanced with production.

Plans of such a scope as these and having such a binding force are possible of realization in the fullest extent only in a country organized politically and economically as is Soviet Russia. The chief interest of foreign observers must be with a view to establishing such a plan as part of a government like that of the Soviet Union.

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