

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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Reporter's Life In Air Force Told By Bourke-White

'Life' Photographer Relates Story of Torpedoing Off Africa

Goodhart, April 13.—The photographing of American Air Forces in action in both England and North Africa, an escape from a torpedoed transport, and a bombing trip over Tunis air fields, figured in Miss Margaret Bourke-White's lecture on Tuesday evening. She described her life as war correspondent attached to the 12th American Air Force during its service overseas. Miss Bourke-White is the outstanding woman photographer of the present time and her work is published in *Life* magazine.

Recounting her spectacular adventures, she began with the early difficulties of defining her Army status, and reached the dramatic climax of a flight in a combat mission over Tunisia. Miss Bourke-White left for England in July, 1942, and took many photographs of Air Force routine and action there. She told of the first formal christening of a bomber, and her shots of the first American combat mission of Flying Fortresses.

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Faculty to Describe Best Technique of Reading Newspapers

Several faculty members in cooperation with the War Alliance will present a series of four lectures and demonstrations on newspaper reading. Mr. Miller, Miss Linn, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Robbins, and Miss Stapleton will conduct the lectures, which will begin on Monday, April 26.

Mr. Miller will lead the first meeting with a discussion of the ownership and politics of the leading newspapers and news agencies. The second demonstration will be given by Miss Linn on reading economic news. Mrs. Cameron will explain the characteristics and relative merits of various news periodicals in the third lecture. The last of the series will be a joint demonstration by Miss Robbins and Miss Stapleton on how to read a newspaper.

The audience will be limited to twenty-four people. Seniors who are interested will register for the course next week through the War Alliance.

One lecture will be given each day from 5:30 until 6:15, beginning on Monday, April 26.

Iswolsky to Discuss USSR and Catholicism

Miss Helen Iswolsky will speak on "The Soul of Russia Today" in the Common Room next Sunday afternoon at 4:30 for the Catholic Club. She is a freelance journalist and an author, and has written two books: "The Soviet Man Now" and "Light Before Dusk." The daughter of the late Alexander Iswolsky, the former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Russian Ambassador to France, she is well qualified to speak on conditions in Russia.

Miss Iswolsky lived in Paris and worked with Jacques Maritain, the famous philosopher. She is now connected with the Tolstoy Foundation in the United States.

David Mallery's Performance Exceptional in Convincing Production of Saroyan Play

By April Oursler, '45
The Beautiful People, by William Saroyan, was written to be enjoyed, and the Haverford-Bryn Mawr production did it full justice in an understanding and well-expressed interpretation, carried along mainly by the exceptionally well-finished portrayal of young Owen Webster by David Mallery. Under the judicious direction of Anne Denny, the cast avoided the obvious pitfalls of mawkishness, over-rhetorical seriousness and pure slapstick that beset all Saroyan plays, achieving a convincing atmosphere of naturalness and simplicity.

David Mallery, playing the part of the fifteen-year-old monosyllabic writer, struck the keynote of the evening, with a sense of humor and earnestness that characterized the whole production. Eleanor Borden, as Saint Agnes of the Mice, was well cast as far as her contrast to Owen Webster went, for they both played up each other's main points, balancing the mood of the play well. Agnes was, however, a little too saint-like, and took herself too seriously for a Saroyan character.

Henry Funk, as William Prim, played to perfection the part of the ineffectual bank vice-president fainting over a mouse in his clothes, and Edward Irving gave the role of Dan Hillboy the proper mixture of conviviality and pathos, in spite of the slightly unconvincing drunken scene.

The other parts, taken individually, were not particularly well-done, even though, altogether, they made a more than adequate background for the two main characters. Judy Novick managed to give her part as Harmony Blueblossom the right touch of humor to prevent the old lady's golden memories from becoming too sentimental, but there was an almost monotonous lack of variety in her acting, which may have arisen from the difficulties before any young person's interpretation of an older one. Although James Haden did not have the bombastic and

pompous qualities of the father as Saroyan wrote him, he handled the role with the necessary kindness, giving a rather subdued air to his end of the play. J. Bronson Logan's cornet-playing ability put a fine finishing touch on the performance.

Taken as a whole, it was extraordinarily well done in spite of inadequacies in many of the actors. The staging and lighting contributed greatly in their simplicity, and the whole tone of the evening was one of sympathy and understanding for the real intention of the play. The cast did not make the mistake the audience seemed to make, for they were not afraid to laugh at what was reputed to be a serious modern play. It was not a well-finished performance, but with an almost professional sense of interpretation the Cap and Bells and the Varsity Players have succeeded in a production above the usual standard of college plays both in aim and achievement.

Miss Bourke-White Answers Questions About Soviet Union

"What about Russia?" was the question uppermost in the minds of everyone who adjourned to the Common Room after Margaret Bourke-White's lecture on her experiences as a war correspondent. In her four trips to the Soviet Union she saw the growth of the country's power. She spoke first of the strong impression Stalin made on her. After seeing immense pictures and statues she was surprised to find a small, pock-marked man who "seemed to be made of stone." He is silent and self-contained, a "leader who really does decide policies." Only once did his stern face change when he burst out laughing as she crawled around on the floor with her flashbulbs.

In her last trip to the U. S. S. R. as the only foreign photographer allowed in the country, she had to get special permission for every picture, but found the authorities very reasonable. As a correspondent she prefers definite censorship, rather than running the risk of letting out vital war secrets. In her trip to Russia in 1930 to make industrial photographs she was allowed considerable freedom, but could not investigate any military preparations. Yet she felt then that the Red Army was strong and the people united behind the government.

Margaret Bourke-White has great faith in the future of Russia. After the war they will only want to regain certain territories and then go back to building their country. They admire the United States and in many ways model

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Marriages

Natalie Bell, '43, to Aviation Cadet Samuel Houston Brown.

Irma Pines, '44, to Arthur Brisher.

Agnes Martin, '43, to Ensign Frank Ridley Whitaker, U.S.N.R.

Engagements

Anne Aymer, '45, to Lieutenant Robert Lee Bullard, III, U.S.A.

Carol Herndon, '46, to Noble Burford, Jr., Haverford, '42.

Calendar

Thursday, April 15
Henry James Centennial Celebration. Deanery. 4:30 P. M.

Saturday, April 17
Wyndham Dance.

Sunday, April 18
Catholic Club. Miss Helen Iswolski. "The Soul of Russia Today." Common Room. 4:30 P. M.
Chapel. Rev. Malcolm Van Dyke. Combined choirs of Bryn Mawr and Haverford. Music Room. 7:30 P. M.

Monday, April 19
Mrs. Harriet Seymour. "Music for Health Today." Deanery. 4:30 P. M.

Deanery Celebration Honors Henry James

Henry James, noted novelist, will be honored at a centennial celebration of his birth. The commemoration will take place at the Deanery on Thursday, April 15, at 4:30 P. M. Speakers for the occasion will be Mr. W. H. Auden, Mrs. George Vaux, Jr., Mr. Leon Edel, and Mr. Donald Brien.

Mr. Auden will read his own poem, "At the Grave of Henry James." He is a noted contemporary poet and is now a professor of English at Swarthmore. Mrs. George Vaux, Jr., warden of Pembroke West, is a niece of Henry James and will relate her memories of him. Mr. Leon Edel, critic and scholar, will speak on some aspect of Henry James' work, and Mr. Donald Brien, a collector of Henry James, will tell of his experiences.

Henry James is the author of "The Portrait of a Lady," "The Ambassadors," and "The Turn of the Screw." He received most of his education in Europe and, after a brief time at Harvard Law School, embarked on a literary career. In his later life, he lived in England and finally renounced his American citizenship to become a British subject.

Reprint From 'Stack,' North African Policy Debate Give Welcome Variety to 'Lantern'

Specially contributed by Lenore O'Boyle, '43

The new *Lantern*, despite some poor short stories, does include features of exceptional interest. Reprinting articles from the Haverford *Stack* should be continued as long as what is chosen is as good as this selection, and debates on current problems should certainly be encouraged. The *Lantern* has frequently seemed little more than a collection of poems and stories contributed by a never changing group. Discussions like this on our North African policy would at once bring in new contributors and prove a welcome variety, conceivably improving the mental habits of the Bryn Mawr student body so admirably criticized in Doris Benn's editorial.

The debate in this issue is on the State Department's policy in North Africa, the adverse criticism by Jessie Stone, '44, the defense by Madge Daly, '42. Readers will disagree on which side is more convincing, but both articles are exceptionally interesting and well written. Jessie Stone's arguments will be familiar to readers of the liberal press—that the Vichy regime which we are supporting in North Africa is undeniably anti-

Harris Discusses Prospects of U.S. Russian Relations

Allied Invasion of Europe Will Eliminate Several Problems

Goodhart, April 7.—Mr. Thomas L. Harris, National Secretary of the American Council for Soviet Relations, asserted that an invasion of Europe by the United States and Great Britain would be more effective than any other single action in cementing relations between the U. S. S. R. and the United States. Speaking to the third of the college War Assemblies, Mr. Thomas said that we must realize that the "causes of friction" between the Soviet Union and the United States are "mutual difficulties," which can best be overcome by "actual collaboration."

The chief cause for friction, he stated, is over the question of participation. While the main question in this country is "why the Soviet Union is not at war with Japan," the Russian people "cannot understand why we have no second front in Europe and why we don't declare war on Finland." Both countries must realize, he continued, that "the war is not a matter of complete participation for any one of the three United Nations." "Doubts and suspicions will be enormously reduced when American troops go to Europe," because now the Red Army is bearing eighty per cent of the burden of war. They feel that they "are isolated and that they are bearing the war alone," while we have a great sense of guilt.

Another cause for mutual distrust, he added, is the question of boundaries. There is no reason to attach any particular sanctity to boundaries existing in 1939. Before the first World War the Baltic countries and part of Poland belonged to Russia. In the matter of the governments of the liberated

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democratic, and as a result is destroying United Nations' unity and undermining confidence among the oppressed peoples of Europe. Madge Daly points out the tremendous military advantages of the present policy, the promise of the United States to allow France to choose her own government after the war, and the necessity of working harder to free the subjected nations than to encourage them, arguments which to many will seem more realistic and sensible, and the validity of which seems to be supported by recent events.

Helena Hersey's *The Scooter Bike* is disappointing. Individual relations are never clarified, and the story as a result loses point. Mariam Kreiselman's *For Promised Joy* is slick and unconvincing, employing a totally inadequate trick plotting device to support a situation with genuine emotional implications. *For Promised Joy* shows up badly when contrasted with G. F. Morse's *The Enemy*, in which the simplest of plots is used only to further the emotion, rather than distracting from it. Mr. Morse's story is far from perfect, but it does have an impact that the more pretentious story does not begin to achieve.

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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Lantern

How important is it for a college to have a literary magazine? This is a question which is of pertinent interest to us at the moment, as there is some doubt concerning the existence of the *Lantern* next year. The lack of support by contributors and subscribers may make its continued publication impossible. If the magazine is abandoned, the students will be left with no organ for the expression of their imaginative and creative thought.

Apparently the students do not consider the *Lantern* to have great value for them. They do not take the trouble to read it, nor do they take the trouble to contribute to it. Readers criticize the *Lantern* for a style that is too stereotyped and a range of interest that is too narrow. The editors have answered these criticisms by enlivening and varying the material, thus showing that the *Lantern* has not become static in its form.

Neither the students nor the faculty realize how valuable the *Lantern* is. It not only reflects contemporary trends, but it also stimulates critical thinking. The writer, too, is able to evaluate his own works through the criticism of others.

The prevalent attitude toward the *Lantern* is not sufficiently experimental. Students should contribute their work whether they feel it is in the "accepted" style of the *Lantern* or not. Readers should take an interest in what their fellow-students are thinking. In order to maintain what is in itself a very valuable institution, the adoption of this attitude is necessary.

The Study of History

Coinciding with the nation-wide celebration of Thomas Jefferson's bi-centennial anniversary comes the revelation of the insufficient knowledge of American history by college freshmen. The results of the *Times* survey have provoked widespread discussion and even the initiation of legislation to remedy the obvious failure of our educational institutions in this field. We will confine our comment to one phase of the controversy.

Whatever the defects of the examination were, the results were so appalling that there is no doubt that Americans need to know more about their country's past than they do now. The examination has been criticized, and we think justly so, for its emphasis on the recollection of dates and facts in isolation. This was no accident, for the day the results were published there was also printed an article of comment by one of the two authors of the survey, Mr. Hugh Russell Fraser, who is an official of the United States Office of Education. Mr. Fraser blamed the results on recent trends in the methodology of history teaching. Speaking of teachers who have adopted this new methodology, Mr. Fraser wrote: "The pitfalls they have stumbled into has been due to a failure to recognize that the structure of history does not lend itself to the technique of social studies. . . . History, which is essentially the recording of events, requires, in its elementary stages, a chronological time-sequence approach. . . ." Mr. Fraser obviously used his "chronological time-sequence approach" in drawing up the examination.

We beg to differ with Mr. Fraser's ideas on studying history. Why, it may be asked, should we study history? We believe that the study of history has first and foremost a utilitarian value, and secondly an inspirational value which also can be useful. In order to grapple better with present and future problems we must learn their origins, and thus be equipped to strike at their causes. The phrase, "history repeats itself," has been loosely used. Nevertheless, few students of history will deny that within carefully defined limits certain historical parallels can be drawn. The ability to recognize the recurrence of certain situations is a valuable tool for the

WAR ALLIANCE

The Second War Loan Drive has begun this week in an effort to raise thirteen billion dollars. The money is to be solicited over and above the normal monthly bond purchases. During the next three weeks an effort will be made to contact all members of the college community, and to give information concerning the various types of bonds and the Government's use of the money raised.

Individuals will be able to subscribe for the bonds on campus or through their own banks. The student drive will be sponsored by the War Alliance through the Alliance representatives in each hall. Additional subscription made in the April collection will also be credited to this campaign.

Clothes Drive

The Russian War Relief Society has sent out an urgent plea for clothing to be sent directly to the fighting and home fronts in Russia. As warm weather comes to the campus, the intense cold is still setting the Russian armies back. The troops do not have adequate clothes to protect them on the march, nor do the families who have given up spare clothing and blankets for the cause.

There is a collection box in every hall for any old clothes that students wish to donate to the Russian War Relief. Give what you feel will be useful—scarfs, mittens, red-flannels, sweaters, ski-boots. They must be in reasonably wearable condition.



By Jessie Stone, '44

For many weeks now the New York papers, including the "staid" *Times*, have been indulging in a form of journalism commonly called "yellow." They have noted a rise in the petty crime and juvenile delinquency rates in Harlem. The treatment of these manifestations of social and economic poverty has been such as would lead the average citizen to look upon all Negroes whom they pass in the street as "muggers." The practice is now being imitated by the Philadelphia press, which is proving itself not so subtle as the New York papers. It openly approves of Jim-Crow practices.

I am referring, in particular, to a news story in the *Philadelphia Record* on March 20 by Orrin C. Evans. Mr. Evans is a Negro, who belongs to that ideological group aptly called "Uncle Toms." They have their counterparts among other oppressed minorities and their basic function is to hinder the fight for equal rights by urging submission to injustice. Mr. Evans' story was about the organization of "a squad of 25 carefully selected Negro plainclothesmen" whose job would be to "concentrate on smashing Negro muggers."

Herbert E. Millen is another "Uncle Tom." He was appointed Assistant Director of Public Safety in order to combat this alleged "crime wave" among members of his own race. Evans in his article says of him:

"Millen has been conscious for some time of increasing racial

solution of present problems.

No better example of the inspirational value of the study of history is needed than the way it is successfully used to build morale in time of great national crisis. Interest in our democratic traditions, in the timeless writings of Jefferson, Paine, and Lincoln should not depend on the occurrence of an anniversary or a crisis, but should be kindled in the history class-room.

History taught in the "chronological time-sequence method" will be neither useful nor inspirational, except by accident; nor will it be easily retained if unrelated to familiar notions, events or struggles. We do not doubt that a partial cause of the bad showing made by those who took the test was the character Mr. Fraser gave it and the continued use in many schools of the methodology he advocates.

Junior Prom

The Junior Prom, to be given on May 8, will be substituted for the Spring Dance this year. Underclassmen may attend and the Seniors are the guests of the Junior Class.

OPINION

Physics Strain for Freshmen; Math Considered Essential
By P. Stern

To the Editor of the News:

From both my own and other undergraduates' experience, I think the Dean's Office should not allow students to take Physics freshman year unless they are taking First Year Mathematics simultaneously. In fact, it would be preferable to have First Year Mathematics an absolute prerequisite for First Year Physics.

I suggest this because the content of the First Year Physics course is not sufficiently comprehensible without at least a knowledge of differential calculus and college mathematical methods. The only alternative to this proposal would be a simplification of the work which would reduce the present excellent course to the level of high school physics.

If this rule were instituted, it would eliminate both failures and nervous strain for most students who take the course. It is a hard course, but it is well worth getting the proper background for it in order to get the full benefit of it. People who raise the objection that they want the physics but not the mathematics, have found that they get very little physics.

Since serious students of physics will need the mathematics anyway, it will merely change the order in which they take their courses into a more logical form.

Sincerely yours,

PRISCILLA STERN, '43.

tension in certain sections.

"The recent opening of The Met, mammoth ballroom at Broad and Poplar Streets, offered him a definite challenge.

"A few score Negro youths sought admission. Because of an unwritten police law which frowns on mixing of races in such places of amusement, they were barred. A resentful youth hurled a bottle through a window. Before further damage could be done, police dispersed the crowd.

"This unwritten law, incidentally, governs the policy of similar establishments conducted for Negroes in Negro sections."

This unwritten law is something new. I have heard of "implied powers" and the "unwritten Constitution." But these phrases are used to denote certain practices on which the law is silent and whose existence rests on tradition. But never has this terminology been applied to practices which directly contradict the statutes on the books.

This "unwritten police law" is first of all a direct contradiction of the Bill of Rights. It contradicts a law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which states that it is illegal for any place of amusement to discriminate on the basis of race.

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Current Events

Common Room, April 13.—In her lecture on Congress, with Particular Reference to the International Situation, Miss Stapleton stated that the mobilization of public sentiment and a declaration by the Senate endorsing an international organization must be the decisive actions in 1943. She expressed the belief that such a declaration would be good political strategy and that "it will release a great amount of energy and confidence in Europe and the Far East."

By quoting actual figures on the recent elections, Miss Stapleton showed that the Democrats had lost seats in Congress. Although both parties lost votes in this election that had one of the smallest number of voters in recent times, the Democrats lost a great many more than the Republicans. One of the factors in this change was the migration of workers. A great many people who moved for war employment lost their vote because they had not resided in the community for the required amount of time. Another mechanical cause for this decrease in votes was due to the number of men who were away in the armed services.

"The whole trouble," she said, "is that Congress does represent the people." It has too many second rate men who, although most of them are honest and are truly concerned in the welfare of the country at heart, do not have any great ability. Really able people, Miss Stapleton asserted, often will not run for Congress. The word politician itself is considered a slanderous term. There is, then, the problem of getting good people to run for Congress and of "raising the money necessary to beat the political machines."

There is also the question of arousing voters to take a real interest in the elections. There are people who are willing to reelect a man with an opposite point of view from theirs simply because they think "he is a good fellow." Such people, she said, haven't really thought what it means to

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At first glance nothing seems the same. There is no grass on Senior Row and ivy grows untiring. Students stumble to classes carrying torches. Mine was dipped in water. For three hours we listened to the brilliant young educator. We set out to reconstruct—what was the price of land in 1862? There is the question of our place in the world but let Hutchins decide. One more draft and Hutchins would have raised the torch. I must go to the smoking room and talk about North Africa, though I really want to discuss free love. The Navy Department wants a sweet young thing to translate 50 lines of elementary German in half an hour, two dictionary passages, one sight. Ninety-nine per cent of the senior class have jobs for next year. Every time I turn the mattress I am tasting of the sorrow, sweat and mediocrity. Hey nonny, nonny oh and where are the Ph.D.'s of yesteryear. Perhaps we are too humanized, too humanized—oh yes we are. A liberal arter is the darter of Bryn Mawrter. And we are vs.-ing the war!

Self-Government

The proposed changes in the Self-Government regulations which were voted upon are not yet in effect. They must be approved by the Board of Directors. Students are reminded that, until then, the regulations remain unchanged.

Alliance Officers

The War Alliance announces that the following students are members of the new Executive Board:

- Secretary-Treasurer, Leila Jackson, '46.
- Chairman of Volunteer Drives, Lydia Gifford, '45.
- Chairman of War Courses, Ann Fitzgibbons, '45.
- Chairman of War Information, Jeanette Lepka, '44.
- Head of Current Events, Barbara Coe, '44.

WHAT TO DO

Continued from Page Three
Trust Company in Chicago.

For further details of any of these positions, see the Bureau of Recommendations.

RCA Victor Corporation has openings for graduates with courses in aptitude and performance testing, Statistics, Personnel Management, Economics, Purchasing, Business Administration, and Market Analyst. A representative of the firm will come to the campus to interview students if there are enough who are interested. Please notify the Bureau of Recommendations if you would like an interview.

RCA also has openings for Electrical, Radio, Mechanical, and Industrial Engineers and Accountants. They have announced a training plan for various Engineering Aides. 80 applicants for the course will be accepted and the training will begin about the first of May and last for 42 weeks. Please notify the Bureau of Recommendations if you are interested in having an interview with the RCA representative.

Curtiss-Wright is looking for students with majors or minors in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Personnel, and Business Administration.

The following Civil Service Positions of special interest to college women are open: Administrative Officers, Administrative Analysts, Foreign Country Analysts, Public Opinion Analysts, Administrative Officers for Service in the American Republics, Economic Analysts, Geographers, Advertising Specialists, and Aerial Photograph Interpreters.

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Microfilm Reading Machine in West Wing Shows That Library is Truly Modern in Spirit

By April Oursler, '45

Ponderous, lengthy, musty shelves of *The New York Times* stretch along the south basement of the library, symbols of an age gone by. The modern era has moved into the West Wing—microfilm has come to stay. Fifteen months of the *Times* stored in one foot of shelf space, compact and permanent, safe from the deterioration of age and use. As one of the library staff put it, it could be called a more lasting and smaller version of the old Hebrew scrolls.

The real root of all this lies in a large brown machine installed in solitary glory in the West Wing basement—the Recordak—or, more formally speaking, the Library Microfilm Reading Machine. The Recordak made its debut in the college in September, 1941, but because of a limited amount of microfilm material it has remained unknown to the large majority of the student body. It is only now, as more references to recent issues of the *Times* are demanded, that the machine is coming into its own.

The microfilm itself, the same that the government uses for V-mail, is about the size of an ordinary candid camera roll, wound on spools resembling those of a movie projector. Each page is thrown on a large ground glass plate placed at focussing level for a per-

son seated in front of the machine. The film can be run, and the pages turned in any direction and at any speed by a simple system of handles.

The main importance of the machine lies in the field of research—no longer must bedevilled scholars tear off to far-away libraries to see and study the editions and manuscripts necessary for their work. Once located, any book or manuscript, no matter how old, can be copied onto microfilm for a cost of less than a cent and a half a page. All the large libraries in this country, and a few in Europe are provided with the necessary photographing machines, and according to a recent listing more than 5,221 books, manuscripts and scrolls have been made available to Recordak owners.

Our college library is rapidly adding to its own collection, consisting now of many Spanish books, a few German and French texts, and many original Latin scripts from the Vatican vaults. Students may have full use of both these and the *Times* films by consulting the librarian in charge. Many of the professors have already requested films of certain books for their classes, and it is probable that the Recordak will soon be an important part of the classics' reserves.

College Inn

The College Inn Association announces the retirement of Mrs. Sarah Davis as manager of the Inn. Mrs. Harold Ferguson, of New York, will take her place.

B.M. and Haverford Choirs to Sing Bach

The combined choirs of Bryn Mawr and Haverford will sing in Chapel on Sunday, April 18, in Goodhart at 7:30 P. M. "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom, and Thanks," by Bach, and the choral ode, "Blest Pair of Sirens," by Hubert Parry, are the prepared selections. This ode by Milton was set to music by Parry in 1887 for an eight-part chorus and orchestra. It was performed for the first time that same year by the Bach choir in London.

The Bryn Mawr College Choir will also sing the sacred works of Purcell, Palestrina, and Bach, and in addition there will be Bach chorales for Choir and congregation.

The speaker will be the Reverend G. Malcolm Van Dyke, D.D.,

AFTERNOON TEAS

at the

COMMUNITY KITCHEN
LANCASTER AVENUE

Birthday Cakes on 24-hour notice

Understanding Spain Stressed by Nepper

Common Room, April 12.—"The American people should understand the Spanish civil war before attempting to understand Spain as a nation," declared Miss Dorothy Nepper at the Spanish Club meeting on Monday, discussing the war problem in relation to Spain. Miss Nepper, an instructor in Spanish and assistant dean to the Graduate School, emphasized the questions of misunderstanding and appeasement under present world conditions.

Miss Nepper pointed out the misunderstanding in the United States over the Spanish situation. The Spanish fascists have presented the war to the world in only two aspects: as a war against

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Minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Lansdowne, Pa.

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Come Rain or Shine

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Smith, Tabor Present Hudson Labor School Program for Summer

President McBride and the Philadelphia Committee for the Hudson Shore Labor School invite undergraduates to a tea in the Deanery on Thursday, April 22, at 4:30. Miss Hilda Smith, one-time dean of Bryn Mawr, former director of the Hudson Labor School, and present chief of the federal worker's education program, will speak. Mrs. Tabor, Bryn Mawr, '39, and new director of the school, will be present to discuss ways in which Bryn Mawr students can fit into the new summer plan.

Owing to defense jobs that make it impossible for industrial workers to take a five-week vacation this summer, the program consists of three units. Two of these are for two weeks each, the other for one. The courses are to concentrate on war and post-war problems as they affect the workers and citizens in the community. The emphasis will fall on the Four Freedoms.

The first two weeks will deal with "Freedom from Want." The workers will study the social security program as presented by the National Plan Board and aspects of the productive system. The second one-week unit is designed especially for young women with children who are going into war industry. The particular problem is that of working women as consumers. The course deals with rationing, price control, and methods of family care. The final two-week unit, "Freedom from Fear," handles the subject of civil

Understanding Spain Stressed by Nepper

Continued from Page Four
communism and as a war to save Christianity. The Allied world has accepted these aspects as the only ones and has closed its mind to further discussion.

Today appeasement with Spain is the basic problem. Miss Nepper believes that, if we decide on appeasement, we should accept it because of military necessity, not with the intention of separating the Spanish people from "the loving arms of the Axis."

The importance of Spain to the Allied Nations, stated Miss Nepper, now lies in its much-needed resources: iron, mercury, tungsten, and olive oil, and in its use as a gateway to the new world for the fugitives fleeing from Europe. On the other hand, we should realize that the present government is purely Fascist. If we decide on appeasement, we should clearly understand that what we are accepting with one hand we are fighting with the other.

Under the presidency of Manuel Ethania, intellectual and thinker, and the motto, "Pan, Patua, y Justicia" (bread, motherland and justice), ham costs \$1.50 a pound, the Board of Health makes four deliveries a day to collect those dead from typhus, and rice and bread, the poor man's diet, are almost unobtainable except in the Black Market. With a complete understanding of the Spanish problem, the Allied nations will have a greater chance of winning them as allies.

Miss Nepper spoke in Spanish and afterwards answered questions in an open discussion.

Hall Presidents

The following have been elected Hall Presidents for the year 1943-1944:

- Rhoads, Anne Heyniger.
- Rockefeller, Ruth Alice Davis.
- Pembroke West, Diana Lucas.
- Pembroke East, Deborah Cassidy.
- Denbigh, Anne Sprague.
- Merion, Marian Estabrook.
- Wyndham, Florence Senger.
- Non-Resident, Edith Schmidt.

liberties, collective bargaining, and the basis of democratic government.

The purpose of the Hudson Shore Labor School as expressed by the late President Thomas is "better to acquaint young industrial workers with their responsibilities and problems, both as workers and as citizens in their community." Founded as the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Industrial Workers in 1921, it functioned at the college until 1939. In that year it moved to West Park, N. Y., as the Hudson Shore Summer School.

The Hudson Shore Labor School is for girls 18 to 35 who work in factories. Every summer six or seven girls are chosen from different Eastern colleges for positions as undergraduate assistants.

Russo-U. S. Relations Predicted by Harris

Continued from Page One
countries after the war, there is another cause for friction. "We assume that Poland shall have the kind of government the people wish" but we also realize that the "people's freedom of choice depends on who feeds them." They will vote for the government that first sends them food. Finally, there is the difference in the ideologies of the two countries. But, Mr. Harris pointed out, we have often cooperated in the past with countries whose political ideologies differed from ours.

Dr. Harris, who was born in England and educated at Cambridge, also stressed the special interests we have in common with the Soviet Union. Both countries have great advantages to be gained by the increasing importance of air power and transportation.

"The Red Army," he continued, "is vital to the winning of the war. Even the most reactionary commentators agree that without the Soviet Union victory over the Axis is a remote and distant possibility." Some people will agree that it is "all right to meet together in war. But after the war, the argument runs that we must separate and prepare for a third war. Intelligent people realize that this is not an impossibility." If things are allowed to drift, the consequences may over-ride "the cooperation essential for victory and permanent peace." The best means to prevent such a thing is for the people of the two countries to appreciate and understand the problems faced by the other.

Seven Colleges Meet To Discuss Curtailment

Continued from Page One
colleges such as Barnard to that of Smith and Bryn Mawr.

At the beginning of this year the Barnard War Activities Board announced that all student activities should be directed toward the winning of the war and the peace. This involved abolition of all decaying organizations and curtailment by the student councils of lavish expenditures for social functions. In addition, each club was asked to turn all its efforts to one main activity, preferably connected with the war. Throughout, emphasis was placed on curtailment and coordination which is made possible because of the power of the central council and the lack of class or club autonomy.

At Wellesley, as at Barnard, each organization was asked to concentrate on only one activity and the main efforts of the college were focused on a weekly war assembly. Elaborate social functions were removed here also and each girl was asked to contribute at least two hours a week to some form of war work, either in connection with war jobs or war courses. The student response to this has shown remarkable spirit and energy and this interest is reflected in their active participation in a political forum.

Radcliffe, Vassar, and Connecticut also reported that their attempts to divert interest from purely collegiate activities to ones more directly connected with the war had met with little opposition. In contrast to this, Smith and Bryn Mawr have made comparatively few attempts to curtail, coordinate, or redirect college activities. Instead, war courses and war organizations have been superimposed without any organic connection with existing activities.

Academically, also, the colleges have been adapted to the times. Smith and Barnard have instituted so-called war minors; courses for those who have classical majors not directly connected with the war. Various colleges have interdepartmental majors and war majors comparable to those at Bryn Mawr. Mount Holyoke has developed a system of job classification in cooperation with the faculty vocational committee.

The second part of the Confer-

Elections

The Self-Government Association announces the election of the following students to the Board: Mary Ellis as Senior Member, Alison Merrill and Mary Jean Hayes as Junior Members.

ence was concerned with problems of student government, particularly in connection with the honor system, library regulations, and dormitory rules. Since each college has a system which seems comparable in approach with that of Bryn Mawr, the main topic of the afternoon was a discussion of the value of membership in outside student organizations, primarily the N. S. F. A. and U. S. S. A. It was generally felt that the N. S. F. A. was more valuable to large universities and that the Seven-College Conference served the purpose of mutual discussion of common problems in a more efficient manner than that body.

There was a discussion of membership in the newly-formed U. S. S. A. In view of the fact that it is a new organization whose policy is as yet nebulous, the general opinion was that each college should consider the question of membership independently before and after the first assembly of the U. S. S. A., which is meeting to determine its policy.

CITY LIGHTS

Continued from Page Two
ment to discriminate against people for reasons of color or race. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and many other states probably take great pride in seeing these laws on their books.

This is the kind of thing that our Japanese enemy makes good use of in its propaganda among our Negro citizens to the effect that "Japan is the defender of the darker races." This is the kind of thing that causes people to doubt our sincerity when we speak of the Atlantic Charter. This is the kind of thing that makes for "winning the war but losing the peace."

But, most of all, the mentality that dictates such unwritten laws, the ethics that approves of Jim Crow in any form, is the mentality and ethics that creates and fosters the conditions in which "mugging" is bred.

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Miss Bourke-White Answers Questions

Continued from Page One
their plans on our achievements. They want to raise their standard of living, with reward based on merit and service to the state. In accord with their "party line" they criticize the existence of oppressed minorities, but appreciate our clean diplomatic slate with them. They express their respect and liking in a universal curiosity about America and Americans.

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Bryn Mawr 1892

Seymour Will Speak On Musical Therapy

Mrs. Harriet Ayer Seymour, founder and president of the National Foundation of Musical Therapy, will speak on "Music for Health Today" in the Deanery at 4:30 Monday, April 19. She for many years supervised the use of musical therapy in a number of New York hospitals.

After receiving her diploma from the National Conservatory in Stuttgart, Mrs. Seymour began her professional career at the Institute of Musical Art in New York. Later she founded the Seymour School of Musical Re-education, where she taught hundreds of teachers the "Seymour Approach." In the last war she did therapeutic work with wounded men in military hospitals.

Mrs. Seymour was a lecturer for seven years on the New York Board of Education, and had her own program on the National Broadcasting Company system for five years. Two years ago the National Foundation of Musical Therapy was founded for the purpose of training persons interested in musical therapy.

Radio Club Election

The Bryn Mawr Radio Club takes pleasure in announcing the election of Alice Minot, '45, as president.

Current Events

Continued from Page Two have a representative government. "The House and Senate," Miss Stapleton said, "must reform their own affairs." There are too many overlapping committees and they should adopt the policy of joint committee hearings. They should also abolish the practice of having the chairmanship of a committee go to the senior member regardless of who he is instead of choosing the most able men. In order to avoid a deceptive campaign in the next election, it is essential that Congress make a commitment on an international organization. There should be no repetition of

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Bourke-White Tells African Adventures

Continued from Page One Miss Bourke-White related her trip by convoy to North Africa, when her transport was torpedoed and sunk. She was traveling with her photographic apparatus, which was lost when her ship went down in flames. She mentioned the gallantry of Waacs and nurses in abandoning the boat.

Miss Bourke-White described her experiences in North Africa, particularly those in Tunisia. The

the year 1920, when the Republicans promised American membership in the League of Nations and then did not keep this promise.

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morale was high, she said; "the closer to combat the boys were, the higher their spirits." She told of the underground life in foxholes in Tunisia, and the brilliant feats of some of the American flyers. Miss Bourke-White recounted in

detail her preparations for a flight and her voyage in a bombing raid, mentioning the air "rendezvous" of bombers from all American air fields, the tight zig-zag formation, and finally the brilliant bomb scoring and flight home.



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