

The College News

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Miss Branston Analyses Many British Policies

A Journal Club Hears Of Britain, U. S. Relations

Miss Ursula Branston met with the Journal Club of the History, Economics and Political Science Departments on Wednesday, in the Common Room, to discuss American opinion of Britain's domestic and foreign policies and programs.

She said that she had sensed a feeling of flatness among Americans because there had been no change in the cabinet and she wanted to get an impression of what distinctions we drew between the Labor and Conservative parties and foreign policies.

She had heard it suggested that there was none, mainly because the expectation that the Conservative Party would denationalize even at the expense of a convulsion of the country, had been disappointed.

In the realm of foreign affairs also, Churchill has inherited the policies of Ernest Bevin, who in turn received them from wartime programs. The Conservative Party now in power has, however, a great deal of world as well as national policy, Miss Branston stated. The proposed meeting with Russia for a high level non-aggression agreement has been brought forward and sponsored by Great Britain.

This seems to Americans, however, to be much more in the Labor Party's line than the Conservative's—appeasement and pacification of Russia—and indeed the opposition is supporting this policy far more fervently than Churchill's own constituents. His party's feeling more closely approaches that of the conservative American who

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Dorothy Thompson, Dr. Charles Malik, Dr. John Badeau Discuss Middle East

The people of the Middle East have a new determination "to set their own house in order," and America must concern itself with the political and social reforms desired by the natives of that area. Miss Dorothy Thompson, Dr. Charles A. Malik, and Dr. John S. Badeau expressed varied aspects of this problem at the fall meeting of the American Friends of the Middle East, Inc., on Friday evening, October 23, at the University Museum in Philadelphia. The Honorable Wallace A. Murray, former United States Ambassador to Iran, presided at the meeting.

The Near East is "pro Western with a vengeance," declared Miss Thompson, who is national president of the organization. She reviewed how westerners had come to the Middle East through missions, science, oil interest, and archaeology, but whether they had come as conquerors, administrators, scientists, or soldiers, they brought their own social and

Sophomores and Freshmen Collaborate In Lantern Night Singing Celebrations

by Joan Havens, '56

A full moon shone over the Cloisters Friday night. As spectators watched from the library balcony, the assembled Freshmen awaited the arrival of the Sophomores. Lantern Night, one of our oldest college traditions, had begun.

Following a wait of forty-five minutes outside the library, and some preliminary jostling as they attempted to grope their way through it in the utter darkness, the Sophomores made their triumphant appearance. Filing in on either side of the enclosure, they filled the air with "Pallas Athena", keeping grudging time with the lantern swingers stationed at intervals about the area.

Still coming at a decorous pace, the Sophomores crossed around the fountain, to stand in back of the parallel rows of freshmen. As the closing strains of their hymn drifted up to the balcony, the Sophomores put down the red lanterns which they had been carrying, and, running to one corner of

the Cloisters, engaged in one last battle with the first verse of "Pallas", at an accelerated tempo.

Now the lantern swingers lifted their lanterns for the second time; it was the Freshmen's turn to sing. "Sophias" resounded through the night, as, hastily picking up the lanterns which the Sophomores had left, the Freshmen prepared to leave the Cloisters.

After the last freshman had journeyed safely to the portals of the library, and the final verse of "Sophias" had been sung, all four classes adjourned to the steps of Taylor. There, the ghostly figures in caps and gowns, clutching tallow-dripping lanterns, gave forth renditions of class lyric songs.

The singing of "Good night, Good night", and "Come Cheer for our College" signaled the closing of the evening's festivities. And finally, with "Thou Gracious Inspiration" echoing about Taylor Tower, Lantern Night, and the official welcoming of the Class of '57 into the College, was over.

Trustees Choose John E. Forsythe

John E. Forsythe has been elected treasurer of the College by the Board of Trustees, replacing the late J. Henry Scattergood. The latter served as college treasurer from 1927 until his death last June 15.

Mr. Forsythe, a graduate of Haverford College and the Yale University Law School, is a partner in the law firm of MacCoy, Evans and Lewis. He is township solicitor of Lower Merion Township, solicitor of the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Commissioners, and assistant secretary of the Pocono Manor Association. He is a member of the Merion Cricket Club and the Haverford Club of Philadelphia.

"What Does Malenkov Want Now?" will be Mr. von Laue's subject in Current Events next Monday night, November 2, at 7:15 p. m. The Alliance wishes to extend a welcome to everyone on campus to come, hear, and discuss this timely topic.

CALENDAR

Wednesday, October 28
4:30 to 6:00 p. m. Miss Fales' reception for Freshmen. Common Room.

7:30 p. m. Marriage lecture in Common Room.

Thursday, October 29
4:00 p. m. Ministers' tea in the Common Room. Talks on "Religion in Daily Life".

Friday, October 30
12:30 p. m. Philip Jessup will speak at the first Alliance Assembly in Goodhart.

4:30-6:00 p. m. Miss Fales' reception for Freshmen. Common Room.

Saturday, October 31
9:00 a. m. Spanish and Italian orals in Taylor.

Sunday, November 1
7:30 p. m. Geddes MacGregor will speak in Chapel.

Monday, November 2
4:30-6:00 p. m. Miss Fales' reception for Freshmen. Common Room.

7:15 p. m. Mr. von Laue will speak at Current Events.

8:30 p. m. Russian movie, Baltic Deputy, in Russian with English subtitles. Music Room.

Tuesday, November 3
4:30 p. m. Curriculum Committee will present Mr. Lord, who will speak on summer travel to Europe. Common Room.

8:30 p. m. League movie in the Common Room.

Wednesday, November 4
7:00 p. m. Self-Gov exam in Taylor, rooms D, E, F, G.

The COLLEGE NEWS takes great pleasure in announcing the addition of the following new members to its staff:
Carol Bradley, '57
Ruth Rasch, '57

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Diplomat Jessup's Presence Honours Friday's Assembly

Philip C. Jessup, Ambassador-at-Large of the United States since 1949, will speak at the first Alliance Assembly of the year, in Goodhart Auditorium on Friday at 12:30.

Mr. Jessup, who has held his present post since 1949, has also served as Assistant Solicitor for the Department of State, as assistant to Elihu Root, Member of the Conference of Jurists, of the Permanent Court of International Justice in Geneva. He has been Legal Advisor to the American Ambassador to Cuba, Assistant Secretary General of UNRRA and attended the Bretton Woods Conferences in 1943-44. He was Assistant on Judicial Organization at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 and the United States' representative to the Interim Committee of the General Assembly and Security Council in addition to being a delegate to several Sessions of the UN. Mr. Jessup has received the Hungarian Cross of Merit, Class II. He has published numerous books on International Law and Economics.

Colleges Produce Oscar Wilde Play

"A Woman of No Importance" will be the first production of the 1953-1954 season for the Bryn Mawr College Theatre and the Haverford College Drama Club. Directed by Rodney Clurman, the play will be presented on Friday, November 6, and Saturday, November 7 at 8:30 p. m. in Roberts Hall, Haverford.

Oscar Wilde's tale is that of an English lord who all unknowingly befriends his own illegitimate son. The play is an examination of upper-crust British society, its manners and morals.

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Author Sarton Relates Writer And Experience

A Novelist Must Deal With Problems Of Living

Miss May Sarton, present holder of Bryn Mawr's Lucy Donnelly Fellowship, spoke Monday evening, Oct. 26, on "The Fallacy of Experience", or, as she re-phrased the title, "The Fallacy That Certain Experiences Are More Valuable than Others." She spoke of the writer in two relationships: his relation to fact, and his artistic relation to experience.

It is fashionable, said Miss Sarton, to say that the novel is going out, that television, movies and magazines are replacing it. The sort of novel which is the equivalent of the soap-opera may indeed be wiped out by these comparatively new media. Soap-opera fiction is not as good as its factual counterpart, not as good as, for example, the Ladies' Home Journal fictional articles. It is true, said Miss Sarton, that this sort of novel cannot compete with this type of reportage, and she implied that such a disappearance would be all to the good.

What, then, is wanted of the novel? With what ought it to deal if it is not to be a housemaid's pursuit? What is it that Trollope and Austen can give us that most modern American novelists do not? What need is it that the American novelist does not satisfy?

What is wanted of the novel is that it deal with life. To the question, "what is life?", Miss Sarton quoted a Frenchwriter to the effect that life "is the pleasure of thinking with the whole being" and asked if it were the process of things happening. Whatever it might be, she denied our ability to pin it down in formula and definition.

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Wells Relates Role of German Youth At Alumnae Luncheon in the Deanery

"Why is Adenauer like Moses?" was a current riddle when the allied high commission had its headquarters on Petersberg mountain, said Dr. Wells at the alumnae luncheon on Oct. 27 at 12:30 in the Deanery.

The answer, "Because he went up the mountain and came down with the ten commandments" paralleled an incident when Shumacher called Adenauer a "chancellor of the allies."

"Adenauer was first elected with one vote to spare," Dr. Wells continued. He carried on a remarkable legislative program during his four years. This record must have pleased the voters. In 1953 he was elected by a tremendous majority.

The quote from "The Phantom Public" about "supporting the ins" when things are going well says something about the election. West Germany is now relatively prosperous and it might be said, "American aid gave the impetus to get the country started again, economically speaking."

"This is not a complete explanation," said Dr. Wells. The number of voters was unusually high. It was the first election in German history when one party won a majority in the national legislature. This was a special tribute to Adenauer.

"The vote could only have been that good if the young people had voted." Partly because of their interest in German youth, Dr. Wells said it was "extremely fortunate" the U. S. had McCloy as high commissioner. He and his wife "knew so well how to speak to a German audience." They spoke German, used a German word for Democracy and pointed out "You've got this in your own tradition... let's build on this."

It was extremely important to restore the belief of youth and prevent them from being completely nihilistic. There are people whose ideas still haven't changed. The attitude of youth is important because "when the old fade away there is a chance to substitute new ideas for old."

The Herald Tribune Forum Studies Our Patterns of Mid-century Living

by Maryellen Fullam, '56

"New Patterns for Mid-Century Living" was the theme of the annual Herald Tribune Forum held in New York last week-end.

The theme was developed throughout the four sessions of the Forum by an impressive roster of speakers representing divergent views and careers.

The opening session at the United Nations General Assembly Hall was dedicated to the examination of Patterns for Peaceful Change. The speakers presented the case for the United Nations as our most powerful instrument for effecting changes on a world scale in a peaceful manner.

Madame Pandit and Dag Hammarskjold both pleaded for acceptance of the U.N., for patience and understanding on the part of the public. It must be realized that the organization is as yet a young one, and that it is too early for objective evaluation of its record.

A case study of United Nations achievements was presented by Adrian Pelt, former U. S. Commissioner for Libya, who administered the program which made that country independent.

Perhaps the most definite talk of the evening was presented by Mrs. Arthur E. Crom, a national officer of the Federation of Women's Clubs. She struck at the heart of the problem of recruiting support for the U.N. by observing that the public judges the U.N. not as a whole, but in part. This results in disproportionate publicity of its shortcomings, and the relegation of its achievements to obscurity. A fair assessment of the U.N. is possible only by equal consideration of achievement and failure.

The second session, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, dealt with the Influence of Design on twentieth century living.

Henry Dreyfuss, prominent industrial designer, challenged that although modern technology has given the average man the gift of a thousand more leisure hours

"Lantern Night" Helps In Presidential Election

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have played a part indirectly in electing a president. Woodrow Wilson, who once taught at Bryn Mawr, was once given a luncheon in Denver by some Bryn Mawr alumnae as he began his first presidential campaign. His hostess explained to him the old Bryn Mawr custom of quizzing the freshmen and if they answered correctly giving them lanterns to light their way through the college. She then asked him, "Will you faithfully promise to stay in the White House if we put you there and do no gallivanting?" Wilson answered, "I will," and was thereupon rewarded with a lantern to light his way into the White House. Perhaps it was in no way responsible for Wilson's election, but who would question the power of Bryn Mawr's Lantern Night?

per year than he had fifty years ago, the triumph has been a hollow, or at best, a potential triumph. "Is this leisure making its recipients any happier, better equipped to live a full life, to realize their full potential of personal development?" queried Mr. Dreyfuss, charging that the intellectuals have not kept pace with the designers.

Arthur A. Houghton, president of Steuben Glass, pointed out that although the designers have had a great influence on modern society, man is in danger of succumbing to the effects of standardization and mass production, which are the media through which the designers operate. "Let us be careful that we do not trade spiritual values for material issues," entreated Mr. Houghton. "Let us search the way to keep our new material blessings and, at the same time, preserve the glories of human existence."

George Nakashima, woodworker from Pennsylvania, answered the challenge by explaining how he found fulfillment in his vocation. "Work must be significant to us as individuals; it must help us toward fulfillment," he stated.

With respect to this statement of Nakashima's, Dr. Charles Odegaard of the University of Michigan cited a trend in adult education toward hand crafts, painting and sculpture, as man seeks fulfillment not found on the assembly line.

Indirectly replying to the charge that the intellectuals have failed in modern society to keep pace with the times, and more directly to the statement that we are experiencing a cultural lag, Francis Henry Taylor explained the position of the museum in modern society. Mr. Taylor quoted novelist Peacock as saying that the progress of the intellect is not quite so obvious as the progress of mechanics. Mr. Taylor suggested that cultural stability might be a better term than "cultural lag," for the status preserved by the cultural institutions. The role of museums is to serve as the illuminator of history, so that those who visit them may acquire those necessary requisites for statesmanship which William Pitt de-

Russian Film Tells Of Social Upheaval

The Bryn Mawr-Haverford Russian Club will present a Russian movie November 2, at 8:00 in the Music Room. The movie, "Mr. Baltic Deputy", will have English subtitles.

The film deals with the turbulent era which followed the social upheaval in Russia after 1917.

The Russian Club would appreciate a capacity audience, since the proceeds will aid them in their endeavor to present more lectures during the year. The admission for Bryn Mawr students will be thirty-five cents. The Club welcomes all who are interested in becoming members. No knowledge of the language is necessary.

Ambassador From Iraq Speaks in the Deanery

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and an unwise spendthrift financially.

Too many people in the countries of the Middle East see the "top" and the "bottom" of the United States and they never see the "middle," Dr. Wilson asserted. They see the slums and the movie stars but never the middle class American. They rarely, if ever meet the intelligent American tourist who is a "listener" and a "questioner". They rarely see that part of American life which is of a constructive nature.

"The essence of the Eastern problem is the agricultural village." Information is needed concerning how these very problems which they face, have been met here at home. The student of the Middle East who has just returned from the United States is also a problem—a problem in the sense that he considers himself a "paper worker" for the government. He wants more information about the United States. He, and the majority of Middle Eastern peoples, view the U. S. as an old country whose independence and general standing in the world has been established. They see the Middle East striving to find an economic position for itself and a social structure into which to integrate it. Above all, Dr. Wilson concluded, these people want to be respected for themselves.

Al-Shabander Represented East

His Excellency Musa Al-Shabander also spoke on the general topic "What Kind of Friends Are We?" but he spoke as a representative of the Middle East. Today, relations between the United States and the Arab countries are being poisoned, he stated. This can be most easily illustrated by viewing the political commentaries of the United Nations, which have recorded that the U. S. voted against questioning France's refusal to give Morocco her independence and restoring the deposed Sultan. The U. S. also voted against the Bolivian proposal to end the atrocities in Morocco and to give the people a "sort of self-determination".

U. S.-Arab Relations Poisoned

Yet, relations between us and the Arab countries are being poisoned most of all because of the fact that the U. S. is "helping the Zionists to create and maintain a Jewish state in the heart of Arab country." Zionism, he continued, is a political institution aiming for the destruction of the Arab world, but to some degree the Arabs are to blame. The Arabs do not have the "means" which the Zionists have, and Americans believe that the Zionists are great pioneers and that the Arabs should be pushed back into the desert.

Still, he concluded, the day will come when Americans will recognize that the Arabs are "good friends, who have been forgotten and forsaken."

Two Labor Films Show Problem In Organization of Union Activity

by Lynn Badler, '56

Two films concerned with labor unions were presented in the Common Room on Monday afternoon. The first one, entitled "Local 100" portrayed the birth of a labor union, they wrote to the National union. It traced the development of a local from the first discontent of the workers to the formation of an organized union. Once the men decided that they wanted to form a union, organization and a representative came to start them on their way. The representative was both an initiator of the formal organization, and a stabilizer to anyone who was allowing his emotions to dictate his actions to the extent of believing in wild strikes. Before the union could be formed the doubts of those to whom a union meant a radical, probably Communist organization had to be quelled. Once the union had really taken shape and the officers were elected, the president of the company agreed to meet the officers. The union leaders received acceptance of at least half their demands with little trouble, while the executive board lost their dread of organized labor. True this was a picture of a very excellent union, but the fact

that organized labor can get along so well with its employers is a pleasant one.

The workings of a convention was the subject of the second film; the convention chosen was a golden jubilee, of the Inter-National Ladies' Garment Workers Union. After President David Dubinsky opened the convention—to approximately 1100 delegates—there were appearances by some famous entertainers. Then, in small groups the policy of the union for the next few years was decided upon. (Most labor unions meet every two or three years). These meetings were carried on for approximately nine days while the delegates enjoyed a view of Atlantic City. In the final meeting of the entire delegation there were speeches by many prominent political men, and demonstrations by the members of all of the states. There were delegates at this particular convention from other countries too, and among the honorary delegates were five young war-orphans who were adopted by the union. In conclusion the presiding members were re-elected, and the enthusiastic delegates dispersed until the next convention.

People of Middle East Turn to Social Reforms; United States, Not Russia, Must Give Examples

Continued from Page 1

ion" for the Middle East and U.N., now due to the fact that the area is strategic to both the West and Russia. People there have a "different feel of things" from the West; they are close to Russia and know Eastern thought. Turkey's alliance with the West has been strengthened through fear of Russian aggression and economic aid from the West. In Egypt, Naguib is confronted with tremendous issues and needs our sympathetic help while he tries to settle external problems.

Israel's attacks on the Jordan last week seem to indicate her feeling that this is the time for another move forward. She should not be allowed to encroach further on Arab territory but must be forced to adhere to U.N. decisions. Israel seems to be the only Near Eastern nation with no relation to her "immediate world" in peacetime. The West has much to be thankful for in the present condition of the Middle Eastern nations, and our relations with them are as good as can be expected. We should cooperate with the positive elements of the Near East in using wealth for a just, equitable development of the entire area, helping to carry out social and economic plans and fill cultural and educational needs.

America's relationship with the Middle East has developed from an economic "interest" to a responsible "concern" for their problems, began Dr. Badeau, form-

er president of the American university at Cairo and president of the Near East Foundation. It was he who spoke of the new spirit of the Middle Eastern nations for setting "their own house in order." They must solve external problems of relationship with the West and internal problems of new popular governments coming into office, but the greatest problem is that the peasants are beginning to feel the pressure of a high cost of living and of too many people sharing too little land. Unfortunately the "voice" telling these people that they "need not live like this" is not coming from the United States but from Russia. The peasant knows nothing of Communist theory but he "hears a cry that life can be made better" and he sees evidence of it in the great changes in Russia. The new regimes are trying to meet the pressure of social demands because if they do not succeed, they will follow the fate of the kings and shahs, because "the peasant will be fed." The United States can no longer think of the people of the Middle East as "oil wells" and the "Suez Canal," but must realize that they are "people" with great social needs.

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DINAH FROST
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Class To 4:00 Got You Down?
Seminar In Library Make You Frown?
Well, Then, Leave The Books,
And See How The College Inn Cooks:

Tribune Panel Explores American Use of Leisure

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scribed as "the disposition to preserve and the capacity to improve."

The third session investigated the uses to which Americans put their leisure time. Dr. George Gallup, of poll fame, painted a rather gloomy picture of the aesthetic sense of the average American, finding his reading tastes cursory, and his general intellectual level extremely low.

Grandma Moses

Allan Adams, News Agency president, remarking that Dr. Gallup's statistics were of the same calibre that elected Dewey president, stated that the sales of the more serious books in pocket book form were as popular, and in many cases more popular than the books of the more sensational type.

Virgil Thompson further boosted the American aesthetic ego by announcing that classical music is more popular in this country than baseball. Harry Schacter reported on Kentucky's bookmobile project designed to bring the world of literature to its intellectually poverty-stricken communities. The possibilities of radio and television for educational purposes, and the results of the venture to date were presented by Seymour Siegel.

An interesting note was added to the program by the appearance of Grandma Moses, whose career as an artist is an excellent example of profitably employed leisure time.

Brownell, Dulles

The fourth and last session was devoted to the topic "New Patterns in Government." New York's three mayoralty candidates appeared, facing a group of interrogators on the question of whether or not good government in New York is a possibility.

On the international scene, reports were presented on France, Germany, and Asia, by men closely connected with the governments and policy trends of the different areas.

Herbert Brownell, Attorney General, discussed American concepts of fair hearing. Mr. Brownell called for a more efficient system of public defenders, to ensure sufficient defense for those not in a position to engage an attorney.

In answer to the oft-heard criticism that the wheels of the American judicial system turn slowly, the Attorney General contrasted our system to that of the Soviets, which moves at a much faster rate, to the detriment of justice.

The Forum closed with an address by the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who had just returned from Europe. The Secretary described our concept of a pattern for international living as a society of consent. The unity which must form the core of our pattern of living must not be coerced. It must be a result of free acceptance of concepts which override differences. Mr. Dulles cited the Foreign Minister's meet-

Forum Describes Activity of USF

The United Service Forum was held Tuesday evening, October 27, at 8:30 in the Common Room. Six speakers were on the program, each to give a short resume of his respective organization, to which Bryn Mawr gives support through the United Service Fund.

Hugh W. Moore described two main divisions of the American Friends Service Committee. Work in this country consists mainly in expanding educational facilities. Work abroad has as its motto, "help people to help themselves," and is done specifically through rehabilitation, relief, and education.

Jack Kavanaugh described CARE as an agency which purchases, assembles and packages things to be sent to forty-two countries on a person to person or group to group basis.

The United Fund of Philadelphia, reported Robert C. Dembergh, is an agency representing eight charities: Salvation Army, United Defense Fund and USO, Mental Health Association, Heart Association, United Cerebral Palsy Association, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, Community Chest, and American Cancer Society.

Alfred Farrell, a Lincoln University graduate, spoke on the function of the United Negro College Fund, to afford better educational facilities for Negroes today so that they may be better citizens tomorrow.

Evelyn Jones, recipient of aid from the United Negro Scholarship Fund, spoke on this organization. As distinguished from the United Negro College Fund it helps Negro students studying in inter-racial colleges.

In speaking on the World University Service David Levering stressed its international nature and its desire to establish a feeling of kinship and common goal among the participants in thirty-two countries. The procedure of the organization is to pool resources received from the nations involved and to offer "material assistance for self help" in needy areas.

A discussion period was held following the comments by each of the representatives.

ing as an example of an attempt to find unifying principles which might relax tension in various areas.

In addition to the scheduled programs, the directors of the Forum organized discussion periods for college representatives on subjects pertinent to the Forum, which gave an opportunity for exchange of ideas among the many students.

Research Council of Sciences Academy Makes Announcement of '54-'55 Grants

The National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council has announced the following post-doctoral and pre-doctoral fellowship programs for the academic year 1954-1955:

American Cancer Society Post-doctoral Fellowships in Cancer Research;

British-American Exchange Post-doctoral Fellowships in Cancer Research;

James Picker Foundation Post-doctoral Fellowships in Radiological Research;

Lilly Research Laboratories Post-doctoral Fellowships in the Medical Sciences;

Lilly Research Laboratories Post-doctoral Fellowships in the Natural Sciences;

Merck Senior Post-doctoral Fellowships in the Natural Sciences;

National Research Council Post-doctoral Fellowships in the Natural Sciences;

RCA Pre-doctoral Fellowships in Tuberculosis;

RCA Pre-doctoral Fellowships in Electronics;

Rockefeller Foundation Post-doctoral Fellowships in the Medical Sciences.

Then and Now

The fellowship program of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council was inaugurated in 1919, when thirteen outstanding young scientists were selected from scores of applicants. Six were appointed to fellowships in physics, and seven to chemistry. By 1922, the plan was extended to provide fellowships in medicine, and the following year the program was broadened still further to include the biological sciences. The present program is a well-rounded one and offers fellowships in the agricultural, biological, engineering, mathematical, medical and physical sciences and inter-allied fields at both the pre-doctoral and post-doctoral levels.

These fellowships provide special opportunities for advanced study and training in fundamental research for young men and women of unusual promise and ability. With the exception of the RCA Pre-doctoral Fellowships in Electronics, which are available to students who have completed one year of graduate training, all other fellowships are open to applicants who have completed all academic

requirements for the Ph.D., Sc.D., or M.D. degrees.

Most of these fellowships are limited to citizens of the United States; however, citizens of Canada may also apply for the Rockefeller Foundation Post-doctoral Fellowships in the Medical Sciences and the NRC Post-doctoral Fellowships in the Natural Sciences. The James Picker Fellowships in Radiological Research are not restricted to citizens of the United States.

Appointments will be made for one year but applications for renewal will be considered. A candidate must present evidence that he will be accepted as a fellow by the scientific adviser under whom he will study. As a rule, a fellowship applicant is expected to choose an institution or laboratory other than the one at which he has had most of his academic training.

Applications for all of these 1954-1955 programs must be forwarded to the Fellowship Office and must be postmarked on or before December 10, 1953.

Because the post-doctoral fellowships are available in a large range of subjects and programs, potential applicants are encouraged to write to the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, stating their field of specialization, age, and study plans so that appropriate informative material may be sent.

Information and application blanks may be secured for any of the programs by writing to the Fellowship Office, National Re-

Winter Must Be Coming, Gals, so add A Cherry Glow To rooms With Flowers From Jeannett's

Drama Clubs To Present Oscar Wilde's Comedy

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Featured in the cast are Elsie Kemp, Llyn Dallet, Liz Warren, Danny Luzzato, Peggy Auch, Patsy Price, Barbara Goldberg, Bill Moss, John Kittredge, John Hawkins, Bill Tyson, Bill Watson, Rolland Henderson, and Charles Adams.

Tickets for the performance—students \$.60, regular admittance \$1.20—will go on sale a week before the production in Goodhart. Those students wishing to purchase a season's subscription—\$2.00 for four plays—should see their hall representatives. Season tickets for the two shows at Bryn Mawr are \$1.10.

Season tickets are transferable both as to persons and production nights. They can be turned in, in case the holder wishes to buy more adjoining seats at a certain performance. Season tickets may be picked up a day in advance of regular ticket sales.

The joint theatre groups are considering a Greek drama for the next production. Suggestions for future presentations are welcome; names may be added to the list on the College Theatre bulletin board in Taylor.

search Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Friday Dinner Not Too Appealing? It Leaves You With That Empty Feeling? Make Plans At The Hearth, to Meet For Their Food Can Compete!

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What To Do

FOR NEXT YEAR

Remember to apply for the Civil Service Junior Management Assistant examination before November 12th. Applications in Room H.

The Department of the Navy announces the 1954 Management Intern Training Program which leads to top-level civilian administrative positions. To qualify for this program it is necessary to pass the Junior Management Civil Service examination. Booklets in Room H.

ODD JOBS NOW OPEN—Please see Mrs. Sullivan.

Child Study Institute. Student to wash dishes for eight people Mondays from 2 to 2:45 p.m. \$1.00.

Babysits
Overnight—Friday, November 6, at 1 p. m. to Saturday, November 7, at 1 p. m. Boys 4, 8 and 11. Two students or one graduate student.

Weekend—Friday, November 7, at 7 p. m. to Sunday, November 9, at 7 p. m. Boy 6, girls 11, 10 and 9. Two students or one graduate.

SUMMER JOBS—Please see Mrs. Sullivan.

The Potomac River Naval Command announces an examination for Student Aid Trainees. Summer positions for freshmen, sophomores and junior who have completed 1/4 to 3/4 of the requirements for a major in chemistry, mathematics or physics. The positions will be in Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D. C. Closing date for application is November 17. Examination will be given December 7.

November 30 is the closing date for the Mademoiselle College Board Contest.

The Science Club is holding a Hallowe'en Party on Thursday, October 29, at 8:30 p. m. in Applebee Barn. Anyone interested is cordially invited to attend, whether scientific or not.

Modern Novelist Fails in Interpreting Experiences

Continued from Page 1

nitions.

It is dangerous and illusive stuff that the novel life is made of, and with which the novel must deal. Why do we go to Trollope when we find a lack in the modern novel? It is because a great novel can give us a new experience, a sense of being totally engaged, a complete and new perception. The modern American novel is not capable of engaging us so fully. While it intends to probe human experience, it merely erects barriers of fact against experience. Trollope's novels are unpopular because we are afraid of experience; to experience is to grow. We do not want to be touched because growth is so painful. The modern novelist attempts to avoid the interpretation of experience by the substitution of a recounting of fact; what he does not realize is that the selection of these facts is itself a more tacit interpretation of experience. Today's American novelist unwittingly interprets the facts which he presents to us, and because he does so unwillingly his product is incomplete and therefore unsatisfying. His attempt to avoid the responsibility which Miss Sarton must feel is in the scope of the novelist, the responsibility which Austen and Trollope accepted, leads to his overwhelming presentation of factual material, and not the experience which is facts' distillation.

Experience Through Violence

Often, he seems to be able to experience only when under the pressure of violence. Hemingway spends an extraordinary amount of time on hunting, bull-fighting, and physical struggle. Tom Lea has given us "The Brave Bulls". Yet the most memorable scene of Norman Mailer's "The Naked and the Dead" is an allegorical one in which a soldier who plays with a caterpillar before destroying it symbolizes the effect of war upon man. For the most part it is a

question of much talent and little art.

We find young writers of great talent writing of ordinary people thrust into extraordinary experiences. An example of this school is Paul Bowles, with his tales of young American women abducted, of Arab sheiks, and of depravity. These novels do not answer the need for experience in any way. They discuss experience which has not been experienced. In them, we are dragged forward by the plot faster than the reader can take in and organize the descriptive material which is the organic matter of the novel.

Problem Novel

The subject, or "problem" novel, such as "Gentleman's Agreement" and "The Snake Pit" is another form the modern novel may assume, and it too raises the question of experience. As soon as the novelist becomes concerned with an existent social problem, the question is asked, "How much of this is true?" In great art, everything should be true and should be accepted unconditionally. In Flaubert's words, "Great subjects make mediocre novels."

When asked what she felt was lacking in the manuscripts she rejected, an editor said "Real feeling", or what Miss Sarton would term lack of love. This lack of an emotional force is due to a complete psychological formation of character prior to the writing, to total accounting of impulsion which inhibits the further development of character within the novel itself. The type of author under discussion does not, furthermore, look deeply enough into his characters. For the deeper you examine a literary being the more capable is the author of judging him. In this relation the statement that "to understand all is to forgive all" tends to be true.

Style

Style is the medium through which we see the created life, it

is the hands which pull life apart and put it back together again. It is an aura which surrounds good writing which tells what is essential. Most modern American novelists lack an individual style, and those of their novels which make good movies are not apt to have had a good style, for style is an intensely individual and personal thing which cannot be thus reproduced. This dead-pan realism shuts us up in a little box called reality. Style is the writer's distillation of fact into experience, and if he presents us with the bare fact he indicates his lack of ability or desire to distill them into experience.

The writer then, must ask himself first if the material on which he bases his work has been assimilated, filtered through time. Katherine Anne Porter has estimated that such a process may require seven years or so. The writer must also demand whether the plot has gone further than its characters can go. i.e., is there a balance, is the novel an organic whole. This relevant sort of question is typical of the sort of situation of the points which the novels of Woolfe, Porter and McCullers, whom Miss Sarton often mentioned, write, with their emphasis on draining the last drop of meaning from a human situation; of wringing, as it were, the matter dry.

In conclusion, Miss Sarton said, "We live in a violent time. The novelist's responsibility is to picture not violence, but its roots in human nature."

ENGAGEMENTS

Julia Freytag, '52 to Allen B. Clayton.

Diana Hopkins, ex-'54, to Allin Preston Baxter.

Mary Gould Warren, '54, to Ensign Reginald Foster III, U.S.N.R.

National Academy Panel Chooses Science Fellows

Continued from Page 2

Fellows will be based on test scores of scientific aptitude and achievement, academic records, and recommendations regarding each candidate's abilities. Post-doctoral applicants will not be required to take the examinations. The evaluation of each candidate's qualifications will be made by panels of scientists chosen by the National Academy of Sciences. The final selection of Fellows will be made by the National Science Foundation.

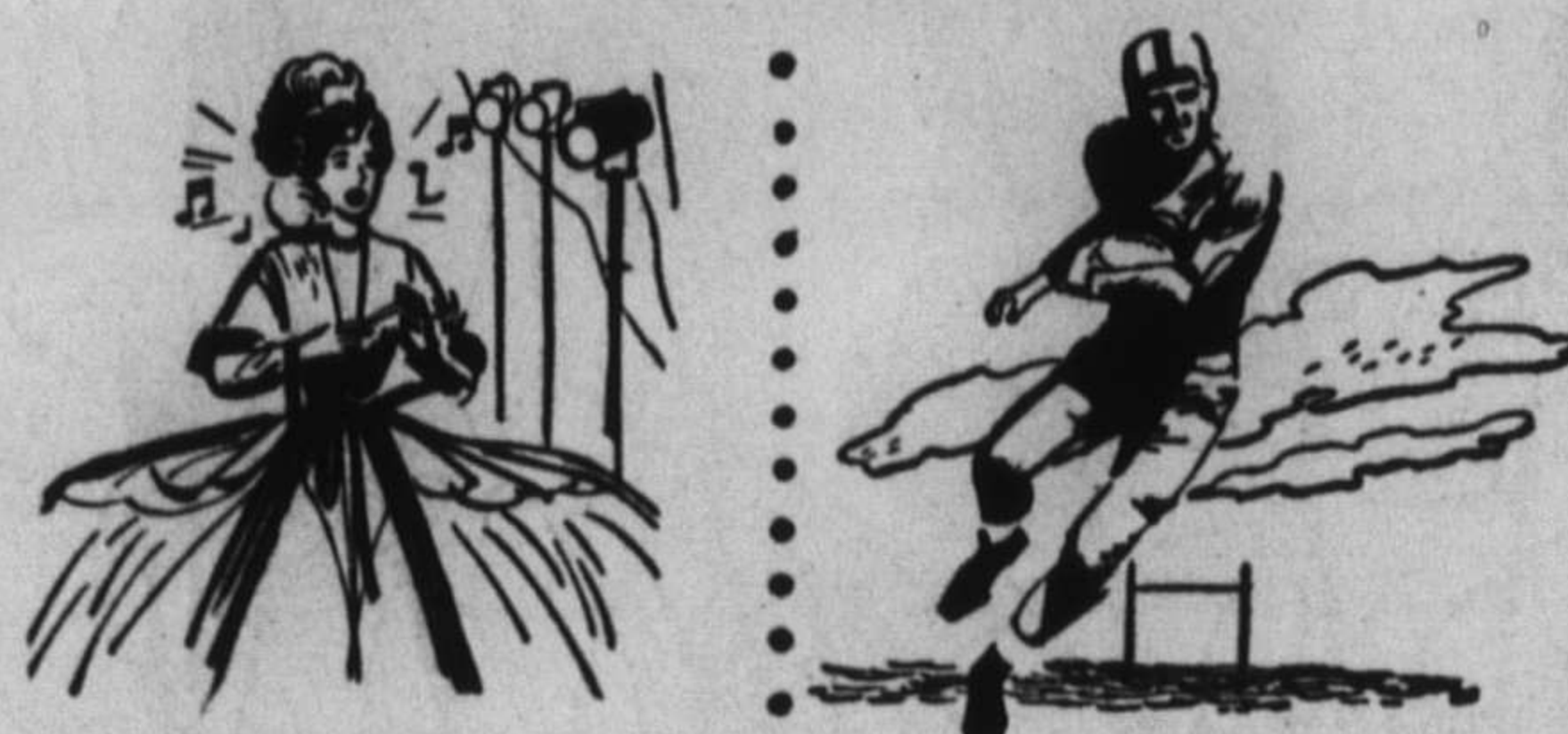
The annual stipends for pre-doctoral Fellows range from \$1400 to \$1800; the stipend for post-doctoral Fellows is \$3400. In addition to providing limited allowances for dependents and travel, tuition and certain required fees will be paid by the Foundation. The tenure of a fellowship is for one year and can be arranged to begin at any time after June 1, 1954, but normally must not be later than the beginning of the 1954-1955 academic year at the institution of the Fellow's choice.

In order to be considered for the 1954-1955 academic year, post-doctoral applications must be received in the Fellowship Offices of the National Research Council by December 15, 1953, and graduate applications by January 4, 1954.

Detailed information and application forms may be secured from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2102 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Conditions in the United Nations will be the subject of Philip Jessup, first Alliance Assembly speaker, who will address the College on Friday, October 30, at 12:30 p. m. in Goodhart. Everyone is urged to attend.

How the stars got started



ANNE JEFFREYS dreamed of being an opera star, studied long and hard. BOB STERLING could have been a pro athlete, but chose the long, hard pull of acting. Both eventually won good parts on stage, radio, TV. They met on a TV show... sang an impromptu duet... became Mr. & Mrs. in real life... and "Mr. and Mrs. Kerby" in TV's brilliant, new "Topper" program!

Anne Jeffreys
AND Bob Sterling
Stars of the fabulous new
"TOPPER"
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