

The College News

VOL. I, NO. 4

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1953

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Russian 'Crisis', U. S. Prompting Pressure Unity

Ursula Branston Cites English View On Europe

Miss Ursula Branston, a British visitor to America under the Smith-Mundt plan and a British Conservative Party specialist, spoke in the Gertrude Ely Room, Tuesday, October 20, on British and American Policy in Western Europe, with special emphasis on plans for European federation.

Miss Branston posed the question, what is European unity in actuality at the present? It is as limited in character as it is wide in possible scope. Six nations—Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands—have drafted a constitution for political unity which embraces other economic and defensive alliances. It also relinquishes individual sovereignty.

This is a remarkable combination of countries: two aggressors and four of their victims in the Second World War. Actually this is a very small fragment of Europe and could not be said to represent in any way a general federation. This proposed amalgamation is prompted both by a fear of communism and by great pressure from the United States.

While this unification seems the natural solution of European and world-wide problems to the United States, Britain sees it in a totally different light. She feels that in sacrificing her status as a commonwealth nation and her position of possible arbitrator between the federated powers, particularly Germany and France, more would be lost to the free world than could be gained. The balance of power in Western Europe would be upset even more than it is, and a completely German-dominated state might ensue.

Student Trainees To Assist Injured; Bryn Mawr Aids Local Civil Defense

Especially Contributed by Miss Charlotte Howe, Director of Halls

The College is an important part of the Civil Defense plans for the community. It is planned, in the event of an attack, to use the College as a 1500 bed hospital. It is planned that students with special skills or training, particularly nurses' aide training, remain at the College and help take care of the patients. Other students are to be sent to Baldwin, Shipley, and Rosemont.

Directions as to procedure during an attack are included in the following Civil Defense statement:

Understanding of some of the dangers of atomic explosions and knowledge of some precautions will help to avoid confusion, to decrease casualties and minimize damage.

The College Civil Defense Committee, representing faculty, staff and students, is working in con-

May Sarton Talks, Holds A Discussion On Novels, Writing

Every student interested in creative writing is invited to confer with May Sarton next week, when she will visit the college. On Monday, October 26, at 8:30 she will give a lecture in the Deanery on "The Fallacy of Experience", stating what the novel should be and do. On Tuesday she will meet the members of the creative writing class.

On either Tuesday or Wednesday she will have supper in Rhoads, followed by an open discussion in Rhoads showcase. Everyone is invited to both the lecture and discussion. The purpose of her visit is to give all students the opportunity to meet her personally and to ask her pertinent questions on writing, or hear her poetry.

First Volume of Poems

Miss Sarton had her first volume of poems published in 1936, and has been a professional poet, novelist, short-story writer, and lecturer ever since. For the last three years she has been an English instructor at Harvard.

Before the war she made an eight months' lecture tour of the United States, covering most of the country except the Northwest. During the war she wrote scripts for the Oversea Film Unit of the OWI.

She has many writing honors, among them the Golden Rose of New England Poetry Society, Reynolds Lyric Award for 1952, and an award from the Poetry Society of America. Her latest book of poetry is entitled "Land of Silence".

The NEWS takes great pleasure in announcing the following additions to the staff:
Evelyn deBaryshe, '56
Donnie MacNab Brown, '57
Marcia Case, '57
Carole Colebob, '57
Epsy Cooke, '57
Molly Epstein, '56
Barbara Palmer, '57

junction with local, Township and County organizations. The Committee will post the shelter area designated in each building.

The safest places inside buildings are generally on the ground floors along interior partitions away from glass.

When outside, try for the nearest shelter or ditch.

Alert signal (red)—3 minute fluctuating blast.

All clear (white)—three steady 1-minute blasts.

Further activities will be planned and additional notices posted as needed. If you have questions, ask a member of the College Defense Committee.

Defense Committee

Katharine E. McBride, Annie Leigh Broughton, Elizabeth Humeson, M. D., L. Joe Berry, T. Robert S. Broughton, Edward H. Watson, Charlotte Brandon Howe, Horace T. Smedley, Margaret T. Paul, (Graduate and Undergraduate representatives to be appointed).

Rifles Hi, Hillbilly Juniors Resist the Press, Distill Spirits Amid Metropolitan Influences

by Barbara Drysdale, '55

There is one strict rule in reviewing a class show at Bryn Mawr—criticize the production for what it is as the result of class efforts and teamwork, not for how it might rate compared with professional productions including brilliant stars. A second unwritten rule is that no one should review her own class show; unfortunately, due to the Herald Tribune Forum in New York, this rule has been broken.

It is safe to say that the Junior Class succeeded in their "Aim to Please" the audience (and to enjoy producing the show themselves. This was due to the combination of good music and dance with excellent taste.

Among the songs, "Lilting Tunes", "I am Yours", "Do You Know", "Wandering Breeze", and "Travellers Blues" were particularly memorable. "Old Fashioned Courtship", "We Dis Still It", "Judd's Song", and "Rifles Hi" provided the comic elements. "Old Fashioned Courtship" should be mentioned also for the difficult and effective counterpoint as sung by Marcia Storch and Charlotte Busse.

Short Length

The shows short length and the absence of too many encores aided its good pace. The technical effects provided by black lights in the dance sequence were an inspiration on someone's part. The cafe

CALENDAR

Wednesday, October 21

7:30 p. m. Marriage lecture in Taylor.

Friday, October 23

8:00 p. m. Lantern Night in the Cloisters. Step-singing afterward on Taylor steps.

Saturday, October 24

9:00 a. m. French orals in Taylor.

Sunday, October 25

7:30 p. m. Chapel Service in the Music Room.

Monday, October 26

7:15 p. m. Mr. Robert A. Rupen, lecturer in Political Science, will speak at Current Events in the Common Room.

8:30 p. m. May Sarton, recipient of the Lucy Martin Donnelly Fellowship, will speak on "The Fallacy of Experience", giving her opinion of what the novel should be and do. In the Dorothy Vernon Room, Deanery.

8:30 p. m. Russian movie in the Music Room.

Tuesday, October 27

4:00 p. m. Italian Club meeting and movie. Common Room.

5:15 p. m. First Nurses' Aide lecture.

8:30 p. m. United Service Fund meeting in the Common Room.

Wednesday, October 28

9:30 a. m. Ministers speak on religious life. Common Room.

7:30 p. m. Marriage lecture in Taylor.



Newspaperwomen invade the community of Still Hollow, to the amazement of its hillbilly inhabitants, in the Class of '55's Junior Show. (Photo, courtesy of Photo Center, Bryn Mawr).

scenes were certainly more exciting than the country ones; it is not difficult to understand Debra's final decision to return to her own way of life in New York.

It was a Junior Show with a moral; beyond pointing out the moral, however, there seemed to be little else to say. Fortunately, the songs composed a much greater portion of the show than the dialogue did, and carried the message across very melodiously.

Maddie deRopp as Debra and Judy Haywood as Julie, her back-country counterpart, complemented each other nicely. Their songs were pretty and delivered by voices sweet, if not too powerful.

Leslie Kaplan, as the mysterious Lulubelle, gave a pleasant rendition of "Wandering Breeze", augmented imaginatively by Chris Flint on the autoharp. Grandpa (Marcia Storch), Grandma (Charlotte Busse), and Judd Fudd (Liz

Klupt), provided the hillbilly comic relief. "Judd's Song" in particular, with its wordless last line, was most amusing.

Cameron Collins (C.C.), played by Jan Warren, and uproariously funny in her role of attempting to take a poll of hillbilly conditions. Claire Weigand played Maggie, the cynical woman without whom no newspaper seems to be complete.

The Kick Chorus displayed their talents in some excellent new routines. By far the most outstanding feature of the show, however, was the synchronization of dance into the plot, and Mary Vorys deserves praise along with the dancing chorus for her hard work and hours of rehearsal.

Stage Set

The stage set of Still Hollow woods ("there are more things in these woods than you might think") was unconfused and attractive. Liz Gordon also did an excellent job on the sets for the black-lighted dream sequence.

The costuming (by chairmen Dottie Fox and Emmie Rauh) was very gay and lovely; hillbilly music and lots of folk dances made the most of the bright colors.

The show boasted five accompanists on four different instruments; included Marcia Storch (violin) and Edie Schwab (harmonica). Piano accompanists were Lois Beekey and Claire Weigand.

It is particularly true of a class show that it is always as good as the people in it, and this category definitely includes the director, Janie Miller, and her assistants. It is safe to bet that this year's Junior Show will be well-remembered for its music, as it is sung again and again at song fests and around the dining room tables.

Dr. Wagner Begins Nurses Aid Course

The Nurses' Aide training program, beginning on October 27, is being given again this year in close conjunction with the Civil Defense program. There will be a series of ten lectures, delivered by local specialists in the medical field, from 5:15 to 6:15 every Tuesday and Thursday.

Dr. Wagner will deliver the Introduction. Dr. William Parker will speak on "Shock", Dr. Alan Parker on "Burns", Dr. Reider on "Hemorrhage", Dr. William Parker on "Cuts and Crushing Injuries", Dr. Palmer on "Head Injuries," Dr. McGraw on "Intravenous Medication," and Dr. Harvey on "Radiation Sickness".

The lectures will be followed by two demonstrations in the infirmary. Miss Clayton and Dr. Humeson will demonstrate taking blood pressure, temperature, pulse, and giving respiration. Miss Farr will illustrate how to give a hypodermic and the care of the patient in bed.

The first Pay Day will be large this year. Bookstore bills form a great part of most Pay Days. If you would like to pay your Bookshop bill now, in whole or in part, come down anytime during regular Bookshop hours, except on Saturday.

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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International Awareness

Last week was United Nations Week. This was instituted to remind citizens of the United States—who endure so many such “Weeks” for various causes that all cannot be celebrated—of the organization which constitutes the “round table” where nations meet to formulate agreements and where they can, at least, agree to disagree. It is doubtful that the Bryn Mawr campus was aware of this Week.

United Nations Week itself is merely a reminder, and, as such, of little significance. But the purpose behind it is so important that it should be in our minds throughout the year and not just occur when some occasion or event of national importance causes us to remember. A great many of our hopes for the future and fears for world peace lie in the hands of its delegates.

The organization has been subjected to criticisms: that little seems ever to be accomplished at its round table, that in time of trouble nations just want to receive aid (in the form of money, or troops, or both) from the United States. These observations have elements of truth in them. But they do not show the whole picture.

Beyond this is another fact too seldom realized. Behind the scenes at the United Nations a great many organizations continue in their work of aid, rehabilitation, and education. The workers train personnel from the countries aided so that when another epidemic breaks out or another flood causes havoc, native experts can handle the situation. The ultimate purpose of these organizations is similar to that of the medical profession—to become in the end useless because of the lack of need.

All the possibilities inherent in such a world organization as well as all its present programs should be taken into the balance before the United Nations is weighed and found lacking.

One of the purposes of collegiate education is to become more fully aware in many ways — politically, socially, economically. Should it not be part of this purpose to become internationally aware as well? Nothing is truer than the handy platitudes about the earth's pocket size in these modern times and the fact that families half-way around the world are now practically our neighbors.

In many ways—such as reading the newspapers or the U. N. News, or visiting the United Nations in New York, or participating in the various political organizations on campus—we can foster in ourselves a state of “international awareness”.

“UNICEF” Solicits For Rehabilitation, Children's Welfare

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is a part of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly in December 1946 for the relief and rehabilitation of children and for child health and welfare purposes generally. During United Nations Week, October 10 to 26, the Committee for the Fund is beginning its annual activities to raise the money enabling it to continue with its work.

The organization is supported mainly by gifts from governments—the people from each country contribute through their governments—and by voluntary contributions made on a nationwide basis through the United Nations Appeal for Children.

This year the Fund will celebrate its sixth birthday. When programs now in operation end, 60,000,000 children in 75 countries will have been aided.

The world-wide fight against the enemies of childhood has numerous battle fronts. Its workers combat malaria, tuberculosis, hunger, sickness, yaws, ignorance, epidemics, and flood, drought and earthquake emergencies. During the last few years in Brazil, the infant mortality rate dropped from fifty to thirty percent due to the help of UNICEF.

The main feature of the organization's operations throughout the world is what is called “the matching principle.” In order for any country to receive the Fund's aid for its children, the government of that country, or some voluntary agency within the country, must make a contribution equal to or more in value than the aid request of UNICEF.

Thus, in effect, contributions to UNICEF are doubled or more in value by the time aid reaches the children. The governments of the assisted countries carry the main burden; UNICEF provides only those supplies and equipment that are not otherwise available. Whole populations are often reached in this way.

There are two points which it is important to remember. First, the child's need is the only criterion. Aid is distributed without regard to race, creed, nationality, or political consideration.

Second, in all its operations UNICEF seeks to encourage initiative, whether governmental or private, and it particularly encourages efforts leading to lasting benefits for the children by training personnel, of the countries

Kay Sherman Represents The College At 'Junior Press Conference' Opening

The Junior Press Conference, which is made possible by Ruth Geri Hagy, opened with scenes of college campuses, among them Bryn Mawr.

The guest Monday night was Colonel Ben C. Limb, a “valiant soldier, fighting by Singman Rhee as first aid, then as secretary and now the representative of Korea in the United Nations.”

As a member of the panel, Kay Sherman represented Bryn Mawr. The University of Pennsylvania sent Marcianos Shestack and Mr. Leonwater, and Swarthmore was represented by Mr. Seiverts.

Kay Sherman opened the discussion with a query as to whether the proposed Korean Peace talks would take place. Another question was raised as to the amount of success that could be hoped for. Colonel Limb hoped the Conference would take place; he felt that a prerequisite for success was that all the topics on the agenda be brought to a successful conclusion. Asked

Your Counterpoint Welcomes Tryouts

Attention, Writers:

Counterpoint wants you! Put your stories, poems, essays and reviews in the Counterpoint boxes—see your work in print! Deadline for the December issue is October 31, so hurry.

Announcing: Special Contest for Freshmen—

Enter your freshman comps in this new Counterpoint contest, whose winner will have her composition published in Counterpoint and receive a free subscription.

All you have to do is to put your papers, labeled “Freshman Contest”, in one of the Counterpoint boxes (in your hall and in Taylor) by October 31.

Try out for the Counterpoint Board! Open to All—

Put the following, labeled “Tryouts” in the contribution boxes by October 31:

1) A Review of last Spring's issue of Counterpoint, which may be purchased in Taylor Bookshop.

2) One, two, or more, samples of your own original work (stories, poems, etc.)

But—even if you Cannot or Will not write—

Don't just sit there; subscribe to your Literary Magazine! The price is only \$1.75 for two issues; for subscriptions, see any member of the Board, as listed below:

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whose children receive the aid, to continue the work.

There are three features of the UNICEF plan to raise money. Two are of Bryn Mawr campus interest. The United States Congress is to be encouraged to set aside governmental funds for this purpose. Secondly, United Nations postcards (designed by Henri Matisse and other prominent artists) will be sold in the College Book Store.

Also, a “Trick and Treat for All the World's Children” is being planned for this year's Halloween. In these ways, the United States can join the other nations in improving the children's health not only in a few families or communities, but over the entire world.

about the merits of Unification, Colonel Limb said that without this unification, many lives would have been lost to no avail, and only with unification could peace and prosperity be achieved. There could be no peace, Mr. Limb asserted, if half the country were to be allowed to go under Communist rule.

As a statement of fact Mr. Limb asserted that if the conference met with no success the allies were committed to re-open the war with the South Koreans. War would re-open if the Communists appeared to be prolonging the conference merely for the sake of prolonging and delaying the procedure, hence the January 25 time limit.

Mr. Limb's central point seemed to be that come what may the Koreans must recognize no partition. Partition, he felt, had been the worst mistake and a “stupid” one, and the aim of the Koreans, that of unity, must be the aim of their Western allies.

Current Events

Mr. Bachrach Explains Bricker Proposal To Students

Mr. Peter Bachrach cited “a new kind of isolationism” when he explained “The Bricker Amendment: American Isolationism vs. Human Rights” at Current Events, Monday evening. If ratified, the proposed amendment will substantially lessen the President's treaty-making powers.

Originating with the American Bar Association in 1946, the plan was introduced by Bricker in the form of an amendment in 1952. By January of 1953, it had sixty-four sponsors, but no action had been taken when Congress recessed in August. The Administration is opposed to the Bricker amendment.

Bricker's Proposal

The first section of Bricker's proposal states that a treaty provision conflicting with the U. S. Constitution shall not take effect. In the Curtis-Wright Case of 1946, the court decision was that the treaty-making power is inherent in the President and that the country must be lenient in judging his decisions in foreign policy.

According to the sixth article, all treaties under United States authority are supreme, but there are political safeguards against presidential power. Treaties must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate; Congress can refuse to vote funds, and can also repudiate a law.

If a treaty can become effective as internal law in the United States only through the normal course of legislation which is required in the absence of a treaty, the President's power to negotiate is greatly hindered. This second stipulation of the proposed amendment would mean a great delay in enacting international decisions because they would not be binding upon the U. S. without going through all the steps of a regular national law.

Precedence of Treaty

Since a treaty has precedence over state laws as does a federal law, issues such as civil rights cases which cannot be regulated by federal laws could be brought before an International Tribunal after the ratification of the Human Rights Covenant. Bricker fears that such a treaty would make the International organization too powerful and questions whether the individual would have the rights of “due process of law” before such a court. Of course here, too, there is a political safeguard because Congress need not ratify the covenant in the first place if pressure is brought to bear against it.

In the third section, Bricker gives Congress the power to regulate all executive agreements with other nations or an international organization. Since executive agreements have outnumbered treaties in a ten to one proportion during the last decade, this provision might hamper the President to a point where America's role in international affairs would be seriously hindered.

One effect of the proposal is that Eisenhower and Dulles have sworn they will not even suggest that the Senate ratify the Human Rights Covenant, because these rights must be felt from within, not legislated from without, but the character might do some good in countries where it is ratified. The bill is “motivated by the fear, mistrust, and hatred of new ideas.” Conservatism in the U. S. has had its stronghold in Congress, but if this amendment is passed, the presidency also will be dominated by Conservatism.

Mrs. Neel Appears, Talks at SDA Tea

Plan to enter politics? If so, start at an early age. This was the advice of Mrs. Percy Neel, a candidate for the local School Board, who spoke to interested students at tea on Thursday.

Sponsored by SDA, under the chairmanship of Anne Mazick, the talk was planned to present a survey of the local political scene. Following it, Mrs. Neel answered pertinent questions, and there was opportunity for discussion.

In explaining the political set-up, Mrs. Neel said that the town of Bryn Mawr is a part of Lower Merion Township, which is the largest township in Montgomery County. The township is divided into twenty-four voting districts, each of which comprises a population of from fifteen hundred to three thousand.

The township is governed by fourteen commissioners, who serve for four-year terms. Since only one of these is a Democrat, it is not difficult to see that this township is a notoriously Republican stronghold. In fact, Republicans outnumber Democrats by ten to one. Mrs. Neel felt that at least a small minority of Democratic commissioners would be effective as a constructive curb.

The most important office to be voted on this year is that of Tax Collector and Treasurer. This office carries with it a sizable salary, including rebates garnered from back taxes. The Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, holder of

Continued on Page 6, Col. 4

Dancing And Songs Mark Jam Session

by Harriette Solow, '56

"Sir, would you play a Charleston?" asked Claire Weigand, inspired by the Haverford Jazz Band. The band was playing in Applebee Barn on Saturday, October 17 between three and four-thirty.

Claire had just taught Penny Derr a version of the Lindy and was ready for more—a few steps of Charleston led to a kick chorus routine. Actually, dancing was a natural development since "listeners" tapped their feet, whistled, and sang along with the music, encouraged by members of the band who sang and nodded too. People wearing comfortable clothes sat on chairs and tables and, most important, were completely relaxed.

Casual Attitude

The casual attitude affected the music in that the "concert" was a jam session. Songs including "Isn't It a Lovely," "Basin Street Blues," and "Has Anybody Seen My Gal" were played in random order with pauses for the band to decide what to play and the audience to chat. As for the actual playing, "They've really got the rhythm and they've really got the beat" was the reaction of Laura Lee Stearns.

Particularly good was their version of "When the Saints Come Marching In." It was very spirited and also unusual because it was almost completely percussion at the end.

Members of the band, except the drummer, Lee Regan, are Haverford students, only one of whom is a music major. Their names and instruments are: Wis Comfort, trombone; Jerry Albright, trumpet; 'Sahib Shihab', piano; Larry Finkelstein, guitar; 'Shoeless Joe Jackson', bass viol, and Ed Pine, clarinet.

Half of them have been members since last year and the other half were chosen at a jam session held at the beginning of the school year. The Haverford Jazz Band has been in existence for three years.

Ministers Arrive Here Next Week

"Religion and Daily Living" will be the topic at the conference on religion scheduled for October 28 and 29 when there will be ministers of every denomination visiting Bryn Mawr. On Wednesday there will be one minister visiting each hall for dinner, and he will speak on religion in daily life and lead an informal discussion after dinner.

On Thursday, two of the ministers will be in the Deanery all day for private discussion, and then at four, all of the ministers will return for a tea in the Common Room. Here each will give a short talk on the aspect of religion that has meant the most to him. It is hoped that this conference will give students an opportunity to have their questions on religion answered and will stimulate religious interest.

The ministers in the halls will be: Rabbi H. Hirsch Cohen in Denbigh, Reverend N. Gordon Cosby in Merion, Reverend Edwin Kennedy in Rockefeller, Reverend E. A. deBordenave in Pembroke, Mr. Robert James in Rhoads, and a Catholic priest, as yet unnamed, in Radnor.

Students are welcome to come to all of the get-togethers to ask questions about their own religion or any religion in which they are interested. Any student wishing to talk to either of the men who will be in the Deanery, Reverend N. Gordon Cosby, or Reverend Edwin Kennedy, may sign for an appointment on the bulletin board in Taylor.

'Friends Of Music' Give First Concert

by Harriette Solow, '56

The New Art Wind Quintet performed at the first chamber music concert sponsored by the Haverford College Friends of Music this year. This took place in the Haverford Common Room on Sunday, October 18, at 8:30.

The quintet played Mozart's Divertimento No. 4 for Oboe, Bassoon and Clarinet a little faster than it is ordinarily played. It was delightful at this pace. Their performance of Kleine Kammermusik proved some of the easiest Hindemith for listening.

Serenade and Thema Mit Variationen Op. 34 by Blumer, a contemporary of Strauss, opened the second half of the program. It was followed by a very pleasing performance of Rossini's Quartet No. 1 in F Major. Trois Pieces Breves by the contemporary French composer Jacques Ibert concluded the program.

Composer Ibert

The first of these, allegro, was very amusing because after the flute played its melody the French horn broke in with a theme from Wagner. Then attention flowed back and forth between flute and horn until an abrupt ending by the horn. The third section, waltz, also had an unusual and unexpected ending. As an encore, the quintet played a German Dance by Mozart.

The policy of the Haverford Friends of Music is "presenting in intimate and congenial surroundings, by the finest artists we can secure, the best in chamber music, especially works not frequently heard. The next concert of the series, on January 10 will feature Agi Jambor, noted pianist. He will play works of Bach and Chopin. Concerts are free for students and they will be welcome."

Professor Maurin Fluent Trilingual, Joins Department

by Jacqueline Braun, '54

A student who thinks she knows most of the Bryn Mawr faculty might be rather surprised by the number of young professors inhabiting the French, Spanish, and Philosophy section of the library. In an office halfway down the corridor, with the door usually open, may be found M. Mario Maurin, new professor of French. With just a few words M. Maurin can make a student feel at ease, and conversing with him is not only pleasant but as a rule highly amusing.

M. Maurin has a tri-lingual background. Born in France of French and Spanish parentage, he spent his early years in Spain until his family returned to France in 1936. In 1941 he came to the United States and enrolled in the Lycee Francais in New York, from which he received his bachaut in 1945.

Higher Degrees

He then went on to Yale for a B. A. in 1948 as a Latin major, and then an M. S. in 1949 and a Ph.D. in French in 1951. He returned to Europe for a year while writing his thesis on the subject of Andre Soares, a modern essayist and poet. The name of this writer will always call forth a smile from M. Maurin, who believes that Soares, 'though little spoken of today, deserves to rank with the really great men of letters of twentieth century France.

Between 1951 and 1953 M. Maurin spent an unusual two years in the United States Marine Corps. Because of his knowledge of Spanish, he was given the responsibility of training Puerto Rican draftees in a camp on Parris Island off the South Carolina coast. After completing his work there he was sent to the Marine Corps Institute in Washington in 1952 as a research assistant in a language training program for Puerto Ricans.

At Bryn Mawr this year, M. Maurin is teaching elementary French, a section of the first year literature course, and a class in twentieth century French literature. Soares will undoubtedly find his way into this latter course to gladden the heart of his admirer.

Observer

A motley crew of Freshmen scrambles into line as twilight dims the sky above the library. Orange and black scarves glare at the vari-colored coats and fire-engine red gym suits. Rehearsal begins and uncertain voices grope clumsily for the harmony. At the second verse a staggered line of sophomores file in on each side of the Cloisters. One line speeds along at a slow run, then waits dejectedly at the center for its more leisurely partner to catch up. Two hesitant strains of "Pal-las", one a whole stanza ahead, mingle, or rather clash, in the enclosure. The straining voices of the Freshmen plunge into "Sophias" as each lantern swinger tries to help out by marking her individual tempo with a clanking lantern. Harrassed song-mistresses sigh and call for another run-through.

Darkness has fallen on the cloisters. Pale-green lights suspended in mid-air move in mysterious unison. A line of indistinct figures glides along each side of the enclosure. Haunting strains of the hymn to wisdom echo through the darkness. The notes are clear and crisp as they resound through the cold autumn night. Darkness has brought continuity and a magic touch of timelessness to the Cloisters.

Behind the Scenes . . .

By Joan Havens, '56

"No, I'm afraid I won't be able to make it to the Symphony tonight . . . Sorry, no flicks, either . . . Yes, it really is a shame that I'll have to miss that lecturer in the Music Room . . . Am I doing anything tonight? . . . Really, you do ask the most absurd questions! This is a "News" night! You know . . . tonight I slave down at the "News" room . . . Of course it takes time, but I wouldn't have tried out if I didn't enjoy doing it . . ."

Yes, missing those special events and getting your articles in on time are worth it, although some skeptics just won't believe that being on the "News" board or staff could be worth the trouble. Working on the "News" rather resembles portraying the hero in "The Pit and the Pendulum"; that inevitable deadline is constantly staring one in the face.

Yet even beating the deadline can be a wonderful game. One feels a triumphant glow when one has just run from Rock to Radnor to put that article in the Copy Editor's box on time. And when on Tuesday night the editors head for home, the satisfaction of knowing that those six pages will actually have something written on them when they "come out" on Wednesday offsets that feeling that one would like to lie down on the steps of Goodhart and simply stay there 'til morning.

Getting Job Done

There are serious aspects to getting your job done down in the "News" room, but it has been rumored that a good sense of humor is a prerequisite for acceptance on the staff, and this may well be true. When the "News" is at work in Goodhart, an even slightly dull moment is rare. Perhaps it has something to do with the organized, or disorganized, state of things. The copy gets lost under the table, or the galley starts to blow out of the window, or everyone forgot to bring a pencil and we may be forced to correct things with lipstick.

And there is almost always some poor soul sitting in a corner, having a mild case of hysteria, perhaps due to the fact that someone else has just thought up a sensationally riotous headline, such as "Dot Marshall Gives Kids Straight Poop". This was once considered for use above an article on a meeting of the Freshmen with the Dean, but was promptly unconsidered after the Editor had been consulted.

Adventure

The "News" room is always the backdrop for the unravelling of tales more fabulous than any Nathaniel Hawthorne could invent . . . in other words, what happens to various staff members when said members find themselves in startling situations. There is always at least one person around who is happy to tell about the time she misquoted Miss McBride three times in the same article. Or the honored member who innocently inquired of a prominent Bryn Mawr professor; "Do you live around here, too?"

Incidentally, really getting to know the faculty and administration constitutes one of the plus factors for Board and Staff members. They may think we're a bother, but at any rate they do know we exist. How could they help it, being constantly plagued by blazer-clad figures demanding their life histories for an interview, or information on what topic they've chosen for Current Events next week?

Yes, even when it takes an entire hour to dredge up a headline that counts, or when we manage to

"schedule" three events at once in the Common Room on the Calendar, those untold bonuses of working on the "News" outnumber any inconveniences we may feel we suffer in the interests of journalism. Anyone can, given a month or two, pound out a headline, but it's much more fun when you know it must be finished tonight. After all, there's always the opening of the Soda Fountain to look forward to, and our literary inventiveness is renewed after a trip to this soothing locale.

In closing; you can criticize the articles, heads, and editorials in the "News" (just don't do it too often!), but don't criticize the spirit behind them. If "the spirit is the thing that counts", then working on the "News" definitely counts too.

Autumn Decoration Livens Rock Dance

by Barbara Drysdale, '55

Bright autumn leaves and gay chrysanthemums decorated Rockefeller Hall on Saturday night when last nighters wandered in from Junior Show to dance to the music of Jon Whittaker's Band.

Carrying out the theme of the hillbilly country portrayed in "Aim to Please", wagon wheels and little brown jugs were scattered around the room. Punch and cookies were served to the guests (including two busloads of Princeton boys attracted to the Bryn Mawr campus through Junior Show's overenthusiastic publicity), who spent the evening dancing in the spacious dining room and sitting and talking in the smoker.

With some help from Straw-bridge and Clothier decorations, chairmen Joan Polk, Marcia Lockwood, Annabelle Williams, and Janet Mules planned well for the final event in a pleasant evening.

Bard's Eye View

by Joan Havens, '56

'Tis four ante meridian;
Throughout the ivied dorm,
Most everyone now slumbers,
As is, this late, the norm.

The clanging of the fire bell
Now rends the placid air,
And figures, rudely wakened,
Appear on 'scape and stair.

Towels flapping in the breezes,
Many a curled mane;
Once out, they stand there glumly;
The Captain shouts each name.

"I told you shoes, not slippers";
She checks them with a frown.
That 'coat' strangely resembles,
Your academic gown!"

"This drill took thirteen minutes;
It couldn't have been worse!"
(At any rate, it's over,
And gladly they disperse).

'Tis four fifteen, post fire drill,
As up the stairs they creep.
'Twill now be possible, they hope,
To finish with their sleep.

Mr. Robert A. Rupen, lecturer in Political Science, will speak at 7:15 p. m. in the Common Room on Monday, October 26, at Current Events. His topic will be "The Issues Before the Eighth General Assembly". This subject will pave the way for Philip Jessup's speech on October 30 at the Alliance Assembly. Every one is welcome.

Age-old Trieste-Istrian Controversy Brings Bitter Yugoslavian Attitude

by Anne Mazick, '55

Now that there is such great controversy over Trieste, and the United States spoke so hastily in Italy's favor a short time ago, it seems important to examine the other side of the situation. Despite our opposition to Communism, we have probably done a great deal to strengthen Tito's regime lately, because he needed such an issue to unite all his unsympathetic citizens again.

During a visit in Yugoslavia with the Experiment in International Living last summer, we observed that people were not as happy with the Communist regime as some of us had heard previously, but regardless of what they might think of the top Communists' relatively-luxurious living standards, they still admired Tito and his regime for one important function. They have formed a united Yugoslavia from six small republics, and regardless of the nationality conflicts that are still quite strong, Yugoslavs realize that this is the only way they can hold any influence in the world community. The Trieste dispute has probably strengthened this feeling.

When our group visited Belgrade early in August, after spending three weeks with families in Zagreb, we met Josip Gjergja, state counselor for foreign affairs, a position similar to the office of Under-Secretary of State. Trieste was the first issue Mr. Gjergja explained. For many centuries the territory of Trieste was under the Austro-Hungarian empire, together with Slovenia and Croatia. After World War I, Italy bargained for Trieste and President Wilson supported Yugoslavia, but when America withdrew, Italy gained the upper hand.

Yugoslavia had to oblige, and lost Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia to Italy. Mussolini worked on the denationalization of Istria and Dalmatia for fifteen years, and within that time, Trieste and Istria changed ethnically. During World War II, Yugoslavia liberated Trieste and Istria but did not gain a right to Trieste. At the Paris Peace Con-

Professors Speak Of Life in Greece

"Our Three Years in Greece" is the topic chosen by Dr. Amey E. Watson and Dr. Frank D. Watson who will speak on Sunday, October 25, at the annual fall tea of the Alumni Association of the Department of Social Economy. The tea is open to members of the Alumni Association.

Dr. Amey Watson, first president of the Social Economy Alumni Association, was Director of the School of Social Welfare at the American College for Girls near Athens, and Case Supervisor of the Family Agency in Greece. Dr. Frank Watson was Director for Greece of the Congregational Christian Service Committee. Prior to that he served for thirty-five years as Professor of Sociology at Haverford College.

ference in 1946, Trieste was declared an international area.

Yugoslavia desired a solution to the problem and offered three proposals. The first was that the area be governed in condominium, changing every three years. There would be a mixed administration with the governor from one country and the vice governor from the other, then the reverse at the end of three years. The second plan was to divide the territory according to the ethnic line, and the third according to ethnic balance.

Italy refused all these proposals and suggested a "demagogical" plan, furthermore refusing to solve any other problems with Yugoslavia until the Trieste issue was settled. Yugoslavia does not question the fact that Trieste as a city is Italian, but she feels that the ethnic territory is disputable.

Story of Destruction

Last week a letter arrived from a friend in Zagreb. On October 9, she had gone to the American library for a book she had ordered from America, and she described the destruction which she had seen at the French, American, English, and Italian consulates. This girl was twelve years old when World War II interrupted her youth. It is not as easy for her as it is for us to feel free from the dangers of war. After describing what happened to the consulates in Zagreb, she continues:

"This (demonstrations with the breaking of windows) lasted the whole day, and even now, at ten o'clock, I can hear the voices of the demonstrators. I can't approve vandalism, but my opinion is that this what happened to Trieste is really the most unjust thing toward Yugoslavia since 1945. Italy fought with Germany, occupied during the war Dalmatia, Slovenia, and Istria, chased and killed partisans—and now she is getting the zone A with Trieste, where 75 per cent of the population are Slovenians! And more—Pella, the premier of Italy said: This is only the beginning of our requirements. It is well known that Pella wants our whole coast because she is, ostensibly, Italian. Always the conquerable appetites!"

"I don't know what will be the end of this, but I hope the UN will do something. I hate war, and today, at the glance of the American library, I became at once awfully worried, because it reminded me on the last war, on demolition and damage."

"I hope this will be only a little misunderstanding between us and America and England, and I hope they will find a better solution about Trieste . . ."

And her older sister commented in her note: "It is a bad situation we are in, and we don't know how it will finish. Now you can probably understand why we Europeans have another point of view than you—and why we are so un-trustful—with such an experience behind us."

Last Nighters Progressive Players Present Work Of Shaw

by Barbara Drysdale, '55

The Hedgerow Theatre, a small group which is known for its progressive theatrical viewpoint, presented what must have taken a great deal of courage even to attempt—the entire version of George Bernard Shaw's *Man and Superman*—Friday night in the Foyer of the Academy of Music. It was an auspicious opening for the repertory theatre's two and a half month run in Philadelphia.

In the intimate atmosphere of a small theatre, the players gave the five-hour play with a great deal of polish and ease, despite the obvious torment of the poor statue in hell—the dream character of Roebuck Ramsden—in clown white and mediaeval costume under the spotlight's glare.

Dolores Tanner made the most of the tiny set; the size was painfully obvious only in the Victorian drawing room scene when the men, Jack Tanner in particular, seemed to dwarf their surroundings. The simplicity of the sets was in excellent taste, and Jasper Deeter's blocking was masterful.

Without exception, the characterization was most enjoyable. Ronald Bishop gave a splendidly Victorian delivery as "plain Roebuck Ramsden", one of the heiress' guardians. As the hero Jack Tanner, David Metcalf gave a performance almost too good to be true, overacting just a bit. Most of the time, however, his enthusiasm for the progressive in customs and morals was quite contagious.

Moral Passion

His startling entrance was particularly well done, and the duet with Anne (Audrey Ward) on the subject of moral passion was delightful. Audrey Ward as "Granny's Annie" laid her trap for Jack just like a cat contemplating a feckless mouse. Her majesty and poise as the girl who always did what everyone else wanted were very fine.

Robert Chase was quite young and naive as the poetical Octavius (Riki-tiki-tavi). His misunderstanding of Anne's tactics was complete and his subsequent heart-break pathetically funny ("Bear it like a man, Tavi, even if you feel it like an ass," said Jack). His sister Violet, sweet and persuasive, proved her father-in-law's adage that "domestic pressure may be slow, but it's sure."

Mendoza of the Sierras, who found his mission in life "to hold up motorcars, to secure a more equitable distribution of wealth", was superbly played by Michael Kahn. His rendition of the Devil in hell was even finer. He interpreted Shaw's definition of hell beautifully—"nothing is real here, that is the horror of damnation" and "Leave all hope behind, ye who enter here"—think what a relief that is!

Morgan Smedley as Henry Straker, the new man "who proves that social prejudice is not limited to the upper classes," was quite amusing. The minor character players were excellent.

Shaw illustrates his opinion of Continued on Page 5, Col. 5

Miss Lehr Gives Lecture On T. V. Called "Invitation to Mathematics"

by Jacqueline Braun, '54

Miss Marguerite Lehr, professor of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College, gave the first in her series of talks entitled "Invitation to Mathematics" on the television University of the Air on Monday, October 15. To the people who know her, Miss Lehr's program gave not only the pleasure that comes from hearing her talk about mathematics at any time, but also the thrill of knowing that this subject was coming to life in language anyone could understand, through a highly accessible medium.

Looking up invitation in Webster, Miss Lehr found first "to invite is to ask . . . to engage in some (presumably attractive) proceeding" and commented: "That was my intention, but he (Webster) also says 'a drawing one on, allure-ment, enticement'. It could have been made to order because draw you on is what I hope to do; the allure-ment and enticement will come from mathematics itself."

For people who cannot read music, a musical score is only a collection of symbols; for others it comes alive with familiar sound and rhythm. Similarly back of any mathematical formula, be it simple addition or something drawn from Einstein, runs "the live activity, mathematics, and no definition can hope to catch the live thing". The essence of mathematics, like that of poetry, defies definition. Miss

Ballet Cast's Skill Enthralls Audience

by Maryellen Fullam, '56

With customary perfection, the Sadler's Wells Ballet thrilled Philadelphia audiences last week, during its annual appearance at the Academy of Music. From its large repertoire, the company selected for presentation "Sylvia", "Swan Lake", and a triple bill of "Les Patineurs", "The Shadow", and the third act of "The Sleeping Beauty", danced by the inimitable company twice on Thursday.

Despite the limitations imposed by the small stage at the Academy, and the minimum amount of scenery, the Ballet was most impressive. The two classics, "Sylvia" and "Swan Lake", were superb, due largely to the incredible dancing of Margot Fonteyn.

"Les Patineurs", the first number on the program of three, was a light sketch depicting a skating scene. The precision with which it was executed was the main feature of the dance, since it lacked interpretive significance.

"The Shadow", a ballet in one scene, was the better of the two short offerings, by dint of its plot and its effective scenery and lighting. The story of the two young lovers and the shadow of fear was sensitively interpreted by Philip Chatfield and Svetlana Beriosova. The third act of "The Sleeping Beauty" was highlighted by the color and pageantry of the court and the delightful antics of the fairy tale characters.

Lehr let Housman speak for her in this connection. "I can no more define poetry than a terrier can define a rat—show me a piece and I'll tell you whether it's poetry by whether the small hairs rise on the back of my neck".

Mathematics sets up good rules for getting quick answers and accumulates reasons for trusting these rules. The basis of mathematical activity is inquiry, "so our choice of examples will be based on questions put—questions about number, space, pattern, logic. Most small children do things and ask about things which in some way touch the mathematical side of experience. Miss Lehr intends to use children's casual remarks in her talks to surprise her audience into "that attitude of observant activity from which questions spring."

Disposed to Learn

In Webster's definition of mathematics he gives first "mathematikos—disposed to learn" and only second "mathematika, — things learned." Miss Lehr started raising a few questions to make her audience disposed to learn. "If you see a scallop-shaped shadow would you know that it could come from a spiral? How much can we tell about shapes from shadows? If you see a route on a map do you know where the pilot has gone out of his way? Can a factory making flash bulbs make some control of quality when any test of bulbs destroys them? When the United Nations team of economic advisors started for eastern countries why did they take dice as part of their equipment?"

Miss Lehr's talks will all be concerned with questions raised: How many? How high? How far away? How often? How likely? What shape, pattern, path? "Each talk was chosen because it illustrates some basic mathematical notion which has paid off in increasing our understanding and enjoyment of the world we live in. Each talk will begin with some naive observation or familiar situation and show the intention of some piece of mathematics which is current and powerful. Do not be misled if questions at first seem childishly naive, obvious, almost trivial. Benjamin Franklin flew a kite—a childish pursuit, but by letting it run free he learned something far from childish . . . If in these talks kites are once air-borne, don't pull them down too soon. There's electric charge in those clouds! Besides, it's fun to feel a kite pull, and if we're lucky, that's what you'll feel!"

Her students have seen the sparks fly and felt the kite pull, and if anyone can make a television audience discover mathematics in this way, Miss Lehr is the person to do it.

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Old, New, Eternal Give Cairo Charm

by Suzan Habashy, '54

There are so many different parts of Cairo to describe. For some the modern city's skyscrapers, buses, movie theatres, hotels, clubs and sports, theatres and nightclubs, afford the main attraction.

Others go back a little in history and time for the things which for them make Cairo unique. The Opera house built by the Khedive to commemorate the opening of the Suez Canal, to welcome the Empress Eugenie and the first audience ever to listen to Verdi's "Aida". The Palaces of a kingship now seemingly belonging to a past era, the Citadel, the Mosques, the artists' quarters in old Cairo, the University of Al Azhar, the seat of all Islamic culture and learning, the old Coptic churches, these things fascinate them.

Archeologists find amidst the ruins of Cairo, at the Pyramids, a wealth of interest, a key to a past civilization. Visitors to Cairo are struck by a new atmosphere, a strange fascination which touches all the East.

The shopkeeper selling his wares, the occasional rumble of carts on their way to work, the sound of a hammer forging copper trays, the hum of the spinning wheel in the old city Bazaar, the cordial handshakes and salutations, all of this makes up my Cairo, a city that is modern, historical, rich in relics of the past, and full of fascination.

MARRIAGES

Edwina L. Munson, ex-'55, to Edwin Ladley, Jr.

Starr Oliver, '53, to Richard Hurd Lawrence.

Ruth W. Robinson to Thomas Ross.

Nine BMC Faculty Members Return From Sabbaticals, Recount Research, Studies, Sojourns And Observations

This fall the ranks of Bryn Mawr's faculty are charged with the faces of new professors; Bryn Mawr also welcomes the return of those old friends missed during a year's leave of absence. Sabbaticals have carried in person the fame and prestige of this College's faculty to various parts of the world; in return, eight professors have received invaluable experience and numerous anecdotes with which to enrich life on campus.

The Berliners travelled to London where they continued the same research in which they had been engaged here, namely the physical-organic aspects of aromatic chemistry. Particularly concerned with the relation between structure and reactivity of organic compounds, they used the chemistry laboratories at the University College, London—headquarters of Professor Ingold, authority in the field—as point of departure for expeditions through English and Swiss laboratories and for a series of lectures given by Mr. Berliner in Glasgow, Manchester and London. Their six months abroad—from February through August—filled them with respect for the extensive European building of laboratories to replace those bombed during the war.

Travel South

Mr. and Mrs. Dryden remained in the Southeastern section of this country. As the winter progressed, they travelled farther south "but never far enough south to get warm". They drove over 30,000 miles from Maryland to Florida in search of Ilmenite for the United States Geological Survey.

Ilmenite is a black mineral found in sands; when roasted it turns white and is useful as pigments for DuPont white paints and in the steel industry. Only small amounts of this mineral are found in dark sand layers of modern beaches; since a million tons of ilmenite are

needed and since 95% of the dark sand is waste material, only extensive beds make a working profitable.

The Drydens sought for large amounts of Ilmenite along ancient shorelines which stretch 40 to 50 miles inland from the modern coast. It was a seven-day-a-week job, including New Year's Day. The French-fried coleslaw menu for all meals but breakfast was monotonous; the Drydens are a walking catalogue on Southern motels. The purpose of the Drydens' trip was frequently misinterpreted by the natives; while running along the road-sides with soil augers they were accused of draining vital irrigation ditches. Once, a half-blind old man asked them what they were selling and, being told "We're working for the government," replied "I don't want to buy any of that!"

Unheated Archives

Last winter found Mr. Gilbert wrapped in coat and gloves in unheated rooms of the Florentine Archives where he sought, amidst "overwhelming masses of documents, for material on Machiavelli and Guicciardini—their relation to their contemporaries, and their originality in the realm of political science and economics. After this he eagerly greeted the "lovely people and landscapes" of Spain and Greece, prior to spending three months in England. There he stayed at Oxford with Isaiah Berlin, who delivered the Flexner Lectures of 1952.

Bryn Mawr has not truly missed Mr. Michels—mainly because he has not been far from campus. He devoted his year of peace and quiet to research in Photonics, the study of psycho-physics and physical chemistry. During the spring he spent a month in Texas where he worked with Professor Harry Helson, formerly of this faculty,

on psychophysical research.

Johns Hopkins University claimed Miss Oppenheimer for its department of Biology from September through November of last year before she travelled to Naples. There she was located in the Zoological Station, an International Laboratory, until she returned to the Department of Zoology at Yale. Her field of specialization was experimental study of the development of the brain in fish embryos.

Mr. Sloan with his wife and two daughters was attached to Paris and Lyon through a Fulbright research appointment. After May 1 they were in Italy for a month, drove through Southern and Central France for two weeks, spent a month on the coast of Brittany, went to England for two weeks and finally returned to Paris two days after the strike began. Not only were they somewhat trapped by the strike but on the way home they were enveloped by the hurricane.

The object of all this travel is a book, at present in embryonic stage, on Paul Chenard, who "has been forgotten by all but one man in Paris and me". Chenard, a nineteenth century artist, spent many years working on a cycle of historic scenes for the walls and floor of the Pantheon; when the Pantheon was returned to the Church in 1851, it was renamed Ste. Genevieve; Chenard's paintings were termed heretical and now repose, rolled up, in the Museum at Lyon.

These cyclical works divide 8400 years of history into 100 year periods.

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1

Play, Man, Superman States Views of English

Continued from Page 4

the English very graphically in Man and Superman—"Englishmen never will be slaves, except to government and public opinion," and "the Englishman thinks he is being moral when he is only uncomfortable."

The Hedgerow Players will repeat their delightful performance on Saturday, October 31, and Thursday, November 12.

Peck and Peck



VENI, VIDI, VICI! From Italy — another conquest for the college crowd. Our Bambino bonnet in yellow or white cotton string, 4.95. Scarf, 5.95. Wool-lined gloves—small, med., large, 3.50

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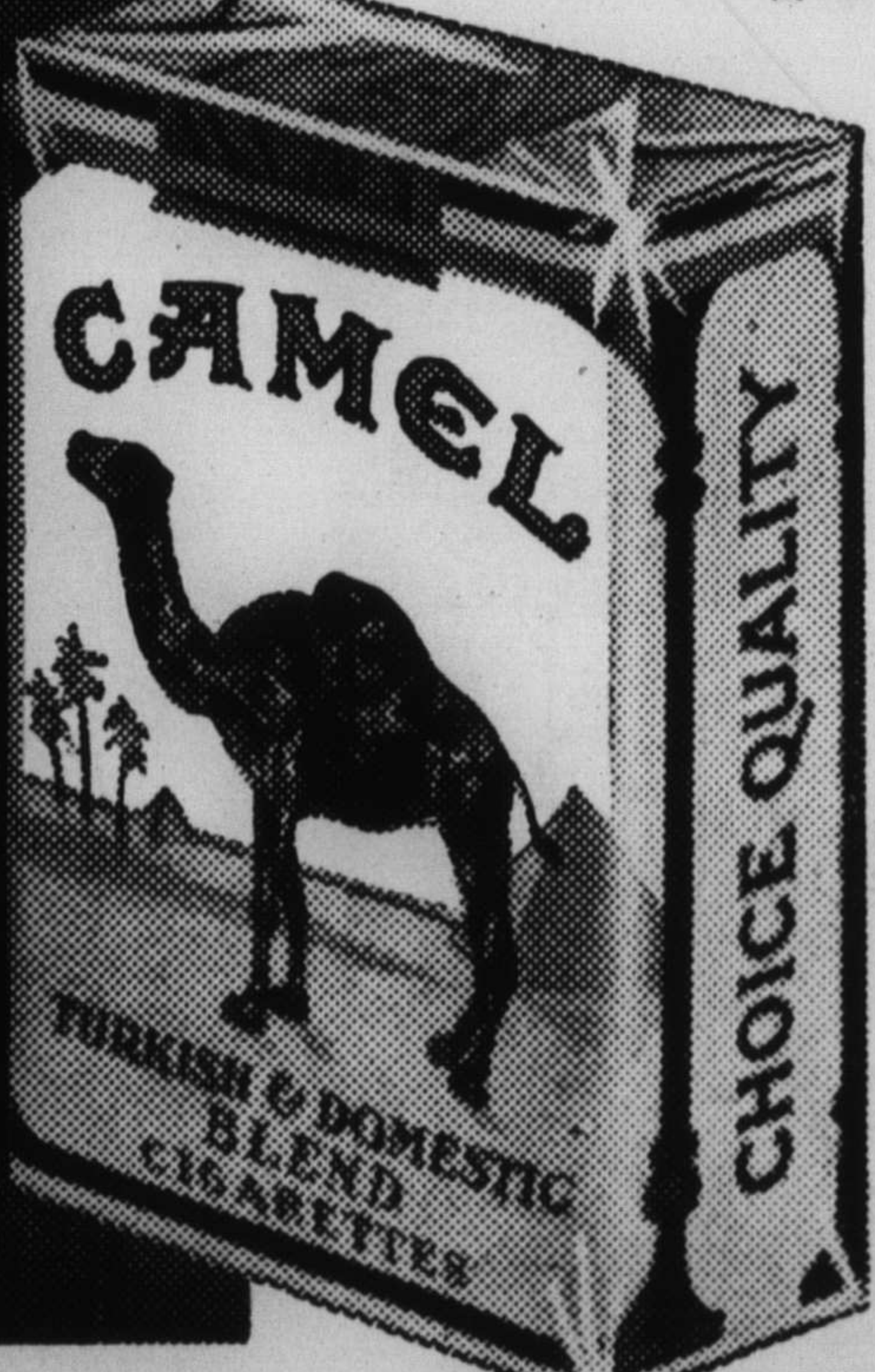
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Dr. Roger Wells Serves With Allies In Germany

Continued from Page 5

iods, corresponding to a man's life-span of 84 years. Chenarard prophesied that 2100 A. D. would see the United States supreme in the world, that civilization would end only after achieving a common language and government for the world and after science and industry had been pushed to the ultimate of progress.

High Command in Germany

Dr. Wells is perhaps least familiar to most people on campus because he has been in Germany for two years. As chief of the historical division of the High Command of Germany, his job was to prepare historical reports—38 in number—dealing with political, economic, and social aspects of Germany and relating to Allied activities there. This work busied him primarily with the Western Zone rather than the Eastern Soviet Zone of Occupation. The division of which Dr. Wells was in charge consisted of eight American professional staff members, a group of German research chemists, and American and German secretaries to total approximately twenty members.

Popular Guest Editor Contest Begins; "Mademoiselle" Extends Career Opener

Mademoiselle magazine is now accepting applications from undergraduate women for membership on its 1953-54 College Board.

Mademoiselle's College Board Contest offers a chance (for the freshman as well as the senior) at winning one of the twenty Guest Editorships—a month on the staff of Mademoiselle—or placing as one of the fifty runners-up.

Those who are accepted on the College Board do three assignments during the college year. Assignments give College Board Members a chance to write features about life on their campus; to submit art work, fashion, feature, fiction, or promotion ideas for possible use in Mademoiselle; to develop their critical and creative talents; to discover their own abilities and job interests.

Board Members

College Board Members who come out among the top twenty on the assignments win a Mademoiselle Guest Editorship and will be brought to New York next June to help write, edit and illustrate the August College issue. They will be paid a regular salary for their months' work, plus round-trip

transportation to New York City.

While in New York, each Guest Editor takes part in a full calendar of activities. She interviews a celebrity in her chosen field, visits fashion workrooms, newspaper offices, stores and advertising agencies, besides working daily with the Editor to whom she is assigned. The twenty Guest Editors get help in finding positions in their special fields, and many join Mademoiselle's own staff. In addition, the fifty runners-up in the College Board Contest are recommended to magazines, newspapers, book publishers, advertising agencies, stores, top employers in fashion and art. All seventy receive personal letters to use when applying for jobs.

November 30 is the deadline for applying for membership on the College Board. Applicants write a brief comment on Mademoiselle's August 1953 College issue. (If you can't find one, an October or November issue will do.) Successful candidates will be notified of acceptance on the College Board early in December. The first College Board assignment will appear in Mademoiselle's January issue.

For further information see your

Mrs. Neel Emphasizes Schools Situation Issue As Main Problem of Voters in 1953 Elections

Continued from Page 3

the next largest office to be contested this November, also receives a percentage of fines collected.

Four openings on the School Board are to be voted upon this year. The Board is composed of nine members; none of these positions has ever been filled by a Democrat. Oddly enough, a vast majority of the Board members are usually not educators, but this year the Democrats are running educators for all four contested seats.

School Situation

In the discussion following her talk, Mrs. Neel pointed out that the main issue confronting the voters in this year's elections is that of the school situation. There has been a proposal to build a junior high school in Rosemont. This has met with opposition from several quarters, since the residents of Merion and Penn Valley feel that Rosemont is at too great a distance for their children to travel, and those living in Rosemont think that the building of the new school will lower the value of property in that town.

Dean of Women or the August, September, October or November issues of Mademoiselle.

Township residents will be asked to vote on a "package bill", concerning a four million dollar bond issue for the schools. Besides the Rosemont school, the money would be used for improvement to the junior high in Ardmore, and for a school in Gladwynn. The disadvantage of such a bill is that one must vote for or against all three recommendations at once.

Mrs. Neel said that the Democrats, while approving the erection of new schools, feel that such great sums as are spent on the building of school buildings are uncalled for. We needn't have the most expensive schools; we should expend more on such items as teachers' salaries.

In concluding, Mrs. Neel explained that registering is important; also, one should definitely register with one party, and not as a non-partisan. The services of those who are too young to register are needed, most especially for canvassing, which is essential to politics everywhere.

ENGAGEMENTS

Emma Cadwalader, '53, to John Bunker.
Lyke Ooiman, '55, to Fred Kobrak.

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