

The College News

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Letters Supply Spirit Of Age, Willey Asserts

State Papers, Memoirs Gain Importance In History

"The use or misuse of Social and Intellectual history in the study of history," was the subject of Mr. Basil Willey's lecture given in Goodhart Hall, on Monday, March 1. Mr. Willey, the Edward VII Professor at Cambridge University and the author of several histories on Intellectual history, examined the use of literary material for the student of social history. History may be regarded as a brief chronicle of the times, whereas the student of social history seeks to ascertain how men lived, and worked—how it "must have felt to have lived under the sixteenth century sun", for example. Literature succeeds in giving this picture for it gives not only an impression, but the spirit of an age. This study is becoming more and more recognized.

Recalling his own undergraduate days, Mr. Willey remarked that history was regarded as a series of battles, policies, parliamentary bills, and dates, while the word "meanwhile", which figured prominently, afforded a brief period of rest and refreshment before the "highroad" of more battles and dates was pursued. Social history not only revealed the landscape, costume and manners of the time, but the more important economic and scientific aspects, the nature of the relationships between men and their conceptions of God.

The social historian must also make use of state papers, memoirs, biographies, while in the realm of pure literature what has been memorably written by persons of rare insight must be considered for its beauty and significance. Yet the more the element of art appears

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Bennington Dances Vary Mood, Theme

by Anne Mazick, '55

A delightful variety of moods and ideas was gracefully expressed by the Bennington College Dance Group on Goodhart stage last Friday evening. Individual styles were clearly demonstrated in solos, but were well integrated in group studies. For the most part, choreography was nicely planned, making good use of theme, space, and talent.

Compositions were extremely varied in theme and movement. Among the group studies, "Wednesday's Child," a harlequinade representing two conflicting sides of a girl's personality, one part concerned with book and the other with boy, was well portrayed with smooth changes in tempo accompanying the entrance of the boy, the clown who favored gaiety, and the guardian who urged study.

"The Dove's Nest," adapted from a Katherine Mansfield story, dealt with the uselessness of three

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"Transistor Physics" Provides Topic; Mr. William Shockley Gives Lecture

"Transistor Physics" was the subject of the national lecturer, Mr. William Shockley's address to the Bryn Mawr College Chapter of Sigma Xi on Tuesday night in Park Hall. Mr. Shockley was a teaching fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy; he later joined the staff of Bell Telephone Laboratories where he worked in solid state physics and on the "junction transistor", which patent he holds.

In 1948 Bardeen and Brattain at the Bell Laboratories invented the point contact transistor based on semiconductors, and subsequent work on transistors has centered attention on the study of electronic effects in semiconductors, mainly in perfect crystals with electronic imperfections. By shining light on the perfect crystals of germanium, two types of imperfections are produced; the photons excite valence-bond electrons in the germanium to higher energy levels and produce imperfections of extra electrons and of holes. The extra electrons cannot fit into the bond structure and are shaken up and set into motion; although these electrons are acted on by forces due to the presence of other electrons in the crystal, they can travel about one thousand interatomic distances before collision.

Sociologist Reports On Public Agencies

by Suzan Habashy, '54

"The reasons for the failure of students on educational leave to return to Public Welfare Agencies" is the title of Miss Elizabeth Robinson's thesis for the M.S.S. degree in Social Welfare. A Bryn Mawr graduate student, Miss Robinson presented her findings at the conference of "Education for Public Social Welfare" on February 27 at the University of Pennsylvania.

This topic, said Miss Robinson, involves her getting in touch with persons on the agency-provided educational leave and finding out why they did not return to these agencies. In her research on this problem of increasing importance, Miss Robinson has found that most of the students do return; those who do not, fail to go back because they feel they have inadequate opportunity to exercise their acquired skill in the present public agencies.

Social Work

While working with the Department of Public Assistance in Philadelphia in a supervisory position, Miss Robinson became interested in social work. There she came into contact with Bryn Mawr students engaged in field work at her agency who told her of the College.

"I want to be as well equipped as possible in the field of my interests," she continued; hence, her membership in the graduate department of the College. Miss Robinson obtained her B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania. Her interest lies in family case-work, but her indefinite plans for the future definitely include some aspect of social work.

This electron motion must be described in terms of wave propagation, but waves can move indefinitely through perfectly periodic structures without being scattered. However the crystal structure is not perfectly periodic and therefore the electrons cannot travel in one direction indefinitely but can travel further without collision than would be expected. The excess electrons and holes act as negative and positive particles and under the influence of an applied electric field a steady motion is imposed on the electron drift so that a current is set up.

A third imperfection in crystals is called deathium because it limits the lifetime of the photoconductivity induced by shining light on perfect crystals. Deathium is an imperfection which acts as a seat for recombination of holes and electrons. Germanium crystals containing two types of chemical impurities are also used to study the behavior of holes and electrons. Introduction of elements from the third and fifth columns of the periodic chart produces such impurities. Impurities from elements with a valence of five are called donors because germanium has a valence of four and the donor carries an extra electron which becomes free to conduct; similarly impurities from elements with a valence of three are called acceptors since they accept an additional electron into their bond formation and thereby produce holes. Crystals containing donors are called N-type while those containing acceptors are called P-type since the conductivity of the first is due to negative carriers and that of the second is due to positive holes.

The point contact transistor uses the principle of causing holes in germanium crystals; the holes disturb the electronic structure and increase the number of carriers and the transistor may then be used for purposes of amplification. The junction transistor, which is a more recent invention, is an amplifying device based on single crystals which change from N-type to P-type across a P-N junction. The junction transistor is a small instrument with properties superior to anything preceding it. It works with a small amount of germanium, little deathium, and operates at low levels of power,

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CALENDAR

Thursday, March 5

Juniors select candidates for president of the League.

Sophomores select candidates for Common Treasurer.

Freshmen meet candidates for president of Self-Gov. and Undergrad.

Friday, March 6

7:30 p. m. Chapel Service. Address by Reverend Paul Austin Wolfe, Brick Presbyterian Church, New York. Music Room, Goodhart.

Monday, March 9

College elects the president of Self-Gov.

Juniors select candidates for president of Athletic Association.

8:15 p. m. Miss McBride will

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Colleges Present Early Fry Work, MacLeish Drama

In their traditional spring production, the Bryn Mawr College Theatre and the Haverford College Drama Club are "putting the cart before the horse". They are presenting Christopher Fry's *Boy With a Cart* and Archibald MacLeish's *The Trojan Horse* on the same bill. Both are comparatively new plays—*The Trojan Horse* has never been staged before.

Boy With a Cart will come first on the bill. It is an allegorical play, based on a legend-like story which apparently originated with Fry himself. It is one of his early plays, and although not very well known, has an unusual and appealing plot.

The players are fortunate in having the experienced Miss Mary Matthews from the Hedgerow Theatre as their director. Miss Matthews was born in France, but came to this country and lived in Ardmore for some years. She attended Tulane University and was with theatres in New Orleans and Washington after her graduation. She has been with the Hedgerow for five years, first in its theatre school and then with the theatre itself. There she teaches, acts, and helps with directing and publicity.

Story

The Trojan Horse was originally a radio play, but will probably be staged in the traditional manner. It is the well-known story of the Trojan war, with a meaning applicable to modern times. The Trojans admit the menacing foreign power inside the walls of their city, thinking the horse is a gift of the gods. The play comes to an end with the fall of Troy imminent. Robin Nevitt of the Haverford Drama Club is directing *The Trojan Horse* with the help of Miss Matthews. Liz Gordon is the stage manager of both productions and Joan Hong Sling is in charge of lights.

Mary Lee Culver Clarifies NSA Role In the Future of Bryn Mawr Campus

especially contributed by Mary Lee Culver, '53

One less election.

Why? Because of N.S.A. N.S.A. again? Let's hope this will clear up once and for all the confusion that surrounds this organization. Bryn Mawr has belonged to the National Student's Association since its origin several years ago, and as proof, has proudly, hesitatingly, disinterestedly (depending on the year) presented an N.S.A. co-ordinator. The adjectives correspond to Bryn Mawr's attitude about the organization.

For a while we weren't sure just exactly what N.S.A. was, and what it was doing at Bryn Mawr, and why we should belong. A great deal of the problem lay with the changing policy of N.S.A. At times Bryn Mawr has seen it as Too Progressive, Not Progressive Enough, Esoteric, Too Broad, and Just Plain Useless. Now, 1952-1953, N.S.A. seems to have found itself (at least for the first time in terms Bryn Mawr can understand), and Bryn Mawr has found a place for N.S.A.

Novelist Bowen Names Sources Influencing Her

Eminent Author Lists Art, Experience, Environment

Elizabeth Bowen, distinguished Irish novelist, delivered the Ann Elizabeth Sheble Memorial lecture on Wednesday, February 25 in Goodhart Auditorium.

Speaking on "The Writer and Sources of Influence," Miss Bowen first considered the ethical question of whether it is good or desirable to be influenced. "Whether good or bad," she said, "it happens."

There are three main sources of influence: first, the influence upon the writer of fellow craftsmen in the literary field and the influence from other arts—painting or music. The second main source of influence is environment, and the third, experience.

The first source is most obvious, most easily recognized and most easily reproached.

We see the unconscious art-influence if a writer wishes to write prose as Mozart writes music, or as the French impressionists paint. This constitutes influence upon the writer from other arts. Style is the facet of writing most likely to be influenced: it is natural to see people or events in the light of what has been most recently experienced—the immediate after-

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The NEWS takes pleasure in announcing the addition of the following new members to its staff:

Mary Ellen Fullam, '56
Anne Hobson, '56
Charlotte Smith, '56
Harriette Solow, '56

Mary Lee Culver Clarifies NSA Role In the Future of Bryn Mawr Campus

especially contributed by Mary Lee Culver, '53

N.S.A. is fundamentally an organization of Student Governments. It helps them to get organized, and helps them after they are organized in all their problems involving students in any capacity (there is where we ipso facto come in) by acting as an information center, initiation and clearing house of ideas and problems of Student Government Associations in colleges all over the country.

Since officially Bryn Mawr's student government is contained jointly in the Big Four college organizations, the co-ordinator has been shunted back and forth among them, often redundant and out of place. This year your co-ordinator has sat on the executive Boards of Undergrad and Alliance, but in this limited view of Student Government, found she couldn't bring N.S.A. to the students or the students to N.S.A. as effectively as if she sat on Undergrad Council (where the problems of the Big Four and other

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Michi Kawai

The death of Michi Kawai on February 10 brings a loss not only to Japan and the United States, but to Bryn Mawr as well. For this internationally-admired pioneer Christian educator was the second Japanese scholarship student at Bryn Mawr, and a graduate of the Class of 1904.

Michi Kawai, the daughter of a Shinto priest converted to Christianity, was born on July 29, 1877. She commenced her formal education at the mission school of Sapporo, then entered a school for advanced English in Tokyo. An excellent student, she received a scholarship to Bryn Mawr; after graduating with highest honors, she obtained a year's fellowship to Europe. Michi Kawai returned to Japan where she founded a Presbyterian girls' school—the "Fountain of Blessings, Girls Learning Garden"—at Keisen in 1929. During the 1930s she promoted the United Church of Christ in Japan, and during the Second World War the Japanese Government permitted her to open the Keisen Horticultural College for Women.

President of the Keisen school since 1929, founder of the Horticultural College and of the Japanese Christian University at Mitaka, one of the only two women on the Educational Committee of five hundred members—the other is Ai Hoshino, a Bryn Mawr graduate of 1912 and President of Tsuda University—a delegate to the Boards of Foreign Missions in the United States and Canada, an author, lecturer, counsellor to many, a student of Western educational methods as well as a supplicant for Western financial support of her schools—Michi Kawai's life was full and rewarding, not only to herself but to the many who benefited from her tireless efforts, and who will continue to benefit from them in the future.

In Japan it is the custom for a lantern-bearer, carrying a paper "chochin", to light one's way at night. In her book, MY LANTERN, Michi Kawai envisions the Christian leader's work: "I, too, am a chochin bearer, going ahead to light the dark paths for the children of my Master until we come out to the highway where my service is no longer needed, and I am free for another task."

"Away, away, not a moment to linger"—these words from the first hymn that she learned in English symbolize the life of Michi Kawai, an honored Bryn Mawr alumna, a great woman, and a sincere Christian.

Letters to the Editor
Pem East Says Thanks For Showcase's Renovation

To The Editor:
Pembroke East is overjoyed with its newly re-decorated showcase, and is grateful to everyone who helped make it possible.
Love and Kisses,
Pem East.

Correspondents Uphold Hell Week Fun And Spirit

Looking back on the last few weeks, there seems to be some question as to the relative merits of Hell Week. As two students who have seen both sides of Hell Week, (one of us able to view it also as an onlooker) we would like to defend one of Bryn Mawr's most enjoyable traditions. There has been much criticism of uniting Hell Week with Freshman Show. However this time of year is the best for both the Freshmen and the Sophomores. The Freshmen have begun to feel really at home and by this time know most of the upperclassmen as well as those in their own class. Usually done in the spirit of fun, Hell Week does bring the Freshmen and Sophomores closer together. You will also find that the Sophomores take into account the amount of time each Freshman is putting into Freshman Show and act accordingly.

We do think that a greater attempt should be made to keep Hell Week out of the classroom. But as for Hell Week destroying the sophisticated and intellectual myth of Bryn Mawr we say Hooray. The majority of the college enjoys a good time as much as anyone can and as long as Hell Week is carried on in the spirit of good fun it should stay. No one seems to want to abolish the Saturday morning tradition, but the effect of the surprise would be greatly decreased without Hell Week. We know the spirit of Hell Week is one of friendly rivalry backed by understanding and goodwill on the part of the Sophomores and we are sorry that any Freshmen feel there are clashes of personality—it is never so intended. Hell Week to us is a necessary and wonderful part of Bryn Mawr.

Jane Miller, '55
Barbara Floyd, '54

Civil Service Lists Job Opportunities

An examination program designed to fill a series of jobs in the State Welfare Department was announced today by the State Civil Service Commission.

Howell M. Becht, SCSC Executive Director, said March 20 would be the final day to submit applications in this program. He added that written tests would be held at Altoona, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wilkes-Barre on April 11.

Becht explained that the following examinations are open only to females: Child Welfare Secretaries, Classes II and III, Child Welfare Worker and Junior Child Welfare Worker. In addition, he added that the job of junior psychologist exists only in Harrisburg.

Under the division's operating procedure, Delaware is designated as a Class IA county, while Beaver, Fayette, Cambria and Washington are Class I counties. In the Class II category are the counties of Adams, Bedford, Bradford, Clearfield, Columbia, Huntingdon, Indiana, Lycoming, Mifflin and Tioga. Class III counties are

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Physicians Begin Nursing Program

Strategically, the Philadelphia area—including Chester and Wilmington—is one of the most important areas of production in the country. Because of its oil refineries, shipbuilding industry, and many other important industries, it is vital that this area be protected by a civil defense program. Therefore, courses, run by the Civil Defense Authorities with the medical services (Division 5) headed by Dr. George Wagoner, are given throughout the section.

At Bryn Mawr, approximately thirty students are enrolled in the course under Dr. Norman MacFarlane, civilian director of the role Bryn Mawr will play in the event of an enemy attack. That role will consist of provision for a 2300-bed surgical hospital and several teams for different sections. Dr. Humeston is the Medical Director.

The course being given here consists of about ten sessions of one hour lectures given by surgeons and specialists in various fields. In the first lecture, Dr. Wagoner outlined the civil defense program and explained the act of Congress which set it up. The course is entirely different from the regular 60-hour nurses aid course.

Subjects Included

The subjects which the course covers are treatment for burns, fractures, hemorrhage, severe lacerations, damage from bomb radiation, and concussion. Also, and very important, is recognition and treatment of shock. After the series of lectures and instruction in these fields, Miss Farr will give a demonstration in bed-making and care of the bed-ridden patient. Also, Miss Farr, Miss Clayton, and Dr. Humeston will demonstrate reading of temperature, pulse, respiration, and blood pressure, and the administration of a hypodermic needle. Each student will have the opportunity to practice the duties demonstrated.

The exam will be given in April, and those students who pass and complete the requirements will receive a certificate from the Civil Defense Authorities.

President Rhoades Reports Gym Airy Students Gain Weight, Health in 1884

by Joan Havens, '56

When you think of Bryn Mawr at its inauguration in 1885, do you picture Rock and Pem arches, the Library cloisters, and ceremonies in Goodhart Hall? Do you think of Dalton as the physicist's natural habitat since the founding of the college?

If you do, it may be hard to realize that the founding ceremonies were held in Taylor because there was as yet no Goodhart Hall. In fact, according to the President's Report for that year, almost everything except gym classes were held in Taylor. The entire student body, numbering an overwhelming forty-four, crowded in for classes, lectures, and labs, and the library was also in Taylor. Rock and Pem arches were not yet landmarks; these buildings were still to be built.

If you managed to pass the entrance exams for the year 1885-86, you had a limited choice of residence halls, since there was only one. This was Merion, which had been begun, with Taylor, in 1879. Of this first hall it was said, in the report of 1884, that although the cost had been greater than anticipated, "the architectural beauty of the hall will never give an agreeable aspect to the college premises." After the plans had been drawn up, a kitchen and dining room were added, "so that its in-

Current Events

Psychological Warfare Proves Dangerous To President

Psychological warfare has not proved a satisfactory instrument of policy for the new administration, said Miss Leighton, speaking Monday at Current Events. Evaluating the developments in the foreign policy of the administration since its accession, Miss Leighton cited the significance of the use of psychological warfare and the repudiation of secret agreements made during World War II in appraising "the character of the new policy."

Commenting on the President's State of the Union message, in which he made the variously interpreted statements that the free world could not indefinitely remain in a posture of paralyzed tensions, and that the Seventh Fleet would no longer be employed to shield Communist China, Miss Leighton pointed out the weakness in this type of psychological warfare, intended to confuse the Russians, and at the same time reassure the American people. "Whatever confusing effect these moves had on the Russians or the Chinese was removed when the allies and Congress forced Dulles, Eisenhower, and Bradley to explain," she stated.

Despite the widespread impression that the United States has no clear, consistent policy, Miss Leighton thinks that we have, although it is not yet solidified. She pointed to the Churchill-Dulles talks on the Far East last January as evidence.

Discussing the President's proposed repudiation of secret agreements made during World War II "which have been perverted to bring about the subjugation of free peoples", Miss Leighton viewed the action as part of the plan of psychological warfare, and also an attempt to woo Congress, as demonstrated by the President's definition of secret agreements as those never presented to the Senate.

Speaking constructively, Miss Leighton suggested that in the interest of a more effective foreign

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mates will not be obliged to go out to another building for their meals."

The gym is one building that has graced the campus since its beginning. President Rhoades described it as a "light, airy, attractive building, within which students may find the complete unbending from brain work, and the cheerful exercise which are essential to their health." Apparently the students spent much profitable time at "unbending"; of those who used the gym in the first college year, ninety-four per cent gained in "physical vigor", while sixty-nine per cent increased in weight. In 1885 there was no soda fountain, so the extra poundage must be attributed to that wholesome exercise.

The amount and variety of the curriculum in the college's childhood years is amazing. This was arranged so all graduates would have "a liberal culture in two ancient and three modern languages, in Mathematics, Philosophy, and some one science." A particularly versatile faculty member was the one who was termed "Associate Professor of Greek, Sanskrit, and Comparative Philology."

During the first year, mathematics and English tied as the second most popular course; thirty-one

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The Bryn Mawr French Group Acts French Farce, 'La Premiere Famille'

by Jackie Braun, '54

The French Club's performance of Jules Supervielle's farce, *La Premiere Famille*, provided a delightful forty-five minutes of entertainment for a small but appreciative audience in Skinner. From the moment when the curtains opened on a simple but effective stage representing the Garden of Eden, to the final reconciliation over a jug of wine, the action was swift-paced and the lines extremely funny. No individual performance could be pointed to as outstanding, but the overall effect was charming.

The play opened with a reindeer and a bear bemoaning their fate as prisoners of their physical inferior, but intellectual superior, man. Then onto the stage rocked a dinosaur, a masterpiece of costuming, whose anatomy was amazing and amusing to behold.

The plot centered about Adam's malady which consisted of an irresistible fascination for all attractive females except Eve. His sympathetic doctor suggests as a remedy that Adam interest himself in a new female. Adam plans to capture a young maiden, but is outwitted by the combined efforts of Eve and his son. The son solves the problem by running away with the girl himself, and Adam is outraged. All is smoothed over again and peace is brought about when

those left behind quench their thirst with Adam's newly-invented tonic, wine.

Jean-Louis Wolff looked the part of Adam, but his lines did not always come across to the audience. Edith Robichon as the cunning Eve was a delight to watch on the stage; she acted her part with a natural warmth and charm, as did Sue Halperin, whose sole function was to look like a shy and fearful virgin. George Segal, as the young man, delivered his lines well, but often without conviction. The doctor, an outlandishly dressed and painfully timid soul who is mistreated by all, was played with ease and humor by M. Leblanc who appeared to be enjoying his role tremendously.

The play itself was eminently enjoyable and to M. Gonnaud who directed it, Mr. Janschka who did the scenery, and all those who helped to put it on, a round of applause from the reviewer who had a very good time.

Observer

Of all the countless things in life, what do we observe? Ourselves, our surroundings, our feelings, our thoughts. Perhaps our relation to our surroundings, or perhaps the relationship of the surroundings to us. Perhaps we stop to think of what we are, who we are, why we are.

What should we be? What shall we do with what we have gained? What has knowledge done to us? What should we expect it to do? (Will it make us fanatic exponents of what we have been taught to believe in? (Will it make us passive people ready to take whatever Nature thrusts in our way? Shall we be mere puppets in the hands of Providence? Perhaps we plan to shape our own lives, or perhaps we leave the complexity of life to the Unseen. Many have tried to explain life. Some have shown the hand of providence as a paramount power; Others, the strength of man; Others, the strength of economic factors; Chroniclers of old the works of GOD...

The League Needs Volunteer Workers

Bryn Mawr's reputation is suffering in connection with her volunteer work for needy organizations. This was the message brought to the Bryn Mawr League on Wednesday, February 25, by Mrs. Dorothy N. Hopkins, associated with the Council on Volunteers of Philadelphia.

Volunteer work, stressed Mrs. Hopkins, should be the type of work the volunteer likes well enough to make it regular. By its very nature it is dependent upon the good will of its volunteers; on the other hand, in order to function efficiently an organization such as the Council cannot depend upon the whims of its workers. It is absolutely necessary for workers to fulfill their obligations toward any jobs just as if they were being paid.

Lack of regular participation and general undependability are the main complaints against Bryn Mawr girls. These problems have been especially difficult in connection with the Overbrook School for the Blind and the Haverford Community Center. Organizations such as these, with more or less regular participants depending on aid and leadership, need volunteer helpers who are interested enough to work at least weekly.

The Haverford Community Center
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Mr. Lukacs Views Political Revolution

"We are training our guns on the left, while our main danger is on the right," said Mr. John Lukacs, of the Chestnut Hill College faculty, in a talk in the Common Room on Wednesday afternoon, February 18.

Mr. Lukacs reviewed the bewilderment faced by thoughtful people today, the "intellectual schizophrenia" reflected on many campuses, which is a result of a paradox. We are caught between a spirit of optimism and our pragmatic knowledge of the nature of man. We have accepted the progress theory of history, believing that a progressively greater voice in government for the common man will mean a progressively freer and more perfect society.

Political Thinkers

But today, political thinkers are beginning to be "afraid of the dumb and unknowing John Doe whom they have released". The "New Political Revolution of the Twentieth Century", which has already taken place in Europe, is happening in America. Popular sentiment is now turning not toward the left, but toward the right. Just as Europe moved during the nineteenth century away from eighteenth century patriotism towards twentieth century nationalism, as exemplified by Hitler, and by DeGaulle, the symbol of the French resistance movement, so the American people have moved from Bryan to Wallace to McCarthy.

Just as at the turn of the century the "democratic illusion" died in Europe, it is souring in the United States today. We too are slowly and surely turning towards the right and towards nationalism. Today, we suddenly see that the majority and liberty are not going hand in hand.

The principles of democracy are losing their efficacy because we have gotten away from the ideas of right through duty, and freedom only through responsibility. It is imperative that we direct ourselves to the education of the common man in the democratic virtues once again; that we teach him that great things can be gained only through sacrifice. Only by resurrecting a sense of duty, can we save democracy from reaction in America.

Council Announces Newest Recordings

Notes on the Library, Mostly Pleasant:

1. Record Library: There are considerable funds on hand for buying new records, but not enough suggestions. Do use the posted list optimistically, for you have only to ask. The following are recent additions to the collection: Bach, *Missa Brevis* No. 1 in F major, and *Sanctus* No. 1 in C major. Beethoven, *Quartet* No. 4 in C minor. Mozart, *Symphonies* No. 36 in C and No. 39 in E flat. Bloch, *Schelomo*. St. Saens, *Concerto* No. 1 in A minor for cello and orchestra.

2. The cost of fluorescent lighting for the Reading Room is unthinkable. 100 watt bulbs, however, are being used as extensively as the circuits permit.

3. The Reserve Room door now has a slot; please use it when returning books when the room is closed.

4. Art students: the Art Study is being disgustingly maltreated. You must stop taking books illegally and mutilating the few you have not appropriated for yourselves.

5. Campus Guides would oblige if their lectures on the Reading Room were delivered sotto voce.

The Library Council

Gerould Memorial Sponsors an Award

April 8th is the final date on which to submit your entries for the Katharine Fullerton Gerould Memorial Prize. This is an award of \$50 given for a piece of original English Composition.

The competition is open to all undergraduates, freshmen and upperclassmen alike, former contestants as well as students who have never tried before. Now is the time to go through your folders, to select and arrange your stories, poems, and essays.

According to the rules of the contest, you should submit something which you have written or revised this year, that is, since June, 1952. You may offer either one long composition or a group of shorter pieces — narratives, poems, informal essays. Drama and the formal critical essay are excluded since they are covered by the Theresa Helburn and the M. Carey Thomas Essay Prizes.

Your entries should be left at the Alumnae Office in the Deanery by 5:00 p. m. on Wednesday, April 8th (a new date). They should be typed double-spaced and without the author's name, since each entry will be identified by a number.

The committee of award, which consists of two alumnae and one member of the faculty, who teaches English Composition, has shown no predilection for a particular kind of writing. In the past the prize has been awarded twice for a group of poems, twice for stories, and once for a piece of reporting. A large group and variety of entries are welcome.

The Freshman class takes great pleasure in announcing the election of Marina Rubezanin and Louise Breuer as rotating members of the Athletic Association.

What To Do

The U. S. Department of State has recently announced the annual examination for appointment as Class 6, Foreign Service Officer. The examination will be held September 14-17, 1953 at the following places: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, San Juan, P. R., Seattle, Washington, D. C., and at American diplomatic posts and consulates abroad.

Appointments are made in the \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum salary range after successful completion of written, oral, and physical examinations. A candidate must be at least 20 and under 31 years of age as of July 1, 1953, a citizen of the United States for at least ten years, and, if married, married to an American citizen.

The duties of foreign service officers include: negotiation with foreign officials, political reporting, economic reporting in such fields as labor, finance, transportation and communications, commercial reporting and trade promotion, agriculture reporting, issuance of passports and visas, and development of cultural and informational programs.

Applications should be forwarded to the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, U. S. Department of State, Washington 25, D. C., so as to arrive not later than the close of business July 1, 1953. Application forms and literature are available at our College Placement Office, and they may also be obtained by writing to the Division of Recruitment, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Letters from Abroad

I stood freezing on the Pont Alexandre and peered between the green figures holding up the bridge, in a vain, touristy desire of seeing the Seine. (Even though I knew it was just as grey as the sky and the trees and the sidewalks and the Louvre of December Paris, I was trying to spend a year soaking in atmosphere.)

Getting no emotion whatsoever except a cold shiver, and still determined to "live intensely" I clung to the rail on an open bus and watched the street flying away underneath. This is supposed to give one a dizzily exalted feeling — I dropped my green Guide Book and sadly watched it disappear in the distance. From now on, I was On My Own!

Joys of Seeing Paris

The driver unhooked a chain, and I fell out rapidly, preparing topics of conversation for the hour and a half meal—to avoid putting butter on my radishes, I cleared my throat and started an oration on the joys of seeing Paris. I described in great and gaudy detail (the French like one to be precise) all the little sidestreets of the Quai Voltaire and all the children that inhabit these little sidestreets—dead silence. Decidedly, the fault was in my French and not in the sidestreets. I bobby-pinned my beret on, and jaunted to the door.

But on to work. I seized a knife and an uncut book, and dashed out to the Metro. In the Metro, I cut the pages. Between Metros, I always close my eyes because in France, one prides oneself on looking a little strange. I follow a long-haired Existentialist across the Boul Mich to the Sorbonne. The professor nods his head pleasantly at his 624 pupils and expounds the joys of "Individualisme."

And finally, to immerse myself in French life and culture, I join a group of French students to ski in the Black Forest of Germany. But I can't ski, and I can't speak German—this was a most cosmopolitan adventure. For a cheerful send-off, my piano teacher said, "Without a doubt, you will break a wrist!"—But all is well, and I am absorbing tout de suite—everything.

Mary Ann Rorison, '54

Bard's Eye View

BRIDGE—ANYONE?

by Ann McGregor, '54

No Trump, No Trump—what to bid?

Partner's passed; Feel wild, kid? Open three; Hand like foot!

—Whoops! Made book!

Hearts, Hearts, two plus kind and ten!

Partner bids spades and then again.

Jump to four, hearts trump all through.

—Hummm—down two.

Clubs, Clubs, partner glares at me. Hope she struggles through with three.

Raise her to five?—No, only four.

—Oh—oh—Down more.

Spades, Spades, play safe—only one.

Partner may die—she's keeping mum.

At one I can't be in a jam!
—Well, Well! A slam!

SPORTS

by Lynn Badler, '56

This past week was a very full one for Bryn Mawr's teams. There were two badminton matches, a basketball game, a swimming meet, and a fencing meet.

On February 23 Bryn Mawr played Ursinus in a badminton match here, and though the lineups were juggled a bit, the Bryn Mawr team won 5-0. On the following Wednesday, Bryn Mawr played Drexel here, and again won 5-0. This time too the complete regular teams did not participate; nevertheless Bryn Mawr was in command of the situation throughout both the singles and doubles matches. Deedy McCormick again made badminton look easy with her effortless strokes, as she beat her opponent 11-1 and 11-4. Phil Tilson, playing varsity singles for the first time, seemed a little over-anxious in the first match, but squared off and won the next two with skill.

The lineups for the games were:
Monday:

Singles:

Janet Leeds
Judy McCullough
Marilyn Muir

Doubles:

Lois Bonsal-Prue Oliver
Sukie Kuser-Harriet Cooper

Wednesday:

Deedy McCormick
Janet Leeds

Phil Tilson

Marilyn Muir-Beth Davis

Candy Bolster-B. Bornemann

Immaculata, the top basketball team in this vicinity, beat our varsity on Wednesday, 46-13. Their defense was so excellent that Bryn Mawr was unable to score a point in the second half. The junior varsity's game was more interesting; with all-around good playing Bryn Mawr defeated Immaculata, 38-36. Sally Kennedy was a star for the junior varsity, scoring 21 points.

On the same day Bryn Mawr's swimming varsity lost a very close decision to Ursinus, 29-28. The junior varsity won 36-14. For the varsity Barbara Tyler won the free-style race, Peggy King the back crawl, and Glenna Vare the diving; the Bryn Mawr varsity also won the free style relay. For the

Continued on Page 4, Col. 3

Novelist Reviews Sources Influencing Writing: Other Craftsmen, Art, Environment, Experience

Continued from Page 1

sensation colors thought and work for a time.

The influence of artist on fellow-artist in the same field is easily seen. The dominance of certain "masters" changes with time, however. Earlier in this century, Chekov was most influential. Today, his "over-sensitized, small unobserved man is a commonplace of sentiment. He is not now the moral-emotional influence he was in the early 20's."

Despite the workings of artist on fellow-artist, if the writer possesses real originality, he will throw off influence "with quite a degree of roughness when the time comes."

The second source of influence with which Miss Bowen dealt was that of environment. This is a source that is generally considered artistically and humanly creditable. One hears of a writer influenced by the brooding hills of his youth, and so on. But environment consists of subjective landscape as well as the purely physical. The writer does not merely absorb environment, but selects it. By selection, he creates it. "We choose and arrange all the time," said Miss Bowen. "The writer is not merely passive, subjecting himself, but is pulling and shaping environment around himself."

Thus there is the two-fold source of inherited environment—birthplace, or childhood region, and selected environment, or places chosen from personal taste or temperament. The interplay of the two plus a surplus of imagination combine to cast a web, build a scene about the writer, wherever he is.

The third important source of influence is experience. Individuals have the power to attract experience. In life, "Experience is a by-product of personality and selectivity from which in the main, life then springs." There is personal experience—emotional and private—and there is experience of the times which comes from being alive now. Time-experience overcasts our personal life. "Life," said Miss Bowen, "is a unique personal and emotional kind of venture." It is difficult to rely on an outer scale of judgment for all

that transpires about us, and we turn to an inside scale of personal evaluation.

In conclusion, Miss Bowen commented on the charge that today there are too many disciples and too few masters. Apprenticeship is going on too long.

Miss Bowen answered this charge by stating that so much is happening around us that there is more to say than easily can be put into words. We need to amplify our vocabulary in every sense. We must remain flexible with the power to see and to test. Because there is so much to say, we need this long apprenticeship.

"The role of my generation—of the middle-year artists," said Miss Bowen, "is to widen the path, rather than open new ones." That last is for the younger generation to accomplish.

"But if we remain the essential links in the essential continuity of art, we shall not have lived nor worked in vain."

NSA Coordinator Lists Future College Changes

Continued from Page 1

vital issues are aired). But the secretary-like job of the N.S.A. co-ordinator would make her superfluous, unnecessary and unoficial at such a gathering. So we have decided, with your consent:

1. Bryn Mawr wants to continue to belong to N.S.A.
2. Instead of the redundant N.S.A. co-ordinator, her duties and functions can more effectively be taken over by the President and the whole Undergrad Board, for the President of Undergrad is the chairman of Undergrad and College Council, and 'most all problems and ideas eventually find their way to Undergrad Board anyhow.

So—Now N.S.A. has a real home and you have one less college election (that of the N.S.A. Co-ordinator) to suffer through. Less red-tape, and more benefit to you should be the result. So good luck and take advantage of N.S.A. next year. It's been fun, even though I've been

The Redundant One
Mary Lee Culver

ENGAGEMENTS

- Ruth Jane Smulowitz, '55, to Coleman Schwartz.
- Ruth Evelyn Warram, '53, to Paul W. Moore.
- Diana Whitehill, '55, to Nathaniel Merrill.

The Council Also Needs Workers for Spot Jobs

Continued from Page 3

ter needs a leader to organize activities for its girls. The director of the boys' program and Mrs. Hopkins are hopefully planning a program to include a special activity, such as sewing, cooking, arts and crafts, etc., for every day of the week. Leaders are needed for these groups who can devote a definite amount of time each week so they will really know and love their charges.

For those students who want to do volunteer work but cannot count on having regular free time, Mrs. Hopkins stated that there are many interesting spot jobs available at odd times.

Sports

Continued from Page 3

junior varsity Pat McElroy won the back crawl and the diving competitions and Joyce Mudd won the free style. The junior varsity came out ahead in both relays. The next swimming meet will be held against Swarthmore at Bryn Mawr on March 5 and promises to be exciting.

On Thursday, February 26, the fencing team made an excellent showing against the Tyler Art School. For Bryn Mawr's first team Joyce Greer, Alicia Gardiner, and Sue Lucas helped achieve a 6-3 win. For the second team, Catherine Rodgers, Marilyn Fain, and Alice Baer were victorious, 5-4. The next fencing meet will be at Bryn Mawr on March 7 at 1:30.

Come and watch your school's sports; the teams are good, and would be even better with active support behind them.

Presentations by Soloists and Groups Highlight Well-Coordinated Bennington Dance Performance

Continued from Page 1

Victorian women. In this study, an interesting use of focus passed the movement from one character to another, abruptly interrupted by the maid whose quick, spiteful action formed a striking contrast to the studied sedateness of the proper ladies. "Jubilee," the final number, showed excellent harmony that is difficult to accomplish in a group composition in modern dance. The use of the stage and the variation in formation were well planned.

Perhaps the most striking number was the "Changeling," a solo inspired by Picasso's blue-period clowns. In the jerky movements of leaps, jumps, rolls, angular positions of arms and legs, the dancer captured perfectly the awkward pathos of adolescence. The clown was somewhat disjointed, lacking the poise that places arms and legs in their proper positions, but the dancer had graceful control over the clown's awkwardness. The "Juggler" carried her up-down and circular movements into all directions, carefully including all the details of juggling.

Transitions were particularly good in "Threshold," which represented the anticipation of marriage. The choreography of "Suite," the other trio, was not as fully developed as the movement was gracefully danced.

Of the two duets, "Duologue" showed an interesting development

of the relationship of a boy and girl. The dancers directed their movement upward but brought it to a lower plane and directed toward each other as they became increasingly aware of each other. "Balladeta" was intended as a study in classical and modern dance form, but the movement and direction carried no meaning; it was not sufficiently interesting to be performed for its own sake.

Many members of the group have done extensive study and a great deal of performing in dance on a nearly professional level. Their performance at Bryn Mawr was certainly a good indication of their skill and experience.

INCIDENTALLY . . .

Feeling low in these days of mid-semester? From the *Youth's Companion* for February 23, 1882, comes the following testimonial. Perhaps our Bryn Mawr classmates of over half a century ago found it useful.

"I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in nervous Exhaustion, and in nervous disturbances connected with an over worked brain, and am satisfied that it is a remedy of great service in many forms of exhaustion."

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St. Patrick will all ye call.
Come feast and frolic,
that, and each day,
To the HEARTH, for the
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For lots of things—
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Edward VII Professor Delineates Modern Trend Toward Social Significance in Literary Criticism

Continued from Page 1

the more difficult it is to interpret it for the desired historical picture. Here the minor writers offer the advantage, for among them you find the average mind without the "distortion of genius". Literature deals with life, but it is in no way objective. It edits, organizes and selects. Nevertheless, Chaucer provides a picture of the fourteenth century; Fielding, the eighteenth century; Jane Austen portrays the lesser gentry of the early nineteenth century; while Dickens portrays bourgeoisie.

To treat poets and writers as sociological evidences entices historical error. Bacon, Mr. Willey pointed out, defined poetry as "feigned and imagined history", for it acted as a substitute for history when that study failed to satisfy man's craving for the heroic. In dealing with writers of genius, the student of social history must recognize and allow for poets' individual genius and intensification.

The spirit of an age is difficult to define. It is often easy to take a single work as truly representative of a certain age, for each author will depict a particular social class. The student must question the influence of the social group on the literary writer and the extent to which his experiences influenced him. As an example of this, the Puritans in seventeenth century England were dominant, but the aristocracy dominated the fields of literature and the arts. It would be wrong to take Restoration Dama as representative of this age. The study of literary history offers another fruitful field in the study of what was read—how leisure time was spent. In this way all literary material becomes useful.

For nineteenth century portrait the social historian relies most on primary sources, not on works of art, although George Eliot's portrayal of religion, and Thomas Hardy's Wesser all form excellent

sources, for they depict the provincial lives with which these authors were familiar.

Turning to the use of social history in literary study, Mr. Willey pointed out that literary criticism is now steeped in social meanings. Before, literature was a collection of masterpieces judged by aesthetic or philosophic criteria. Work was then that of unique personalities. It was ascertained that the work of one influenced that of another in style or form, still "it remained a 'self-contained, self-perpetuated Entity'." No one was too preoccupied with whether the ideas were bourgeois or otherwise. The ideas were those of the man, not of the class-dominated man.

Now students inquire whether the background was village or urban and what schools and what intellectual trends influenced the literary writer, in their efforts to reunite everything to environment. "Trends, influence, sociological, soil", all these terms come in for consideration.

In relation to this Mr. Willey quoted an eminent professor who pointed out that, "Tendencies did not write the Canterbury Tales, Chaucer did." Yet, continued Mr. Willey, literature cannot be divorced from life. One cannot fully appreciate Chaucer until one knows for whom Chaucer wrote.

The whole conception of the conditioning of the arts involves a deterministic evaluation, for it confines all art to a mechanistic causation.

Explaining his own interest in the history of intellectual history, Mr. Willey stated that notions of the history of ideas originated in an age which was seeking to escape from old religious and moral ideas. We should try to enrich our knowledge of philosophy and ideas, yet the human soul cannot escape environment.

The historical method is congenial to the scholar who wants to challenge society, while the liter-

The Soda Fountain wishes to remind all those who are hungry or who enjoy tea time, or after-the-Library-closes-time that it is ready and waiting for you. It offers ice cream, hamburgers, sticky buns, plus orange juice and coffee. On a diet? Plain tea is our specialty. Hungry? Come eat your fill. The "S.F." is open Monday-Friday 4:15-5:15. Sunday-Thursday 9:30 p. m. - 11:30 p. m.

And remember that when you support the Soda Fountain, you also support the Bryn Mawr Summer Camp. Both are League activities, and most worth while. Come, eat!

William Shockley Talks About Transistor Physics

Continued from Page 1

thereby minimizing energy waste.

Transistor physics is an important field, not only for the improvements introduced in amplifying devices, but also because experiments that were previously impossible can now be performed to study the basic physics of electrons and holes.

CIVIL SERVICE

Continued from Page 2

Snyder, Susquehanna, Union and Wayne.

Applications may be obtained at the State Civil Service Commission, Harrisburg, state and county offices of the Department of Public Assistance, the state office and state stores of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, and local offices of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service; and the state and county offices of the Rural Child Welfare Division.

ary approach is for the contemplative mind. A true critic, asserted Mr. Willey, "would be one who could both understand historically and evaluate critically."

Early President Writes About Students in '84

Continued from Page 2

were registered as taking each. The smallest classes, comprising two students each, were in Italian and animal morphology. However, freshmen, do not despair; thirty-five "young ladies", or a huge majority of the student body, took the most popular course—hygiene!

Times and students haven't changed too much, as evidenced by the fact that the private reading assigned for the year in Greek was read by two-thirds of the class. All Greek and Latin students took ordinary class work and five lectures weekly, in addition to a series of voluntary Latin lectures during the second semester, for anyone with surplus energy or leisure.

Although we regard the routine of these early years as a severe one, the college obviously thought it conducive to healthy young womanhood. Said the report for 1885-86: "If it be permitted to draw an inference from an experience so brief, it would be that college life with its regular habits and its occupations of purpose, is positively favorable to health."

Long Range Usefulness Should Guide US Policy

Continued from Page 2

policy, the policy makers should recognize the danger of impatient insistence upon immediate solution of global problems, and should in-

S.D.A. held elections at a recent meeting. Its current officers are: Chairman: Anne Mazick, '55 Vice-Chairman: Mary Cahn, '56 Secretary: Eva Schur, '55 Treasurer: Joan Pauer, '55

Calendar (Cont'd)

Continued from Page 1

speak to the Freshmen in the Common Room.

Tuesday, March 10

Juniors and Sophomores select candidates for president of the Alliance.

Freshmen meet candidates for president of League and Athletic Association.

College elects president of Undergrad.

8:30 p. m. Pianoforte recital by Mr. Alwyne. No admission charge. Tickets for reserved section at Public Relations office, Taylor. Concert—Goodhart.

Wednesday, March 11

Juniors select candidates for vice-president of Self-Gov.

Sophomores select candidates for secretary to Self-Gov.

College elects the president of the League.

stead think of long range effectiveness. She further cautioned against being carried away by psychological warfare, since it increases the possibility of misunderstandings, makes diplomatic negotiations even more difficult than they are, and its success is relatively insignificant.

St. Patrick is on his way ---

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After College Independence Remains Jealously Guarded Survey Reveals Jobholders Lead a Budget-dominated Life

With this year's college seniors especially in mind, March Mademoiselle poses the question Can You Live on Your First Pay Check, To get the answers the magazine's Jobs and Futures Panel (young newspaperwomen in twenty big cities around the country) interviewed over two hundred first jobholders from the class of '52 and got them to talk about their pay checks. From this survey there emerges a composite picture that jibes with what's been called the prosperous tenor of the times. Even so, according to Mademoiselle, being on one's own in a first job means scrimping some on everything or scrimping a lot on something. It's a budget-dominated life.

The mythical, typical '52 grad earns \$49 a week before deductions. (The pay scale actually runs from \$32 to \$84). Sometimes she makes supporting herself easy by living

at home—where she contributes a nominal \$10 a week toward household expenses. More usually, unless she's married, a girl in her first job lives at a boarding house or a girls' club. Or she shares an adequate but not attractively furnished apartment (which she hopes to pretty up) with three other girls.

Forty dollars a month is the standard outlay for rent as share of a shared apartment. (And there are cries on all sides of "too high"). Thirty to \$35 goes for food, plus a few dollars more if our grad eats more than a stand-up Nedick's lunch. Clothes are a special budget bugaboo; the allotted \$10 a month doesn't go far when you need new everything as man ygrads do. Most girls concede that they save on food to buy clothes. Or that they do without clothes to get to the theatre or to manage fix-it-up touches for the apartment.

It's a trend among the very attractive to budget nil for entertainment. Men are friends and companions but also a means to movies, plays and concerts—even to a certain number of dinners out a week.

Struggle, however, (unless desperate) is considered preferable to

taking dole from home. Consensus is that after four years of college parents have paid long enough. And (contrary to pictures of a security-driven generation) independence is a jealously guarded commodity. Less than half of even the girls away from home accept help of any kind from their families.

Independence on a first pay check is usually not declared, tact is the trend). Never of the light-up-a-cigarette-on-a-street-corner kind. A girl may enjoy freedom from the pattern of life that's accepted in her own home town. But in general she keeps the same hours and the same morals that she'd keep at home. As one girl puts it: "The only difference is that this way I don't worry if I should get in late, for instance. I know I'm not worrying my parents."

There are no grand or rash claims about never calling on the family in emergencies, either. It's just that as much as possible first jobholders want to be on their own. According to Mademoiselle they feel that paying their way entitles them to make their own decisions. Some have the idea that both of these are good for them—like cod-liver oil or vitamins.

MY FRIEND HERBERT

by Anne Hobson, '56

Now my friend Herbert was a bug,
And quite a bug was he.
His Brooklyn buddies thought he
was
As fine as bugs can be.

But Herbert was the restless kind:
So full of pep and vim
That he thought his chances for
success
At home were mighty slim.

And so this keen, ambitious insect
Bade his pals good-bye,
And as he left dear Flatbush
A tear fell from his eye.

But our brave Herbert would not
let
Emotions interfere.
No, his great destiny could not be
Thwarted by a tear!

And so our friend hopped on the
train.
Yes, Boston-bound was he,
For there was found the very
Creme
Of bug society.

Now those Bostonian bugs were
so elite
To Herbert's grief)
That at his first appearance there
He trembled like a leaf.
He put his choicest manners on

And dressed up fit to kill;
He read his Emily Roach
Until his head was in a swill.

The Ball was given by Queen Bee.
The swellest of the swell,
But he managed his antenna bowl
And demi-tasse quite well.

The gently lifted tentacles
Were starting to come down,
And Herbert felt quite debonair
In that old Boston town.

But, alas! his Brooklyn birth
Soon brought our friend to shame,
For when presented to the Queen,
He yelled "Hoibut's de name!"

The shocked silence, the oohs and
aahs
Cut Herbert to the core.
He left that Ball and fled back
home
To travel never more.

From that day on he was content
To have no foolish pride,
And to spend his life in Dodger-
town
With old pals at his side.

The moral to this story is
That though the grass seems
greener,
The big bugs on the other side
Sure are a whole lot meaner.

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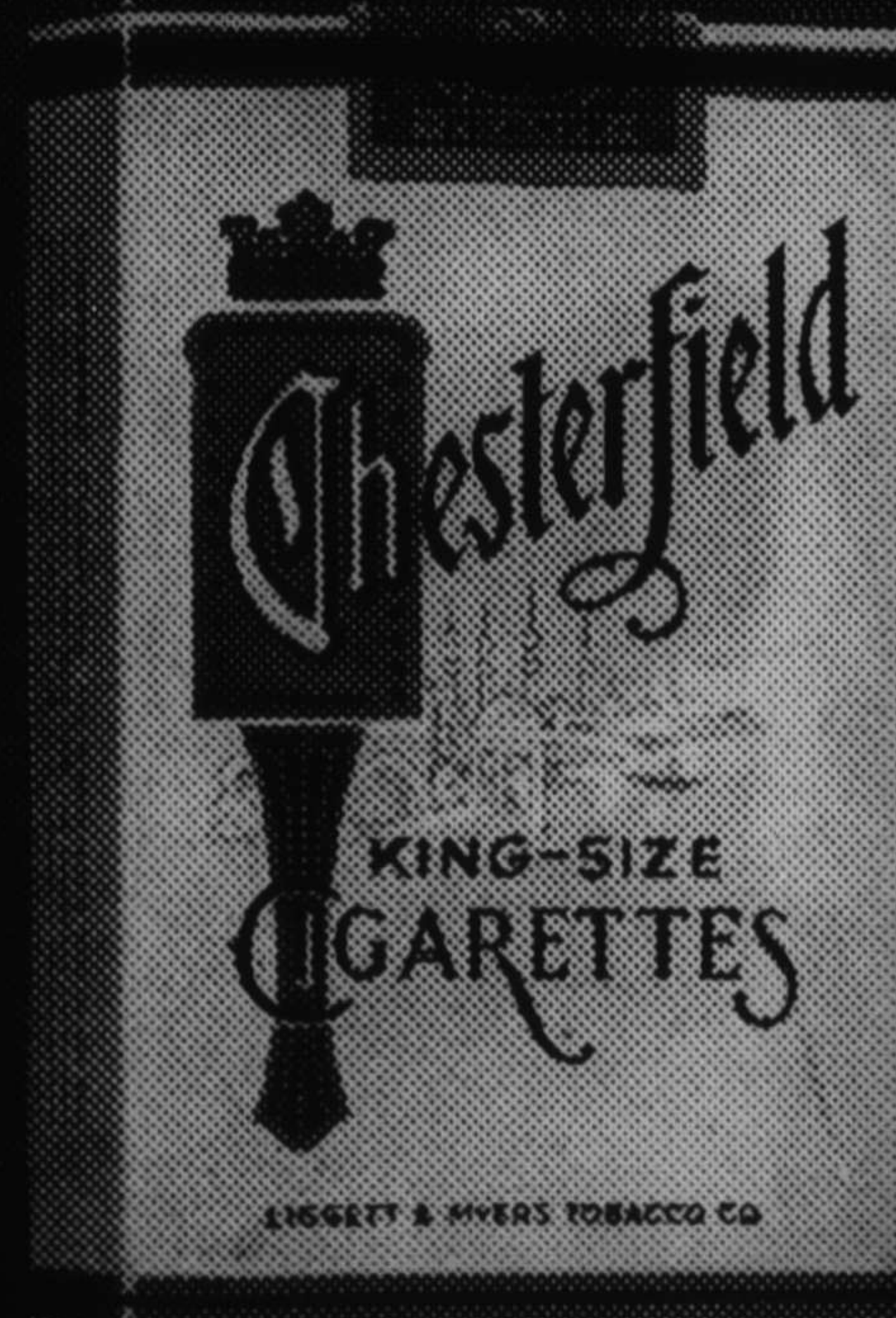
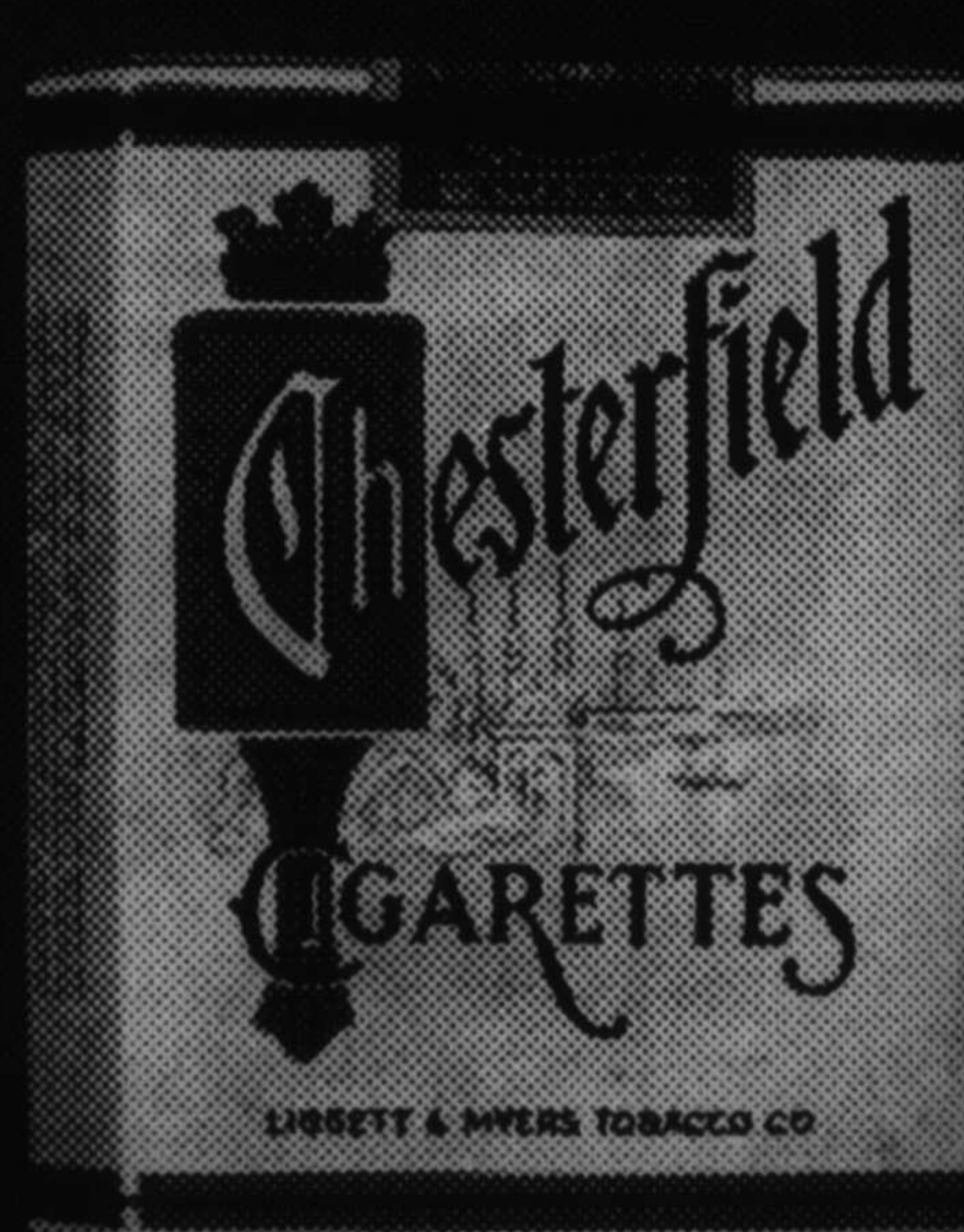


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