

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1945

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Maid, Porters' Play Presented With Originality

Goodhart, April 21. An amazing understanding of the special humor of the play pervaded the entire Maid and Porters' production of Joseph Kesselring's *Arsenic and Old Lace*. The tone of the play differed from that of the original chiefly in removing the action from the plane of the macabre to that of equally appropriate fantasia.

In spite of the handicap of the prevalent man-power shortage, and the understandable deficiencies in pace, the spirit of the play alone could have made it a success.

Louise Jones and Pearl Edmunds as the two Brewster sisters, brought a remarkable understanding to their roles, showing an excellent stage presence. Their gestures and inflections were in per-

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Simmons Urges Study of Russia As Own Solution

"Russia is a peace-loving nation." With this rather startling statement Dr. Ernest J. Simmons, current lecturer on Russia, opened his self-conducted interview for the News. Leaning back on the Deanery couch with a slight smile, he aded, "I know, you are non-plussed. You don't believe it. You fear Russia—you and all the rank and file of Americans. You fear her because you really know nothing about her."

Dr. Simmons, Associate Professor of Russian Language and Literature at Cornell, explained that while information and propaganda have been plentiful, education about Russia has not.

"Our feeling toward Russia," Dr. Simmons said, "is like our feeling when we get into bed at night and see a white blotch on the wall. It might be a ghost. And as we lie there in the dark it troubles us and we cannot sleep—because we don't know what it is. When we just get up, and turn on the light, and see what is actually there, then at least we know whether our fear is grounded or not."

Elaborating on this first statement that Russia was "a peace-loving nation," Dr. Simmons explained that he did not mean "that Russia was a Father Divine yelling 'Peace, it's wonderful'" but that it had found peace to be in its own interest.

The present attitude of the majority of Americans toward Russia he attributed to "German propaganda unconsciously retailed by the press for American consumption" and to the fact that the United States has "never come around to the acceptance of Russia's right to have any economic system she wants, an attitude which has unfortunately determined our diplomatic policy."

The answer to the whole problem lies in education, according to Dr. Simmons. Praising Bryn Mawr's administration for instituting this series of lectures on non-western civilizations, he em-

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Broughton, Moore Win Fellowships For Achievements

Included among the fifty-five civilian recipients of the Guggenheim fellowships, were Dr. Thomas Robert Shannon Broughton, associate professor of Latin at Bryn Mawr, and Miss Marianne Moore, graduate of Bryn Mawr. The fellowships are given to finance achievements in writing, research, science, art, poetry and music composition.

In compiling a list of all Roman magistrates, minor magistrates, and priests, Dr. Broughton hopes to create a reference book that will give by years, a brief summary of the life, dates, and works of important Romans. Dr. Broughton has been teaching at Bryn Mawr for seventeen years and started to work on his list approximately three years ago. As he has won the Fellowship, he expects the work to advance quickly.

Miss Marianne Moore won the Guggenheim Fellowship for poetry and fiction. She said she "had not planned anything very imposing" but she was going to do a translation in verse of Stister's *Adleburg*, in collaboration with Miss Elizabeth Mayer. Miss Moore had nothing definite in mind when she was awarded the Fellowship, in fact she seems to have preferred doing book reviews, but as the idea of the translation was well received, she expects to start in at once.

Nursing School to Reopen Soon

The Bryn Mawr College Summer School of Nursing, discontinued in 1944, will open again this year in its fourth session at the specific request of the participating schools of nursing, Columbia-Presbyterian, Johns Hopkins and Lincoln Hospitals.

This pre-clinical school, sponsored by the American Red Cross and approved by the United States Public Health Service, will enable the participating nursing schools at present overburdened, to admit

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Calendar

Thursday, April 26
12:00 P. M. Dr. Greet, Diction Lecture, Music Room.
4:00 P. M. Alliance Tea, Dr. Wells, "Dumbarton Oaks," Common Room.
8:30 P. M. Spanish Club Record Concert, Mr. Hellmer speaking, Common Room.
Friday, April 27
8:15 P. M. Catholic Club, Dr. Bonner, Common Room.
Saturday, April 28
9:00 A. M. Spanish and Italian Orals.
8:15 P. M. Glee Club Concert, Goodhart.
Sunday, April 29
7:30 P. M. Chapel, Reverend Vernon W. Cooke, Music Room.
Monday, April 30
8:00 P. M. Art Club Lecture, Mr. James Sweeney, "The Victorian Background of Contemporary Art," Music Room.
7:15 P. M. Current Events, Common Room.
Tuesday, May 1
May Day
8:30 P. M. Capping of Nurses' Aides, Goodhart.
Wednesday, May 2
6:00 P. M. College Council.

Society of Contemporary Russia Described in Simmons' Lectures

Adherence to Marxism In Soviet Policy Stressed

Goodhart, April 23. Refuting the present theory that Russia is turning toward capitalism, Dr. Ernest J. Simmons in his last lecture, "Russia Today, A Changing Civilization", emphasized that Russian development is rather the historical evolution of Marxist ideals. Dr. Simmons asserted that erroneous convictions about Russian policy arise from an ignorance of that country which must be combated by education.

The only fundamental alteration in the doctrine proclaimed by the revolutionists of 1917 has been that introduced with the first Five Year Plan in 1928, when Russia turned from the aim of world revolution to constructing a socialist state within Russia. The Comintern, terror of the western nations, lost its significance at this time, but was preserved as an instrument of Russia's foreign policy.

The effects of the concentration upon Russian internal development appeared in the revival of Russian nationalism. Studies of Russian history were introduced into the schools, but were always taught with reference to the Communist revolution. The recognition of religion at about the same time was the result of a changed attitude on the part of the Church. "The government has not been hostile to any force within the country that would wholeheartedly accept its rule," Dr. Simmons said.

Taylor Awarded Scholastic Honor

Lily Ross Taylor, professor of Latin at Bryn Mawr since 1927 and Dean of the Graduate School, has just been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, one of the highest scholastic honors in the world and comparable to the British Royal Society.

Miss Taylor graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1906 and received her doctor's degree from Bryn Mawr in 1912. Recently she has been appointed a trustee of Wellesley College and delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies. She is also president of the American Philological Society. Besides contributing to various philological and archaeological journals, Miss Taylor has written two books, *Local Cults in Etruria and The Divinity of the Roman Emperors*.

Questioned about the American Philosophical Society, Miss Taylor said, "I don't know very much about it except that it was founded by Benjamin Franklin." The organization, largely scientific and "founded for the promotion of useful knowledge," encourages research and helps to publish academic books. At the large open meetings in Philadelphia in April and November, outstanding scholars and scientists read papers on their work and explain new discoveries in various fields. David Rittenhouse, John Bartram, and Thomas Jefferson are but a few of its many famous members.

Soviet Literature Called Reflection of New Social Order

Goodhart, April 19, 1945. "Soviet literature is not propaganda. It is a truthful picture of a new kind of social order. No modern literature gives a better reflection of the country in which it is written," declared Dr. Ernest Simmons in his lecture on *Soviet Russian Literature*, fourth in a series on Russia. One inspiration for the prolificness and excellence of Soviet literature, he felt, was the demand of the newly-literate millions for poetry, fiction and drama dignifying and justifying their sacrifices for a new world.

As a result, a study of the literature of these 25 years is a good historical study as well as an artistic one. The war literature, for instance, is that of a total people. Not only the army's valor but that of the workers, guerillas, and civilians is expressed. A hatred of war and a desire to return to the life they love is a dominant theme—illustrated by such works as *Simyonov's Wait for Me*.

The note of optimism and faith in the future is not however, lacking here. This note, the speaker said, has characterized Soviet literature from its birth, and runs through every stage of its evolution. Even Soviet "realism" consists in regarding man with all the optimism possible; its humanism shows the individual and the community as no longer hostile but complementary forces.

The literature of the confused revolutionary and civil war period, chiefly poetry, was "drab" and destructive in spirit. This mood, well represented by the gargantuan *Mayakovsky*, was short lived. A fine and more mature picture of the birth pangs of the USSR is Sholakov's novel *Quiet Flows the Don*.

After a period of post-revolutionary disillusionment, came strict regimentation under the first Five Year Plan. The folly of this strictness was soon realized and "literature was given back to the authors." The nationalist spirit aroused by the prospect of war was reflected in a flood of brilliant historical novels.

"As You Like It" Roams Campus On Vigorous Wild Sheep Chase

by Rosina Bateson '47

Whether you like it or not, the rehearsals of *As You Like It* are rather elusive. Scheduled for Wyndham garden, they may be found almost anywhere. A lyric note, pinned to a stake behind the French House reads "go to the dell behind Goodhart."

There is no dell behind Goodhart. A gully perhaps, to quibble, but evidently the cast couldn't find one either. After considerable wandering which included a rather noisy interruption of 1) Russia in the Common Room and 2) Russia on the stage, it was discovered that the cast of *As You Like It* had sneaked back into the Common Room after Russia had left.

Kate Rand '45, and Jean Switendick '48, as Rosalind and Orlando, were in the process of enacting a rather tender love scene.

Wells Clarifies Background of Security Plans

by R. H. Wells, Professor of Political Science

Ed. Note: This article is the first in a series on current national and international questions written by members of the faculty. This article is being printed by the *College News* in cooperation with the program outlined by several members of the faculty and student body in a Letter to the Editor last week. This program, aiming at understanding of the problems facing the nation, and participation by students in their solution, also outlined a system for educating undergraduates in the basic issues involved in those problems.

As the great Security Conference of the United Nations convenes in San Francisco, the spotlight of world attention is focused upon the assembled delegates representing forty-six states. This is not the first time that the United Nations have gathered together for common deliberation and action. One recalls the Conference on Food and Agriculture (Hot Springs, Virginia, May, 1943); the launching of UNRRA (Washington and Atlantic City, November, 1943); and the Monetary and Financial Conference (Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, July, 1944) to say nothing of recent international conferences not specifically held under the aegis of the United Nations (for example, the International Labor Organization Conference, Philadelphia, April, 1944; and the International Civil Aviation Conference, Chicago, 1944). Without minimizing these earlier gatherings, it is safe to say that the San Francisco Conference is the most crucial of them all. Its task is nothing less than the establishment of a general international organization for the collective maintenance of peace and the development of cooperation between the nations.

An important factor in the success or failure of an international conference is the amount of preparatory work and preliminary discussion which precede the formal meeting. In general, the spade work for San Francisco has been well done. The preparation did not begin at Dumbarton Oaks

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After bluntly stating that she would prefer a snail to a tardy lover, Rosalind encountered trouble when she gracefully walked around the bench to secure a more advantageous position, only to be interrupted by loud cries from the stage crew that she was where she couldn't possibly be, because it was a tree. Supposedly . . .

The property manager is having a difficult time, trying to decide whether the aforementioned crew could be camouflaged as miscellaneous stumps. Also, the cry has gone out for a herd of sheep and a horse.

Anyone who knows someone who could get the joyous word to their butcher before the day of slaughter is hereby urged to take action. The flavor of lamb-chops has long since been forgotten, and now the main object is sheep as you like it—on the hoof. Suggestions, please!

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International Education Office

The time scheduled for the San Francisco Conference has arrived, and the eyes of the whole world are focused expectantly on the problems which will be discussed. One of the least publicized issues is that of an International Office for Education. The term is self-explanatory; the purpose is to give people of the nations, not just statesmen and scholars, an understanding of economic, political, and cultural conditions of the world. It is impossible for this goal to be realized unless there is wide-spread education, that is, education which is available to all, and which gives a comprehensive understanding of other nations' problems.

If we consider education as a whole today, we see the result of one method in the so-called Hitler youth movement. Japan, too, has stressed nationalism, racial discrimination, and active aggression. On the other hand, in England and the United States the trend has been towards an international view. Unfortunately, the gap between these methods is wide, and only by coordination can any basis for future international understanding, essential to peace, be found.

At this time, many of the people who will be leaders in the future have been interrupted in their education. They, however, have actually seen the results of past mistakes, and can realize the importance of the issue. We who are at Bryn Mawr are among those whose basic education has remained more or less stable. Therefore, it is important that we see clearly all that is implied by the question of whether there should be an International Office for Education.

The main point of contention is whether education should enter into the international political discussions taking place at San Francisco. The extreme con view states that this would lead to a worldwide Hitler Youth Movement and stereotyped education. On the other side of the question is the fact that private enterprise is simply not adequate, judging from any results seen in the past. The fear of propaganda, a phobia which rears its ugly head whenever there is any mention of government control of education, can be discarded when we consider the proposals of the International Office for Education plan, that there is to be "no interference with the organization, administration, curriculum, or method of instruction of any system of schools, whether operated by state, church, or individuals—"A body controlled and supported by all races and nations is not as free to propagandize, a habit of the Fascists, Nazis, Communists, and Imperialists of the last twenty-five years.

As Mr. Simmons stressed in his last lecture, in the case of Russia, our fear of her has been largely caused by our complete lack of knowledge. This is not the way to prepare for a lasting peace. We must have a fuller and deeper understanding of other nations, and International Education is the most comprehensive and enduring way to achieve these aims.

Current Events

Questions concerning Russia were answered by Dr. Simmons at another general discussion similar to that held last week. Dr. Simmons feels that there are many democratic elements in Russia which will tend to grow in strength during the coming years, though Russia's economic system will remain much the same.

The elements of democracy work from the ground up, according to Dr. Simmons, and become less as a higher stage in the hierarchy of the state is reached. Thus candidates for local offices in Russia are chosen by local groups and campaign among themselves, but the actual election is held after a nominating committee composed largely of members of the local Soviet has selected the one or two men whose names are to appear on the ballot and who are thereby virtually elected beforehand.

In foreign policy, upon which most of the questions centered, Russia's attitude "derives entirely from the situation before the war." In the neighboring states she would like governments which are friendly to Russia but not necessarily Communist, which would not enter into alliances with powers unfriendly to Russia, and which would favor good economic relations with Russia. She favors the Bretton Woods agreements because "a Socialist economy such as the Russian prefers to deal with monopolies or big units."

In the case of Poland, Dr. Simmons feels that disagreement as to the interpretation of the Yalta statement on Poland is the basis of the difficulties. The Yalta agreement definitely stated, declared Dr. Simmons, that the revised Polish government was to be built around the Lublin government, and the Russians interpreted this to mean that a few other elements were to be added to the existing Committee. The British and the Americans, on the other hand, interpreted this to mean that an entirely new government would be formed with representatives of all groups. Mrs. Manning took issue with this view of the British and American attitude, saying she felt that Roosevelt and Churchill had ceded all they possibly could at Yalta, and did expect some revision of the existing government.

Compulsory Military Training

The approaching end of the war has accelerated recent discussion of the proposal for compulsory military training in the United States. Advocates of the bill demand action before the war idealism ebbs. It seems to me, apart from the other members of the News Board, that such legislation imperatively demands consideration in the cold light of reality, for aside from the unfortunate influences of militarism which might arise, the value of such a program must be viewed objectively.

The greater the totality of modern war, the more important become the economic phases of it. The only way in which the United States could be economically prepared for war would be through the adoption of a program comparable to Nazi militarism, with a major part of our economy geared to its demands.

Obviously, any such program would be highly undesirable. The institution of military training, moreover, would be no indication of our willingness to back up our commitments. The existence of military training in France was no guarantee she would fulfill her obligations to Czechoslovakia in 1938.

It seems more likely that military training is one of those panaceas offered to divert us from the acceptance of our full responsibilities in an international organization. For by the time a potential war has reached the point where existing military strength is the determining factor, aversion will be difficult indeed.

Nancy A. Morehouse

Opinion

Strijcker Thanks College For Louvain Library Contributions

March 30, 1945

Miss Katherine McBride,
 President
 Bryn Mawr College
 Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
 Dear Miss McBride:

I beg to thank the students and faculty of Bryn Mawr College, through you, not only for their generous contribution to the Louvain Library Book Fund, but at the same time for the kind and encouraging interest shown toward the old University which has been damaged and which will again continue its centuries-old mission on behalf of Belgium.

Very sincerely yours,
 P. J. Strijcker

President of the Executive Committee of the Louvain Library Book Fund.

Dean's Office Practices Condemned by Students

To the News:

We object to the existing system whereby the Dean's Office informs a student's parents of her unsatisfactory scholastic standing, without first consulting the student. We feel that the student should be given the opportunity to discuss the matter with the Dean before any such action is taken. In our opinion, the existing system causes parents unnecessary worry, and in some cases there are special circumstances unknown to the Dean's Office, which would warrant postponing or withholding such information.

Signed,

Marguerite Frost, '46
 Elizabeth Hoffman, '46
 Patricia Wilsey Franck, '46

Predetermined Marking Considered Unjust By Students

To the Editors:

On Monday, April 23, Mr. Post announced to his Greek Lit. class that the Dean's Office had suggested he should mark the year papers so that approximately 50% of the class receive 70's, 20% 60 or below, and 20% 80 or above. When the class protested that they might be especially bright, Mr. Post said, "In that case the final exam can be made so difficult that no one can get over 80."

Although merely a suggested marking system, its effect on the class was demoralizing. Every piece of work should be given the mark it deserves and not a mark determined in advance. Other professors apparently do not follow this system, and to suggest it to a new professor is certainly unwise.

This predetermined marking system seems to us so preposterous that we are sure there must be some mistake and hope the Dean's Office will clarify their statement.

Signed:

Lanier Dunn
 Darst Hyatt

NOTICES

As You Like It

The production time of *As You Like It* has been changed to the afternoons of May 5 and 6. The play will be given in the dell behind Goodhart.

Red Cross Elections

Secretary—Barbara Bunce.
 Publicity Manager—Cynthia Haynes.
 Treasurer—Ruth Lee Periman.
 Surgical Dressings—Elaine France.
 Nurses Aides—Helen Gilbert and Ann Chase.
 Valley Forge Activities—Ann Niles.
 Canteen Corps—Betsy Kaltenhaler.
 Blood Donor—Louise Sheldon.
 Volunteers at Home for Incurables—Agnese Nelms.

Junior Prom

The Junior Prom, annually the big spring event at Bryn Mawr, will be given this year on Saturday night, May 5. Because of the twelve o'clock curfew, the dance will begin at 8:30 and last only until 11:45. Admission will be \$2.50 for couples. The Debonairs Orchestra will play for the prom. It will be held in the gym, which is to be decorated as a Charleston Garden. Gloria Waldman and Ruth Leyendecker are the co-chairmen.

Spanish Club

"Origins of Latin-American Music" will be the subject of a record-concert and informal talk to be given by Mr. Joseph Hellmer on Thursday evening at 7:30 in the Spanish House. The lecture-concert, to which everyone is invited is being sponsored by the Spanish Club and will be in English.

Mr. Hellmer, who conducts a radio program on Latin-American music over a Philadelphia station, is an authority on the subject.

Physics Course

The Department of Physics announces a new course in Astronomy, Physics 252c, which will be given next year. Either Physics 101 or first and second year work in any natural science or mathematics is the prerequisite.

Elections

The French Club announces the following elections: President, Alice Elaine Fisher; Vice-President, Joanne Mott; Treasurer, Nancy Strickler. Marilyn Wellemeyer has been elected Hall President of Wyndham.

Catholic Club

Monsignor Bonner will speak at the second meeting of the Catholic Club, which will be held on Friday, February 27 at 8:15 in the Common Room. This will be a discussion meeting, open to all.

Incidentally...

Not all philosophers are pessimists. Dr. Nahm and Dr. Frank have carefully established a regular morning custom of greeting each other on sight with the words "Be happy!" Describing this as a modern perversion of the famous imperative, Dr. Nahm confessed that he privately believes that it is a logically impossible command. It sounds just plain pragmatically impossible to us.

Miss Stapleton has finally solved part of the problem of those English majors who have trouble distinguishing among the various poetic meters. She interrupted an oral report, leaning forward earnestly to say "Anapests are easy to remember. Just think of 'Don't Fence Me In'—dum dee dee dum dee dum!"

Wells Explains Plan Of Dumbarton Oaks

Continued from page 1

but reached much farther back. Indeed, the whole record of the League of Nations is a mine of information on which scholars and statesmen have drawn in their researches and plans. More specifically, an enormous amount of consultation and exhaustive study went into the months between the Moscow Declaration of October, 1943 and the Dumbarton Oaks meeting (Washington, August-October, 1944). At Dumbarton Oaks, the American, British, Russian and Chinese representatives formulated the famous "Proposals," which constitute the basic agenda of the San Francisco Conference. Since October 7, 1944, the Proposals have been before the nations of the world for intensive scrutiny and analysis.

Over one hundred and fifty years ago, the American people participated in a great popular discussion of the proposals of the Founding Fathers for "a more perfect Union." Now, on a much larger scale, there is full debate on the Dumbarton Oaks recommendations, using public meetings, discussion groups, radio broadcasts, pictographs and a variety of printed materials. Our reorganized State Department has deliberately fostered the widest publicity, and its representatives have spoken before all sorts of groups in every part of the country. The pages of the Department of State Bulletin are full of speeches by Roosevelt, Stettinius and their colleagues. If these speeches were collected and published in a single volume, they would form a kind of new Federalist, comparable to the work of Madison, Hamilton and Jay.

That Bryn Mawr College should want to participate in the great debate goes without saying. Faculty and students alike, we are all agreed that there is no more important or immediate question to which we can devote our attention. Current Events, that institution which Woodrow Wilson started on this campus, is a most appropriate place for such a debate. In a Current Events meeting last fall, Mrs. Manning discussed the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. Since then, the various issues have more clearly taken shape and they will be the subject matter of the discussion sponsored by the Alliance on Thursday afternoon.

The male sex in general may be reputed to have a poor opinion of Bryn Mawr girls but one lieutenant, apparently braving the perils of the domain of alleged intellectuality for the first time, really got a shock last Saturday night. He was striding along on the campus when the eager tones of two approaching Freshmen met his ear: "Ego habeo desirium per hamburger," said one brightly. "Imus ad Graecium," answered the other, whereupon an argument ensued over the relative value of "Graecium" or "Graecorum." They reported later that they saw the Lieutenant suddenly wheel around and scurry away into the night in the direction of the village, muttering something about "Bryn Mawr's variety is certainly no improvement over the pig." They hope he was referring to the time honored institution of pig-Latin.

Berliner Clarifies War Chemistry

"The chemical battle in the war today is mainly a battle for raw materials." Rubber, gasoline, plastics, and drugs were the chief materials used by Mr. Berliner to illustrate this point in his Science Club talk on "Organic Chemistry in the War."

Since the main source of natural rubber was cut off from the United States after Pearl Harbor, attention was focused on synthetic rubber. The best synthetic rubber, made from petroleum, was first produced by the Germans in 1937. Although not an exact copy of natural rubber, it is only inferior to it in elasticity and is being produced in this country for use in trucks, automobiles and other war materials.

Natural gasolines only make up 15% of the composition of petroleum. As it is increasingly demanded for automobile and airplane fuel, it is being synthesized from other petroleum products. "This country needs as much petroleum now as the world needed in 1935," Mr. Berliner stated. With increased aviation, we will have to depend on import or the coal synthesis used now in England and Germany.

Coal tar, a by-product of the steel industry, is the source of dyes, most medicinals, and three important explosives. Although plastics, derived from the dye industry, cannot replace metal, they are used extensively for shatterproof glass, buttons, raincoats, canteens, electrical and mechanical equipment in the war. The sulfa drugs, also derived from dyes, are essential in saving the lives of wounded soldiers.

METH'S

Fine Pastry

Afternoon Tea

BRYN MAWR

Luncheons Served

Curriculum

Archaeology: Marion Holland, '47, Pembroke West.
Biology: Ruth Leyendecker, '46, Pembroke East.
Chemistry: Margaret McEwan, '46, Rhoads.
Economics: Margaret Amos, '46, Rockefeller.
English: Lois Starkey, '46, Pembroke West.
French: Deborah Heyl, '46, Wyndham.
Geology: Elizabeth Willard, '47, Rockefeller.
German: Gwendolyn Legee, '46, Rockefeller.
History: Barbara Johnstone, '46, Rhoads.
History of Art: Norma Ulian, '47, Rockefeller.
Latin and Greek: Elizabeth Dowling, '47, Pembroke West.
Mathematics: Patricia Franck, '46, Denbigh.
Music: Margaret Hilgartner, '46, Rhoads.
Philosophy: Nancy Niles, '46, Rhoads.
Physics: Virginia Haws, '46, German House.
Politics: Gloria Waldman, '46, Rockefeller.
Psychology: Lucretia Duncan, '46, Non-Res.
Spanish: Monnie Bellow, '46, Spanish House.
News, April Oursler, '46, Merion.
Undergrad: Patricia Behrens, '46, Rockefeller.

Simmons Advocates Study of Sovietism

Continued from Page 1

phasized the fact that all higher institutions of learning should have whole departments devoted to Russia.

"It isn't that I want to white-wash Russia, or pretend that she is what she is not," he said. "Having devoted fifteen years of my life to the study of her, I feel too earnestly to speak lightly of the subject. I can't tell you Russia isn't Communist, she is. But I also cannot give you the sensationalist scare story which Americans seize on so quickly only because it confirms their state of mind—their state of fear and distrust. Such a story wouldn't be true."

Plans Discussed For International Educational Office

"If there is to be secure peace, people, not just scholars and statesmen, must understand the interrelationship and interdependence of economic, political and cultural conditions in the various parts of the world," writes James Marshall in an article proposing an international education program to be carried on after the war to promote international understanding.

This movement is being sponsored by the American Association for an International Office for Education which held a meeting last week in which members of thirty-one nations participated. Madame Dony, of Bryn Mawr, represented Belgium. On April 9th the House of Representatives passed a resolution urging the participation of the government of this country in the organization of such an office. A statement advocating that the proposal be given prompt consideration by our government, and signed by five hundred American university and college presidents and chancellors, is being forwarded to San Francisco to the conference delegates of the nations represented at the meeting.

The International Office for Education is to be organized along the lines of the International La-

bor Organization and is to be as free from politics as possible. Its function will be to provide a center for the exchange of experiences and techniques in the field of education and cultural relations. By familiarizing the people of the world with the hopes and fears of people in other countries a better understanding in international relations could be achieved and peace would be made more secure.

to the cottage tea house
let us go for food
there you will enjoy it
no matter what your
mood.

Stardust in your "Bonnet"?

We mean "captured stardust" or Roger & Gallet dry perfume. Just put some of this powdered perfume between two thin layers of cotton and actually tuck it in your "bonnet". It's the cutest surest way of keeping your favorite Roger & Gallet scent with you all the time. Your hair will be fragrant with "captured stardust."

Six exciting scents
...Night of Delight,
...Fleurs d'Amour,
...Blue Carnation,
...Jade,
...Sandalwood
and Violette, priced
at \$1.25.



ROGER & GALLET

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

GEORGE MORRISON

Manager

BLU COMET

LANCASTER AVE.

BRYN MAWR

No place like home...Have a Coke



...a swing session at our house

A good way to put Welcome on the mat at your house is to have ice-cold Coca-Cola in the refrigerator. Have a Coke just naturally means Be one of our gang or You're like one of the family. Whenever young folks meet for a song fest, chin fest or swing session, ice-cold Coca-Cola is their symbol of companionship.

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You naturally hear Coca-Cola
called by its friendly abbreviation
"Coke". Both mean the quality product
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