

The College News

VOL. XLVIII—NO. 13

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1952

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PRICE 20 CENTS

McBride Outlines Costs and Fees; Students Offer Economy Devices

Audience Shows Lively Interest in Meeting As Ways to Cut Costs Are Discussed

Tuesday night, January 15, Miss McBride discussed the current situation of "Costs and Fees" before an open meeting. The Board of Directors decided in December that an increase in tuition and residence fees is necessary. What amount this increase will be is to be decided by a meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Directors on January 25. The \$88,000 deficit may be a slight overestimate, Miss McBride stated, because of the difficulty in predicting how much the rate return on the college's endowment investments will be. Last year it was a phenomenal 5.7%. Even if the interest rate is more than the normal estimate of 4.5%, rising costs will make up some of the difference. This year will probably end with an increased deficit, but probably not so high as \$88,000.

The most significant figures on the income list for last year are those of tuition, \$399,880.58, residence fees, \$499,053.50, and endowment funds, \$450,348.59. The largest expenditures are for academic salaries, \$442,208.53. The expenditures of 62% for all salaries and 14% for materials and upkeep are unchangeable. An increased tuition, estimated at \$100-\$200, is necessary because of the rise in living costs, which make necessary an increase in all salaries, especially academic salaries. Bryn Mawr's expenditures during the last ten years have risen 60% in comparison with a 20% increase in tuition. The residence

costs for students last year were about \$149.00 more than the students paid, continued Miss McBride. This year, because of rising food costs, the difference will be even greater. If student fees are increased by \$100, about \$60,000 will be cleared. With this \$100 increase, not even a 10% increase in salaries would be possible. Miss McBride concluded her remarks by emphasizing that all the charges should not be met in terms of fees, but that small changes will make some difference.

Student discussion followed. It was decided that the present dining room service system could not be changed in any satisfactory manner. Savings on student-supplied bed linen and blankets were considered. The saving from removal of tablecloths would be

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Library's Friends Hear of Pursuits Of Rare Volumes

The Friends of the Bryn Mawr Library gathered for their first tea on Monday afternoon in the Deanery, and Mrs. Jacques Vauclain, president of the hundred and eight people dedicated to helping the library, introduced the speaker, Miss Caroline Newton. Miss Newton's "Random Indiscretions" were confined to some of the experiences of book-buying and the pursuit of rare volumes. She had brought with her a volume of Johnson's Dictionary, and several Severn portraits and sketches of Keats, including the deathbed scene.

The Johnson Dictionary was the ultimate result of her parents' attendance at the "last of the great book sales", that of R. W. Adam, the Johnsonian, in 1926. The one volume edition was put up for auction, and after spirited bidding between her mother and father, on opposite sides of the room, Lady Newton got the book, but Mr. Adam insisted upon sending them the much rarer three volume edition, and a letter to Sir Edward that accompanied the volumes was displayed along with a picture of Adam. When the Dictionary was put up for sale for the benefit of victims of Hitler, Miss Newton bid it in, the upshot being that her mother had to pay the \$1000 which she had enthusiastically bid!

Also sold at the time was the Melk Gutenberg Bible, now at Yale after the complications of being bought for \$106,000 by Dr. Rosewell, who didn't have that much money, and came to the Newtons for help.

Miss Newton moved on to the sale of her father's books in New York when she had promised not to buy anything, even the Severn portrait. A friend bought the portrait, gave it to her, and within

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Election Changes Appear On Ballot For College Vote

Thursday at lunch the College will vote on proposed changes in election procedures. The ballot, which is reprinted below, was prepared by the Undergrad Council after ideas and suggestions had been gathered at the "mass" meeting on Monday and the hall meetings on Wednesday of last week. A welter of different alternatives has somehow been reduced to five questions arranged under three headings. The ballot has been simplified as much as possible, but the issues are complex, so please read it carefully and vote intelligently.

The first two questions concern the most controversial issue, preferential order. Question one simply asks whether the voter is in favor of preferential listing of candidates in some form or opposed to it in any form. Question Two suggests a compromise first brought up at the Pem West hall meeting, whereby we would retain preferential order as a guide for those who need it but would diminish its importance by stating it only on the reports and not on the ballots. Please choose between the alternatives in question two, even if you are opposed to preferential order.

Question three concerns the function of the nominating committee. The voter is asked whether she would like to keep the present system or limit the functions of the class nominating committee to interviewing and report writing

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CALENDAR

Thursday, January 17

5:00 p.m. David Gascoyne and W. S. Graham, English poets, will read their poems in the Deanery.

Friday, January 18

Last day of lectures in the first semester.

Saturday, January 19

9:00 a.m. French conditioned examination.

Monday, January 21

Semester examinations begin.

Saturday, January 26

9:00 a.m. Spanish and Italian conditioned examinations.

Saturday, February 2

Semester examinations end.

Tuesday, February 5

9:00 a.m. The second semester begins.

Wednesday, February 6

7:30 p.m. The Bridge Tournament will begin in the Rumpus Room.

Friday, February 8

8:30 p.m. Square Dance in the gymnasium.

Saturday, February 9

Maids and Porters Dance in the gymnasium.

Monday, February 11

8:30 p.m. Isaiah Berlin, Research Fellow at All Souls' College and University Lecturer in Philosophy at Oxford University, will deliver the first Mary Flexner Lecture in Goodhart Auditorium. His topic will be "The Concept of Nature and the Science of Politics" (Helvetius and Holbach).

Wednesday, February 13

7:30 p.m. Fencing Meet in the gymnasium.

Dr. Gordon A. Craig Delivers M. Webster Memorial Lecture

He Explains Military Politics In Germany, Stressing Peoples' Distrust Of Rearmament

Dr. Gordon A. Craig, Professor of History at Princeton University, delivered the Mallory Webster Memorial Lecture in History on January 9 in Goodhart Hall at 8:00 p.m. In his lecture, entitled "Military Politics in Prussia and Germany", Dr. Craig emphasized the fact that history proves the improbability of the Allies being able to restore the German army while, at the same time, fostering in Germany a democratic state.

Only seven years ago we were all pretty well convinced that the new German state would be both democratic and disarmed, he began. "The terms were, indeed, almost synonymous in our minds."

Today "we still hope for a democratic Germany, but—in view of the threat from Russia—we have become uncomfortably aware that it would be good to have German forces on our side if war should

come again in Europe." The enthusiasm in the United States for rearmament, Dr. Craig continued, is not matched in Germany itself. "We are apt too readily, I believe, to think of the German people as a 'militaristic' people. This theory, however, does not accord with actual experience in Germany in the nineteenth century." At this time, even in Prussia, there was a deep popular distrust of the army based in part on a perhaps natural dislike of military service, but even more on the hatred toward the army as an instrument for an authoritarian government.

To the middle classes of the Prussian state the army was an "object of devastation" because 1) it was expensive; 2) it was a barrier to their political aspirations. Specifically they desired a constitution defining the rights and responsibilities of the individual citizen and some form of representative government. Since the crown remained opposed to their petitions, they became increasingly antagonistic to the force which made royal resistance possible—the Prussian army.

"As early as the 1830's, therefore, the lines were being drawn for a conflict that was to continue in Prussia, and later in Germany as a whole, until the very recent past."

The significant thing about the intermittent encounters between the middle class liberals and the military establishment is that the army was never definitely beaten, and, therefore, democracy was "always balked."

The first of these encounters took place in 1848 as a result of the revolutionary disturbances which swept over all Europe, with

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C. O. Skinner Acts Parisian Portraits

Two years in preparation, Cornelia Otis Skinner's solo drama, Paris '90, a distaff portrait of Paris, comes to the Locust Theatre for one week, beginning Monday, January 28, with matinees on Thursday and Saturday.

Paris '90 revolves around the colorful women of the Toulouse-Lautrec period. In presenting this new gallery of fabulous characters from a fabulous period, Miss Skinner vividly recreates episodes from the lives of thirteen sharply contrasting Parisiennes, including three who have been immortalized in the posters and drawings of Lautrec—Yvette Guilbert, Bertha La Sourde ("Deaf Bertha"), and La Goulue. Other femmes include a chic Parisienne, a dowager duchess, and The New Woman, a British miss cycling with her Gallic fiancé.

Bryn Mawr students may obtain special rates for the production, if they will contact the manager of the Locust Theatre.

Cleland Examines Laughter, Listing Three Categories

Following his address at chapel on Sunday night, January 13th, the Reverend James T. Cleland, chaplain of Duke University, Durham, N. C., stayed at Bryn Mawr all day Monday, the 14th, to meet anyone who wished to talk to him. The chapel committee held a tea in the Common Room at 4:30 Monday afternoon, to which the college was invited to hear Reverend Cleland give "Some Thoughts on Laughter".

Since Bryn Mawr is such an academic institution, said Dr. Cleland, he would begin his talk by defining laughter according to Webster. He went on to say that laughter is caused by a sense of humor, and for the definition of humor he referred back to Webster. Humor is the "disposition that leads one to perceive the ludicrous, the comical, the ridiculous, and to express one's perceptions so as to make others see or feel the same thing." Humor is divided into three component parts: 1) a happening, the account of a happening external to self; 2) the perceiving self so disposed as to see that happening as a cause for laughter; and 3) the capacity to tell that experience to others so that they think it is funny too.

Humor is based on the incongruous relation of several "inharmonious, incompatible circumstances". Humor results from the introduction of an abnormal element into a perfectly usual situation, or conversely from the introduction of something normal into an impossible situation.

Most humor arises from an appreciation of the incongruous. Sometimes this reaches the proportions of absurdity in its exaggeration. When this appreciation is characterized by an intellectual

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POETS IN THE FLESH!!

Two young English poets, David Gascoyne and W. S. Graham, are coming to Bryn Mawr. Brought to America for a short time by the Poetry Centre in New York, they are reading selections from their poetry in a few eastern colleges. Hear them in the Deanery on Thursday, January 17, at 5 P.M. (If you wish to read their works, see the desk reserve of the library.)

Miss Moore Wins Yale Library Prize

Miss Marianne Moore, Bryn Mawr '09, was recently awarded the annual \$1000 Bollingen Prize in Poetry of the Yale University Library. The award was made by W. H. Auden, chairman of the award committee, for Miss Moore's most recent book, "Collected Poems", which was published in November.

Miss Moore received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Bryn Mawr in 1909. She was an assistant at the New York Public Library for four years, and then editor of The Dial magazine from 1925 to 1929.

She has written six other volumes and has won several other awards.

THE COLLEGE NEWS

FOUNDED IN 1914

Published weekly during the College Year (except during Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter holidays, and during examination weeks) in the interest of Bryn Mawr College at the Ardmore Printing Company, Ardmore, Pa., and Bryn Mawr College.

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Subscription, \$3.50 Mailing price, \$4.00
Subscriptions may begin at any time

Entered as second class matter at the Ardmore, Pa., Post Office Under the Act of March 3, 1879

For Preferential Listing

Preferential listing is an asset to our college election system. It is very difficult for an individual student to say which one of four candidates whom she does not know is best qualified for a certain job. The ones she knows best are those she has met in her class, her hall, her courses and her extra-curricular activities. Even if she is acquainted with the nominees in these capacities, the student seldom knows which nominee would be most competent in a special position.

Therefore, some guidance is necessary to help the student decide. The general capabilities of the candidate, often equal, are revealed by the reports from the nominating committee. The class, however, determines the particular differences that prove which girl is best qualified for the specific position. The opinion of the candidate's class seems much more valid than the opinion of two or three friends of the voter, especially if the voter does not know the nominee. It is essential to have preferential listing to help students know the candidate as a candidate for a certain office.

Alert students will consider the qualification of the nominees under any system. Those who do not bother to inquire about the candidates now will vote according to their personal opinions or the views of a few friends, if the candidates are not preferentially listed.

Existing student apathy can not be avoided by abolishing the present preferential system of voting. If it is abolished, elections by only personal prejudice will result. There are many flaws in the present election system, but until these flaws are corrected, preferential listing should remain.

Against Preferential Listing

Listing candidates in preferential order on the ballot is a poor practice because it does not present the candidates fairly to the student body. It gives the class undue weight in the voting procedure.

As the system stands now, a class nominating committee presents a slate to the class, which can nominate from the floor. The ballot is narrowed to four candidates by a class quorum. It is this ballot which is presented to the student body with the nominees listed in the order of the class' preference.

Often only a few votes determine the position of names on the slate. But yet, these few class votes frequently decide the election since students who do not know the candidates

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Letter Writer Finds
Articulateness
Lacking**

(Editor's Note: The ideas expressed in the following letter are those of an individual student, exclusive of her affiliation with the COLLEGE NEWS, or Counterpoint.)

In the January 9 issue of the COLLEGE NEWS is a review of Counterpoint, thorough, full of examples, and with two main points. Mr. Berthoff claims that the magazine is "suffering not from a lack of talent but from a lack of interest", and that the writing "lacks discipline, solidity, and minimal toughness". What he says is fair enough, but I would like to bring to the fore two points that Mr. Berthoff has only touched on, and which seem to me to be the root of the problem: why is the writing in Counterpoint the way it is?

Mr. Berthoff has said: "The subject-matter of the five original poems is recognizable." Trace this statement to its source and you have in one word, half of the reason for Counterpoint's failure to satisfy—communication. Why should the subject of any piece of writing be only recognizable? Because the writer is too interested in eloquence and phrasing to be articulate. You cannot be eloquent before you are articulate.

The second point Mr. Berthoff covers in one sentence, which I found submerged in his comment on only one story: "Any writing, especially satire, is difficult when you don't know that you don't know what you think of your subject." This is an example of a true statement in bad phrasing—what I think it means is that students don't know enough about their subjects to be genuine, and hence, convincing. You write for Counterpoint because you have something to say, and there is no integrity or vitality in a piece of writing that is solely words, with no genuine feeling behind them.

Now for the problem of the statement of Mr. Berthoff's criticisms. I have no quarrel with the intent, but with his communication. Why, if he feels all that he writes, does he add to the confusion by writing in the same manner he seeks to correct? And why has he not assumed or pretended that the average reader of his review was so stupid that phrases and sentences like "But the otherwise lapidary poem demands this last unblemishing, and the (when badly pronounced) ambiguity is legitimate"; or "makes fine use of the chance she has for montage"

vote according to the choice of the class. There is not sufficient stimulus under the present system to encourage voters to seek out the candidates for questioning or ascertain the opinions of others about them.

The reports are stereotyped. Even if a student does take the time to read them, she concludes that all the candidates are equally capable and votes for the class' choice.

If the four final candidates were listed in alphabetical order on the ballot, it would still be very easy to vote for the top person first and on down the line. It is a proved fact that in elections the first name on the ballot has an advantage.

It has been suggested, therefore, that the practice of presenting blank ballots to the student be adopted. This would encourage finding out about the nominees and make the process of voting a more difficult one than just writing 1, 2, 3, 4. Under such a system there are two alternatives: a) that the class narrow the slate to four, but do not list its order of preference; b) that the class' order of choice be indicated in the reports.

The system as it stands is inadequate. Until the present there have been no concrete suggestions for reform. A blank ballot seems to be the best alternative. Surely the four final candidates are all capable of assuming the position, and a blank ballot would give nominees 2, 3, and 4 a greater chance. A blank ballot would also stimulate inquiry and thereby assure more intelligent voting.

**Laura Knipe Lightens
NEWS with Comic
Cartoon**

To the Editor:

The prize for Life Brightener of the Week goes unquestionably to Laura Knipe, whose cartoon in The News more than offset a pessimistic review of Counterpoint and a frightening list of subversive organizations. More of her work, please; after considering the discouraging side of life, it comes as a great relief to find someone skillfully pointing up the funny side.

Sincerely,
Ann Shocket, '54

**Bess Foulke Criticizes
Berthoff Review
As Unclear**

To the Editor:

I am most interested by Mr. Warner B. Berthoff's statement, in his review of the Winter Counterpoint, that "the work of Miss Forbes and Miss Phipps deserves more serious comment". Since five paragraphs precede this statement, I can only conclude that Mr. Berthoff's remarks in those paragraphs were not serious. This seems regrettable, since his facetious comment covers the photographs and three poems.

Having laid by a copy of Counterpoint, I was able to observe that the reviewer omitted far more than punctuation in his quotation from "Beethoven". He omitted words as well; and I believe it is customary, even when saving expense, to indicate word-omissions by dots. Furthermore, it is not clear to me why Mr. Berthoff criticizes what he says Miss Forbes did not write, rather than what she did write.

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are simply beyond understanding. To me, they are beyond understanding, because a dictionary and an English handbook fail to clarify the phrases, the meaning, or the frivolity. As for me, I am stupid, and I do not understand what a "lapidary poem", "neo-Dada writing", "pantheistically significant" windows, "minimal toughness", "a charming scatologism", and "the Ur Bryn Mawr girl", are. With a little effort, I can read a dozen things into such generalities, but I refuse to try to do anything except to receive what the writer is trying to communicate, — and little comes across. I cannot believe that in

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**Unsolicited Literature
Fails to Invalidate
Loyalty Oath**

January 14, 1952

To the Editor of The College News:

An article in the News last week said that the loyalty oath for government employees included a statement that they have not received literature from subversive organizations. This is not our understanding at all. Some agencies now listed as subversive started off 'life in a perfectly blameless way; and lists of names of all kinds are available to almost anyone. You may be asked if you have ever had such literature but you should be in the clear if you explain that the organization got your name in some way unknown to you or that you had some connection with it when it was reputable if not patriotic.

Very sincerely yours,
Louise F. H. Crenshaw
The Bureau of Recommendations

**Reader Decries Review
for Destructive
Criticism**

Jan. 10, 1952

To the Editors:

Before beginning, I want to make it clear that I write this letter as a private individual, independent of my connection with Counterpoint and without its support.

Even to save expense of quoting it seems scarcely permissible to leave out words and entire phrases in a quotation without at least indicating the deletion by dots or asterisks, as was done in Mr. Berthoff's review of the Winter Counterpoint, with reference to the poem "Beethoven." Mr. Berthoff says: "There may be a poem hidden in 'Beethoven.' Let us cut the deadwood and see." He then quotes, as an entity, the parts of the poem which he has singled out as essential, neglecting to indicate the places where he has amputated. Where deadwood has been cut, the living trees do not automatically move up next to each other; there are spaces, which in print must be dealt with in a manner immediately obvious to the reader, if a grossly misleading impression is not to be gained.

He continues, "Check your copy for the punctuation; I deliberately omit it to permit an ambiguity or two, notably 'and deaf creation drags the self.' This gives the reader (taking the safe assumption that he has not a copy of Counterpoint in hand, since it came out over a month ago) the mistaken impression that punctuation (a word which, as used here, seems to refer to the original punctuation of the poem itself and not to the punctuation of omission) and punctuation only has been left out. Although he adds, "That is not what Miss Forbes wrote", it is unclear whether this statement refers to the entire quotation or simply to the phrase he repeats from it. In any case, what Miss Forbes did write is now a matter of extreme ambiguity, "but it," as Mr. Berthoff has rearranged it, "seems very promising. She is of course entitled to it."

Leaving the reader confused and very likely repelled by this piece of apparent (since he does not account for its value) jargon, he passes on to the next, having made the fatal mistake—decidedly not unique in this review—of pulling a thing apart without putting it back together. The ambiguities which he wishes to point out (possibly with real perception and merit, were he only to develop his

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Movie Illustrates Hypnotic Effects

Tuesday evening, January 8, the Science Club showed a movie in the Common Room on *Unconscious Motivation*. A companion film on *Hypnotic Behavior* was also scheduled to be shown, but a mixup in film resulted in the substitution of a movie entitled *The Streamlined Donkey Goes North*.

Dr. Brown of the Psychology department gave a short introductory talk on the history of hypnotism. An interest in hypnotism can be traced back as far as the Sixteenth century. In its early stages it was frequently associated with the use of magnets.

Mesmer, an eighteenth century Viennese physician, found that he could cure certain illnesses first by the use of magnets, and later by so-called "animal magnetism" which did away with the actual use of magnets. Mesmer established a clinic in Paris but was judged to be a charlatan and finally exiled to Switzerland.

Hypnotism has also been used as an anesthesia, but that use was soon abandoned in favor of chemical agents. Today, hypnotism is valuable to the psychologist chiefly as an experimental technique to study unconscious motivation under laboratory conditions.

The movie *Unconscious Motivation* was filmed by Dr. Beck of the University of Oregon, with the cooperation of two of his students. Completely unrehearsed, it showed the boy and girl going into a hypnotic trance. While hypnotized, they were told of an experience in which the boy was supposed to have found some money, used it to buy gum, and concealed his guilt from his mother. When Dr. Beck brought the couple out of the trance, they did not remember what had happened but they both felt nervous and uncomfortable. Through questioning and several tests involving inkblots and word association they were able to reconstruct the original experience and were thereby relieved of their feelings of guilt.

After the film, Dr. Brown answered questions. Punch and cookies were served.

Alumnae To Offer \$50 Gerould Prize

Undergraduates are at this time reminded that again this spring the Alumnae offer the Katharine Fullerton Gerould Memorial Prize of \$50 for an original piece of English Composition, not necessarily a class assignment in writing courses. Student may submit a narrative, short or long, an informal essay, a play or some verse. Multiple entries are not excluded, especially if individual entries are very short; but formal essays are excluded since they are in the field covered by the M. Carey Thomas prize.

All entries are to be fresh work, completed or especially revised since Commencement 1951, clean copy, typed double space and without the author's name. Entries submitted in former years are not eligible, but the prize is open to all undergraduates.

Manuscripts are to be left at the Alumnae Office in the Deanery where each contestant will be given a number to identify her entry. The deadline is 4:00 P. M., Tuesday, April 8th.

The readers this year are Professor Laurence Stapleton, Miss Cornelia Meigs, 1907, and Eleanor F. Rambo, 1908, Chairman. Inquiries are welcome.

Panel Discussion Debates on Oath

On Monday evening, January 7, in the Common Room, a student panel discussion on loyalty oaths was held. The panel was debated in conjunction with S.D.A.'s Operation Free Thought Week. Speaking in favor of the oaths were Judy Waldrop and Kay Sherman, and speaking against were Patsy Price and Barbara Fischer.

Patsy Price spoke of the danger of loyalty oaths as a means of forcing convention and orthodoxy upon our thinking. A person accused of disloyalty is often unable to obtain any other job, though he may be completely exonerated. It was also pointed out that a communist would probably lie as to his affiliations, so that the oaths actually do not accomplish their purported task.

Kay Sherman spoke on the Government Loyalty Review program and Judy Waldrop on loyalty in relation to academic freedom. They both pointed out the dangerously insidious methods of the Communists, and the need for protecting young people against such propaganda. It was further said that the government program was a check-up measure necessary in such a critical situation.

The views expressed by the speakers were not necessarily their own.

NSA Participates In World Meetings

American students will be represented this month by the U. S. National Student Association (NSA) at two world student conferences. The student meetings in Edinburgh, Scotland and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil will be attended by officers of the NSA.

At the first meeting in Edinburgh, Jan. 3-8, USNSA president William T. Dentzer, and NSA vice-president of international affairs, Avrea Ingram, will urge the establishment of an international secretariat, limited strictly to administrative implementation and coordination of the activities of national student unions for the exchange of information and student personnel.

Dentzer said that NSA is "especially interested in setting up a body that will coordinate the activities of the Students Mutual Assistance Program (SMAP)." The SMAP program each year arranges for the sending of students in technical studies in America and Europe to South East Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

The second International Students conference at Edinburgh will be sponsored by the National Union of Students of Canada and Scotland.

The National Student Association is the official voice of American students throughout the world. More than 250 American colleges and universities and 700,000 students are members of the NSA.

The NSA president and international vice-president will also be present at the meeting of the British National Union of Students at Nottingham, England. They will present the views of American students as voted last summer at the fourth National Student congress in Minn., Minn.

A. L. Fabens, Bryn Mawr, 1951, who is now at Somerville College in Oxford, has had a short story published in the "Cherwell", Michaelmas Term issue. The title of the story is, "A Novel Acquaintance".

French Club Picks Future Production

The French Club has announced its selection of the play *Andromaque* to be presented on March 25 in the Otis Skinner Workshop. The play by the celebrated 17th century author Racine is an excellent example of classic tragedy. *Andromaque's* story is that of a beautiful queen, Hector's wife, who is prisoner of Hector's murderer Pyrrhus. Pyrrhus, who wants to marry her, is betrothed to Hermione, whose former lover Oreste has just arrived on the scene. From this complicated beginning the tragedy develops along familiar classical lines. Edward Morris will direct the production.

Paula Donnelly, newly-elected president of French Club, has announced tryouts held on January 14, 15, and 16. These are open, as are all French Club meetings, to any and all interested students, whether or not they are taking any courses in the French department.

S.D.A. Sets Week For Free Thought

The week of January seventh to January eleventh was devoted to a campaign for "Free Thought", sponsored by the Students for Democratic Action of Bryn Mawr College. The aim of the Free Thought Week, as stated by Alice Hartman, '54, of S.D.A., was to reawaken and preserve freedom of thought concerning civil liberties. Many people have the same feeling which the Students for Democratic Action have, that freedom and individuality of thought, particularly in political affairs, tend to disappear in times of crises such as these.

To stimulate the general declining sense of responsibility of thought, the S.D.A. has sponsored several activities. The first of these, Monday night, January 7, was a panel discussion on *Loyalty Oaths*, a subject of vital political importance today, held in the Common Room. Patsy Price, '54, Judy Waldrop, '53, Kay Sherman, '54, and Barbara Fischer, '55, debated. Thursday evening, the eleventh, Peter Bachrach, formerly of the Department of Political Science at Bryn Mawr, (now on leave of absence at Harvard University) spoke on the subject, "Is the Classic Justification of Free Expression Valid Under Modern Conditions?" A discussion period followed Dr. Bachrach's lecture.

The third activity, sponsored jointly by the Students for Democratic Action and the Bryn Mawr Alliance for Political Affairs, was to have the Alliance Hall Representatives give each girl in her hall a list of her senators and also her representatives, if possible. The object of this is to facilitate writing letters to senators, giving them the students' point of view, particularly in matters which concern us as directly as do *Loyalty Oaths*. As a further incentive, the Alliance will furnish stamps, gratis, to anyone who takes the trouble to write to her congressman.

Alliance Promotes Student Activities

Have you received a slip of paper with your Congressman's name? Write to him whenever you wish to express yourself on a congressional bill. Congressmen must consider their electorate's opinion when they vote, and your letters will influence them. Give your letters to your hall Alliance representative; she will see that your letters are stamped and mailed.

Bachrach Discusses Free Speech In Adjunct With SDA Campaign

Is the Classical Justification of Free Expression Valid under Modern Conditions? This is the title of the speech and the primary question which Mr. Peter Bachrach offered for consideration in his lecture in connection with the S.D.A. and its campaign, Operation Free Thought, in the Common Room on Thursday evening.

At the onset Mr. Bachrach cited the case of the Supreme Court's upholding of Communist leaders under the Smith Act for conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force. There was agreement that mere advocacy of overthrow does not contradict the first amendment and "can only be squared with the requirements of this amendment when a clear and

present danger existed." In expressing the view of the traditional "clear and present danger" doctrine, Mr. Bachrach reviewed Brandeis' belief that "unless danger is very imminent, any advocacy of law breaking only heightens it."

A second test, one of balance, was defined by Judge Hand as a test weighing the evil of the suppression of free speech against the gravity and probability of its occurrence. Under such a policy, free speech would be safeguarded unless specific circumstances are threatened. Mr. Bachrach disagrees and believes this Handian viewpoint challenges the fundamental and traditional concept that "truth awaits to be discovered by full and free discussion". Both Justices Black and Douglas uphold this philosophy, which had its roots in Locke, Jefferson, Holmes and Mill. But the dominant view is still Handian. Why wait for the truth to be discussed when powerful conspiracy may be active in a country in our present industrial and financial straits.

Mr. Bachrach called upon the liberal to examine his preconceptions on the issue and consider the evidence against a Mill-Holmes philosophy. Two points were presented for examination: "whether truth can be revealed by full and free discussion of opposing ideas; and is the common man sufficiently rational to recognize truth among competing ideas in the market place?"

McCarthy and his cohorts reject the first proposition on the premise that the truth is known and they have a corner on it. Mr. Bachrach pointed out that it is here that any deviation from party line is considered disloyalty and he agreed that the position was logical, for if one has faith in a premise, that faith is expressed in laws confiscating any opposition. Therefore, in permitting opposition to free speech, the power of speech is weakened. Here again Mr. Bachrach agreed with Justice Holmes that the best truth is that which can survive free speech and competition in the market. The Justices who ques-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 2

Flexner Lectures To Begin Feb. 11

The Mary Flexner Lectures for 1952 are to be given by Isaiah Berlin, Research Fellow at All Souls' College and University Lecturer in Philosophy at Oxford University. His topic will be *Political Ideas in the Romantic Age, 1760-1830*.

There will be six lectures on Monday evenings from February 11th to March 17th. The schedule is as follows:

- I. February 11th
The Concept of Nature and the Science of Politics (Helvetius and Holbach)
- II. February 18th
Political Liberty and the Ethical Imperative (Kant and Rousseau)
- III. February 25th
Liberalism and the Romantic Movement (Fichte and J. S. Mill)
- IV. March 3rd
Individual Freedom and the March of History (Herder and Hegel)
- V. March 10th
The Organization of Society and the Golden Age (St. Simon and his successors)
- VI. March 17th
The Counter-Revolution (Maitre and Gorres)

NOTICE

COUNTERPOINT takes great pleasure in announcing the following elections: DIANA FORBES, Editor-in-Chief; BOBBYANN ROESEN, Business Editor. Former associates who have moved up to the Editorial Staff are HELEN KATZ and NAOMI ELLENBOGEN. Former Business Editor, VIRGINIA HOLBECK, has joined the staff again. Remaining members of the Staff are LEATRICE HOARD, LUCY TURNBULL, and ANNE PHIPPS.

Associates will be determined by tryouts and elected before the first meeting for the spring issue. Tryouts are due by Wednesday, March 5, and are divided into three parts:

- 1) Two or three samples of recent creative writing.
- 2) A criticism of the Winter Counterpoint.
- 3) Three or more suggestions for improving Counterpoint.

To each separate article attach an envelope containing name, class and campus address.

The deadline for regular contributions is Wednesday, March 1. The Counterpoint box is underneath the hall announcement board in The Tower.

Counterpoint now comes out only twice a year, winter and spring. Under the present system, the same board handles the spring issue of one year and the winter issue of the next. This means that seniors who are former or present members are available to help a partially inexperienced board when needed. It also means that Counterpoint loses Staff members when they graduate. Associates will be elected in the fall to replace them.

Counterpoint needs original, unselfconscious and coherent writing. It is your magazine, not to complain about idly, but to improve. It never will improve until those who can write, do write. If you want a better magazine, write it. And don't limit yourselves to stories and poems, if you feel they are not your metier. Counterpoint needs critical writing, essays, reviews. It is time for hidden talent to come out from under that bushel and write. Write about what you know. This does not require, to take a violent example, that in order to write about a murderer you must be one; but it does require that you have experienced the feeling which prompted the act. Writing fails when the author is on the outside looking in. He must, in some way, be a part of what he is saying.

Diana Forbes

Counterpoint Judgment Lacks in Real Appraisal

Continued from Page 2

Since I have no fault to find with what the critic himself calls his "doctrinal quibbling", and since I agree with him that Miss Wei's translations are "the best verse in the issue", I turn to his paragraph on "The Star". Here Mr. Berthoff leaps to a conclusion for which I am unable to see any basis. He says "... the end (is) unwisely entrusted to two small boys ...". Nowhere in the Counterpoint text is the age of these boys stated; but it is implied by the words they speak — words which the reviewer, groundlessly assuming the boys to be "small", says are "unwisely entrusted" to them. Here again I fear that Mr. Berthoff is criticizing what Miss Forbes did not write.

The paragraph on "Lightly Turns" opens with a sentence which led me to hope at last the review was becoming constructive. It reads "Lightly Turned" sets aside the most difficult technical problem and is consequently the best piece so far". But the critic—who incidentally appears to be uncertain of the title of the piece he is reviewing—does not continue. He does not tell us what he considers the "most difficult technical problem" to be, so that we too may set it aside as Miss Holbeck has done; nor does he explain how she succeeded in doing so.

All in all, I feel that Mr. Berthoff's review of the Winter Counterpoint ended where it should have begun; for I think a reviewer is shirking his job whose only idea of constructive and clarifying criticism is the statement that "... unless Counterpoint's editors understand the kind of difference, we may as well abandon hope whenever again we enter here". Evidently they do not; and I do not think that Mr. Berthoff's review will help them.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth George Foulke, '52

Bachrach Asserts Positive Progressive Program Will Form Greater Civil Liberties and Freedom

Continued from Page 3

tion free speech certainly have not adopted the McCarthy-Soviet position, but are simply rejecting a fundamental tenet of liberalism under present conditions. Mr. Bachrach's point is that on the basis of the forementioned principles, all unorthodox thoughts become suspect as reflected in government purges and loyalty oaths.

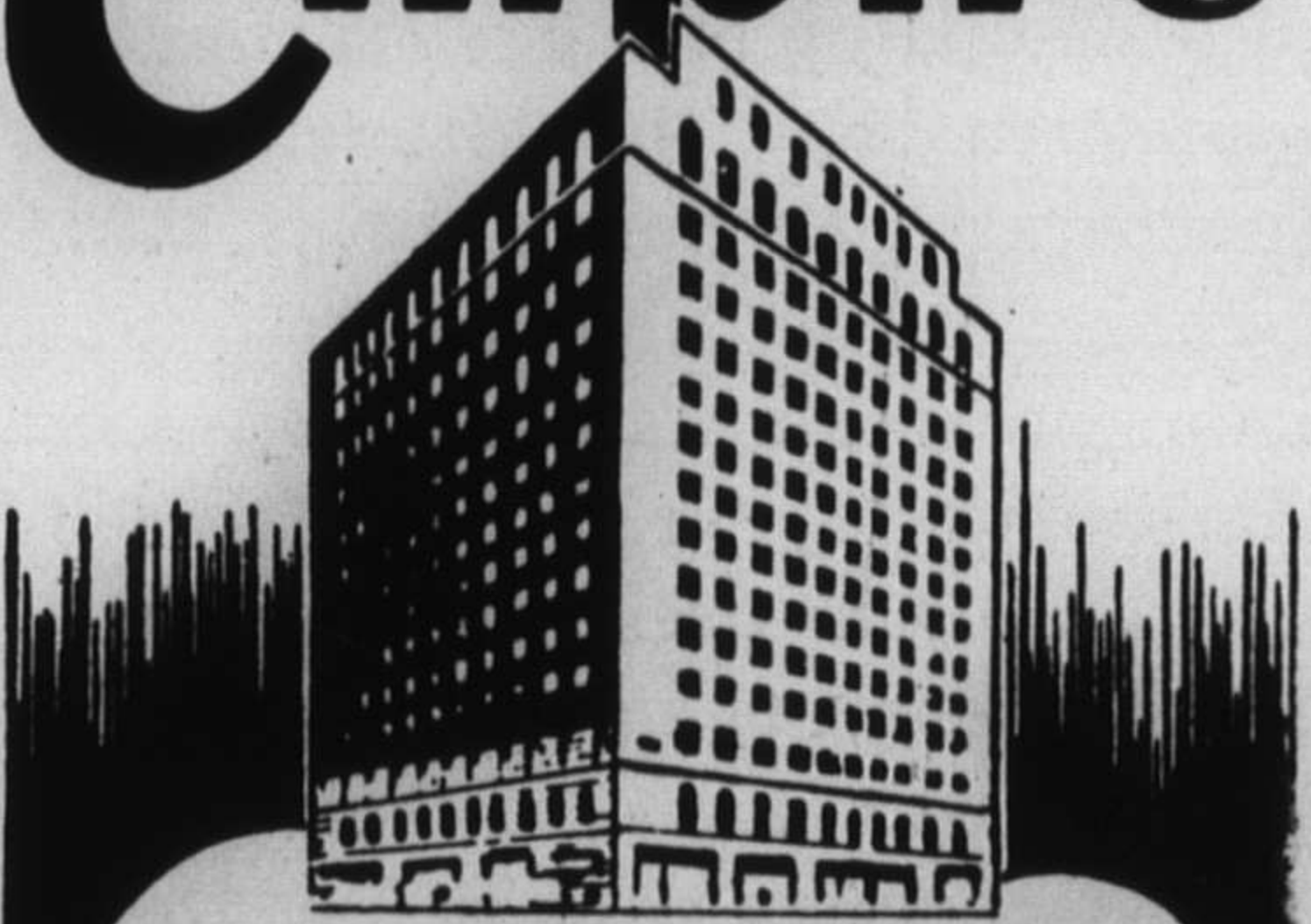
In consideration of the second point, man's irrationality, Mr. Bachrach questions whether the average man gives any consideration to complex policies and issues of the day. He also suggests what man's rationalization may reflect his class interest; but social scientists say that individuals are poor judges of their own interest, and, for example, join a political party "to relieve their own disorders by irrelevant palliatives." But whether man can settle his problems intelligently or not, what use is there in seeking truth by discussion if one charge by a professional informer can ruin a man? If the men who talk in the market place decide to favor policies unfavorable to the government and they are accused of irrationality, it is then unconstitutional to restrict free speech if the people wish it. Mr. Bachrach's point was that there should not be both free speech in the market and unconstitutional declarations of free speech restrictions simultaneously.

Mr. Bachrach feels that the liberalists should realize the irrational force in man and make their objective "to utilize this knowledge of the irrational in an effort to broaden the area of rationality in society." For example, if the people fall into hysteria it can best be combatted by destroying its roots and not by simply using "rational argument against its manifestations." The cause for such hysteria Mr. Bachrach believes to be fear of social change on the part of the upper classes.

It appears to him to be a reactionary trend toward an isolation of ourselves from the ideas of social revolution and not an uncontrollable fear of military power. What really is evolving is an insistence of the people for broadening and intensifying democracy. Because some individuals fear this change they deem such considerations irrational. Mr. Bachrach agrees with Archibald MacLeish, that this hysterical fear, the obsession of Communism, can best be alleviated by American acquisition of an affirmative rather than a negative, completely defensive objective.

What the liberalists should do is effect a positive program of economic and social progress which will undermine our "fear neurosis." Mr. Bachrach stressed that armament was certainly necessary, but not to the subordination of greater freedom and civil liberties here at home.

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**Counterpoint Review
Stirs Writer's Comment**

Continued from Page 2

point) would not suffer from the indication of deletions which I have suggested, while the poem—that of the authors' intention, at least,—suffers seriously without it.

I have chosen to examine Mr. Berthoff's criticism of "Beethoven" because, to me, it is a flagrant example of the type of criticism which can be most harmful to a college magazine, and because I am better qualified to discuss my own work than to discuss that of others in the winter Counterpoint. Inherent in criticism are clarity, coherence, and objectivity. Too frequently this review fails to meet the requirements. I exemplify my point in the criticism of "Beethoven." Mr. Berthoff mentions "deadwood" but is never specific enough to explain why he considers it so; he does not tell us what it is that he is attacking (clarity). Instead, raising the hatchet awkwardly, he suddenly becomes creative and carves out a little poem of his own. This might be instructive were he to enlighten us on its merits and draw a valid comparison to the original effort. As it is, he takes the reader on an excursion which, in its present context, is vague and pointless (coherence and objectivity).

Supercilious Tone

Another fault of this sort of criticism lies in its tone, which is too often pompous, condescending, supercilious or silly; in any case, reflecting lack of respect for the only creative magazine on campus, the magazine which, whatever its faults (some of which are indubitably reflections of conditions beyond our control or even our apprehension), is the vehicle of expression here for everyone who has the desire to transmit something of himself onto paper. It is the business of the reviewer of such a magazine, which can improve only through wider reader and contributor interest, to be honest, but to be constructive as well. It is easy to damn ("... its thoughts are fatally satisfied... and its readers... are liable to themselves not to give a hoot."), but it is the harder and better part, even while exposing the defects, to point out, equally specifically, the existent and potential good. If one compares this issue of Counterpoint with the two immediately preceding, one may conclude that the authors of the most recent issue are (with certain exceptions) striving for a less abstruse, less cluttered, and simpler quality of expression. Perhaps new faults have developed in the attempt to get rid of the old. But this very attempt is a proof of that interest, the lack of which Mr. Berthoff decries: an "interest in the work of writing."

At the moment, this interest in the work of writing may be merely latent. It is certain that it needs encouragement and motivation, neither of which is likely to be found in a review which ranges from the general to the picayune but never truly finds the heart of the matter or seizes on the individual composition as a whole. It takes no extra space to do a proper job, if space is an object; it simply requires organization, which is another name for perspective. I do not imply that Counterpoint stands or falls on the nature of the review. But I hold that the review, at its best, no matter what it has to say, can be one source of support and inspiration to the magazine. Counterpoint needs more constructive reviews.

Sincerely,
Diana Forbes, '54

ENGAGEMENTS

Miss Deborah S. Austin, to Mr. Richard G. Bozorth.

Lynne Antoinette Leach, '53, to Edward Windell.

Constance Logan, '52, to David Eaton, Jr.

All Balloting Requires Attention, Consideration

Continued from Page 1

alone. If the class committee's functions were limited, the reports would be read to a joint meeting of the three class nominating committees who would vote together on the slates to be presented to the classes. This suggestion was brought up at several hall meetings and is an attempt to minimize the strong influence of the class on the nominations.

Questions four and five are self-explanatory. The voter is asked whether she thinks the first Junior and Sophomore members to Undergrad should be college-elected as at present or should be class-elected. There was strong feeling in some of the hall meetings that the number of college elections should be cut, but these two elections were the only ones which any substantial group of people thought could be eliminated.

The hall meetings produced a great number of suggestions for improving the elections which do not appear on the ballot because they do not require any constitutional change. No matter how the voting turns out on Thursday the following improvements, among others, will be undertaken: an effort will be made to make the reports more objective, more than our people will be interviewed. If necessary, blank ballots will probably be used, a tea will be held to introduce the candidates and publicity will be improved. Other suggestions are still welcome.

No constitutional changes can be made without the consent of two thirds of the entire college, so every vote on Thursday is important. Think about the issues, everybody, try to vote intelligently, but whatever you do, please vote.

BALLOT ON ELECTION PROCEDURE

Read this ballot carefully! Vote once under every question.

PREFERENTIAL ORDER

1. I am in favor of class preferential listing of candidates in some form.
- I am opposed to class preferential listing of candidates in any form.
2. If preferential order is retained:
 - I am in favor of class preferential listing of candidates on the ballots.
 - I am in favor of stating class preferential listing of candidates in the reports, but using blank ballots.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

3. I am in favor of the present functions of the class nominating committee; i.e., drawing up reports and narrowing the slate to be presented to the class.
- I am in favor of limiting the function of the class nominating committee to the drawing up of reports and having the three-class nominating committees together narrow the slate to be presented to the class.

POSSIBLE REDUCTIONS IN THE NUMBER OF ALL-COLLEGE ELECTIONS

4. I am in favor of the present system whereby the First Junior Member to Undergrad (who runs the Undergrad dances) is college-elected.
- I am in favor of having the First Junior Member to Undergrad elected by her class.
5. I am in favor of the present system whereby the First Sophomore member to Undergrad is college-elected.
- I am in favor of having the first Sophomore member to Undergrad elected by her class.

Liven Up Your Wardrobe with Some New SPRING PRINTS from **MARTIE'S** Bryn Mawr

Open Meeting Produces Suggestions for Saving

Continued from Page 1

about \$2,000 per year. If the hall manager could know by Thursday all the students who are leaving college for a weekend, \$3,000 would be saved. With a shift in our private electricity system to a general system, rates would be lowered, but the cost of the change would counterbalance the immediate saving.

Miss McBride closed the meeting stating that the problem of "Costs and Fees" is both a long-term and a short-term one. There is no crisis of bankruptcy at present, but action must be taken immediately to decrease the deficit and increase professorial salaries, to make

Continued on Page 6, Col. 5

SPORTS

by Emmy Cadwalader '53

The Fencing Varsity sent four entries to the Amateur Fencer's League of America last Wednesday, January 9. The Bryn Mawr group consisted of Maggie Glenn Lillian Smith, Caroline Morgan and Joyce Greer (captain). The other colleges also competing were the University of Pennsylvania Tyler Art School, and the York W. M. C. A.

Bryn Mawr should be very proud of her fencers, because they did a beautiful job at their first meet of the season. Maggie Glenn and Caroline Morgan both qualified for the finals, and the grand triumph of the evening was when Caroline Morgan placed first for the whole meet. With this good start it looks very much as if the coming season will be a promising one.

Woodward Book Given At Library Friends Tea

Continued from Page 1

teen months, the entire Severn collection of her father had been returned, with the climactic acquisition of the last by her own efforts.

At tea after the "Indiscretions", the audience examined the Dictionary and pictures, and in the midst of it all, the gift of a translation of The Divine Comedy was announced. This book, given by Mrs. Woodward, had belonged to Quita, and was the Nonesuch Press edition with illustrations from Botticelli. It will be in the Quita Woodward Memorial Room, and the rest of the gifts of the Friends of the Library will be on display in the Rare Book Room.

Campus Interviews on Cigarette Tests

No. 32...THE YAK

"Some people will do anything for laughs!"



He's far too sophisticated to be amused by slap-stick comedy! From the minute the curtain went up, he knew that you just can't judge cigarette mildness by one fast puff or a single, swift sniff. Those capers may fool a frosh — but he's been around and he knows! From coast-to-coast, millions of smokers agree: There's but one true test of cigarette mildness!

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After all the Mildness Tests...

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Student Sees Sincerity, Directness, Necessary

Continued from Page 2

criticizing a style in the same style (which I cannot accept as the trend on my generation of critics and creative writers), that there should be a loss of articulateness or objectivity. If the students need to write in a better way, tell them simply: "Write about what you understand, and consider the value of the individual word; consider, too, that simplicity, honesty, directness, and carefulness have never been considered sins." But to criticize vague writing in brilliant, uncommunicative, tongue-in-cheek word combinations is destructive. **Counterpoint** does not put out a light any kind of light, "soft", "foggy", or "satisfied", and as for the abused "extra-curricular muse", who is "not a spittoon for unmarketable distillations", might it not be more powerful for, and less disconcerting to the points he should stress, to say that there is an intellectual laziness current which fosters inarticulateness, and refuses to be thorough?

Sincerely,

Helen Katz, '53

Militarists Frustrate Germany's Democratic Progress During Recent Century of History

Continued from Page 1

the effect that the king gave the people limited suffrage and a national parliament whose lower house exercised control over the budget. The move satisfied neither the liberals nor the army. The minimal demands of the former had been that the army be required to take an oath to defend the constitution and be bound by its provisions. When in 1850 the constitution was revised, it was stated that the oath would not take place. The army was lifted above the law of the land, a position which it maintained.

A great constitutional crisis occurred in 1860-1866, Dr. Craig continued, in which middle class liberalism staged its last real attempts to control the military. It was completely defeated, and the army made its 1850 autonomous position secure.

When in 1870 Austria unified Germany the army maintained its Prussian position. After 1871 it forgot its primary allegiance was to the state and became an independent political factor, especially active in forming foreign policy. World War I intensified the divorce of diplomatic and military relations.

In 1918 the Weimar Republic

tried to make the army an "agency of the people", but was dependent on it for defense against the Communists and National Socialists. In the long run, the army again became a body separated from the people. In 1930-33, the critical period of the Weimar Republic, the army was a great factor in determining political policy. The National Socialists realized that to dominate the state they would first have to gain the army's backing. In January, 1933, Hitler's rise to power was tacitly supported by the military. Within five years he had completely subordinated the army to his own control.

For more than a century the military retained an autonomous position, "frustrating Germany's progress towards democracy." Its reactionary position was firmly against the social and economic reforms required to make Germany a peaceful, democratic state.

Open Meeting Produces Suggestions for Saving

Continued from Page 5

teaching at Bryn Mawr attractive to qualified instructors. There must be no loss in the integrity of instruction which students receive.

Cleland Analyzes Three Categories of Laughter

Continued from Page 1

quality, humor reaches the realm of wit.

The difficulty arises with the necessity of relating the situation to others so that it is still funny. "Now, that's the rub," he said. Two things are necessary: first, a very good memory, and second, "a certain grasp of the principles of public speaking." He needs a keen appreciation of the human situation, an instinct for selection of stories suitable to his audience.

Laughter comes under three headings, cruel, objective, or sympathetic. Cruel laughter is characterized by sarcasm, which comes from the Greek *sarkazein*, meaning "to tear flesh like dogs."

Objective laughter is aimed not at people but ideas, the ideas which people have of themselves. This may go in two directions, either from wit to satire to ridicule to reform, or from amusement to tolerance, the quiet acceptance of the incongruities of life because life is congruous.

Sympathetic laughter contains love and understanding. Leacock has described it as "the kindly contemplation of the incongruities of life. Laughing sympathetically, a man laughs with, not

Bard's Eye View

by Sheila Atkinson, '53, and Claire Robinson, '54

Mother dear, to you I write
With fear and trepidation,
Because from you I ask a very
Special dispensation.
When I come home from B.M.C.
Let me sleep late, I pray you
Don't say to me, "My child —
you're thin
I must have Daddy weigh you!"
Don't scream, "The circles 'round
your eyes
Are horrible—I'm seething!"
Oh Ma—be glad exams are past,
And I'm still here—and breathing!

at, his fellow.

Reverend Cleland closed by reading a quotation from Niebuhr: "Humor is a fact, a prelude to faith, and laughter is the beginning of prayer. Laughter must be heard in the outer courts of religion; and the echoes of it should resound in the sanctuary; but there is no laughter in the holy of holies. There laughter is swallowed up in prayer and humor is fulfilled by faith."

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