The College News

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Thouless Tells Pro And Cons Of Prejudices

Freedom of Exploration Proves Remedy For Bias

"Religious intolerance is only part of the vaster problem of group prejudice as a whole", said Dr. Robert Thouless, speaker for the Class of 1902 Lecture given on December 14 at Goodhart. Dr. Thouless is Reader of Psychology at Cambridge. The diverse practices of intolerance, lend themselves to his subject, "The Psychological Problems of Religious Intolerance."

Group solidarity, it appears, is not necessarily dependent on uniformity of thought, but is reached by more basic aims. Further, tolerance is not gained by mere rejection of orthodoxy, as atheism is just as intolerant of new ideas as belief.

Some of the arguments most presented on behalf of intolerance are: 1) that it is directed toward keeping the body of faith intact, and, 2) that rejection of novelties of belief serves the end of keeping the group together.

The main disadvantages of such an attitude are clear. First, it can lead to physical violence, best proved by past examples of heretics burned at the stake. Second, intolerence toward alien ideas tends to close the mind against something that may be new and good.

Dr. Thouless then cited Hinduism as an example of a tolerant religion. Its absorption of new gods and doctrines has turned it into "a jungle, not a building." Had Christianity and Judaism also held

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Haverford, Bryn Mawr Present Stephen Benet's 'A Child Is Born'

by Carol Colebob, '56

A group of Bryn Mawr and Haverford students presented Stephen Vincent Benet's "A Child Is Born" in Haverford's Common Room on Monday, Decemer 14. The Haverford College Faculty Women's Club sponsored the production.

The play was originally planned as a reading, but this group felt that they could better reach their audience by using props and cos tumes. These props and costumes personalized the story to some extent, but its universal significance was not lost. The setting and lighting done by Bob Masterson and John Beatty, respectively, were simple and effective.

On the whole,the cast, under the direction of John Hawkins, managed to preserve the simplicity and drama of Benet's inspiring story.

Elsie Kemp as the innkeeper's wife maintained an excellent air of solemnity; and if her role seemed over-dramatic in places, it was more than compensated by her impressive closing of the play.

The makeup of John Kittredge, the innkeeper, was strikingly realistic. His brusqueness suitably complemented the gravity of the lead. Excellent in a minor part was John Hawkins, who played Dismas, a thief. His stealthy manner and voice were remarkably well-done, and his declaration of what the Child's message meant to him was very moving.

The other characters were Marilyn Muir as Leah, Charlotte Smith as Sarah, Bruce Reeves as a Roman soldier, Bill Moss as Joseph, and Fred Jameson, John Pfaltz, Bill Hitzrat, and Charles Adams as off-stage voices. Publicity was handled by Bill Wilson and Dick Polsky.

Historian to Speak January 7 On Iran

Richard Ettinghausen, Associate in Near Eastern Art at the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., will give the Class of 1901 Lecture on Tuesday, January 5 in Goodhart at 8:30 P. M. Mr. Ettinghausen's illustrated lecture will be entitled, "Iran: The Land and its Monuments".

The speaker, who is an author and historian, was born in Germany. He studied there and in England. In recent years he has held such positions as Research Assistant in the Iranian Institute, New York City; Lecturer at NYU; Associate professor of Islamic Art at the University of Michigan and his present position.

Mr. Ettinghausen, a contributor to several journals, is the author of "Studies in Muslim Iconography."

Students are reminded to sign out at their last class before vacation and to sign in at their first class after Christmas. Signing the slip is the students' own responsibility.

There will be no issue of the NEWS on January 6 due to Christmas vacation.

CALENDAR

Thursday, December 17
Senior caroling.

Friday, December 18
12:45 p. m. Classes end for vacation.

Monday, January 4
Classes begin.
7:15 p. m. Current Events.

Tuesday, January 5
8:30 p. m. Class of 1901 Art Lecture in Goodhart.

Wednesday, January 6
8:30 p. m. Chester Bowles will deliver the third in the series of Shaw lectures.

Thursday, January 7
8:30 p. m. Chester Bowles will give the fourth Shaw lecture.

Sunday, January 10
7:30 p. m. John O. Mellin will speak in Chapel.
8:30 p. m. The Haverford Friends of Music will present a program at Haverford College.

Monday, January 11
7:15 p. m. Current Events
8:30 p. m. League movies in the Common Room.

Tuesday, January 12
8:30 p. m. Curriculum Committee meeting in the Common Room.

Wednesday, January 13
8:30 p. m. Webster history lecture in Goodhart.

Thursday, January 14
8:30 p. m. William Straus will deliver the Sigma XI lecture in Park.

Author to Deliver Memorial Lecture

The Mallory Webster Memorial Lecture will be presented in Goodhart, Wednesday evening, January 13, by Ernest Kantorowicz. Dr. Kantorowicz, Professor at the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, will deliver an illustrated lecture called "An Illustration of Political Thought in the Early Middle Ages".

Born in Poland and educated in German universities, Dr. Kantorowicz has been Professor of History at the University of California at Berkeley since 1945.

The speaker, who is a member of several historical associations, has written books and contributed Medieval and Renaissance studies to journals.

Grads Tour Halls Giving St. George

by Ruth Rasch, '57

Mummers from the Grad Center celebrated the Christmas season with a play about Prince George, a Dragon, a Turkish Champion, and a devil. This medieval play was filled with color, rhyme, and lots of good cheer. It agreed with the atmosphere of the showcases of the halls with their Christmas trees and wreaths.

Ushered in by a drum and recorder, were the King of England, the Prince, the clown, and a doctor. The noble doctor, played by Ruby Meager, contrived the defeat of the devil (for a large fee) with her magic book and powerful cane. The Southern devil, not taking defeat too seriously, hopped around with his frying pan, hoping for donations.

Joy and humor characterized the entire play as the mummers once more revived an old tradition.

Prayer, Hymns, Ensemble Mark Yule's Services

Program Contains Solo, Mixed Chorus, Gospel

by Harriette Solow, '56

"Teach our hearts a prayer sincere enough to thank thee . . . a song noble enough to praise thee in perfect tune," prayed Reverend Andrew Mutch at Bryn Mawr's annual Christmas Carol Service.

The service, mainly a program by the Haverford and Bryn Mawr Glee Clubs, included the traditional reading of the Christmas story by Reverend Mutch and group singing of well-known carols.

"Early American Christmas Carols', crisply and lightly sung, were the first number, followed by the slower moving "Shepherds Rejoice." Then the program settled down to a minuet-like pace and mood.

"A La Venue de Noel" played by the instrument ensemble seemed to differ little from "Emmanuel" before it, or the "Christmas Cantata" after it, especially since the violin continued to play the same type of thing in the Cantata. "O Magnum Mysterium," more martial in spirit than the other numbers, provided a break which set off the beautiful Coventry Carol.

"Go Tell it on the Mountain" can be viewed in two ways. It was a good vehicle for the very pleasing voice of Tod Mikuriya. On the other hand, the sincerity and drive of the more direct version as sung by the Maids and Porters might well have been more satisfying because it would have provided a welcome break in the

Continued on Page 3, Col. 3

Miss deGraaff Explains The Purpose, History, Future Of Soviet Literature

Miss Frances deGraaff, Chairman of the Bryn Mawr Russian Department, asked and discussed the question, "Is Soviet Literature Art?", on Wednesday evening, December 2, at 7:30 in the Common Room.

Essential to this issue is the question "What is Soviet literature like?". To answer this question, we must try to see what the Soviet people want to do with literature and what literature is like from their point of view.

Their world view presupposes an absolute belief in man as "the engineer of human souls". Their lack of belief in either humility before God or in original sin, plus their ethical morality (what is good is what is good for the community) pervade the Soviet literature. And in it, also, is the feeling that they alone see the truth and look toward the future.

Miss deGraaff feels that since the modern Soviet writer is a member of the third generation under the new system, he has been impressed by it and believes in it; hence, he will tend to write well within its framework. The writer feels that he has a responsibility toward his country, and places his gifts at its service. From his viewpoint, then, the main purpose of the novel is to raise the morale of the public, to make the less cultured more cultured; in short, to serve a utilitarian rather than an aesthetic function.

The masses of the Soviet Union read widely and must read well, since there is no "vulgar literature". With the great reduction in illiteracy, more and more people want to read, and the writer must serve them. He cannot be esoteric; he must be clear, but not necessarily monosyllabic. He must make the people see themselves in his books; therefore, he must be realistic; yet at the same time he must portray the idealized factory worker more often than the actual one. He may portray historical subjects, showing the greatness of the Russia of the past, although his writing is generally contem-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 3

M. C. Nahm Delivers Thesis Relating Da Vinci's Contribution To Philosophy

On Thursday, December 10, in the Gertrude Ely Room of Wyndham, Dr. Milton Nahm read his thesis, "Leonardo da Vinci as a Philosopher." It is difficult, said Dr. Nahm, to procure conclusive knowledge of Leonardo's philosophy because of a certain obscurity and disorganization in his writings. Leonardo's philosophy is bound up with his painting, and his painting expresses his philosophy.

Leonardo held the metaphysical principle that nature is alive, not in man's power to define the "whatness" of elements, but in their effect upon each other. Ours is a world of ceaseless change, and movement causes life. Everything proceeds from everything, and everything becomes everything.

We should base all our assumptions, said Leonardo, upon parts and whole, or elements and compounds. Parts unite themselves into a whole to escape from their imperfections. The whole is present in every part, but the whole differs from the parts. Nature and man differ in that nature is only interested in producing elementary things, while man is interested in producing compounds from nature's elements.

Leonardo felt that man is a microcosm and is not created in God's image. Like nature, he is a maker and is intelligent.

Though Leonardo cannot be considered as great a philosopher as Plato, Aristotle, Galileo, or Hegel, it has been said that his was the most original mind ever produced in the West. This mind produced an unique interpretation of art, as well as valuable contributions to geology and science.

Leonardo considered himself an inventor in the field of art. He said that art is an inimitable science, one which cannot be learned from a teacher. Art, therefore, is always new and individual.

Many people feel that Leonardo was a sort of prophet and that he produced ideas through a primitive and unerring endowment. This, however, would place his genius in the realm of accident and greatly undervalue him.

Merry Christmas From The News To The College

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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But Once A Year

A special kind of madness settles over Bryn Mawr just before Christmas. It is a combination of utter exhaustion, hope for relief if we can hang on a few more days, and a genuine Christmas spirit.

More tables are lifted during this week, more water is thrown and more people collapse in helpless laughter than during any other. A girl at breakfast murmurs "O pain, pain . . . " and the Christmas trees go up in every hall.

And so, with an odd mixture of relief and gaiety Christmas comes to Bryn Mawr.

Woodbury Speaks At Department Tea On United Nations Labor Organization

"Welcome back, we're glad to have you," was the message of the tea which the students and faculty of the department of Social Economics gave for Mrs. M. F. Woodbury, former head of the department who has been in Europe for the last seven years. There, as chief of the International Labor Organization's Bureau of Women and Children she has had an opportunity to observe the status of the people and their working conditions. She left her job recently, and with her husband, has returned to Bryn Mawr to live.

At the tea on Wednesday, December 7, she told a little of her experiences and of the ideas she had gleaned from her work. Gradually, she said, the world around us is becoming social-welfare-minded. Nations and governments are gradually becoming aware of their responsibilities in the communities. Their problems are so great that they make conditions in the United States seem perfect. In places like the Middle East there is constant poverty and degradation, combined with a complete lack of community feeling. But the situation is made more hopeful by the budding interest and the desire to improve the situation that the governments show.

From World War II until now the ILO, which started under the League of Nations and then fell under the jurisdiction of the U. N. "has begun to give actual services, instead of merely performing research." The heartening part of that program is that it is not only the big countries like the United States and Great Britain who are helping. Countries like India, Indonesia are aiding all other countries in whatever way they can.

She added that if, in reading the newspapers, we should become discouraged about the progress of the United Nations, we must realize that much of the work which this organization does is behind-the-scenes and unpublicized.

The organizations such as the World Health Organization, or the Food and Agriculture unit are doing real work and are just as vital as other better-known U. N. organizations.

Revision Committee

The Revisions Committee for overhauling the Self-Gov Constitution would like to urge all students who have suggestions for improving Bryn Mawr's self-gov system to let their hall members of the Committee know. The Committee members are Joy Robbins, Connie Hicks, Ilse Shapiro, Caroline Morgan, Ann Shocket, Ann Robinson, Marsha Wells, Carol Parker, and Debbie Jordan (chairman).

SDA Holds Debate On Social Security

"There has always been charity from our hearts," said Mr. Chodorov, who took the affirmative in a debate with Professor Roche of Haverford on the subject, "Is Social Security a Fraud"? The debate on Thursday, December 17, at 7:15 was sponsored by S.D.A. and moderated by Mary Cahn.

"The relationship between individual and individual disappears when the government steps in", said Mr. Chodorov, who is a member of the Intercollegiate Society for Individualists. Professor Roche accused him of distrusting "common action for the common good." Later, Mr. Chodorov said "Most of the difficulties we have today are the result of government stepping into social functions."

His opponent pointed out that social security is "accepted by all", including business and labor. He explained that it includes the blind, the unemployed and other needy groups whose care has been shifted through the years from neighboring persons to the county, state, and finally the national level. This is the most efficient method since our society has become less agricultural, making essentials, like food, harder for the general public to obtain.

Mr. Chodorov's second point was that Social Security is not insurance but a tax. The money is put into the U. S. Treasury where Congress may use it. He said that there is no reserve fund, and the money is put into bonds and it goes into circulation. The employer includes Social Security as an expenditure and raises his prices, thus stimulating inflation and decreasing the value of money received. He also said that for people with high incomes, the money received under Social Security is not proportional to the amount they give.

The government has a reserve fund—of $18,000,000,000—which it must keep because it would flood the stock market and result in government control of industry, countered Professor Roche.

NOTICE TO SENIORS AND GRADUATE STUDENTS:

The Ford Foundation Board on Overseas Training and Research is offering Scholarships and Fellowships in Soviet and East European Studies and Foreign Study and Research Fellowships for the year 1954-1955. The latter are specifically for Asia and the Near and Middle East. All those interested should see the dean.

Letter To Editor

Note 'Informs' Students Of Brain-washing At BM C

Dear Editor:

Recently I received a letter from a prominent citizen of a midwestern community informing me that at Bryn Mawr I was being subjected to a "gentle brain-washing." This belief, one can only presume, was formulated by his own political convictions. I bring this to your attention because the implications of this accusation affect us all. It is a particularly ugly manifestation of a type of thinking becoming more and more familiar.

"Brain washing" is a terrible process. It is not a term to be bandied about. In an atmosphere of mental stagnation it can occur —but it can not take place in an atmosphere of freely exchanged ideas where the development of the individual is deemed of highest importance.

Sincerely,
Laura Lee Stearns, '56

Current Events

Mr. Brown Interprets History, Effects Of White Case

"The Harry Dexter White case has many far-reaching implications affecting foreign and domestic issues and civil liberties," said Dr. Donald Brown in speaking at Current Events on November 23.

Dr. Brown first reviewed the history of the case. White, who was not a public figure during his service with the Treasury Department, is not generally regarded as being a Communist, but as having suspicious contacts. His investigation by the F.B.I. was brought to the attention of Truman, who nevertheless appointed him Executive Director of United States Intermonetary Fund. Brownell charged that Truman had been blind, although not subversive, in doing so, but Truman defended himself by saying that it was done in order to keep an eye on White and not arouse the suspicion of the Communist Party. J. Edgar Hoover of the F.B.I. then testified that his organization was never a part of the plan, but that he had warned Truman that White was a dangerous risk.

Political Gesture

In evaluating the case Dr. Brown said that it was necessary to realize that when the case broke Truman had been in office only six months and had tremendous decisions to make following the war. Also, friendly relations with Russia meant that there was little concern about Communism in government. Therefore Truman can only be charged with blindness in his handling of the affair.

Dr. Brown feels that the domestic implications of the case are that Eisenhower has lost some control of the Republican Party, which is using the White case for political purposes. Eisenhower's disagreement with Leonard Hall over the question of Communism in government as an issue in the next election shows that he has lost some control of his administration. Dr. Brown believes that the Republicans brought up the case as a purely political gesture, focussing attention on the previous administration's mistakes instead of on the recent Republican election losses and the criticism being leveled at Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

However, the issue may backfire on the Republicans. It attacked Truman, who still has tremendous popular appeal; it may unite the Democrats against the Republican program; and it created adverse foreign comment.

Civil Liberties

Dr. Brown believes that the the White case also presents a threat to civil liberties in the country. Brownell might continue to select and edit information from the F.B.I. files, which has never before been permitted. The case also gives an added impetus to McCarthyism and increases the atmosphere of fear in the country. Brownell has also asked legislation permitting wire-tapping evidence to be used in court, which has previously been regarded as contrary to the American tradition of personal privacy.

In its effect on foreign opinion, Dr. Brown said that Europe was left aghast. The effect on NATO is unforeseen, but we have not impressed them with our political maturity.

In closing, Dr. Brown recommended that a bi-partisan study of the case be made.

Miss Holborn Discusses Britain's Views On U. S. A.

"British Critics of the United States" was Miss Hanna Holborn's topic at Current Events on November 30. She stressed the often-overlooked fact that those who criticize the U. S. aren't necessarily anti-American. Discussion of Anglo-American differences is important, since relationships with England have been deteriorating during the past few months. We cannot disregard these differences; they must be recognized, understood, and dealt with.

Miss Holborn spoke first of criticisms concerning our foreign policy. These we hear from all political quarters in England. The most severe criticism is reserved not for the aims of our policy, but for the techniques and methods by which we atempt to carry them out.

Our lack of flexibility is felt to be our main weakness; many go so far as to insinuate that we do not have a policy, but merely a stubborn point of view. That our policy is too dependent on our domestic crises is a British opinion. Britains feel that our policy is too dependent on whatever election is impending, and that Congress, and not the State Department, actually formulates foreign policy.

Fear of McCarthyism, isolationists, and the opinions of military personnel are among the influences the British believe to affect the State Department. In pressing for new solutions, the U. S. succumbs to a feeling of fear and near hysteria; this affects foreign policy, and ultimately we may find ourselves with no solution at all, according to our neighbors across the sea.

Churchill's recent proposal for a four-power conference met with great enthusiasm in Britain. The negative American approach to the idea generated feeling that the U. S. is terrified of political repercussions. The "rigid" attitude of Secretary of State Dulles, and the recent Harry Dexter White case, have confirmed the bleak view of our policy which some British critics are inclined to take.

The U. S. concerns herself with Far East policy to the point of neglecting Europe, in Britain's opinion. The supposition that the U. S. thinks of Britain as being England, and not as the Commonwealth of Nations, also disturbs the British. Concerning German rearmament, the British, while sensing the necessity for it, feel that it is a serious problem, and that the U. S. may be depending decreasingly on Britain and more and more on Germany, in this respect. The pro-Zionist policy of the U. S. has long been criticized by Britain, and other differences center around the Pacific pact negotiations and the Indian question.

In criticizing U. S. domesic policy, the British feel that the economy cannot be stabilized unless there is more opportunity for British trade. Bevan is a most influential British critic. Clement Attlee differs with Bevan in that he tends to see the positive effects of rearmament in Western Europe. The Conservatives, while ready to criticize the U. S., feel that England should ally herself with either the U. S. or Russia, even though each nation's policy does contain flaws.

Recently Senator McCarthy asked that people write letters to the President condemning aid to countries trading with Red China. Others felt that letters should be written defending the present policy.

The Alliance wishes to suggest that anyone who feels strongly write letters supporting either view.

The Readers And The Novel Comprise Topic Of Guillen's Lecture On Tuesday

especially contributed by
Mary Hoak, '54

On Tuesday afternoon The Spanish Club presented Senor Claudio Guillen, from Princeton, who spoke in the Common Room. His subject was "La novel y su lector". Senor Guillen first discussed the problem involved in studying the novel.

There are, he said, many types of novels and, although many people classify all prose works as novels, it is necessary to distinguish among and to limit this field in order really to understand the novel.

Senor Guillen concentrated on the relation between the novel and the reader and showed the great power which the novel has over the audience. The creation of a fictitious world comes to the reader as a reality; the novel has the power to change his life at the moment in which he is reading.

The novel serves as a means of escape from one's own life. Discontent in our own lives makes us search for another world; this world may be found in the novel. It provides us with a means of dreaming, while awake.

Senor Guillen compared the novelist with Don Juan; he is a conqueror who tries to charm his public as the famous Don Juan tried to conquer the many women.

In his consideration of the novel, he showed the importance of the novel as a means of studying mankind, and emphasized how it provides a way of explaining why man acts as he does.

Literature, including the novel, reflects one of the fundamental problems considered today, of what man is and what he wants to be.

Glee Clubs Sing Clearly, Gaining Real Purpose

Continued from Page 1

clever, light, and merely pretty songs which formed most of the program. There is also a question of the artistic integrity involved in changing a stirring spiritual to a song of another character.

In short, the glee clubs sang clearly and with precision, which is a real achievement. A more stirring performance might have resulted from a greater variety of songs.

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Sat. 19,
TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD — Shaw
Wed. 23,
ARMS AND THE MAN — Shaw
Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Tue. 29, Wed. 30,
RING ROUND THE MOON — Anouilh-Fry
Thu. 31, 7:30 P. M.,
AFFAIRS OF ANATOL — Schnitzler
10:00 P. M.,
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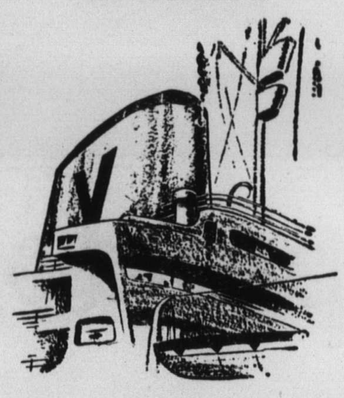

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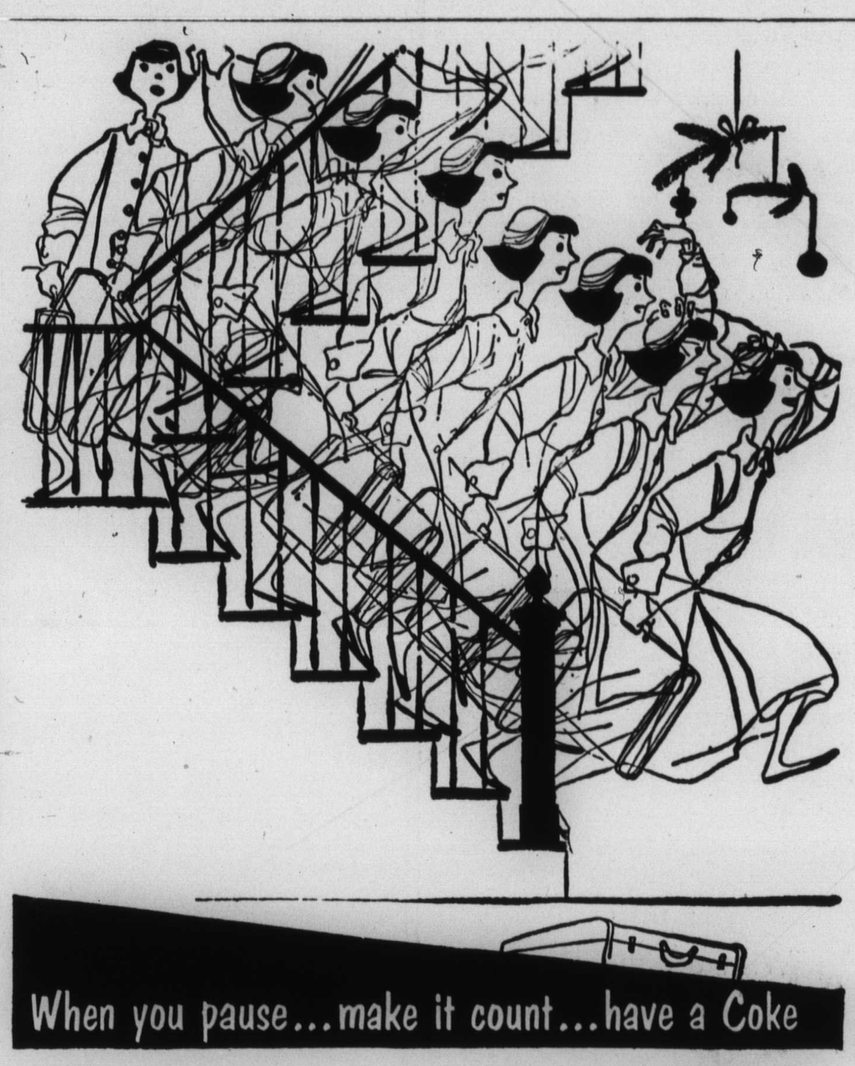

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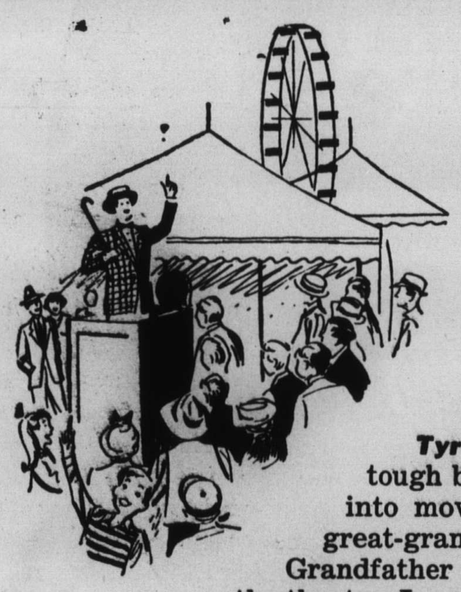
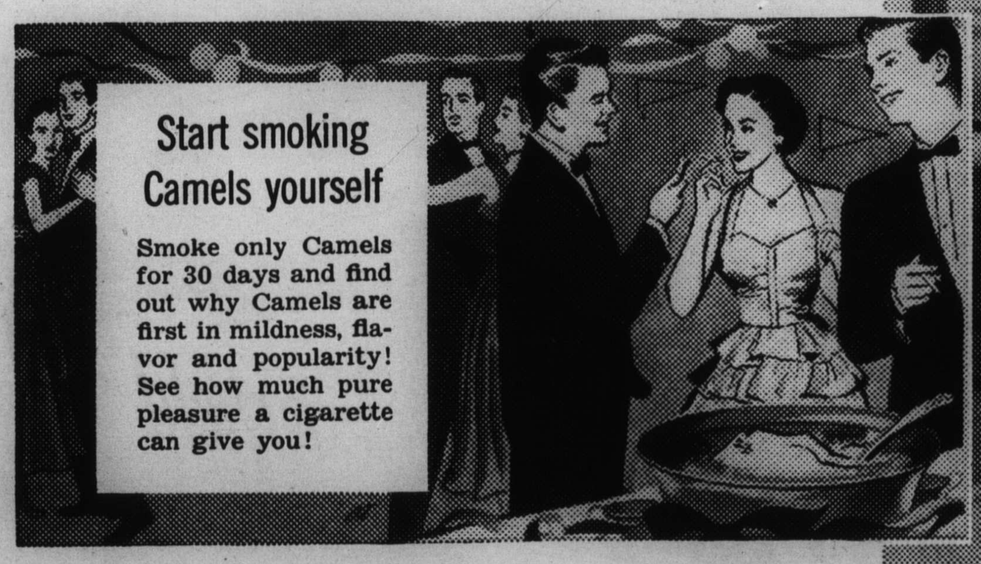


How the stars got started...

Tyrone Power says: "I had it tough bucking 'tradition' to get into movies. First, a famous great-grandfather actor, same name. Grandfather and Dad, too – both big in the theatre. I was barker at a Fair before anyone gave me a chance. Then, bit player, understudy, hard work and eventually I made it!"



For Mildness and Flavor
CAMELS AGREE WITH MORE PEOPLE
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League Drive Aids Holland Flood Area

The League's Drive for clothing to be sent abroad opened in November and will continue until the Christmas vacation. Large cartons have been conspicuously placed in all the halls, in the hope you will try to fill them, as there is a real need for your used clothing. Anything wearable, including cotton dresses and other summer clothing is very much wanted. The only articles not acceptable are high-heeled shoes. The League plans to send as much as possible to people in the devastated flood areas of Holland. Any donations of clothing which we are unable to handle in this way will be distributed through the American Friends' Service Committee. Please answer the League's appeal for clothing with whatever is no longer of use to you. We on the League board as well as the future recipients will greatly appreciate your help.

Brighten Your
Holidays
With a New Dress
from
Joyce Lewis

Mr. Thouless Suggests Forming Own Opinion

Continued from Page 1

similiar attitudes, they too would be in the same state. There has always been the conflict between one self-represented god and one represented by many.

Nowadays, the tendency is to lay charges of persecution to opposing groups, political and social as well as religious. The Protestant opinion that the Catholic Church was the only instrument of persecution forgets that its leaders, Luther and Calvin, were not so much fighting for religious freedom as for the acceptance of their own theories.

In conclusion, Dr. Thouless said that the individual must not be forbidden freedom of exploration, and that it is only through self-formed opinion and mistakes that one can arrive at the truth.

Soviet Literature Aims Toward Social Progress; Masterpiece Still Possible With Honest Author

Continued from Page 1

porary. His human beings must be convincing; sometimes he may criticize them and the Soviet Union as long as he does so constructively.

Since the greatest praise for a Russian novel is not that it is a work of art, but that it promotes social progress, and since artistic creation is limited by mass need and conformity, the question remains: "Can Soviet Literature Be Art?" The answer posed by Miss deGraff is this: although there do not seem to be any recent masterpieces, theoretically these are possible because while the good writer may be stymied by convention, as long as he is honest, he may write a good novel.

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