

The College News

VOL. I, NO. 11

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1954

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PRICE 20 CENTS

Miss McBride Describes Role Of The College

Smaller Colleges Lead In Inspiring Fellowship

Careful attention on a country-wide basis should be given to strengthening the small college where a variety of favorable conditions exist, declared Miss Katharine E. McBride, President of Bryn Mawr College, in her annual report to the Board of Directors.

The report quotes the recent study made by the Fund for the Advancement of Education on the collegiate origins of the younger American scholar, in which only one of the large universities was in the upper half of the list of institutions from which came the greatest number of fellowship winners per thousand students.

Swarthmore, Haverford, and Bryn Mawr, Miss McBride pointed out, each stood at the top of the list for the particular type of college—co-educational, men's and women's.

"The preponderance of small colleges at the top of this list," the

Continued on Page 5, Col. 3

Chorus to Present Program In Phila.

A choral group composed of the Double Octet and other chorus members will sing with the Philadelphia Orchestra in the Academy of Music on the afternoon of Friday, February 5 and the evening of Saturday, February 6.

The orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, will play "The Planets" by Holst, and then "Neptune," and the chorus will sing the vocal part of the latter. On the morning of February 14 the group will again sing with the Philadelphia Orchestra as they record "The Planets" for Columbia Records.

Bowles Says India Is Growing Quickly But Still Requires United States Help

"It is time that America faced up to the fact that under a totalitarian government Russia has developed at a dramatic rate. Within the next five to ten years Asians will be increasingly aware of this as Russia attempts to exploit the Asian resources. The United States cannot afford to take a passive part—we should send concrete aid to India and other undeveloped democracies so that they don't have to squeeze their people to death in order to advance." Chester Bowles emphasized these points in his speech on the "Economic and Social Problems of the Uncommitted World" January 6 in Goodhart Hall at 8:30 p. m.

He went on to say that for any economy to move ahead, the country must produce more than it consumes so that it can establish savings. At the present time reported figures show that Russia is saving 20% of the gross annual income in contrast to India's savings of 5%. In addition, India is forced to import 6% of her food, while

Editorial

Prejudice is evidenced in various forms and it is a shock to many of us when we discover one of them so close that we are obligated not to ignore it. In the recent controversy over obtaining equal privileges in the Ville for every Bryn Mawr student, regardless of color, the campus as a whole has been aroused and plans were advanced to try to change the situation. None of the plans—passive resistance, persuasion, or legal action—has been found necessary. Those who have been concerned with the problem are very appreciative that there has been a change in policy on the part of El Greco.

It is the opinion of the owner of El Greco and the Undergrad Council, that all the facts in the case should be published, since widespread College discussion has given rise to some misleading rumors.

In recent years, the El Greco restaurant pursued the policy of refusing service to Negroes in booths, unless they were in mixed groups, although it did serve Negroes at the counter.

This year, when a Negro student was refused service, the Presidents of Undergrad and Self-Gov contacted the restaurant owner. He felt that if he were to serve Negroes, his business might suffer. The campus was growing concerned, for it was felt that in accepting Negro and White students on an equal basis, the College had the responsibility of offering them equal opportunities in the community. At the same time, it was the opinion of the College lawyer and a lawyer in the owner's family that the restaurant's policy did not conform to Pennsylvania law.

When the restaurant owner spoke to Miss Howe and Mr. Smedley a week after seeing the student representatives, he said that he felt that the climate of opinion had changed sufficiently to enable the restaurant to alter its policy.

Realizing that there is agreement on this problem in principle, we know that it is easier for us as students to hold this view than for the owner of El Greco, as a businessman, to put it into practice; therefore we are particularly appreciative. Because of this change in policy there is one more instance in which Negroes are offered equal opportunities.

The College Theatre takes pleasure in announcing the following new members:

Peggy Auch
Isabel Coll
Llyn Dallett
Chris Flint
Barbara Goldberg

CALENDAR

Wednesday, January 13
8:30 p. m. Mallory Whiting Webster Memorial Lecture. Ernst Kantorowicz will speak on "An Illustration of Political Thought in the Early Middle Ages". Goodhart.

Thursday, January 14
8:30 p. m. Sigma Xi lecture by William L. Straus on "New Discoveries Bearing on the Origin and Evolution of Man." Park.

Sunday, January 17
7:30 p. m. Student chapel service.

Monday, January 18 to Friday, January 29
Collegiate Exams.

Tuesday, February 2
Second semester begins.

Wednesday, February 3
7:30 p. m. Alliance speaker in the Gertrude Ely Room, Wyndham.

Continued on Page 6, Col. 5

The NEWS is very happy to announce the election of the following for the year 1954:

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Continued on Page 5, Col. 4

Professor Delivers Series On Odyssey

"The Homeric Odyssey" will be subject of six lectures to be given by Denys Page, Regius Professor of Greek and Fellow of Trinity College. The Mary Flexner Lectures will be given each Monday between February eighth and March fifteenth at 8:30 at Goodhart Hall.

Mr. Page will arrive in this country on January 28. The library is planning an exhibit of his books to correlate with the lecture series.

The titles of the lectures in the order in which they will be given are: "Odysseus and Polyphemus"; "Odysseus In The Underworld"; "The Beginning of the Odyssey"; and "The Method, Time, and Place of the Composition of the Odyssey."

Scholarship Award Gives Student Aid

Financial aid to students at Bryn Mawr College has reached a total of nearly \$200,000 for the present academic year, it was announced by Miss Katharine E. McBride.

This represents scholarship assistance in the form of cash grants and loans to students in both the undergraduate and graduate schools, according to Miss McBride.

Students in the entering class, one of the largest in Bryn Mawr's history, received over 27 per cent of the scholarships awarded. Of this group ten students were from the Philadelphia area, three from foreign countries and the remainder from fourteen states and the District of Columbia. The average grant was approximately \$700, covering full tuition costs, Miss McBride stated. Three-quarters of the scholarships given to all four undergraduate classes were in the amount of \$500 or over.

Over \$62,000 was awarded in the graduate school in the form of fellowships and scholarships to students from both the United States and several foreign countries. A graduate scholarship was awarded this year for the first time to a student from the Philippine Islands.

Other forms of assistance to meet college expenses are supplied by two loan funds, one established

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

Bowles Speaks On China Today And Free India

He Discusses Political Policy of Asia Today

Chester Bowles delivered the fourth in the series of Anna Howard Shaw Lectures on Thursday, January 7, at 8:30 in Goodhart. His topic was "Red China and Free India."

In discussing the political problems and foreign policy of Asia in general and India in particular, Mr. Bowles extended a plea for understanding to both Americans and Indians. In order to bridge the gap which has developed between the two countries, he placed great emphasis on our history to show the striking parallels between two democracies in their infancy. Yet he warned India that the present is never an absolute replica of the past; although Indian isolation may be explained by the Monroe Doctrine, it is not necessarily justified by it.

India feels that her primary problem is to preserve her own democracy and she believes that the greatest danger of Communism comes from within. Therefore, although her attitude toward Russia has become increasingly suspicious,

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1

Wm. Straus Talks On Origin Of Man

William L. Straus, Professor of Physical Anthropology at Johns Hopkins University, will speak at Bryn Mawr Thursday, January 14, at the invitation of the Bryn Mawr College Chapter of Sigma Xi. The subject of the lecture will be "New Discoveries Bearing on the Origins and Evolution of Man."

Dr. Straus has done much research on the subject of evolution in the field of anatomy and has uncovered many facts pertaining to his lecture through a detailed study of man and the ape. The talk will be given in the Chemistry Lecture Room of Park Hall at 8:30 P. M.

Ettinghausen Shows Slides, Lectures On Iranian Geography and Monuments

Dr. Richard Ettinghausen gave the Class of 1901 Lecture on "Iran: The Land and Its Monuments", in Goodhart Hall on Tuesday, January 5.

Dr. Ettinghausen showed slides which revealed that Iran is a wild and mountainous country. There are many plains with great deserts, and frequently the only water is found in large salt lakes. Irrigation must often be employed to raise crops; the water is drawn from permanent snow on the high mountains. The vastness of the land is awesome, and the flowers that grow in such a climate are bright and colorful.

Three periods of Persian culture were discussed by Dr. Ettinghausen. The earliest began about 500 B. C. when dwellings were of sun dried, mud brick, adobe. The villages

themselves were orderless mazes, lacking color since the building material was made of, and looked like, the earth. When these dwellings were intended for only a short time, they crumbled to dust, and traces of them are very difficult to discern today.

A few important buildings of this period, made of stronger material, are still standing. These structures often resemble early Greek architecture but they differ in being made of both light and black bricks, for the Greeks used only light-colored materials. There were palaces which had rooms that could hold 100,000 people. Much sculpture from this period is now in museums throughout the world.

Structures built in the second period of Persian culture — 220

Continued on Page 6, Col. 4

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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Honor In The Library?

As most students realize, the Reserve Room in the Library has been closed since the end of Christmas vacation. In other words, students have had to ask a Library assistant to find and bring them the Reserve books and cannot enter the room themselves. The reason for this rather drastic and perhaps arbitrary step depends first in the fact that forty books are now missing, AWOL, from the Reserve Room. Secondly, statistics from past years show that the heaviest use of the Reserve Room is during the two weeks just before exams. Therefore in order to make sure that students can find the books they need when they need them, the Closed Reserve System has been instigated in spite of a great deal of additional trouble and expense to the Library.

Both the Library Staff and the Library Council, however, feel that a Closed Reserve is degrading to the integrity of Bryn Mawr students, and therefore is a matter of universal concern. When the carelessness and irresponsibility of a small minority lead to the curtailment of rights for the whole group, it is time that the student body take a strong stand on the issue.

For this reason, the Library Council will pass out a questionnaire to find out exactly what student opinion is on the subject of the Library. The recurrent problems of Open versus Closed Reserve, and of several much-violated library regulations will be presented, also the possibility of some definite type of honor system for the library will be set forth.

The Library Council hopes that every student will take the trouble to consider these questions seriously, because it is only by the concerted force of student opinion and responsibility that they can be permanently solved.

Student Library Council

Dr. T. Robert S. Broughton has been presented the 1953 Award of Merit of the American Philological Association and was elected President of the organization. Awarded annually for outstanding contribution to classical scholarship, the honor was given in recognition of Dr. Broughton's two-volume work, "The Magistrates of the Roman Republic."

Alumnae Assist College Through Loan Funds

Continued from Page 1

by the Alumnae Association and the other by a gift from Mrs. Gerard Swope, an alumna of the college. This year student loans were under \$10,000, Miss McBride said.

Current Events

Republicans' Tax Code Favors Business, Says Hubbard

The coming depression will be more serious than that of 1948-'49, said Mr. Hubbard, speaking Tuesday, the 11th, on "Prospects For A Balanced Budget", but it will not approximate that of the 1930's.

He went on to say that this depression will be due partly to the Administration's policy which favors a balanced budget. A Treasury committee is at present working on a revised tax code, the first time that the tax laws of this country have had a going over since the 19th century.

The committee is proposing legislation which will probably result in a greater budget deficit and at the same time be favorable to business. It will effect this by two main methods.

The first dispensation to business will allow a company to deduct two-thirds of the cost of capital goods from its income tax, for a period of five years after the money for the capital goods has been laid out. "Capital goods" includes such items as new machinery, etc.

Personal income taxes may also be lowered at the recommendation of the committee. This reduction would affect those personal incomes which are dependent company stocks, which are, in turn, dependent on company profits. Under the present system a corporation's profits will be taxed directly by the government. These profits, after taxes, are distributed to stockholders, and are again subject to tax as personal income.

Some of Mr. Eisenhower's advisers recommend a policy of national spending which would run over the debt limit of 275 billion dollars. They feel that the more we balance the budget, the worse the depression is apt to be. This is because government spending, one of our economy's supports, will be cut down.

The debt limit is not likely to be raised, but Mr. Hubbard feels that the debt limit should be set in relation to the national income. He says the national income was considerably lower when the limit was set than it is at present, and a higher national income should mean a higher debt limit.

Mr. Hubbard does not believe that this depression will be as serious as that of the 1930's, partly because the Republicans have learned that to stay in office and to avoid being blamed for the depression they must take steps to alleviate economic conditions.

Iranians Create Mosaics

Continued from Page 1

A. D. - 640 A. D. — were constructed of stone cemented with mortar. The Iranians had mastered by that time the engineering feat of placing a round dome on a square building. Carvings in the rock along roadsides reminded travelers of the glory and power of the gods and the kings. The dead were not buried, as this would corrupt the earth; but they were left on the tops of high towers.

Color was used extensively and effectively during the third period of Persian cultural development i. e. from 700 A.D. on. Small bits of vari-colored baked brick were used together to create intricate patterns or mosaics. All of the outer walls of some buildings were made of such tiny pieces of brick.

Places of worship and religious universities were the most elaborate. Green was the dominating color in such buildings, for it suggested light and life. Many formal gardens accompanied these buildings.

Letters To The Editor

Haverfordian Expresses Dissatisfaction Of Review

Dear Editors,

First, let me state that I am not, in this letter, challenging the right of any reviewer of dramatic entertainment in so far as the presentation of opinions is concerned. The person writing the review must be left at liberty to say anything about the show that she chooses.

However, I think that the reviewer must realize that she has a responsibility to her paper, her readers, and the people connected with the production in question. I refer, specifically, to the review that appeared in the December ninth issue of the College News.

My main objection to the review of "The Little Foxes" is that almost one half of it is devoted to heaping praise on the set, the props, and the make-up. This, in my opinion, is sheer nonsense. A well-written review comments on the technical aspects of a production, as to their effectiveness and excellence, but the reviewer should not make this her major consideration, in evaluating the play.

It seems unnecessary for me to attempt to untangle this review and criticize its every phrase. A great deal of time and effort was put into this production by many people, as is the case in every College Theatre production, and it seems a shame that a critical evaluation of the production should be so lacking in depth of any sort. When the reviewer finally puts aside her discussion of make-up, props, and set and gets around to the character portrayals, she dismisses two of the major characters with but a few words of inadequate praise.

This review seems to lack any understanding of the basic technique and purpose of theatrical reviews and it seems to me that if the College News is to continue its policy of reviewing almost all of the dramatic productions at Haverford and Bryn Mawr, it should think rather seriously about the problem of getting qualified and competent people to do that reviewing.

Sincerely,
 Rodney H. Clurman,

Reader Praises Acting, Set, Direction Of "Child"

December 16, 1953

To the Editors of the College News: I should like to congratulate John Hawkins, who produced Benét's A Child Is Born at Haverford December 14th, and also Elsie Kemp, who played the part of the Innkeeper's wife. Right in the midst of the cheerful caroling and carousing of Christmas week, they managed to create half an hour of real joy and peace.

One-act plays ought to be given more often around here. They are within the range of non-professionals. They can be sustained in full force from one end to the other, and do not need to be elaborate. The set of A Child Is Born (brown paper hangings, around a cube of light) was realistic just because of its simplicity. The costumes were daubs of strong colors. The acting was also strong-colored. Each character, whether miser, soldier, slut, grumbler or thief, was clearly and quickly defined.

All except for Elsie. She had become much more, a person complicated and many hued. She was living under the Roman sword, but abhorred injustice and resisted collaboration. She was a childless woman, a "barren bough" but the first to understand the miracle of

News Mistreats Staff, Future Theatre, Says Reader

December 18, 1953

To the Editor
 Bryn Mawr College News

Strange as it may seem for a Haverford student to write a letter to the Bryn Mawr News I feel it my duty to the students of both institutions to question the advisability of certain practices of the News Board. Specifically I am referring to the method of dramatic reviews. Four presentations have been given this fall, members of both colleges participating. In each case the review following in the News has showed a marked lack of dramatic understanding and a general misunderstanding of theatrical techniques. I well understand why the News Board feels the necessity of keeping the News strictly a board project, but I do not feel that it is fair to the actors, actresses, crews of both colleges when an inexperienced reviewer is allowed, nay even pressed against her will, to write. I feel that it must be remembered that these reviews play a part in the record of many individuals' activities. To inadequately express criticism of their talents is in my opinion a lazy, selfish oversight on the part of the reviewing paper. I feel that I am justified in advising the News Board to look elsewhere than on its staff for theatrical reviewers. The Board is certainly not enhancing the name of the News nor its quality with the pitifully inadequate reviews it has thus far presented.

I do not feel that I am writing this letter in retaliation to any criticism I, myself may have received, but because I believe this present practice is harmful to both the individuals concerned in the plays and to the News itself.

William W. Moss
 Haverford, '57

Editor's Note: Two statements in this letter are so misleading they demand correction, despite our general policy of printing letters without comment. The NEWS is not a board project. No writer is at any time forced to write any article.

Foundation Favors Behavioral Science

The Behavioral Sciences Division of The Ford Foundation announces a second annual competition for first year graduate fellowships in the behavioral sciences. Under the terms of this program stipends of \$1800 each are awarded to successful applicants who wish to study such behavioral sciences as psychology, sociology, and anthropology but who did not as undergraduates concentrate in these areas. A total of fifty-eight institutions have been invited to submit applicants and it is estimated that approximately twenty-five fellowships will be awarded.

At each participating institution a faculty member has been appointed as college representative of the program. At Bryn Mawr College, Professor Joe K. Adams is serving in this post. Application forms and other information may be obtained from him.

The deadline for the submission of applications is February 10, 1954. Awards will be announced by the Foundation on April 1.

Christ's birth. Her performance had sureness and sincerity and that lucky, rare quality of quietness, that makes acting worthwhile.

Sincerely,
 Anne Phipps

C. Meigs Writes as Literary Critic In a History of Books for Children

by Joan Havens, '56

Miss Cornelia Meigs, distinguished author and recently retired Professor of Creative Writing and American Literature at Bryn Mawr, is among the writers adding their volumes to our "college bookshelf" this season. An '07 graduate of the College, Miss Meigs will long be remembered for her "Invincible Louisa", which won the Newberry Medal, and is probably the best known of her over twenty-five children's books.

In her current work, the first section of "A Critical History of Children's Literature", Miss Meigs writes as a literary critic. This book, each portion of which has been written by one of four well-known authors, traces the evolution of literature for children from the basic elements of folklore through the first half of the twentieth century. In addition to her contribution of Part I, Miss Meigs

deLagunas Depart For Alaskan Trip

by Molly Epstein, '56

Amid the bustle of last-minute preparation for her Alaskan expedition, I met with Miss Fredrica deLaguna, Associate Professor of Anthropology and Chairman of the Bryn Mawr Sociology and Anthropology Department, in her Library Office.

Through grants-in-aid from the Social Science Research Council and the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, Miss deLaguna, her assistant, Mary Jane Downs, Fellow in Sociology and Anthropology, and her mother, Mrs. Grace deLaguna, Professor Emeritus in Philosophy, will leave January 31 or February 1 for Yakutat on the Gulf of Alaska. Their purpose, says Miss deLaguna, is to "continue there the program of combining archeological, ethnological and historical research that I began in 1949 among the Northern Tlingit."

Miss deLaguna is especially looking forward to this expedition since she has never spent the winter among the Tlingit. Winter study should be rewarding because "the economic and social life of the Indians has seasonal rhythms," and although many of the old customs have disappeared, some are still practiced in the winter and are observable at no other times.

More important, in gathering information, Miss deLaguna relies largely on the natives' tales about their lives before the arrival of the white men. In the summer, the men and many of the women are so busy fishing and preparing for the winter that few of them have time to talk. Although much information has been gained from tales of old women about their youth, a description of the men's occupations (hunting, house building and boat building) has been unavailable.

One of the problems of the research is to unravel the complicated history of migration to Yakutat by the Eyak Indians who have now almost completely disappeared. In order to substantiate any information which she receives at Yakutat, Miss deLaguna will travel further west to the Copper River in June to meet Dr. Catherine McClellan with whom she has collaborated on earlier expeditions. There she will attempt to interview the few remaining members of the Eyak tribe. She will also try to make more tape recordings of native songs and stories.

During the second semester of this year, Dr. Catherine McClellan will take Miss deLaguna's place here at Bryn Mawr.

edited and wrote the foreword for the book.

In tracing "beyond the triumphant landmark of the first printed book", Miss Meigs uses the era of the creation of the old cottage tales as a starting point. The more ambitious poetic narratives recited with harp accompaniment in castle and court were of the same period. The Celtic fairytale was an entity in itself and the realm of the pixie and the elf was to be explored in charming detail by all English-speaking peoples. This was a formative period; children were first learning the art of discrimination with regard to literature, unwritten though it was.

The advent of the hero in English literature occurred slightly after the Conquest. Robin Hood, and many others, helped to perpetuate the hero legend, and the introduction of the romance of the Middle Ages provided the public with the adventures of "Guy of Warwick", epitome of the English hero.

Miss Meigs presents us with a delightful sketch of Sir Thomas Malory, that fifteenth century writer who has gone down in the annals of time as the "chronologer" of Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.

Pianist Connects Bach And Chopin

"The person Chopin really loved among the composers was Bach," said Miss Agi Jambor in the introduction to her concert composed of work by both composers. The concert was held in the Common Room at Haverford College on Sunday, January 10 at eight thirty.

"Before a concert he would play Bach for hours to get in the mood to play," she continued. Miss Jambor added that the work of both "needs playing with equal precision," and hinted at the similarity in her interpretation of both when she said, "I don't belong to the historical school of playing Bach. Modern instruments make the music more beautiful. We should not go back."

Her first selection, Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue was brilliant with variation and gradation in tone. The second, Variations in Italian Style was more what is expected of Bach. Here careful exposition of the themes was the center of interest. The Tocatta in D Major which followed was like the Fugue in its similarity to Chopin.

When the enthusiastic audience continued to applaud during what was intended for the intermission, Miss Jambor played some unscheduled pieces including a Bach invention, and then continued with the program.

She pointed out one section of Chopin's Ballade in F Major as "very near to Bach" and "like a two part invention." Also part of

her introduction to the Ballade was the charming story it illustrates—the miraculous change of a group of girls who had been bathing in a lake into beautiful flowers just in time to save them from the approaching soldiers. Other works by Chopin included the Waltz in A flat major, Impromptu in G flat major, Etude in E major, and Etude in C minor.

Miss Jambor's comments on and explanations of interesting points when she introduced many of the pieces were very enlightening. She explained her interpretations and changes of Bach by saying, "Every editor gives the arpeggios a different way. Which is good and which is wrong—nobody knows—what is good is our own conviction."

Sights in the City Cook Tours and Work Camps Plan Inexpensive Group Summer Abroad

Odysseus Takes A Look At New York Theatres

By Odysseus

Touring New York theatre is always expensive—but here's how to get the most from your play-going pocketbook.

Come to The City with a list of the shows you want to see, and prepare to make the rounds of the box offices as soon as you're settled. The theatres are bunched in the forties and fifties off Broadway, and you can cover them by foot.

Don't get your tickets through a broker, unless you can pay \$8.40 or more. Brokers are in business to make money and they don't fool with the gallery crowd.

But inexpensive admission is available. Besides balcony seats, standing room is sold for runaway hits. You can buy it at the price of the cheapest ticket for that performance—or about \$2. This entitles you to a four foot space in the back of the main floor, and a railing to lean on—plus a good view, since most theatres are small.

If you run into trouble getting tickets for the hits of this season, don't overlook the long run shows held over from former years.

'South Pacific'

A Rodgers and Hammerstein show can provide a richly satisfying evening of entertainment for you. Their "South Pacific" is still making theatre history—and keeping audiences happy. "The King and I," while more reserved, also promotes that "warm feeling" inside, and, at this production, you'll see a great performance by Yul Brynner.

"Me and Juliet," while not up to the pair's usual musical standards, certainly provides a strong dramatic impact.

The show you shouldn't miss is "Picnic," William Inge's Pulitzer Prize comedy. Production is excellent.

Other holdovers are listed below in the order in which they should give you the most for your money:

—"Dial M for Murder": Maurice Evans in a slick British thriller.

—"The Fifth Season": Menasha Skulnik and a bevy of half-dressed women in a clowning comedy about the garment industry.

—"Wonderful Town": Roz Russell, high-kicking baritone, romps through warmed-over "My Sister Eileen", with Leonard Bernstein score.

—"My Three Angels": Walter Slezak plays convict-turned-godfather in an off-beat comedy which borders on fantasy.

—"Can-Can": settings and dancing keep this Cole Porter extravaganza going.

And a Note to Stay-At-Homes: Watch for notices of "Porgy and Bess" coming to your town. This exceptionally fine production has just left Broadway for a nationwide tour... you should see it.

RED CROSS SWIMMING INSTRUCTORS' COURSE

The following instructors' courses will be open to Bryn Mawr students second semester. To qualify, you must be 18 and have had the senior life saving course. Those interested should register with Mrs. Sullivan immediately. There will not be a course given at the College.

University of Pennsylvania, starting Feb. 17, 7 to 10 p. m.

Norristown YWCA, starting Feb. 3, 6:30 to 9:30 p. m.

Temple University, starting Feb. 15 and 16, 7 to 10 p. m. All courses will last 10 weeks.

Speakers representing several of the most commonly used means of travelling abroad spoke on December 16 in the Common Room. Emmy Rauh, who is president of A. R. C., which sponsored the discussion, and Judy Haywood, travel representative for Undergrad, introduced the speakers.

Stressing the advantages of travelling abroad with an organized group, Mrs. Margaret McVeagh, representing Cooks' Tours, talked about the various methods through which this may be done.

Some tourists pay for all services ahead of time and are guided by an escort. Others may travel independently, paying in advance for hotel rooms and some sight-seeing, but not for meals and escort.

Mrs. McVeagh noted that shipping space for this summer is at a premium and that the Holland-American line offers student rates, which are lower than those for tourists.

Mary Winslow spoke of the merits of completely independent travel. Since her decision to go abroad last summer was a sudden one, Mary secured advance reservations for only the first three days, but found little difficulty in getting them later.

Mary felt that an excellent method of seeing a country at one's own speed is to rent a car; this can be done at surprisingly little expense. One may also join a short tour if one wishes, as Mary did in London. She concluded by observing that there is almost no language barrier in the Scandinavian countries, since they are small and there are many English speaking inhabitants.

A recent visitor to France and Italy, Danny Luzzatto, advocated travelling in small groups, and by car if possible, because renting a car is cheaper than taking the train. Another advantage is the

elimination of the luggage problem.

Danny also pointed out that if one gets a list of suggested hotels, reservations are not needed. She felt that ultimately, independent travel enables one to see what one wants and to really get the feel of a country visited.

"Deeds, not words" is a slogan of the Work Camp project, which was represented by its director, Mr. Edward Wright. Although there are work camps in Mexico, the United States and Europe, Mr. Wright concentrated on those abroad.

Peace Stressed

The original aim of the camps was to help build peace through small groups of volunteers, often former enemies, living, working, and learning together. Most of those camps are small, of perhaps twenty-five persons, half of which are from the host country.

The cost of a Work Camp summer, including transportation to Europe and back, is \$460. There are about fifty camps for all ages and a great variety of work is done at them. Success of a camp, said Mr. Wright, depends upon the individual volunteers themselves.

An enthusiastic supporter of the Experiment for International Living was Sheppie Glass. She said the Experiment's purpose is to bring international living down to the student level.

Each Experimenter, for whom the cost of the trip is \$800, spends one month in a private home. Following that, a group of visiting students take a trip with a group of students native to the country they are in.

Sheppie felt the Experiment to be a real challenge. One must be prepared to "expect the unexpected", and to be flexible in the face of changing plans; she felt that joining the experiment is an excellent way to get acquainted with a country.

Memories from Weekend at Columbia Produce Comments from Outing Club

especially contributed by Sallyann Burgess, '56

Dear Mom,

Time was when we weren't surrounded by snow, papers and exams. Here's a memento.

You should have seen me when the Outing Club rolled up to Columbia University Saturday in the Bryn Mawr station wagon, ten-deep with girls and camping equipment! We climbed daintily over the food and sleeping blankets to greet the male welcoming committee on the sidewalks of New York, and I guess we really looked a sight, after getting up at six and not getting to New York 'til eleven! Even at the beginning of the trip we did not look like models.

We got there just in time for lunch, all of us except for the Bryn Mawr station wagon which had a flat tire, went in the wrong direction, and had all the food. Peggy King finally arrived with this item and started us off typically enough with hot dogs. (Aha! Hot

dogs were the highlight of the canoe trip, but we had them only for Saturday lunch, this time. Things are progressing.) After lunch, when our blood was circulating again (the weather went well with the house, foggy and fraught with moody overtones), we went for a hike down the river where someone discovered an old oar, undoubtedly one of Alexander Hamilton's, since he is vaguely connected with the estate.

We came back again to warm our bones by the two fires that were in the huge adjoining living room. The only furniture was a couch and some books, fascinating books. Soon the record player was going, there was a bridge game by the fire, some of us were playing badminton in the stadium size hallway. But we collected together around the guitar as soon as the light began to fade outdoors, and went from real old hillbilly tunes (God bless 'em) to "The Sweetheart of Sigma Chi" (half the boys were). I laughed till I cried when 6'3" Bill from Louisiana sang "Mommy Don't Leave Me Now", in his deep Southern drawl.

The only thing that could drag us away from the friendliness of the fire was the dinner call, and the smell of STEAK, no less! What a dinner, and what a change from the fare the boys from Princeton had prepared! Bless their hearts, they tried, but this time women took over the job. Then came a lazy evening of singing and talking, a little dancing, and a few group hikes around the misty but

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

Bard's Eye View

To the non-Existent Agony Column of the College News:

To whom it may concern: If "Incomplete quotations", You think, "give authors ulcers," Unsigned communications Are even worse convulsers.

Of quietude duodenal And professional trust: So—even if I'm odd an' all, Confess . . . before I bust!

A.M.M.L.

Miss Meigs Proves That Children's Literature Has Own Greatness and Entity in Present Day

Continued from Page 3

Round Table. She also pays tribute to William Caxton, the successful printer who brought out Malory's "Morte D'Artur" and made many contributions to the literature of the period through his publishing.

With the discovery of America by Columbus, literary attention turned "to accounts of the new world and all its promises, and also to ancient history of a world of indefinite age." Richard Hakluyt expanded on the former theme in his sixteenth century accounts of famous travels.

Also written during this period was Fox's "Book of Martyrs", an anomaly, "immovable and unassailable", which was only one example of the great portion of inappropriate literature over which past generations of children have been forced to suffer.

An extremely interesting chapter is devoted to John Newberry's contribution to children's literature. A man of broad talents, his love for children and interest in literature prompted him to consider children's tastes in bringing out works for them, something which had previously been overlooked.

Unfortunately, the ladies who ushered in the "Age of Admonition", as Miss Meigs terms it, did not follow Newberry's example. Dictating, rather than catering, to their readers, they at first turned out tedious works concerned largely with the manners of the young. The "absurd blindness of judgment" of these writers is evidenced throughout their works. As the nineteenth century began, however, a change in attitude was perceptible. The presentation of lessons via the new fable form was a part of this transition, and in Charles Lamb's "The Adventures of Ulysses" we find an historical figure described in terms, comprehensible to children.

In her detailed history of the progress of children's literature, Miss Meigs does not fail to mention those foreign works which from time to time had come to the world of English letters, and had made their mark upon it. The "Gesta Romanorum" in the Middle

Ages, "Orbis Pictus" during the Renaissance, and "The Thousand and One Nights' Entertainment" were among the influential writings.

When the Mayflower sailed to America, bringing whole families, a need for children's literature was created here. At first, books were imported from England; unfortunately, these were mainly the same large, inappropriate tomes to which English children had been subjected for years. As American educational theories were advanced, school books, or "primers" were introduced here. A recurrent theme, at this time, was preparation for possible early death, which was, however, presented in a less morbid manner than might be supposed.

What Newberry did for English literature, Isaiah Thomas accomplished in America. Although he wrote no books himself, he imported and sold Newberry's books and published many scaled to a child's interests. Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper, two early American writers, contrived to present their material in a form easily read by children. Samuel Goodrich, who used Peter Parley as his pen name, wrote most voluminously on all sorts of subjects from humor to Africa; Jacob Abbott gave us the Rollo books, and many other well-fabricated works of fiction.

Miss Meigs concludes her work with a chapter on American verse writing, ending her criticism with a tribute to Clement Moore's "A Visit from St. Nicholas". In her foreword, she notes that "A Critical History of Children's Literature" sets out to refute the idea that children's literature has had only a brief and unimportant record." In searching back through time, "beyond the earliest stories deliberately written for children", and tracing her subject up to a century ago, Miss Meigs comprehensively proves that "literature for children not only has its greatness and an entity of its own in our present day, but it has always had it."

Service Commission Reports Openings

Students in the fields of engineering and the physical sciences may be interested in the Student Aid Trainee examination which has been announced by the U. S. Civil Service Commission for filling positions in various establishments of the Potomac River Naval Command in Washington, D. C., and vicinity. These positions, which pay from \$2,750 to \$3,175 a year, are for employment during the school vacation periods and during the periods for employment of students in cooperative courses.

To qualify, applicants must pass a written test and have completed courses of study in an appropriate field. Full details concerning the requirements to be met are given in Announcement No. 4-31-1 (53), which may be obtained from the school Placement Office.

Applications will be accepted until further notice and must be filed with the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for Scientific

What To Do

Interviews of Next Week:

Miss Mulvehill from the Radcliff Management Training Program will be at the college on Monday, January 18th, to see seniors and graduate students who may be interested in the program. Its purpose is to prepare college graduates for responsible positions in business and industry. A schedule of appointments is posted outside of Room H in Taylor.

If you are interested in business positions, you will find it helpful to talk to Miss Mulvehill even though you are not now thinking of taking the course.

Jobs for Next Year:

Please see Mrs. Crenshaw, Taylor Hall, 3rd floor.

Teaching:

Country boarding school in Connecticut. Teacher of Latin; teacher of English. Good salaries; residence required.

Preparatory school near Washington. Teacher of Mathematics. Residence available but not required. \$2400 for beginner.

Odd Jobs now Open:

Please see Mrs. Sullivan in Room H of Taylor.

Sales Agent for Pic-Plaks (method of framing and preserving diplomas and prints).

Steady Baby-Sit: Monday afternoons from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Two girls, 6 and 7. Second semester.

Summer Jobs:

All students interested in summer jobs, especially in hotels and camps, please register with Mrs. Sullivan as soon as possible.

Conference on Teaching:

The Bank Street College of Education is holding a conference on Saturday, January 23rd, at the Biltmore Hotel in New York. Subject: "What do we expect of our teachers today?" Small admission fee. Anyone interested please leave her name with Mrs. Crenshaw or Mrs. Sullivan.

Further Training:

The Tobe-Coburn School for Fashion Careers in New York offers three Fashion Fellowships for students graduating this year. Notice posted outside of Room F in Taylor. Applications must be made by January 30th.

MARRIAGES

- Annette McMaster to Sidney Hughes, Jr.
- Rebecca Wood to Dr. Henry Robinson.
- Constance Ludington, '53 to Lt. Richard Drayton.
- Emily Sedgewick, '53 to John W. Bagwill, Jr.
- Cornelia Voorhis, '53 to Lowell Mason, Jr.

and Technical Personnel of the Potomac River Naval Command, Building 37, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington 25, D. C. Application forms may be obtained from your Placement Office, from most post offices, or direct from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Usigli, Mexican Dramatist, Hedgerow Present Play at Philadelphia Premier

For the first time the theatre-goers in Philadelphia have an opportunity to see a play by Mexico's leading dramatist Rodolfo Usigli. Hedgerow Theatre brings Usigli's "The Great Gesture" (El Gesticulador) to the Foyer of the Academy of Music with four performances in January, Wednesday and Thursday the 13th and 14th, Friday and Saturday the 22nd and 23rd. The play had its premiere at the Hedgerow Theatre in Moylan a year ago, with the author and his wife present for dress rehearsal and opening performances, but has never been shown in Philadelphia before, nor in any other city in the United States. Among other notable plays by Rodolfo Usigli are "Crown of Shadows" and "The Boy and the Mist."

Ronald Bishop, who has appeared at the Foyer as Roebuck Ramsden and The Statue in "Man and Superman" and as Major Petkoff in "Arms and the Man", will play the title role of Cesar Rubio, the university professor with political aspirations who dramatizes his dreams in real life. Morgan Smedley, who plays the dual role of Hugo-Frederick in the current production of "Ring Round the Moon" has the difficult role of Rubios' adolescent son Miguel.

Jane Lekberg, who is the young heroine of "Heartbreak House", Elsie Dunn, and the millionaire's daughter Diana Messerschmann in "Ring Round the Moon" is Rubio's love-sick daughter Julia. Miriam Phillips, whose roles at Hedgerow are too numerous to mention (she has appeared in about 140 plays), contributes greatly to the depth and significance of this picture of Mexican life, with her portrayal of the mother, Elena Rubio. George Fisher, a new-comer to Hedgerow, with a varied experience in sum-

mer stock, makes his debut as General Navarro, a role formerly played by Michael Kala. Mr. Fisher has been seen at the Foyer as The Physician in "Too True to Be Good" and as Patrice Bombelles in "Ring Round the Moon", in which he plays the comic tango scene with Mary Woolverton. Richard Rogers, who trained for the theatre at Carleton College and U.C.L.A. and made his Hedgerow debut as Private Meek in "Too True to Be Good", will replace David Metcalf as Professor Bolton.

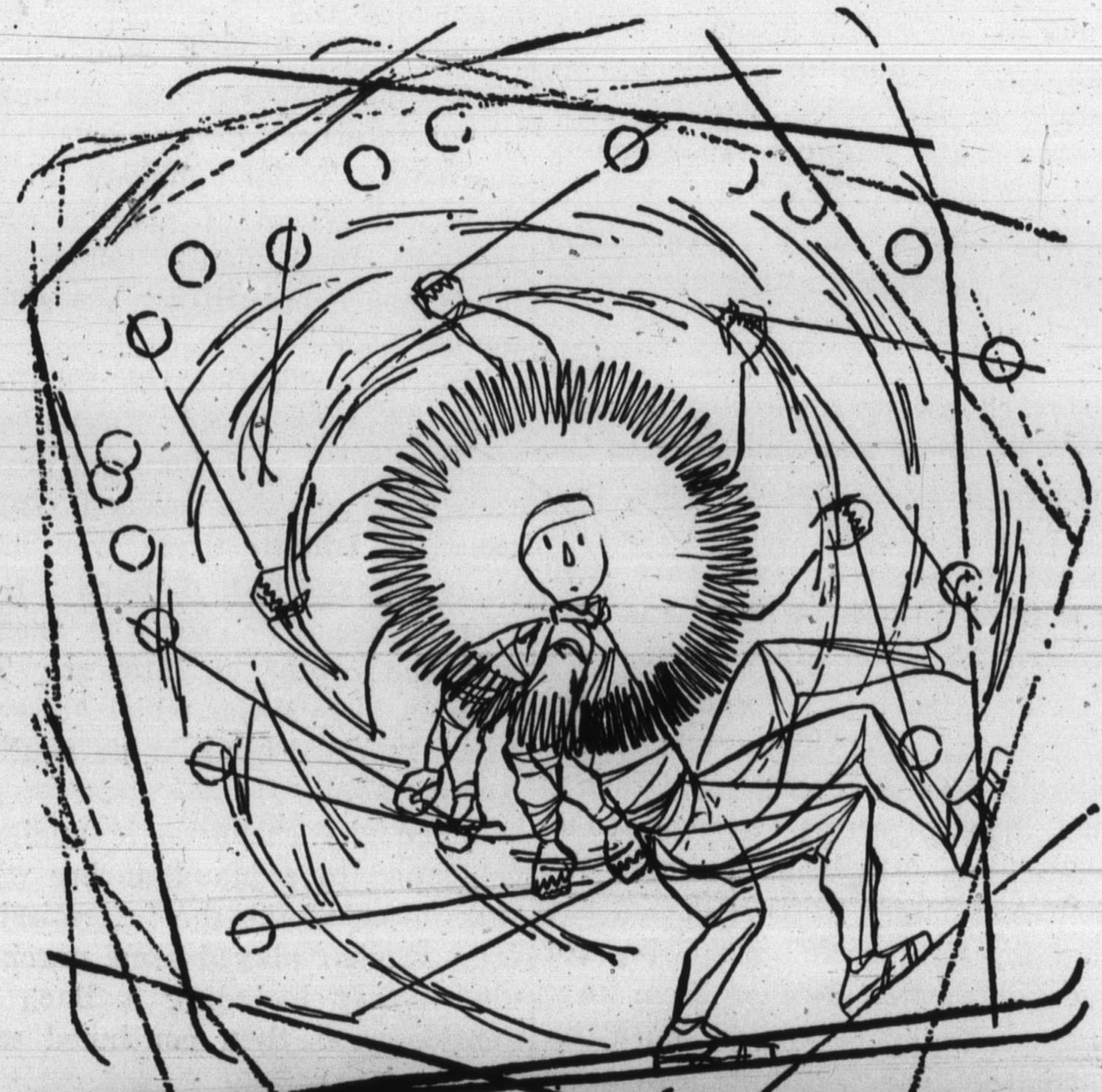
The Fry-Anouilh "Ring Round the Moon", Hedgerow's Christmas present to the Philadelphia scene, will play four mid-January performances, on the 1th, 16th, 21st and 27th. Shaw's "Heartbreak House" will have one performance on January 20th.

Teachers To Apply For Indian Schools

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced a new Elementary Teacher examination for filling positions in Indian Schools throughout the United States and in Alaska. The salary is \$3,410 a year.

Appropriate education is required. No written test will be given. The maximum age is 50 years (waived for persons entitled to veteran preference). Students who expect to complete all the required courses within 90 days of the date of filing applications may apply.

Full information regarding the examination, including instructions on how to apply, may be obtained at many post offices throughout the country or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications will be accepted until further notice.



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Northrop Speaks At Current Events On Growing Mexican Industrialization

An underdeveloped country is faced with a dilemma like the problem of "Which comes first, the chicken or the egg?" Mexico, a country only beginning to develop industrially, was the topic of a talk by Miss Northrop in Current Events on Monday, January 4.

With a lack of demand for capital goods and services, and a lack of capital, which helps to cause this lack of demand, it is difficult for her to begin to grow economically.

Despite this, Mexico is in the process of developing. How she is trying to improve her conditions, as well as the result of her attempt, was the problem Miss Northrop discussed.

Basically, Mexico has three vital necessities. One of these is the development of an educational system. Agricultural education is not enough; more than that must be provided in order for the Mexicans to be able to develop their industries and to keep them in native hands.

Industrialization

Credit facilities must be created, although, says Miss Northrop, that is not being planned or worked on for the immediate future.

To develop any country good roads and transportation are needed to make available market facilities. In Mexico many communities are isolated and untouched by twentieth century civilization. Wherever roads have been built an immediate change takes place and advancement begins.

Attempts to fulfill these needs and improve the situation have naturally been made. Despite the above problems, industrialization has been improving since the '30s. Textiles, which was the first real industry in Mexico, was developed during this period along with many other types of manufacturing. World War II created a demand

that these industries could not accommodate because of their lack of facilities and capital goods.

Since the war new plants have been built up. Much of this is due to direct investment from foreign owned corporations. Such American companies as General Electric, Sears-Roebuck, and the ever present Coca-Cola are to be seen all over Mexico.

This country has had its agricultural revolution and land reform. The revolution, (1910 to 1920) created an unstable government until the mid-thirties when Cardinez came into power and parcelled out big land holdings to the peasants.

Aims and Effects

The aim of all this development is to raise the standard of living of the people. The government is providing more public services. It is building roads, developing hydroelectric plants, increasing telephone connections and taking care of water supplies and irrigation. The last is of vital concern in Mexico, an arid country.

It is interesting to note that with this reform the church has lost its political power and much of its land wealth, and the government has obtained increased economic control. Labor unions also have naturally sprung up with the increase of manufacturing, and have gained in political influence

President Lists Gifts

Continued from Page 1

report goes on to say, "makes it seem that beyond selective admissions are factors directly related to size — probably the close association of faculty and students which may characterize the small institution and more generally the experience of the student in the small working community."

"Insofar as this evidence goes then," the report continues, "careful attention on a country-wide basis should be given both to strengthening small units—not indiscriminately but where a variety of favorable conditions exist—and to taking care of part of the expansion of college and university education through the creation of new small units. A further possibility of significance, recently studied more extensively than before, is the development of cooperative plans among the small institutions."

For the present academic year (1953-54) Miss McBride announced that one in four members of the Bryn Mawr faculty is holding fellowships and research grants awarded to them by educational foundations and learned societies.

Also included in the report was a statement of gifts and bequests of over a quarter of a million dollars received by the College from July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953. Included in that figure was over \$185,000 received from alumnae in class and individual gifts.

Projects Include Irrigation, Malaria Control To Increase Food Production And Raise Morale

Continued from Page 1

sate for the stifling effects of the last one hundred years. Yet democracy moves forward slowly. Since the people's wishes must be recognized, oppression, the effective tool of a dictatorship, is not tolerated. This is perhaps an advantage to the communist party in its struggle for power in India.

However, Mr. Bowles interjected a note of optimism by saying that India feels she has found the answer with the Five Year Plan. The over-all purpose is to make India self-sufficient in food by increasing production 19%. If successful, this program will provide India with a food surplus and will enable her to utilize foreign exchange for industry. Mr. Bowles implied that he feels the future of India rests with the success or failure of this plan.

Right now India is moving toward her goal at a furious pace. Enormous irrigation projects are under way with corps of Indian engineers laying out dams and networks of canals. When Vacra Nango Dam is completed it will be 490 feet high and will surpass the Grand Coulee Dam in the United States. India now has 1/5 of her land under irrigation and plans to increase it by a territory more than equal to the ground covered by irrigation in the United States. Likewise, India is now expanding her hydroelectric power, oil refineries, fertilizer plants, and

textiles. "It is dramatic, immense, extraordinary," exclaimed Mr. Bowles, "yet she has just begun."

He pointed out, however, that India must initiate a program that will demonstrate tangible year to year results to the common villager. This is being accomplished through malaria control, increased education and land reforms.

"The people must be taught to help themselves," emphasized Mr. Bowles. "Aid must come from the grass roots, for only when attempting a project in its own right will the people accomplish something. One is excited and optimistic when looking at what Asian people are doing; but sobered when looking at the distance left to go."

The economic future of India remains a question mark. In six months when Nehru will run for re-election, the democracy-totalitarian paradox may reach its height. At any rate, it is quite certain that should Nehru be defeated, the Five Year Plan will disintegrate; with it will go the forces that are at work to establish India as a well developed democracy, economically stable, and financially sound.

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Disappointment And Pride Shape Asia's Attitude Bowles Suggests U. S. Honesty On Compromises

Continued from Page 1

she prefers guarding against self disintegration to protecting herself against Russia without regard for her dignity as a nation.

The link between India and Red China is tenuous but based on Asian pride and a desire to see Asia "talk back" to the West. When she learned from the invasion of Tibet that China may be after all "just another Communist country," India had to fortify Nepal against invasion. Yet she continues to believe that China is strong enough to be a threat to Russia and hence maintain an independent position. She also feels that United States' refusal to recognize Communist China is a powerful Russian propaganda weapon which should be eliminated.

Asian feeling toward the United States has been recently hostile, not because of basic enmity, but because of a deep disappointment in a present policy which often seems a repudiation of our ideals. The Asian cannot see why we sometimes back colonialism in Asia and Africa. He further resents our denying the compromises which we often must make; if compromise is necessary, we must explain this

fact, not hide it.

A great vacuum exists around India in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia. We see in the present situation a danger of possible Chinese imperialism but the Indians view crises in the area as a struggle between nationalism and colonialism. It is as if "two pairs of glasses look at the same facts." The only way to fill these vacuums is for India and Pakistan to settle their differences and become a bulwark of Asian democracy.

What are these India-Pakistan differences? They are tragic errors, says Mr. Bowles. Although their peoples are of different religions, they were able to live in peace until British colonization set Hindu against Moslem, and they can live in peace again. Mr. Bowles feels that the two nations should work together and should join with Burma and Indonesia to produce stability. Intervention by

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at
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This year, for the first time, the President's Annual Report to the Board of Directors has been mailed out to parents of undergraduates, in order to give them a better idea of College affairs. Any comments on the Report will be welcomed.

the West should be kept at a minimum and the United States definitely should not give military aid to Pakistan.

"I would like to see free Asia succeed," concluded Mr. Bowles. The seeds of world stability lie in the real freedom of the Asian, for the strength of a people who are dedicated to a cause is worth "more than that of guns."

Student Groups Outing

Continued from Page 3

beautiful moon-glowing grounds. At one o'clock we finally consented to set up the two rooms with sleeping bags. Also what a change from the bedroll I was pinned into around the dusty campfire on that memorable (I loved it) canoe trip! The Outing Club is now furnished with brand new sleeping bags that are warm and surprisingly comfortable.

I wish I could go on and tell you more, but my German and Chemistry books are staring daggers from across the room. The fun continued on Sunday from the time we were awakened to the smell of bacon and eggs cooking in the kitchen until the moment the station wagon rounded the corner and stopped in front of dear

B. M. C., and ten tired but happy campers untangled themselves from the shoes, coats, sleeping bags, and canned foods.

Calendar (Cont'd)

Continued from Page 1

Sunday, February 7
7:30 p. m. The Reverend James T. Cleland will speak in Chapel.
Monday, February 8
7:15 p. m. Current Events talk.
8:30 p. m. Denys L. Page will begin the Mary Flexner Lectures.

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