

The College News

VOL. XLIV—NO. 17

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1959

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PRICE 20 CENTS

Leighton Speaks On Psychiatric Study In Canada

Speaking on "A Study in the Prevalence of Psychiatric Disorders," Dr. Alexander H. Leighton, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at Cornell, delivered the Class of 1902 Lecture in the biology building Friday evening.

Dr. Leighton began by describing the rural country in Nova Scotia chosen for the study. Most of the 20,000 inhabitants of this wooded wilderness live within three miles of the shore. Fishing is the major occupation with lumbering a close second. There is also a certain amount of subsistence farming. The largest town has a population of 3,000.

Lead Simple Lives

About half the people are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the rest are French-speaking Acadians, the people of Longfellow's "Evangeline." The hardy men and women of this northeast Canadian country live in "direct, stark contact with nature": Their lives are ruled by the vicissitudes of weather and seasons.

Psychiatric Survey

To estimate the percentage of the population suffering from psychiatric conditions, over one thousand probability samples of heads of households, both male and female, were drawn. Each of the thousand was given a two hour interview during which he was asked to answer a set of questions—none of which were probing or embarrassing—designed to reveal the state of the individual's mental health. Information about the subjects was also obtained from general practitioners, hospitals, welfare agencies, and county homes for psychiatric disorders.

The rating of this information was carefully controlled and the estimates as conservative as possible. It was found that at least 26% of the population was suffering from psychiatric disorders that

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Lectures In Prospect

"MAJOR CURRENT OBSTACLES TO INTEGRATION."—Mr. Maurice B. Fagan, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, will speak on Tuesday, March 24, at 8:30 in the Common Room. The talk is being sponsored by the Alliance for Political Affairs. Mr. Fagan is the Executive Director and Co-Founder of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, co-author of the community relations textbook "Counterattack," Secretary of the Philadelphia Commission on Higher Education, and a member of the Governor's Commission on Housing. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

"GENES AND MAN—NEW VISTAS."—Professor H. Bentley Glass, of the Johns Hopkins University biology department, will deliver the class of 1902 lecture in the biology lecture room on Thursday, March 26 at 8:30. Professor Glass has done extensive research in the field of genetics, the social study of evolution, and Rh blood types. He has written numerous articles for publishing companies and for science magazines and has served as consultant to the U. S. Department of State in Germany.

"TECHNIQUES, THEMES AND SOURCES IN MY WORK."—Miss Kathleen Raine, internationally known poet, will read some of her poetry with commentaries on Thursday, March 19, at 5 p.m. in the Ely Room, Wyndham. Miss Raine holds the Eugenie Strong Memorial Fellowship at Girton College in Cambridge University. She has been working for seven years on the neo-Platonic origins of Blake's prophetic books, and has compiled a book on these sources, soon to be published. Among her other books are *The Pythoness* and *The Year One*, and a book of *Collected Poems*. She has delivered broadcasts in England, contributed to literary journals, and has held a lectureship in the college. Miss Raine will be here on March 19 and 20, and it is hoped that she will have time to arrange some conferences.

'The Oresteia,' Sole Surviving Greek Trilogy, Elaborates On Episode Employed By Homer

Mr. Lattimore is Paul Shorey Professor of Greek, translator of the *Illiad*, the *Odes of Pindar* and a number of Greek plays; not least, he is—as the phrase goes—a poet in his own right. Mr. Lattimore's metrical rendition of the *Oresteia* is used in the present production.

—Ed.

by Mr. Richmond Lattimore

On March 20 and 21 the Bryn Mawr and Haverford theatre groups will present the *Oresteia* of Aeschylus, under the direction of Mr. Robert Butman. The *Oresteia*, first given in Athens in 458 B.C., is a trilogy or "threesome of stories". It does not matter very much whether you think of it as a tragedy in three parts (they are a least more than acts) or three consecutive tragedies; but the second way is perhaps the better. On this view, each of the three plays (*Agamemnon*, *The Libation Bearers*, and *The Eumenides*) has its own unity and plot, but all three together form a unified whole. This is the only such trilogy from Greek drama which has survived intact.

Material From Legends

The Athenian tragic poets took their material from traditional legend, by which we mean a mass of interconnected sagas and stories which are placed in the "heroic age" (very roughly, about 1300-1000 B.C.). Of these stories, some of the best known, and popular, were the career of Oedipus and the Theban Wars, the expedition of the Argonauts, the adventures of Heracles and of Theseus, and the story of Troy. Of this last, a part had long ago been told, in finished form, by Homer (*Iliad*) with a full scale sequel about the return of one of the chief heroes of the Trojan War (*Odyssey*). The dramatists of Athens made many plays out of the actions of the Trojan War, but mostly did not care to trespass on parts fully covered by Homer; they preferred to use episodes which preceded or followed the action of the *Iliad*. One such episode was the return of

Agamemnon, after the fall of Troy, an episode often referred to by Homer in the *Odyssey*, but never fully elaborated in the Homeric poems. This is the material Aeschylus used for his *Oresteia*. He regarded it, I think, more as history than as legend. Agamemnon, Clytaemestra, Aegisthus, and Orestes were not fictitious characters, but, to him, people, with certain events in their careers fixed by tradition and history and not to be changed, though there was a good deal of latitude for invention of detail, and full latitude for interpretation.

Plot Summary

I should not wish to spoil the story of this trilogy by telling it in advance, but it might be helpful to give a summary of what the story is up to the beginning of *Agamemnon*—as Aeschylus assumed it and as his Athenian audience understood it.

Atreus and Thyestes, the sons of Pelops, disputed the throne of Argos. Atreus had the better of it. He pretended to offer reconciliation, and at a feast served the flesh of the children of Thyestes to their father. He ate it, and when told what he had done curs-

Poetry Competitions Urged With Prizes

April 8 is the deadline for submission of manuscripts in competition for three separate creative writing prizes, the Katharine Fullerton Gerould Prize for creative writing, and the Bain-Swiggert and Academy of American Poets prizes for poetry.

For the \$50.00 Gerould Prize, any undergraduate may submit one or more entries in the categories of long or short narrative; informal essay; or verse (a group of poems is suggested). Clean copy, typed, double-spaced, published or since June 1958, may be left at the Alumnae Office, 2nd floor front of the Deanery, not later than 4:30 p.m. Wednesday, April 8. These rules in detail will be posted in Taylor, the Library and Pembroke East Basement.

The rules for the Bain-Swiggert Prize and the Academy of American Poets Prize are similar. Manuscripts submitted in these two contests must be in the President's Office before 5:00 p.m. on the 8th. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Elections

Big-Six Presidents-Elect

Self-Gov.: Sue Harri
Undergrad: Marcy Tency
Alliance: Eunice Strong
Interfaith: Cathy Lucas
League: Julie O'Neil
A.A.: Helen Cohen

New Hall Presidents

Rhoads: Marilyn McKinney
Rockefeller: Cynthia Secor
Pem East: Arlene Lesberg
Pem West: Fritzi Lincoln
Merion: Joan King
Denbigh: To Come
Radnor: Sue Schapiro
Sec. of Self-Gov.: Liz Lynes
First Sophomore to Self-Gov.: Alison Baker
V. P. of Self-Gov.: Sally Davis

ed the entire house and fled with his surviving son Aegisthus.

Agamemnon and Menelaus, sons of Atreus and kings of Argos, married the sisters Clytaemestra and Helen. When Helen went to Troy with Paris (Alexander), Agamemnon gathered an army from all Greece to win her back. The fleet was held at Aulis by contrary winds and could not sail until Agamemnon, constrained by portents and by Calchas the prophet, sacrificed his eldest daughter, Iphigeneia, to Artemis. Then the fleet sailed.

Motives Stem From Past

From such acts of bloodshed in the past come the motives of Clytaemestra and Aegisthus, or a part of the motive—the spectator can decide how much—as Agamemnon opens in Argos where they are waiting for news about the outcome of the Trojan War.

The Athenians of 458 B.C. saw their *Oresteia* by daylight, starting at dawn and running for several hours, in the open-air theatre (not amphitheatre) of Dionysus. It was performed by twelve choristers; three actors, masked, who by changing masks and costumes managed to take all the speaking parts in the play; and a number of supernumerary non-speaking players (such as Clytaemestra's handmaids or Aegisthus' bodyguard). All these players were men. The play was done in verse, with music (and in Greek). This performance will have music and verse (English), and women playing the women's parts, lights, and (for time's desperate sake) some cuts. But, the *Oresteia* will still be there.

T. Webster Lectures On "Dyskolos"; Third White Memorial Lecture Given

Menander's "Dyskolos," a New Comedy in two senses (not only does it belong to the later school of Attic Comedy, but also it was only recently discovered), was the subject of the third of the Horace White Memorial Lectures, given by Professor T. B. L. Webster of the University of London on Monday night.

Since it was formerly known only in fragments (of which three have been found to contain false readings), scholars (among them Professor Webster) who had for years attempted to reconstruct the play were delighted at the discovery of a papyrus with the complete text of the "Dyskolos" a year or so ago. Since it has not yet been published, Professor Webster has obtained a proof of the papyrus, from which he made translations for the audience's amusement.

Produced In 316 B.C.

The play was probably produced in 316 B.C., when Menander was twenty-five; signs of the author's youth may be found in an outside cast, rather weak composition, and a reduction of what could have been an elaborately complicated intrigue to a few lines.

Nonetheless, judging from Professor Webster's summary of the action, the "Dyskolos" must have been highly entertaining. The plot centers around Knemon, the "grumpy old man" who, as a stock

Wilson's Granted To Eight Seniors For Further Study

Among the 1,200 recipients of Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for graduate study in the year 1959-60 are eight Bryn Mawr seniors: Renata Adler, Miriam S. Beames, Nancy J. Gaylord, Susan Linda Gold, Katherine Kolhas Knight, Mary Ann Robbins, Diane E. Taylor, and Eleanor J. Winsor.

The awards, which cover full tuition and fees plus a \$1,500 living allowance, are part of a nationwide attempt to encourage college graduates to prepare themselves for a teaching career. This year's Wilson fellows, 325 women and 875 men, both American and Canadian, were chosen from 7000 candidates nominated by committees of faculty members and applying from over 700 colleges.

Four of the eight Bryn Mawr recipients have chosen Yale for graduate study: Nancy Gaylord in French literature, Mary Ann Robbins in Latin literature, and Susan Gold and Eleanor Winsor in English literature.

Renata Adler will take her Wilson to Radcliffe, where she intends to study the philosophy of languages. Katherine Knight wants to remain at Bryn Mawr to work on English literature. Both Miriam Beames (Classics) and Diane Taylor (Archaeology) are going to the University of Chicago.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation stresses the fact that these awards can only partly aid the great teacher shortage in America. In fact, the thirty to forty thousand college teachers who will be needed in the 1960's can only be provided if for every Woodrow Wilson fellow thirty other members of the class of 1959 also become teachers.

figure in Attic Comedy may conceivably be traced back to Hephaistos (in the "Dyskolos" he is treated, contrary to the tradition, as a sympathetic character). Among the many complications of plot and characters are a young (and

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Freshman Cops Reviewing Prize

Alison Baker '62, frequently music critic for the *News*, is the recent winner of a reviewing contest sponsored by friends of the Tri-County Concert Association. Alison was awarded a first prize of \$100.00. Jeanette Haines '60 received honorable mention.

The contest, open to college, high school and music school students, involved a five-hundred word review of a concert by a Brazilian pianist, Isabel Mourao, given at the Radnor Junior High School on March 6th.

Alison's chief or only problem in writing the review, she says, was prolixity. Not given to the cut-and-dried, she had written 3000 words when she discovered the 500-word limit; cutting then became necessary. Her finished review appeared in a number of suburban newspapers, including the *Main Line Times*.

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. Subscription may begin at any time. Entered as second class matter at the Ardmore, Pa., Post Office, under the Act of March 3, 1879

The Six-Minute Louvre

The age of prosperity is upon us, and travel horizons have broadened accordingly, until now Europe is practically the norm of a summer agenda. American tourists flock there by scores, herded into steamboats, dashed across by airplane, and finally converging in foot-weary, camera-laden masses on the countries of their heritage.

In seven-day tours, these tourists skim the capitals, panting to keep up with their groups. Occasionally, one or two fall behind for a moment to snap a picture. The camera man of the family may not see the Houses of Parliament at all, except through his viewer, until they flash upon a home movie screen in all the magnificence of Kodachrome.

When allowed a brief hour of recess, on one of the more liberal tours, a rather adventurous and misunderstood member of the group may set off alone, head bent. This means he is out to know the people. He begins with the common people—they're so basic, so genuine!

Another contingent may use their recess to absorb a little local color. They head for the student and artist section of the city, or, on those tours which take in whole countries rather than just their capitals—allowing an extra week, they dash to the nearest craftsman's cottage.

For many, a trip to Europe is largely preparation for the more important event of slide-showing at home. The neighbors are invited in to see flash on the screen in rapid succession: Sally astride a gargoyle of Notre Dame, Sally and Mike looking rather awkward in front of Rodin's "The Kiss", the whole family dangling on assorted cross-bars of the Eiffel Tower, and even, if the flash bulb worked, which is highly unlikely, a picture of Mike looking soulfully at the crowd of people in front of the Mona Lisa.

The question—Why a trip to Europe?—has faded almost entirely from the vacation vocabulary. The summer, at its best, is a period of flexibility and free will, to balance out the enforced patterning of the winter months.

In this situation of mass-migration, the peace-loving American may quite possibly find that the arguments point towards a summer at home, reading on the porch or puttering in the garden. However, don't mistake us, if the opportunity is there, we're all for Europe! Nor is it energy we find lacking in the American tourist.

Frontiers Of Knowledge Dept.:

In Park: Mysterious Experiments

In a large university, it is often all too obvious that the first duty of a professor is research. Here the important work that is being done on the fringes of what is known receives little undergraduate notice.

The article below attempts to suggest the areas in which members of the chemistry department are pursuing research projects.

—Ed.

by Marion Coen
Though each may be neatly labeled with the generic title of Chemical Research, the individual projects of the Park contingent differ so markedly in their nature and scope as to astound the novice with the complexity and specialization of modern chemistry.

From general physical chemistry and broad sub-divisions like the studies of organic compounds and photochemical reactions, have been carved smaller, more specialized spheres of interest; from these are generated infinitely extending tangents of study and research.

Dr. Berliner, head of the department, has from the more comprehensive field of physical organic aspects of aromatic chemistry, branched into the detailed study of reactivity rates of polynuclear aromatic systems and the kinetics and mechanism of aromatic substitution.

Although many of the polynuclear compounds which Dr. Berliner is currently studying have been known for over one hundred years, little has been discovered about the relative ease with which they react in aromatic substitutions. Theoretical parameters, or numerical rates of reaction, have been predicted but there is, as yet, very little exact experimental data with which they can be tested.

By carrying through nitration, bromination, and other typical aromatic substitutions with polynuclear hydrocarbons such as naphthalene, anthracene, and phenanthrene, Dr. Berliner hopes to provide the necessary data to test, and perhaps confirm, the recently elaborated hypotheses.

Photochemistry, the study of the effects of light upon matter, is the realm of experimentation of both Dr. Zimmerman and Dr. Mallory. Basically, photochemical research consists of exposing matter to

light and observing both the quantitative absorption of the light and the qualitative changes in the matter. The field, "not to be confused," warns Dr. Mallory, "with picture-taking," bridges the hiatus between physics and chemistry, and for this reason, "because it embraces both test tubes and cosmic waves, it is," says Dr. Zimmerman, "especially exciting!"

Dr. Zimmerman is currently concerned with two rather different

aspects of this same transition science—the isomerization of azobenzene and the underwater reaction of a photoelectric cell.

The first of these, the study of the change effected in the geometry of the azobenzene molecule upon exposure to light may have, feels Dr. Zimmerman, in addition to its great theoretical interest, some practical application. Since with its absorption and consequent change

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Fresh From The Wastebasket

Old Letters (?) To Editor Discovered

by Lois Potter

We finally got around to cleaning out the wastebasket in the newsroom the other day. To our horror, we discovered—buried under orange peels, envelopes, one of a pair of rubbers, seventy-two advertisements, and five complimentary tickets to an eighth grade all-star performance of Elsie in Bookland—a number of letters to the editor which had somehow been overlooked. We wish to apologize for this unaccountable negligence on our part, and hope, by printing all the letters at this time, to appease those who were thoughtful enough to write us.

Dear Editor: I hope the campus will be pleased to know that I have found a way of solving the Reserve Room problem. All that is needed is a large supply of slow-acting poison, fatal only when inhaled over a long period of time. Thus, people who return a book after two hours will suffer no ill effects, and those who take books out overnight will notice only mild discomfort. But the chronic book thieves in our midst will wither away and perish, just victims of their own guilt, and will thereby rid us of an undesirable segment of the population.

"A Public Benefactor"

Dear Editor: I want to point out a type of snobbery which has long gone unrecognized on the Bryn Mawr campus, and is slowly eating away at our democratic ideals. I refer to the patronizing attitude which those who squeeze their toothpaste from the bottom adopt to those who squeeze from the top

or the middle of the tube. It seems to me that this is a matter of purely personal conviction and should not be subject to social pressure of any kind. My suggestion for ameliorating the situation is as follows: invent a new kind of tube, with a cap on each end. This would enable students to squeeze from either end, or from the middle. Class distinctions will disappear, and Bryn Mawr will become the truly democratic institution that it ought to be.

"Believer in Freedom of Thought"

Dear Editor: I wonder if the girls at Bryn Mawr appreciate the excellent opportunities they have for getting acquainted with our little furred, feathered and feelered friends. When I was a student there I remember spending many pleasant mornings lying in bed and identifying the various species of local fauna which I heard wandering through the woodwork. Each tiny creature makes its own kind of noise and with practice one can become very adept at recognizing them. The squirrels trademark is a chattering sound, followed by bump, bang, bump as they hop through the rafters. Rats rustle as they move, while the teeny-weeny cockroaches give a light click-click. The birds outside always seemed to be saying "Get up and do your English paper", but perhaps this was my imagination, for I haven't heard that particular call since I graduated. I may add that I feel it is largely through my four years at Bryn Mawr that I gained the experience which has

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Letters To The Editor

'Joe' Review, Faculty Show, Re-Organizations

To the Editor:
First of all we want to thank your Haverford Class Night reviewers for giving our little show a critical pat on the back. Their kind charity has gone a long way towards restoring our flagging faith and waning hope.

But with regard to the parenthetical note that we "seemed to forget that God eventually did restore everything to Job," we have to take mild issue. The Book of Job presents a question, i.e., does a good God permit a good man to suffer? Obviously, the question, while valid, is unanswerable, for the mysteries of God cannot be fathomed by man, and the resolution of the situation comes in Job's unquestioning acceptance of his undeserved suffering, not in the anticlimactic removal of that suffering. This anticlimax, in fact, represents a later (and extraneous) addition to the Book, apparently designed to make the work palatable to a later generation which couldn't take the stringent demands of the earlier Judaism. When our Joe signifies that he has accepted his disaster, without bitterness, we feel that the essential parallel with his Biblical prototype has been drawn, and without bitterness on

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

To The Editor:
The Seniors asked the Wives
And the Wives asked the Faculty,
"Could there be a Show please
'Cause we've waited rather long?"
The Faculty cried "Lacakaday,
Oh woe, alas," and straightaway
Reluctantly sent word that they
Were feeling Not Too Strong.

The Seniors said "Naturally,
We understand it perfectly
And all of us hope heartily
You didn't take us wrong."

The Seniors had a Thought
And they THOUGHT at the Faculty:
"Would they give the Dragon Play
On May Day Morn, instead?"

"No one, said the Seniors
(and pleaded with the Faculty)
"No one, said the Seniors
(as they humbly apologized)
"No one, we hope, would call us a
Fussy Lot,
But we WOULD like
to think that there
is still
some hope,
ahead."

Benita Bendon '59

(For Arts Council, the Senior Class, etc., with saddest regrets to A. A. Milne.)

To The Editor:
It seems increasingly apparent that there is a need not only for re-evaluation of our student organizations, but also for drastic reform. Every student organization on campus is finding it difficult to arouse interest and to find support, and we choose to quibble about the meaning of the term ipso facto. More definite action is needed.

It seems to me, and to many others with whom I have discussed this problem, that the only student organizations which reach all the student body, and which therefore, must have the support of all the student body, are Self-Gov and Undergrad. There will arise loud cries from followers of League, Alliance, AA, and Interfaith. However, these organizations do not, cannot, and will not reach all students.

All studies which have been made so far involve an attempt to find some way to make all our student organizations function well. Yearly, candidates for presidents of these organizations campaign on methods which they believe will catch even the most apathetic student. I very strongly believe that this is the wrong approach.

The campus cannot function without Self Gov and Undergrad. (Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

Bus Tours Evaded

Mrs. Jessen

As a pleasant place to spend a weekend, Mrs. Jessen recommends the Hotel Alois Lang, situated above, rather than in Oberammergau, and thus out of the way of most of the bus tours which stop at this famous town. The hotel is quiet, serves good food, is "modern compared to most out of the way places," and costs only about \$4.00 a day, meals included. The

old man who runs it has played Christ in the Passion Play for years.

The Kurhaus Rigi-Blick overlooking Zurich is a good place to rest travel-weary nerves, but Mrs. Jessen advises writing for reservations (the address is Zurich VI), as the only rooms available are those of year-round residents who go on vacation in the summer. The hotel's restaurant, while not strictly vegetarian, will cater to those on special diets. "A friend of mine who didn't know much German saw the sign saying 'Alkohol—Freies Restaurant'—literally, alcohol—free restaurant—and said, 'oh, good, free drinks!'"

Miss Marti

Bologna, Miss Marti's "newest discovery" in Italy, is really a university town, and retains its medieval distinction, full of magnificent arcades and beautiful palaces. A Spanish college, founded in 1365 especially for Spanish students in Bologna, is still functioning. It was interesting to Miss Marti primarily for its library archives, but also for the buildings, courtyard, and a huge encircling wall.

The city has a "piazza" (public square), which is one of its main glories, and a marvelous market—also two leaning towers, "in some ways more disturbing than Pisa, since they're leaning toward each other."

Bologna was, with Paris, the greatest city of the Middle Ages, and the leading city of Europe for Law. There are all sorts of medieval treasures, such as musical manuscripts, which Miss Marti could barely begin to enumerate.

The medieval quality is particularly noticeable in the narrow streets, where if an omnibus approaches you have somehow to get off the road, but at the same time the city is most modern and forward-looking.

In a country famous for its cooking, Bologna stands out as one of the highest culinary points. "The smallest pub has superior food", she said, and a visit to the city is "fatal for the line."

Poets, Limestone, And Ruins Selected

Miss Woodworth

"Provence, for its general terrain, its quantities of ancient remains, and above all as the 'land of the painters'. In a circular drive around the area, you could trace Van Gogh, or any number of other French Impressionists or Post-impressionists, visiting many fascinating chapels, museums, and studios."

In Ireland, Miss Woodworth suggested tracing the life and writings of Yeats, Joyce, Swift or Spenser.

England, she again thought of first as the land of the poets, but as other attractions suggested the Roman excavations in the south-east and the many festivals of music and drama: "Everything comes to London in the summer."

Besides visiting the usual cathedrals, tourists in England should "explore the great country houses of the eighteenth century". These are interesting from the point of view of architecture, "filled with art treasures", and surrounded by beautiful gardening and landscaping.

On all these trips, bicycling or motoring seems to be the most sat-

Miss Maples

"For scenery the west coast of Scotland; for general oddities, Chelsea" (London). When pressed for a definition, Miss Maples said that these oddities included both objects and people.

She also recalled a very enjoyable Christmas spent at Ansbach, a small town outside of Munich (Germany), which is known chiefly for its monastery and its beer.

Amsterdam, she found quite "unexpectedly fascinating," and had there, as a cyclist, most harrowing experiences.

Miss Robbins

"I can't even begin to think about cities," declared Miss Robbins, who described her main travel interests as landscapes and flowers. For scenic beauty, she first recommended Crete and Egypt—especially the region around the Nile—which also offer fascinating old ruins.

Filled with flowers and their scent, the Spanish town of Ronders stands on top of a hill, "looking down on seven threshing floors". The main attractions of Tarragona, also in Spain, are its cathedral and its langoustines, a small variety of lobster.

Mr. Goodale

"My favorite place is Aberfeldy, Scotland. It's where my folks are from. It's really out of the way, in Perthshire, and the most beautiful place in the world."

Mr. Alwyne

Mr. Alwyne spread his recommendations through England, Sicily, and Germany, and even these were merely high points in a list of further suggestions. In Bavaria (Germany) he recommended Rothenburg, an old walled city along the Romantic Road in which almost nothing has been built since the 16th century. "It may have been bombed in the war", Mr. Alwyne said, "but probably not".

Toarmina, in Sicily, is a hill town—"one of the views in Europe." You look "through the arches of a ruined Graeco-Roman theatre" to a mass of peach-blossoms, with "Mt Aetna in the distance, and the brilliant blue Mediterranean at your feet."

In England, Mr. Alwyne chose a spot almost unknown to tourists: Selworthy Green in Somerset. It is a little valley, in which are clustered several Alms houses. These are thatched cottages, overrun with fuchsia and other creeping plants.

Mr. Wallace

Mr. Wallace recommends a day's excursion to the Aran Islands, "one of the few really wonderfully backward places left today." These three islands, little more than "clumps of rock," lie about thirty miles off the west coast of Ireland and may be reached by steamer from Galway. There is a dock and a small hotel on the main island of Aranmor.

The people of the Aran Islands speak Gaelic, Mr. Wallace said. Their main occupations are growing potatoes and fishing. The latter they do in "craughes," unique, high-bowed boats which they make themselves of "tar paper on a light wood frame."

John M. Synge, the Irish playwright (1871-1909), lived for a time on these islands and has written a book, *The Aran Islands*, which is in the library and will provide further information for anyone interested.

Mrs. MacCaffrey

For those touring the English countryside Mrs. MacCaffrey suggests a visit to Compton Wyngates in Warwickshire. This manor house of red brick, stone, and half-timber work, "one of the finest of Tudor mansions," is open to the public.

One Craves Caves

Mr. Nahm

A visitor to the cave of Lascaux near the Dordogne River in Central France is assured of "one of the most extraordinary experiences." Although executed over thirty thousand years ago in the Quaternary period, the carvings and paintings of bison, deer, and horses on the walls and ceiling of this cave "look as if they were painted yesterday."

The paintings are thought to have been done by a school of itinerant, professional artists, obviously "craftsmen of the first order." They must have been priests of a sort as well, for this art was definitely used as "a kind of sympathetic magic" to give men power over the beasts portrayed.

Lascaux is a relatively recent discovery. Discovered by accident in 1940, it has since been opened up, and this extraordinary and skillful Paleolithic art made accessible to the public.

The attraction of Lascaux is further enhanced by its location. Only about a day's drive from Paris, it is situated near the Dordogne River for those who enjoy swimming, and within easy reach of the pleasant little town of Beynac, where prices are reasonable and "the cuisine magnificent."

For those who have time to venture farther south, Mr. Nahm recommends a visit to that "quite simple but extremely pleasant" part of the country on the Mediterranean where the French cowboys ride herd on the bulls raised to confront the toreadors in the bullfighting arenas of southern France.

Esoterica For Everywoman Sights and Haunts In The Old Countries Near and Dear To Profs

Or, Thirty-Odd Hints On Supplementing Your Nine-Countries-In-Nine-Days Whirlwind Tour; Plus Six Routes, All Bypassing The Eiffel Tower And No Floor Plan For The Uffizi

Mr. Lattimore

"If I'm not supposed to be original, Delphi. But what about Sparta—it's beautiful and has one very good hotel and isn't overrun with tourists. It takes just enough effort to get there—you have to be willing to take the bus. The railroad doesn't go through there and never will. There's none more beautiful, but it's difficult to choose in Greece—pretty much whatever you think of first."

Miss Stearns

"I think my favorite place in Europe is Zurich although it is hard to decide. It combines the mediaeval and the modern—there are still aspects of guild life, and yet it is a cosmopolitan city. It has a marvelous library, two universities, and the Schauspielhaus. Zurich University was the first in Europe to admit women, and there is a feeling of intellectual freedom in the very air of the city."

Mr. Herben

"First vote, Chartres. You can get there and back to Paris in a day, and still have lunch there if you want. If you have one day to spend, the cathedral will probably take up most of your time. Then, if you want something off the beaten track, try the churches in Chartres that aren't the cathedral."

"Second vote, Mont Saint Michel, or Avignon—but don't go looking for the bridge. It was knocked down by the River Rhone back in the 13th century. And nobody ever danced on it anyway. Mistranslation. The bridge ran over some islands, and the French danced 'sous le pont d'Avignon.'"

"The Loire's a good place for castles, but if you really want castles, try Ireland. That's an antiquarian's madhouse. Over 1900 castles, and ruins—you may think Carnac has ruins, and Stonehenge isn't contemptible, but wait'll you see Ireland. And churches—how old do you want them? Sixth century? Unrestored? Try Ireland."

Mr. Koch

"I would say Ravenna; it is in the area of Venice. One thing that strikes you particularly is the quiet; there are few cars and rare trucks. The silence is conducive to study or reflection. It would be a nice place to go when you are tired of all the rest; it would be a happy change of pace from the busy life you find in the cities."

"There are many beautiful churches of the Byzantine type if one is interested in sightseeing, and it is located on the sea which makes it convenient for swimmers."

Mr. Gutwirth

"My favorite city is Antwerp, Belgium, my native town. It is a great port, on the river, and combines a certain patrician quiet with a bustle which happens to be what I fancy."

Miss de Graaff

"To say some place in Holland would be a little silly, wouldn't it? Let's give a city in Yugoslavia. I'll say Budva, a tiny old little city way in the south of the Adriatic."

Mr. Ferrater-Mora

Mr. Ferrater-Mora made what he called an "arbitrary choice," in confining his comments to Vance, a small town not far from the Mediterranean coast. Vance has a modern chapel by Matisse. Students of French literature would find Vance interesting, since its landscape is more or less the same as in a Valéry poem.

M. Maurin

M. Maurin, after hesitating in a choice among many favorite spots, finally hit on La Molina, a Spanish town close to the French border. It is actually a winter resort, with a wonderful view, and many opportunities for walks. It is distinguished among Spanish towns by its coolness and greenness, both qualities hard to come by in a Spanish summer.

"I spent three weeks there, and I'll probably go back," said M. Maurin. The ski lifts operate in the summer too, so La Molina offers its joys even to the relatively sedentary. Although it is a resort, there are "not so many that one keeps bumping into people", and "you can lose yourself" as much as desired. "It is much more primitive than any resort in Switzerland," M. Maurin pointed out, "not really a village at all, just a railroad stop, with a few hotels on the mountains."

Mr. Broughton

"I like London, if the British will allow me to call that Europe, and Paris is lovely too, often in its tucked-away squares and corners, not just the Place de la Concorde and the Grandes Allees. But Rome is my favorite. It is a combination of variegated lovely sites, hills and valleys and river. But even more: the chance to see something of every age at every level from 800 B.C. to the present. At one corner on the right are the remains of a temple from 200 B.C., on the left a modern concert hall and beside it the place where you can buy the best ice cream in Rome."

Mr. Sprague

"Well, how about Norwich?"

Mr. Bitterman

"Of Europe I like Paris best. I like the people and the character of the Left Bank—they are warm and civilized. All the Europeans I know differ from the Americans in this respect, but the students of the Left Bank differ most favorably. They don't have the objectionable bourgeois characteristics of Americans."

Faculty Find 'Sedentary Joys' Alluring

This cathedral town has an excellent outdoor market and good country all about, but its chief attraction, for Mr. Sprague, is the Madder Market Theatre, which has done all of Shakespeare's plays. "In June, choosing with admirable taste, they are doing Shakespeare's King John."

Even less frequented by tourists is Richmond, Yorkshire, "on the River Swale, with the remains of a fascinating 18th century theatre where Edmund Kean and Mrs. Siddons once appeared, and a castle town of strongly distinctive local character, interesting to readers of Miss Prescott's book *The Man on a Donkey*."

Miss Lehr

"Favorite spots . . . well . . . there's the small town of Chabris in France, and another—called Ansbach in the hills of the Odenwald Forest near Darmstadt and . . . oh yes . . . a village called Wilder swil, a very small village, above Interlocken. All of them because of the mountains, the hills, the forests, and the lovely, lovely walks."

Miss Hoyt

"Favorite spots? . . . I don't know. . . . Perhaps the West coast of Ireland—the whole of it. Beautiful country—pleasant people!"

Miss Boldrini

"I love the Egyptian desert—there each moment is different from the one that came before. The weather changes are abrupt and striking and—even the sand storms are lovely. And the sky—there is nothing like the sunset or sunrise on the desert or the moon playing on the dunes. The desert is living, exciting, beautiful . . ."

Bryn Mawr's Baedaker

Suggestions Range from Sweden to Turkey

Mrs. Tymieniecka

Mrs. Tymieniecka said that not being foreign to Europe she didn't "look for specialties," but recommended Faulensee, in the Berner Oberland of Switzerland, for its beautiful scenery. It is a lake town, not far from Interlocken, and an ideal spot for painters, as Mrs. T., herself one, testifies. Lake Thun is a beautiful color, and the surrounding country mountainous.

Bruges, Fribourg, and Florence she described as the three most beautiful cities of Europe. Bruges is a secluded town in Belgium, to which many old Belgian families retire. It was built early in the Medieval period, and has a very famous museum, the Memling museum, as well as "L'Hopital St. Jean" which houses many art treasures. The town itself is romantic and beautiful, with canals arched by bridges and a lake called the Lac d'Amour which is populated by swans. Private gardens are also in the medieval style, and look "like a Rembrandt picture."

Fribourg is also a small medieval town, set on a river. The old part of the town lies in the valley, surrounded by its original medieval ramparts, and the more modern city is up on the hills around. There is a very beautiful late medieval cathedral with modern stained-glass windows, as well as a new university. What is most delightful about the town is its medieval landscape.

Mr. Dudden

"A town called Bandul—it's west of Toulouse and east of Marseilles, on the Riviera. It's beautiful. I spent some time there in 1945; it was a peaceful little haven—the war had moved on by then. Of course, it depends what grounds you're basing this on—I mean I don't pretend I could get anything done there."

Mr. Herlihy

"Bologna, of course, because it's the culinary center of Italy, besides being a university town.

"A nice place is San Gimignano, in Tuscany, about three hours from Florence over mountainous roads. It's a marvelously preserved 13th century town—still has its medieval square towers. There's lovely country all around.

"Monte Cattini's in Tuscany too, and it's of historical interest as a remnant of the 19th century; it was a resort town with lots of splendid hotels and famous baths. People still use them, apparently.

"Then, there's Porto Venere, on the southern tip of Liguria, just beyond the Italian Riviera. It's a fishing town set on a rock. There are plaques all over saying Byron swam there—for English majors.

"Another place you really should see if you have time is Assisi. And Orvieto, in Umbria—the central part of Italy—has a very famous cathedral and a good white wine that's hard to come by in the U.S.

"By the way, always drink the Vino da Pese (local wine). When you get as far south as Rome, you should switch from red to white, because the wine gets sweeter and stronger in the south as the sun grows warmer."

Off Campus Lectures

"THE IRISH RENAISSANCE—WHAT IS A RENAISSANCE?" Haverford Arts Council presents C. L. Barber, Professor English at Amherst, at 4:15 p.m., Friday, March 20, in the Haverford Common Room. Professor Barber is a member of the committee which devised the plan for the New College. He is author of *Shakespeare's Festive Comedies* and co-author with F. O. Matthiesson of *Appreciation of Eliot*. Transportation leaves Rockefeller Arch at 4:00.

"MUSIC IN SOCIETY"—Also presented by Haverford Arts Council, Sol Schoenbach, director of music at the Settlement School, member of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will speak in the Haverford Common Room on Monday, March 23, at 8:30 p.m. Transportation leaves Rockefeller Arch at 8:15.

Mme. Jambor

"My favorite place, besides Bryn Mawr, of course, is Goteborg, Sweden, which was the first place we received human treatment after the war.

"Artistically, it is highly cultured. The orchestra is paid 12 months a year and doesn't have to supplement its income by teaching. There are associations for contemporary music and music for children. The concert hall is the only one in Europe with the same acoustics full as empty.

"I also like Norway and the town of Bergen with Peer Gynt's house."

Mr. Seyppel

"The most interesting spot for the politically-minded is Berlin. You can get there easily, and it is not difficult to cross into the Russian sector, an experience to be found nowhere else in Europe. Berlin also has a rich cultural life, with outstanding theatre, opera, and orchestra. In short, whether before or after May 27, the city will be well worth a visit."

Mr. Berthoff

Mr. Berthoff recommends Sicily as an island of many attractions. "There is more of ancient Greece in Sicily than anywhere else." If there in June, one should not miss the presentations of Greek drama at the theatre in Syracuse. Also of interest are "the Princeton dig," the excavation of a Greek city at Morgantina; the puppet theatre at Acireale; and the town of Noto, where one finds "the most beautiful Baroque creations in Europe."

Miss Wyckoff

Goslar, an old Medieval and Renaissance Imperial City in the Harz Mountains, is Dr. Dorothy Wyckoff's favorite spot. Goslar is encircled by the original city walls and retains the old fortifications, several inns, and the charm of a Medieval City. But of far greater interest to Dr. Wyckoff, a geology professor, is the Goslar mine, which began operations in the tenth or eleventh century. It first mined silver, then copper and zinc and today supplies pyrite (for the manufacture of sulphuric acid).

Miss Mellinck

Miss Mellinck recommended "sailing along the Turkish coast—it's very scenic and undisturbed."

"To beat the crowds, places like Turkey are good for traveling." However, she pointed out that recently Turkey has been more publicized and soon "they will have the crowds that are in Europe." For this reason, she urged all desiring to see Turkey not to wait too long. "It is a bit primitive but not terribly—" and, "it is not so slick as Europe."

Dr. Wells

"There's a small walled town or commune not far from Lyons in the south of France, Perouges by name. Over the gate of this walled town there is, or was—I was there in 1919 when I had some leave after the war—an inscription: 'This is Perouges which withstood the memorable siege of 1069'. Perhaps that should be the motto for this western culture of ours."

Miss Leighton

Miss Leighton tells of a trip on a freighter out of Montreal, down the St. Lawrence, nine days across the Atlantic, and then around the northernmost tip of Scotland to Aberdeen on the east coast. The Pentland Firth, a narrow stormy channel, divides Scotland and the Orkneys, islands that flank the mainland to the north as do the Hebrides in the West (the Shetlands are still farther north). Cliffs face the firth on both sides; those on the Orkney side are named the Old Man of Hoy. The outlying country is wild, old pirate country, and bare of trees, though the islands are farmed.

The ship passed close to two heads of land, one of them Duncansby Head, the point of land in Scotland farthest to the north. Nearby is "John O'Groats," the proverbial extremity which, with Land's End, describes for Englishmen the length of the isle. The spot was named for a mythical figure who supposedly lived there, on a 300-foot cliff.

From Aberdeen, Miss Leighton went inland, into the center of Scotland, to Aberfeldy in Perthshire. In the highlands, it is a "wonderful country for painting," on the edge of the Campbell and MacGregor country. In Aberfeldy, Miss Leighton stayed in a curious hotel with a Victorian facade called "The Palace." The English subdued the Scotch around the time of the American Revolution, and Aberfeldy has a "General Wade's Road." "It seems odd," Miss Leighton said, "the Scotch think of him as a Wicked Britisher as the Americans do."

Agi Jambor Plays For Phil. Orchestra

Mme. Agi Jambor will play six Bach Concerti at a public concert at the Academy of Music March 20 and 21.

(She will be accompanied by 22 members of the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Nicholas Harsanyi for this first American performance of these Concerti.

The concert is sponsored by the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia; both concerts are to be presented without charge, but reserved seats will be available at the Academy boxoffice.

The Public Relations Office has a few tickets which have already been ordered; however anyone who is interested should contact someone in the office.

Psychiatrics Study

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

impaired their work to a significant degree. It is interesting to note that this is the same figure obtained in a study of mid-town Manhattan. Men and women, it was discovered, were equally prone to disorders, but they tended to be afflicted by different types of symptoms.

The prevalence of disorders was found to depend less on the cultural background of an area—whether it was French Acadian or Protestant English—than on the degree of integration of the community. In the rural slums, the disintegrated neighborhoods, 50-60% of the population suffered from disorders.

Dr. Leighton said in conclusion that the study had shown that the prevalence of mental illness was proportional to the degree of social disintegration, and that the attention of researchers should be turned to discovering "ways and means of preventing psychiatric disorders."

Christian Science View of God Described by Interfaith Speaker

Mr. J. Bouroughs Stokes, a member of the Christian Science Committee on Publications in Philadelphia, spoke on Christian Science Tuesday, March 17, in the Roost.

Christian Science is more than just healing; it is a religion. Moreover, it is not limited to Sundays but is an actual way of life which regards God, man and the universe as eternally perfect.

This religion was founded in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy, who recorded the principles of healing she had gathered from the scriptures in the book *Science and Health*, still a guide for all Christian Scientists, and founded its four present-day publications: the *Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, the *Herald of Christian Science* (which is printed in nine languages), and the *Christian Science Monitor*.

The object of Christian Science is to injure no man and to bless every man. There is a belief in the allness of God as a spirit; consequently, matter is unimportant. God is worshipped as the only true spirit, mind, life, law, soul and love. As each person is a different and individual manifestation of God, God has to be found on an individual basis.

This God, unlike the vengeful God worshipped in some religions, is a divine good who never created evil and does not know evil. Man, as an image of God, is also basically pure. The evil in today's world results only from misunderstanding and lack of information.

A question which often arises is what is the reason for existence? According to Christian Science, man exists to bear witness to God's goodness and to express God's mind. God would not be God without his manifestations in man.

The Christian Scientists have no religious creed if by the word creed we mean doctrinal beliefs. However, Mrs. Eddy's book lists six basic principles of this religion:

1. The word of the Bible is taken as a guide to life.
2. One God, One Christ, the Holy Ghost and man in God's image and likeness are acknowledged and adored.
3. God's forgiveness of sin is

asked, and evil is cast out as unreal.

4. Jesus' atonement as evidence of divine love and man's salvation through truth, life and love are acknowledged.

5. The crucifixion of Jesus and his resurrection serve to uplift faith to understand eternal life.

6. A promise is made to watch and pray so as to gain the same mind in us that was in Christ Jesus and to do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

Poetry Competition

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

Manuscripts for all three contests must be unsigned; carbon copies should not be submitted. Announcement of the winners of the various prizes will be made at May Day Assembly.

Bryn Mawr is one of a small group of colleges allowed to present one Academy of American Poets Prize of \$100.00 each year over a period of five years. The prize to be awarded this year is the third in the series; the winner in 1957 was Paula Dunaway '58, and in 1958 Gretchen Jessup '58 received the award. Mr. Richmond Lattimore, Mr. Robert Wallace and Miss Mary Woodworth are the judges.

The Bain-Swiggett Prize for poetry is new this year. This prize of \$40.00 is permanently endowed by Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, a former professor of Modern Languages and a writer of verse. Dr. Swiggett endowed a similar prize at Johns Hopkins University. Miss Stapleton, Chairman of the Department of English, has asked Mr. Warner Berthoff, Mrs. Ramona Livingston, and Miss Bettina Linn to judge this contest.

Letter to the Editor

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 3)

our parts. Wistfulness, perhaps, but not bitterness.

Greg Alexander, '60
Brownly Speer, '60
Dud Summers, '60
(Haverford)

Basketball Team Finishes Season; Varsity Lose 61-35; J.V. Win 37-35

The varsity basketball team finished its games for the year last Thursday on a less joyous note than that on which the season in general had developed. Taking a 61-35 defeat from undefeated Rosemont, the varsity rounded out a 6-3 record for the year and a 4-3 mark for the season proper. The j.v.'s chose a very suitable time to abandon their policy of emulating the varsity's loss or win and managed to edge past Rosemont 37-35 in what was probably their best game of the season.

For the varsity, Moira MacVeagh led the forwards by dropping in 14 points in her closing bid of four varsity years. The game itself was not so lopsided as the score might indicate, since BMC led through much of the first half and was only down 23-19 at the half. A major factor in this game was the guarding, which was seriously restricted when the guards acquired a number of fouls early in the first quarter and thus had to play less aggressively than they would have liked in order not to foul out by the end of the game. This forced caution plus some very accurate shooting on the part of Rosemont's three TALL forwards accounted for the opponents' high score.

The second half was the decisive time in the varsity game. In the third quarter Rosemont made 24

points while Bryn Mawr made none, in the face of which our 16 points in the final period were rather ineffective.

The j.v. game was the bright spot of the evening. Debbie Smith and Ruth Krastins shared scoring honors with 15 and 11 points respectively, and Liz Lynes played an inspired game at guard, snatching balls, blocking shots, grabbing rebounds, and generally making herself detested by the opponents. This game was a see-saw affair all the way, standing at 19-20 in favor of the visitors at half-time, with the margin between the two teams never exceeding a few points.

Even with the closing defeat, the varsity rolled up the best record in years. Its total scoring punch and defensive effectiveness is nothing to be ashamed of: for the year Bryn Mawr amassed a total of 389 points while allowing the opponents only 301. (It's worth noting that Barb Reid contributed 126 of Bryn Mawr's figure.)

BMC's over-all success was due to a generally experienced team which had worked together before, and four of whom had been on the squad for four years—guards Blair Dissette, Alice Todd, and captain Binney White, and Moira MacVeagh on the scoring end. There will be considerable work to be done next year to fill the holes left by these seniors.

Dr. Walsh, Noted English Professor To Be This Week's Chapel Speaker

by Helen Ullrich

"At the Edge of Nothing" is the topic for the chapel service this Sunday evening. Dr. Walsh, visiting professor in English at Wellesley College, will give the sermon.

Professor Walsh is an English professor at Beloit College in Wisconsin. In addition to his teaching, he is a priest of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Walsh received his training at the University of Virginia where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and at the University of Michigan.

Last year Dr. Walsh was a Fulbright professor, teaching American literature in Turku, Finland. He has recently published an account of his life in Finland in Harper's Magazine under the title, "Such Nice Finns."

Dr. Walsh is the author of several books. Several of these are C. S. Lewis: Apostle to the Sceptics, Early Christians of the 20th Century (a study of the relation between religion and society), Campus Gods on Trial, and Stop Looking and Listen. (The book store has several of the books of Professor Walsh.) Dr. Walsh has also published book reviews and poems recently in The New York Times, The New York Herald-Tribune, and The Saturday Review. He is currently working on a textbook for college "introduction to poetry" courses.

Professor Walsh will have Sunday supper in Rhoads. All those interested in eating with him are requested to sign the list on the Interfaith Bulletin Board in Taylor.

"Old Letters"

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5) enabled me to be a member in good standing of the Bird Watchers of America for the last twenty-five years.

Evangeline Lauderdale, '19 Dear Editor: Why do you think people subscribe to the News? Well, I'll tell you why. They subscribe to know what movies are playing. And you haven't even printed the movies for the last three issues. Furthermore, I've been engaged for almost a week now, and nobody has noticed it. Is this what you call serving your readers?

"Angry Subscriber"

Dear Editor: I just want to be one of the first to tell how thrilled I was at the passage of the Women's Rights Amendment last Tuesday...

Oh dear. We really should have done something about that wastebasket before.

Varsity And Undefeated J.V. Finish Most Successful Swimming Season

The varsity swimming team finished its outstanding season this year with a total of 4 victories and 2 defeats. The J.V. remained undefeated throughout the entire year.

The Swarthmore meet, on March 12 at Swarthmore, although lost, marked a high point of the season. The score of 20 to 45 represents an improvement over last year's and does not indicate how much closer the events were. Swarthmore, moreover, broke four of its pool's records at this meet, a definite tribute to this year's Bryn Mawr team.

The only Varsity first was taken by Sally Davis in diving. The J.V.

emerged victorious with a final score of 40-26.

At the home Temple meet on March 5, Bryn Mawr Varsity won 46-20 and the J.V., 37-20.

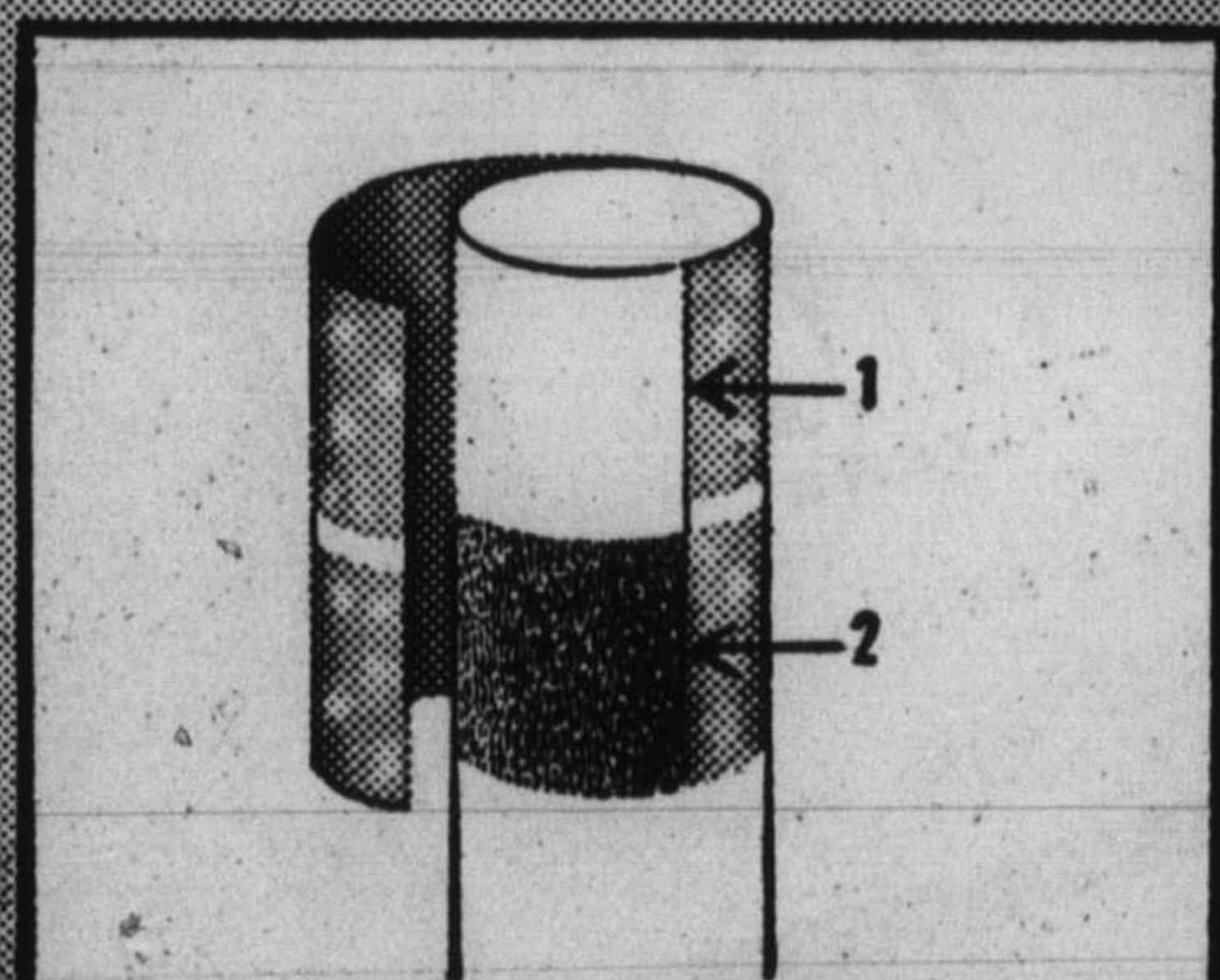
Bryn Mawr tied for fifth place at the Intercollegiate Swimming Meet, Saturday, March 14. The freestyle relay team of Fran Krauskopf, Edith McKeon, Alice Todd and Sandy Colt took a second place, while Sally Davis was third in the diving, and Anne Rassiga placed

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

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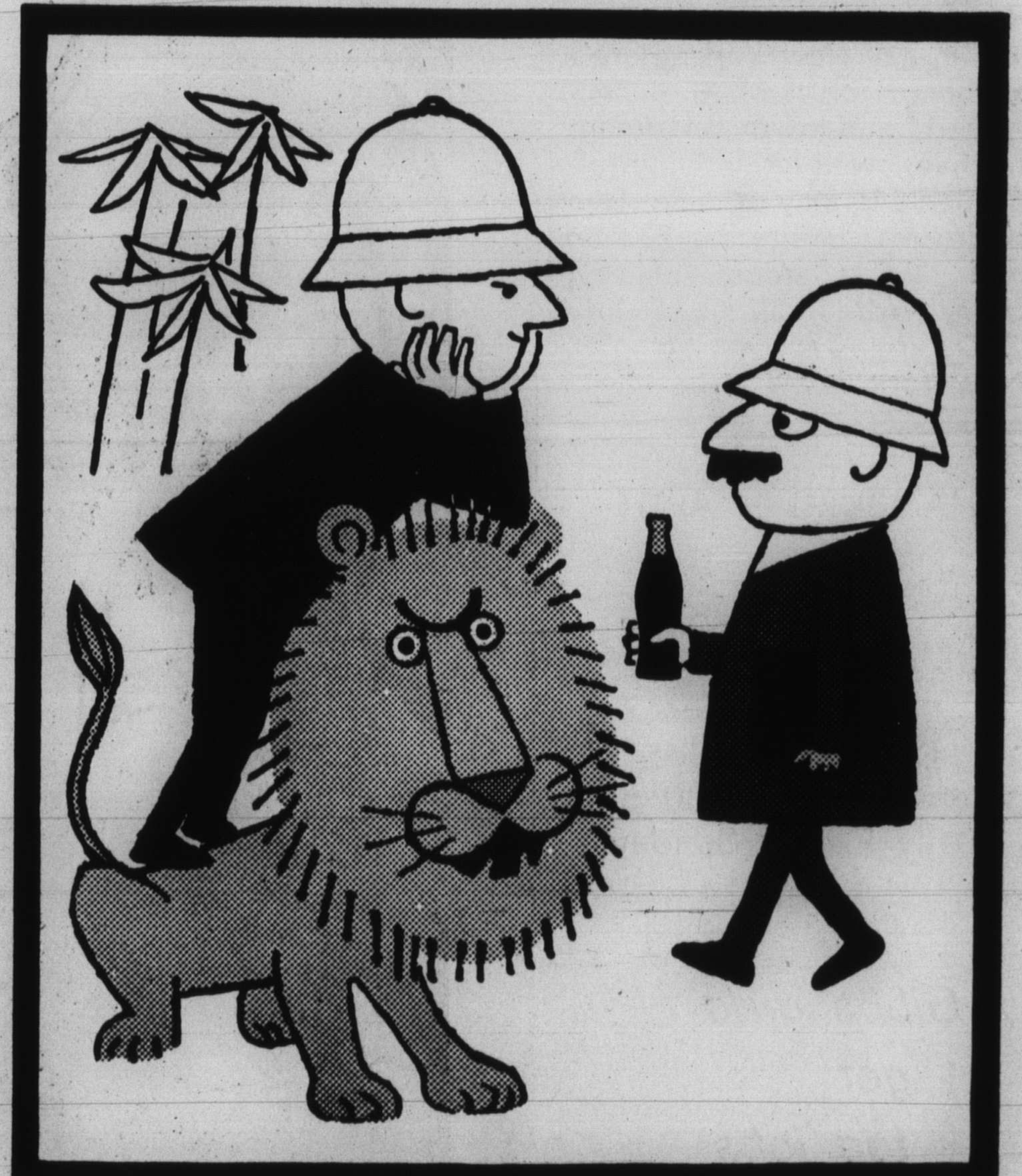
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Mysterious Experiments

Continued from Page 2, Col. 5
of structure the molecule achieves a higher energy level, it may be of value in trapping solar energy and storing it, much as the leaf does in the process of photosynthesis; moreover, since azobenzene reverts completely to its original low energy level upon withdrawal from light, it might conceivably be of service as an easily erasable memory in an electronic "brain."

The purpose of the second study, observation of the underwater reactions of the photoelectric cell, popularly termed the "electric eye" is to gain increased understanding of one of the most fundamental reactions of all chemistry: the process by which electrons are transferred.

Dr. Mallory's work, termed photochemical synthesis and concerned basically with reactions which proceed because of the absorption of light, includes the study of both the mechanics of previously discovered reactions and the nature of some others discovered "entirely accidentally" by himself.

Although the previously discovered reactions have already been considered by scientists, they have never before been examined on a scale large enough for direct inferences to be drawn about the motions and configuration of every participating atom; it is this cer-

tainty about the mechanics of the reactions which Dr. Mallory hopes to attain. In those reactions which he himself uncovered it is simply the nature of the reactions themselves and their possible practical value which is of present interest.

The reasons behind the anomalous behavior of certain salts in liquid solvents are the current concern of Dr. Varimbi. Most salts when dissolved in water cause the water to become more viscous. Several, notably potassium iodide and bromide result in an inexplicable decrease of viscosity; to discover the cause of this abnormal behavior is the object of Dr. Varimbi's research.

Swimming Recap

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 4)
fifth in the 100-yard freestyle.

Sandy Colt and Jackie Mars, respectively, received the Varsity and the J.V. awards for the most points accumulated throughout the season. At the same time, Sandy was

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(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)
(Unless we choose to take the course which Vassar has followed.) Therefore, these organizations must get the support and interest of as much of the student body as possible. Under the present system, students are hit from all sides by a mass of organizations until they are sick of organizations, and Self Gov and Undergrad become just a piece of the mass.

I have said that I believe that drastic reform is necessary. If Self Gov and Undergrad are to stand in the center of focus, as they must, we cannot continue to throw out ideas about how we are going to get all student organizations on the same plain. I propose that a survey be taken of every student. Unless more active support can be found on campus for the other student organizations, than seems at

re-elected captain and Anne Rasiga was elected manager with Fran Krauskopf as assistant manager.

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Re-organization Letter

present existent, and it must be a plurality who are willing to support these organizations with interest, action, and funds. I propose that these organizations be abolished.

We have developed a multiplicity of student organizations, and the multiplicity is weakening the necessary and the unnecessary alike. If these organizations do not have the support, why should they be artificially kept alive? By doing this we are endangering the student independence which we enjoy here. We will not avoid the course taken by Vassar by continuing in our present manner. Action must be taken and drastic action. I strongly urge and plead that this be done.

H.F.

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Greek Lecture

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)
wealthy) man who falls in love with Knemon's daughter and in the process disguises himself as a laborer; an arrogant cook, all sorts of friends and relations, and numerous disasters connected with dropping things (including Knemon) down a well. Ultimately, of course, the right people get married, and Menander, through Knemon, gets a chance to state his philosophy of life and the correct use of wealth.

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