

The College News

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ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1962

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Lawyer Treats Civil Liberties With Regard To Supreme Court

Leonard Boudin, a New York lawyer specializing in constitutional law, discussed "The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties" on Monday evening. He punctuated his lecture with references to several cases he argued before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Boudin prefaced his remarks with an historical enumeration of the political events which have led to the present status of civil liberties. Beginning with the fall

of France in 1940 we have been in a period of so-called "national peril". This has necessarily colored the political temper of the country.

Mr. Boudin next mentioned the key legislative acts which resulted from this situation. The Smith Act was the first of these. It made it a federal crime to conspire to overthrow the Government by force and violence. In 1947 the House Committee on Un-American Activities was reinstated. In addition, the McCarthy Committee and the Internal Security Committee were formed. In 1950 (during the Korean War) the Internal Security Act was passed. This provided for the "registration of communist action organizations," as well as enabling the President to declare a national emergency and thus activate a concentration camp-type of institution. In 1954 the Immunity Act stipulated that in cases where national security was involved a witness could be compelled to testify so long as "immunity" from further prosecution was provided.

Furthermore, various executive actions expressed a deep concern for internal security. Mr. Boudin cited the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations as an example.

It is mainly on the judicial level, however, that individual civil liberties receive due consideration. Here an attempt is made at balancing the individual rights against considerations of national security. One of the cases used by Mr. Boudin was the *Barenblatt* case. The decision in this case was based on the theory of "a balance of interests." This means that *Barenblatt's* "right to silence" was balanced against the Government's necessity of protecting itself from overthrow. The majority of the court decided that the Government's interests were overriding. Mr. Boudin considers this a fallacious balance, since individuals' rights should be balanced not against the Government but against the people and their right to association. It all boils down to determining "who is master of this house that is called democracy."

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Students Telegraph President Kennedy On Resuming Tests

Aroused to action by the news of the President's impending statement, thirty Bryn Mawr students subscribed funds Friday to telegraph the White House protesting the resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing.

The decision arose from a discussion in the Rhoads smoker that afternoon. A casual conversation over an after-lunch cigarette suddenly became a political caucus, and all passers-by were eagerly solicited for funds. Almost none refused, and thirty even turned out to be carrying cash. Over half again as many wanted to participate, but were prevented by the reluctance of Western Union to submit a bill to Payday.

Enough money was collected Friday afternoon, however, to send six telegrams, with messages ranging from a simple "We protest the resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing" to "We see no justification for the resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing." A concern rarely expressed was voiced in one telegram, "April showers/Bring radioactive flowers."

Saturday, after the speech, three more telegrams were sent stating, "Although we know you have considered all aspects, morally we cannot support nuclear testing."

Rachel Brown, Beverly Carter, and Lucy Norman took charge of the arrangements. The telegrams were sent, not hoping to influence United States policy, but simply to give expression to the passionate convictions of the students.

ITU, UN Agency, Regulates Space Age Communications

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva spoke Tuesday, March 6, on "The International Telecommunications Union in the Space Age".

Mr. Gross, a former Haverford student, and father of a Bryn Mawr freshman, has had considerable technical training and is well versed in both the political and technical aspects of this organization.

The ITU, formerly known as the International Telegraph Union, is among the oldest organizations of this sort, and was founded in 1865 by twenty countries. At the present time it is under the jurisdiction of UNESCO and its membership has increased to 114 nations. Its present functions are also broader than those of the original group, for the ITU deals with telephony, telegraphy, wireless and the wireless in space.

One of the most significant functions of the ITU in the Space Age is the regulation of registration of all space satellites and similar vehicles, by authority of a resolution passed in the UN General Assembly in December, 1961. The importance of this action lies in the fact that it recognizes the international use of space.

At the present time, the ITU is Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Maids and Porters Plan Gala Review

For those who enjoy animated entertainment, April 28 is the date to remember. The Maids and Porters' Show has been renewed in a slightly different form this year, and the Maids and Porters as well as the sophomores are already working on what promises to be one of the most gay and spirited performances ever to rock Goodhart Hall. The show entitled *The Follies Bizarres*, will consist of a narrator, chorus, soloists, and kick chorus with appropriate costumes, lights, and sets. This type of show, because it offers more diversity than the concerts of the past and at the same time escapes many of the problems involved in attempting to produce the traditional three-act musical play, has met with an enthusiastic response from the Maids and Porters.

Sylvia Barrus and Nina Dubler are Co-Directors of the show. Ellen Rothenberg is writing the script. Music in the show will consist of favorite songs from shows which have been given in the past by the Maids and Porters. These shows include: "Oklahoma," "Anything Goes," "Annie Get Your Gun," "Paint Your Wagon," "Roberta," "H. M. S. Pinafore," "Porgy and Bess," and "Carousel."

The success of this show may determine the future role of such shows on the campus. The Maids and Porters and the sophomores hope that the quality of the performance and the support given by the student body will help perpetuate the tradition of Maids and Porters' Show.

Freedom Rider

Miriam Feingold, a junior at Swarthmore College who spent last summer in the south as a freedom rider, addressed a meeting of the Bryn Mawr Civil Rights Committee, Tuesday, March 6. In addition to discussing her own experiences in Mississippi and Alabama, Miriam noted the importance of the freedom rider project in crystallizing support for integration within the Negro communities of those states.

Miriam joined the campaign, sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality, last June and travelled to Montgomery, Alabama with an integrated group.

In Montgomery Miriam's group were taken in by Negro families of the community. "This in itself took tremendous courage," she said. "In Alabama there are laws against Negroes' being in the same house with whites in any other capacity than that of employee. As northerners, we could come into the South, do what we had to do and return home, but those who supported us had nowhere to retreat to. They were jeopardizing their whole future in helping us."

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Alliance Latin America Conference Features Experts Berle, Woodward

For the Conference on Latin American Affairs Tuesday, March 21 and Wednesday, March 22 Alliance plans to use the "Assembly privilege" granted it by the faculty in 1943. At this time the administration gave the campus political organization the right to change the schedule of classes in order to free the entire college for an hour in the middle of the day.

Mrs. Margraet Tyler Paul, Assistant to the President of the College, explained the origin of this privilege: "As a result of great student concert in 1943 with problems and causes of World War II the faculty approved a plan for scheduling special assemblies to be held from 12:30 to 1:30. Classes were to start at 8:30 a.m. and luncheon was to be served at 1:30. In cooperation with members of the faculty, the Alliance planned the first Assembly series in that year starting with a lecture on political causes of the war, following with three more on Fascist Ideology, Russian Communism, Western Democracy and American Foreign Policy. A fifth lecture was a discussion of military aspects of the war and the sixth a discussion of economic aspects of post-war problems."

Assemblies were held at 12:30 many times in subsequent years, but the privilege has not been used since 1959. The academic schedule for the two Assembly days will be: morning classes from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.; lunch at 1:30 p.m.; afternoon classes beginning at 2:00 p.m.

Alliance is sponsoring a two day conference on Latin America to be held on campus, Tuesday, March 20 and Wednesday, March 21. The major speakers will be Adolf A. Berle and Robert F. Woodward.

Mr. Berle will speak at 12:30 on March 20 on "Latin America and the Cold War, 1962." According to the blurb under the article he wrote for *The New York Times Magazine* Section last Sunday, Mr. Berle is a New York attorney and Professor of Corporation Law at Columbia Law School. He has also served as Presidential advisor on Latin America to both Kennedy and Eisenhower.

Woodward

Robert F. Woodward is Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and recently attended the conference at Punta del Este. He will speak on March 21 on "Current Developments in United States Relations with Latin America."

Each day the lecture will be held from 12:30 to 1:30. Special arrangements have been made for a rescheduling of classes and lunch to facilitate this program.

The afternoon will be taken up with discussion on the points raised by the respective speakers. Mr. Berle will face questions on Tuesday afternoon from 2:30 to 4:30 and Mr. Woodward on Wednesday during these hours. Faculty members will be present at the discussions.

Alumnae, Students Write About Africa

The theme for the Winter 1962 Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin is Africa. The various articles provide several interesting approaches to the subject.

William Fagg, Deputy Keeper of the British Museum, discusses his knowledge of African traditions acquired through study of African sculpture. He points out the basic difference between African and European philosophy: "being is regarded not as a state but as a process, and the ultimate reality is thus not matter but energy or force." As an illustration of this concept of dynamism, Mr. Fagg tells of the use of the curve in tribal sculpture, known as the curve of growth. He interprets African sculpture as an expression of "intuitive judgment," lost long ago in Europe, and foresees its destruction by "the great materialistic forces of industrial civilization and Islam" unless something is done to preserve it.

Evalyn Aligwekwe, a 1960 alumna, reports on the progress of the University of Nigeria, and Jane Martin, a 1953 alumna, describes her work with Operation Crossroads Africa, in her article "Letters from Liberia."

Africa is seen from still another viewpoint in the article by Virginia Rivers which discusses the ideas and aims of Wamere Mwangi from Kenya, who is a Junior at Bryn Mawr.

Arnold Toynbee, who lectured at Bryn Mawr in the fall, discusses the triumph of American egalitarianism and conservatism over creativity. He is countered with a more optimistic view of American creativity in an article entitled "Bryn Mawr Approaches the Peace Corps" by Barbara Schieffelin, '62.

Finally, Christoph Schweitzer, Associate Professor of German, discusses methods of teaching foreign languages and the use of foreign language laboratories in an article entitled "Asset not Oddity."

CANDIDATES FOR OTHER CAMPUS ELECTED OFFICES

First Sophomore to Self-Gov.	Vice-President of Undergrad	Secretary of Undergrad.
Abbott, P.	*Cassebaum, F.	Carter, D.
Allen, A.	*Deutsch, J.	Coil, L.
Aronson, M.	Fanning, B.	Dempsey, J.
Arsh, A.	*Gumpert, S.	Heller, M.
Bardack, E.	Horen, B.	Hennecke, H.
Chu, P.	Kammerman, J.	Meadow, D.
Clarke, M.	Lewis, C.	Robinson, S.
Ferrin, E.	Newman, L.	Rodgers, T.
Goheen, T.	Witman, A.	Schrier, C.
Harris, S.		Silberblatt, E.
Hershkovitz, R.	Vice-President of Self-Gov.	Walker, G.
Koin, D.	Blu, K.	Zweig, R.
Kroto, S.	*Kasius, J.	Secretary of Self-Gov.
Lichtenstein, R.	Longobardi, A.	Books, R.
McDowell, R.	Maymah, T.	Geiger, N.
Schade, A.	Middleton, K.	Gibbs, L.
Schoenbaum, M.	Silber, T.	Gross, E.
Sivess, M.	Smith, Joanna	Lo, A.
Swift, J.		Schwind, P.
Taylor, M.	*candidate on presidential election.	Shapiro, S.
Tobey, J.		
Weisberg, S.		

The primary election for these offices will be held on Wednesday, March 14.

Watch for Akoue

As originally planned, the second issue of Akoue was to appear in the News this week. Unfortunately the exigencies of time and work prevented the Akoue staff from completing their report. No one regrets this more than the News, not only because of the extra copy to be exacted from the harried staff, but because the exigencies of finance and advertising commitments preclude the publication next week of an issue large enough to include Akoue. We can only urge everyone to read the new Akoue (which we understand will be issued soon in mimeograph form), and hope that future editions will once again appear in our pages.

The Daily Pennsylvanian and Freedom of The College Press

On Thursday, February 22, the Daily Pennsylvanian, the men's newspaper at the University of Pennsylvania published a parody issue on the women's paper, the Pennsylvania News. This issue, an annual tradition, was branded as "lewd," "suggestive," and "obscene" by the administration. Several copies were confiscated.

The next day the Daily Pennsylvanian came out with an editorial which branded the Student Government as totally "irresponsible." It advocated the abolishment of SG. The Daily Pennsylvanian has opposed SG since its inception early this year, claiming that it exerts too much power on campus, because it controls the allotment of funds to each organization.

The following day, Saturday, February 24, SG met in an emergency session. They voted to withdraw financial support from the Daily Pennsylvanian. The paper depended on SG for 1/3 of its budget. SG also recommended that the paper be suspended. The administration, subsequently, did suspend the paper. (The Daily Pennsylvanian, by the way, has not hesitated

strongly to criticize the administration on various occasions during the year). The editor, Melvin Goldstein, was placed on "conduct probation," which means that he can no longer take part in extra-curricular activities. Furthermore, the Monday issue of the paper, which had already been printed, was confiscated.

On Sunday, a group of about 150 students picketed in front of the Dean's home as a protest against censorship and as an affirmation of their right to freedom of the press. A crowd of about 600 of the "opposition" (presumably those on the "side" of SG) countered the demonstration, and a scuffle resulted.

On Monday, February 26, the SG recommended that the administration lift the suspension; however, SG refused to restore funds. On Tuesday and Wednesday newspapers from other colleges with editorials decrying censorship were circulated in lieu of the Daily Pennsylvanian. The administration finally lifted the suspension on Thursday, March 1. On March 2 the first "new" issue of the Daily Pennsylvanian appeared.

Our Comments:

The Daily Pennsylvanian is once again in operation, but the issue does not end there. This incident (as described above) cannot but evoke serious reflection on the status of a college newspaper. It would seem that two key problems need to be considered. The first of these is the relation of a college newspaper to the student government and the second is its relation to the administration.

A free press can only preserve its freedom of thought when it is independent of any external control. Up to now, the Daily Pennsylvanian has depended upon Student Government funds and upon ads for financial support. This means that, necessarily, the Student Government could exert influence on the editorial opinion of the paper, in so far as it could effect the discontinuation of the paper.

As to the action taken by the administration, we condemn it in no uncertain terms. There can be no justification for flagrant violation of what is in fact the core of free society: freedom of the press. Censorship is the tool of a dictatorial power. It is used to silence opposition. Where no opposition exists, where the opposition has no voice, there can be no democracy. Any "censorship" must be effected by the editorial board itself—not by any external authority. The relative questions of what is obscene, what constitutes disrespect for the administration and what is a too violent condemnation of the student government must be determined by the editorial board. This means that the board has an undeniable responsibility: it must exercise self-restraint; it must exercise discretion; it must recognize and strive to maintain standards of integrity and dignity.

A college newspaper by its very nature is subject to administrative scrutiny. While we realize that the administration is necessarily concerned with the reputation of the college, and we concede that in the case of outright libel the administration has the privilege of taking action, we cannot condone such an extreme measure as suspension. For the administration, too, has an undeniable responsibility—that of maintaining the principle of freedom of the press on the college campus. Only in so far as the administration realizes this responsibility and acts accordingly can a free, independent college press retain its right to protest.

Court To Decide Whether Can Sell Tropic Of Cancer

According to the current Supreme Court definition established in Roth vs. US, obscene literature is that which excites prurient desires. But as the controversy in Philadelphia over Henry Miller's Tropic of Cancer has shown, a simple definition cannot draw the line between good literature and obscenity. There must be a balance of interests.

A temporary injunction banning sale of Tropic of Cancer in Philadelphia is in effect, and hearings resulting from District Attorney James Crumlish's demand for a permanent injunction were completed last week. The outcome of these hearings will decide whether Tropic of Cancer will be available for sale in the Philadelphia area—which includes Bryn Mawr.

Testimony at the hearings on Tropic of Cancer have shown that there can be no flat standard in the case of obscenity. As the Phoenix, Swarthmore's paper reports, Dr. E. Seullely Bradley of the University of Pennsylvania testified that he found Tropic of Cancer a serious work reflective of its times, and Dr. Emerson Greenway of the Free Library of Philadelphia called the book a "landmark in American fiction." On the other hand, Dr. George Frignito, Medical Director for the County Court of Philadelphia condemned the book as obscene as did Dr. Austin App of LaSalle College, who called it "filthy, obscene, immoral . . ."

Obviously, different sets of values have come into conflict here, and the problem at hand is one of the role of government in the protection of general welfare. Should the interests of those who derive literary worth from Tropic of Cancer be protected to the detriment of those who would be harmed by what is bordering on obscenity in the book. The members of a college community are apt to be in favor of complete intellectual freedom, but what about the larger, less astute portion of society? Should they be protected from what is potentially harmful?

Five Joseph Severn portraits of Keats, a gift to the College from Miss Caroline Newton, Class of 1914, will be on exhibition in the library's rare book room until Spring Vacation.

Gross

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involved in preparations for organizing a broad communications program for Africa. Plans for this African communication have previously been hampered by the fact that communication between colonies must pass first through the mother country.

Mr. Gross explained the reasons for co-operation on this level, for ITU activity often cuts through political barriers. First of all, the scientific character of the organization tends to diminish its political aspects. In addition, Mr. Gross stated, the theory of "enlightened self-interest" makes it profitable for countries to co-operate on this level, if only to increase their personal advantages. If two countries are both broadcasting over the same frequency, he explained, neither will be successful. This is only one example of the tremendous importance of co-operation on this level.

Letters to the Editor

Preparations For Rule Sufficient, Says Student

To The Editor:

I can not understand how anyone can say that the recommended changes in the driving rule were not sufficiently explained to the student body previous to the meeting of legislature. In my hall the meeting to discuss these recommendations was announced for days in advance; the suggested changes were posted and their whereabouts were made known. At the hall meeting it was emphasized that additions and amendments to the proposed rule were welcome. And the suggestions which were made were brought up at legislature.

I am fairly sure that the procedure in other halls was similar. The problem, then, is not one of poor circulation of news. It is the same old one of lack of interest. Although the legislature agenda was posted, very few read it. At the hall meeting only about 50% of the students were present. The general attitude, although there were some exceptions, was, "Let's get this thing over with quickly!"

No one is obligated to be interested in campus affairs or to attend hall meetings. But those who do not take advantage of the opportunities to hear what is going on and to voice their opinions should stop fooling themselves by blaming their ignorance on poor communications.

Communication is a two-way process; a receiver as well as a sender is required.

Sandra C. Goldberg, '62

Campaign System Flaws Give Rise to 'Barbarism'

Dear Editor:

I have a few comments to make about the dinner system, which is surely the most uncivilized election process imaginable. These are expressed out of exasperation and despair rather than bitterness or rancor.

Why is Bryn Mawr the only college which employs this method of campaigning? Instead of using the open, "barbaric" system of all other colleges, we use a method which encourages undercover campaigning and vicious grillings.

The dinners make an absurd attempt to preserve meaningless impartiality. There is no reason why we should be impartial. In an election one should be encouraged to have biases. This system is a farce because it presupposes that we have no biases. The candidates are theoretically presented to a completely open-minded undecided campus. In reality, however, the majority of the "spectators" have already made up their minds. Their questions are therefore largely designed to put their candidate in a favorable light and to discredit the others. We should be able to support our candidate openly or to discover the stands of the other candidates, if we so desire, in a more realistic and a more humane way.

Furthermore, many of the most capable potential candidates are deterred from running because they refuse to subject themselves to such a humiliating experience. Putting the elections into a more realistic framework would preserve the dignity of the candidates.

The purpose of the dinners, which is presumably to present the candidates and their views to the campus, could be fulfilled by an organized program of campaign speeches held in Goodhart. Those who are undecided could attend

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Radnor Hall will be open this year for those students who wish to remain on campus during Spring Vacation.

Self-Gov. President Talks

To the members of the Self-Government Association:

The three weeks of elections which are now upon us are among the most important and exciting of the College year. During the rest of the year many of us are busy primarily with personal concerns, but for this short time early in the second semester it is the duty of each of us to concern ourselves seriously with Bryn Mawr as the student community of which we are a part.

Bryn Mawr is a unique college in that students handle so many of the responsibilities which are often given over to adult advisors or Deans. This is an especially important consideration for Self-Gov. The Self-Government Association has been given great amounts of autonomy and freedom because it has demonstrated corresponding amounts of responsibility and maturity in handling its affairs.

The officers of Self-Gov. bear a large share of the responsibility for leading the Association along whatever paths its members may indicate. The officers of each successive administration are guided by several considerations. Self-Gov. has a long tradition, a "spirit," which is pervasive and changes slowly. It also has a Constitution full of specific rules which clearly prescribe conduct and from which each administration can work.

But within this spirit and growing beyond the rules, each Self-Gov. and each officer individually, has a great deal of leeway in determining what Self-Gov. will mean to them, to other students, to the College Administration, and to the Faculty. It is because this range of freedom is so broad and so important that these coming elections become of great significance.

May I urge each one of you to make an effort to get to know your Self-Gov. candidates and their ideas both through the dinner system and through private conversations. They are looking forward to expressing themselves to you and to hearing your criticisms and comments on Self-Gov. And may I urge you to vote as if the next Self-Gov. officers could determine the very nature of the community within which you will live for the next year. In part, they can.

Sincerely,
Sue Johnson
Self-Gov. President, 1961-62

Faculty Need Not Guide Student Political Actions

To the Editor:

Is it the faculty or the students who have the responsibility of setting the political tone of this campus? Why should the faculty's seeming indifference to a movement to abolish the HUAC hamper the students' political expression? We are not bound, nor are we expected, to look to them for guidance or sanction in our political activities.

I would also like to remind the writer of the letter printed in last week's News that in the January 17, 1962, issue to The College News, there appeared a reprint of an open letter to President Kennedy which had originally been published in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. The letter encouraged some constructive governmental action to ensure peace. It was signed by 43 members of the Bryn Mawr faculty.

Obviously, the faculty is not politically apathetic, or 43 of its members would not have been motivated to sign such a letter. Further, the faculty cannot be held responsible for the "political dullness" of this campus. The fault, if any, lies with the students, and only with the students.

Joan Deutsch '65

THE COLLEGE NEWS

FOUNDED IN 1914

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German Visitors Offer Opinions On Berlin, American Students

By Valerie Schoenfeldt and Chris Whitehead

On Sunday, March 4, Bryn Mawr campus played host to three visitors from one of the hot spots of the Cold War — West Berlin. Dr. Otto Wenzel, President of the Young Berlin Socialists, Herr Udo Loewke, Representative of the Social Democratic Students, and Herr Peter Mudra, President of the Student Parliament of West Berlin, arrived here at noon for a stay which included dinner in Rhoads, a tour of the campus, and an informal tea with their hostesses and Mr. Kline of the Russian and Philosophy Departments. Dr. Wells of the Political Science Department contributed to arrangements for the visit.

The three gentlemen are members of a group of ten, all leaders of various German student organizations, visiting the United States for two weeks to explain conditions in the divided city, present the German view of its problems, and to become better acquainted with the country and people "in whose hands we are." Dr. Wenzel, Professor of History at the Free University of Berlin, is a dry-humored scholar whose contributions to the conversation lent a note of precision and expertise. Herr Mudra, genial and self-assured, combined perceptive insights with ironic wit. Herr Loewke was characterized by a relaxed charm and impressive political acumen.

One purpose of the gentlemen's visit was to clear up the many misconceptions of America held by Germans. Their stay in this country is brief, but they have learned much and have been favorably impressed by the American people and institutions with which they have come in contact. "On their part, the visitors were also very informative about the German political scene. Herr Loewke is confident that Berlin Mayor Brandt (Socialist Party) will play an increasingly decisive role in German politics.

Herr Mudra explained the efforts of West Berlin students to help East Germans, separated from their families by the wall, to escape to the West. He could not discuss the situation in detail because of the danger of revealing crucial information, but he described the feats and sacrifices of students who risked their lives to free their imprisoned countrymen. According to Herr Loewke, more than half of the two thousand West Berliners caught on the wrong side of the wall on August 13th have been returned to their families with the aid of students.

In answer to many questions about the morale of the West Berlin population, Herr Loewke explained that the flight of residents into West Germany has created no great problem because the West German government offers advantageous conditions (subsidies, lower rents, job opportunities, etc.) which are designed to attract vigorous young people to the city. This program has been so successful that there is not only an influx of "new" people from West Germany, but also people who had already left the city are returning in large numbers.

Perhaps most interesting of all were the gentlemen's well thought-out criticisms of aspects of American students' political attitudes. Herr Mudra expressed some surprise over the way in which NSA is neglected and underrated in the U. S. and wholeheartedly advised Bryn Mawr to stick by that it may attain the influential position that the corresponding organizations in Europe enjoy. These not only bring about the formation

of better scholarship programs and an increase in student exchange plans, but are at present involved in a struggle of international significance. For example, the students of the new African nations are beginning to organize, and since the statesmen of Africa will be drawn directly from a small group of educated elite, their affiliations in the student world will be of primary importance in determining Africa's position in the East-West conflict. Herr Mudra feels that any students concerned with the future of international affairs should take advantage of the political potential of an organized student body.

The students whom the German group has encountered seem to have a good grasp of the basic precepts of Marxism-Leninism, but Herr Mudra feared that too many of them based their anti-communist sentiments on an unanalyzed image of the Communist Bogey rather than on well-thought-out, objective decisions.

The visitors left Bryn Mawr to catch a plane to Chicago, having already visited New York, Washington and Philadelphia and conferred with Governor Rockefeller and President Kennedy. Their busy schedule has included press conferences, television appearances, and panel discussions with students at

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Exchange Students . . .

Bryn Mawr Students Judge Aspects of Visited Colleges

Panel Cites Discussion, Honor System Problems

Four stray Bryn Mawr tyrs have returned to the fold from their visits to nearby colleges under a program of student exchange, and, last Thursday, they participated in a lively panel discussion, moderated by Ellen Corcoran. Meg Porter and Paula Pace, who spent a week at Sarah Lawrence, traded impressions with Vivian Brodtkin and Linda Newman, the Swarthmore exchange visitors, before an interested and articulate audience which seemed to realize the value of this type of exchange program to the Bryn Mawr student body.

Individualism, observed Meg and Paula, sets the keynote for life at Sarah Lawrence, both at the academic and social levels. Classes are small and are often conducted in round-table style, with much informal give-and-take between students and professors. Faculty advisors act almost in loco parentis to their advisees.

The only required course is the freshman "exploratory" course, which may be in any discipline, not necessarily in one in which the student is especially interested.

Concentration in the arts—music, painting, dance—is common, and Paula noted a great interest in languages. Science departments are small, however, and Classics courses almost non-existent. Exams are not given systematically, and "grades" consist of short comments by each professor, measuring the student against her own potential rather than against any objective standard.

From the great emphasis on the individual, however, several disadvantages arise—a lack of "coordination" in extra-curricular activities, a tendency among students to express views without strong backing in fact, and the general breakdown in the sense of "community," which results, according to one Sarah Lawrence student, in the impossibility of establishing an effective honor system on the campus.

Both Meg and Paula agreed that the strong Curriculum Committee and the frequent opportunity for discussion with faculty were aspects of Sarah Lawrence life that should be imitated on the Bryn Mawr campus.

The main difference between Swarthmore and Bryn Mawr, and the principle advantage enjoyed by the former, were both summed up by Vivian in one short but overwhelming word—"men"! Dynamic class discussion is encouraged by co-education (although the boys, remarked the visitors, seemed to be more willing to express their views than the girls). The same dynamic, "alive," feeling is noticeable in almost all facets of student life, from active arguments at the convivial soda-fountain (a great aid to the intellectual life) to the annual one-act play competition. Ellen mentioned the recent disarmament conference, beautifully organized by three Swarthmore seniors, as an example of the political awareness and initiative of the students in general.

Academic pressure is intense, but the excellent two-year honors program offers an opportunity to make creative use of knowledge. The Swarthmore Student Council has very little power or function—in general, according to Linda, Swarthmore students, in spite of their intellectual maturity, did not seem to be treated as adults. Swarthmore impressed Linda and Vivian as being more "class-oriented," and less "dorm-oriented" than Bryn Mawr.

The question-and-answer session with the panelists gave the audience a clear insight into some of the advantages, as well as the disadvantages, which we enjoy at Bryn Mawr.

Linda Newman Ponders Delights of Coeducation

by Linda Newman

Although Bryn Mawr is only twenty automobile minutes from Swarthmore as the crow flies, I had never been there before my week as an exchange student. This may be due to the fact that I don't fly, and the Penn. Railroad has arranged it to be a day's trip at least. Upon arrival I was immediately struck by the natural, down to earth, family, wholesome, and if you New Yorkers will excuse the term, mid-western atmosphere. I think it is the addition of the male to formal education that gives the atmosphere its cosiness. Coming from the Bryn Mawr nunnery, I had never seen a male before, and you may imagine my surprise when I appeared at breakfast in my bathrobe and found them all staring at me over their real scrambled eggs. Actually, I have done some care-

ful retrospective observing, and they are not much different from us, though they talk in lower voices and their hair is longer. To add a word about the dining room: it is very large, accommodating the entire college cafeteria style, really very loud and pleasant. What's more, one can eat lunch at 11:20 and dinner at 5:20, if one so desires.

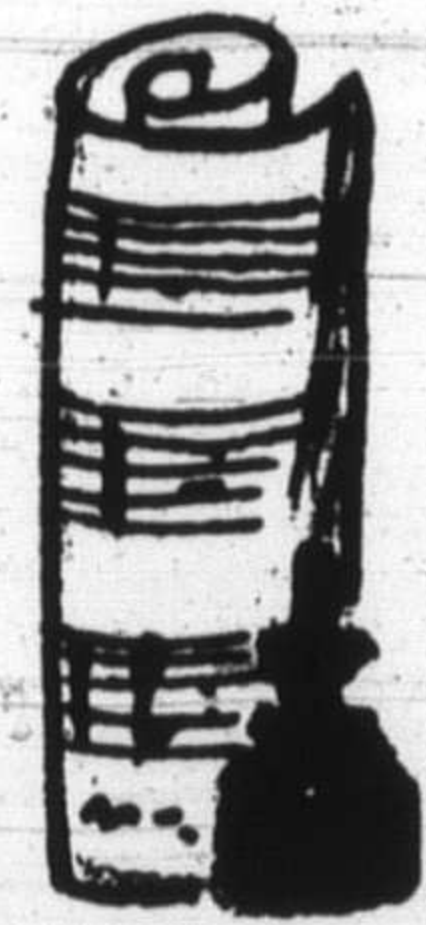
Swarthmore impresses me as being both serious academically and lively extracurricularly. The main difference between the classes at Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore is the amount the students talk. Having the chance to rehearse the art of conversation by using the vernacular in social situations, the Swarthmore students contribute a great deal to the class discussion and continually challenge their professors. Naturally, from so much activity in the classroom, the girls' knitting suffers considerably, but they have learned to sacrifice the domestic pleasures which we value at Bryn Mawr so highly. At first I would wonder which person was the professor, but soon learned that he was usually the quiet one sitting nearest the door. Swarthmore has an interesting honors program, for which they apply at the end of their sophomore year on the basis of academic achievement. The program is again geared to oral expression and satisfaction, consisting of weekly four-hour seminars of about six people at the professor's house, where coffee and cakes are always served at tea time. The Swarthmore library is marvelous for studying because it is so noisy. There are telephones ringing, doors banging, and at the long, well-lighted tables one gets the feeling that there are other human beings alive in the world. When I am sitting in the tomb-like cavity of a Bryn Mawr library stall, my mind begins to wander from my wee spot of 40 watt light in the darkness to the depths of the underworld, and I am always hoping that someone will at least fall over backwards in her chair so that I will just know that somebody is around.

Swarthmore always has something going on—a concert, a play, a meeting, a debate, a fraternity party; the frustrating part is that these things are all going on at the same time. As illustrated by the recent tremendously successful disarmament conference, Swarthmore is very alive politically. In fact people are so politically oriented that their conversations consist mostly of strings of initials, FICDAC being the condensed name of the disarmament conference. In order to learn the new initial lingo, I quickly read Milton's Apology for Smeectymnuus. In the girls' dorms they have another useful set of initials which symbolize telephone messages. A sheet by the phone will say either FNM or MNM. Naturally, MNM is infinitely preferred to FNM, not because it would be a more symmetrical towel monogram but because it means Male No Message.

My week at Swarthmore could not have been more varied, more interesting, or more fun. Although Swarthmore is a self-sufficient community in itself, I wish that there would be more interchange among Swarthmore, Haverford, and Bryn Mawr, which seem bound together in the college catalogues only. It would be worthwhile for the colleges to sponsor a station wagon shuttle system for lectures and social activities. In conclusion I would just like to say that "Swarthmore swings" and recommend, for the consideration of all, a new coed college called Brynford or Havermawr.



The Muses Amuse Us



By Ann Witman

Each member of the Tri-College Chorus is fully aware that the behind-the-scenes activities of an Ormandy concert often eclipse the actual performance. A polished performance necessitates a great deal of serious preparation. Bryn Mawr and Haverford began their work just before Christmas while Swarthmore used the music, Bach's Mass in F Major, for its Christmas program.

Our first joint rehearsal united 250 enthusiastic voices in Clothier Hall at Swarthmore on February 7 under the direction of William Smith, Assistant Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mr. Smith managed to exact lovely tones from a chorus too hoarse to speak that rigorous Wednesday evening. His wry sense of humor kept the rehearsal from becoming entangled in the complexities of Bach's intense contrapuntal music.

The joint rehearsals are exciting for freshmen and upperclassmen alike. Old friendships renewed, new friendships initiated, this joint effort always is one of the most successful exchanges among the colleges. It would be interesting to speculate on the number of times a thought such as "I wonder who that boy in the grey sweater is?" flashes across the minds of the coeds, or vice versa! In any case, the relaxed social situation is fostered by the common bond of music appreciation.

Concert time itself sneaks up and the chorus members find themselves engulfed in a wave of last-minute rehearsals and tedious details. What about the bus that broke down Thursday morning, or those hot, hot lights? For the freshmen there is the added fascination of the backstage of the Academy—curious, grotesquely shaped boxes concealing what may well be Egyptian mummies!—high ceilings and white-washed walls covered with masses of ropes and ca-

bles—the narrow staircases leading to newly-decorated dressing rooms—precarious bleachers and the constant warning of "Don't take your shoes off!"—the hot-air vents backstage that either swoosh up a skirt or catch an unsuspecting high heel.

And then Mr. Ormandy himself—an artist in every way. His small stature and tremendous talent immediately captivate and enchant the chorus, which soon learns to respond to his slightest gesture.

Thursday's rehearsal is finished—another one Friday morning—a hectic box-lunch or a hamburger at that drugstore across the street—Dr. Reese warming up Haverford in a remote room far above the stage—last minute checks on seating arrangements—Mr. Goodale's smiling face as you pass from the backstage world into the eyes of an eager Friday afternoon audience of wealthy dowagers, lady shoppers, and students.

From our vantage point on the stage, the audience seems strangely unreal. Perhaps it is only a painted flat beyond the proscenium arch, but then a ring flashes, a throat yields a cough, and one knows that there is humanity beyond Mr. Ormandy's figure. A final lifesaver and we stand up at a pre-arranged cue. For the brief moments of actual performance there is nothing but Mr. Ormandy—the orchestra and the modulated tones of the other voices fade about you . . . then it is over—applause—faces flushed from exertion and pride smile unconsciously.

Saturday night's challenge for an improved performance is in no way anti-climatic, and then it really is all over. Yet in the minds of most of the chorus members is the image of the infinitely-expressive face of Mr. Ormandy. Art embodied and manifested, heightened by the face which, sadly enough, the audience never sees at the moments of its greatest expressiveness.

Sit-in Participants View 'Revolution,' Find Success In Increased Support

By Bev Carter
and Pauline Dubkin

The attendant of the first gas station at which we stopped looked in the car and angrily told us to leave his property. The attendant of the second slowly and insolently told us that he was closed. As we drove into the town of Easton, Maryland two children looked up from their play to point at us. An experienced freedom rider who was with us observed that these occurrences were indications of a growing reaction against the integrationist movement. When the sit-ins began, many restaurants on the Eastern coast of Maryland had integrated, if only for the short time that they were beleaguered by the freedom riders.

The practice elsewhere had been the lengthy process of "reading them out" — reading a Maryland trespass ordinance broadly interpreted to maintain segregation. Now, however, "reading out" has been dispensed with, and the freedom riders are subject to arrest unless they leave the restaurant directly upon the arrival of the police. Our procedure was to enter a restaurant in integrated groups, ask for service, and, when refused, leave to avoid arrest. Then we set up a picket line outside the restaurant.

Hostility

Our pickets encountered no violence but much hostility: policemen summarily reduced two of our picket lines to six people; people jeered from their cars as they rode by; passers-by accidentally stepped on our heels; even on the faces of some of the more restrained, there was a curious mixture of hatred and reproach.

Half our number was made up of local high school students from average families in an area where most Negro families are economically depressed. The other half were college students, some of whom had traveled as many as 700 miles. The demonstrators acted with the support of the Civil Interest Group in Maryland (which co-exists with CORE), and with the support of professors and three members of the clergy, the minister of the church where we met in Easton, and the chaplains of MIT and Harvard.

Afterwards

After the picketing we returned to the church. There we met people who had gone on freedom rides together, and, occasionally, some who had been jailed together; parents who had come to meet their children; the local women who had prepared the dinner for the lot of us. People told anecdotes from the day's happenings: a boy from Yale remarked that some of the local dives are really entering the Yale student's vocabulary; up at Yale, they now say "that was a really Wilson's Rowish exam."

It is curious that we found inspiration and justification for our actions in songs very similar to those in which other worldly Negro slaves had found consolation and escape from their sufferings. In effect, the songs that we sang were later-day spirituals, sung by a people whose temper had changed. As a professor from Wesleyan remarked in his talk, the unique contribution of this dissatisfied new Negro is to help realize democracy in the United States and to keep us from losing our ideal before we gain it.

The importance of this movement is that it will effect realization of the American ideal. Like the American Civil Liberties Union, the Negro is fighting to keep our constitution a living document. The integrationist movement constitutes a revolution. Unlike the partial revolution of the North, the re-

volution in Maryland seeks to bring equality to the Negro regardless of economic level.

Success in a sit-in is not measured by the number of restaurants that integrate, but by the number of people who join in civil disobedience. A boycott by older members of the community has been planned for this week.

Cars leave every Saturday before 11:00 from Swarthmore to sit-in on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Call Ellie Rosenberg, Swarthmore College, extension 294.

OUR MAIL!

We need your help!

In 1955 my company started our Human Relations Program. Its purpose is to work for mental health, better understanding between people and better lives for all of us. Quite an ambitious aim.

We started with the publication of a cartoon booklet called THE WORRY-GO-ROUND. It deals in a simple, non-scientific way with the common emotional problems of businessmen. More than seven million copies have been distributed in this country, as well as translations into more than half a dozen foreign languages.

By now we have published four more booklets, all prepared with the advice of Dr. F. C. Redlich, Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine. We have held three forums on human relations and plan another for next October; this one to be on the problems of youth. Last fall we produced our first film, YOU ARE NOT ALONE, a half-hour documentary dealing with the frustrations of a young father. Now we are planning a booklet that will try to cover emotional problems of students and offer constructive help.

This is where you come in.

Hundreds of thousands of words have been written by the self-styled experts about today's students. Many old heads shake ponderously as the youth of today is compared — usually, unfavorably — with "the days when I was in college."

We think the best way to find out what really worries students is to go to the "horse's mouth," you who edit college papers and magazines. We want to know about the values, anxieties, aims and frustrations of students. We think we have a few sound ideas gained from psychiatrists and others who live and work with students. But you who reflect and guide student opinion can give us authentic help.

People simply will not take time to read books on psychiatry and psychology. We want people to learn that they are not alone with their emotional problems. This knowledge in itself has value; witness Alcoholics Anonymous.

Will you spare enough time to write your thoughts about what goes on when students give themselves private and often painful examinations, when inner anxieties create almost unbearable tensions? We want this booklet to be helpful. We do not want it to consist of warmed-over, or preconceived ideas about students and their personal problems. We hope to help men work out some things before they become overwhelming. You can help tremendously.

Sincerely,

Theodore M. Ebers, M.D.
Chief Medical Director
The Connecticut Mutual Life
Insurance Company

Anyone with any ideas or suggestions for Dr. Ebers may communicate with him directly or through The College News.

World Affairs Club Sponsors Proposal For UN University

Students and professors at the University of Michigan have recently proposed a new idea in world affairs — the establishment of a United Nations University. Under the name of the Association for Commitment to World Responsibility, the students have set forth the objectives and general plans for such an institution in a recently published paper.

These plans are based on the contention that only with an international center for research and learning can the many problems which countries share in common be solved. A United Nations University would deal with scientific and developmental problems which plague most countries — especially, the underdeveloped nations. It would allow scholars and scientists to pool knowledge more freely, would train workers in international organizations and ultimately, try to create an "international culture." The university would emphasize service work and would require that all students devote some time to the United Service Corps — a technical service organization much like our Peace Corps.

The pamphlet also deals with some of the more practical problems which a U. N. university implies. It suggests a neutral country for the location of the university to avoid having an institution like the Patrice Lumumba University in the Soviet Union which is "international" only in name. National universities, private groups, and UNESCO are all put forth as possibilities for sponsoring the university. Financial support can be obtained from private foundations, tuition, and the

A Political Analysis . . .

Should We Seek Two Party System In Southern States?

Enid Greenberg '63

The "Solid South" is undergoing a revolution. Those who deplore the one-party system of the South as undemocratic may be rejoicing in the evidence of Republican activity there. But a careful examination of the situation will dampen the joy of Northern liberals, for the revolution of the South appears headed toward increased conservatism, rather than liberalism.

Samuel Lubell, in *The Future of American Politics*, discusses the

United Nations itself. The pamphlet also suggests that all students know at least two languages. Students would be admitted on a basis of ability and quotas, by geographical areas so as to have a truly international representation. Professors would also come from all countries and would be both permanent and visiting.

Obviously, the university is still in the planning stage. However, the idea that there is a possibility of a universal institution "to seek solutions to humanity's needs through the dedicated utilization of man's unique capacity for rational thought" has already inspired many college students. Both Marion Coen and Ginny Copen have copies of the University of Michigan paper if anyone is interested in learning more about the proposal.

Boys Club is looking for an instructor in arts and crafts. If you are interested please see Pixie Scheffelin, Rhoads South or Ellen Gross, Denbigh.

Radcliffe, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke Contemplate Organizational Revision

In their concern for acquiring education in depth, Bryn Mawr students often lose track of what is going on in the outside academic world. Many of the same problems and controversies which plague Bryn Mawr's placid life are shared by similar schools, namely the other Seven Sister Colleges.

Radcliffe

The problem of curfew has come to the fore at Radcliffe, that martyr for the cause of female emancipation. Present curfew regulations there give limited one o'clocks to Freshmen, unlimited one o'clocks to Sophomores and Juniors, and unlimited hours to Seniors. Finding that the curfew regulations conflict with the honor system as defined in the Radcliffe Redbook, two Seniors have proposed that any required hours of return, chaperonage rules, and complicated sign-outs be abolished. Students would only be required to sign out stating the hour of expected return. The proposal for the abolition of curfew hours has met with approval from Radcliffe's President Bunting as well as a majority of undergraduates. However, in a recent poll, the Harvard Crimson found that a surprising number of Radcliffe women felt that the abolition of curfews would lower the reputation of Radcliffe girls. Other objectors point out that unrestricted hours would make it most difficult to say "no" to a date who wants to stay out later.

In spite of these and other objections, proponents of the abolition of curfews at Radcliffe are optimistic about the acceptance of the proposal.

Wellesley

Concerning NSA, the current Bryn Mawr bete noir, the Senate of the Wellesley College Government recently voted strong approval of official representation of Wellesley at the NSA Summer Congress. The

main concern about NSA at Wellesley seems to be financing of the official delegation's trip to the summer conference, and the Wellesley Senate has recently voted in favor of an all-out fund drive. The Young Republican Club at Wellesley has also come out in support of NSA, although it criticizes the apparent exclusion by NSA of the conservative point of view.

Mount Holyoke

This year finds not only Bryn Mawr enmeshed in Student government revisions, but Mount Holyoke as well. Some of the proposals for revision of the Mt. Holyoke Student Government Association have been: to form an executive committee for greater centralization, to combine the duties of Secretary and Treasurer of the SGA under one salaried student, to eliminate many of the peripheral committees still clinging to SGA, and to have nominations for student offices by petition only. The proposed changes seem to indicate a trend toward a more efficient and compact student government by consolidation and concentration of power in the SGA president, which will lead to speedier decisions and a greater role for public opinion in determining policy.

increasing conservatism of the South. Lubell considers the failure of labor to organize in the South, the rise of a new middle class in the Southern cities, and the vast extension of Negro rights accompanied by political intensification of the race issue as the three significant factors contributing to this conservative revolution.

The South has been undergoing a period of rapid industrialization. This has resulted in the growth of a new middle class centered around the cities. It is this group, rather than Southern "liberals" which has been fostering two-party politics by voting Republican. The interests of this urban middle class are clearly what would be termed "conservative" by Northern standards. A second party for the South based on the industrial interests of these people thus might leave America even more conservative than at present. The laboring class of the South has not been organized, and therefore cannot counteract the political power to be gained by this industrial middle-class.

The urban middle-class has not supported the Negroes in the question of civil rights. Lubell writes, "no longer will it suffice to attribute racial prejudice in the South merely to poverty and inadequate education." Lubell drew this conclusion from his study of the 1950 defeat of Frank P. Graham in a Senatorial contest. Graham represented the "enlightened" South. As president of the University of North Carolina, he had fought for free speech and for labor's right to organize and had served on President Truman's Civil Rights Commission. His defeat was unquestionably the result of vicious segregationist attacks in the last few days of his campaign. What disturbs Lubell is the education of those who destroyed Graham's career. "Frank Graham was defeated not by a foul-mouthed Theodore Bilbo but by a nationally honored lawyer, who was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Duke University. It was not only the bigots who turned against 'Doctor Frank' but many 'progressive' North Carolinians."

If Southern labor remains unorganized and unable to exert its influence, and if the new middle-class continues to ignore or oppose the question of civil rights, the rise of a second party in the South may provide no improvement over the present "undemocratic" one-party system. And for those who hope for a more politically liberal America in the future, a two-party South is cause for concern.

The future of the South is certainly a question to be pondered. The above considerations only touch upon some of the aspects of this involved problem. What the South would be like under two parties, and whether a two-party South would be in the interest of the country, is perhaps too early to decide. But is it not too early to consider the problem.

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Preview of Coming Events

Wednesday:

Meeting for Worship 7:15 Cartref. M. Rene Gerard of Johns Hopkins University will discuss "Caamus' Stranger Retried," at 8:30 in the Ely Room.

Thursday:

Dr. Berry of the Biology Department will take "A New Look at the Germ Theory," in a Society of Sigma Xi lecture Thursday at 8:30 in the Bio. Lecture Room. He will consider how germs cause disease.

This is a special facet of the general problem of how two organisms interact in nature. There are three possible relationships: commensal, symbiotic and disease. It is known that some disease-causing organisms may live commensally for a long period, then suddenly cause disease. The reasons for this are not known, but Dr. Berry proposes to discuss some possibilities. Since both graduate work and three undergraduate honors projects are being done in this field, Dr. Berry will be able to discuss the specific progress that has been made at Bryn Mawr.

Thursday through Saturday:

Meetings of the Alumnae Council: Students are invited to the Friday afternoon session at 2:30 in Goodhart. A panel of professors and alumnae will discuss "Teaching vs. Research: Enemy or Ally?"

Friday:

The Debate Club will meet American University as the affirmative team in a dispute on "Resolved: Executive Censorship of Military Speechmaking is in the Public Interest," 8:30 in the Common Room on Friday, March 9. The debate will probably center on the questions raised in the General Walker case. The basic issues of a war oriented vs. a peace orientated public opinion and the relationship of the Military to the Far Right will probably be touched upon.

Monday:

Leonard Kreiger, Professor of History at Yale University, will give the Mallory Whiting Webster lecture on "Political Freedom in Europe and America, an Historical Approach," Monday, March 12, at 8:30 in the Common Room.

Paul Lazarsfeld, Professor of Sociology at Columbia University will discuss "The Uses and Abuses of Public Opinion Polls" at Haverford on Monday, March 12. The lecture, given under the auspices of the William Pyle Philips Fund, will be delivered in the Common Room in Founders Hall at 8:15.

Tuesday:

Lady Robertson, wife of the former Governor-General of Nigeria, will be at the Deanery at 1:30 on Tuesday, March 13 to discuss with students the problems of colonial power.

Nadia Boulanger, one of the world's greatest women musicians, will conduct a workshop at Bryn Mawr on Tuesday, March 13 at 4:30 in the gym. Sponsored by the Friends of Music, the workshop will consist of a talk by Madame Boulanger on several French composers, including Debussy, and will be open to all Bryn Mawr students and faculty.

Madame Boulanger, a performer, conductor, and teacher whose former students include Aaron Copeland and Virgil Thomson, is now in America lecturing and conducting and has recently led the New York Philharmonic and Boston Symphony Orchestras.

Allen R. Anderson, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Yale, will speak on Logic and Law, 8:30, March 13, Ely Room.

Mr. Humphrey Stanbury, manager of the Birmingham Repertory Theater, will speak for Arts Council on Tuesday, March 13, at 8:30 in the Common Room. According to Dr. Arthur C. Sprague, Professor of English, Mr. Stanbury's theater is "one of the finest theaters in its ideals and achievement outside London."

Wednesday:

The meeting for worship 7:15 Cartref.

On Wednesday, March 14, Miss Jean Potter, professor of Religion both here and at Barnard, will define her subject in a lecture entitled "What is Philosophy of Religion?" Miss Potter plans to limit herself to philosophical speculation on the contrast between theo-

logical and philosophic approaches to religious belief.

She feels the logical arguments of "believers" as countered against the equally logical contentions of "non-believers" will provide a fruitful topic for discussion. The lecture will be at 5 p.m. in Cartref.

Next Wednesday evening, March 14, British novelist, William Golding, will speak at Bryn Mawr. The well known author has spent several weeks on a lecture tour of the United States.

Mr. Golding has studied both science and literature at Oxford University, served in the British Royal Navy, taught, and written several books. As an author, critics have often compared him with either Graham Greene or Joseph Conrad. His best known book, *Lord of the Flies*, is noted for the author's use of symbolism and the theme that evil is inherent in man's nature. His other novels include *The Inheritors* and *Free Fall*.

Mr. Golding will speak at 8:30 in the Deanery.

Friday, Saturday:

The Bryn Mawr College Theater and the Haverford College Drama Club will present as their annual winter production William Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost* directed by Robert H. Butman. The production will be Friday and Saturday evenings, March 16 and 17 at 8:30 in Goodhart Hall. Tickets are \$1.00 for students and \$1.50 for others and may be reserved at Goodhart Box Office, LA 5-9185 every day from 1:30 to 3:00 next week or by contacting Gail Walker in Rhoads South.

Swimmers Set New Pool Records In Close Competitions With Ursinus

On Wednesday, February 28, the Bryn Mawr Swimming Teams split decisions with visiting Ursinus. The Junior Varsity, led by Betty Ames, won 40-20. Bryn Mawr lost by only six points (36-30) in the varsity meet. The decisive event in this meet was the freestyle relay in which Ursinus edged Bryn Mawr by 1/10 of a second. Both the freestyle relay

teams set pool records. In taking the Medley relay by a substantial margin Beidler, de Grazia, and Booth also established a pool record. Anne Rassiga's butterfly victory set still another mark. Ellen Beidler captured first place in the backstroke and Becky Hazen won first place in the diving competition.

In and Around Philadelphia

MUSIC

Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Symphony and Elsa Hilger plays the violincello on Friday, March 9 and Saturday, March 10 at the Academy of Music.

Emil Gilels, famous Soviet pianist, makes a return appearance to Philadelphia at the Academy of Music on Thursday, March 8.

A Night with Gershwin, a variety show featuring Gershwin's music, performed by Skitch Henderson and his orchestra, will be at the Arena on Saturday, March 10.

THEATER

All American, a musical about a European professor at a Southern co-educational campus, will be at the Erlanger until March 10.

A thriller, *Prescription: Murder*, stars Joseph Cotten, Thomas Mitchell and Agnes Moorehead at the Locust through March 10.

We Take the Town, a musical based on Ben Hecht's movie *Viva Villa* will be at the Shubert until March 31.

A new cast returns to Philadelphia with a popular musical—*Bye-Bye Birdie* at the Forrest, March 12 through April 7.

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Freedom Rider

Continued from Page 1, Col. 4

From Montgomery Miriam's group continued by bus to Jackson, Mississippi, which had become "the focal point of the freedom riders' activities." Here they were arrested, tried and jailed for over a month.

She described being in the maximum security cell block of the state penitentiary, where freedom riders kept up their morale by group singing, scheduling lessons for part of the day and organizing a system of communication from cell to cell. She added that it became almost a point of honor for each freedom rider to complete the full term of his sentence instead of posting bond.

In evaluating the freedom rides, Miriam commented, "The changes we effected were negligible when seen in the light of the whole problem of segregation in the South. We did not convince the southern whites that integration is a worthwhile goal, and we did not achieve the collapse of segregation. I think the value of the freedom rides lay in their articulation of the need for an outside stimulus to integration and in their giving impetus to concerted action on the part of southern Negroes."

German Visitors

Continued from Page 3, Col. 2

Columbia and Princeton. On Saturday, March 3, they were feted by their hosts in this country, the National Student Association, at a cocktail party also attended by Dr. Gilbert of the History Department and five Bryn Mawr students.

Boudin

Continued from Page 1, Col. 2

Mr. Boudin further observed that the most successful cases were those which were argued on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment (self-incrimination) rather than on the First Amendment (right to silence). Still clients continue to use the First mainly because the Fifth often leads to an inference of guilt and because the First provides a more positive approach, the Fifth being an essentially defensive position.

The crux of the matter in all of these cases is the relationship of the citizen to the Government.

The present Supreme Court Justices have revealed their attitudes on this issue in decision on the constitutionality of expatriation. Warren, Black and Douglas feel that the citizen precedes the Government and can be deprived of his citizenship by no one. Clark, Frankfurter and Harlan feel that Congress can consider any act pertaining to allegiance grounds for expatriation. The Government thus has the power to revoke citizenship.

Basically it is a question of which is more important: "the Government you elect or appoint or the citizen — who is, after all, the substratum of the Government". Mr. Boudin, needless to say, thinks the latter.

Letter Protests Dinner System

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this rally, make up their minds, and vote accordingly.

Serious thought must be given to this problem in hopes that another more humane and more realistic system can be devised and put into effect before this campus loses what remaining dignity may still exist.

Ellie Skovron '63

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