

The College News

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Shaw Lecturer Describes French Africa's Economy

On Tuesday, April the third, the first of two Anna Howard Shaw Lectures on Africa was given by M. André Philip, a professor at the University of Paris, and former French government official.

M. Philip spoke on "France and Africa," considering the eighteen newly-independent African nations, linked, with one exception (that of Russian-oriented Guinea) to the former mother country by ties of friendship and of economic necessity, replacing the former French Union. M. Philip mentioned four

prerequisites for economic development and stability. The first of these prerequisites, political independence, has already been achieved. The second, agrarian reform, would involve reorganization of the "inner market" for agricultural products, while the third, stabilization of prices of African exported raw materials, would require the creation of an "organized European market," giving preferential treatment to these products. The fourth prerequisite, the presence of men capable of carrying out the program of economic reform—has already been partly achieved by the training of promising young Africans in French universities. A "middle class" in these countries will be composed of graduates of secondary and technical schools, in both Europe and Africa.

After the fulfillment of these four prerequisites, the question of the type of economic reorganization which will best suit the needs of the African nations remains to be considered. Industrialization will be accomplished with difficulty. A new social order has seldom been created through an uncontrolled profit motive alone, asserted M. Philip. Both native and foreign capitalists hesitate, through fear of risk or lack of interest, to invest the necessary funds in the development of French Africa.

The most important "native capital" of Africa, however, is the manpower of the villagers, during the hundred days in the year when they are not occupied with their fields. Business enterprise under outside leadership should be encouraged only if "pilot industries" will take measures to reorganize the economic life of the region, so that the advent of industrialization will not cause a complete disruption of agricultural activity.

M. Philip also suggested that teams whose members, although educated principally in France, should come from countries which have recently been "underdeveloped" themselves, could provide both technically diversified aid and sympathetic encouragement to growing African nations and would, therefore, be better than a single European expert assigned to handle all problems in a given area.

Williams Deplores Plight Of Migrant, Legislative Apathy

With candor, humor, and earnestness, Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. of New Jersey spoke Monday to the students of Bryn Mawr on "Attitudes Toward Social Legislation in the U. S. Today." Senator Williams, in the 12:30 Goodhart lecture sponsored by Alliance, considered some of the problems our affluent society has not yet solved.

Among these problems are aid to education, old-age care, urban development, and assistance to those people caught in the dynamics of a changing economy. Senator Williams, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, spoke particularly of the problems of the two million migrant farm workers who follow the crops across the country each year.

Migrant workers, who earn less than one thousand dollars a year, suffer from ignorance, poverty, and disease. The Williams Subcommittee on Migratory Labor passed five bills through the Senate last summer to provide funds for health and education measures, to require registration of migrant labor contractors, to restrict agricultural child labor, and to establish a national advisory committee on migratory labor.

Senator Williams stressed the need for our society to place emphasis on what is important, such as education, rather than on frivolous matters. Our attention must be directed toward what America is becoming, Senator Williams declared.

In answering questions from the students, Senator Williams provided

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Friedman Focuses On A "Libertarian" Point Of Approach

by Lora McMeekin '63

Tuesday evening Bryn Mawr students had the opportunity of hearing the economist, Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago. Mr. Friedman, although identified by many as a Conservative, prefers to call himself a Libertarian.

In his opening statement he explained the premises upon which Libertarians base their arguments. A Libertarian, who is actually a nineteenth century liberal like Ricardo, Smith, and John Stuart Mill, considers freedom to be the ultimate value for it is under freedom that the individual can best realize his potential. The Libertarian realizes that man is imperfect, that he would, if permitted, put his own interests first to the detriment of others. How then can the greatest amount of freedom be preserved? As the greatest danger to freedom is concentrated power, its dispersion is of paramount importance. This is best accomplished through the maintenance of organizations which, while accomplishing required ends, do not necessitate the centralization of power.

Questions from the audience ranged over a variety of policy programs.

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Tonight Louis Henkin Keynotes Series on "Can Man Survive?"

Tonight at 7:30 in Goodhart Hall Louis Henkin, Professor of Law at

the University of Pennsylvania and currently visiting Lecturer in Political Science at Bryn Mawr will open a series of programs on "Can Man Survive?"—a study of war and peace in the nuclear age.

His keynote address will discuss the role of the individual and the academic community in our present dilemma and raise some of the questions to be explored in the panels of the following weeks.

These panels, consisting of both faculty and students, will attempt to analyze and define some of the issues central to the topic from varying points of view. Scientists, historians, psychologists, political scientists, philosophers—the panelists will cover a wide range of approaches in the hopes of stimulating enlightened and informed thought. An open discussion will follow each session.

On April 19 "The Consequences of Nuclear Weapons" will be considered, including such questions as the effects of living with a demoralizing fear, changed conceptions of "War" and "Peace," the contention that these are matters only for "experts" and other ramifications of the topic. The second panel, April 23, on "The Logic of the Deterrent," will define and examine such phrases as "deterrent" itself, counterforce, arms control and the First Strike theory. Early in May, a panel on "Alternatives to the Arms Race" will consider which must come first, political settlement or disarmament; the role of the U.N., our presuppositions about Russian aims and the nature of trust.

Miss Linn

Miss Bettina Linn, Margaret Kingsland Haskell Professor of English Composition died Friday in the Bryn Mawr Hospital. Miss Linn was the author of *A Letter to Elizabeth*, published in 1957, a novel about a college professor's illegitimate daughter. The book, which won the Philadelphia Athenaeum Fiction Award in 1958, was published by the Book Society of England and was translated into French. She was also the author of *Flea Circus* published by Smith and Haas in 1936, a novel portraying American city life. In addition to courses in creative writing and on the English novel, Miss Linn conducted a course on Russian literature in translation.

All of us who knew Miss Linn and worked with her will feel this loss deeply.

Reviewer Raves: Love's Labour's Lost Scintillates With Rare 'Sarcastic Wit'

Bonnie Kevles '62

The final performance of the Bryn Mawr-Haverford production of "Love's Labour's Lost" demonstrated beyond the limits of a reader's imagination the immeasurable quantities of sarcastic wit stored in the last two acts. Coincidentally, the performers (with notable exception) portrayed more deeply conceived characterizations in these acts, highlighted by the ascetics' reading of love sonnets, the Muscovite Masquerade and impersonations by the so-called Worthies.

In the eavesdropping scene where the earthy set with its surrealistic backdrop revealed its high functional value, Ted Hauri's mockery of the amorous academicians conveyed the worldly realistic Berowne more than earlier scenes where his capering walk distracted from the enjoyment of his mobile facial expressions. Like Peter Lary who played the King of Navarre, Mr. Hauri's conception of his character grew with his character's perception of love and in Berowne's plea that "women's eyes . . . are the books . . . That . . . nourish all the world," Mr. Hauri offered Goodhart audience a rare moment in theatre. He became Berowne, and the theatre, his court of listeners. The rare and marvelous moment when an audience is magically transported into the illusory world of the play derives not only from the actor but also from the coalescence of impressions from preceding action, physical properties and Mr. Butman's perceptive direction.

Andreas Lehner who succeeded in portraying a suave French courtier in spite of the visual hindrance of his Bedouin head-dress aptly revealed Boyet's sophistication in his ridicule of the academician's farcical plan to woo in

the guise of fur-capped Muscovites. His scoffing report of the approaching suitors set the satirical tone with which Jane Robbins' Rosaline inquired the number of inches measured by the lords to tread a measure on the grass. This saucy question contains in capsule version the coquettish charm radiant throughout Miss Robbins' performance.

Although Berowne's chorus character mockery and the gilt-edged satire of the Muscovite Masquerade reached higher and subtler levels of comedy, the speeches by the simple, well meaning Worthies also provided frisky entertainment. Whether preaching a love letter or Alexander the Great, Alan Williamson's Nathaniel consistently and amusingly retained his pulpit accent while Danny Turner's Costard intermittently possessed a cockney brogue. Except for his "remuneration" speeches, Mr. Turner needed more spice to animate his all too-sweet rogue, while John Holland's Holofernes needed more sugar to simplify his over-wise pedant. And how unfortunate that Shakespeare did not deem Dull worthy enough to be a Worthy, for no doubt James Blumenthal's dullard would have won another accolade of laughter.

In the last two acts, some characters notably gained more vitality; yet from Don Knight's first entrance in Act I his pink-gartered Don Armado lived on the stage. When Barry Barlow's flippant juvenile shot volleys of taunts, Don Armado listened, timing his answers to get the maximum comic effect. His "sweet smoke of rhetoric" which could fill "whole volumes, in folio," his flourishing bows colorfully accented by his flapping winged sleeves, together with his ever expressive features created another Goodhart triumph.

Interfaith Speaker Treats Colonialism

Prof. Charles C. West, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, spoke Tuesday evening on the church's mission and new nationalism in his lecture "Church and Colonialism." His thesis was that cultures which formerly traveled in separate paths are now being brought into one history, of which Jesus Christ is the ruler.

He discussed the two reactions of the missionaries to the colonialists: first that they isolated themselves and second, that they attempted to spread Christian culture by means of hospitals, education, etc.

In countries awakened by the shock of Anglo-American influences, the old cultures have died, and, if reborn, are fundamentally different from their former state. The substance of a culture would be maintained, but by means of Western instruments. Then, after a synthesis of the two elements, there would be thorough Westernization. To understand why such a country would not accept Christianity, it is necessary to imagine how a culture feels when it constantly considers itself inferior, because it is competing in a world of Western thought. Thus, Communism offers the solution for counteracting Western influences.

In the relationship between the church and colonialism, three elements must be considered: first, the ideologized ancient religions, second, Communism, and third, the Christian Church. In this situation, the Church has been a basic dynamic revolutionary force, and has interpreted the position of an individual culture in a larger world.

News and Notes

Three Associate Professors have been promoted to the Professorship. They are: Machteld Mellink, chairman of the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology; Hugues Leblanc, of the Department of Philosophy, who has a forthcoming book on *Statistical and Inductive Probabilities*; and Bernard Ross, a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research who is also on the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Social Work*.

New appointments to the faculty for next year include Mary Maples Dunn as Assistant Professor of History and Kyle Meredith Phillips, Jr. as Assistant Professor of Classical Archaeology. Mrs. Dunn comes from the University of Pennsylvania and Mr. Phillips from the University of Michigan.

The Lucy Martin Donnelly Fellow for 1962-63 will be Elizabeth Spencer, American novelist, whose works include the story for the motion picture "The Light in the Piazza" which is currently being shown in Philadelphia. The award established in memory of Miss Donnelly, for many years a member of the English department at Bryn Mawr, is made for distinction in writing and carries a stipend. The holder of the fellowship will visit the campus during the college year but has no academic duties, making it possible to devote the year to creative writing or research. Other recipients have been: Elizabeth Bishop, May Sarton, Elizabeth Bowen, Eudora, Welty and Marjorie Glickman Grene.

Among the fellowships recently awarded to graduate students are the Margaret Gilman Fellowship in memory of the late Professor of French, awarded for the first time this year and the Fanny Bullock Workman Fellowship for graduate study and travel abroad. The former was awarded to Louis Auld of Maple Heights, Ohio and the latter to Anne L. Kish and Jane Williamson. Miss Kish will study the work of the composer Jean Baptiste Senaille in France and Miss Williamson will spend the year in England doing research on the Shakespearean actor, Charles Kemble.

Louis I. Kahn who is designing the new residence hall was recently awarded the 1962 Philadelphia Art Alliance Medal of Achievement for the Alfred Newton Richards Memorial Research Building on the University of Pennsylvania campus.

Can Man Survive?

The whole college community has a responsibility (define how you will) to concern itself with the problems of peace and war. Why? Not because we are experts except insofar as we are "expert" at thinking through problems of great complexity. As we, individual professors and students, meet in these public conversations, we can represent what others have come to in their own thinking but have, perhaps, never articulated. To "articulate" is not just "to say" but means to see and analyze relationships. That is, we can define the field of inquiry; we can formulate the questions; we can learn how to think by testing our statements and re-defining our questions; and as we do so, the audience is doing the same. At the first stage, it is not a question of deciding whether we need "facts" or "opinions" but of putting the questions—of trying to find what the first questions are. As those questions are framed by the press, they are pre-judged; as they are framed by politicians, they are "loaded." As a community of intellectuals, we have a duty to put the questions straight, to define them rigorously, to ask questions which every citizen, every human being who is awakened to the problem must ask. We have to get beyond "Red or Dead," "Peace or Freedom," etc. We have to see what it is we are asking when we ask, "Can Man Survive?"

Thus, Mrs. Werner Berthoff, member of the English Department, explains the aims of the joint faculty-student steering committee which has set up the series of programs outlined on page one. The News heartily supports both the idea and the goals of this series and hopes that every member of the college community will participate actively in the discussions.

Changes in Hall Draws

Included among the often more aesthetically pleasing signs that spring is approaching is the planning of who will live where next year. The procedure for reaching this decision will be somewhat different this year. The quota system—the number of students from each class who may reside in a hall—will be retained, but upperclassmen who wish to move will now draw early to determine the hall they will be in next year, and then will draw for rooms after the members of their respective classes within the hall have drawn. In the past, students wishing to move into a different hall have been required to wait to draw for a room until all the students already living in that hall had completed their drawing. Now, the opportunity of obtaining a good room is given on a basis of class seniority rather than length of residence within a hall. As already pointed out, however, those within a class already residing in a hall will have preference over members of their class entering the hall. An exception to this system is made in the case of freshmen entering a hall from Batten House, East House, the College Inn, the Graduate Center, and the Deanery. These girls draw for rooms along with the members of their class already residing in the hall which they are entering.

While this procedural change is hardly a major one, it does improve an upperclassman's chances of obtaining a good room if she is considering moving from her hall. The News welcomes any change such as this which contributes to the campus becoming less dorm-oriented.

The Edge

The News, which, in its past issues has been grimly critical of various aspects of the college, has now—like the rest of Bryn Mawr—found a new place to relax and cast a sunnier eye on the world. Good coffee at reasonable prices, singing, guitar playing, student art work, a place to go to talk and smoke when we become jaded of dorm smokers—all these things have endeared the new Edge to us.

The Edge was recently founded for Bryn Mawr and Haverford students by the Main Line Ecumenical Council. It is located in the Ville and open from 9 to 1 Tuesday through Sunday nights. Members of local churches serve as waitresses. Students from the two colleges provide the entertainment and the art which decorates the walls. This new opportunity for students to display their creativity is, we feel, the primary value of the Edge. We are, however, more than ready to admit the secondary values. Since the closing of the Beau and Belle, we have been in great need of a place to take a date in the Ville. With the opening of the Edge we have found a haven for food and talk after 10:30.

There is, however, one criticism which various people have voiced. Since the Edge is often overflowing and overcrowded and since one of its purposes is to provide a place for discussion on the college level, the presence of many high school students every night is somewhat resented. We have no place to entertain after 10:30 at night; these students, at least, have their own homes in which to talk and have guests. Of course, the News is not fully acquainted with the financial considerations of the Edge which may make the admittance of high school students necessary, but we feel the management might, at least, think about the possibility of restricting admission to only collegiates.

Compared to the value of the new coffee house, however, we feel the criticism is minor. We welcome the Edge as a center of sociability, creativity, communication—and coffee!

Theater of Absurd: Ionesco Presents Rampaging Rhinos

by Brooks Robards '64

"Absurd is that which is devoid of purpose . . . cut off from his religious, metaphysical, and transcendental roots, man is lost; all his actions become senseless, absurd, useless." Playwright Eugene Ionesco is speaking here about the Theater of the Absurd.

Because his play Rhinoceros ran on Broadway, Ionesco is probably the most well-known (in the U. S.) dramatist of the Theater of the Absurd. The Theater of the Absurd began in France, and has since spread to the United States, where it is firmly entrenched in New York's off-Broadway. It grew out of the existentialism of such writers as Albert Camus, and claims among its ranks Jean Genet (*The Balcony*, *The Blacks*), Samuel Beckett (*Krapp's Last Tape*), and Edward Albee (*The Zoo Story*), as well as Ionesco.

The members of the Theatre of the Absurd endeavor to create a non-rational world, as Ionesco indeed seems to have accomplished in his plays. In *The Lesson*, a professor tries in vain to teach his young student who adds and multiplies with ease, how to divide. Finally, in his frustration, he kills her.

In *Rhinoceros*, a young man, Berenger, tries to cope with a world in which everyone begins to turn into rhinoceroses. He becomes involved in an argument over whether the rhinoceroses have one or two horns and are therefore African or Asian. When the girl he loves joins the ranks of the rhinoceroses, Berenger himself begins to want to transform. But in the end he decides "I'm the last man left, and I'm staying that way until the end. I'm not capitulating!"

Ionesco mixes the comic with the pathetic, the ridiculous with the meaningful. Although he says that he is dealing with the absurd, that is only half the story. For in portraying the irrational and the silly, Ionesco does not detach himself entirely from reality; his ambivalence is confusing at times. He, along with the other members of the Theatre of the Absurd, and the "College of Pataphysics" believe that man's traditional beliefs are an attempt to evade reality, and that these beliefs are no longer useful. At times he

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Competitions To Seek

Ventures In Verse

Two opportunities for students interested in writing are open to Bryn Mawrtys this spring—a poetry contest and fellowships for literary workshops.

The first of these is a contest for the best four to eight line light verses written in the form of the stanzas contained in *The Shrewd Nude and Other Light Verses and Dark* by John Milton Hagen. \$250 in prizes is being offered by A. S. Barnes and Co. All verses must be limited to eight lines, first-word rhymed, one entry to a contestant. The contest ends June 30, 1962. Poetry should be sent to "The Shrewd Nude", c/o A. S. Barnes and Co., 11 East 36th St., New York 16, N. Y.

Also available for qualified students are 12 fellowships for this year's session of the New York City Writers Conference, held annually at Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y., from July 10-20. The fellowships are for workshops in fiction, poetry, and drama.

Special prizes available will include one of \$100 for the best avant-garde poem writer and the \$500 Stanley Award in Drama, for which judges will include Edward Albee, and David Susskind.

Further information may be obtained by writing the Administration Secretary, New York City Writers Conference, Wagner College, Grymes Hill, Staten Island 1, N. Y.

Letters Decry Inadequacies Of College Election System

To the Editor:

Now that the two year trial period for the 'new' election system has expired, it is time for an appraisal of its merits in order to plot a course for the future.

The present system consists of a completely open method of nomination: anyone can nominate a girl for office; once nominated, even if only by one person, a girl may run for office. The theory behind the adoption of this particular system of nominations was to allow for as broad a base for participation as possible, by both nominators and nominees. Although the general response to this procedure has been good on the part of the nominators, the response on the part of the nominees has been very poor. (Only 15% of those nominated for Self-Gov President accepted, only 18% of those nominated for Undergrad President accepted. In fact, the only percentage of acceptances over 50 was for First Sophomore to Self-Gov.) This lack of interest on the part of the potential candidates could indicate a variety of things: it could indicate that a candidate wants to have some idea of how much support she has; it could indicate that the candidate feels either unqualified or unsure of her qualifications; it could indicate that she does not feel able to spare the time; or it could indicate that she does not consider running for and/or winning an office a worthwhile enterprise. Whatever the reason, it is a bit unsettling to realize that 85% of the nominees for Self-Gov President declined (etc.). What is wrong, and can it be remedied?

Following the nomination procedure is a long and complicated series of primaries, dinners, final votes, and occasional re-votes. These machinations take almost a month to resolve, and as time passes, participation in them decreases sharply. As it is now, the schedule is overcrowded. It is a little unfair to ask students to vote intelligently in four or five elections a day, yet on the other hand, it is inordinate to extend the allotted time to include more than 1/4 of the school year. How can the procedure be made any more leisurely and thoughtful without its being elongated? What could be omitted?

Still another problem is one of mechanics. The committee in charge of elections (a six member committee) has an almost super-human task in contacting nominees, counting votes, announcing results, informing candidates. It is impossible for such a small group to achieve anywhere near a maximum of efficiency when its tasks are so varied and time-consuming. How can the membership of the committee be most efficiently changed?

Although there are many other facets to consider concerning our election system, this should be enough to give an indication that it leaves plenty of room for improvement.

Ellen Coreoran '62
Former Head of the
Election Committee

ANNUAL ALUMNAE REGIONAL BOOK SALE

Thursday—April 26—9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Friday—April 27—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Bring books to be sold to the Gym.

Sale prices range from 5¢ to \$1.00.

ART BOOKS Beautiful Bargains
On sale at
BOOK STORE
Thursday, April 12, 9 a.m.

To the Editor:

Bewildered freshmen are plunged into a barrage of elections at the beginning of the semester, and throughout the year have an innumerable number of meetings to elect temporary "reps" to various organizations. It's bad enough electing the first round of temporary reps, chairmen, and songmistresses, but by the time the second and third rounds roll by, it's small wonder that the attendance at meetings has dwindled well below quorum level.

Rationalizations

I have been given only three rationalizations for the infinite number of both meetings and temporary officers: 1) it gives us a chance to get acquainted with each other and achieve "class unity"; 2) it gives more freshmen a chance to participate in Bryn Mawr organizations; 3) it gives members of the class better knowledge of the capabilities of the candidates running for the permanent offices.

In my opinion, freshmen meet each other in the halls, at Lantern Night rehearsals, and working on the Freshman Show. Attending tedious meetings, in which the only unifying element is a universal bond of boredom, is not the most effective way of providing "class unity."

Secondly, it doesn't take a vote in a meeting to make any one member of the class interested in the inner workings of Self-Gov., A. A., Undergrad, and so on. Electing six members of the class to an organization during a year is not a guarantee that any more than six people are going to become involved with that organization. Also, the freshmen have shown a great deal of enthusiasm in becoming involved in campus activity without the incentive of a majority vote—witness the percentage of freshmen in the membership of the S.P.U. — or the freshman interest taken in matters like the self-gov. exam.

Lastly, electing several temporary chairmen and songmistresses so that class members may get an idea of the capabilities of candidates is futile in that these temporary officers hold only one class meeting during their term—a meeting to elect their successor. One election meeting is not sufficient to show the inherent qualities of leadership, etc. It also automatically implies that the permanent officers must be girls who were temporary officers—not necessarily true or desirable.

I would like to make the following suggestions for improvement. I certainly don't claim that these are the only possible basis for correction i.e. anything would be better than the way it's being done now):

A. Do away with the temporary chairmen and songmistresses entirely. Have two big meetings (run by the junior class president) in which freshmen who had expressed an interest in running for office (perhaps by signing up in the halls) would speak briefly to the class, giving past experience, and their reasons for running. Elections could then be held for permanent officers at a third meeting, thereby saving a lot of time, plus insuring that the class knows the "who and why" of the candidates.

B. Only four reps from the class should be elected to an organization during the year, two at the beginning, and sophomore reps in the spring. They should only be elected to the ipso facto organizations. Otherwise, freshmen should run as reps from their halls along with the upperclassmen.

Perhaps a totally different solution would be preferable—but I submit a plea for badly needed reform.

Caroline Roosevelt
President of the Freshman Class

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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AKOUE

'SAPERE AUDE'

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BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

APRIL 11, 1962

Re: Student Peace Movements

The student peace movement as it has developed in the past several years is an expression of the new student political awareness of the 1960s as compared with the corresponding apathy of the fifties. On campuses across the nation there has developed a widespread and growing concern with the issues of war and peace. In general, student peace groups have become increasingly influential, and have displayed a sincere desire to explore the problems of peace and disarmament. In this desire, however, certain of these groups have been more successful than others. Through a successful evaluation of such groups as the Student Peace Union, Student Sane, and Tocsin, and such movements as the Swarthmore Disarmament conference, this article shall attempt to partially assess the development of the student peace movement and to evaluate Bryn Mawr participation in it.

Student Peace Union

Thus far, The Student Peace Union is the only student organization active on the Bryn Mawr campus which has devoted its primary attention to a study of the problems of war and peace. There are, however, a considerable number of students on this campus who are vitally concerned with these problems, and yet who do not belong to SPU. In fact, of the Bryn Mawr students who participated in the Washington Peace March of February 16 and 17, students obviously and actively concerned with the issues of war and peace, more than 2/3 were not members of the Student Peace Union.

As stated in its constitution, "The Student Peace Union is an organization of young people who believe that war can no longer be successfully used to settle international disputes and that neither human freedom nor the human race itself can endure in a world committed to militarism. Without committing any member to a precise statement of policy, the SPU draws together young people for a study of alternatives to war and engages in education and action to end the present arms race." Theoretically, then, the individual student is urged to weigh for himself the issues involved, without being limited to a fixed national SPU policy to which he must adhere. In reality, however, the Student Peace Union does take stands on specific issues, and a fixed national policy does evolve. It thus becomes the responsibility of the local chapters to support this policy with appropriate action. Too often a local chapter merely adopts the national policy without an adequate and critical study of the issues involved. Thus the SPU policies often become fixed and pre-

established conclusions. Indeed, many students do agree with the SPU policies, however, members who might not concur are still faced with the responsibility of supporting national SPU policies through action and publicity. Why should students belong to an organization obligating them to support policies which they do not understand or platforms with which they disagree? A great many students join because they are vitally concerned with the issues involved, and, as on the Bryn Mawr campus, no other opportunity is offered for organized study of the problems of war and peace.

Student SANE

Another student group which has been active in the peace movement is the student branch of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, whose basic aims are to achieve both cessation of testing and complete arms control, with each stage monitored and concluded before the next begins. Active primarily on east coast campuses, Student Sane's major function has been to publicize the problems of war and peace by letter-writing campaigns, lectures, and protest demonstrations.

This group has been at least temporarily disbanded because of serious disagreements with its parent group, the Adult Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. These disagreements were caused by a lack of adequate representation in the local groups of the national policy, and an assertion of alleged "Communist infiltration" into Student Sane. Here, as in SPU, the existence of a national policy made it impossible for the group to conduct an open-minded study of the problems of war and peace.

Tocsin

The Tocsin group at Harvard has thus far avoided some of the problems which have plagued both Sane and SPU. A year and a half ago, fifteen Harvard and Radcliffe students, dissatisfied with existing peace organizations, joined together for the purpose of studying the problems of war and peace. For about one year, the group limited itself strictly to study—invited speakers, formed a library, conducted research projects, and participated in discussion groups. Any results or temporary conclusions at which they had arrived were subsequently published. In the year and a half since it began, Tocsin has expanded. The members have divided into seminar groups, each of which engaged in the study of the problems of war and peace in relation to a particular segment of society. One seminar, for example, is working with labor groups, another with college students.

The success of Tocsin has been due to the fact that its research

has been open-minded and has not been paralyzed by the existence of pre-established policies. Instead, it has demonstrated a sincere desire to stimulate extensive study of the problems of disarmament as an essential prerequisite for any subsequent and responsible conclusions that might be reached.

Washington Peace March

The Washington Peace March of February 16-17 was initiated by Tocsin and represented a coalition of Tocsin, Student Sane, the Student Peace Union, and other peace organizations throughout the nation, into a united Turn Towards Peace. The platform on which the Peace March was based demonstrated the remarkable ability of these various groups to weld their divergent views into a compromise statement of policy.

On Friday, February 16, a reported 1400 students appeared in Washington, D. C. from points as far distant as Seattle, Washington. Friday's activities consisted primarily of interviews that had been prearranged with individual Congressmen. Despite the comment of Rep. Chet Holifield that the students were "filled with baloney", the interviews were conducted with enthusiastic competence if not resounding success. The students, however, seemed disappointed in the Congressmen's general lack of interest and familiarity with the basic problems of disarmament.

Saturday morning marked a tremendous influx of enthusiastic student demonstrators, bringing the total number of participants up to a reported eight thousand students. The group staged a long and symbolically silent march (in itself a feat in group discipline) to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and culminated with an impressive rally at the foot of the Washington Monument.

Official reaction to the weekend's activities was respectful, if not sympathetic. President Kennedy sent a pot of coffee out to the students picketing in front of the White House as a symbol of his recognition of the Turn Towards Peace crusade. The New York Times editorial of Sunday, February 18 was typical of the general press reaction. Although unable to advocate the specific student recommendations condemning both civil defense and the resumption of nuclear testing, it voiced its admiration for the ardent concern and orderliness of the demonstrators.

The Washington Turn Towards Peace offers several important and relevant conclusions. Although unsuccessful in achieving active government response to its suggestions, the students demonstrated to the nation their profound and urgent concern with the problems of peace and disarmament. The Washington Peace March, moreover, exhibited the possibility of co-ordinating varied bases of student support into a viable and orderly demonstration of student interest, awareness, responsibility, and even strength.

The Bryn Mawr campus produced a measure of enthusiasm for the project. Despite competition from Freshman Show on this campus, about thirty Bryn Mawr students appeared in Washington

to take part in the weekend's activities. Due to an unfortunate scheduling slip-up, the Swarthmore Conference on Disarmament was planned for the same weekend. However, the students who assembled at Swarthmore felt strongly that the Disarmament Conference and the Peace March were not rival movements, but rather were complementary and mutually sympathetic statements of a vital and growing student concern with the crucial issues of peace and disarmament.

FICDAC

The weekend-long First Intercollegiate Conference on Disarmament and Arms Control (FICDAC) attracted approximately 350 students from 150 colleges to the Swarthmore College campus. Also assembled to give lectures and lead seminars were 25 experts in the "field" of The Problems of War and Peace. The purpose of FICDAC was neither to convert those to present to a particular view, nor to supply them with a grab-bag of shallow analyses designed to solve the intricate problems involved; but rather to increase student interest and awareness of some of the military, economic, legal, historic, and psychological considerations which the problem of disarmament presents. No student went to the conference expecting to discover the panacea of the disarmament problem; instead they went hoping to gain both breadth and depth in their conceptualization of the problem.

Since it would be both ridiculous and impossible to try to cover the whole conference in a single article of this length, it would seem more sensible to mention just a few of the major themes that recurred throughout the conference, themes important for any potential student of the problem to bear in mind.

One point that seems to have been lost in the excitement of the recent crises is that disarmament is not an end in itself. Oftentimes sincere agitators for peace base their conduct and demands on the premise that once we disarm (either unilaterally or bilaterally), every problem will have been solved. Disarmament is not, nor should it ever be, an end. It is a means to the end of international peace. If one overemphasizes the importance of disarmament, one is quite likely to finish by devoting all time and effort to perfecting the mechanics of disarmament. But disarmament needs more than mechanical perfection, it needs a solid basis so that it can act as a valid means for keeping the peace.

What is that solid basis? The general consensus at the conference was that the mechanics of disarmament could never be viable until the nineteenth century concept of national sovereignty had vanished. Earlier in history the nation was able to serve as the largest possible unit of collective protection. Now, however, with the advent of modern transportation, communication, and technology, in general, it is no longer realistic to see the nation as the largest viable community. In fact, the nation in itself has become impotent in its most vital capacity, that of self-protection. Now that a nation cannot single-handedly protect its people, now that a nation cannot

remain aloof and isolated from the rest of the world, it is time to stop pretending that the nation is the ultimate community. It is time to transcend the national sovereignty concept. Only when we can do this, will we have a solid basis for an honestly international disarmament agreement.

One other concept that merits mention is the tacit admission of impotent naivete. As we see them, the problems with which modern war presents us are ultimate ones. Perhaps the advent of gunpowder created a similar forboding of absolute destruction, but to us the prospect that exceeds human imagination or comprehension. There has never been anything like it before, and consequently we cannot hope to rely on studies and analyses made in the past. What is needed is the establishment of a whole new subject. Just as the field of economics was born out of necessity two hundred years ago, so now the field of "Studies of the Problems of War and Peace" must be born. What we have to cope with is new, and we need new thinking and new methods to cope with the new subject matter. In the past the academic community has been the birthplace of original thinking, and there is no reason to assume that, with its leisure and resources, it cannot fulfill this function in the present. But original thinking and problem analysis is not going to be produced without hard work, intensive study, and intelligent interest. As members of the academic community, we all ought to feel an obligation to shoulder some of the burden no matter what our field. Science, Politics, Art, Humanities, Literature — none of these fields can, any longer, claim immunity from the problems of war and peace. Both student and teacher have an obligation to be more than social protestors. Is Bryn Mawr going to respond?

Study Group

The answer would seem to be a vigorous affirmative. A combination of student initiative and faculty interest has resulted in preparations for a Bryn Mawr conference entitled "Can Man Survive?" On Wednesday, April 11 at 7:30 P.M. in Goodhart, an initial keynote address will be delivered by Louis Henken, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania Law School currently conducting the Bryn Mawr course in International Relations. During successive weeks both faculty and students will join in evening panel discussions to examine some of the issues of policy and survival.

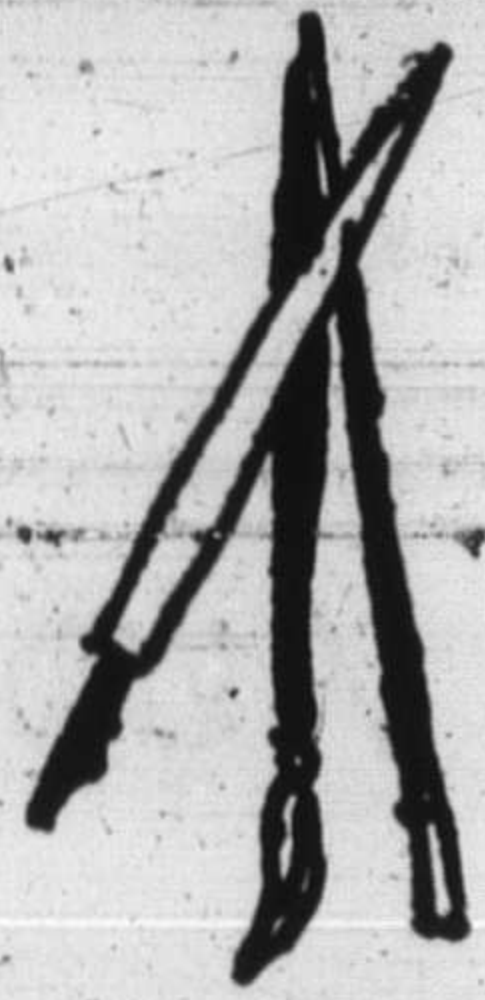
Along with the need to recognize the potential for positive actions within the areas of peace and disarmament is the equally important necessity of recognizing the scope and complexities of the issues involved. Student peace movements in the past have been often guilty of embracing premature conclusions without sufficient and comprehensive explorations of the relevant questions. On the basis of considerable thought and research Akooue would, therefore, advocate the establishment of an active disarmament study group within the Bryn Mawr College community. Without limiting participants to

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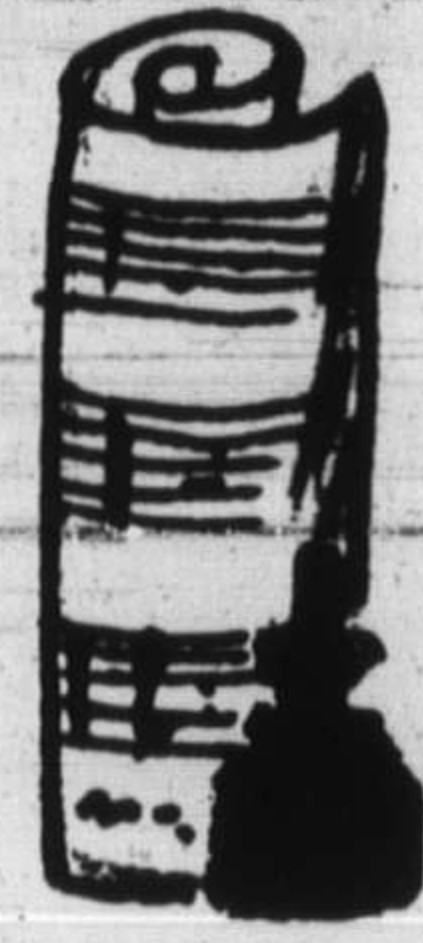
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April 11, 1962

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The Muses Amuse Us



Kirkpatrick, Boatwrights Give Concert

by John Davison

Assistant Professor of Music, Haverford College

On Thursday, April 5, a large Goodhart Hall audience heard John Kirkpatrick, pianist, Helen Boatwright, soprano, and Howard Boatwright, violinist, give a concert of music by Mozart and Charles Ives. The concert was sponsored by the Friends of Music of Bryn Mawr College. It was an occasion dominated by the Ives music, which was the better chosen and the better performed. The Mozart pieces were all clustered together in the first half of the program, presumably so that those who wished to avoid the Ives could leave at intermission. Happily, few did, and those who remained were well rewarded.

Mr. Kirkpatrick opened by playing the little G major piano sonata of Mozart with sprightly precision and elegance, but without sufficient lyricism. Downbeats were too heavily accented, and the beauty of Mozart's long lines was lost through an overdramatic reading. The same virtues and faults marked the performance by Mr. Boatwright and Mr. Kirkpatrick of the E minor violin and piano sonata. Clarity and sensitivity were there, but an apparent fear of over-romanticizing Mozart led to a frequent failure to achieve the natural, singing quality that is essential to proper performance of his music.

Mrs. Boatwright's fine voice contributed the requisite quality, however, to the other two Mozart numbers, with Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Boatwright showing themselves admirable accompanists, as they did also in the Ives. The first Mozart vocal piece was a late, Masonic cantata that, though pleasant, seemed a not quite successful blend of recitative and aria: a piece deservedly little known. The aria from the early *Il Re Pastore*, on the other hand, was a happy conclusion for the Mozart group; all its unpretentious beauty was brought out in a first-rate performance in which the sounds of voice, violin, and piano were exquisitely balanced.

The second portion of the program opened with "Emerson," the first movement of Ives's four-movement Concord, or Second Piano Sonata. (It was a pity that we could not have heard the whole sonata. Actually, those who attended Mr. Kirkpatrick's afternoon workshop were able to hear "Hawthorne" and "The Alcotts," and David Hemmingway is to play "Thoreau" at Haverford in May.) Mr. Kirkpatrick is well known for his Concord Sonata performances, and deserves to be. He is able, in his playing of this knotty, overwhelming masterpiece, to bring to bear all the transcendental technique, intensity, spontaneity, wit and deep understanding that are required. In this music, there is an immense, impetuous, bursting world of thoughts, feelings, references, and relationships, and this world came to life under Mr. Kirkpatrick's agile fingers.

The first group of songs was chosen mainly from among the more experimental and difficult of Ives's many compositions in this genre; this was right, because one does not often find performers like Mrs. Boatwright and Mr. Kirkpatrick who can present this type of song with such sure communicativeness, whereas some of the easier songs are gaining a wide currency. "General William Booth Enters Into Heaven" was especially fine, with its curious balance between deep sympathy and brilliant satire. The second group of three songs with violin obbligato was compounded of two slow songs of great beauty and the ebullient "He Is There", a montage-ecocation of patriotic song (in Ives's musical analog of the cubist and collage techniques in painting) whose humorous intent is unmistakable.

Mr. Boatwright performed well in this; his playing and Mrs. Boatwright's singing have the special virtue of a pleasing accuracy of pitch. He did splendidly with the Second Violin Sonata as well. This sonata, like so much of Ives's music, is full of evocation of time and place, done partly through the liberal quotation and variation of snatches of popular tunes and hymns that were current in the Danbury, Connecticut, of Ives's boyhood.

Ives's works, so far probably the finest musical expression of American thought, are full of fascinating dualities and tensions—between the bewilderingly complex and the simple and straightforward, between the abstract nature of music and the desire to portray specific places and events and moods, between the wandering, expansive nature of the American imagination and

REVUE Points Up Creative Mediocrity

by Pauline Dubkin '63

The Bryn Mawr-Haverford Revue is one of the best testimonies I can think of to the truth of the oft-made statement that the standard for creative work at these colleges is far below that for academic production. For, even keeping in mind the fetters that lack of time and opportunity place on creativity, I found Bryn Mawr's and Haverford's literary output as collected in the Revue, which should contain the best of it, mediocre.

Very little of the work in the Revue is bad beyond hope, embarrassingly bad. We are too sophisticated for that; but this very sophistication leads, I think, to the most consistent fault in this writing: too much of it is mannered, labored, unspontaneous, consciously "earthy" and "symbolical," without any evidence of the technical ability needed to make such writing "live." Like Salinger's *Esmé*, these writers are interested in squalor, both physical and psychological, but an *Esmé*-like naiveté shines through against their will.

It is, among other things, the absence of these qualities that makes the good pieces so salient. Jane Hess' story, "The Butchering," is the best of these. Its author writes simply, imaginatively, and without pretension, and shows a fine eye for detail and a fine ear for the nuances of language. "The Butchering" is the most nearly professional work in the Revue. Hedy Fairbanks' Arts Night play, *The Rise and Fall*, is here too, and while it does not come off quite so well in the reading as in the viewing, partly because many of the comic stage directions are left out, it is almost as funny, satiric, and intentionally absurd as it was on the stage.

The first piece in the Revue is another play, Paul Sinclair and Andy Miller's "new laugh frolic," *Man Overboard*. I find it necessary to comment only on the heavy-handed footnote that is typical of the piece: "Flag-raising ceremony. There are some who will find it Freudian." There are those who will find the play Freudian, or satiric, or touching, or scatological. I find it boring.

Much of the poetry in the Revue could, I think, be improved by some small effort at rewriting. Many poems that should be good are spoiled by a sophomoric phrase or two. Harry Saint's two poems, for example, would be very good indeed if they utilized more concrete imagery, instead of abstractions, to bring the images of the poems into clearer focus. In this respect and others, I admired Jane Rose's poem "The Performance;" but I am partial to poems that are about something. This view, I know, is somewhat passé, but I contend that poems like "The Ruins" and "Sacred Vertigo" (which utilize that most awkward of devices—the verbless sentence), and stories like "When Dominique and the Sun were Shining" lose a great deal by their lack of the old, square virtues of continuity, communicability, and intelligibility.

Bernard Lederberg's story "Tiger, Tiger" is the best example in the Revue of a potentially moving work that is made to seem puerile by the use of many hackneyed devices. In collegese, "... a stack of TV dinners and a mason jar of Skippy peanut butter 98¢ qt." is supposed to convey something squalid, bourgeois, and somehow earthy. There is a female equivalent to this kind of writing, which is usually more "poetic" but still makes me think of a child who is pleased with himself for having said a dirty word in front of a grown-up. I find this quality in some of Bonnie Kevles' "In the Baptistery of S. Maria del Fiore" and in Jane Robbins' "7 A.M."

I hope I do not sound like a literary reactionary. I am not. I am all in favor of experimental writing done by absolutely anybody, with the possible exception of Jack Kerouac. I think the Revue is to be commended for printing some very good work and for taking a chance on the not-so-good. I am glad that it included some pieces of music; I wish that some essays, preferably literary criticism, had also been included.

I wish, most of all, for just one issue of the Revue that has no page-long sentences, two-word poems, snickeringly disguised Freudian symbolism, and pseudo-Hemingway tough guys. It might be possible.

the impulse to discipline and intensify, to put down spiritual roots. This rich microcosm came to life in sound thanks to the devoted and accomplished musicianship of Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Boatwrights, and we have good cause to be grateful to them and to the Friends of Music for a memorable evening.

'Harebrained' Scheme to Avert War Postulates Hostage Exchange Plan

Sue Weisberg '65

"Any solution to the nuclear problem will probably seem as impossible at first blush as the bomb itself did. Why, you might even say that the first test of such a solution will be the difficulty of recognizing its feasibility." These are the words of Mr. Stephen James, an advertising copywriter who lives in the Bronx and has proposed a very simple and novel plan for easing Cold War tension.

Bizarrely known as the Peace Hostage plan, Mr. James' idea has attracted attention in the State

Department and the White House. In essence, it consists of an exchange of American and Russian citizens of similar occupations for a period of six months to two years. The hostages would include relatives of high government officials, the theory being that, if world leaders had a personal contact in a potential target area in the U.S. or the U.S.S.R., they might think twice before initiating nuclear war. Mr. James adds that the word "hostage" may be a misnomer. Presumably, the exchanges would not, like real "hostages" be slaughtered outright, if war was declared. They would merely run a great risk of death by atomic warfare. Mr. James used the term "peace hostage" mainly for publicity value.

Mr. James has anticipated the cries of "impractical" and "naive" which seem likely to greet his plan. "Each of the host nations would be required to institute vast language and job-training programs in order to place visiting hostages in positions corresponding to the ones they held in native lands," he admits. However, he cites the mobilization of the United States army during the Second World War which involved massive problems in logistics and organizations as a precedent. One must note, nevertheless, that Mr. James has given no very specific proposals for organizing the "vast language and job-training programs," nor for overcoming the environmental problems which are sure to arise. Just because Mr. James recognizes the problems does not mean they will disappear.

Superior Skepticism

A harebrained scheme? I originally viewed this plan with an attitude of superior skepticism, but, like McGeorge Bundy who was called away from a dinner-party to listen to Mr. James explain his plan over the phone, my first "are-you-kidding?" reaction was swept away by the charm and simplicity of the Peace Hostage idea. After all, what's rational about nuclear war, anyway? Who says it requires a completely "rational" solution? And I haven't noticed any great answers to the Cold War problems coming out of Geneva, recently. Maybe, it's time for the common man, frightened by the possibility of annihilation by the atomic bomb, frustrated with the negotiations which never seem to get anywhere, to take over the problem. After all, "Ask what you can do for your country..." and all that...

My enthusiasm was doused, however, by a short reservation to the plan expressed by a government advisor. He pointed out that members of the Embassy staffs and their families were, in fact, "hostages;" yet, this certainly does not take the tension out of the Cold War. Brought back to earth by this comment, I was forced to concede that it may take more than a clever idea from an advertising copywriter to stop two conflicting world powers from their course of opposition. At best, it will probably take the experience of several generations. Other doubts came to my mind—the questionable morality of holding any type of "hostages" in peacetime and—more important—the possibility that the government officials might indulge in spyng.

Still—it's good to know someone is thinking, that someone is alarmed enough at the possibility of destruction to devote the same attention to it that is devoted to hundreds of advertising campaigns in the United States.

If you have any schemes for peace — hairbrained or otherwise — you can write to Mr. James at "Peace Hostages, P.O. Box 2737, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y." He's interested.

The Village Voice

Selections Reveal

Bohemian Culture

by Pauline Dubkin '63

This lively and enjoyable book is a collection of articles from the *Village Voice*, the Greenwich Village newspaper. The *Village*, as everyone knows, is a colorful place; its newspaper, and this book, reflect that color. They also reflect something else, that belies the common opinion that the *Village* is not to be taken seriously, that it is an abode solely of beatniks, drunks, perverts, and Uptowners pretending to be beat: A deep and serious concern for human actions, especially as manifested in politics and in art, emerges from the book.

Jules Feiffer is here with some of his best political satires. There are serious examinations of Hipsterism, jazz, Method acting, Madison Avenue, and, over and over again, the whole question of bohemia. This is almost the keynote of the book, bohemians asking what is bohemia, beatniks wondering what it is to be beat, and why: there are a few silly articles defying Kerouac, Ginsberg and Corso, but they are in the minority. There is also a thread of nostalgia for the "old *Village*" running through the book. Articles about the *Village* in the 20's and 30's, are among the most fascinating.

More important, though, than the individual articles is the image of the *Village* in the last few years that emerges. This book is largely, I feel, a document about "sub-cultures." There is the sub-culture of the beat, or what was called around 1955 "Hip"; Mailer and Kerouac argue for it as a "philosophy of the future," others damn it as phony, some, like Rexroth, say it's a passing fad, and the whole phenomenon as it exists, or doesn't exist, in New York, California, and England is examined by just about everybody. There is the sub-culture of the jazz world, and in one of the most thoughtful articles in the book Seymour Krim debates the white man's fight to appropriate something that, like jazz, belongs basically to the Negro. Several provocative articles deal with the homosexual sub-culture, and with the sad and sordid society of the drug addict. There are also the Pacifists, who seem to be constantly getting arrested for their failure to comply with the Civil Defense drills in New York, and, of course, the serious writers, artists, and musicians, without whom the *Village*, for all its color, would be little more than an East-coast Disneyland.

Everyone will have his favorite articles in *The Village Voice Reader* and everyone will occasionally be annoyed and exasperated. But it's worth the exasperation. Read it.

Going Abroad

Students needing immunizations for travel abroad this summer are advised to begin series now, since some of these immunizations require a considerable length of time to complete.

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AKOUE

Continued from Page 3, Col. 5

any set of pre-established conclusions, such a study group would endeavor to explore the complex ramifications of the issues of war and peace. Only such a program of extensive, honest, and open-minded research can hope to move toward a creative solution of the intricate and challenging problems of world disarmament.

Campus Events

Wednesday, April 11—7:30, Goodhart, The first event in the new series on "Can Man Survive" will be a talk by Louis Henkin, Professor of Law at U. of P. and presently Visiting Lecturer in Political Science at Bryn Mawr. Mr. Henkin, who participated in the Swarthmore Conference on Disarmament, will pose some of the basic questions to be discussed in open faculty-student panel discussions in subsequent weeks.

8:30, Bio Lecture Room, John Pruett, Professor of Physics, will moderate a panel discussion on "Recent Applications of Electronic Computers" presented by the Bryn Mawr Chapter Sigma Xi. Participants will be Henry Hix, Associate Professor of Linguistics, U. of P.; Nathaniel Marshall, of R.C.A.; Philip Sagi, a sociologist from U. of P.; and Richard Vanderbelm, crystallographer from the Cancer Research Institute.

Thursday, April 12—4:30, Common Room, Louis Fischer of the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton and a participant in that now famous Swarthmore Conference will speak on "Soviet Foreign Policy."

8:30, Goodhart, Alfred Kazin, author of A WALKER IN THE CITY, will be the third Undergrad speaker in this year's series on "Metropolis." Mr. Kazin will discuss "A Writer and His New York."

Friday, April 13—Bryn Mawr and Haverford Orchestra at Haverford.

Saturday, April 14—8:30, Goodhart, The Princeton Glee Club will join the Bryn Mawr Chorus in singing Beethoven's "Christus am Oelberge." Soloists will be Janice Harsanyi, Soprano; Robert Holland, Tenor; and Woodward Waesche, Bass.

Sunday, April 15—4:00, Ely Room, Arts Council presents Henry Szapiro, pianist, in a program of works by Bach, Mozart and Schubert.

Monday, April 16—7:15, Common Room, Mr. David Abrahamsen who is defending TROPIC OF CANCER in the Philadelphia Courts will speak. 8:30, Goodhart, the Modern Dance Group will present its spring concert. The program includes a modern dance version of Thornton Wilder's OUR TOWN to music by Copland. Emily is danced by Lisa Moore and George by Joe Schultze, Haverford '62. Student choreography includes a suite of dances to poems by Jane Hess '62, LOVE SONGS FROM MOTHER GOOSE, choreographed by Leslie Hartley, Lisa Moore and Nicole Schupf. Senta Driver has choreographed a dance based on Garcia Lorca's HOUSE OF BERNARDA ALBO.

Tuesday, April 17—Robert A. Wallace, formerly a member of the Bryn Mawr English Department will read his poetry at 4:30 in the Deanery. Mr. Wallace, now an Assistant Professor of English at Sweet Briar College, has published his verses in Poets of Today, Volume IV, Scribners.

Wednesday, April 18—7:15 meeting for Worship, Cartref. 8:30 Goodhart, the second Anna Howard Shaw lecture on "Africa" will be given by Dr. Gwendolyn Carter, Sophia Smith Professor of Government at Smith College. Her talk will be entitled "The Changing Face of Africa."

Friedman

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3

Of special interest were his proposals for education. He feels the greatest inequality suffered by those in low income groups is the poor quality of education available to them. He advocates a plan which would place educational facilities in a position similar to that of a producer in the free market. Rather than compelling a child to receive his public education at the school in his particular district, the pupil would be given a sum equal to the costs of education at the district school, which could be used only for education, but could be used at any school, public or private. Such a plan would allow students to attend the better schools and would raise educational standards. For those schools of inferior quality to retain students, they would be forced to improve.

In addition to the elimination of tariffs, Mr. Friedman advocates

United States' adoption of a freely fluctuating exchange rate. He feels that our present balance of payments difficulties are caused by U. S. support of an artificial price of gold. A freely fluctuating rate would be a realistic method of resolving this difficulty.

Numerous other proposals such as the abolition of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Communications Commission and the adoption of proportional income tax were discussed. It was a stimulating and interesting discussion and although I speak from a prejudiced point of view, I found it a distinct pleasure to hear an articulate and extremely distinguished economist who is "right."

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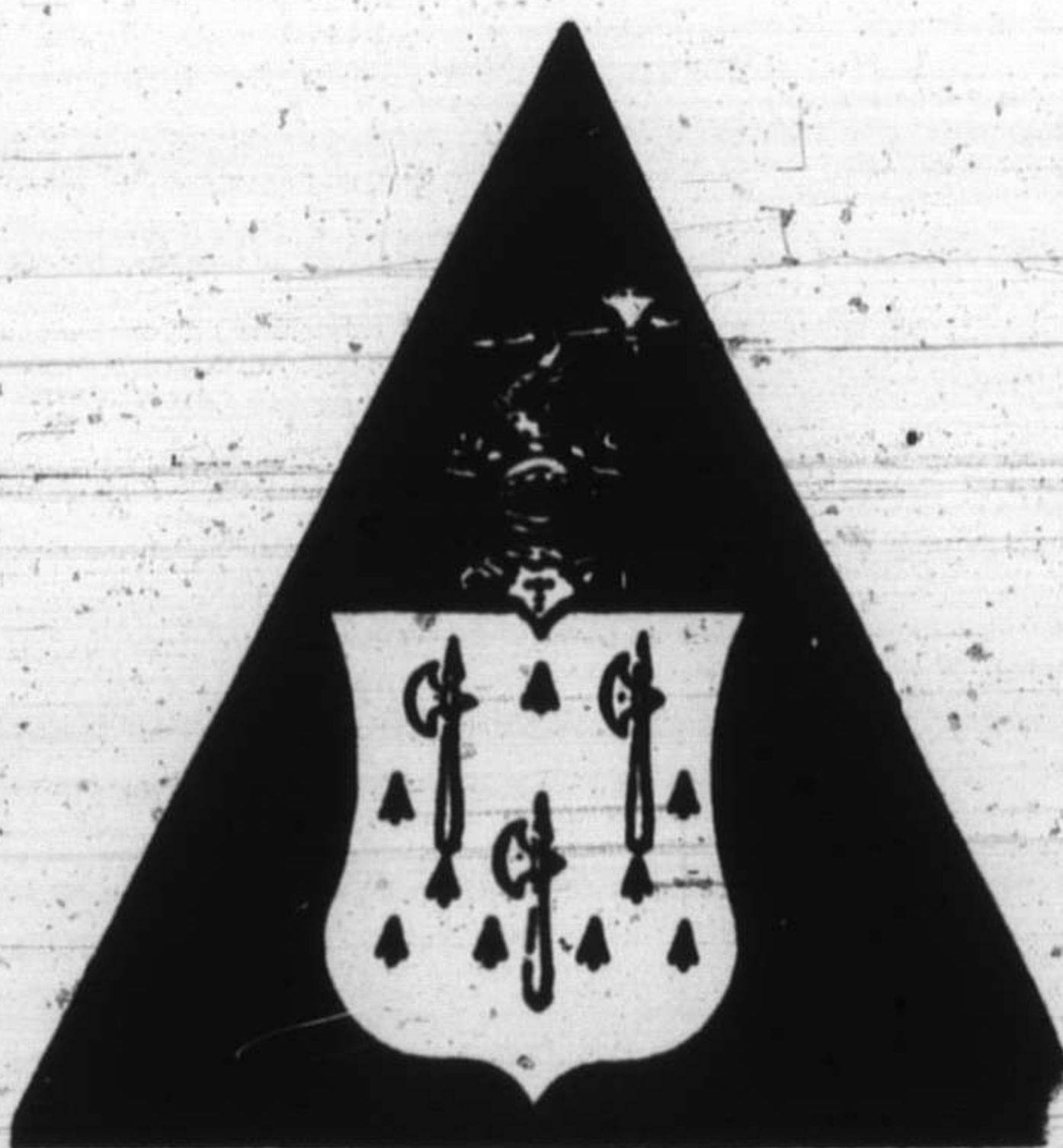
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— Lectures In Review —

Speakers See A Continent "In Flux"; Give Both Background And Opinions

The Alliance-sponsored conference on Latin American affairs, held over a two-day period before Spring Vacation, provided students with a good basis for the consideration of the United States' relations with other nations in the western hemisphere. The conference's speakers, Adolph A. Berle and Robert F. Woodward reviewed the background and discussed the current demands and possibilities of intra-hemisphere development, bringing first-hand information as well as opinion into their talks.

Adolph A. Berle, professor of corporation law at Columbia University and one of the initiators of the Alliance for Progress, opened the conference with a discussion of Latin America in the Cold War. Mr. Berle urged that the coming years will prove crucial in determining the economic and political status of the Latin American nations. He stressed the United States' responsibility to aid them in programs of sanitation, education, road-building and

general industrialization and noted in particular the need to make more books expressing the western point of view available to the public. Mr. Berle explained that book stores in Latin America sell Soviet-printed books almost exclusively, because American books are expensive and difficult to obtain in translation.

On a more general level, Mr. Berle urged that the United States must articulate its position with regard to Latin America in terms of its own political values. He asked that the country take an ideological stand and make it clear to its neighbors it will defend this stand against all threats.

Robert F. Woodward, former Under-Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, gave remarks of a general and informational nature on the economic needs of Latin America and the current development in its "revolution." He also stressed the need for close economic cooperation between the United States and its neighbors.

Author Discusses Use Of The Fable

English novelist, William Golding, offered the overflow audience which attended his lecture shortly before Spring Vacation a fascinating insight into the mind of an author creating a book. Mr. Golding's lecture, under the auspices of the English Department's Ann Elizabeth Sheble Memorial Fund, was entitled "Fable and Prospect." The most interesting part of the evening was when Mr. Golding described the development in his own mind of the ideas for his best known work, *Lord of the Flies*.

Mr. Golding began with a purpose. He had been an idealist between the World Wars but after World War II he felt that this idealism was incommensurable with the human condition and believed that the lessons of Nazism ought to be put into a book. The result was *Lord of the Flies*.

Mr. Golding also thrilled his audience by discussing and reading the first few pages of the book he is now writing. The new story will center around one symbol—the amazing spire which sits on top of Salisbury Cathedral in Mr. Golding's native city.



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In and Around Philadelphia

MUSIC

On Friday, April 13, and Saturday, April 14, Eugene Ormandy conducts an all-Bethoven concert at the Academy of Music. Works by Handel and Schubert will be part of the program of the Philadelphia Orchestra on Monday, April 16, at the Academy.

Jose Greco and his company of Flamenco dancers will be at the Academy on Thursday, April 12.

THEATER

For the third time, My Fair Lady returns to Philadelphia. It will be at the Shubert until April 17.

Dennis Vaughan, who directed the original play off-Broadway, is presenting Franz Kafka's The Trial, by the Neighborhood Players in Philadelphia. The Trial will appear every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday through April 29.

On Friday, April 13, Genieve, comedienne from the Jack Paar show, will appear in a musical variety show, From Paris with Love, at the Arena.

ART

England's artists view France and French artists look at England in a collection of about one hundred and thirty prints and drawings in an exhibition at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. The exhibition will be there until May 20.

Williams

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1

ed interesting insights into the workings of the Senate. Of particular interest was his comment on the complexity of the present two-party system and on the accord, rather than disagreement, which often exists between Southern Democrats and Northern Democrats.

Senator Williams mentioned the contribution two Bryn Mawr students made to his work. Nancy

Geiger, class of 1962, has spent several summers working in Senator Williams' Washington office. Enid Greenberg, class of 1963, worked last summer in Washington with Senator Williams' Subcommittee on Migratory Labor.

After the program, Senator Williams was interviewed by news commentator Gunnar Back of WFIL Philadelphia television station. The interview appeared Monday evening on the RCA color newsreel, "Gunnar Back Reports."

Ionesco

Continued from Page 2, Col. 3

makes fun of these beliefs, at times he slashes at them vindictively. This is fine, but what does he offer in place of what he has destroyed? If life is ultimately absurd, why doesn't Berenger in Rhinoceros want to be a rhinoceros?

Whether Ionesco attempts to show the senselessness of reality, or whether he tries to make way for new beliefs, one does not know.

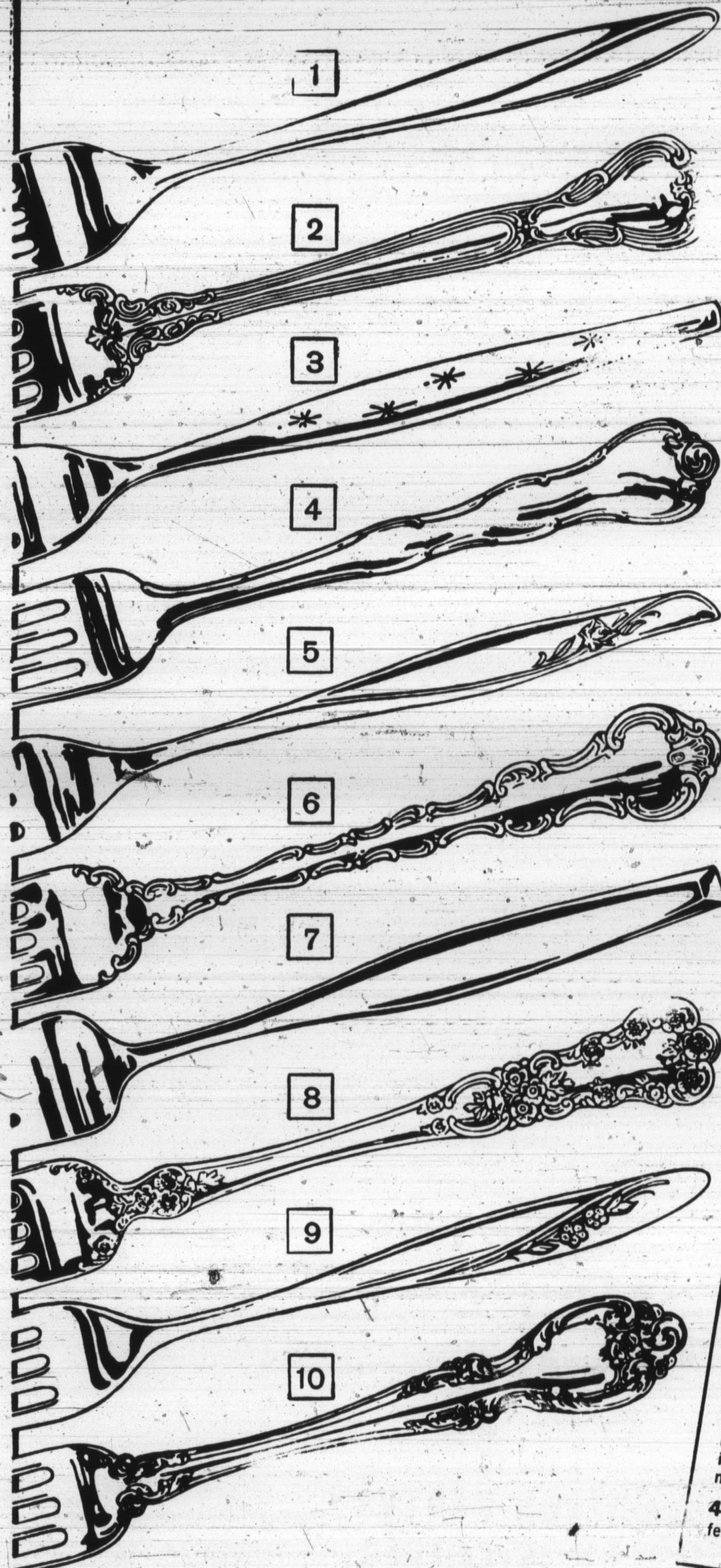
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RULES

- Contest is open only to female students attending the school at which this newspaper is published.
- Entries must be postmarked no later than May 1, 1962.
- Entries will be judged on appropriateness, clarity and imagination of statement. Judges' decision will be final. All entries become the property of The Gorham Company, Providence, R. I., and none will be returned. Duplicate prizes awarded in case of ties. Winners will be notified by mail.
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