

The College News

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ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1958

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Mr. Ferrater Mora Presents Second In Lecture Series

Our planet is philosophically split into three huge empires, Mr. Jose M. Ferrater Mora told the Philosophy club Tuesday night in the second in his series of four lectures on "What Happens in Philosophy". Each of these empires, he said, has its hard core and its zone of influence whose borders, although somewhat shaky, are remarkably stable.

The first of these empires of thought centers in France and West Germany but extends all through Western Europe; it embraces as its major creed Existentialism. It is this school that Mr. Ferrater Mora calls the Humanistic.

The second realm, called the Scientific, centers in the United States and Great Britain, but exerts its influence throughout all English speaking lands, as well as the Scandinavian nations. The third of the philosophies, the Social Philosophy, has as its nucleus the Soviet Union and as its zones of influence all Soviet-controlled nations.

The intellectually weakest of the three philosophies is that expounded by the Russians. This Social Philosophy, whose hard kernel is Marxism, boasts a smooth facade but disintegrates under intellectual investigation. Soviet Marxism is intrinsically too arbitrary to actually be a philosophy and yet, in its fusion of theory and practice, it has achieved a long standing goal of philosophy.

Metaphysical speculation and Existentialism pervade the European scene. What is man, his structure, his destiny, his sculpture—these are the questions which occupy the minds of Western European thinkers.

The philosophy of the Anglo-American world forms the most unified pattern of the three. In view of the labels attached to the European and Russian brands of philosophy—the philosophy of man and the philosophy of society—it would be tempting, Dr. Ferrater Mora said, to call the philosophy of the English-speaking peoples the philosophy of Nature. Nevertheless, symmetry must be sacrificed to accuracy and, according to the scientific manner in which American thinkers tackle problems, theirs must be termed the Scientific philosophy.

To the Russians, philosophy is a political undertaking, purposing to provide fuel for socialism and to tear down Western Idealism; European philosophy is a search for personal truth. Both, however, are similar in that they concern the masses of intelligent people; they are "everybody's business". In America, on the other hand, philosophy is a strictly academic subject and its discussion is limited to university campuses and study groups. The British philosopher has not hope or expectation of reaching the ordinary man—save for "an occasional polite B.B.C. listener".

The rifts between these three "empires" are great and seemingly permanent; nevertheless, there are certain points of unity between the various groups. The scientific and humanistic schools, though opposed in principle, are

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Mozart to Folksong, Congreve to Cello, Arts Night Offers Gaiety, Color, Variety

Arts Night Choreography Praised By B. Bendon

by Bonnie Bendon

Arts Night began with a nice show of consistency: harlequins for backdrop and Harlequin, himself, as performer. A lively pantomime, "Marionettes", got off to an (appropriately) mechanical start, with Carol Duddy as the irrepressible scamp eluding Alice Todd's martial efforts to restore order.

Harriet Wasserman lent a finely flopping contrast to the scene as a relaxed Raggedy Ann, and Isobel Kramen's shy Japanese Doll was indeed graceful, if somewhat unrelated to the "plot". As the Ballerina Doll, Garril Goss performed with charming coquetry and displayed a technical skill not often found in such productions.

Her second appearance in "Leather-wing Bat" presented a change of tempo, and provided Cynthia Lovelace with a working partner worthy of her polished choreography. Cynthia's enthusiasm was well matched by the spirited background of Dee Wheelwright's folk tunes.

The second half of the evening gave Garril a larger opportunity to display the virtuosity hinted at in the opening tableaux. The two divertissements, "Danse Triste" and "Danse Legere" might have benefited by some cutting, or perhaps by a more varied accompaniment.

The dancers who took part in this year's Arts Night are, on the whole, to be congratulated on their wise choice of simple material, carefully executed. This is, after all, the work that shows up to best advantage on Skinner Stage and best illustrates the purpose of such a program.

NOTICE

Canon Charles E. Raven, Chaplain to the Queen of England, will be the Collection speaker in Roberts Hall, Haverford College, next Tuesday at 11:10 a.m.

Dr. Frankel Opens New Vaux Center

Bryn Mawr College will formally mark the opening of a new building for the Graduate Department of Social Work and Social Research on Friday (Nov. 14) with an assembly and open house.

Dr. Charles Frankel, Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, will speak on "Professional Education as University Education" in Goodhart Hall at 4:30, and alumni of the Department will be hosts at an open house following the lecture.

The two-and-one-half story residence at 815 New Gulph Road was purchased in July by the College and has been converted into an academic building containing classrooms, professors' offices, a library and the new Research Institute established last year by a grant from the Dolinger-McMahon Foundation of Philadelphia.

One of the first schools of social work in the United States, the Bryn Mawr Department was founded in 1915. The present director is Mrs. Edward K. Lower.

Lady Wishfort, Mirror Star In Farcial Scene From Congreve Play

by Lois Potter

The skillful mélange of scenes from Acts III and IV of the *The Way of the World*, originally planned for last year's Arts Night, but postponed at the last minute, proved to be well worth waiting for. The clever decor and costumes harmonized with the fantastic Harlequin motifs around them, while suggesting a turn of the century (which century, remained somewhat vague) costume play. The acting also partook of this dual nature, sometimes catching the tone of a period piece, sometimes skipping into the timeless realm of the fantastical, sometimes purely farcial, but always fun.

Trudy Hoffman, as Lady Wishfort, made the most of her expressive features as she grimaced, ogled, and languished behind her mirror. Old she certainly was not, much less hideous, and even when she arrived at the height of the ridiculous, rising from a chaise-longue in a "pretty disorder," there was almost as much prettiness as disorder, which is saying a lot. The humor and liveliness of her characterization proceeded from an exaggerated style of acting, but she resisted the tendency to step out of character, or "ham," for the sake of laughter. Trudy's gift of comedy is largely visual, as is proved by the fact that, even when (as happened once or twice) she spoke a line so rapidly as to make it altogether unintelligible, her expression and gestures carried the audience along and made them laugh anyway. Besides her performance in this role, Trudy also deserves credit for directing the production and for many of its charming and imaginative details.

Alice Turner's Foible and Ronnie Wolfe's Peg, on the other hand, will be remembered more for their voices than for their gesticulations, although Alice's red mushroom hat and feather duster and Ronnie's bottle of cherry brandy certainly made their impression. One tends to remember Peg's artificial squeak and Foible's ingratiating cacophony, while Lady Wishfort's well-bred snarl is overshadowed by her extravagant silliness.

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Leech Will Deliver Edward II Lecture

Clifford Leech, Professor of English Literature at the University of Durham, is to deliver the Ann Elizabeth Sheble Memorial Lecture on "Marlowe's Edward II: Drama of Power and Suffering" on Monday, Nov. 17, at 8:30 in Goodhart Hall.

Professor Leech, author of books on Webster and Ford, and of Shakespeare's Tragedies, a collection of essays, is also general editor of a new series of Elizabethan dramas which in its design and purpose resembles the celebrated Arden edition of Shakespeare's plays. A number of Bryn Mawr students have studied under Professor Leech at the Stratford-on-Avon Summer School.

Critic Labels Arts Night 'Enhanced By Music'

by Betsy Levering

In fairness, in enthusiasm, in a desire to keep picayune exceptions in their proper place, it must be said that Arts Night was both constructed of and enhanced by music in the best of taste and well performed. If the program as a whole was lopsidedly musical, the performances excused this slight fault.

Ellie Childs' folksongs were, simply, as pleasing as could be. Her diction is excellent, her singing irreproachable; her good vocal training speaks for itself. Ellie's understanding and delivery of the songs would have been outstanding even if her accompaniment had been weak, which it was not. The things she did with her guitar were interesting in themselves—say, the different patterns for each two verses of "Anava Babanot". She lacks only ease in handling her guitar, but this is minor.

The two folksongs in which Dee Wheelwright joined were happy; her voice and manner contrasted with Ellie's to general advantage. Dee's guitar in the Greek song "Jerakeena" was nice, and it was good to have a banjo substitute for the standard—in this sort of program—guitar.

Taking a difficult Bach Prelude and Fugue, David Hemmingway played with technical skill and accuracy but without intelligible emotion or expression. In contrast, Jane Hess brought a god sense of phrasing to Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso." Her pianissimo passages were exceptionally well controlled, and the only possible weakness in this easy and largely trouble-free performance was some lack of depth in the forte passages.

Bob Martin's cello selections were distinguished even in this company, as one expected from past years. He had a control over the music which allowed him to impress on it his ideas and conceptions of the pieces with consistency and effectiveness. This elicits a truism which among the less advanced is rarely true, that

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Calendar

Friday, November 14: 4:30 p.m. Assembly to mark the opening of a new building for the graduate department of Social Work and Research. Dr. Charles Frankel, Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University will speak on "Professional Education as University Education." Open house following the lecture; alumnae will be hosts.

Sunday, November 16: 7:30, Music Room. Chapel address by Rabbi David Wice, Congregation Rudolph Shalom, Philadelphia. Chorus.

Monday, November 17: 8:30, Goodhart, Clifford Leech, Professor of English at the University of Durham will give the Ann Elizabeth Sheble Lecture on "Marlowe's Edward II, Drama of Power and Suffering."

Tuesday, November 18: Mr. Ferrater Mora will give the third lecture in the series, "What Happens in Philosophy."

Wednesday, November 19: Final hygiene lecture, hygiene examination, and final marriage lecture.

Federal Loan Plan Adopted By BMC Open To Students

A new federal loan program for college students has received the approval of Congress and President Eisenhower. Called the National Defense Education Act of 1958, the program was passed without inclusion of the scholarship fund originally considered.

The program, the first of its kind in United States history, is for the benefit of students in any college or university wishing to participate in it and willing to supply 10 per cent of the total money from his individual fund. Institutes may apply for the loans that they expect to need but will be limited in their allotment by state quotas.

Having already applied for the loan, Miss McBride expects that the money will be available to Bryn Mawr students by February. Although the opportunity to borrow will be open to all students, it should prove especially attractive to those planning to teach on the elementary or secondary school level, inasmuch as for each year of teaching ten per cent of the loan is discounted.

Reviewer Praises Concert By 'Curtis'

by Alison Baker

It seems almost a pity to have to review last Monday night's concert after the event, for I'm afraid many Bryn Mawrtys stuck to their studies without realizing the loss this devotion incurred. Two students of the Curtis Institute presented a magnificent program of Beethoven, Debussy, and Brahms. The pianist was Ruth Mecker, and the violinist Jaime Laredo, a fifteen-year-old Bolivian.

The mere naming of their first sonata: Beethoven's Kreutzer, brought gasps of delight from the audience. As it turned out, they were well justified, for even the touchy introductory bars, although a little stiff compared with what followed, were played with great precision and vigor. The rest of the famous sonata was pure delight, as the players brought out every bit of its verve and variety.

So sensitive was their playing that it is only on second thought that technical proficiency becomes a matter for consideration. Mr. Laredo particularly attacked the many virtuoso passages in the Kreutzer sonata with a mastery beyond a mere rendering of the notes, and notable for expression and careful phrasing.

The singing lyricism of the Adagio, while very fine in tone, didn't seem to evoke quite as much enthusiasm as the variety of moods in the preceding movement. The violin had a wonderful tenuous richness in piano passages, only one evidence of Mr. Laredo's expert bowing control and variety. However, lingering attention to melodic line was somewhat deprived of its own by a slight throbbing accent at bow changes.

The Presto had great vitality, and lively emphasis and delight in the recurrent theme.

Debussy's G minor sonata is exceptionally difficult, in that it calls for a constant variety of expression, contrasting tempi, dynamics

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THE COLLEGE NEWS



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In Medias Res

by Ellie Winsor

Of books I sing and the wrath of the majors in history:
And the imprecations which nightly fill the reserve room.
Fury increasing as the day of comp conference approaches.
Great woes sending hither and thither many shoes in the reading room.
And sing too, erudite spirit, who lend us your name and your portrait
Who may even now sit brooding o'er the great reading room
Filling it with thought, for you are known to have been seen
Walking
By night in the cloisters: protect me from their wrath, fiercer than
Bismarck's and their approach more dread than that of the Prussian
Army. Sing for you know the ways of learned minds, can they hold
Such love of Enlightenment?
Now saffron evening has dropped her damp mantle
And the burned thigh pieces are sent back to the kitchen,
And the whole wheat pudding is tasted; libations
Are poured, and the coffee cups have been crowned with ashes.
Now do they rise and come forth, not marshalled in squadrons,
But running, forth out of grim Pembroke; thickly from Denbigh,
Panting over Rhoads hill, rattling the locked doors in their eagerness.
One comes from Radnor far off, but none from Merion.
Bending eyes filled with hatred, brandishing reading lists.
Deep in her chair behind high-piled books covers the trembling librar-
ian.
Cold fear runs in her marrow and all her bones are unstrung;
As in the cool autumn afternoon, when on the soft green of the grid-
iron,
The savage multitudes clash contesting the pigskin,
One clutches the ball to his padded sweatshirt and races alone
Hearing swift footsteps behind, the hot breath of the herd at his back
Knowing he soon will lie prostrate with his armor rattling about him,

Kern: Bryn Mawr In The 20's

As Dr. Wells pointed out, the Bryn Mawr girl should never be compared with the department store clerk in Des Moines, Iowa, but with girls at comparable eastern women's colleges. Using these other colleges as a basis of comparison, the mythical "average" Bryn Mawr girl was a quite typical representative of the 1920's in her attitudes toward morality, current literature, marriage and men, and the new fashions. But, as usual, her views on these subjects were often in opposition to those held by a large number of the American people. This difference is explained in the following editorial:

"Due to the inheritance that belongs to us as students at a college where 'things of the mind' are the primary interest, we are apt to place mental superiority above everything else." (College News, 1924). Such an attitude is more graphically illustrated by the College News' comment on an article in the New York Times criticizing the advent of bare knees on the Vassar Follies: "Bare knees stage in the Vassar Follies: 'Bare knees on the stage was not the mistake made by Vassar. The mistake was giving the Follies instead of a worth-while play.'"

The essential tenet of the Bryn

Mawr girl's "new ideas" about morality is that "true morality must come from within, not be imposed from without." (College News, 1924). When discussing the question of birth control she asked, "Is morality preserved by fear and ignorance worth anything?" (College News, 1924). She showed a great interest in the Nation's series entitled "New Morals for Old", which suggested that marriage was an arbitrary institution established during woman's physical inferiority to man. It was expedient then and this made it "moral", but with woman's new economic freedom had come new needs to be met. There was a possibility that we no longer needed marriage, which would render its continuing survival "immoral". A very important editorial answers the question "What Is Morality?" in the following way:

"If our moral standards are relative, which in the light of history and anthropology one must admit to be true, then they are open to criticism and change. They are not the result of divine revelation, but of certain psychological, economic, and social conditions. Change any of these factors and the moral standards must change." (College News, 1924).

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And the din of the fray spreads over the quiet hills
So hears the trembling librarian the approach of fierce footsteps.
Still among the green-blazored history majors the battle is for a while
suspended, and they come together in council.
One standing apart addresses winged words to her fellows,
Asking in the name of the honor system that the words of the pale
librarian be respected;
But harshly she is driven away muttering the name of Napoleon.
Another is there who walks silent among them, at the door she is
halted and answers.
"I am the pious medieval major bearing my chronicles
Snatched from the falling ruins of the reserve room."
Meanwhile the battle rages; the pencils are sharpened.
The slips pass round, and the hands of the clock move onward.
Now up from her den in the far corner of the reading room,
Leaving her book rest, and her picture of Wyatt Earp,
Comes one fierce souled historian, looking fiercely about her.
As in the days of the early Renaissance when learning green flourished
in Italy.
"And by night the scientist peered through his optic glass
Seeing the spots on the sun and was puzzled by change in the heavens.
So in the days since Europe this maiden surveys the wide reading room.
Anxious cares torment her mind, and like a Maenad she paces in fury
the aisles.
Far off she spies her prey, and at the same moment hears
Faint in the distance the bell, touched by the trembling librarian.
Frederick the Great, known by Mr. Betts, sought by the green-blazored
seniors, she sees in the distance
As in the gentle springtime, when sings the cuckoo
And the gentle white-clad maidens rolling their hoops toward the
smokestack
Fly like the wind through the trees and one among them is foremost
And eagerly she presses seeing the four years' goal before her;
So came the smooth-haired, jaundice-eyed major in history.
"Nine-thirty," she cries, "it is mine"
And the gilded beams of the hall echo "mine"
And the glimmering lights tremble and two go out when she speaks.
"You, you one week ahead bending your mind on preparedness
You who can answer the devious questions in conference,
Baser are you than the mercantilists, slyer than Machiavel
Limb by limb you deserve to be torn by the Inquisition."
Then speaks the other in echoing words of deep scorn.
"Take away your prize, nor do I need it for I know the material,
Recalling it from the dark days of 101
But I warn you in the name of the Leviathan, when next I want
Bacon I will take him.
And may your eyes close before you have read your last word;
And may your tongue fail you when wise words you seek in comp con-
ference."
But unheeding the victorious historian bears her bright spoils
And three times around the reading room rushes in triumph.
Fist to sign the blue card, then to gather her books.
Into the shades she departs, and pays her vowed sacrifice
Lighting the close packed tobacco in gratitude calls on the shade of
Gibbon and praises Ranke, father of history and method.
And the curling smoke rises in the cold air, and the great names are
pleased.
The pale librarian turns the key which shakes in the lock .
The lights die at last, sleep falls on mortal limbs.
But spirit, back now to walk in the cloister, before the fierce battle
be turned against me,
Or we must endure the attack of the green-blazored sociology majors.

Critic Reviews Arts Night Exhibit
Techniques From Oil to Wood Block

The arts exhibit connected with Arts Night need not stand on its own merits alone, for it has the advantage of Skinner's white-washed walls. At intermission the audience can hardly ignore a display with which they have been on close terms for the past half hour.

The best work in the show was a small oil by Audrey Wollenberg. Miss Wollenberg used clear, unmuddled colors fresh from her tubes. Her composition was simple, but organized with great care on the picture plane. The forms were arranged in accurate perspective. The two best passages in the picture were the dappled stone barn and sunny plot in front of it. The barn and plot were executed in broad, flat areas of color, mixed with a great deal of white. The effect was one of strong sunlight. The lighter, sunny areas contrasted with the darker areas form an interesting rhythm across the picture plane. Miss Wollenberg's approach is simple, clear, and unaffected.

Another oil, a group of trees, was exhibited by Kate Jordan. Her composition was simple and clear, which was its major appeal. However, Miss Jordan has not mastered the intricacies of perspective. Her picture was flat. Little or no variation in the color scheme rendered the picture uninteresting.

Fay DuBose contributed three water colors, entitled "Tenth Entry", "Garden Party", and "Imposters". Miss DuBose's water colors were sophisticated, two-dimensional color patterns. They were interesting designs in and of

themselves. The "Importers" was the least complicated. Miss DuBose employs large areas of color. The viewer is less confused; the kaleidoscope of colors does not swim and blur before the eye. Bonnie Raus contributed two watercolors to the exhibit. One was a delightful picture of children marching through the rain.
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Interfaith

by Helen Ullrich

"Man's New Frontier" is the topic for Rabbi Wice's speech at chapel on Sunday, Nov. 16.

Rabbi Wice attended Washington and Lee University where he earned his Bachelor and Masters of Arts. A Phi Beta Kappa key, a teaching fellowship and, a little later, an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree show the university's opinion of this man.

A rabbinic career was begun after five years of training at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. Rabbi Wice's congregations have included that of the Temple Israel in Omaha, Nebraska, and Temple B'nai Jeshurun in Newark. Rabbi Wice is now at Rodeph Shalom in Philadelphia.

Rabbi Wice has traveled extensively. He has attended six world conferences as the American director for the "World Union for Progressive Judaism."

Both "Who's Who in World Jewry" and "Who's Who in the East" have listed Rabbi Wice.

There will be discussion after the chapel service.

Letter to the Editor

Miss de Laguna Clarifies
C. Kern's Article on '20s

To the Editor:

Carolyn Kern's spirited account of "Bryn Mawr in the '20's" (College News, November 5, 1958) prompts me to offer my reminiscences of how the Self-Government smoking rules were changed. However, I did not, as has been implied, champion retention of the old restrictions when the Self-Government Association met to discuss them the fall of my junior year. Rather, I urged their drastic revision. Despite stage fright (it was my first public speech), I attacked the rules as undesirable and unenforceable, and provoking a "crime wave on campus" because they were being violated on the sly. Later, I served on the committee elected to remodel the whole Self-Government structure.

The truly heroic roles in this affair, however, belonged first to President Marion Edwards Park who presented the students' recommendations to the Board of Directors, and secondly to the Directors who accepted them. For no matter whether they may privately have deplored smoking by young women as an exhibition of bad taste, they publicly championed the moral right of the students to decide such an issue for themselves. Of course, we had no inkling of what this stand would mean, although Miss Park and the Directors must have known. For the President's announcement that smoking was permitted on campus made front page news from coast to coast, and while the New York Times praised her stand, many other sheets heaped vilification on her and on the College. A west coast college paper, I remember, stigmatized our smoking as "a gesture of the brothel."

But President Park was and is a liberal of the great tradition cherishing personal freedom and human dignity with deep conviction and moral fortitude. She has never shirked a duty because it was unpleasant nor, when the call came, been afraid to stand up and be counted. Behind her and behind all of us, defenders of our liberties, have always stood the Board of Directors of the College.

Sincerely yours,
Frederica de Laguna, 1927

Perplexed Reader Protests
Cuts In Lecture Review

To the Editor of the College News:

Since I was one of the crowd that flooded the Common Room to hear Professor Ferrater Mora lecture to the Philosophy Club on Tuesday evening, I have just read with interest the report of the lecture in the College News. This report puzzles and even more disturbs me since I have a special concern for the state of philosophy at Bryn Mawr and for its repute abroad. I am puzzled because it is only the first part of the lecture—the witty and erudite sketch of philosophy of the past and of its chaotic contemporary state—that is reported at all. The latter, and philosophically significant, part of the lecture is simply ignored. A reader of the College News who had not heard the lecture might well suppose that Professor Ferrater Mora was treating his audience to a witty but devastating exposé of contemporary philosophy
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Inter-Faith Reading Room
Moved From Goodhart

To the Editor:

As I wandered down the corridor in Goodhart early in my Freshman year, vaguely searching for the Common Room I was attracted by a small sign on a door near the end of the hall. It said, "Inter-Faith Reading Room." Being an inquisitive soul I ventured into what turned out to be a conglomeration of red velvet furniture, music stands and un-
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Sarah Lawrence Gears Curriculum To Self-appraisal

by Linda Davis

In a recent article in Harper's magazine, David Boroff discussed exemplary progressive education at Sarah Lawrence College. He dealt with this relatively new system of learning from both the social and academic angles.

In these progressive institutions of higher education the main emphasis is on the individual and her thoughts, while in what Mr. Boroff calls "traditional colleges" the center of interest is the curriculum and passing grades.

The main objective of progressive teaching is to utilize the past literature and history of the world to comprehend better present conflicts and problems. All knowledge should be used in some way, according to this method, and not merely "collected."

Private Conference in Each Course

At Sarah Lawrence a student has a private conference with the professor—the tutor or "don"—of each course she takes. All courses meet once a week for two hours and are supplemented by outside reading and individual projects. This reading is not required and students may read anything they have a particular leaning toward at some time during the year.

Since there are no grades or examinations one would suspect that the emphasis is taken off competition of any form, but this is simply not the case. The students compare the amount of reading and actually feel "unhappy" as one student was quoted as saying, if her roommate is reading fatter books than she is.

There is much pressure for a girl to discover herself and this is manifest in the sometimes three-times weekly psychoanalysis that students may have. In the junior year students are expected to "define" themselves which appears to be the main objective—self-appraisal. A girl gets engrossed rather deeply in thoughts about herself and her personality.

Heavy Intellectualism Affects Politics

The heavy intellectualism of the students at Sarah Lawrence prevents, to a certain extent, the normal social pattern of dating. Girls find that they are often more adept mentally than the boys they date and concentration on the "self" makes it difficult to share feelings and emotions. This may be the reason that only 20% of last year's senior class was either engaged or married at graduation. The college does not encourage early marriages; it feels that girls are often merely trying to escape from difficult decisions and that wedlock removes a certain number of the excellent students from the school.

Evade Intellectual Conflicts

In classes, students do not attempt to win any particular point, but more often merely settle for a compromise to evade intellectual conflicts with the faculty. They feel that most of the problems discussed are too complex to have a single answer. The classes are almost abnormally small, a condition which, though effective in allowing closer student-faculty relationships, lacks the stimulation of larger classes and a wider representation of ideas.

The largest percent of the graduating class enters the field of education. Sarah Lawrence offers no strictly "education" courses, but interested students are expected to study, for example in philosophy, the principles of education and in psychology, educational psychology. This does not permit the student to concentrate entirely on one area, but retains

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Dr. Zhivago and l'Affaire Pasternak Provoke Various Faculty Responses

Three Discuss Political, Literary Sides of Case

by E. Anne Eberle

On the subject of Boris Pasternak and his recent controversial novel *Doctor Zhivago*, *The Saturday Review* had this to say: "There has been some surprise that out of the charnel house of art erected by Stalin should arise a gift so free and vaulting, a mind that shrugs off shackles, a poet of humanity, a critic not only of the land which he distinguishes by his presence but of the age and civilization of which he is a part." Several members of the Bryn Mawr faculty helped to clarify, and in some respects refute, this generally held opinion of the Russian celebrity's work.

Miss de Graaff of the Russian department, who is among the lucky few who have been able to capture the book long enough to read it, was not so impressed with it as the majority of the critics seem to be, although she has thus far only read it in English and reserves her final opinion of the book until she has read it in the original Russian. She says it is definitely "interesting, but not the greatest novel of our age," and suggests that a poor translation may be the cause of the stilted effect in the conversations, for instance. Miss de Graaff also found difficulty with the confusion of a fragmentary beginning and several other matters of form. "I didn't like it at first and then I did again," she says.

Against Soviet Literary Trend

But Miss de Graaff was not entirely critical; she found Pasternak's descriptions of nature and of love and moods very beautiful. She thinks that a great part of what has made it such a success is that it takes place in such an interesting time—the Russian Revolution—and that it differs from the current run-of-the-mill novels in any country.

"But it is interesting," she said, "is to see this thing from the Soviet point of view. This book goes against everything they want in their literature. The one thing they demand is that it should be—let's say, 'uplifting'—it should be positive, help or instruct the people in some way. Do you see?" She pauses to gather examples in her mind.

100% Negative

"It is completely negative. The hero is in all regards weak, and they want a strong hero; he is anti-social, and they would stress social-consciousness; he is anti-humanistic, and they want him to be humanistic.

"And what he says about the Revolution is 100% negative. Pasternak shows no idealism or faith in the Revolution at all. His *Doctor Zhivago* is so completely non-political—Pasternak himself, I think, is 100% non-political and rather naive—and he does not condemn this non-political character.

Russians Wouldn't Understand

"You ask if I think the book will be published in Russia? I think not—and I really think the people would not understand it much. It is what I said—it is so completely different from the kind of literature they are used to—and they are not used to psychological finesses in their novels, the Russians. And as I said, they would not be able to look up to such a hero who is the opposite from everything they are taught heroes are made of. I do not think they would pay much attention to it at all.

"Are there others like Pasternak writing in Russia? Of course that is difficult to be specific about, but I would be strongly inclined to say that there are very few people doing the same thing. There are so few left from the pre-Revolution days who have never compromised as he has not. He is a great artist, he has written great poetry—and very difficult—and some very beautiful autobiographical sketches. This is his first novel I think," she added, as though she thought she had wandered too far from the subject.

Writers' Union Has No Control

And what about this Writers' Union from which Pasternak has recently been evicted? "Well," explained Miss de Graaff, "it is a sort of trade union for writers—it protects them, they have public readings of new works, but they have, I believe, no control over the publishing; that works about the same as in this country, through publishing houses.

"Communist influence? Well, yes of course all organizations in Russia have Communists scattered all through them. All the members do not like the policy they follow always—they personally may regret that the Soviet Union wants to expel Pasternak from the Union, but . . .

Sensitive, Intelligent, Non-Political

"I met him once," she added with a smile. "He seemed like a very peaceful, extremely sensitive, intelligent man—but 100% non-political. He is old now—what, 67 or something? He says he wants a year of quiet—he has this great love for the Russian countryside—he lives in this little place in the country outside Moscow. No, I think after this fuss he won't be happy, but he has always lived outside the life around him anyway."

Herlihy Describes As Unique Problem

Mr. Herlihy of the history department hastened to say that he hadn't had a chance to read the book yet, and all he really knew about it was what he had gathered from the great amount of publicity it has had lately. Commenting on the fact that the Soviet Union has interpreted the awarding of the Nobel Prize for Literature to Pasternak as a political maneuver, he said it was a unique problem, as this is the first time the prize for literature has been given to a Russian.

He said that the Russians' great objection is that they say Pasternak's attitude and opinions are not typical, "not what a true Russian would say." Besides this, the government is opposed to Russians having international ties of any kind, which "would lead them beyond their own borders."

Denouncement Without Reading

Mr. Herlihy added that the Young Communists' demand made recently asking to have Pasternak rejected from citizenship was party-directed, although the act had the appearance of Freedom. Thus, since the book has not been released for publication in Russia (and Mr. Herlihy, like Miss de Graaff, does not think it will be), the denouncement which was supposed to represent spontaneous disapproval of the people was announced without the people even having read the book!

Mr. Herlihy felt that there are undoubtedly many other writers like Pasternak, suggested by the temporary loosening of policy immediately following the de-Stalinization. Since then the tightening

up has undoubtedly covered them again.

Mr. Kennedy of the political science department couldn't remember a similar situation previous to the present one produced by awarding the Nobel Prize to Pasternak. He offered in contrast the fact that similar awards to Russian scientists have been accepted, which made Soviet science recognized all over the world, but that literature involves values—"all ideology must conform to the Party—they don't recognize any such thing as literary accomplishment in itself." He said that the Party controls all fields of art—even music.

Soviets Won't Evict Pasternak

Mr. Kennedy, like Mr. Herlihy, had not had an opportunity to read the book, but commenting on the political aspect, he remarked that the Young Communists are a traditional means of control of totalitarianism, that similar organizations have been a part of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and China, even under the Nationalists. These semi-official organizations control public opinion and consumption. The refusal of the Nobel prize itself was similar to a case in Nazi Germany when the Nobel Prize for Literature was also refused under government pressure.

Mr. Kennedy feels that in spite of current rumblings the Soviets would not want Pasternak out of the country any more than he wants to leave. "Once he was out of the country he might be embittered might expose the system . . . better to keep him home. Like a game of hearts—better to keep the queen of hearts in your own hand, if you want a corny illustration."

Mere Ripple

According to Mr. Kennedy there is a question of whether the Pasternak business really bothers the Russians much at all, despite the fuss. "I can believe this is all a mere ripple," he said, "for any country that can handle the Hungarian and Rumanian uprisings so efficiently—this is no real concern." But he did speculate that if the Russians were completely assured "they would have been smart to ignore it and say, 'All right, he writes that way,' and make it clear that it was Pasternak who didn't conform and that no one else thinks that way."

Mr. Kennedy was confident that the Communists' objections to Pasternak were fabricated and that the awardees of the prize are faithful in choosing the winners strictly according to merit, although from another point of view, Pasternak's writing may not be all that good; but the dominant feeling is that it is good.

"I'm confident that there are others whose writing and point of view we were not allowed to see," he added. "The temporary period of liberal policy in China a while back brought out comparable points of view. But unfortunately this sort of thing renews our feeling that it's the diabolic nature of their system that they can make a man recant, not through physical threats but intellectually convincing him. I personally feel that they can change people's fundamental points of view, which is the frightening aspect of the system."

Frightening or not, it seems that Boris Pasternak has managed to be the exception to the rule and has maintained his idealism in spite of political haggling. The current "fuss" over him is showing us just what the results of such non-conformity means in the Communist world.

A. A. Announces Several Changes In Point System

Last spring the A.A. Executive Board, after much debate, made certain changes in its constitution, mostly affecting the allotting of points which lead to awards given at Awards Night each spring for participation in athletics during the year.

The main changes were effected because members felt that there were not enough upperclassmen participating in varsity sports and that freshmen and sophomores took advantage of the fact that they could pass their sports requirements by being on a varsity sport, which was fine, except that the upperclassmen did not have a similar inspiration. The changed system, therefore, allots the present number of points to upperclassmen on varsity teams, but freshmen and sophomores receive 100 points less.

The Executive Board also felt that 200 points, the number formerly awarded for a sports weekend and 100 points for a sports day were too large, considering they were roughly equivalent to half of what a varsity or J.V. player might get for a whole season's regular practice and game attendance. Each of these awards was therefore halved.

The Board also voted to give class representatives 200 points for the juniors and sophomores and 100 points to the rotating freshman members, since hall representatives earn points for similar or less demanding jobs.

The total number of points required to earn the various awards was not changed, however, since it was felt that a great number of people were receiving the awards and that they were losing their value.

The present points system is as follows:

VARSITY SPORTS

First Varsity (Freshman or Sophomore)	400
First Varsity (Junior or Senior)	500
First Varsity Substitute	375
Jr. Varsity (Freshman or Sophomore)	300
Jr. Varsity (Junior or Senior)	400
Jr. Varsity Substitute	275
Varsity Squad	200
Varsity Captain	250
Varsity Manager	250
Assistant Manager	150
Timers and Scorers (if they officiate at a majority of games)	200 or, per game
	25

SPORT DAYS

Non-team participant in sports day or conference	50
Non-team participant in sports weekend or conference	100

CLASS AND HALL TEAMS (Unaltered)

HALL REPRESENTATIVES	200
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CLASS REPRESENTATIVES

Junior and Sophomore	200
Rotating Freshman	100

Opera To Offer Student Prices

Dr. Chevalier L. Jackson, president of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Co. will again make student tickets available throughout the season.

Student tickets may be purchased at half price at the office of the company, 1422 Chestnut St., room 811, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tickets that are available at half price are amphitheatre and family circle sections in the Academy of Music.

Students must show proof such as class identification cards or bursar's cards of their student's status before purchasing tickets.

Kern: Bryn Mawr in the 20's

Continued From Page 2, Col. 2

She considered herself to be frankly facing situations winked at for some time and fearlessly searching for what was best for man and for society at large at that particular time. Everyone that I talked to felt that, in spite of much "talk", a loosening of morals on the part of the Bryn Mawr girl did not occur to any great extent during the Twenties. None of them considered themselves to have "drunk", and most didn't even taste liquor until their senior year or after their graduation. Undoubtedly there were Bryn Mawr girls who had been born with "flapper" tendencies and who acted like flappers whenever they got the chance, but most of the girls were what Mrs. Manning calls "the more serious type."

Transition From Iced Tea Difficult

I would imagine that the transition between consuming "dainty sandwiches and iced drinks" at Peter Pan Tea House to downing contraband liquor in a local speakeasy was a difficult one. Furthermore, the News saw fit to warn the college public that "Intellectuality is a state of mind to be as carefully guarded against as frivolity... Beer and skittles are not incompatible with higher life." But the fact that tremendous differences in personality must always be taken into account was accentuated for me by two answers to the question, "What did you think of This Side of Paradise?" One person immediately exclaimed "You can't imagine how we responded to that book. That's just the way we were!"; while the other one insisted, "Nonsense! Nothing like that went on. It's all so overdone." Mrs. Manning believes that in all cases, the girls considered an active social life as something still in the future, something that would develop after they graduated, and that they were forced to wait until then to put into effect any really wild schemes they might possibly have had. As always, the "outside" culture formed the arena where all ideas would be put into action.

Flaming Youth and Dorian Gray

As far as I could tell, the Bryn Mawr girl read all the current literature with great interest. However, unlike many of her contemporaries, the preserved an amazing balance of interests. A News reporter roaming through the halls found Lost Girl side by side with Emma, Flaming Youth sharing the same bookshelf with Dorian Gray; and she commented on the masterful juxtaposition of Plato, Jurgen, and Correlli. (College News, 1924). An analysis of the periodicals read by fifty-one Bryn Mawrers listed the top favorites in the following order: Atlantic Monthly, Life, Saturday Evening Post, Vogue, Vanity Fair, Harper's, National Geographic, Scribners, Literary Digest, Punch, and Time. (College News, 1926). Only two girls admitted reading movie magazines, none to reading confession magazines. Furthermore, the College News observed that "The Amer-

ican Public seems to be surprisingly cool in its attitude towards periodicals of an intellectual radical nature," and goes on to advocate a "keen, visioned, unpartisan press that would challenge and not coddle our minds."

Bureau of Recommendations

Job Notices BABY-SITTERS

Only about half of the questionnaires have been returned so far. If you are interested in a change of rates, please return your blank to Debby Ham in Pembroke West or to Miss Farjeon in the Bureau of Recommendations before Wednesday of this week.

MADMOISELLE TEA

Thursday, November 20th, at 4:30 The Deanery
Miss Hoppin from Mademoiselle will be here to talk about the College Board Contest, the Fiction Contest, the Art Contest. Everyone interested is cordially invited. In order that we may have some idea about numbers, it would be helpful if you would notify the Bureau of Recommendations if you would like to go to the tea.

REMINDER:

November 17th is the last day to apply for the December examinations of the New York State Civil Commission. Application blanks and booklets at the Bureau of Recommendations.

Odd Jobs now Open: Please see Miss Farjeon.

Office position in doctor's office, Suburban Building, Ardmore—Friday afternoons from 1:45 to 4:00 or later. General assistance in the office, plus some typing. \$1.50 an hour.

Jobs for Next Year: Please see Mrs. Grenshaw.

The National Security Agency, Fort Meade, Maryland—about half-way between Baltimore and Washington—(a part of the intelligence system of the Federal Government). Seniors and graduate students of any major for research positions; language majors for linguistic programs. U. S. Citizens only. Beginning salaries, \$4040 and 4980.

The agency will be recruiting at the college later in the year but will interview only students who have taken and passed the Professional Qualifications Test which will be given here on Saturday, December 6th (the only time it will be offered this year). No fee is required. Applications must be made by November 30th. Further information and blanks available at the Bureau of Recommendations.

Geologists for the U. S. Geological Survey. Beginning salaries of \$4490 for AB's, \$5430 for graduate students. Applications close December 2nd. American citizens only. Further information and application cards at the Bureau.

Further Training:

The Katherine Gibbs School announces two National Scholarships open to college seniors. Further information at the Bureau.

Ferrater Mora Lecture

The definitions of the word philosophy are almost as diverse and contradictory as the schools of thought. In short, "What is contemporary philosophy?" is a futile question, and one faces more than ever not philosophy but philosophers, each of whom believes that his philosophy is his own affair and that "what you are doing is not philosophy."

Philosophers Deplore

The reaction of philosophers to the present situation, as Mr. Ferrater Mora described it, is first to deplore it and then to adhere to one of four positions: the dogmatic, which concludes that only one doctrine is acceptable; the eclectic, which accepts all as containing something of truth or significance; the skeptical, which rejects all and declares that no acceptable system can be found; the dialectical, which accepts all in some ways and advocates a synthesis.

Drastic Remedies Needed

Mr. Ferrater Mora himself, however, does not deplore the situation at all. On the contrary, he is "delighted," for he feels that at last a stage has been reached for which only drastic remedies will effect a cure. Philosophy must be redefined so that definite pronouncements are possible about what is acceptable and what is unacceptable. The fault of most present schools is in believing that permanent philosophical objects exist. There are none, said Mr. Ferrater Mora, there are no objects with which other fields of study do not deal. Philosophy, however, permeates all objects; its unique possession is its point of view, one of unification—not synthesis, but analysis, typical of all human endeavour. Thus, the real and proper province of philosophy is the critical, questioning examination of everything, of all knowledge, of the language in which anything is accepted, from the general viewpoint of unification—for example, Whitehead's attempts against the bifurcation of nature. Reconciliation of the existing schools is not necessary, since, in Mr. Ferrater Mora's opinion, the "standing edifices" are already "in ruins."

Freedom From Fantasy

Philosophy, he believes, can make statements about man which science neither can nor will, but it cannot make them in terms contrary to the statements of these sciences, by which it has been taken over. Therefore, philosophy must watch its methods, must be rigorous and free from "idle talk and sheer fantasy," for "If you can become a real philosopher in a few ways, you can become a pseudo-philosopher in an infinite number of ways."

Sarah Lawrence

Continued from Page 3, Col. 1

the same emphasis on discovering oneself and intellectual stimulation.

Sarah Lawrence can produce a well-educated woman, conscious of the many facets of life and completely sure of her own abilities, but there is a great chance that a student will only scratch the surface of each course and emerge with a store of knowledge comprised of obscure facts and ideas. There can be no precise judgment on the merits of progressive education, but, as with every system, it has its advantages and disadvantages.

Men Are "Crippled Chromosomes" Reports Montagu In Wesleyan Talk

"Men are nothing but crippled chromosomes," according to Mr. Ashley Montagu, who spoke recently at Wesleyan University. According to The Wesleyan Argus, Mr. Montagu was "greeted with a chorus of loud hisses" from his predominantly male audience as "he gave forth with unmitigated heresy upon his favorite subject 'The Natural Superiority of Women'."

"Asserting that women are constitutionally superior to men, Montagu contrasted the health of the 'g', or female gene, with the emaciated condition of the 'y', or male gene. Furthermore, according to Mr. Montagu, "Women are better able to make use of their emotions." Men, in contrast to this, internalize their feelings, thus causing ulcers, asthma and insanity." (The Argus went on to insinuate that perhaps men's insanity was caused because women externalize their emotions).

"In the realm of the intellect, Montagu intoned, 'Wives often find their husbands resemble more the cracked up image than the image they were cracked up to be.' Wives

are generally more intelligent than their husbands!"

"'Deteriorated babies,' is Montague's description of the intellectual genius of the male." He also commented that the difference between male and female humans is strikingly like that between the apes and Homo Sapiens."

Lynes Letter

Continued from Page 2, Col. 5

tended by fascinating volumes concerning all kinds of religious subjects.

Early this year I was taken, not at all by accident to a charming room in Cartriff (the house directly behind Mrs. Broughton's) with a large window-seat and fireplace. This is the new home of the Inter-Faith Association and of the books which I am now attempting to tend.

This room is the culmination of the long hope of the Association for a quiet place on campus for reading and meditation, a pleasant refuge from the constant pressures of college life. We are extremely grateful to those who made it possible to realize this hope.

Thanks to the help of the Religious Life Committee, the library which we will soon be moving is an expanding one. We are in the process of deciding which books we would like to add and all suggestions will be very welcome.

This combined reading and meditation room is naturally an exciting project for the Inter-Faith Association but its real value lies in its use by the student body. We sincerely hope you will all take advantage of it.

Elizabeth R. Lynes
Inter-Faith Librarian

S. Howard ex '61 Criticizes B.M.C.

An article of interest to the Bryn Mawr campus appeared recently in The Swarthmore Phoenix. Written by Susan Howard, formerly of the class of 1961 here, it contained several of her views on Bryn Mawr and the reasons she transferred to Swarthmore from Bryn Mawr.

"The most obvious difference between the colleges is that Bryn Mawr is not co-ed. Although this fact in itself is obvious, it partly accounts for many of the more subtle differences between these colleges. The lack of community feeling and activity (and I don't mean "School Spirit") is due at least in part to this fact. Only those of us who didn't care for Princeton 'men' were around on the week-ends; consequently there was nothing going on from Friday noon to Monday morning.

"During the week we occasionally did have an interesting speaker, a good movie, or a discussion group. However, most of the people didn't seem to be interested in having any campus activities, as was indicated by the limited attendance at these functions and by the lack of active organizations on campus. The clubs were very ineffectual; only those who were in them knew what they were doing.

"There is, of course, an advantage to this situation. It creates the opportunity for one to be an organizer. The clubs were so disorganized and purposeless that if one joined, she was immediately granted the opportunity of attempting to organize the club and give it a purpose.

"Another characteristic is that people at Bryn Mawr never read newspapers. Consequently the students didn't know what was happening. What people believed, or what values were important to them. All you ever heard about was how poor a professor was, how depressed somebody was, or how wonderful (or awful) last weekend's date was. Of course, many Swarthmore students may not know what is happening in the world or what their values are, but at least they pretend to know what they are talking about. This leads to much discussion."

ENGAGEMENTS

Molly Epstein to Richard Cohen.

MARRIAGES

Sheila R. Atkinson to Richard Eric Fisher.



Movies

Ardmore: Tuesday through Saturday, Walt Disney's White Wilderness and Missouri Traveler with Brandon de Wilde.

Sunday through Tuesday, Dunkirk with John Mills and Fort Massacre with Joel MacCrea.

Suburban: Wednesday through Saturday, Marjorie Morningstar with Natalie Wood and Gene Kelly.

Anthony Wayne: Wednesday through Saturday, Walt Disney's White Wilderness, and At War With The Army with Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis.

Sunday through Tuesday, Dunkirk with John Mills and Raw Wind in Eden.

Greenhill: Through the week, Dangerous Exile with Louis Jourdan and Belinda Lee.

Bryn Mawr: Tuesday and Wednesday, Young Lions with Marlon Brando, Montgomery Clift, and Dean Martin.

Thursday through Saturday, Me and the Colonel with Danny Kay and Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter with Jayne Mansfield.

Events In Philadelphia

THEATRE:

Shubert: Whoop-Up. Feuer-Marti-Charlap-Gimble musical with Susan Johnson, Paul Ford, Romo Vincent, Sylvia Syms, opened Monday, November 10.

Forrest: Cue for Passion. Elmer Rice drama, with John Kerr and Diana Wynyard, opened Tuesday, November 11.

MUSIC:

Academy: Richard Tucker, Metropolitan Opera tenor in recital, for All Star Concert Series, Thursday, November 13, 1958.

Philadelphia Orchestra, Ormandy conducting; Robert Casadesus, pianist, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. (November 14 and 15.)

Benny Goodman, King of Swing in a jazz concert Friday evening, November 14.

MOVIES:

Goldman: The Old Man and the Sea

Fox: Appointment With a Shadow

Randolph: The Last Hurrah

Studio: The Case of Dr. Laurent

Spruce: Othello

Young Mormon Elders Scrutinize Ideal, Practice What You Preach

by Susan Downey

Every young man in the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, commonly called the Mormon Church, goes out for two years. He does this voluntarily and pays all his own expenses. Two of these elders, Elder Thom and Elder Hibbert of Norristown, spoke under the auspices of the Interfaith Association on Tuesday, November 11, at 5:00 p.m. In spite of their being named elders, they were not the least bit elderly—both were in their 20's.

The most distinguishing belief of the Mormon Church, according to Elder Hibbert, is its belief in direct revelation by God to man in modern times. This revelation came to Joseph Smith in Upper New York State in 1820, when God told him to join none of the existing impure churches, but to found his own church based on New Testament Christianity. The sect was continually persecuted and so forced to move West—first to Missouri, and then to Illinois. When Joseph Smith was martyred, Brigham Young led the long trek west which ended when he saw the spot where Salt Lake City stands today and proclaimed "This is the place." From this unpromising beginning, the Mormons have become a prosperous and ever-growing denomination.

The bases for the Mormon beliefs are the Bible and the Book of Mormon. God appeared to Joseph Smith and told him that he would find and be able to translate some golden tablets, which were the Book of Mormon. These tablets contained a record of the ancient peoples of America—a people who came from the Old World and who built cement roads and temples like Babylonian ziggurats. These tablets were revealed before archaeology had discovered such things in South America. The Book of Mormon and the Bible have equal weight in the church; they are the revelations of God to different peoples.

The Mormons claim to be the

only true church of Christ, which must exist on earth in this purified form before the kingdom of God can come on earth. All previous reformers—Luther, Calvin, Wesley—were imperfect and incomplete, for the time was not yet ripe for a true prophet to appear.

Like other Christians, the Mormons believe that salvation comes through Christ. They think that a believer can be baptized by proxy for a dead person, and that this dead person can be saved if he will accept this baptism. Marriage for eternity is also a sacrament. These rites can be performed only in the temples, of which there are only thirteen in the world. The temples are open every day but Sunday for such rites.

One of the most widespread misconceptions about the Mormons concerns their practice of polygamy. The permission of polygamy was revealed by God only as a temporary measure to "raise up righteous seed unto the land" and was outlawed in 1890. Actually, only three percent of the Mormons ever practiced it, for to do so a man must get permission from the head of the church and have his other wife's permission.

The church has no paid ministers—all work is done voluntarily. They have Sunday School on Sunday morning and church services at night. Communion is taken every Sunday. These services take place in churches, of which there are many throughout the world.

No Mormon ever goes hungry. The church has welfare farms, the produce from which is given to needy families. Mormons who are out of jobs can work on these farms to support themselves. They take no help from other charitable organizations, though they do give generously to charity themselves.

Discussion, during which may of the preceding points were brought up, followed the lecture.

Copies of the Book of Mormon and the Articles of Faith of the Mormon Church, as well as an illustrated Saga of Mormonism are in the Interfaith Reading Room in Goodhart.

Critic Reviews Arts Night Exhibit Techniques From Oil To Wood Block

Continued from Page 2, Col. 4

The picture reminds one of Bemmelman's illustrations for children's books. Her second water color was a still life. Miss Raus used clear, vibrant red in the flowers. Unfortunately, however, her muddled and unnecessary background deserves only to detract from the vibrancy of the crimson. Miss Raus has a fine sense of pattern. The circular flower pot is echoed by the leaves, the blossoms, and the grain of the wood in the table.

Susan Jones also contributed a water color, which exhibited, if nothing else, a balanced composition and competent handling of the medium.

Judy Stulberg introduced graphics into the exhibition—a wood cut and a print. Miss Stulberg exhibits good technical mastery; however, there is little variation in subject matter. Both works utilize the same pose, that of a seated girl. In both works, Miss Stulberg emphasizes the vertical direction. Miss Stulberg's forte lies in her ability to arrange black and white areas in an interesting pattern on the picture plane.

Gaby Yablonsky contributed two academic studies—one of a nude, the other of a sculptured head.

Miss Yablonsky executed the studies in sepia chalk. The studies were done from sculpture in the round, and Miss Yablonsky has obtained a sculptured effect in her drawings by contract of light and dark areas and clarity of outline.

The two most provocative works were contributed by Theodora Stillwell. Miss Stillwell's drawings were in pen and ink: "The Laocoon" and "St. George and the Dragon". Both works are done with a minimum of detail. Miss Stillwell's figures stand out clearly against a bare background. They need no explanation; titles would seem superfluous. Miss Stillwell, it might be said, knows when to stop.

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Hockey

The Bryn Mawr hockey teams played their last games of the year yesterday afternoon against Rosemont on the home field. The j.v.'s were edged out 1-0, while the varsity went down 2-0. In both games Bryn Mawr made several or many real threats to the Rosemont goal, but each time the team somehow lacked that extra bit of drive that would have made the point.

This final game brought the varsity's total win-loss score to three ties and two defeats, which according to Miss Schmidt, hockey coach, is better than it has been for years. Each of the ties was by a 1-1 score; "One point was just the most we could get for one day," commented Miss Schmidt matter-of-factly. On the whole, though, she was not displeased with this season, and was especially pleased with some individual players who had contributed a great deal during the practices and games this fall. She indicated that considering the fact that huge-scale sports of any kind, perhaps especially hockey, were not feasible at Bryn Mawr, the hockey teams had done very well for themselves against formidable opposition.

Ferrator Mora

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1

united by their common hostility toward traditional rationalism. The humanist and Marxist are linked by their distrust of existentialism, and the Scientist and Marxist are united by common contempt for humanism. Thus the three philosophies are closer than might be expected, albeit their only ties are common hostilities.

What makes the fusion between the three so difficult, Dr. Ferrator Mora explained, is the facility with which one philosopher can make another look foolish. Just a little contriving and Plato could be made to appear a sophist, he said.

Nevertheless, he feels the union of the three cleaved empires is possible and looks with hope to the Scientific philosophy of the Anglo-Americans for the leadership vital to this endeavor.

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Review Of Curtis Concert

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5
and theme substance in a stream of evolving ideas. There was perfect rapport between the two players in evoking these changing moods, and the piano brought out the depth of wonderful watery arpeggios in open intervals. The second movement fulfilled its "Fantasque et leger" titling. There appeared a quizzical little phrase, starting in the piano, which poked its head repeatedly into the texture with a spritely humor. The third movement surged through virtuososo passages for both instruments without the slightest feeling of hesitancy.

Brahms sonata #3 in D minor is powerfully passionate and pathetic. The piano part has Brahms' rich rolling harmonies, and the form of the sonata as a whole is concentrated and intense. Its four

movements are very diverse in character, showing that very different approaches can evoke the same pathos and intensity. The second movement involves sublime melodic singing for the violin, into which Mr. Laredo put great feeling and expression. However, the climax of the Sonata was the presto Finale. It is indeed intrinsically climatic, but this was heightened by a magnificent performance.

NOTICE

Mrs. Walter C. Michels of the Bryn Mawr Latin department will speak on the subject "The Bible and the Student," Sunday afternoon at four in Converse House of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church.

All interested students and faculty are invited to the meeting, which will be held under the auspices of the Student Christian Movement.

NOTICE

Chest X-Ray Unit will be on campus Wednesday, November 19th, 1958 from 8:30 a. m. to 11 a. m. only. All sophomores are required to have an X-Ray. All employees must be X-Rayed. Optional for all other students—faculty and staff.

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Letter From G. de Laguna

by his recital of the multiplicity of schools and 'isms it displays. There is no hint that his purpose might have been to throw into clear relief against this background his own thesis: that philosophy, un-

like science, or history, or art, has no subjects peculiar to it, but is rather "a point of view" which may be taken to any subject, a point of view from which any subject may be seen in a wider perspective of its relations to other subjects. This is what puzzles me; for, while I did not stay to hear the discussion, I am sure the students, much as they appreciated the wit, did not miss the philosophic import of the lecture. Nor would they, I believe, have missed the discovery that the lecture was itself an illustration of its own thesis. For in his delineation of "contemporary philosophy" the lecturer was surely treating his subject as an historian—or perhaps a satirist—while in the latter part he spoke as a philosopher, showing us the view of the subject as seen from his own philosophical point of view.

Yours sincerely,
Grace A. de Laguna.

Ed Note: The continuation of Mr. Mora's November 4 lecture, which had been cut for lack of space is printed on Page 4 of this issue.

Arts Night

MUSIC

Continued from Page 1, Col. 4

one was hearing a person playing a piece, rather than a reading of the music.

Diana Dismuke and Jim Katowitz carried off an aria from Don Giovanni without temerity, and to their credit the audience as well felt no uneasiness. Diana's voice sounds especially well in the forte passages; Jim's proficiency is well known.

The compositions for recorders, guitar and tom-tom by David Rosenbaum were simple and in quiet accord with the Two Dances. The harmonies were traditional, as he intended, and well woven. Some snatches are memorable.

A blessing appreciated by those who recall Skinner's barroom pianos in other years, was the performing piano from the Ely Room. The improvement makes us hope that the lugging becomes an annual affair.

DRAMA

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3

ness of gesture. The two maids were not only foils for their mistress, but amusing creations in their own right.

This short scene did not give, and probably was not meant to give, any idea of what Congreve's play is like, any more than a parlor recitation of "To be or not to be" can tell anyone what to expect from a performance of Hamlet. But, considered apart from the play, as a scene complete in itself, its virtues are many. In an otherwise all-musical program, it gave the audience the chance to hear the spoken word well spoken, it gave three fine comedienne an opportunity to show off their talents, and its special brand of humor lent variety yet fitted in well with the light-hearted atmosphere characteristic of this year's Arts Night.

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