

# The College News

VOL. XLVII—NO. 13

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1962

© Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, 1962

PRICE 20 CENTS

## Experts Confer at Swarthmore, Discuss Disarmament Dilemma

by Janice Copen

More than three hundred students from about fifty-seven colleges all over the United States met last weekend with some of the greatest experts in disarmament and arms control at a conference at Swarthmore College. The major speakers included Senator Joseph A. Clark of Pennsylvania, Thomas C. Schelling of the Harvard Center for International Affairs and Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College.

No definite conclusions and no new proposals came out of the conference. In fact, most of the student participants left with the discouraging realization that the problem is much more complex than they had thought. The importance of the weekend lay rather in the fact that the idea for such a conference could catch fire.

The conference was conceived by three Swarthmore seniors, David Wegman, David Edwards and Cynthia Heynen. They spread the idea among other students and got the administration to sponsor the conference. They found people to stencil the four hundred pages of working papers which went out to each delegate before the weekend. Swarthmore citizens provided hospitality while much of the financial support for the conference came from foundation grants.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the conference was the fact that such men as Professors Louis Sohn, Emile Benoit, Bernard Feld, Charles Price, Kenneth Boulding and Seymour Melman were persuaded that conducting student seminars on disarmament was worth their time.

### Senator Clark

Senator Clark, in his keynote address, set the tone for the conference with eight basic premises. He believes that nuclear war is obsolete and that more arms do not provide security, but that unilateral disarmament is unacceptable and, therefore, the arms race will continue until an East-West agreement is reached. The two big powers now have the same ultimate objective—"general and complete disarmament," but the intermediary points are by no means settled. Senator Clark noted the "alarming political lag in the

country as well as in Congress." He believes the wariness of these people to be unfounded because there can be sound advance planning to cushion the economic effects of disarmament and because we can eventually reach the true goal of "total and permanent disarmament under enforceable world law."

Mr. Schelling disagreed with Senator Clark's premises. He believes that total disarmament doesn't make war impossible because people can still fight even if disarmed and because a country can be rearmed rather quickly. He foresees massive individual or party conflicts even if national wars are abolished. Disarmament is to him only another form of deterrence and the only realistic approach is that of arms control.

On Saturday the students were divided into seminars led by specialists in the fields of inspection.

Continued on Page 6, Col. 2

## God, Noah Parley In Mystery Play

by Sally Harris

On Sunday, College Theatre, under the auspices of the Interfaith Association, presented a chapel play, "Noah's Flood", in the Music Room of Goodhart.

The cast, under the direction of Alice Davison, was headed by Chris Shillock as Noah, Ginger McShane, Ellen Gross and Sue Travis as his sons, and Andreas Lehner as God.

The play, a medieval mystery, was thoughtfully and imaginatively presented. The cast handled the limitations of stage space to great advantage. The use of the window balcony in the Music Room as an exit point was most ingenious.

In view of stage limitations, a greater emphasis upon relationship between the actors would have been welcome. Noah handled his dialogues with the unseen voice of God well, but failed to establish the same contact with his family. As a result the play lacked a unifying atmosphere at times. On the whole, however, Noah both as a holy man and as a husband was well portrayed. In addition, the spirit of a morality play was simply and faithfully evoked.

### SCHEDULE OF ELECTIONS — 1962

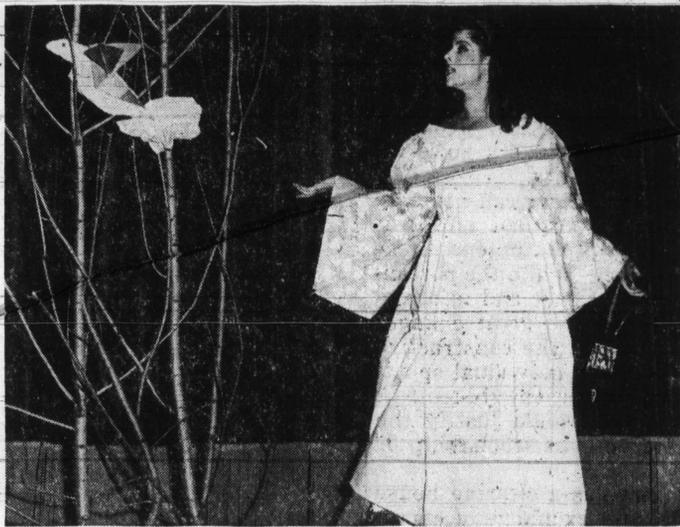
Thursday, Feb. 22—	Boxes for nominations for President, Vice-President, and Secretary of Undergrad and Self-Gov. and first sophomore to Self-Gov. Closed at 2:00.
Sunday, Feb. 25—	Informal Tea-Party to allow campus to meet primary presidential slates
Monday, Feb. 26—	By 1:30—Presidential primary
Tuesday, Feb. 27 through Monday, March 12—	Dinners
Tuesday, March 13—	By 1:30—Election of Presidents of Undergrad and Self-Gov.
Wednesday, March 14—	By 1:30—Primaries for Vice-Pres., Sec. of UG and SG, First Soph to SG
Thursday, March 16—	By 1:30—Class meetings in Taylor to meet final slates of the above five By 6:30—Election of these five
Monday, March 19—	Election of Hall Presidents
Tuesday, March 20—	Election of Hall Vice-Presidents
Wednesday, March 21—	Election of Presidents of A.A., Alliance, Arts Council, Interfaith and League
Thursday, March 22—	By 1:30—Sophomore Class Election of Common Treasurer, Junior election of First Senior to SG
Tuesday, April 3—	Sophomore meeting to elect first and second reps to UG and SG Freshman meeting to elect first and second reps to UG, and second rep to SG

## Witch Weigh Weighs Well; Burlin Finds Depth, Purpose

by R. B. Burlin, Assistant Professor of English

The astounding exhibition of energy and ingenuity which erupted upon the stage of Goodhart Hall last Saturday evening hardly deserves to be dismissed as "the Freshman Show." *Witch Weigh* is clearly a work of high imagination and profound purpose, written in the great tradition of mythic allegory which depends in English literature from such Renaissance masterpieces as Sir Richard Egerton's *The Progress of Postrell Patient* (postrell being the Elizabethan term for an initiate sorceress). Characteristic of the genre are the dense, somewhat mysterious plotting, the vivid allusiveness of the language, the absorption of Classical myth into the familiar medieval setting, and above all the intense moral conviction reflected in the rich ambiguities of the title.

*Witch Weigh* searchingly dramatizes the dilemma of modern man. Echoing the recurrent theme of existentialist philosophy, it presents the



Artemis (alias Jane Robbins) sings a ballad.

## "Responsible Right" Reaffirms Belief In Stressing Integrity of Individual

by Lora McMeekin '63

This last weekend, while great numbers of students were swarming down upon Washington, a small group of students met within the ivied walls of Princeton. The occasion was a conference sponsored by the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists, Inc., a national organization whose purpose is the "advancement of Conservative thought on American college campuses". Representatives of Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Penn., Princeton, Villanova, Johns Hopkins, and other colleges heard speakers, participated in seminar discussions, and enjoyed the rare privilege of being surrounded by other Conservatives.

The first speaker was Senator John G. Tower of Texas. As a politically successful Conservative, he, with Senator Barry Goldwater, supplies proof that Conservatism is not an impossible political philosophy and that those who espouse it are not committing political suicide.

### Definitions

Senator Tower's speech, entitled "American Conservatism Defined", dealt with what he, and I, would consider to be the basic tenets of the Conservative philosophy. He told us that one Texas news reporter had described him as a man "who had been dragged, kicking and screaming, into the twentieth century." He admitted there was some truth in such oft-repeated criticism (i.e. that Conservatives yearn for the "good old days" of the nineteenth century). However, he explained a Conservative does not object merely to change but to the fact that much change has been accomplished only through modifications of our basic institu-

tions. He feels that progress and change are best accommodated within our existing institutions. The rapid expansion of the role of the federal government and the consequent decrease in the power of state and local governments, the increased reliance upon a "paternal government" and the decreased reliance upon individual responsibility — these are the changes Conservatives lament. The purpose

Continued on Page 5, Col. 2

## Anthology Desires Collegiate Poems

The American College Poetry Society is pleased to announce that its fifth semester anthology of outstanding college poetry is now being compiled for publication in May, 1962.

Contributions must be the original work of the student (who shall retain literary rights to the material), submitted to the undersigned, care of the Society, with the entrant's name, address, and school on each page. Poems, which may reflect any subject, should not exceed 48 lines, nor may any individual submit more than five poems. Entries that are not accepted for publication will be returned if accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope. The Society, this year, will offer Recognition Awards of Five Dollars each, to the five outstanding college poets.

The poems cannot be otherwise acknowledged, nor can the Society compensate students for the work that is published. All entries must be postmarked not later than Thursday, April 12, 1962, to be considered; decisions of the Society judges are, of necessity, final.

Richard A. Briand

image of man confronting a destiny of perpetual choice, of a world which continually poses the question: "Which way?" There is, of course, the way of natural man, the way of uninhibited vitalism which, however, carries within it the seeds of viciousness and destruction; this is the "witch way." Against this "weighed" the way of deadly constriction, the way of the witch hunters, which notwithstanding offers the order and direction lacking in the seemingly attractive way of the witches. Mediating between the two is Artemis, a figure of radiant purity, embodying the Classical idea of moderation. Though historically the moon-goddess was metamorphosed by the medieval ethos into a hellish creature, our poets have shown her seeking to transform herself in order to transform her transformers. The process is an apparently clumsy one of bewildering indirection. But the masterful climax finds the "sprite" on trial in a courtroom which brings to a head the clash between the witches and their hunters. In a dazzling stroke (so well prepared in the opening number) she resolves the conflict by holding up to the opposing forces the mirror of her perfect luminosity. In the "weigh" of the witches and the be-witched she balances the scale by the power of self-knowledge, effecting a breath-taking reconciliation in terms of deep-felt Christian humanism.

Further analysis of this ambitious verbal construct must, however, await the full publication of the text, hopefully with a complete scholarly apparatus. But the ephemeral glories of the *Witch Weigh* performance are forever lost, alas, to those unfortunately not in attendance. Their number and variety make a full catalog impossible, but let it be said at the start that all who participated, seen and unseen, contributed tellingly to the general excellence of a splendid pageant whose alchemic touch transfigured even the tired buffooneries of class rivalry.

### Physical Production

The physical production was of uniform elegance: The settings, stylishly executed by Margaret Clowes and her crew, fixed the delicate tone of the script with imagination, fluidity and at times comic point. The costumes of Eileen James and company were discreet, finished, and responsive to variation in mood. The deft make-up (Margery Aronson and crew), fine collection of properties (Madeleine Berry and crew), and sensitive lighting (Sally Harris) were notably well co-ordinated.

Penny Proddow, assisted by Kathryn Terzian, staged the complex production with a wondrous appearance of ease that contributed immensely to its style and its success. They were fortunate in the services of Elena Mestre, whose choreography showed an extraordinary ability in devising a varied and effective vocabulary for technically limited material. The traditional "kick-line" (with fetching pink bows) was most clever, and the witches' dance was both tactful and inventive.

A cast of high dramatic and musical competence was led by Jane Robbins, whose sure, professional touch gave stability to the entire production. Here is a gifted performer indeed, with a handsome appearance, a well controlled body, splendid diction, a pleasant voice,

Continued on Page 4, Col. 4

### The NEWS Opposes

#### NSA

A petition for a campus-wide referendum on Bryn Mawr's membership in the National Student Association was presented to the Legislature meeting yesterday. During the next week or so a panel of four debaters (two pro, two con) will make the rounds of the dorms arguing the merits (or lack of them) of N.S.A.

The basic question, to my mind, is whether or not Bryn Mawr can afford (philosophically and financially) to support any organization which professes to speak in the name of the students of America? When N.S.A. sends out a resolution it does not indicate which colleges it represents nor how close the vote was. These resolutions are thus taken to be the opinion of the college students of America.

In the past year, N.S.A. has taken stands on many political issues: in favor of abolishing the H.U.A.C., against the U. S. intervention in Cuba, against the resumption of nuclear testing unless the security of the nation is jeopardized, and many others. These resolutions were passed during a summer conference which the heads of Undergrad. and Self-Gov. and the N.S.A. rep. attended. These girls voted in the name of Bryn Mawr on political issues such as the above with only their own judgment of the desires of Bryn Mawrers to help them decide how to vote.

We do not (nor should we) elect our Presidents of Undergrad. and Self-Gov. on the basis of their political viewpoints. Nor could any N.S.A. rep., even if she were to be elected by the entire campus, ever convey the mandate of the undergraduates at Bryn Mawr on political issues which may not even have been raised here. No one person can possibly represent the views of 700 students, and no organization can represent the heterogeneous opinions of the students of America.

Isn't it better, stronger, more valid to have student opinion expressed through those organizations which, though national, represent individual or group opinion on each campus, organizations such as SPU, the Young Conservatives or the Civil Rights Group? The Washington Peace March and the conferences at Princeton and Swarthmore last weekend, indeed, prove that these organizations can have a powerful voice clearly mandated by interested students.

The individualistic students of Bryn Mawr can not only not support N.S.A. philosophically, they cannot afford it financially. It costs the student body \$400 to send these three students to the summer conference. While the participants all feel very strongly that the experience and information gotten there have been the cause of the great changes in this year's administrations, I fail to see the constructive contributions of this conference. Whatever individual spiritual values may have been gained this summer, the students at Bryn Mawr have seen little action which would justify the expense. \$400 could be put to better use in scholarship or lecture funds.

If it were possible for N.S.A. to serve as a clearing house for information or an apolitical center for exchange of experiences common to college campuses, I would perhaps favor Bryn Mawr's membership in it. As the organization is presently constituted, however, we must not only withdraw our support but actively oppose its existence.

J. C.

### And the Driving Rule

The New Driving Rule passed by Legislature yesterday is an improvement over the Old. Anything is an improvement which recognizes that Self-Gov. has no jurisdiction over what you do in your own home with your own car. The new rule has eliminated the most obvious inconsistencies, but it is not enough.

Although we sincerely sympathize with the Administration's concern for accidents and the fear that only the wealthier students would have cars, we nonetheless advocate abolition of the driving rule, except for certain parking regulations. Then, College organizations could drive to debates, games and other functions; attending classes at Swarthmore would be feasible.

The nearby train and bus systems are unquestionably convenient. Yet often public transportation takes the round-about route; certain places are inaccessible by train. We do not have a great compulsion to drive, but we want to be able to drive when we have to. An analogy can be made with the sign-out rule. The curfew means that if we have to be out until two a.m. we can be—not that we all will be out until two every night. These are both questions of principle.

Another disturbing aspect of the driving rule involves the relationship between Self-Gov. and the Board of Trustees. It appears that Self-Gov. is moving cautiously on this issue because it feared a Board veto of a more liberal rule. What is the harm of outlining the rule the students really want and then ascertaining the opinion of the Board? It has been implied that the Board would reject a more liberal driving rule and might thereby vitiate the power of Self-Gov.; that if we try to push a liberal driving rule, our next liberal request will be met with antagonism. We contend that the Board of Trustees is more sophisticated and au courant than Self-Gov. might imagine.

There is also the fear that the Board of Trustees might take the driving rule out of student hands and place it in the laps of the Administration. We feel that the passage of a rule conducive to circumvention is contrary to an honor code that is valid only insofar as it can reasonably be followed.

### Letters to the Editor

#### Fund Drive Leader Urges Contribution To 'Special' Cause

To the Editor:

Next Wednesday, February 28, every student will be asked to select from a list of thirty organizations the ten which, in her opinion, are most worthy of this campus' financial support. Even if one studies the literature describing the work of these organizations which has been placed in every hall, it will not be easy to decide how to vote.

When you vote, you do so as a member of the Bryn Mawr College community, not as an individual. You should try to put aside personal considerations and prejudices and select those organizations which, in your opinion, are seeking to actualize some of the ideas which your Bryn Mawr educational experience has taught you to esteem. With this goal in mind, is it not more fitting for you as a Bryn Mawr student to vote for those organizations which cannot rely on financial backing from a broad cross-section of the population either because they are little known or because the nature of their work is such that it tends to arouse prejudice and fear?

Pamela Smith

Chairman, United Service Fund Drive

#### Debate Continues re: NSA's Merit As An Expression of National Opinion

— PRO —

To the Editor:

The National Student Association, composed of over 400 student governments of institutions of higher education, is the only organ in this country through which students can express their ideas about those issues which affect them in their role as students.

This function is made possible by the National Student Congress, held each summer, where political, social, and educational issues are discussed, debated, and often resolved. The NSA administration is often instructed to present such resolutions to those concerned. (They sent to the Senators and Representatives of the 87th Congress a resolution condemning the House Un-American Activities Committee, for example).

NSA claims only to represent its members in these resolutions, and a minority or dissenting opinion can be included. However, as NSA is the only American student organization, its decisions are often taken as representative of all U.S. Students—especially overseas.

NSA programming is continuous throughout the year and includes student exchange programs—national and international, a operation in civil rights programs, and extensive mailings on issues and occurrences of interest to us as students. It is up to each school to make as much use of these programs as it wishes.

Bryn Mawr's affiliation with the organization has been rather skimpy until this year. At the Congress, we exchanged ideas with those from other schools, and what we gained from them can be seen throughout the Undergrad and Self-gov programming this year. (What they gained from us is a bit harder to identify).

Specifically, NSA has gathered and lent us material for the programs on the cut system, course evaluation, civil rights, and for the AKOUE. We have participated in the formation of an area (Philadelphia) collegiate council, in several conferences, and in exchange programs.

Susan Gumpert  
NSA Representative

— CON —

Dear Editor,

It seems that the NSA debate, as expressed in the last issue of the College News, has circled the question, scored several debating points for each side, and left puzzled students puzzled.

Question #1 must be: Do we need a national student organization? To this I would answer "Yes." (Those who agree and those who don't, please read on—we have not reached the core of the problem yet.)

Question #2 is then: Why? Some general and basic answers may include—incitement to political activity, pooling of mutual problems and helping initiate campus organizations.

All of these reasons are valid. What invalidates all of them is the fact that NSA attempts to go beyond these vital concerns. It, in fact, tries to represent national student opinion. It has attempted to influence the government by stating what it considers to be student opinion on various issues. Here NSA fails miserably. It is most essential that the American student body reflect the pluralistic society in which it exists. There can be no valid representation of such a diverse body. The NSA convention, well-publicized, well attended, purports to reach conclusive stands. That Bryn Mawr, which has elements representing every point of view, should have but one spokesman for such a myriad of ideas, is ludicrous.

NSA is not beyond hope and could some day be an organization to which we would give our \$400 willingly. Before it can be, it must abandon its pretensions to representing American student opinion as an impossible task. It is sad indeed that NSA is presumptuous enough to think it can. The evidence supports the reverse.

Our problem is easily formulated. Given the unrepresentative nature of NSA we must either stay in and attempt to reform it, or leave. We cannot continue to support and belong to an organization which contradicts basic principles of pluralism and diversity—the foundation of our society.

Linda Davis '62

### Bryn Mawr Greets 4 Student Guests



The Exchange students: Charlotte Thorp, Polly Glennan, Swarthmore, and Lois Shankman, Judy Dwan, Sarah Lawrence.

The stranger you may observe seated across the aisle or cruising around the campus is neither a refugee graduate student nor your roommate with her hair cut, but in all probability is one of the four exchange visitors attending Bryn Mawr classes this week.

From Swarthmore have come Polly Glennan, a Junior Political Science major, and Charlotte Thorp, a Senior majoring in French "to see what an all girls' school was like."

Judy Dwan and Lois Shankman, also visiting the college, are both Sophomores at Sarah Lawrence. Judy's major interest is International Relations, while Lois's is Political Science. They came to compare the "traditional background" of Bryn Mawr with the "new and experimental outlook of Sarah Lawrence."

All reported that they found Bryn Mawr girls "warm and friendly"—a compliment which could aptly be turned to the visitors themselves.

### UG President Notes Liberal Policies Of Group; Speculates on Future Role

by Barbara Paul '62

President of the Undergraduate Association

This year the Undergraduate Association has been operating under a different self-image. The change in philosophy, which has been underlying its activities, should be made explicit. With the impending campus election, the student body will have a chance to decide clearly what kind of student government it wants. The individual candidate which it chooses will then be responsible for defining the role of Undergrad.

Traditionally student government at Bryn Mawr has been a conservative force, acting as a mediator between the different sectors of the campus, smoothing the relationship between administration, faculty and students. This year the Undergraduate Association has seen its role quite differently. It has chosen to enter the fray as an active student organization. Although lacking in experience and tradition in this role, it has attempted to be self-evaluative and critical, examining and questioning, probing and presenting issues of concern to students on this campus.

Should your student government be a creative and active force on this campus or should it retire to fulfilling its yearly round of scheduled functions, remaining a pass-

ive and quiescent organization? The difference in approach can clearly be seen in the current discussion of location for this year's commencement exercises. Undergrad could justify a commencement in Goodhart simply because it has "always been done" that way. Or it can choose to truly represent the students' concern and examine and search for new ways of doing things.

Discussion of any specific question must always involve controversy and unanimity is an unlikely possibility. However you, as an individual, felt about any specific question this year, you ought to consider the underlying problem of what kind of student government you wish—whether or not you would retain a student government that continues to initiate and present the student body with questions concerning them as students.

Student Awareness

Student governments across the country are facing a heightened sense of student awareness. Most student councils face criticism from their campus constituents for being too passive, for being "lackeys of the administration" or for being patrons of sockhops and socials. This is not the way your student government has defined itself. It is now up to you to choose

Continued on Page 3, Col. 5

### THE COLLEGE NEWS

FOUNDED IN 1914

Published weekly during the College Year (except during Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter holidays, and during examination weeks) in the interest of Bryn Mawr College at the Ardmore Printing Company, Ardmore, Pa., and Bryn Mawr College.

The College News is fully protected by copyright. Nothing that appears in it may be reprinted wholly or in part without permission of the Editor-in-Chief.

#### EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief ..... Janice Copen, '63  
Copy Editor ..... Josie Donovan, '62  
Associate Editor ..... Ellen Rothenberg, '64

### Watch This

Mabel L. Lang will discuss

"Democracy in Ancient Greece"

Tuesday, February 27, 7 p.m.,

WRCV-TV, Channel 3.





# The Muses Amuse Us



W. H. AUDEN

by Pauline Dubkin

The man with the strong, lined face could have been a taxi driver or a newsstand vendor. But it happened that he was W. H. Auden, one of the greatest literary figures, and he was reading his poetry at the YMHA in Philadelphia to an audience composed in equal parts of chichly-dressed Philadelphians and black-tighted students. In the students' gallery, at least, there was the heightened atmosphere of expectation. We thought that "a few thousand would think of this day as one thinks of a day when one did something slightly unusual."

Richmond Lattimore introduced Mr. Auden and characterized his poetry by two words: "wisdom" and "technique." When the poet began to read, in a British accent little affected by his years in America, we saw the truth of this statement. The reading achieved a balance between what Auden calls his "flippant" poetry, which, because of its often highly colloquial, almost matter-of-fact diction, lends itself particularly well to the spoken word, and his more consciously serious, more elegantly phrased work. Both contain a good measure of wisdom and we shall read, by modern standards of poetry-reading.

It is probably no easier to obtain any ideas of a great man's personality from a personal appearance than from his work, but it is interesting to speculate on the masks such men put on—often imperfectly—for the public. Auden impresses one as a very unpretentious poet. He has neither the rather stuffy English bank-clerk appearance of Eliot nor the I'm-a-hack-woods-farmer-just-like-all-of-you-other-guys attitude of Frost. His poetry can be whimsical as well as lyrical and one feels that he, as a person, can be that way too. As a performer, his custom of reading for about ten minutes and then stopping for a short break, so as not to overtax the minds of the audience, is endearing.

One might be disappointed that he did not read "In Memory of W. B. Yeats", a superb description of the place of the poet and poetry in modern life as well as of the life and death of a specific poet. Auden is a conscientious artist and has a sense of the very real function of the poet among the "windy, militant trash" that too often surrounds us. At his reading we were presented with the example of a man who, like Yeats, "... follows right/ To the bottom of the night,/ With his / constraining voice / Still persuades us to rejoice."

"In Memory of W. B. Yeats" by W. H. Auden

## Vocation Program To Help Alumnae Re-Enter Job Mart

Bryn Mawr College, as a member of the Seven College Conference, will help sponsor a program to guide college-trained women who want to enter or re-enter the labor market. The program, to be held at Barnard College next October, is a series of eight weekly Vocational Workshops financed by a \$12,500 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Enrollment, limited to fifty college trained women, will cost \$40.

This program is based on an earlier series of guidance workshops initiated by a Barnard Alumnae Committee, which was extended in 1960 to include alumnae from the Seven Conference Colleges.

TENNESSEE WILLIAMS

by Brooks Robards

Tennessee Williams has produced a most impressive work, *The Night of the Iguana*.

The story centers on the life of the Reverend T. Lawrence Shannon, a man who has been locked out of his church for fornication and heresy. He is presently employed running tours for the Blake Travel Agency and has brought his tour to the ramshackle Costa Verde Hotel run by Maxine Faulk, a fortyish and rapacious widow. There are two other significant guests at the Costa Verde, Miss Hannah Jelkes, an itinerant spinster-artist, and her grandfather Nonno, "a minor poet with a major league spirit."

The iguana is a typical lizard, symbolic of the play's theme. It lurks in the background, tied up, and later to be eaten by the guests. Shannon, who has come to the Costa Verde for one of his nervous breakdowns, has — like the iguana — reached the end of his rope.

*The Night of the Iguana* makes a powerful and novel point. The physical violence and sexual depravity for which Tennessee Williams is so often criticized are minimized in their repulsiveness and maximized in their thematic significance.

Physical and Spiritual

Tennessee Williams has long written about the separation of the physical and the spiritual in his plays. His heroines often reach a high spiritual level, such as in *The Glass Menagerie*; his men are capable of spiritual heights but hampered by their physical cravings. The development of earlier ideas comes to a head in *The Night of the Iguana*. Man's highest achievements must be spiritual, and they can only be hampered by the physical. In earlier plays, sex was sometimes a means of communication, but now it is only dirty and twisted. The rope that ties man to the physical strangles its captive before he can reach the heights of which he is otherwise capable.

Shannon, has turned from God as the result of a sexual trauma; he is a psychotic who takes out his frustrations by seducing young girls.

Creativity Crushed

Had the play ended with the story of Shannon's troubles, it would be the tragedy of one chained man. But Williams is not content with that, and he crushes out the spiritual and creative potentialities of all men. The poet Nonno is both childishly helpless and symbolic of the death of man as an artist.

Having destroyed all hope for men, Williams concentrates on the women of his play. Throughout *The Night of the Iguana*, it is the women who are dominant, whether it be the possessive and devouring Maxine Faulk or Hannah Jelke, who has enduring strength and is innocent of physical cravings. In their struggle of supremacy, it is hard to say which of these two women comes out on top. Shannon is allowed a final fragment of dignity when he sets the iguana free. But it is by Hannah's order that he does so.

Tennessee Williams has always achieved vitality in his plays either by shimmering quality of the spiritual, or the rich sensuality of the physical. *The Night of the Iguana* brings out both of these qualities, and in unique fashion Tennessee Williams reveals to his audience man's double nature.

## Reviewer Judges Chamber Concert Inexpert Rendition

by Terry Belanger '63 Haverford  
Bach, Hurlebusch, and Brahms shared the spotlight in last Sunday's chamber music concert, under the direction of Mme. Agi Jambor.

Commenting generally upon the performance of the three works performed, I feel very strongly that Mme. Jambor's pupils bit off more than they could chew. The instrumentalists from both Bryn Mawr and Haverford were serious in their performance and seemed to have real respect for the music, they attempted to play, but with some reservations, the musicians were woefully lacking in the technique and general musical aplomb necessary to carry off the works attempted.

The Concerto for Two Violins in D minor of J. S. Bach opened the program, with Barbara Dancis and Virginia McShane, soloists. Of Miss McShane's performance little can be said, because she had difficulty with several passages. What was successful in the concerto was largely due to the playing of Barbara Dancis, who held the work together and who, furthermore, tried to rise above the printed notes to produce an occasional strain of music out of the chaos of sound of the first two movements. This is not to say that the performance was so bad as to embarrass the audience as they listened to the piece, but rather that the half-dozen or

## Mrs. E. Vining Explains Mysticism In Relation To Quaker Concepts

Two such seemingly different concepts as Quakerism and mysticism were correlated in a talk given by Mrs. Elizabeth Grey Vining on Tuesday evening, February 2, under the auspices of Interfaith. Mrs. Vining is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, author of several books and a member of the Board of Trustees of the college.

The Quaker-concept of mysticism differs from the traditional concept in that it rejects withdrawal from ordinary life, and the importance of ritual. It emphasizes service to others and shared religious experience to a greater extent than does ordinary mysticism. Unlike many other mystics, the Friends do not advocate asceticism for its own sake. Quaker simplicity is rather based on the desire to share worldly goods as equally as possible with others.

Despite all these differences, Quaker mysticism does have in common with the mysticism of other religions and civilizations an emphasis on "the immediate awareness of God" as opposed to the more institutionalized aspects of religion. The Friends usually obtain such awareness of group participation in the silent Meeting where the presence of others and the setting aside of all surface cares may inspire a feeling of closeness to God—the essence of Quaker mysticism. Occasionally, this experience may also come spontaneously and to the isolated individual, although this type of mysticism is more rare. George Fox, William Penn and other Quaker leaders—even those who were known for action rather than contemplation—were cited by Mrs. Vining as having had this type of experience.

The group did most damage to the second movement of this beautiful work; one will remember that the solo parts sweep into the *ripieno*, erecting a structure which becomes ever more complex, then extricates itself with a return to the first theme. This group damaged the spirit of this movement by their inexpert handling of its overall flow. And, unexplainably, the players slowed down measures before the end of the movement in a ritard totally out of keeping with the music.

The Concerto in B flat of Hurlebusch which the group performed is similar in form to the concerto *grossi* of the period; Barbara Dancis was violin soloist. The group played this work far better than they did the Bach. Some of Miss Dancis' solo passages were quite well done. The general impression given by the group was a presentable one. The final movement was played very creditably. The second movement was dull, but I suspect the music rather than the

Continued on Page 4, Col. 5

## Maud Russell Reveals "New" China Cites Spectacular Economic Gains

Maud Russell, in an enthusiastic lecture on "Communist China Today" given last Thursday, presented her personal observations of the 'new China'. Miss Russell lived in China from 1917 until 1943, working with the YMCA. She returned in 1959 for a three month tour and was amazed at the material progress achieved in the period 'since liberation' (liberation meaning 1949).

Miss Russell first declared that she considered the fundamental change since 1949 to be the replacement of a semi-feudal, semi-colonial system by a modern industrial society. China's goal is to be the third industrial power in the world by 1975. This demanding task has necessitated the harnessing of all resources available to her. This economic goal requires the full participation of everyone — worker and peasant alike. Miss Russell showed slides to demonstrate the great industrial gains of China primarily in the production of steel and electric power. Typical of the spirit of this new activity is the slogan, "We must stand on two feet"—meaning that we must use all of the talent and resources that we have—both old and new.

Land Reform

The first step in the changeover to the 'new China' was an extensive land reform program. In 1949, according to Miss Russell, the peasants took the land from the oppressive owners and gave it to themselves. The early system of collectives has now been replaced by the communes, which dominate the countryside. The peasants own the land collectively and are paid 60 to 70% of their earnings in cash. The other 30 to 40% goes toward free medical service, free education, free marriage, birth and death services, free food in the communal dining room and some free housing. Communes are complete socio-economic units; they have their own farmers and technicians, factory workers, tradesmen, doctors and teachers. As to whether the communes are destroying the family unit, Miss Russell answered negatively. Families are

not divided except in building projects where separate units often exist. Furthermore families can own private plots of land if it is not needed by the commune and can work on them in their free time, selling their produce in a free market.

Another important element in the building of the new society is the extensive reeducation program of the government. 'Red and Expert' classes are open to all, as supplementary education to help all to "understand the nature of the society they are building". It is a sort of "gigantic adult education class in Civics". Another characteristic of the 'new China' is the popular organizations. There is an organization for everyone and most people belong to several. These groups organize discussions on subjects ranging from foreign policy to local pest control and each person is encouraged to participate.

Miss Russell was also impressed by the more evident changes throughout the country. She noted that women are now wearing multi-colored dresses instead of the indigo denims seen in previous years. A national health program has removed the sick and crippled from the streets. Sewage and sanitary conditions have improved. And finally Miss Russell felt that food was more abundant — "all sorts of restaurants abound — from snack bars to luxurious inns." But perhaps the most striking change is the increased activity of the people. "All work is honorable" is another motto of a slogan-filled régime.

Miss Russell concluded by admitting that China still has two pressing problems to solve. First there are the "reactionaries and doubters", the segment of the population that clings to the principles and goals of the old China and have not adjusted to the new philosophy. Secondly the great fall in agricultural output of the last three years due to drought and crop failure must be overcome if China is ever to take her place as a primary industrial power.

## Columbia Program To Send Teachers Into African Jobs

An opportunity to join the Teachers for East Africa program under the auspices of Columbia University's Teachers College is being offered to liberal arts graduates who aspire to teaching careers. The program is sending teachers in the fields of physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, English, history and geography to nations of East Africa.

The project developed out of a Conference on Education in East Africa, held in 1960, at which representatives of the Ministries of Education of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar reported a need for qualified teachers on the secondary school level. Since then Teachers College has sent approximately 150 teachers to these nations. Their Ministries of Education have endorsed the program and have now requested over 100 additional teachers.

According to Professor R. Freeman Butts, director of International Studies at Teachers College, the job of the teachers participating in the program is to help their students become what they aspire to become. They are not sent to Africa to preach a political ideology.

The program is open to experienced teachers and to graduates who have completed professional education courses as well as to graduates who have no experience of teaching. All teachers, once selected, will receive training and orientation before flying to Africa. Most will be assigned to schools in rural areas. The teachers will receive housing and outfitting allowances as well as salaries. They will be appointed for a two year period.

## Barbara Paul

Continued from Page 2, Col. 5

the kind of organization you wish for next year. The candidate you nominate and choose will be responsible for implementing her particular philosophy. The gap has been bridged. It is up to the student body to choose the side upon which it will stand.

# Should Cold War Warrant Un-Muzzling The Military? Pros And Cons in The General Walker Controversy

## No Censorship by Sheila Bunker

As thick, comforting, and dulling as are the Liberal blankets of euphemism, the United States is now at war with Communism — or should be. For those who claim that Communism is intellectually acceptable, Lenin himself has stated: "It is inconceivable that Communism and democracy can exist side by side in this world. Inevitably one must perish." Communism is an aggressive enemy of the United States; every action of every American should be directed towards the destruction of Communism. And yet, in the last year, the very Americans responsible for offensive, as well as defensive action — the military officers who take an oath of loyalty to defend this nation from enemies domestic and foreign — have been limited in their attempts to check Communism through positive means.

### "Muzzling Military"

The "muzzling of the military" by Executive power — a process obscured and veiled by the press — became obvious, first, with the case of General Edwin A. Walker, commander of the 24th Infantry Division, who, in April, 1961, was relieved of his command before investigation of charges that he had used John Birch Society propaganda in training his troops. What had Walker actually done? General Walker, by authority of the 1958 National Security Council "Cold War" directive — which permitted officers to instruct troops and civilians in anti-Communism — had established a "Pro-Blue" Program. This program of the 24th Division was designed to educate military personnel in the philosophy, objectives, and techniques of Communism. When the Overseas Weekly, which Congressman Dale Alford of Arkansas has described as a "salacious overseas pink sheet," accused Walker of John Birch Society propaganda, Walker was, on June 12, officially reprimanded by the Army and denied a pending assignment in Texas. Six weeks later his "Pro-Blue" Program was disbanded. On July 13 the Chicago Sun-Times ran an article by Thomas Ross entitled, "Curb Military Anti-Red Crusaders," which announced that Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara had ordered the Joint Chiefs of Staff to change the 1958 directive. Ross also stated in this article that Arthur Sylvester, the military censor, "... had succeeded in stopping the showing of two militantly Conservative films, 'Operation Abolition,' which lauded the House Un-American Activities Committee, and 'Communism on the Map,' which disparaged the efforts of the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations to contain Communism."

### Anti-anti-Communism

What happened when the Kennedy Administration embarked on a course of Anti-anti-Communism and Sylvester gained extensive powers of military censorship? The following phrases are some of those now constantly removed by censors from speeches of the Military: "Communist conspiracy directed towards absolute domination of the world," "the steady advance of Communism," "the Communist challenge," "insidious ideology of World Communism," "Communism encompassing Marxism, Fabian Socialism, and Socialism," "today in the face of worldwide threat of International Communism." Censors have also forbidden military personnel to attend a number of anti-Communist seminars at: Fredericksburg, Va., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Glenview Naval Air Station, Ill., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and the Panama Canal Zone.

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1

## Walker Leaves Army: The Facts Behind the Fuss

Major General Edwin A. Walker, the center of the present controversy over "muzzling the military", was born in Center Point, Texas, fifty-two years ago. He has been a career Army officer ever since he graduated from West Point (ranking number 229 in a class of 296) in 1910. He went into the artillery, but in the Second World War he became Colonel of an American-Canadian Commando unit in Europe. Later he saw service in Korea where he apparently became disillusioned with the "Americanism" of his troops. The conduct of the war too left him dissatisfied: "I saw stalemate become the substitute for victory," he wrote to the Senate Armed Forces Subcommittee.

After Korea he continued in the peacetime Army, commanding in 1957 the Federal troops sent to Little Rock to enforce integration. In the summer of 1959 he was named commander of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division in Germany. That same year he joined the John Birch Society.

In Germany he began vigorously indoctrinating his troops against Communism — including on his list of recommended reading *The Life of John Birch* by Robert Welch. In April, 1961, this and other information about the nature of his troop education program was disclosed by *The Overseas Weekly*, an independent magazine. Walker was there quoted as calling Truman, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dean Acheson, and others "definitely pink".

Twice Walker was cautioned by the Army for his behavior, and finally was relieved of his command pending an official investigation. This inquiry determined that he had violated Army regulations prohibiting officers from publicly attacking government officials and from attempting to influence the voting of their troops. He was also found guilty of breaking a statute paralleling the Hatch Act which forbids a government official from engaging in partisan politics.

As a result of these findings Walker was admonished and reassigned to Hawaii as Assistant Chief of Staff for Training and Operations. Unhappy over his position, however, Walker resigned from the Army. He now devotes his time to his political activities, conducted from an office in Dallas, indirectly subtle to him by the American National Oil Co. He recently announced his candidacy for Governor of Texas on the Democratic ticket.

## Yes Censorship

by Enid Greenberg '63

The case of General Walker involves considerations of supreme importance for American democratic government. An examination of the situation certainly reveals his dismissal to be in the best interests of the United States.

Any consideration of this case must take into account the 1958 directive of the National Security Council under which Walker ostensibly was acting. This directive ordered that military personnel and facilities be used to arouse the public to the menace of the cold war. In other words, the military was to assume the function of informing the public.

Two questions are raised. Firstly, should Walker and other officers have substituted their own views for those of the administration as they carried out the directive of informing the public about the dangers of Communism? Secondly, should the military be involved at all in the education of the public, whether it follows official positions or not? In other words, is the National Security Council directive itself at fault?

The answer to the first question is clearly negative. It has been a basic tenet of American government since its beginnings that the military is subordinate to civilian control and must adhere to administration policies. Our country has never been plagued with the problem of a military which engages in politics. We must not allow such men as Walker to upset civilian authority over the military.

The National Security Council directive itself is at fault. Education of the public is not the domain of the armed forces. The military has no business informing the public of the communist danger. If we wish to prevent the activities of a man such as Walker, we should not merely instruct him to adhere to official positions. We must eliminate any opportunities for him to express political views to the public.

But the problem is not limited to officers' having substituted their own views for the official position. Also involved are the connections between military officers and political groups. These men were using literature supplied by political groups and were lending their official prestige and status to the activities of private groups. If the military is to be respected, its officers must remain apart from political controversies and not coop-



Judy Tobey, Nancy Milner, and Susan Viguers declaim against witches.

erate with private groups. As Senator Fulbright and President Kennedy have said, "nothing would do more grave damage to the prestige and integrity of the Armed Forces than their embroilment in transitory partisan controversies."

General Walker was involved not only in the indoctrination of the public but of his troops as well. This action is also clearly wrong. In the cold war, the military is a permanent institution. Almost every young man spends some time in the service. Are we to subject every soldier, soon to return to civilian life, to ideological indoctrination? It is well worth a few defectors to the Communists to maintain freedom of thought.

Some of those who defend the activities of General Walker argue that the military fully understands the danger of Communism and has a duty to inform the public of these dangers. No view could be more mistaken. It is true that the military are experts in complex questions of national defense. But military men see the world through their particular training and are very poorly suited to interpret world politics. Although increasingly important in national policy making, they must remain advisors and accept the decisions of the politicians.

An excellent example of how little some military men understand of the nature of Communism is provided by the actions of General Walker and the other officers involved in similar situations. These men all advocated radical right-wing political philosophies. Their main concern seemed to be with

Continued on Page 5, Col. 3

# African Enters on BMC Adventure; Discusses Impression of Americans

"I finally decided to come to the United States," smiled Minna Nkeum, "only seven days before I was supposed to leave. I guess I just like adventure." The adventure turned out to be a sojourn at Bryn Mawr. The new sophomore came to us from the French Cameroons on a scholarship from the African-American Institute. She expects to major in English here and hopes to see a good deal of the United States before she returns to Africa.

Minna arrived at the end of last summer and spent four months at New York University in New York City, taking an intensive course in English. In the Cameroons, she explained, she learned English only in the classroom.

Discussing her first impressions of the United States, she said, "I was not prepared for the diversity of people I would meet in America. I expected all Americans to be Christians. I think I was almost looking for cowboys on horseback here because of all the 'westerns' I had seen."

In New York, Minna said, she went to Carnegie Hall and Radio City Music Hall and circled Man-

hattan by boat. She found the United Nations "a colossal organization, an organization of great ideals and great people." She found the city exciting but says it made her feel small.

"I was disappointed," she confided, "by the lack of discussion among the students at N.Y.U. At home I was used to reading about current affairs and talking about them constantly with my friends, but the engineering students I went to school with in New York seemed to keep their ideas to themselves."

When asked to comment on Americans' conceptions of Africa, Minna explained, "I try not to react to what I see here. When I am traveling I expect everything to be different, and I try to understand what is different before I form an opinion on it. I will say, however, that when Americans think of Africa they seem to think of the old Africa. Americans are concerned with the political ideologies of the new African nations, but I think that all but a few are completely in the dark about life in Africa today."

Minna related how people she had met at school in New York had asked questions they might ask a member of a primitive tribe. "One girl wanted to know if I slept outside with wild animals," she said.

She added, "Most Africans are ignorant of conditions in the United States because they have had no education. Some don't even know the difference between Europe and America. But Americans, despite their literacy, seem to know no more about modern Africa."

As a citizen of a neutral nation Minna says she does not want to choose between the systems or the "good will" of East and West. "In any case," she concluded, "I think it unfair for anyone to try to learn about a country through accounts of conditions there."

## Concert

Continued from Page 3, Col. 4

players, was at fault.

The most interesting performance on the program from the point of view of music was the *Trio in A Minor* for clarinet, cello, and piano, Opus 114, of Johannes Brahms, with Nina Greenberg, clarinet, Steven Flanders, cello, and Mark Hartman, piano. The composition is an extraordinarily complex one, and it was evident that these three performers had a difficult time with the notes of the music.

The trio continually improved from first to last movements. The second, third, and fourth movements were a delight to listen to. The three performers had obviously rehearsed the piece well and they played with, rather than in spite of, one another.

To be sure, there were faults present throughout the performance of the trio. One felt that Miss Greenberg's phrasing was so subtle at times as to be lost in the folds of her skirt, upon which the bell of her clarinet rested. Flanders held the work together with his poise and musicianship, and Hartman played with fire and technical skill.

Taken as a whole, the trio was well played, and the applause tendered by the audience upon the conclusion of the performance left little doubt of their critical approbation of the rendition.

It has been suggested that it is not the student reviewer's place to make strongly critical comments about the musical performances of his peers. Yet I personally can see little excuse for a sugar coating of the performance.

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5

and a sharp comic technique that includes a "double-take" of which Miss Bankhead would be envious. Her "Piggy" was a highlight of the Hall Plays, and here she exhibited a wide gamut of talents in a perilous role, proving her a sure luminary in forthcoming theatrical seasons.

The witches' camp provided an extensive range of vivid characterizations: Michele Greene's cackling academic, Margaret Atherton's social Crone, Katherine Wenning's vamp, Helen Gray's spastic Lucretia, Tristi Lauffer's gorgeously mysterious Mrs. Potiphar, and Elizabeth Bogen's catatonic secretary. The opposing forces were well served by Nancy Milner's pun-sodden Monk, the prudish Susan Viguers, and the power-hungry Judy Tobey. The fine style of Nancy McAdams and Gillian Bunshaft as ecclesiastical wine-makers and the careful delineation of the Judges—Ann Allen, Katherine Silberblatt, Arlene Joy—must also be cited. In fact, every part was given detail and dimension far beyond the ordinary.

Reserved for special honors is the general factotum of the evening, composer-in-chief, soloist, conductor, animal keeper — Gillian Bunshaft. The musical score was of very high caliber, rich in melodic invention, set appropriately in predominately minor key, but agile and sensitive to dramatic situation, and full of engaging parody and wit. Admirably performed and conducted with care and skill, it provided a sequence of ingenious ensembles seldom equalled in their concern for the identity of character and in their abundant lyric charm.

# Thousands Converge For Washington Peace March

by Lucy Norman '65

The bus moved from the extensive, dirty, outlying districts of Philadelphia to those of Washington, D. C. There are so many causes. So many poor, hungry, disturbed people. So many rich, powerful, disturbed people. There is so little unity. There is so much to do. But we are young. We have years ahead of us to make a dent in humanity . . . Immersed in the stream of jabbering, happily excited soldiers we walked. We rambled from the white stone of the White House set on green lawn to the white stones of Arlington set on green lawn. Soldiers, mostly dressed in uniform: straight hair, loden coats, tights, marched in the warm winter air into Virginia . . . The murmur ceased. We seemed almost to form ordered lines in order with the lines of the tombstones. Below each stone lies a life. Below each, immeasurable grieving of those who knew and loved him. I pictured 1943, a grimy, smoky railroad station where young boys were leaving for Europe and perhaps for death. I looked around. None of my friends who marched with me would join these numbers. I would never have to say goodbye under the shadow of never being able to say hello again. I thought again. . . . We traveled in a vast circle, up and around the Tomb for the Unknown Soldier. Were we unknown soldiers? No. . . . Yes, we had come for reasons other than to see our friends from other schools. We had a purpose. We were tired. We were hungry, but we were not making a sacrifice. We were not willing to die for the cause, but we had a cause. We were sincere about the cause. . . . Great herds convened on the picnic grounds surrounding the Washington Monument. We sat. We sang. We listened. There were no evangelistic techniques. It was straight and . . . The speakers even disagreed. It was not going to be the moving frantic experience other rallies had been. There was little emotion but a great deal of perception: disarmament will affect all phases of economics (e.g. unemployment) and society (e.g. discrimination). It will also affect life. . . . 814 20th Street. Union Methodist Church. Tired soldiers. Happy soldiers. Happy in that their tiredness stemmed from a purpose. Suitcases, announcements, small groups, quiet talking, rings under eyes, folk songs. Among the good-byes more chance meetings. Exchanges about old high school friends. Continual movement and smoke. Everyone seems familiar. A strange but satisfying unity. . . .

by Bev Carter '64

The five to eight thousand students on the march were both college and high school students. For many, the march was a reunion; friends managed, inexplicably, to find one another. Yet, the tone that prevailed was one of gravity rather than frivolity or even zeal.

The rally revealed most clearly the character of the march. The singing of common protest songs with which it began was perfunctory. People had come to think as much as to act or feel. The reactions to the speakers were spontaneous but restrained.

Although the speakers definitely geared their diction to the task of addressing a large, potentially emotional audience, there was no tendency to oversimplify issues. The issues were presented in all their complexity, because there was no unanimity among the speakers about testing and disarmament. Most of the marchers with whom I spoke agreed only on the need to avoid the resumption of testing, and that the self-interest of the peace marcher is, as Norman Thomas said, the true realism.

Kathy Boudin '65

The Turn Toward Peace, Washington Project became a reality on Friday morning, Feb. 16. Hundreds of students also visited embassies, congressmen and government agencies. I stood by a table which was covered by lists of the congressmen and senators, and the students were assigned in groups of three. As noon approached more than 350 congressional appointments had been made, and policy statements of the Washington Project were delivered to the remaining representatives.

The majority of students were politely received and discussed the government policy on nuclear testing, civil defense and disarmament. Because Congressmen and government officials are specialists in only one or two fields (and not necessarily in disarmament and civil defense), they rely on public opinion and pressure groups to help them decide how to vote.

The importance of the Washington Project does not lie in the immediate effect which it might have on government policy. Government policy will not change because of these students. The project is valuable as a catalyst; specifically, to stimulate the development of a peace lobby, and to develop an active and educated group of citizens. It attempted to stimulate interest in disarmament and indirectly start campus discussion groups. The Project also gave students a chance to learn a method of exercising power—the power of influencing congressional votes.

## Conservatives

Continued from Page 1, Col. 4

of government is to preserve order in society, not to order society. Tower argued further that society should be based upon the liberty of individuals rather than equality of individuals. The two are not entirely compatible. He felt two egalitarian concepts should be stressed—equality in the eyes of the law and equal suffrage. If equality of individuals is forced beyond these two concepts, society will suffer. It is the very presence of the inequality which acts as a stimulus to individual incentive and it is this incentive which stimulated progress.

### Not Birchers

In the discussion period following his speech Senator Tower was asked the inevitable question—"Are you a member of the John Birch Society?" His answer was, I believe, representative of most Conservative thought on this question. He termed the leadership of the John Birch Society "unfortunate" and denied any connection with the organization. I want to emphasize that although a majority of Birchers may be Conservatives, the majority of Conservatives are not Birchers.

M. Stanton Evans, a 1955 graduate of Yale, now editor of the Indianapolis News, and William H. Peterson, Associate Professor of Economics at N. Y. U., conducted seminars. These seminars revealed that while Conservatives hold basic beliefs in common, they are not so totally in agreement on matters of policy. While Tower showed reservations about the advisability of United States' adoption of a free trade policy, Peterson actively supported such measures.

### The Individual

The main emphasis of Conservatism is responsibility of the individual. I believe it is both right and necessary that the individual takes upon himself the greatest responsibility for himself. It is to his advantage and to society's that his ability to do this and the necessity that he do this is in no way hampered by an outside force. Allowing a man to relinquish responsibility may indeed increase his leisure time, but it can also destroy

by Judy Bailey '63

Leaders of the march were at all times aware of the necessity of keeping the demonstration apolitical. On the way to Arlington, people were trying to pass out pamphlets, but the marchers were urged not to accept the literature.

After the Peace Marchers left the White House, a counter march was staged by about forty young people carrying signs against disarmament and for fallout shelters. The American Nazi Party also demonstrated.

The two days' activities culminated in a rally where Norman Thomas and others addressed the students. Mr. Thomas spoke against the distorted and nightmarish "reality" which the leaders of the world are attempting to sell the people. Nothing, he said, is more monstrous than the idea that there is a "reality" which demands the arms race. . . .

## Con Walker

Continued from Page 4, Col. 3

communist conspiracy within the United States. This view of the Communist danger to the United States is the view of those in our society who lack insight into the problems of the world and who think the cause of all problems to be the traitor in the group.

A pentagon official has discussed the effects of seeking subversives at home. "When, as these fellows do, you change the target to looking for spies under the bed or in the PTA, you divert that much energy and support away from the main objective of the 'cold war.' And at the same time, you instill fear and distrust of our Government and its leaders."

The actions of General Walker thus were wrong in many ways. By substituting his views for those of the administration, he was upsetting the traditional subordination of the military to civilian control. By entering a political controversy, he was harming the integrity of the military. The National Security Council directive must be seen as much of the cause of such actions, and therefore should be withdrawn. Finally, Walker's ideas are the mistaken views of one who does not understand the world situation.

his integrity and his incentive. Without these, he is little more than detrimental to society. It was this basic philosophy which framed the thinking of the conference, and it is this basic philosophy which caused the conference to be named "The Rise of the Responsible Right".

people who  
**LOVE'S**  
**FUN**  
Travel on

## BACHELOR PARTY® COLLEGE TOURS

Parties, nightclubbing, theatre, fabulous sight-seeing — that's just part of the reason BACHELOR PARTY TOURS attract college men and women with a flair for fun and a taste for the most exciting in travel.

On these fully escorted, all inclusive tours you travel with a congenial group of students—graduates and undergraduates from 18 to 28—and, with outstanding sight-seeing during the day and exciting entertainment at night, it's a party all the way!

- EUROPE: 55 days... 8 countries... \$1185 incl. steamer
- 77 days... 11 countries... \$1575 incl. steamer
- BERMUDA: College Week \$198 + air
- Tours to many other Areas for Age Group 21 to 33.

Check the tour program and contact:  
**BACHELOR PARTY TOURS**  
444 Madison Ave., New York • PL 8-2433

## Campus Events

Wednesday, Feb. 21—William H. Peterson who addressed the Conservative Conference at Princeton will speak under the auspices of Alliance, Common Room, 8:30.

Friday, Feb. 23—Sunday, Feb. 25—Jonathan Z. Smith, Haverford '60, presently a student at Yale School of Divinity will give a series of lectures on "The Problem of Death and the Promise of Life." Friday, 7:30: "The Problem of Death" in relation to Genesis 3; Saturday, 4:00 "The Image of Glory" with respect to John 2; Sunday, 8:00: "Promise of Life" in the light of John 6. All in Gartref.

Friday, Feb. 23—Debate Club (as negative) will match wits with Columbia University on Resolved: "The Woman's Place is in the Home." Common Room, 8:30.

Sunday, Feb. 25—Faculty Chamber Music in a mostly Baroque concert which will also include a few modern works, 4:00 Ely Room.

Monday, Feb. 26—George L. Kline of the Bryn Mawr Philosophy and Russian Departments and Holland Hunter of the Haverford Economics Department will discuss "The Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party: A Theoretical Analysis." Mr. Kline recently published an article on the "Withering Away of the State" in a paperback book entitled THE FUTURE OF COMMUNIST SOCIETY which has come out since the 22nd Congress. Mr. Hunter teaches the course in The Soviet System. Common Room, 7:15.

Tuesday, Feb. 27—M. Jean-Paul Weber, Visiting Lecturer in French will speak on "From the Existential Novel to the New Novel." M. Weber, a former journalist and teacher, has written a novel and several other books. He has an interesting theory that every writer has one unconscious theme which can be expanded throughout his works. Ely Room, 8:30.

## In and Around Philadelphia

### MUSIC

Eugene Ormandy will conduct the Philadelphia Symphony on Friday, February 23, Saturday, February 24 and Monday, February 26. The orchestra will play Brahms' Symphony No. 2, Variations for Orchestra by Carter and Concerto for Two Violins and Orchestra by Badings — its first performance in America.

Bach's Brandenburg Concerto and Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 25 will be among the works presented by the Philadelphia Chamber Orchestra on Sunday, February 25 at the Academy of Music.

Richard Tucker and Margherita Roberti will star in the Lyric Opera presentation of Un Ballo in Maschera on Friday, February 23 at the Academy of Music.

### THEATER

The Paris and London long-run musical, Irma La Douce is at the Forrest through February.

The well-known hit, The Miracle Worker, will be at the Locust through February 24. On February 26, a new thriller, RX for Murder, will open at the Locust.

I Can Get It For You Wholesale, the Harold Rome-Jerome Weidman musical comedy will be at the Shubert until February 24.

COPYRIGHT © 1961, THE COCA-COLA COMPANY. COCA-COLA AND COKE ARE REGISTERED TRADEMARKS.



Get that refreshing new feeling with Coke!

Bottled under authority of The Coca-Cola Company by The Philadelphia Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

**Pro Walker**

Continued from Page 4, Col. 1

On July 21, 1961, the New York Times contained an article announcing that "The Defense Department has issued a directive placing restraints on the freedom of military officers to advocate Right-wing political theories in official public appearances." This directive, the article stated, was caused by a memorandum from Senator J. W. Fulbright. When Senator Strom Thurmond attempted to obtain a copy of the memorandum, Fulbright refused to give him one. When Thurmond made a three-hour speech in the Senate on July 26 concerned with the muzzling of the military, the Washington press did not print one word of it. On August 2, Thurmond finally obtained a copy of the Fulbright memorandum and inserted it in the Congressional Record. The memorandum, expressing the containment policy of the Kennedy Administration, states, in one vital passage: "In the long run, it is quite possible that the principal problem of leadership will be, if it is not already, to restrain the desire of the people to hit the Communists with everything we've got, particularly if there are more Cubas and Laoses. Pride in victory, and frustration in restraint, during the Korean War, led to MacArthur's revolt and McCarthyism."

There are some Americans who remember that MacArthur once stated: "In war there is no substitute for victory." There are many, we hope, who still agree with him.

Communism is an aggressive enemy. Are the very soldiers who are sworn by oath to preserve their country from internal and external enemies to be blinded, by executive censorship, to the potent dangers of Communism? Are we, by arbitrary mandates of senators, cabinet heads, and presidents to be kept from knowing who our enemies are, and, by ignorance, to be defeated?

One can sympathize with a group of naval officers who wrote a letter to the editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar on July 26, 1961, stating: "We can die for America, but we cannot speak out in her behalf."

**Swarthmore Conference**

Continued from Page 1, Col. 2

arms control and sanctions, the economics of disarmament, treaty negotiations and deterrence or disarmament. Although each of these topics was treated in depth in the particular seminar, the participants had to assume the feasibility and acceptability of the other areas. In the discussion on the economics of disarmament, for example, there was no debate about the possibility of achieving a reduction of arms or the suggestion of unilateral action. The question was only: if the United States should want to disarm, could it do so without suffering an economic collapse.

Mr. Seymour Melman, Associate Professor of Industrial Engineering at Columbia University and author of *The Peace Race*, believes that this country has a tremendous potential Cold War weapon in its industrial capacity. If we changed all present military establishments into industrial manufacturing and training centers, we could underwrite the economic development of the emerging nations.

**Controls and Sanctions**

Other seminars were not as fruitful as the one on economics. In the discussion of controls and sanctions led by Mr. Sohn and Mr. Morton Halperin of Harvard, the only conclusion the group could reach was that no real controls are possible. Mr. Sohn suggested that we can go a certain distance with-

out sanctions, but then we will have to develop a workable system of international law.

The conference was not only an exchange of opinion and a process of learning. Several suggestions were made for student action and these were further developed in evening discussion groups on such topics as public opinion and direct action.

Senator Clark urged students to make their feelings known to their Congressmen and to give support to agencies working for disarmament. Students should "talk disarmament" until they have created an atmosphere in which it is "respectable" to support proposals for peace. Many of the adult participants felt that both conferences and marches serve to gain publicity for student views. Harold Taylor now with the Peace Research Institute in Washington warned, however, that students must be particularly well informed because of the present image of the student as an ignorant, obstreperous nuisance who follows any banner without knowing what he wants.

Mr. Taylor foresees the establishment of seminars such as the one at the University of Michigan to discuss the problems of arms and a peace race, the establishment of graduate and undergraduate study projects to help inform Congressmen and fellowships for foreign students to join seminar courses. Letter-writing, a speakers bureau, and articles to student and

commercial magazines were also suggested as means of influencing decision makers.

The most basic conclusion of the First Intercollegiate Conference on Disarmament and Arms Control is

that a well-informed, active and united student group with definite proposals can have an influence in supporting an administration that wants to achieve some success towards disarmament.

**BRYN MAWR COLLEGE INN**

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

BREAKFAST ..... 9:00-11:00 A.M.  
LUNCHEON ..... 12:00- 2:00 P.M.  
AFTERNOON TEA ..... 3:30- 5:00 P.M.  
DINNER ..... 5:30- 7:30 P.M.  
SUNDAY DINNER ..... 12:00- 7:30 P.M.

LUNCHEON PLATTERS FROM .50  
DINNER PLATTERS FROM \$1.05

OPEN 7 DAYS WEEKLY  
SPECIAL PARTIES AND BANQUETS ARRANGED  
LOMBAERT ST. AND MORRIS AVE.  
BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

TELEPHONE  
LAWRENCE 5-0386

**4 STUDENT TRAVEL PROGRAMS**

SUMMER 1962

**EUROPE**

WITH EUR-CAL TOURS

64-81 days • \$1,325-\$1,745

plus trans-Atlantic fare

June departures by ship or air.

Itineraries feature London, Paris, Rome, Lisbon, Madrid, Copenhagen, Scandinavia, Berlin, Russia. Coed groups ages 17-28. 2 expert American leaders with each group.

For detailed brochure and itineraries, write or call

**DON TRAVEL SERVICE** • 375 Park Avenue • New York 22, N. Y.

Plaza 2-4020

**HAWAII**

HOWARD TOUR to the UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

56 days • \$569 from West Coast

College Credits

Departure by ship or air June 12 or 16.

Campus dormitory or Waikiki residence. Full social and sightseeing program. Coeds only.

**EUROPE**

DRIVE-IT • PLAN-IT • PRICE-IT-YOURSELF

15-70 days • from \$625 • 2-8 to a car

Features stops in historic castles & chateaux.

Trans-Atlantic crossing by sea or air. Sightseeing, hotels, choice of car and route. European driver-escorts available.

**ORIENT**

HOWARD STUDY TOUR

79 days • \$2,298 from West Coast

College Credits

Departures June 23 or July 1. Transportation by ship and air. First class services ashore.

Shipboard seminars.

Handkerchiefs Embroidered Linens  
Trousseau Bath Ensembles  
Monograms Irish Damasks  
**WILSON BROS.**  
MAGASIN de LINGE  
825 Lancaster Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
LAWRENCE 5-5802

EVERYTHING IN FLOWERS & PLANTS  
**Jeannett's Bryn Mawr Flower Shop**  
823 Lancaster Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
LAWRENCE 5-0326 LAWRENCE 5-0570  
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery

**STUDY IN GUADALAJARA, MEXICO**

The Guadalajara Summer School, a fully accredited University of Arizona program, conducted in cooperation with professors from Stanford University, University of California, and Guadalajara, will offer July 2 to August 10, art, folklore, geography, history, language and literature courses. Tuition, board and room is \$245. Write Prof. Juan B. Rael, P.O. Box 7227, Stanford, Calif.

**THE 2ND FRET folk music**  
tonite thru monday  
IAN AND SYLVIA  
and  
MIKE SETTLE  
1902 SANSON ST.  
LO 7 9640



**"Tareyton's Dual Filter in duas partes divisa est!"**

says Sextus (Crazy Legs) Cato, Bacchus Cup winner.  
"There are lots of filter cigarettes around," says Crazy Legs, "but e pluribus unum stands out—Dual Filter Tareyton. For the best taste of the best tobaccos, try Tareyton—one filter cigarette that really delivers de gustibus!"



**DUAL FILTER Tareyton**

Product of The American Tobacco Company—Tobacco is our middle name © A. T. C.