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THE COLLEGE NEWS

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VOL. XXV, No. 14

BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1939

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Martha Graham Evokes History In New Dance

Frontier is Most Effective, Least Pretentious Part Of Program

DEEP SONG FAILS BY INTELLECTUALITY

Goodhart, February 25.—As the fourth of the College Entertainment Series, Martha Graham and her company presented four dances in the controversial and modern style she has done so much to establish. Three of the dances were solos by Miss Graham. The fourth was the elaborate *American Document*, a dance sequence performed by the entire group.

Miss Graham opened with *Sarabande*, a delicate satire on court dancing by Lehman Engel. It was based on the selection of certain typical actions or gestures: the lifted arm, the slow bows and the stately pacing movements. These were then exaggerated by Miss Graham to the point of burlesque and absurdity. She held her lifted arm straight and stiff in the air with her relaxed hand dangling from it foolishly. When she bowed, she got down with calm, deliberate elegance and fairly wallowed on the floor. Her sarcasm was obvious and a little superficial, but it provided the good-humored and easily intelligible opening that was needed. The dance's heartlessness and artificiality, too, was probably intended to contrast with the intensity and passion of the second number, *Deep Song*, by Henry Cowell.

Deep Song, according to the program note, "was not meant to be an exact picture of a Spanish woman but presents the torture of mind and body experienced in common by all people who react to such suffering as the Spanish people have faced." Miss Graham's own personal reaction to her theme was so apparent that it seems brutal to criticize such sincerity and feeling. Also, any attempt to rescue the dance from the archaic and the trivial, and make it again the instrument of truly popular feeling, is a praiseworthy effort, whether it succeeds or fails. Nevertheless, we ourselves feel that in this case it has failed. The failure was not caused by any lack of intensity or skill; it resulted simply from the unsuitability of the subject to the style of interpretation. Martha Graham's dancing is primarily intellectual and subtle. The suffering of the Spanish people

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K. Hepburn Appears In New Barry Play

Theatre Guild Comedy Offers Playwright and Actress in Engaging Mood

The Theatre Guild has produced in Philip Barry's *The Philadelphia Story* a play that should be successful on Broadway. Although it is rough in spots this does not mar the excellent performance of Katharine Hepburn or the good impression the play makes as a whole.

Reminiscent of Mr. Barry's *Holiday* which starred Miss Hepburn in the movie version, *The Philadelphia Story* deals with one of those fabulous heiresses who prefers money and the spirit of fun to money and snobbery. Two hard-working reporters represent the base class which lives for the finer things in life and has no family tree to speak of. Naturally they succumb to Miss Hepburn's charm and vigorous personality in the course of the play.

As Tracy Lord, the unpredictable divorcee, who remarries her former husband in preference to a more stable suitor, Miss Hepburn proves again that her strong point is comedy, in which field she can take on all comers. One of her best scenes is in the first act wherein she turns the tables on the press and beats them at their own game, "two to one in favor of the home team." She gets the maximum humor out of her lines without losing any of her grace and poise. Her drunk scene is a masterpiece, al-

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U. S. Policy Toward Loyalists Discussed

Peace Council Votes to Press Repeal of Spanish Embargo By Congress

Denbigh Showcase, February 27.—A meeting of the Peace Council was called to discuss and vote on the suggestion of the A. S. U. that the Council take appropriate steps to inform Congress that it is in favor of lifting the United States embargo on Spain.

This embargo is the result of special neutrality legislation. The Spanish Crisis was not covered by the original neutrality legislation, only applicable where war has been officially declared. The lifting of the embargo would enable the Loyalist side to obtain munitions from the United States in either Loyalist or chartered foreign ships as the United States would not be empowered to export munitions in American bottoms.

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'Fortnightly Philistine' Finds Five Females Forming First Philosophical Fight Forum

"To all Graduates, Fellows, and Hearers, of '98, '99, and 1900, and our new freshman class, above all to our august Faculty and President: Greeting!" Thus the *Fortnightly Philistine* opens its first editorial for the year 1897-98. The first news review of the college, founded in 1894, the *Philistine* included an editorial, book and play reviews, and contributions from students.

Typical is a fictionalized account of Bryn Mawr's reactions to a hockey game in which they had just been beaten.

Editorials are filled with sage advice; to the freshmen, not to begin bluffing until they are juniors; to all, to get up early rather than stay up after midnight, and to study for examinations in small groups because it is well known that memorizing is best done by repeating aloud. The *Philistine* also urges consideration of the difficult problem, "when may a freshman call an upperclassman, by her last name." It concludes, somewhat ambiguously, with the encouragement, "fight on, little sisters."

We were particularly drawn to the frankness of one essay on "the Debat-

ing Club." It began, "In the philosophy class last year there were five students who wanted to understand their work"—and they formed a debating club.

The Freshman Play of 1897 gives evidence of serious intentions, though venerated in the pastoral form:

"We find our flocks insipid and our shepherd songs a bore, This educated chorus, We've a great career before us, And nothing shall restore us— To our simple way."

A note of doubt also creeps in at intervals. In a sketch entitled the *First Ball*, the author says that this occasion is just as exciting for the college girl as for "the true debutante who spends all her winter's energies in similar dissipation." However, after describing the happy evening, the author suggests that her heroine is perhaps "sorry for the first time in her life that she is a college girl." Again, there is a description of a 12 o'clock class in which everyone is on the verge of sleep, including the lecturer.

Already, in its first years, the

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Stapleton, Herben, Veltman—H. Wade, M. J. Cook, E. Harz

P. W. Bridgman's Manifesto Hit By Professors

Anderson, Weiss Deplore Limitation of Freedom Of Inquiry

Mr. Anderson of the economics department and Mr. Weiss of the philosophy department made independent protests in their classes against Professor Percy W. Bridgman's "manifesto," which appeared in the *New York Times* last Friday. Professor Bridgman desired in his individual capacity to close his laboratory to visitors from totalitarian states, since these states have perverted scientific knowledge to serve their own purposes.

Mr. Weiss made the following announcement to his classes: "Should there be any who is a citizen of or is sympathetic with totalitarian states, I vouch that I shall do all in my power to teach them to the best of my ability in the fields in which I am competent."

Mr. Anderson devoted an entire lecture hour to a discussion of the implications of Professor Bridgman's statement. He considers it extremely dangerous, especially since it comes from one of the most eminent scientists in America. If Professor Bridgman's example is followed, the principle of denying knowledge to citizens of totalitarian states may be extended infinitely to other realms of knowledge. Though as an individual Professor Bridgman has a right to exclude whomsoever he pleases from his laboratory, he has himself paved the way through his public statement for the application of totalitarian principles. He has, says Mr. Anderson, placed himself in a paradoxical situation, because while defending free scientific experimentation and condemning the totalitarian practice of restriction, he is threatening restriction as his personal policy.

Professor Gauss's expression of approval in Saturday's *Times*, says Mr. Anderson, is a plain misinterpretation of the original manifesto. Professor Gauss has emphasized the idea that

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Democracy Requires Freedom of Thought

Judge Allen Says Bill of Rights Assures Personal Liberty Of Expression

Goodhart, February 27.—In her fourth lecture Judge Florence E. Allen discussed *The Bill of Rights* which is contained in the first ten amendments to the Constitution. "The fundamental basis of democracy," she said, "is freedom of thought." The guarantee of freedom of thought contained in the Bill of Rights finds its fullest and most far-reaching expression in the first amendment.

Along with the great documents of our history this amendment should be remembered. It springs from the desire of those who founded this nation that the truth shall always remain free. It is a great landmark "which points us, as Americans, to the truth, which, if we care, we might now be seeking."

The first amendment does more than express an attitude or state a provision regarding personal liberty. It draws a line of individual right over which Congress may not step: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." This provision has been made by the Constitution, "the supreme law of the land."

The rights established in this amendment should be considered not only as safeguards of individual

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Mass Meeting Held On Spanish Embargo

Pembroke East, February 24.—The Bryn Mawr mass meeting on the Spanish embargo was one of many demonstrations and peace strikes organized all over the country by the A. S. U. Maintaining that removal of the embargo can still save democratic Spain, Betsey Dimock, '41, president of the A. S. U., urged all present to write to their senators demanding its repeal. President Roosevelt is believed to oppose the embargo, but does not feel that the country is behind him.

Lily Ross Taylor, professor of Latin, concluded her address to the meeting with an appeal that we abandon the un-neutral position which the embargo forces upon us, and align ourselves on the side of democracy. While it prevents direct aid to Loyalists, the embargo facilitates continued German and Italian support to Nationalist Spain.

In discussing the course of the war, Miss Taylor stated that government-controlled Italian papers continue to demand political, as well as military, victory. They speak of the coming rejuvenation of Spanish civilization in other parts of the world. Miss Taylor believes that this is a direct threat to democracy in South America

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Devil Did Grin Parodies Many Local Notables

Western Union Messenger Is Drafted to Appear As Class Animal

CUSTOM CRUMBLES AS MEN SEE SHOW

Goodhart, February 25.—The production by the class of 1942 of *The Devil Did Grin* achieved the purpose of all Freshman Shows. With the aid of the powers of heaven, hell and the Western Union they kept their audience delighted for the evening with a light-headed review of campus characters in parody.

Everybody had a good time. The audience was maintained at a pitch of raucous hilarity, star talent was brought to light, the animal song was safely preserved from the sophomores and the animal was without doubt the most climactic on record. A young fortune was realized by the posters, and several songs were introduced that may anticipate years of service about the college dining halls. One of the five faculty men who attended legally (courtesy of your newspaper) pronounced it the best entertainment he had witnessed at Bryn Mawr.

There was plot, in among the songs and parodies, that possessed more unity than usually expected in a musical show. It seems that a typical smoking room group (predominantly Merion) were blaspheming in typical undergraduate fashion, saying that heaven was all there remained to anticipate after typical Midyears. The powers that were called this bluff and, rejecting the devil's counter-attractions, the undergraduates matriculated for heaven.

Outside the pearly gates, the foul fiend espied fair Pavlova, member of the angelic faculty. Swiftly enamored, he plotted to win the undergraduates to hell, for on that condition alone would Pavlova leave

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Radio and Publicity Vocations Discussed

Versatility, Ability to Type, and 'Sixth Sense' Stressed As Qualifications

Common Room, Feb. 27.—Frank Arnold, consultant of broadcast advertising, discussed in his talk here the opportunities for women in the fields of publishing, advertising and radio broadcasting. Mr. Arnold pointed out that the number of women employed in each of these fields increases yearly and is cited as to what chances particular departments within each field offered, how much they paid and how to get in them.

For entrance into any of these professions, Mr. Arnold emphasized the necessity of typing ability, the need, almost as requisite, for a rudimentary knowledge of shorthand and the willingness to start anywhere within an organization without hopes of a high paid job. Nowadays, since there is an increasing tendency to advance people from one department to another rather than resorting to outside sources, Mr. Arnold feels that the importance of being sure "to get on the payroll," despite the acceptability of the first job, cannot be overemphasized.

In the publishing field the most numerous opportunities for women are offered in magazine departments; in the advertising business the position of copy writer has become increasingly important since more and more advertising is done by woman with a view to women buyers; while in the radio broadcasting field relatively few women have as yet obtained the more important executive posi-

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COLLEGE CALENDAR

Thursday, March 2.—Philosophy Club meeting. Common Room, 7.30.

Friday, March 3.—Industrial Group Supper. Common Room, 6.30.

Saturday, March 4.—Bryn Mawr League afternoon, Common Room. Square Dance. Gymnasium, 8 p. m.

Sunday, March 5.—Recital by Dr. Frits Kurzweil. Deanery, 4.30. Hornell Hart will speak in chapel. Music Room, 7.30.

Monday, March 6.—Miss Lehr will speak at a Science Club meeting. Common Room, 7.45.

Tuesday, March 7.—Current Events, Mr. Fenwick. Common Room, 7.30. German movie. Goodhart, 8.15.

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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Thank You, Philadelphia Story

There is no way for all the undergraduates who went to *Philadelphia Story* publicly to thank Miss Hepburn, Miss Helbrun, and Mr. Barry for their kindness, but we believe that editorially we are speaking for the majority. We are particularly grateful to Miss Hepburn for subjecting herself to an exhausting ordeal at the Warwick when she had already proved abundantly her interest in Bryn Mawr. We, more than any others, are beneficiaries of Miss Hepburn's benefit performance, for we or those who follow us, will enjoy the Theatre, Workshop when it is built. For this reason, we feel that even while speaking and giving to the Bryn Mawr which is always moving forward, she was speaking and giving directly to us, as part of the Bryn Mawr of today. The generous trinity formed by her with Miss Helbrun and Mr. Barry was most convincing proof of the allegiance of artists to the task of furthering dramatic art.

For Freedom of Learning

We are breaking our policy of silence on national events to comment on one that seems to us to be of unusual significance to Bryn Mawr: Professor Bridgman's manifesto against visitors from totalitarian states. In agreement with Mr. Anderson and Mr. Weiss, we are protesting against the distortion of the purpose of learning, as members of an educational institution where learning is still unpartisan. Professor Bridgman has turned the denial of learning or scientific truth into a political weapon; he evidently thinks that because a democracy can express indignation at totalitarian methods by an embargo on goods, it can do so by an embargo on ideas.

The protests in class of two members of the faculty indicates the importance of Professor Bridgman's statement, and its possible implications. Truth and knowledge are the rights of every individual, no matter what uses they may be put to; and the restriction of truth, through fear of its misuse, could be as infinitely applied as the restriction of the freedom of speech. One of the letters to the *News* this week proves that there are undergraduates who contest the right of groups or of individuals to express certain opinions. This sort of indignant intolerance is akin to a statement like Professor Bridgman's, and may grow from reading such a statement. We are part of a system which ascribes to the idea that learning should be given, and not taken away, that its main function is to progress freely and truthfully, and that its distribution is independent of politics and of ideology. If we really believe in the truth of this idea, we will never allow it to be threatened.

Long Live Big May Day?

There is always a more or less vociferous group in college which is opposed to Big May Day. Some people object to it because they dislike pageantry in any form; others because they feel it has become too elaborate and difficult. Then there are those (largely faculty members) who object to the lowering of academic standards which seems to be necessary during a May Day year. Moreover, May Day seniors complain that they will be unable to participate because of comprehensives.

We, ourselves, are heartily in favor of repeating Big May Day every four years *ad infinitum*. However, we realize that there is sure to be discussion when the matter is brought up next fall, and we think that it should be discussed now, while there is still a class in college who, having lived through a Big May Day, can tell us of its horrors.

Therefore, we ask for public opinion on the question, and we suggest Big May Day as a general topic for conversation. Sometime in the near future the *News* will conduct a poll to determine undergraduate opinion:

- Shall we abolish Big May Day entirely?
- Shall we keep it exactly as it was in 1936?
- Shall we keep it, but make it less ambitious than it has been?

WIT'S END

DON JUAN

Readers, I'm getting very tired of Juan.

He's been upon the campus night after night.

Since nimbused youth* first undertook the noon

(Apologies to Tucker) of this sphere

Of academic life, full many a moon

Ago, it has become increasing clear

That every dog is wont to have his day.

Look homeward Juan now, and go away.

In nimbused youth on Sunday I did often

Glance at the funnies with infantile glee

At Little Orphan Annie who could soften

A heart deep-dyed in blackest infamy.

E'en in the days of childhood I was scoffin'

At her apparent immortality,

While by the laws of growth and progress, Annie

Would now be old enough to be my granny.

Juan has aged, of course; his ousy hair

Is tinged along the edge with tall-tale gray,

Alas for him, the Heavy Hand of Care

Has dealt not lightly since he posed as Leigh,

His sister. None remembers, I could swear

How Lem and Juan lunched that fateful day,

On cheese and apple pie. But no one listens

To anything that smacks of reminiscence.

"Hush!" Juan shouted, in a voice emphatic,

"I am of some authority, you know, I won't be relegated to a musty attic,

In fact, I'm going to the Freshman Show

Where men are both infrequent and erratic."

(Bail to the breakers of that embargo!

How will we ever pay our copious debts

To the lion-hearted seven suffragets?)*

*Curl-haloed Juan.

(To be continued)

Radio and Publicity Vocations Discussed

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tions and, in general, must be content with work of a more or less clerical nature.

In publishing, magazines take on women as writers, members of the editorial board, clerks and members of the subscription department. In the publishing of books men are employed much more extensively than women with the important exception of children's books, which women have taken over completely and also manuscript reading, where women are employed as often as men. The heads, in the publication of children's books, for instance, receive from five to six thousand a year.

The advertising field, besides the department of copy-writing, offers many chances for women in the research department and as space buyers where the woman's sixth sense added to a knowledge of rates, etc., is invaluable. Mr. Arnold said, in making the choice of where and how to advertise. The head executives of the copy-writing department are the best paid in the field, receiving from five to ten thousand a year.

In radio broadcasting, few executive positions are held by women, though Mr. Arnold pointed out such important exceptions as Judith Wharton and several others. The program department, consisting of expert writers and editors, is also difficult for women to enter except as clerks. In this department the pay is from 30 to 50 dollars a week.

Twenty-five per cent of the radio employees, however, are women, and there are numerous opportunities for women in the incoming mail room (paying about 15 dollars per week), as stenographers (from 20 to 25 dol-

K. Hepburn Appears In New Barry Play

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though she almost never resorts to the usual melodramatic staggering and slurred speech. Her only reaction to too much champagne appears to be that she loses her restraint and does the things she has obviously wanted to in the first part of the play.

Vera Allen has a minor part as Tracy's mother. She is a skilled actress and blends unobtrusively into the action while adding considerably to the vitality of the play. Lenore Lonergan will probably not be acclaimed as the child actress of the year. It is true she is meant to be a rather unpleasant brat, but perhaps she is even more unpleasant than Mr. Barry foresaw. However, she is amusing when she greets the reporters in ballet fashion and she says her lines completely.

Van He in, Joseph Cotton and Dan Tobin furnish well-polished performances as the pleasant young men of the piece. They are all true gentlemen, and to demonstrate this conclusively they hand Miss Hepburn the honors of the play on a silver platter, keeping themselves slightly in the shadow so that she may shine more brightly. This does not in any way detract from their characterizations. With lesser actors Mr. Barry's finished play might very conceivably suffer. Their modesty becomes them and enhances the production.

Forrest Orr, Nicholas Joy and Shirley Booth do very nicely in their respective roles. Miss Booth, one of the reporters sent to heckle the Lord family, has a brief but substantial role and she flips off her lines with ease and a firm grasp of their inherent comedy. Possibly the role of George Kittredge, Miss Hepburn's rejected suitor, is a thankless one, but the pace of the play definitely slows down when Frank Fenton leads the action.

The play is, as one might expect, well written. The theme of the two reporters coming to pry into the family life of the Lords is a little confusing and even more confusing is the sub-plot about Tracy's father's shady past and present. But when the plot seems about to fly from him Mr. Barry hastily pulls it together so that if the story is perplexing it is delightfully so.

Some of Mr. Barry's lines are lost to the audience because the actors speak either too softly or too indistinctly. Robert Sinclair, who is directing *The Philadelphia Story*, should be able to remedy this before the play comes before the New York critics.

O. K.

Suburban Movies

Wayne: Wednesday, *Thanks for the Memory*, with Bob Hope and Charles Butterworth. Thursday, *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town*. Friday, *Theodora Goes Wild*, with Irene Dunn and Melvyn Douglas. Saturday, *The Girl Downstairs*, with Franchot Tone.

Seville: Wednesday and Thursday, *The Girl Downstairs*, with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Friday and Saturday, *Artists and Models Abroad*, with Jack Benny, Joan Bennett.

Suburban: Wednesday and Thursday, *The Adventures of Chico*. Friday and Saturday, *King of the Underworld*, with Kay Francis.

lars per week), as secretaries (from 25 to 50 dollars per week) and as hostesses (from 35 to 45 dollars per week). The latter is the most strategic job of all as it provides contact with all the departments, thereby increasing the prospect of advancement.

Lenten Sermons

The Church of the Redeemer

will hold a course of sermons on the *Return to Religion* during Lent. The subjects and dates of the sermons are:

- March 5—"Religion and Education."
- March 12—"Religion Brings Peace."
- March 19—"Religion in the Home."
- March 26—"Religion and Patriotism."
- April 2—"Religion and Suffering."

PUBLIC OPINION

To the Editor of *The News*:

As a member of the Undergraduate Theater Workshop Committee, I should like publicly to congratulate Mary Niven Alston on the performance of *Premature Lilies* in Wyndham ten days ago. Her energy in writing, producing, directing and acting in the play was phenomenal. The fact that she cleared 25 dollars is tautologous. Members of the Players' Club who have struggled with one-act plays in a valiant attempt to benefit the Workshop, can fully appreciate the difficulty of clearing anything at all.

But the fact that the play was given is really more important than the money that it earned. This is the very kind of performance for which the Workshop is to be built. Mary Niven has revived a tradition which has been allowed to remain too long suffering from a kind of sleeping sickness. In the "good old days," before even Goodhart was built, gifted students were continually writing their own plays, and, for lack of other facilities, putting them on in the gym. Goodhart is obviously too big for this kind of play. Wyndham is really too small.

Premature Lilies was a concrete expression of our need for the Workshop. Let us revive the "good old days" and be ourselves remembered as belonging to the enthusiastic pre-Workshop era. Then, as in the case of Goodhart, when the Workshop is built, we will feel that the college really needs and deserves it.

(Signed) S. T. M., '39.

February 28, 1939.

To the Editor of the *College News*:
The efforts of the Bureau of Press Relations to give Bryn Mawr College a respectable reputation must be in vain as long as unhealthy activities within the college defame it. In Bryn Mawr College, considered scholastically the leading women's college in the United States, open dialoyalties to God and country are allowed to go unchecked.

A professor in a required course has denied the existence of Christ. Long letters from the officers of the Young Communist League are printed in the *College News* and in the college literary magazine. A youth mass meeting, sponsored by this organization which idolizes an alien form of government, was not only announced in the regular notices, and posted on the regular bulletin boards, but it was placarded on hall front doors, formerly used for notices of the now defunct morning chapel.

Instances are recorded of outlaws who respected God and country. The only time, as far as I know, in the last two years, that the Star Spangled Banner has been sung at Bryn Mawr College, of sixty people in the dining room only two were not standing on their chairs giving Nazi or red salutes.

The shame of a non-atheistic, non-communistic student whose parents have sent her to Bryn Mawr will end only when the college can be called nothing worse than "the Old Maids' College."
H. M. H.

U. S. Policy Toward Loyalists Discussed

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Although the lifting of the embargo would apply to all of Spain, it would probably not benefit Franco.

Certain objections were raised by members of the Council in reference to the value of lifting the embargo when the war seems to be drawing to a close. It was finally decided that any stand taken by the United States favoring the Loyalist side would help protect it from complete annihilation in Franco's ultimate victory. A recorded vote taken in the Council showed a large majority favored the measure.

The meeting was adjourned after a committee of three had been appointed to prepare a report on neutrality legislation to be presented next Tuesday.

Thank You

The Bryn Mawr Camp wishes to thank the undergraduates for their generous contribution of 224 cups and 129 meals.

Martha Graham Evokes History in New Dance

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as a whole is a fine intellectual concept. A dance based on that concept, however, must necessarily express singly elements of emotion which are actually felt together. Therefore an intellectual dance lacks the directness of human experience. A dance that really depicted the suffering of the Spanish people would have to be much more spontaneous, much more emotional, much more savage, even, than Miss Graham's calculated and elaborate *Deep Song*. It had occasional touching moments when some poignant gesture or simple movement showed what it should have been throughout; but as a whole it was not convincing.

Martha Graham's last solo dance, *Frontier*, was much less deliberate than either *Deep Song* or *Sarabande*. Intended to convey no particular thesis or message, but merely a sense of the pioneer's exultation, it was spontaneous and joyful, more like a traditional dance than the others. It also succeeded, unlike the others, in creating an atmosphere. With a single eager look or wide gesture of her arm, Miss Graham surrounded herself with vast plains and distant mountains. When she settled back on her fence rail with arms about her knees and gazed fixedly into the wings, she actually appeared to be welcoming a new and real country. *Frontier* may not be the most impressive of her dances, but it is certainly the most charming, and judging from its reception, the most popular.

The great "documentary dance" that closed the program was the most ambitious and elaborate of all the group's efforts. As such, it showed their special virtues and defects much more clearly than the smaller solos. Patterned after an American minstrel show, it was based on five great American documents, with a spoken and danced interpretation for each, inter-

N. Y. Bryn Mawr Club

Miss Louise Holabird Wood, of Chicago, Illinois and Florence, Italy, will give an illustrated lecture, *Italy—Yesterday and Today*, at the New York Bryn Mawr Club on Monday evening, March 6. Buffet supper, preceding the lecture, will be at 6.30 p. m.

persed with choruses.

The strength of the idea lay chiefly in its reaffirmation of the dance as an interpreter of historical and contemporary events. The individual dances, particularly the subtle and exquisitely woven *Puritan Episode*, all confirmed and exactly translated the words of the documents as they were recited by the Interlocutor. Even the *Declaration*, avoiding the usual sentimentality of such a celebration, was triumphantly beautiful as its chorus gradually rose and circled about a single static figure with her right hand clasped over the wrist of her outstretched left arm.

The ideas of the dances, too, were immensely clarified and strengthened by the splendid costumes, excellently chosen color and strong sense of design in all the choreography. This design was almost primitive in its hard brightness and clean directness, like a painting from Crete. It gave the pauses of the dances the brilliancy of a mural. It united the ragged and jerky movements that characterize too many of Martha Graham's individual gestures.

The weakness of *American Document* lay primarily in the spoken accompaniment. Here again Martha Graham had tried to be simple and

Acknowledgment

The cast of the Freshman Show wishes to acknowledge the time spent by the managers and their assistants and to thank them for all they did.

Anderson and Weiss Hit Bridgman Stand

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visitors from totalitarian state would use scientific knowledge for destructive purposes, and has justified Professor Bridgman's embargo on these grounds. "We might as well give machine guns to outlaws," he says, "as turn over further destructive secrets to nations on the rampage." In point of fact, Professor Bridgman's work does not involve "destructive secrets"; and his fear of the misuse of scientific information is secondary to his desire to express abhorrence of totalitarian practices.

Professor Bridgman, even while insisting on freedom for the individual, has stigmatized individuals who may have a sincere desire for knowledge.

primitive, but this time with almost ludicrous results. As long as the Interlocutor stuck to the actual wording of the documents, all was well, but his original additions and emendations were absurd. They were intended to be simple; the trouble was that they were so simple that they were pretentious. There was no real need to say something like "This is a theatre. You are the audience. The time is the present." The result is not the strong and poetic speech of the primitive, but the artificial baby talk of the affected.

In the larger sense, this is the chief criticism that can be brought against Martha Graham herself. Although primarily complicated, intellectual and subtle, she occasionally refuses to admit it, and tries to pretend that her dancing is a strong and simple art. As her particular style develops and matures still further, it is to be hoped that she will shed this childishness and use her rare and exquisite gifts fully and entirely for the perfecting of the greatest advances in her art since the days of Isadora Duncan.

E. M. P.

Pacifists!

A small informal group called the *Pacifist Cell* has been formed on campus under the auspices of Professor Sears, of Haverford. As a group it has no outside work as yet, but adheres to a strictly pacifist platform. At present at its weekly meetings the group is reading and discussing Richard Greg's *Power of Non-Violence*.

He has so generalized his notion of totalitarianism that he has extended it to every citizen of Germany, disregarding the fact that even as German citizens they may be opposed to the totalitarian regime. At the same time, he implies a dangerous distinction between Aryan and non-Aryan Germans which may lead to the making of similar distinctions in the United States.

By taking such action, he has barred the way to liberal-minded German scientists, taking away all hope from them of righting conditions in Germany by access to the truth. In attempting to punish totalitarianism by denying it this access, he is defeating one of the ends of science and of learning, its universality of intercourse. Germany's intellectual contacts are being gradually reduced, and Professor Bridgman, in making this step, has reduced them still farther. Of the few citizens who are permitted to leave, the majority are scholars, the very men who might be influenced by democratic and scientific ideals, and who could bring them back to Germany.

Dr. H. Hart to Speak

Dr. Hornell Hart, professor of Sociology and Psychology at Duke University, Durham, N. C., will speak at the chapel on Sunday, March 5. The choir will sing *Hallelujah*, from *Judas Maccabeus*, by Handel.

'Fortnightly Philistine' Shows 1939 Like 1898

Continued from Page One

Philistine was making periodic appeals for more contributions, and often apologetic pieces on *Why I cannot write* appear in its pages. One student interposes her attempt with, "A poor joke, but it is better to have joked and lost the point than never to have joked at all." The editors urge humbly that "our standard is not as high as the *Lantern's*; indeed, it is questionable whether we have any standard at all."

The insidious seed of modernism rears its ugly head among the poets of 1898. The *Philistine*, however, is tolerant of these aberrations. We reprint in full one poem, "In lofty Pembroke Hall," together with the editorial comment:

"She sat at table.
Conversation rose as the roaring of the sea.
The magenta voice of a girl Spoke.
In pale blue anger
She hissed: "Hush-sh-sh!"
Then pink, green, yellow, grey and deep purple
Silence fell over all."

"(This sounds like nonsense to many. It is, however, but the attempt of an ambitious undergraduate to imitate Stephen Crane.—Ed.)"

E. C.

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CAMELS NEVER JANGLE THE NERVES

Mass Meeting Held On Spanish Embargo

Continued from Page One

ips, and "thus the embargo is endangering our own liberties."

Miss Dimock pointed out that the situation in Spain is little worse than it was when Barcelona fell. Relief ships can still get in to Loyalists. The negotiations for peace now being carried on between President Azana, Chamberlain and Daladier, she believes, are directly opposed to the will of the Spanish people. However, final negotiations must be made with Spain, and must be signed by the premier as well as the president.

Democracy Requires Freedom of Thought

Continued from Page One

rights, but as an ironclad safeguard of the right to criticize. According to Judge Allen, there can be no lasting governmental progress without unrestricted criticism. The need of guarantees to personal freedom might never have been realized if the press had not been able freely to discuss that need before the Constitution or its amendments were drafted. "Group and race," said Judge Allen, "should advance through the perception of error and the revelation of truth."

When the Constitution was drafted, Hamilton and Madison considered that a bill of rights was unnecessary. But four of the states which ratified the Constitution actually included provisions for freedom of speech and of the press in their bills of ratification, and accordingly the ten amendments which constitute our Bill of Rights were added to the original draft.

The realization of the necessity for religious freedom was a result of the long and bloody religious wars which had torn Europe during the two preceding centuries and the intolerance and prejudice which had been introduced by Calvinism. This intolerance was rigidly maintained in New England during the seventeenth century, when membership in the Protestant Church was necessary for a place in the community. The famous Blue Laws held that all persons not of the established Church should be cast out from society. Massachusetts had a theology which made religious belief the test of citizenship.

The first person to preach religious toleration was Roger Williams, of Rhode Island, who established liberty of conscience as a fundamental law. A subsequent Rhode Island act was the forerunner of the first amendment to the Constitution. It stated that "all men may walk as their consciences persuade them—all men in the name of their God." This act was the first expression of the growing realization that religious freedom was of the utmost importance in a well-ordered and liberal nation.

Freedom of speech had its inception in the English Revolutionary Settlement of 1689, which guaranteed Parliament's right of criticism of the monarch. In the new, free life of the colonies there was a corresponding freedom of expression. The power of free speech as conceived by the colonists and enunciated in the Bill of Rights was not seriously limited until the World War when the Espionage Act of 1917 protected the government

RECITAL TO BE GIVEN BY FRITZ KURTZWEIL

The Entertainment Committee of the Deanyer will sponsor a piano recital by Dr. Fritz Kurtzweil on Sunday, March 5, at four-thirty o'clock. The program will consist of the following:

- Two organ choral preludes
 - Bach (Buxtoni)
 - (a) Nun komm der Heiden Heiland
 - (b) Nun freut euch, lieben Christen Sonata Op. 13 (Pathétique) Beethoven
- Intermezzo E flat minor Op. 45 Max Reger
- Intermezzo E. flat major Op. 117, No. 1
- Rhapsodie E flat major Op. 119 Brahms
- Intermission
- Prélude D flat major
- Nocturne F sharp major
- Two Etudes Op. 25 A flat major, C sharp minor
- Scherzo B flat minor Chopin
- La Cathedrale engloutie Debussy
- Jeux d'eau Ravel
- Suggestions diabolique Prokofieff

against such weakening forces as libel, treason and the fomentation of riots. This act is still enforced to protect the government in time of war, when individual liberties are, of necessity, curtailed. The only way to maintain those liberties unmolested, asserted Judge Allen, is to do away with war.

As finally decided by the Supreme Court in the Schenck case in 1937, free speech is unrestricted unless it necessitates interference with regard to war. The only other restrictions arising today are derived from the maintenance of the federal espionage acts.

Freedom of the press found its first champion in Milton, who maintained that without it there can be no lasting freedom in the state. In 1776, Virginia brought into its constitution the statement that freedom of the press was "a great bulwark" of American liberties. When the Constitution was drafted, such state constitutions as this were drawn upon. The only drastic limitations ever laid upon this freedom were contained in the Alien and Seditions Act of the Adams administration but these were later repealed by Jefferson.

Freedom of speech and publication, although not absolute, are carefully protected by the Constitution. "The deep-seated desire for completely unbridled freedom of expression," said Judge Allen, "has not yet awakened in Americans."

'Devil Did Grin' Shows Many Local Notables

Continued from Page One

heaven. Thenceforth he agitated among the various familiar groups, the German Club, the Lantern, and the Young Communists. Ultimately hell broke loose and the devil took control. As a final gesture, to win the Bryn Mawr maidens to his standard, he presented them with a class animal, and, joy oh joy, it was a man! (Courtesy of Western Union at 50 cents an hour.)

The parody relied chiefly upon reproducing physical appearance, leaving no longer any room for doubt that clothes make the man. In decreasing frequency, walk, mannerism, voice and conversation were well duplicated. These portraits provided the audience with an exhilarating gue sing game, and support the thesis that a Freshman Show must, to some extent, come to earth on the campus. Time, energy and finance forbid rivalry with Broadway, Pudding or Triangle. The one body of experience we have in common is, naturally, Bryn Mawr, and it makes a reliable point of departure. Heaven forbid campus frolics every year, but this was a good one. If it is less ambitious to stay at home, the remaining time can be devoted with good effect to perfecting diction and to creating a consistent pace—as did 1942.

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velocity of this show can be found in the omission of the customary tap dancing and choral leg swinging. The devils' dance came as a climax, and theirs was a distinguished routine, with variety and finish. The music was likewise well chosen. The Stapleton-Herben madrigal set an unexpected standard for home products.

One could criticize the script for assigning lines no more than identification tags with little appropriateness. There were, in the praiseworthy attempt to include all eligible students in the show, too many people on the stage, in meaningless deposits. But for those who would like a moral from the success of this show, it would seem that in a necessarily unfinished performance it is happier for all concerned to aim low and get there than to shoot for too exalted a star.

The distribution of personal bouquets is difficult, for performance was chiefly proportional to the size of the

part. Pavlova and the Devil require extra bonuses for the night club temper of their songs. Madge Daly, director of the play and of admissions, besides the customary tributes to successful pinch hitters, should be rewarded for utilizing, at last, the variety of approaches to the stage.

Margot Dethier's and Buzze Glick's auctioneering realized a small fortune, a further indication of the prevalent spirit of abandon. It was a very funny show and the Devil wasn't the only one who grinned.

E. M.

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