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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. XLVII, NO. 11

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1951

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PRICE 15 CENTS

W.P. Conference Discusses Policy Of U. S. in East

Problems and Objectives Important for Future

Specially contributed by Betty Goldblatt, '51

When the second Student Conference on United States Affairs was being planned last Spring, nobody could have known how exceedingly timely it would turn out to be. From December 6 through 9, 150 seniors from 50 colleges and the Military and Naval Academies assembled to discuss "The Far Eastern Policy of the United States: Problems and Objectives of the 1950's."

Because last year's forerunner conference showed that the economic, political, and strategic factors in the formation of a foreign policy cannot be considered independently of one another, this time we were divided instead according to geographical areas: Japan and Korea, China and Formosa, Southeast Asia, and India and Pakistan. Nancy Blackwood, the other Bryn Mawr delegate, was on the China and Formosa panel, and I was on Japan and Korea. We were impressed with the factual information at the fingertips of the other delegates; with the unimpartial viewpoint of most of the cadets and midshipmen; with the unani-

The News takes great pleasure in announcing the following elections:

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Copy Editor

Julie Ann Johnson, '52
Co-Make-Up Editor

Margie Cohn, '52

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Helen Katz, '53

Sheila Atkinson, '53

Claire Robinson, '54

mous awareness that whatever happened in the Far East in the near future would greatly determine the future of our generation.

Experts spoke to us, and served as chairman of the panels and as advisers; we listened but did not feel obliged to agree. Because it was the week of the Atlee-Truman conference, Philip Jessup, the Ambassador-at-large, could not appear, and instead Dr. Edward Earle, Chairman of the School of International Relations at Princeton discussed the economic and political facts of our Far Eastern policy; General Alfred Gruenther, Deputy Chief of Staff, gave us an estimate of the relative strengths of the Soviet and United States military power, on which to base discussion of strategic aspects of the area. Dr. John Mas and of the National War College told us about the apparatus of the State Department for the formation of foreign policy; Dr. George Millikan, consultant to the House Foreign Affairs Committee discussed the same problem with relation to Congress; Najeeb Halaby of the E.C.A. described the function of such au-

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All Source Reading Causes Confusion! Papers Need Only Cigarettes, Quotes

A paper must have a beginning, a middle and an end. The beginning and the end can contain the same material stated in different ways, but the middle must contain "new" material. A few quotes will suffice plus the definitions of the many unfamiliar words found in the

note. A thesaurus and a dictionary (if you are not adept at defining) are sufficient references for any paper. A few philosophic words of wisdom derived from other's warnings are an asset, or the professor will assume the student has a mature mind. For example: "The student has a mature mind." A student is one who learns. From this it can be deduced that all students have wisdom; i.e. are wise. A student has a "mature mind." Mature is derived from the Latin "maturus" which means ripe. Ripe fruit is spicy. Therefore, a mature mind is spicy. In that case, a student is spicy. However, the student cannot inject spice into a paper for he cannot assume the professor has the same sort of spice that he possess. Professors do not always have the same sort of knowledge as students. From this, it is evident that students cannot please professors. Students are spicier than professors, and therefore smarter. A person who is less smart cannot com-

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Nuclear Energy Progress Shown To Science Club

On Thursday, January 11, the Science Club presented a lecture by Dr. Robert A. Patterson, Assistant Director of the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Dr. Patterson, who did research on X-rays at Yale, took his Ph.D. there, and was head of the Department of Physics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute from 1940-1946, worked as a staff member at the Radiation Laboratory, Cambridge. The topic of his lecture in Dalton was "Nuclear Energy at Brookhaven Laboratory."

Brookhaven Laboratory was built on the site of Camp Upton, on Long Island, to satisfy the wishes of University scientists for the production of radioactive materials by nuclear reactors, which were too costly and too secret to be built on every one of the campuses wanting them. A number of universities banded together to form "Universities Inc.," the non-profit organization which operates Brookhaven. The laboratory is supported by government funds, and is dedicated to the development and utilization of atomic energy.

Dr. Patterson explained what is

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Wootton to Talk For The Alliance

The next Alliance assembly will be held on January 18, 1951 at 12:30 p. m. in Goodhart Hall. The speaker for the assembly will be Professor Barbara Wootton, who is well-known on both sides of the Atlantic as a writer and radio commentator on social legislation. Her topic of discussion will be Britain in the World Crisis, in which she will point out Britain's obligations in the world today.

Professor Wootton is a woman of many enterprises. She is Professor at London University as Chairman of the Department of Social Sciences, Governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and Member of Royal Commission on the Press. She is also the author of many books—Freedom Under Planning seems to be the most popular in the United States.

It is also interesting to note that she was visiting Professor at Bryn Mawr College in 1937, and at Barnard and Columbia University in New York in 1949. She knows the United States well for she has lectured here before. All students are urged to attend what promises to be a most interesting lecture in the light of the international situation today.

"Infinite Classes" Theory Revealed By Mathematician

At the meeting of the Bryn Mawr Chapter of Sigma Xi, held in Park on Tuesday evening, January 16, Dr. Lindley J. Burton, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr, discussed "Infinite Classes." After remarking that there are class divisions in all fields of study, Mr. Burton began his discussion of mathematical classifications.

There is a one-one correspondence between the two classes A and B if to each element of A there corresponds exactly one element of B, and if to each element of B there corresponds exactly one element of A. If A is equivalent to A, the correspondence is reflexive; if A is equivalent to B, and therefore B is equivalent to A, the correspondence is symmetric; and if A is equivalent to B, B is equivalent to C, and therefore A is equivalent to C, the correspondence is transitive.

A cardinal number is associated with each class in such a way that two cardinal numbers are the same if and only if the two classes are equivalent. A finite class is never

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CALENDAR

Thursday, January 18

Friday, January 19

The vast majority of semester papers will be read for, written, and typed. Various smokers, 7:00 p. m. to 7:00 a. m.

Friday, January 19

Third in the series of Alliance Assemblies, Barbara Wootton, "Britain and the World Crisis", Goodhart, 12:30 p. m.

Last day of lectures of semester one.

Sunday, January 21

Bryn Mawr Music Club Concert, Gotham Brass Ensemble, the Deanery, 5:00 p. m.

NSA Distributes Discount Cards To BMC Students

Specially contributed by Ronnie Gottlieb, '53

The National Student Association Student Discount Service Cards soon will be sold to Bryn Mawr students for five cents apiece. All money collected will go to the D. P. scholarship fund.

These cards were ordered from the NSA by the Undergraduate Council to serve a dual purpose. They are to be used as Bryn Mawr student identification cards, for instance, in theatres and hotels, and they are, at the same time, to obtain nation-wide discounts on student purchases in all NSA contracted stores.

In the near future, individual catalogues listing these stores will be distributed to cardholders. Thus, not only will card holders obtain benefits for which the Pennsylvania NSA has arranged in this area, but while visiting in any city or college community any place in America, they may continue to buy more economically. For instance, if you live in New York, you can use your card in stores there during all vacations; while you are here, the Philadelphia stores are open to you.

The NSA Student Discount Service is the substitute for the old NSA Purchase Card system, which had certain features objectionable to Bryn Mawr, and many other schools. It exists as another example of students working together on a national level to improve their conditions. NSA in the preamble to its constitution states its desire "to guarantee to all people, because of their inherent dignity as individuals, equal rights and possibilities for primary, secondary, and higher education, regardless of sex, race, religion."

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Dean's Eye View Tallies Torments

According to Mrs. Marshall, there are three ways to take an examination. Speaking at the Wednesday morning assembly on January 10, she said that students may (1) study, take the exam naturally, and leave; (2) join the "They Must See How I Suffer" school, characterized by dirty hair, no lipstick, and gloom; (3) join the "Gaily I Shall Rise Above It" school. This last group will be recognized by three battle cries: "Who wants to play bridge?" "I haven't opened a book!" "Anybody for the movies?" Students wishing to join these last two groups had better do so before exam time, because they take up a good deal of one's time.

More seriously, Mrs. Marshall recommended that students decide on the main point of the professors' courses before they go into the exam rooms. Once there, they should read the questions with extreme care, and ration the time. She also suggested fresh air, food, and most important, sleep, as a panacea for exam worries.

Vining Tutors Crown Prince In Democracy

Defeated Japan Needs Manufactures Market

Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Vining, '23, spoke in the Dorothy Vernon Room of the Deanery on January ninth. Mrs. Vining, a member of the Board of Directors of the college, had just returned from a four year job tutoring the Crown Prince of Japan.

First Mrs. Vining anticipated our questions and told how she got the job, following a visit to Japan by the American Educational Mission. The Emperor had asked Dr. Stoddard for an American tutor for the Crown Prince, and suggested that it be a woman (the specified age of fifty was ignored by the mission) who was a Christian but not a fanatic, and who spoke no Japanese. In making this request the Emperor broke tradition, for the Crown Prince's education had always been in the hands of a group of chamberlaine. Mrs. Vining was then working for the Friends' Service Committee, and planning to write a book, and agreed to take the job only if she were sought out. Of the names suggested, however, hers was one of the two sent to the Japanese, who were to make the final decision. The military occupation was at first doubtful, but Mrs. Vining insists that the Emperor was sincere in his desire for the Crown Prince to learn English and Western customs.

This brought her to the question: "What do you think of the Crown Prince?" "He is a very nice boy," she assured us. When she first met him, he was not quite thirteen, little, chubby, and childish. He has since grown slender, very poised, and charming. "His mind is maturing delightfully" and he is "intellectually honest." He doesn't pretend to understand anything that is not clear to him, which was a great help when he learned English by the all-English method. His interests, chiefly in marine biology, have widened to include archaeology and history, languages, and poetry, as well as athletics.

At first Mrs. Vining had an hour of private lessons each week, but this was extended to three regular hours and informal meetings. One hour, devoted to English, was chaperoned at first, but the Prince made greater progress after the chamberlains left. During another hour the Prince, and later a few friends, went to Mrs. Vining's house to study and have tea. Mrs. Vining also taught the Prince's class at the Peers School, which is now like any private school except that the children of the Imperial Family still attend it.

The Crown Prince was at his best with other boys, she said, and got along well with them. For the first time in history, when they were staying at a mountain resort, he spent a night in the home of a friend with none of his retinue except a bodyguard. At other times they went on picnics with boys

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Schedule Change

This year, as we all know, Christmas vacation began on December 22, and classes did not resume until January 8. Because classes end January 19, the students have less than two weeks in which to write papers, study for senior quizzes, and do the necessary reading. Although some work may be done during vacation, we cannot be expected to spend all our time studying; and even the most conscientious of students have a certain amount of work to accomplish before the end of the semester. Because the length of time between the beginning and the end of classes is short, the unfortunate pressure that always exists at the end of the semester is brought to a much greater intensity than usual.

Besides the academic reasons, there are other arguments to combat a schedule similar to the one of 1950-51. This year, there was very little time for Christmas shopping, for one day can hardly be considered as sufficient, nor for the customary pre-Christmas festivities. Furthermore, most of our contemporaries at home returned to college long before we left.

The schedule for next year, as it now stands, is practically identical to the one we are experiencing. It can be changed, however, by a petition signed by enough students and submitted to the scheduling committee of the faculty. This would have to be done soon, before the plan for next year is irrevocably decided. If a satisfactory schedule could be agreed upon, submitted, and passed, much of the inconvenience which we are at present undergoing could be avoided.

Mrs. Slade

Mrs. Caroline McCormick Slade, vice-chairman of the board of directors of Bryn Mawr College since 1935, died on January 12. Born in Paris, Mrs. Slade devoted her major activities to the fields of social and civic welfare. Besides her position at Bryn Mawr, she was also president of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, a member of the Hoover European Relief Council, a vice-chairman of the United Service Organizations, and founder of the National League of Women Voters.

At Bryn Mawr, Mrs. Slade was chairman of a great many fund raising campaigns the college has conducted since 1902. In 1949, the Caroline McCormick Slade Department of Political Science was established at Bryn Mawr in her honor. Mrs. Slade was a member of the class of 1896.

We are proud of her achievements.

Current Events

Common Room, Monday, January 15, 7:15 p. m. Mrs. Manning's topic was the President's State of the Union Message which, a little late this year, was not delivered until January 8.

The aim of the Presidential message was to portray the present peril of communism and to call for national cooperation to meet the danger. This calls for national unity and the elimination of partisanship.

Using this as a starting point, Mrs. Manning went on to consider and analyze the situation of the United States politically and diplomatically as it is affected by the events of the world today.

In the first and second World Wars the United States owed a great part of its strength to national unity which it had to a greater degree than any other country except Germany. Considering the diversity of nationalities and interests in the country this unity was "something of a miracle."

At the beginning of the second World War, on the other hand, Roosevelt was considerably more interested in world affairs than Wilson had been, but the political feelings of the country obliged him to hold his hand. If it had not been for Pearl Harbor, he probably never would have overcome the opposition to war.

Even today, the country as a whole is united in the desire to stop communist aggression. There are, in spite of the great fuss being made, remarkably few communists in the country. Until the outburst in Korea there was not much organized opposition (aside from the Chicago Tribune) to Truman's Asiatic policy. The real source of disunity comes from disagreement as to means, not the end of stopping communist aggression.

The danger of the present situation lies in the return to isolation. Europe may, in remembering our desertion of the League of Nations in 1920 and our precipitation of a world wide economic decline by the depression of 1929, be inclined to fear our return to isolation.

It is necessary to realize that the present dilemma is a result of failure of our Korean policy. However, we should not be as concerned about the Asiatic situation as about the European one, the danger of which is far greater. Should the Russian army, which we have reason to believe is already fully trained, gain control of western Germany, it would also gain control of the valuable and essential industry of the Ruhr. This would endanger our industrial supremacy. Yet, if we arm the Germans to defend the Ruhr, Russia has threatened to strike at once.

The crux of the problem now is to try to read the minds of the men in the Kremlin. The present division of opinions is based to some extent on a different interpretation of Russian policy. One group, of whom Winston Churchill is perhaps the most vocal, maintains that only fear of the Atom bomb has prevented Russia from striking at Europe in the last five years. The alternate theory, with which Mrs. Manning agrees, is that the Russians would prefer not to go to war because they believe that communism will conquer the world through revolution. There is no real reason why the situation in China or Korea should have changed the Russian policy, since communism has been advancing in

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Bard's Eye View

ARE EXAMS OUT-DATED?

by Helen Katz, '53.

A rash, no cash, the Christmas dash
And now I sit flipping ash—
Es.
Philosophy I maaah,
Greek will always bear the gash;
Things grow awfully tense;—
Marlowe makes no sense;
Psych I treat with abhorrence;
O! For Sarah Lawrence!

News Gives Timely Tips To Tired Paper Writers

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prehend the spice of an intellectual.

When writing papers, one should always remember one fundamental rule,—keep the mind clear. Fuddling the brain with prolific reading on philosophy, literature, or history is most undesirable, and only necessitates wasting time with footnotes. Rather one should clear one's mind by a brisk walk of a short duration. One in the direction of the ville, stopping in to catch the latest or oldest movie, is an excellent way to fulfill this requirement. Not only does the stroll do one good, but observations on writing technique gleaned from the dialogue would be most helpful. Fluency in writing is needed especially when one considers the nature of the paper, which is continuity for quotes. When one refers to another's work, one should not say, "Have you finished your paper?" but, "Have you finished writing up your quotes?" This is at once an accurate and practical question. Who's fooling whom around here?

By all means, punctuate the composition of your paper with frequent cigarettes after you have "smoked a hearty breakfast". This brings us to the equipment needed for writing a paper; a Do Not Disturb Sign that everyone ignores, rotten apple cores, and half-eaten cheese sandwiches. All these should be present in the writer's room, while the occupant herself is in the nearest bar, drinking herself into oblivion.

Most important to remember when writing a paper is the necessary sleep requirements. Two or three hours of rest is disastrous. Rather one should go without sleep all together. This gives one the necessary time to look up information in the index, fix one's typewriter, and catch up on the latest bridge hands. Besides, ignoring sleep makes one eligible for entering into the Stay Awake Marathon. Anyone beating the seventy-two hour record automatically gets an "A," on her paper.

A few last reminders. Always use a typewriter with large print, (it takes up more space) and always end the paper with a quotation.

"O sleep that knits the raveled sleeve of care. . ."

†. Talu Bankhead, The Big Show, January 14, 1951.

*. Bill Shakespeare, Macbeth, Leipzig, 104 B. C.

"Journal" Offers Editorial Careers

The Ladies' Home Journal has a limited number of jobs available for editorial apprentices. The qualifications for these jobs are immediate usefulness (typing is necessary) and "demonstrated editorial aptitude." This aptitude can be shown to the Executive Editor of the magazine between the present time and time of your graduation from college, when your job on the Journal would start, by sending in ideas on a var-

Gotham Ensemble Planned for Jan.

The Bryn Mawr Music Club will present the Gotham Brass Ensemble, directed by David Simon, on Sunday, January 21, at 5 o'clock, in the Deanery. The program is as follows:

8 PiecesAdriano Banchieri
(a) Fantasy
(b) Fantasy in echo
(c) Symfonia
Funeral MusicHenry Purcell
Sonata Anonymous
Sonata Pian e forteGabielli
(for double brass choir in antiphonal effect)
Two AirsJohn Adson
PaduanaBenedictus Grep
Ceremonial and Flourish
Richard Arnel

Music for Brasses
(in 3 movements)
Maurice Whitney
Tall TaleHenry Cowell
Music for a Brass Ensemble
Myer Kupfern
PreludeWillson Osborne
Overture to the MikadoSullivan
(transcribed for Brass by Robert King)

Number Classifications Outlined By Dr. Burton

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equivalent to any proper subclass; an infinite class is always equivalent to some proper subclass.

The union of a finite number or of a countable number of disjoint (non-intersecting) countable classes is countable, but the continuum of a line, such as that between zero and one, is not countable. Mr. Burton offered proof of this through decimal expansion.

According to the Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem, the cardinal numbers can be ordered according to size.

The class of points in a closed square has the cardinal number of the continuum; the square is therefore equivalent to the subset of the continuum. An infinite class always contains a countable class, so that the cardinal number of positive integers is the smallest infinite cardinal number. In discussing the class of all subclasses of a class, Mr. Burton demonstrated that such a class of subclasses is always greater than the class itself.

The continuum hypothesis states that there is no infinite cardinal between the cardinal number of positive integers and the cardinal number of the continuum; this hypothesis has been contested, but can not be disproved. You can not cancel or subtract with infinite cardinals; Mr. Burton remarked that if you could, all mathematics would blow up. The sum or product of two infinite cardinal numbers is simply the maximum of the two.

Mr. Burton concluded with the explanation that the theory of infinite cardinal numbers is an expansion of the theory of finite numbers. It illustrates the process of generalization now going on in mathematics, a generalization from simple to more complicated mathematical notions.

ity of topics. Then, if your ideas are good over a period of time, and if you can prove that you have the ability to carry them through, you will hold an interesting job on the editorial staff of a nation-wide magazine. The suggested topics include religious education, poetry, Communist youth groups in the United States, higher education for women, and others. For further information about a good job which will get you started in the field of magazine writing and editing, see Miss Bettina Lian, in the library.

LAST NIGHTERS

Silvana Mangano Acts In 'Bitter Rice' Superbly

By Jane Augustine, '52

Bitter Rice is an Italian film about the hundreds of women who go yearly as migratory labor into the rice-fields to work for forty days at the backbreaking task of gathering, hulling, and re-planting the rice—a job which must be done entirely by hand. Where so many women go, there men go also; this story concerns two women in particular, and one man. Silvana (played by Silvana Mangano, glorifying in the lust she inspires in men, proud of her pseudo-American dancing to cheap gramophone jazz, betrays and then befriends frightened city girl Francesca (played by Doris Dowling), inexperienced in the rice-fields. Francesca carries with her jewels she stole from her lover Vanni (played by Victor Gassman); Silvana is wearing the diamond necklace when he comes to get it.

Vanni, completely selfish, has used Francesca for his own evil purposes, and he reviles her for stealing the paste imitation of the necklace he wanted. He then falls in love—if that expression is not too lofty a description of his feelings—with Silvana, and he declares his intention to marry her when he has gotten the money from the rice he is stealing from

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SPORTS

On Wednesday, January 10, the Philadelphia Fencing Association sponsored a tournament at Bryn Mawr in which the Tyler School of Art, Pennsylvania University, and Bryn Mawr took part. Bryn Mawr had three entries: Maggie Glenn, Joyce Greer, and Alice Hendrick. Alice Hendrick won the tournament.

Hood College sponsored a play day on Saturday, January 13, to which Bryn Mawr, Hood, and Wilson sent representatives for badminton, swimming, basketball, fencing and other sports. Bryn Mawr placed last although they came in second in every event they entered, because Hood and Wilson both sent bowling and ping-pong teams. In the badminton competition McCulloch won both her single matches, but Reigle and Martin lost their doubles. For swimming, McCulloch took the 40 yard free style and L. Warren, Harvey, and Oama alternated, placing second or third in the back crawl, breast stroke, and relay races. The basketball team beat Hood only to be beaten by Wilson. The team was made up of five squad and one non-squad members. They too won against Hood and were beaten by Wilson. Hood was extremely hospitable, entertaining Bryn Mawr and Wilson with various skits, afterwards.

On Saturday, January 13, the dance club sent a group to Barnard College in New York where about nine colleges, including Bryn Mawr, Barnard, Sarah Lawrence, Hunter, and New York University, took part in a dance symposium. First there was a lesson from Mera Cunningham who used to dance with Martha Graham's troop and is now teaching on his own. Then each group presented a dance or dances from their repertoire. Bryn Mawr's "The Night" adapted from a passage of the Koran was the only dance drama, the others being mostly folk and abstract material. Each performance was criticized by Louis Holst, Martha Graham's accompanist and editor of "Dance Observer." One of the main differ-

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W.P. Decides US Should Render Help to Japan

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tonomous specialized agencies as E.C.A., the Council of Economic Advisers, the Central Intelligence Agency; Colonel Beukema, head of the Department of Social Sciences spoke on the military bases of foreign policy; and finally, columnist Joseph Alsop indicated the function of the press and of public opinion in the formulation of foreign policy.

Each round table met for a total of about fifteen hours of discussion and argument, and some of the sections even had after-hours sessions. Then on Saturday afternoon we met in plenary session to hear the reports of the panels: what long- and short-range programs they thought the United States should follow in the respective areas. All four reports agreed on two points; that although we must pursue a firm and consistent policy in the Far East, Europe is and should be our primary area of concern; and that the objectives of any foreign policy must be Peace, Freedom, and Security. Substantial agreement was also found in the idea that we must not oppose a nation simply because its ideology differs from ours (e.g. Yugoslavia), but should oppose only those nations who commit aggression or who try to effect changes by other than peaceful means. It was considered essential that we act through and with the United Nations whenever possible; but there was disagreement as to how much we should allow ourselves to be restrained by inability to reach decisions there.

The more specific conclusions of one panel were often inconsistent with those of another. The Japan and Korea group proposed that Japan be encouraged and aided to become economically self-sufficient, by reestablishment of her merchant marine, by the revival of light industry and by "not opposing the revival of some heavy industry" (one of many compromise phrases which actually meant entirely different things to different people), by continuance of financial aid, by encouraging reciprocal trade agreements especially with the agrarian nations of Southeast Asia and with India, by encouraging exchanges of personnel and information.

Politically, it was agreed that we should encourage a "stable, friendly, non-aggressive government of the Japanese's own choosing" and should gradually decrease the occupational controls. It was felt that negotiations for a peace treaty should continue, and that the Japanese people should be represented in such deliberations, but there was a split as to whether signing it now and ceasing the occupation would be consistent with United States security at the present time. It was unanimously agreed that no reparations should be extracted, but that base rights and right of transit should be retained. Other than that, Japan should have her four main islands, there was no agreement possible as to how many, if any, of her former possessions, such as the Bonin and Ryukyu Islands should be left to her. Somewhat inconsistently, the report provided that the treaty should prohibit any conflicting treaties; and then went on to say that although it should be multi-lateral, if the Soviet Union will not sign, it should go into effect nonetheless.

In discussing the question of Korea, it was accepted that the United States "should remain in Korea if the price is not excessive, consistent with the fact that we consider Europe our major immediate concern." This again was an accord on phraseology only, for the group was split as to whether the price is, and will continue to be, excessive. There was agreement

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Between the Leaves

Gilbert's Translation On Hitler Hailed As Unique

Specially Contributed by Stephen Joseph Herben

Hitler Directs His War, translated and annotated by Felix Gilbert, Oxford University Press, New York, 1950, is one of the most extraordinary and valuable books that has come out since the defeat of Germany. It is unlikely that anything comparable will emerge, for this is a book to which one may properly apply the word unique. In May, 1945, the American forces came into possession of a huge cache of partly burned documents at Berchtesgaden which included the stenographic transcripts of daily military conferences held by Hitler and his highest military and naval officers. A series of these constitute the materials from which this book is derived.

Much has been written and said about the Tapetfresser by those who were intimately associated with him, or who fought against him, but nowhere can one obtain so direct and reliable a view of what manner of person he was or of how he dominated his admirals and old marshals. The protocols here translated cover 1943 and 1944 with three of the next spring, so that the reader is present at conferences which involve great changes in the fortunes of war for the Nazis. Throughout there is plentiful evidence of Hitler's perpetual interference in matters of strategy and tactics and of his cynical distrust of his generals. Tirades are not infrequent and are sometimes vulgar and savage. His contemptuous diatribe at von Paulus for having surrendered at Stalingrad instead of committing suicide is illustrative. That he was vindictive is only too evident.

Four events of major importance take place during the period covered by these records, the fall of Mussolini, the invasion of North Africa, the attempt at assassination, and the collapse of the Eastern front. Of the war in the west and the retreat of German forces from France there is less report, but one has a feeling that there was an unawareness of the impending disaster to German arms and little cognizance of the actual situation. Hitler's vengeance on those who opposed him is only too well known, but it is illuminating, if unedifying, to read what he had to say about Rommel, for example, or von Kluge.

It would be an error to suppose that this book is entirely a reflection of Schickelgruber. The Fuehrer is the dominant person but the cast is large. Professor Gilbert has given a list of the participants in the conferences and when it is recalled that there usually were some twenty present, it is understandable that the list should be long. The great majority are from the general staff and the astonishing thing is that differences in opinion are very nearly wanting when Hitler is involved. The title is well chosen: this is Hitler directing his war.

Those who are interested in the history of the second irruption of German armed forces in the twentieth century can, by grace of this book, be present at the actual headquarters of Nazi power and witness the processes by which that relentless inflexion of will was operated. It does not explain all that the reader may wish to have explained, but it will describe and he may draw his own inferences. He will agree that it is required reading.

Brilliant 'Rosenkavalier' Enthusiastically Received

by Betty-Jeanne Yorshis, '52

The Metropolitan Opera Company of New York made one of its trips to Philadelphia with the performance of Der Rosenkavalier Tuesday night, January 9, 1951. This opera, one of the few that has neither been re-staged, refurbished, or shelved by the new manager, Rudolf Bing, is still one of the most brilliant and colorful the Met has ever done, and very popularly received wherever performed. The production Tuesday night did have its novel effects, however—one planned and one unforeseen. The latter was the replacement of Rise Stevens who was ill, by Jarmila Novatna, to sing Octavian, the former was the casting of Helen Traubel to sing the Marschallin. Traubel, in spite of doubts to be had over her ability to fulfill the dramatic requirements of the part, came through magnificently. Step-

Observer

The difference between a pre-vacation period and a post-vacation pre-examination period is amazing; the change is so marked and complete.

Before vacation groups of girls sit gossiping in the smoker over after-dinner coffee, leaning back with looks of great expectation on their faces. "I just can't wait to get home. Such-and-such is having a party and I hope to heaven so-and-so asks me to go." "We're going skiing in Colorado and I haven't been skiing in so long." "He asked me to see that new musical with him and I just can't wait." Such are the general comments and the general atmosphere. They just can't wait. When the 1:09 leaves that Friday, there is a mass migration.

After vacation the girls crawl back slowly one by one, as darkness closes in late on a Sunday evening. There is little comment, except to best friends, and even that is limited. They sit in the smoker with tired, white faces and a dejected look. "Oh, what a tremendous vacation!" "Oh, how I hated to come back!" "Just think we've exams coming up and I haven't begun my reading." There is little conversation and in a few days reluctant text books begin to appear as the hall settles back to work.

Rare Whitman Volumes Add Interest: Now Displayed in B. M. College Library

by Claire Robinson, '54

The Rare Book Room of the M. Carey Thomas Library is of special interest these days, for there is on display a collection of manuscripts of particular interest to those who know the elusive poet of the middle 1800's, Walt Whitman. The books in this collection include not only early publications of Whitman's own works—many of them first editions—but also books from his private collection, annotated by the poet. The books in the collection were given to Bryn Mawr on June 5, 1950, by Julie Harned Pardle, '39, and Louise Harned, '60, both of whom are granddaughters of Thomas B. Harned, one of the three literary executors for Walt Whitman. Of the present Harned collection, 37 manuscript notebooks have been given to the Library of Congress, and the remainder, books from Walt Whitman's own library, are now the property of the Bryn Mawr College Library. There is a letter in the collection, telling how the famous Leaves of Grass came into being. Written by another of Whitman's literary executors, the letter states that Whitman had

plunged out from her static Wagnerian roles, she seemed freed from any constraint that these might have put upon her, and moved with lightness and vivacity during the evening.

In the first act, when she plays the part of a Rococo lady, she made Octavian's love for her believable, and her entrance and actions in the third act were perfection. Dressed in a long flowing red gown, and wearing a lavish plumed hat, she seemed almost slim, and carried herself with a dignity and grace befitting the Princess von Werdenberg she portrayed. Vocally, of course, she was without reproach. Her aria in the first act, "Da geht ihr hin", when she mourns her lost youth, was beautifully sung, as were all her other arias throughout the opera.

Der Rosenkavalier was also enhanced by a new German soprano, Elena Berger, who sang Sophie. This young woman seemed to laugh at the difficulties of the role, and sang effortlessly and masterfully through the evening. Her aria, "Wo war ich?", sung with Octavian, can only be said to have been superb. Starting with a pianissimo which was easily heard in the fourth balcony, she increased to a forte which she held in a manner defying her small frame and holding the audience spellbound. Her voice was not only technically fine, but it contained warmth and purity which made it a pleasure to hear. Dramatically, she played her part very well, portraying a sweet and tender Sophie.

The other principals, Baron Ochs and Octavian were highly competent. Baron Ochs, sung by Fritz Krenn, was delightfully coarse and comic, while Octavian, sung by Jarmila Novatna, was suitably romantic and mannish. Novatna occasionally seemed unsure of herself, stalling about the stage as a masculine Mariandel, and one missed the certainty that Rise Stevens gives to the role, but she sang adequately and blended very well with Traubel and Berger.

The principals were supported by a large and admirably chosen cast, who fulfilled their roles extraordinarily well. The two Italian spies were suitably sly, and von Faninal was appropriately arrogant. Kurt Baum, who sang the tenor aria in the first act, delivered the song with a flourish that only

Continued on Page 4, Col. 5

said, shortly before his death, "I'll kick the bucket before long, and you fellows will have charge of things." These "things," later to be Leaves of Grass, were first published in 1899, and titled simply, Notes and Fragments. The edition preface states: "The notes printed in this volume came into the hands of the publishers in scrapbooks and in bundles . . . loose sheets and small pieces of paper of endless sizes, shapes and descriptions—some even written on scraps of wall paper."

Among the books which were Whitman's own there are titles such as: Greece, Ancient and Modern; Essays—Speculative and Suggestive; The Duties of Man; and several volumes of Shelley and Tennyson. There is one long passage carefully marked by Whitman in the volume of The Duties of Man which may be a revelation of Whitman the poet and the man. It reads: "It is possible to attain such an exalted pitch of wisdom and virtue that the soul escapes the condemnation of existence and merges its individuality with the universality of the world soul."

Full Mobilization Disfavored At Conference; Aid To Chinese Nationalists Urged By Panel

Continued from Page 3
 that the most desirable solution would be a negotiated settlement; that we should not condemn compromise as appeasement; that we could win in Korea and still lose out in the long run. If no agreement could be reached with the Chinese Communists, an embargo on trade with China was considered justified; but it was not felt that the use of Nationalist troops was advisable, although a majority did provide that the field commander should have the power to make the decision to do so. The Asiatic war should be localized; but it could not be agreed whether the risk of spreading it should deter us from strategic bombing outside of the territorial limits of Korea. Our ultimate aim in Korea should be to establish a free and independent nation, but whether we should try to re-invade if we were completely thrown out was thought to depend upon the situation elsewhere in the world at the time, as well as developments within Korea itself.

The China-Formosa group wished to "encourage the development of a government in China which will be stable, and friendly to the U.S.," and to encourage economic self-sufficiency in Southeast Asia. Somewhat unrealistically, it wanted to "aid the nationalistic elements of China as opposed to the Cominform elements," "encourage the dissemination of accurate information about the aims and motives of the United States," and "re-emphasize . . . its warning to the Chinese Communists not to expand territorially beyond the frontiers of China." More specifically, it favored support of the U.N. resolutions concerning aggression in Korea; the attempt to negotiate a settlement; and non-opposition to the admission of Communist China to the U.N. if it accepts the resolutions concerning Korea. It begged the question of Formosa by saying that we should abide by any decision of the U.N., but not saying what policy we ought to support while the decision is being made. It was urged that regardless of the situation politically and militarily, we ought to show as friendly an attitude as possible in order not to alienate the Chinese people, and should for example send food to alleviate famine conditions. This was opposed by other groups, who asserted that it is folly to feed those whom you are fighting.

The Southeast Asia panel felt that the basis of any policy there should be the encouragement of "legitimate national aspirations"; that is, the support of those groups which have the backing of the masses of the people rather than

those which oppose the prevalent nationalism and submit to colonial domination. We should give financial and technical aid to the underdeveloped Philippines, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaya. As for Indo-China, it was agreed that we should aid Laos and Cambodia; but that we could not consistently support either the French puppet Bao Dai or Ho Chi Minh, the leader of the nationalist and Communist groups. A strong minority drew a parallel between what is happening in Indo-China and what occurred in China; this group urged that we give support, at least nominally, to Ho Chi Minh, so that if (and perhaps "when") the nationalist element wins, it will not turn to the Soviet Union and become a puppet government, because of the former opposition of the United States and the help of the Soviet Union. In other words, it was felt that we should not support indiscriminately any government or ruler just because he is anti-Communist; but this view was by no means unanimous.

The India-Pakistan group was the least controversial, and devoted the body of its report to a statement of the exact problem there: the intense nationalism of both nations, with the religious complications; the terrible economic conditions, which makes this one non-crisis area in Asia a possible future ground for Communism, because of its appeal to the hungry and illiterate masses. It was thought that we should help and cooperate with both nations and leave such internal matters as the Kashmir dispute to either the two countries themselves or to the U.N., although we should certainly encourage peaceful settlement.

In general, the delegates were sober and even worried, more so than those last year, according to our hosts at West Point—which seems natural in light of the changed international situation; there was little respect for fighting for prestige per se; fear lest we "save our face and lose our necks"; and unanimous agreement that the United States must build up its military potential as rapidly as possible, although "total mobilization" was favored by only a few. This military potential must be amassed in the event of another outbreak similar to that in Korea, perhaps in Germany or Yugoslavia. The possibility of war with the

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1

Teacher Learns, Tells Attitudes of Japanese

Continued from Page 1
 from the Village. The Prince was "like a favorite nephew," Mrs. Vining said. "He was interested in everything, ate everything," and spent his spare time reading a translation of *Gone With the Wind*.

Mrs. Vining added that at one time or another she had taught every member of the Imperial family except the emperor. The Empress learned English, and talked with Mrs. Vining about the Prince, since the Imperial family lives in separate houses and gets together only over weekends. As an added part of the educational plan, two members of the family came to her house each week to study English and have tea, and she even taught two uncles of the Prince, who wanted practice in conversation.

Turning from the Imperial Family to the Japanese in general, Mrs. Vining said that democracy is being practiced by some, especially the young. The future and future economic conditions will determine democracy's place in Japan. Japan must have markets for manufactures if she is to pay for the necessary food and raw material imports. Moreover, we must not draw her into a war with Russia as a military ally, if we would have her as an ideological ally in the East.

Finally Mrs. Vining said that she felt appreciated, and that she had certainly gained much from her work. People everywhere thanked her, and after her contract ended on October fifteenth she stayed on for six weeks of solid appreciation, including a two-weeks' tour of Kyushu and countless parties. "I had received so much more than I had given that it made me feel ashamed," she insisted. Everywhere there was complete co-operation, everyone was friendly, and there was the opportunity to learn about a new country and civilization. She received all kinds of help in learning, and even had the dubious honor of being the first person to shoot some dangerous rapids in the dark, for her host explained that he wanted her to have the "best time possible." She saw, too, what a country could do with defeat. The Japanese have accepted defeat, and are analyzing their mistakes and planning for the future. There is no bitterness from the war or the atom bombs, and she feels this is genuine and not just a front, for even the children are friendly. The people are taking this opportunity to learn

What To Do

JOBS FOR NEXT YEAR—See Mrs. Watson, 3rd floor of Taylor, for details.

The Radford School in El Paso, Texas has an opening for a science teacher for 1951-52. Master's degree necessary. G. & C. Merriam Company, publishers of dictionaries, Springfield, Massachusetts, will need readers to work on definitions. Beginning salary \$45 per week.

FELLOWSHIPS—for details, see Mrs. Watson, 3rd floor of Taylor Hall.

University of Buffalo—Graduate assistantships and teaching fellowships will be available for 1951-52 in the College of Arts and Sciences. Applications should be sent before March 15th.

Tobe Coburn School for Fashion Careers—three fashion fellowships are being offered to seniors. Registration blanks must be sent in by January 31st.

ON CAMPUS JOBS—for details see Mrs. Sullivan, Room H.

Duo-Flex Hosiery Company needs sales agent for nylon stockings.

National Schoolcrafters wants student to sell fraternity processed sportswear and "Glamour Garters."

Models needed for Skinner workshop every Friday afternoons each month from 12:30 to 5 p. m. Start in February.

SUMMER JOBS—register with Mrs. Sullivan in Room H.

There are now many summer job openings in hotels, inns, camps, libraries, social welfare organizations, research, museums, and offices. New ones come in every day. Details in Room H.

English, and those who are serious about democracy are trying to develop one that will express Japanese trends, and not merely mirror the government of the west. This prevalent attitude toward defeat was one of the things that was most inspiring, for as Mrs. Vining said in closing, there will be some times when "we all, in one way or another, have to meet defeat."

Mrs. Manning Explains Message of Truman

Continued from Page 2
 Asia and other peoples are fighting its battles.

Taft and the mid-western senators, counting on there being no war before 1962, are opposing the use of American troops in Europe and are looking toward the next elections to try to end Democratic power. Dewey and Dulles, on the other hand, are backing the administration in their plan for an international army.

Truman's message was "perhaps more remarkable for its omissions than for what it said." He did not mention the Taft-Hartley Bill, perhaps due to the fact that Taft carried Ohio. This seems to indicate that the workers of Ohio do not agree with John L. Lewis that they have been reduced to slavery. Truman also did not mention civil rights. This is because Truman and his advisors are making a bid for the southern Democrats. They have, apparently, been successful.

Traubel of the Met Praised for Vivacity

Continued from Page 3
 he can bring to it. The staging was in the traditional style of the opera, the highlight being the entrance of Der Rosenkavalier in the second act. In this act also the scenery almost fell over, affording the audience a few laughs not originally intended by Strauss, but since this is one of the operas Bing has not yet touched, all was forgiven. The performance of Der Rosenkavalier was, on the whole brilliant, and once more attested to the excellence of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

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**Full Mobilization Disfavored At Conference;
Aid To Chinese Nationalists Urged By Panel**

Continued from Page 4

Soviet Union itself was avoided: the idea of preventive war was not even mentioned in the reports and was completely rejected in the discussions; no matter how many such outbreaks might occur, the delegates would oppose our initiating a war with the Soviet Union herself; and it was strongly questioned whether we could win such a war or whether such a victory would be a solution to any of the differences.

Almost unconsciously, the discussions started with the assumption that we were looking for a way to avert conflict, not a way to win it, diplomatically or militarily. There was a conspicuous lack of flag-waving, and a general realization and admission of past mistakes, although we recognized that

hindsight is always easier than foresight. Most of the delegates seemed to feel that had we recognized the de facto Chinese Communist government, or better still, supported the moderate elements in China instead of Chiang Kai Shek long before, we would not be in quite the fix in which we now find ourselves.

We left with a new awareness of all the factors which must be delicately weighed in the formulation of a foreign policy which is to be consistent and fair and yet favorable to our legitimate interests; with a new knowledge of the economic, political, and strategic facts of the Far East; with a new respect for our collegiate and military contemporaries; and with a new realization that our futures hang perilously in the balance.

**Discount Cards Will Ease Tight College Budgets
And Facilitate Identification of Student Bearer**

Continued from Page 1

ion, political belief, or economic circumstance." The SDS is one of the means by which the students in NSA are trying to reduce the cost of living while at college, in accordance with this precept.

The plan of the SDS in most cases involves the individual campuses' contracting stores to give discounts in return for greater patronage. However, here in the Philadelphia area, negotiations have just been completed with the Civil Service Employees' Cooperative Association by the Pennsylvania regional office which open all the stores they have contracted to students in NSA colleges.

This means that you may present your card at their central of-

fice at 812 Chestnut Street and get referral slips entitling you to discounts from 10% to 25% and 80% at any of their 97 stores in the central Philadelphia area. To make things easier we shall also distribute CSECA cards so that you may go directly to the contracted stores and not bother with referral slips.

These stores sell everything from cameras, jewelry, and clothes to automobiles and television sets. NSA actually encourages contracting stores which sell only necessities, but because of the convenience and immediate benefits to be derived by an omnibus affiliation with the CSECA here, our national officers have approved the arrangement.

Engagements

Nancy Burpee, '54, to Thomas Justi.
Mary Cluett, '51, to William Allen Belden.
Carey Dunning, '54, to Dushane Patterson.
Diane Hess, '54, to Paul B. Zeisler.
S. Louise Esterline, '51, to Joseph H. Chambley.
Harriet Elaine Smith, '51, to Howard Halpern.

MARRIAGES

Judith Blair, ex-'53, to Joseph Green.
Mary M. Connelley, '53, to Benson Murray.
Anne Rosewell Johns, ex-'52, to Lieut. Edward Gaines, USMC.
Naomi de Langley, ex-'53, to Robert Grier Torrence.
Barbara Marx, '51, to Earl Hubbard.

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Mangano Portrays Complex Role in Italian Film; Dowling And Minor Parts Add Fine Human Touch

Continued from Page 3
the warehouse. When all the rice is gone, so are the wages of the rice pickers. Silvana pleads with Vanni to leave enough rice for her fellow workers. He evades her plea, but persuades her, in his own smooth way, to break the dikes and thus destroy the newly planted fields so that the trucks carrying stolen rice can escape in the confusion. Francesca knows the clever deceitfulness of her former lover, and corners him with Silvana, whom she only pities, in the butcher shop. The tragic climax is reached in a gristly setting of hung sides of beef as Silvana, with Vanni wounded beside her, his gun in her hand, hears Francesca's voice echoing across the refrigerated room. She hears that the diamond necklace she wears—her wedding present—had been given to her because it was junk—and she takes the only way out of the situation.

The performance of Silvana Mangano is outstanding among the movie's excellences. The billboard advertising the movie, while unbelievably vulgar, is accurate when it describes her as a combination of Rita Hayworth and Ingrid

Bergman. She has more sex appeal than the latter, and makes the former look sterile. Her acting is natural even when the interpretation of the part demands affectations gleaned from American movies. The script, given to us briefly in captions, never elaborates on Silvana's complex and intertangled motives, which makes a story of violence peculiarly subtle. Doris Dowling's painstricken face reveals more of Francesca's unhappy love affair than the expository dialogue. Her intelligence, although it brings her out of her suffering contrasts with the unthinking animal reaction which effects Silvana's downfall. Yet Silvana is neither stupid nor evil; she has a tragic weakness.

Victor Gassman's deceptively clean-jawed young face was the perfect cloak for Vanni's villainy. All minor parts were well done; they were mostly different types of women pictured briefly but illuminatingly. These sketches of humanity, and the skillful presentation of Silvana—half-superficial, half deep-thinking, torn between selfish desire and sincere love for others—are what make the film very much worth seeing.

Our Sports Enthusiasts Fence, Dance and Swim

Continued from Page 3
ences between Bryn Mawr and some of the other colleges was that some of them gave a dance major so they had spent a lot more time on it. New York seems to have in general a higher standard of dance than Philadelphia.
The first and second basketball teams played their first game against Ursinus on Monday, January 15, here. The first team lost 38-11, Louise Kimball playing especially well; the second team lost 26-21, here San Tilghman was outstanding. Ursinus played a very fast game with good passing among the forwards.

The Freshman Class is happy to announce the following elections: rotating members to Self-Gov: Beth Davis and Molly Winsor; Second rotating member to Undergrad: Evelyn Jones.

Formals
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Dr. Patterson Tells of Radioactive Isotopes, Use in Treatment of Brain Tumors and Cancer

Continued from Page 1
being done at Brookhaven, illustrating the equipment and experiments there with slides.
The effects of radioactive material on animals, plants, and on human disease are being studied at the laboratory with great success, especially in the location and treatment of human brain tumors with iodine radioactive dye, in the treatment of two types of leukemia with radioactive phosphorus, and in diagnosing and treating thyroid gland disorders, including cancer, with radioactive iodine.
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