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The College News

VOL. XLIII, NO. 6

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1957

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PRICE 20 CENTS

College Theatres Season Will Debut With Production Of "Beggar's Opera"

by Betsy Levering

Apart from virtues inherent in the ballad opera itself, the College Theatre production of John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera* at Roberts Hall, Haverford, November 15 and 16 has potentially much to commend it. It is experimental insofar as the Theatre group is concerned, since this is the first time music has been permitted to invade drama, other than the fervent chanting in the Trojan Women. Not content with vocal innovations, the production is making use of the BMC-Haverford orchestra accompaniment.

The ambition of this production has caused College Theatre to combine in *The Beggar's Opera* the two productions that would normally be given first semester.

The Beggar's Opera itself is of great interest. It was written in the early part of the 18th century, part of the satiric school that included Swift, Gay and Fielding, and later, Sheridan and Goldsmith. These men were masters of comedy, shrewd and skilled satirists. Generally they burlesqued the stilted, superficial manners of the 18th century, and put a witty but futile finger in the dike that failed to hold back the incipient flood of romanticism.

Gay's Opera combines travesty of Italian Opera, by fitting often bawdy words to popular tunes of the time; social satire and mockery of manners by involving the very lowest social class in the amours and adventures reserved for lords and courtesans; and political satire, much of which is lost to the modern audience.

All bodes well: the ballad opera itself, the daring excursion into the musical realm, the concerted, concentrated effort; and from rehearsal reports, the singing actors and the never-to-be-forgotten scenery and costumes.

Hitherto unmentioned but alto-

gether deserving members of the chorus are: Nina Broekhuysen, Nell Kelly, Alice Casciato, Janet Rodman, Judy Polsky, Debby Flint, Hugh Ogden, Keith Bradley, David Rosenfeld.

Spanish Lecture To Be Presented

This Thursday, the Spanish Club, with the collaboration of graduate students and members of the Spanish Department, will present a lecture by Americo Castro, followed by the reading of a play by Lope de Vega, in the Common Room at 8:30.

Mr. Castro, one of the greatest Spanish historians of literature in the past fifty years, is the author of two epoch-making books; *El pensamiento de Cervantes*, (*Cervante's Thought*) and *Espana en su Historia*, (*The Structure of Spanish History*.) After being Professor at the University of Madrid from 1915 to 1936, he left Spain at the beginning of the Civil War to be appointed Emory L. Ford Professor of Spanish at Princeton University in 1940. A professor emeritus at Princeton since 1953, Mr. Castro now teaches one semester each year at Houston University, Texas.

Ever since the first years of his university teaching, the lecturer has been interested in the great Spanish playwright, Lope de Vega, and has edited several of his works. *El Caballero de Olmedo*, which is one of Mr. Castro's favorite plays, is the choice of Spanish Club's play reading tomorrow.

In the leading roles are Lolín Casanellas '60, Nan Sheehy '58, and Mr. Ferrater-Mora, professor of philosophy. Graduate students participating are Caroline Reimero, Ana Monner-Sans, Susan Drabble, Ursula Heibges, Marla Anna Lorenz, Selma Margaretten, Elsie Minter, and Birute Ciplijauskaite.

Final White Memorial Lecture Delivered By Carpenter, Mycenaean Greek: Significance; Followed By Reception

Mycenaean Greek: Significance was the topic for Dr. Rhys Carpenter's last lecture of the Horace White Memorial Series, given Monday night at 8:30 in Goodhart Auditorium. The lecture was followed by a reception in the Common Room.

In the haze of difficulties surrounding Linear B, it is comforting to scholars that they can be sure of the answers to two questions: "Who wrote it?" and "Why did they write it?" Since an analysis of the writing has shown that relatively few people were responsible for the tablets, it is logical to assume that they were written by a group of professional scribes, probably carefully trained for their occupation. The answer to the second question, too, is not difficult to determine; the memoranda recorded on the tablets were hardly official archives intended to be filed for posterity, but rather daily notations meant to be returned to their original clay form when their usefulness was ended. It is curious, remarked Dr. Car-

penter, that fire, most dreaded by modern librarians, was the only force capable of preserving the leather-hard tablets.

To the next question, "How did Linear B come into existence?" scholars have also furnished an answer—the idea probably came from Egypt and Mesopotamia where there had been literacy for 1000 years before, and was first found in Greece with seals denoting men's names in a pictographic syllable writing about 1900 to 1800 B.C. One might guess that the next step would be a catalog of the men's possessions, and again Linear B follows naturally with a vocabulary of ideograms for standard possessions, additional adjectives, and small marks for counting. It is interesting to note that of the total vocabulary of Linear B more than 65% is proper names (for men and places); 125 of the 600 words are names of occupations, 250 are descriptive adjectives, and only a very few words (approximately fifty to sixty verbs, ten prepositions) are left to serve for what

Play Is Bald Primadonna, Yet She Is Not; Review Is Good!



Myles, Knight, Korper, Cohen and Morgan

by Ellie Winsor

The clock had not struck nine because it was eight-thirty and there was no clock, except that on Skinner stage, an English clock, in a French play, written by a Rumanian playwright, translated and directed by a Haverford boy. The audience enjoyed the play, they even laughed. That is because they are a college audience, in the suburbs of Philadelphia; they go to the theatre and they have read the College News. I do not mean to imply that they did not enjoy it; they ought to have enjoyed it. The French audiences did not enjoy it as much.

If you had not seen the play you could not have known it from any other play, because it had much in common with all plays. It took place, in fact it took place in a red room with black candles and black pictures and a black clock and large black fish swimming on the wall, like any room. You would not have known the people either, by their faces which were like any faces in a mirror or a novel or a nightmare, black and white, or brown; they might have been your faces, but now you could never mis-

take them because you never forget a head.

Anyway you were not afraid to laugh, because the man next to you laughed and he had purple hair and a green face. It is always proper to laugh in a theatre if the man next to you with red eyes and blue teeth laughs, so long as you do not laugh alone and disturb the other people who are meditating. Perhaps you had seen him before; when you were three years old you might have even married him, but surely no one remembers whom he did not marry at the age of three, or what dreams he had.

Except that if you want to remember, or to know something you do not know the best thing is to set it down in a very convenient outline so that you will know it next time. And you will surely remember

MRS. SMITH

Mrs. Smith was Janet Myles, or Janet Myles was Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith is a very English. She speaks English, she sews English, she walks English. She is a delightfully vicious English woman.

MR. SMITH

Would not be Mr. Smith if he were not Mrs. Smith's husband, because he is not as English as he is. He is Jon Korper, but he is still quite Mr. Smith. His face moves nicely by itself.

Mrs. Martin is just as lovely as a peacock and so is her voice her blue-green eyes are so charming that . . . dear Mr. Martin talks so nicely to dear Mrs. Martin that surely he must be the poor woman's husband, and the dear thing never does anything very wrong either. He is Mary Lou Cohen and his sweet husband is Dave Morgan; Such a dear couple.

God bless Mary the maid, Helene Valebregue, because there is nothing better to finish a pleasant evening than a handsome Charles Knight fire chief. You must not see one to believe it, but when six people are so pleasant and talk together such well-translated words, with such festive clothes; and when you can see they have a Harvey Phillips pattern of behavior from someone who really knows; don't you then know that you don't know that you know, and don't you wish that you'd never seen them every day of your life? don't you now? Don't you, Don't You Now, DON'T YOU, don't you, DON'T YOU

D-O-N-'-T Y-O-U

Leinsdorf To Lead Music Workshop; Will Also Lecture

The first event in the 1957-1958 series of music workshops and other musical events being sponsored by the Friends of Music of Bryn Mawr College will be held on Wednesday, November 20. Erich Leinsdorf, internationally known conductor of opera companies and symphony orchestras, will conduct a workshop from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. on "The Role of the Drama in Opera," and will lecture at 8:30 p.m. on "The Techniques of Conducting: Operatic and Symphonic Music."

Mr. Leinsdorf was born in Vienna in 1912. His comprehensive musical education in his native city included piano, cello, composition, and a two-year special course at the Vienna State Academy of Music.

At the age of 22, he received his first important engagement, as assistant to Bruno Walter in Salzburg. In 1935, 1936, and 1937, he was chief assistant to Toscanini in the preparation of the operas performed at the Salzburg Festival. Winters he spent chiefly in Italy with "stagioni" in Bologna, Trieste, Firenze, and San Remo.

During the winter of 1936-1937, he received a cable offer to join the musical staff of the Metropolitan Opera Association in New York. In November 1937, he arrived in the United States and took up his position with the Met. Soon the opportunity arose for his conducting debut, and on January 21, 1938, he appeared for the first time in the pit of the Met conducting Walkure. Nine more performances followed that season, and the 26-year old was established as one of the United States' leading operatic conductors. In November, 1939, he became the principal conductor of German opera for the Met, after the death of Artur Bodanraky.

He held this post until the fall of 1943, when the symphonic field beckoned in the form of a contract as conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra. Between 1947 and 1956, following a tour of duty in the Armed Forces, Mr. Leinsdorf served as conductor and music director of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Rochester, New York.

On December 27, 1955, he was appointed director of the New York City Opera Company, and resigned as music director of the Rochester Philharmonic. However, he found the demands upon his time to be incompatible with his conducting activities, and decided to devote himself exclusively to the latter.

Mr. Leinsdorf has been regular guest conductor at the Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia every year since 1950, as well as at the Hollywood Bowl.

On February 7, 8, and 12, 1958, Mr. Leinsdorf will be guest conductor with the Philadelphia Orchestra. He currently records for Capitol Records.

He is married and has five children. His hobby is photography. He takes wine with his meals, does not smoke, and has one pet hate: the omission of the final letter, "h," of his first name.

The Friends of Music concert series is open to all members of the college (faculty, students, and staff) without charge. Reserved seats for the evening lecture may be obtained from the Office of Public

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THE COLLEGE NEWS



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Time And Change

The major Democratic victories in last Tuesday's off-year elections seemed a clear indication that the riding power of President Eisenhower's coattails, useful in 1952 and 1956, is beginning to wear down.

Although State and municipal elections are normally concerned with local issues, last week's results reflected the voter's concern with problems related to the national administration's foreign and domestic policies.

The defeat of Forbes in New Jersey is not only significant in itself but the fact that he was personally endorsed by the president and vice-president Nixon is not without its importance. Quite obviously, a percentage of thinking voters of this nation, no matter what their partisan background, has finally reacted to something which to others has long been evident; the lack of leadership and guidance (not to be confused with stubbornness) within the administration.

Whether these elections are to be interpreted merely as a protest or a presaging of future national voting, it seems that the Republican party's own slogan "time for a change" can be well applied to its own Administration.

It is time for a change in the handling of our foreign and national policies. It is time our dealings in international affairs resembled something of a well planned thought out policy conceived with foresight, instead of consisting solely of improvisation, existent in itself only as a reaction to, for example, moves in the Mid-East and by the Soviet Union. Initiative and imagination have been sorely lacking in our actions in the international scene.

It is time the United States made use of men qualified to serve in the government instead of driving them away: discrediting of scientists, exiling experts on Soviet affairs to the Philippines and Princeton, and belittling of intellectuals, is not going to help the nation's security, technological progress, or moral welfare. It is time that amends be made for once considering going to Harvard as a damning element in a government official's life. It is time the president surrounded himself with intelligent men capable of making a clear distinction between running a business corporation and the handling of public affairs. Preoccupation with budget considerations has been almost tragic in two fields: in defense and education.

Although President Eisenhower's speech Thursday on missile development was, in some respects, reassuring, one cannot help but feel this was a speech that should have been made before this year. After the war, the U.S. superiority in atomic weapons was a fact. Today, we have lost more than this lead, as well as suffered a drop in international prestige.

In the South, the election of a strong segregationist as Governor of Virginia reflects dissatisfaction with the President's decisions on desegregation, a cause of equal dissatisfaction but for different reasons, to many in the North. In any case, last week's elections are a recognition of the many inadequacies in the Administration's program. It is time the country saw a strong assertion of leadership from the president.

Events in Philadelphia

THEATRE:

- Locust: One Foot in the Door, last week. June Havoc in comedy.
Walnut: Look Homeward Angel, last week. Anthony Perkins, Jo Van Fleet, Hugh Griffith, in Ketti Frings' dramatization of a portion of Thomas Wolfe's autobiographical novel.
Forrest: Miss Isobel, opens Tuesday for two weeks. New comedy starring Shirley Booth.

MUSIC:

- Academy of Music: Violinist Nathan Milstein in recital Presented by Philadelphia All Star Concert Series, Thursday evening.
Philadelphia Orchestra: Eugene Ormandy conducting; Louis Kentner, piano soloist, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

NEW FILMS: (MOVIES)

- Arcadia: Les Girls, Sunday; musical with Cole Porter score; Gene Kelly, Mitzl Gaynor, Kay Kendall, Taina Elg.
Bala: The Gentle Touch, Sunday; British film, Eugene Baker, Belinda Lee.
Stanley: Pal Joey, Monday; musical with Rodgers and Hart score; Frank Sinatra, Rita Hayworth, and Kim Novak.
Mastbaum: The Hunchback of Notre Dame, last week; Fourth version of Hugo classic.
Randolph: My Man Godfrey, Monday; remake of comedy about a butler and a rich girl; David Niven and June Allyson.
World: It Happened in the Park, Monday; four short stories in the Italian manner, Vittorio De Sica.

In Medias Res

by Ellie Winsor

Selections from the Wonderous Travels of Ocula Perspicas, an ancient voyageress . . . Having devoted the whole course of my life to much journeying and observing of marvels in the four corners of the earth, I now feel that it shall be a great wrong if these marvels which have instructed and profited me so greatly should with me perish from the earth. I therefore determine to set down in good order, free from the bias of opinion whatsoever Great and Useful things I have observed.

Much of my youth having been passed among my friends in my own land, upon coming to eighteen years of age I felt woefully my own lack of knowledge and resolved to set forth in pursuit of things more profitable than I yet had learned. No small cause also was the great dearth of eligible or desirable men to be considered as husbands in my own land.

Not long had I gone when I chanced to come upon a good community which seemed to me full as noble as those which certain learned men have described in their writings. This fine commonwealth is inhabited by the Studia, which name comes from the Latin "to be eager," and in deed were marvelous eager. They never walk but they run, and it is a fine sight to see them running, hopping or skipping of a fine early morning.

They live in small communities, like rabbits or bees, sharing their delights and sorrows in a manner most philoosophical.

Both in matter of apparel and of food their tastes are simple and easily satisfied. Often they go out of doors deresse in the skins of animals, a species of garment much prized among them but whatever may be their natural vanity, it surely does not show in their clothing. As for their meals, since they despise the base act of eating, they perform this duty seated at long tables in utter silence, and each, with his mind on higher things trying how quickly he can complete his onerous task.

Most wonderous of all is the great emotional concert among them them which manifests itself in many strange forms. When they are gathered together in groups

for study, each has such perfect understanding of the ideas and thoughts of the other that instead of discussion there passe absolute silence. This is inspiring, not only to the Studia themselves but also to the Wise Ones who sit among them.

On the other hand this emotion is not always silent, but at certain seasons of the year grows so boundless, that spontaneously it breaks forth in united action and song. The many, then as by a miracle seem to melt into a Great One, performing as with one foot and voice wonderous feats. These rituals are remarkable not so much for their beauty, as for blind devotion with which all participate. In spring I would rather hold back a river swollen in full flood, than attempt to restrain any one of them from the maypole.

Upon my inquiring how the marvelous peace of this commonwealth was achieved and maintained, I was amazed to learn that it had not always so, but that this harmony was to be attributed to the excellent system of government presently in existence. Since by common consensus they are all equal, and no one is more fit to rule than

there must be, they are wont to hold elections by ballots of straw. That is, in the spring they assemble and draw straws to see who will hold power among them for the ensuing year.

After a few weeks in this instructive company, however I began to discover that I was not finding the wisdom I sought. For some time I nursed my fears in silence, but finally when I could endure it no longer, I spoke, and was told that no doubt my soul was unable to fel intiative knowledge. Whereupon arose grave wonderings as to the possibility of any communion of souls and being overcome by a conviction that all which looked so fair was in truth false and with reason, I was obliged to leave. Furthermore, among these good people, there seemed no hope of finding a husband.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Leblanc, a girl, Gabrielle.

Russell Wehr Of Drexel Addresses Science Club About Divining Rods

Professor Russell Wehr, Head of the Physica Department at Drexel Institute, delivered a lecture Tuesday evening on divining rods which, very appropriately, could have been entitled "Spoo! or Proof." Dr. Wehr explained that he himself had used divining rods successfully a few years ago. However, his interest in them was really kindled when the Suburban Water Co. asked him whether he could give a scientific explanation underlying their outward mystery which would merit their purchase by the company. After re-confronting himself with this question at the lecture, Dr. Wehr divulged all the information he had since compiled on divining rods.

He first demonstrated the ability to find water with divining rods with a pair which he had had made according to his own specifications. He admitted that with the benefit of his "industrial know-how," he requested the steel alloy for the rods to be made with bog iron-ore which has an affinity for water, and in addition, had some water stirred in with the molter mixture. The rods, which rotated in brass handles, projected about two feet when held in the proper position. Dr. Wehr emphasized the necessity of adhering closely to the two following rules when using divining rods: 1) one must concentrate on a definite purpose, and 2) one

must relax wrist muscles. Placing a beaker of water on the floor, Dr. Wehr walked toward it with the fixed aim of designating its discovery by crossing the divining rods. His determination was, in fact, so intense that he could not refrain from repeating out loud "attract, attract, attract." Upon reaching the beaker, the rods obediently switched from a parallel to a crossed position. Dr. Wehr stated that he "honestly made no pushing effort." The response of the rods, i.e. their auto-attraction, merely illustrates the effects of the law of suggestion on his muscles. In other words, upon reaching the object of his concentration an automatic response occurred within him which affected the very sensitive rods.

Standard divining rods are long, flexible, forked sticks which tip suddenly upward or downward after a twisting force is exerted for a few minutes, thus sometimes indicating a source of water. This tipping is either due to the douer's relaxing of pressure because of fatigue or from direct auto-suggestion.

In closing, Dr. Wehr remarked that he preferred the literal German translation to terms "dousing" or "divining" rods. The Germans aptly label them "wish- ing rods," i.e. rods which are expected to comply with one's wishes.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Two major revisions of policy have occurred within the past few months. The rates for room and tuition have increased \$300 and a new system of orals has been con-stituted. The former applies to the whole school, but the latter only to the class of '61 et acquitans.

Are we not to get the good with the bad? If the oral system is not revised for the upperclassmen also, who knows how long we'll be paying that tuition rise. How about making the increase apply only to the class of '61 and their lantern girls and their lantern girls and their lantern girls down through the ages. Where does retroactivity end and unfairness (especially to scholarship students) begin? Huh?

Language Majors (disgruntled)

Ed. Note: Not English language majors, us bets.

New Service Form Changes Described

by Giselle DeNie

Many people on campus have only recently become aware of the new form of service being used occasionally this year by the Inter-faith Association. In view of the number of questions being asked, perhaps the nature of this service and the reasons for its use have not been adequately discussed. The service is a very simple one, consisting of the following parts:

- Organ prelude
Reading
Silent meditation
Speaker
Silent meditation
Organ postlude

This new service is used in general for non-Protestant and lay speakers, and is designed to give them more freedom in discussing their own personal beliefs and attitudes. It is also a way of making the service more meaningful to a truly "inter-faith" congregation, so that it is not confined to a distinctly Protestant group. This service is to be used several times this year and can be used more or less often or even modified in some way next year, depending upon the reaction of the college to it this year.

Thus far this year, the new service has been used on October 6, when Rabbi Charry was here, and on November 3, when the Reverend Robert James spoke. It will be used again this coming Sunday, November 17, when our speaker will be Miss Berjouhie Andreas-sian of the Department of Religion, Mount Holyoke College. Miss Andressian is of Syrian birth, and is the daughter of "Reverend Tomassian" in Franz Werfel's historical novel, The Forty Days of Musa Dagh. Miss Andreasian has had her theological training at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Columbia University, and Union Theological Seminary. She is particularly interested in speaking to college age groups.

Notice

As stated in the catalogue, the Hygiene examination will be given on Monday evening, November 18, at 8 o'clock in Taylor Hall.

Students planning to take this examination must sign on the Dean's Office Bulletin Board lists by 5 p.m., November 13.

Members of the present junior class are reminded that students are not allowed to register for the senior year unless they have satisfactorily passed the Hygiene requirement. There will be no later opportunity this year to take the Hygiene examination.

Dorothy N. Marshall
Dean of the College

Segregationist Advocates Forming Citizens Councils In Ivy League

by Lynne Levick

While the National Guard was stationed in Little Rock, and President Eisenhower was conferring with Governor Faubus, David Wang, 1956 Dartmouth Class Poet and Phi Beta Kappa, was busy preparing his campaign to form White Citizens' Councils in certain Ivy League colleges.

Mr. Wang has approached Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Brown to obtain permission to speak. His argument varies in reports from the papers of these colleges but, basically, he supports segregation on the theory that, one, "segregation is essential to the cultivation of good citizenship," two, "there should be equality for all members of all races, but individuals should be representative of their own races with a full consciousness of their racial heritage," and, three, "equality, good citizenship, and the mutual respect which they engender rest essentially on a person's grasp of his own cultural heritage." The October 17 edition of the Yale News goes on to state, "The Negroes have not realized that they are potentially a cultural organism; they are not aware that they are a cultural entity. They are not culturally qualified for citizenship."

The reason? Negroes have depended too great a degree upon Whites: for schools, for money, for emotional guidance. They must regroup, learn about themselves while living together among themselves. Then they can come back - - - on a voluntary basis.

A reporter for the Brown Daily Herald, who had a personal meeting with Mr. Wang, summarized Wang's theory of segregation.

"... An immigrant arrives in this country to find that he is outlawed unless he conforms to the American way and adopts every typical habit. A Sunday school system to teach the native language or culture is inadequate to the need of the student. The stu-

dent is too tired after the regular school day to appreciate the importance of or take seriously the secondary culture. The only solution to the problem is a system of segregated schools in which each race is educated in its own culture, along with, of course, the common American culture..."

In brief, however, Mr. Wang seems most desirous to maintain the status quo and to avoid abrupt changes. He states that the reason for his campaign is to prepare the student for the fight against integration.

The apparent weaknesses of Mr. Wang's theory lie in his many contradictions. For instance, although an exchange student himself, he believes that people should be brought up and educated in their own culture. Furthermore, the Daily Princetonian mentioned on October 14 that "Mr. Wang is not against integration at the college level." The Yale Daily News of October 17, on the other hand, says that "Mr. Wang is in favor of segregation in Ivy League schools." Another inconsistency was noted in the Princeton paper of October 11. It said, "Negroes don't learn the African culture in segregated schools."

"To win his acceptance into the colleges, Mr. Wang has resorted to flattery and, as already noted, to inconsistency. At Yale, for instance, Mr. Wang said that Yale men are "intelligent, independent thinkers."

The success of Mr. Wang's campaign seems rather dubious at present. Columbia is the only school that has invited him to speak. At Princeton the student body did not seem very impressed. The former New Jersey Congressman, T. James Tumulty, feared race riots and blatant acceptance, however, because of the large enrollment of Southern undergraduates. He blasted university officials who took Mr. Wang lightly.

Development of the Buddhist Faith Discussed By U. of Pa. Professor

Mr. Shuyler Cammann of the Department of Oriental studies of Penn. U. delivered the Interfaith lecture on "Buddhism" on Thursday, November 7 in the Art Lecture Room. The myth of Buddha's life follows the myth of Zoroaster's life in three ways: both had had a miraculous birth and death; and both wandered in the wilderness in search of truth. According to the myth, Buddha was split from his mother's side fully grown. His father, wishing to prepare him for a life of greatness, kept him apart from every unpleasant or disturbing aspect of life. As a result, he passed his boyhood without ever encountering death, sickness or old age. When he finally did meet them, he so despaired of the unpleasantness and evil which surrounded them that he withdrew from the comfortable palaces of his father and wandered for thirteen years in the wilderness. He carried his asceticism to the extreme of he was eating only three grains of rice a day.

The turning point of Buddha's life was his resistance to temptation. One day as he sat under a lotus tree meditating, the devil appeared and offered him gold and silver, power and finally the knowledge of good and evil. From all of these, Buddha held aloof. Finally, upon the signal from the devil, Buddha was attacked by arrows and surrounded by "naked maidens who pirouetted in front of him." At this, Buddha "almost smiled." Kissing Mother Earth for courage, he successfully resisted this last temptation and departed out of the wilderness. His friends were mysti-

fied at finding him healthy and radiant instead of pale and wan after this period of tribulation. His only explanation was that he had gained radiance and strength from his realization that evil was "to desire" and that this realization was "apprehended in fasting not in fitness."

At the age of thirty, he began his missionary works, "performing just enough miracles to prove that he could perform them." The final significant feature of his life was his death. More than anything else, this marked the completely compassionate nature of his soul. As the tale goes, Buddha was out riding one day and was offered a piece of meat by a very poor man. Although a vegetarian, he could not refuse the man's generous offer. After eating the meat, he died.

The missionary work and teachings of Buddha continued one hundred years after his death after which a static period set in when people remembered only the superficial aspects of his life and works. Under Asoka, Buddhism became a state protected faith. At that period the rank and file of the people began to desire some concrete form for their worship. Since Buddha had never allowed an image of himself to be made, they used various symbols—the wheel, the three discs, and the tree.

The Kushans in the Hellenistic tradition, represents Buddha with almost purely Greek characteristics, using as their model Apollo the Orator. The Eastern features on the otherwise

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Baratz Seemingly Confident Despite GOP Ascendancy

by Alex Van Wessem

Mr. Morton S. Baratz, of the Economics Department, leads a double life; he is both a professor at Bryn Mawr, and an active participant in local political affairs. In the recent elections on November 5, he ran on the Democratic ticket as township supervisor. Although he lost by 350 votes, he felt that the experience was an encouraging one. For one thing, he obtained twice as many votes as any previous Democratic candidate; furthermore, this election was the first in one hundred years in which the Democratic party put up a candidate to match each Republican one.

The basic problem which faced Mr. Baratz was a heavily Republican township, consisting of wealthy, rural areas. In the past, the Democratic platform had been based on the idea that it was "time for a change," or on the "preserve the two-party system" appeal. This, Mr. Baratz felt, was a decidedly weak approach, and he proceeded to organize his own equipment of four, which set out to do a great deal of careful research. His program included better zoning, more parks, schools, etc. In addition, he advocated more co-ordination among the various autonomous departments. For instance, if the school board, which is entirely separate from the administrative board, wishes to plan for a new building, there are no existing channels through which it can negotiate. Instead it does what it can, hoping for approval. It is clear that the present situation is inefficient, indicating room for improvement.

Republican Machine

When asked to what he accredited the Republican victory, Mr. Baratz replied that the concentrated, organized Republican machinery deserved most of the credit. Many of the rather inert voters were reached late in the afternoon, so that about 300 votes were cast from five to seven on Election Day. This in itself is indicative of what sufficient funds and planning can accomplish. It is further interesting to note that 48 ballots were spoiled, simply because people failed to study the directions which accompanied the slightly modified method of voting.

Although there exists a definite trend towards Republicanism in the township, Mr. Baratz was convinced that a reasonable Democratic candidate, i.e., one with a college background, a pleasant amount of aggressiveness and something to say besides the usual clichés would have an excellent chance of winning.

If a moral must be drawn from this, Mr. Baratz said, it is that no party can afford to campaign from September to November of each election year, and then stop short. The duty of any party is to keep hammering away every day of the year so that it has established a good reputation by election time. New, vigorous attempts to reach the many individuals who simply have not bothered to register, who are too busy, or who have no interest must be made. If, as Mr. Baratz predicted, the Democratic Party will make renewed efforts to achieve this, then it is likely that in two years the election results will be quite different from this year's.

As a final comment on this apparent apathy of the voting population, Mr. Baratz believes that it is the obligation of every citizen to participate actively in his local and national politics. In showing interest and a certain amount of self-sacrifice, the individual pays back the debt he owes society. This is certainly something for every undergraduate to consider.

Junior Year Abroad Student Evaluates Oral Examinations

by Anne Wake

Palms sweating and heart pounding, I entered the room. After an infinite second I managed to smile, extend my hand, and say "Bonjour Monsieur le Professeur." He told me to draw a question, and I chose a slip from the pile of white lottery tickets lying on the table. I opened it and read it to him while numbly trying to connect it with anything that I had ever learned. I went into an adjoining room for ten minutes of preparation. On my return the professor motioned me to a chair and said "Eh bien, Mademoiselle Wake." I began to speak and before I knew it my first oral exam in Geneva was over.

The value of oral exams varies directly with the personality and ability of the professor. The best exams are those given by professors who are more interested in their teaching than in any other work, who take the trouble to make up good questions so that the student is stimulated to give a good answer and who are able to ask questions during the exam that will draw out the student and lead to a greater understanding of the subject.

On the whole, oral exams are better and fairer than written. The student can judge how well she is expressing herself and can clarify points that seem to be obscure when reflected in the face of the professor. The professor can ask for fuller explanations of muddled statements and, once he has established that a student knows the basic facts of a situation he can go on to more interesting aspects of the problem. The student is saved the chore of rehashing

some overly discussed problems and the professor the bore of reading many bluebooks filled with illegible platitudes.

In certain aspects oral exams are much more difficult. It is useless to bull or play "gamesmanship" because the professor is right there to push aside vapid generalizations. Factual information must be supplied accurately and quickly. The questions are winner take all and no second draw, and the odds of getting through with scanty knowledge are about the same as those of drawing to fill an inside straight.

The advantageous aspects far outnumber these disadvantages. There is not the frustration of thoughts that advance faster than the pen; slow writers are not penalized for their lack of dexterity. Oral exams are finished quickly—ten to twenty minutes in Geneva—and the student leaves the exam relaxed and alert, without the drained, numb feeling left by a three hour written exam. It is even possible, if not pleasant, to take three or four of these exams in a day. More essential words can be said in fifteen minutes of directed conversation than can be said in three hours of writing. For an outstanding professor these exams can be the fulfillment and culmination of a course.

Oral exams are an education in themselves. It is necessary to dress well for exams, a new experience for a Bryn Mawr student. It is necessary to conceal fright and to take refuge behind a facade of little tricks, such as concealing a momentary mental blank behind the small act of chewing on the end of a pair of glasses. A small act, indeed, but one which can gain precious seconds needed for memory. Oral exams often bring a shattering revelation of the poise of the student as compared to the examiner. Certainly a most valuable element in this education is the opportunity to practice verbal self-expression on a high level, something which few people perfect.

I walked into that room again, four months and fifteen exams later. I was calm, almost relaxed. This, my last exam, was to be with my favorite professor. My question was rather a good one and the ten minutes of preparation fled by. I returned to the room and began my answer. About halfway through the professor and I began to discuss a point which I had only half understood. He skillfully drew the answer from me and, at the end of the exam I was greatly enlightened about a point that would otherwise have remained in the dark forever. I left the room in gay triumph.

Talk Is Criticized At Alliance Board

Two speakers have been scheduled for Current Events. Mr. Ruppen of the Political Science Department spoke on "Crises in India" on Monday, November 11. On November 18, Dr. Dudden, associate professor of History, will speak on education. Both lectures have been set for 7:15 in the Common Room.

The Alliance meeting on Thursday, Nov. 7 was devoted to business matters, a talk on European Travel by Carrie Smeltzer who represented NSA, and a discussion of the speech given by Maurice Rosenblatt. Anita Monner-Sans, the graduate representative to Alliance, reported that Mr. Rosenblatt's speech had been criticized by some graduate students for oversimplification of subtle sociological and political questions. The undergraduates felt that the speech had been well received by the general student body.

Boards May Be Told By Schools

The College Entrance Examination Board voted to reveal the scores of examinations to students at its fall meeting, attended by 215 representatives of institutions of higher learning, in the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on October 30, 1957.

This action was taken by the Board since many students worried whether they had been accepted or rejected by a large margin. The students have not previously been told (scores have been kept secret since 1916) because the Board felt they might misinterpret their scores which are recorded on a complex 200-800 scale. The Board regards the scores alone as meaningless, since colleges consider many other factors, e.g. high school grades, recommendations, before reaching a decision on admission.

Since this vote the colleges will have "complete discretion to release the scores after December 1958." To advise the colleges a sub-committee of the Board's Committee on Examinations will be appointed.

The meeting heard Dr. Judson T. Shaplin, Associate Dean of Harvard Graduate School of Education, warn the colleges against "double standards of admission."

"Let us make it possible," he remarked, "for them (students) to choose on the basis of known standards, known areas of strength and known social characteristics."

Dr. Shaplin reminded the colleges that the tests could be used unselfishly to select best qualified students or to exclude the undesirable.

In certain cases, Dr. Shaplin reported, the Boards have been used to maintain segregation by keeping the proportion of negroes low; however, this method also affects underprivileged white students as well.

The World Theatre Offers Membership

Currently playing at the World Theatre, 1830 Market Street:

From France, *God Made Woman*, Brigdetta Bardot.

Coming soon, from Italy, *It Happened in the Park*, Vittorio De Sica.

From Greece, *Woman in Black*, starring Melina Mercouri.

From Africa, *The Albert Schweitzer Story*, the outstanding biography film of the century.

The World Theatre is providing a new opportunity for the students of the Philadelphia area. As a part of the new management's program of presenting the finest in foreign films in a "most cordial atmosphere," student memberships are being offered to anyone affiliated with the college. These memberships entitle the holder to the same privileges as any of the World's patrons . . . "the finest in cinema from the world over, demi-tasse in our new art-gallery-lounge, and stimulating and provocative short subjects." Cost of subscription is \$4.50 for six tickets, less than half price of regular admission. Participating in this program are students from the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, the Museum School of Art, Drexel Institute, Swarthmore.

Representative at Bryn Mawr is Susan Rabbino, Merion Hall.

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Amherst College Explains Admissions Policy Criterion, Special Requirements

With an increasing number of applications, some of the country's educational institutions have seen fit to alter their admissions policy. In a recent report Amherst College has revealed the qualifications by which they are judging the merits of prospective students.

In stating its policy the college has used three students, designated as A, B, and C, as examples.

"Candidate A has high test scores but a spotty record of academic achievement. As a rule the first candidates rejected by the admissions committee are those whose academic records are below expectations based on test results.

"Candidate B has a 400 score in the verbal and a 500 plus in the mathematics aptitude test, but a strong school record. He is an over-achiever and a hard worker. He has made a real contribution to his school in some curricular or extra-curricular area. Perhaps his 400 verbal reflects his lower socioeconomic background or a family where a foreign language is spoken in the home. He is accepted.

"Candidate C has top test scores and a strong academic record, but he adds no new or different dimension to the class. His interests (vocational and intellectual) and his extra-curricular achievements are similar to those of many other applicants. He was not accepted."

Dr. Eugene S. Wilson, admissions director at Amherst, feels the importance of extra-curricular activities lies in the "dimension" they bring to the student. Candi-

date C was an example of this position.

Amherst College is not the only educational institution tightening up its admissions policy. New York City's colleges and state colleges in South Carolina and Georgia are now using the College Entrance Examination Board examinations for the admittance of next fall's freshman.

More and more stress is being placed on the "boards" because studies have shown a strong correlation between the scores received on the "boards" and actual work performed by the students in college.

Educators believe strongly in the expansion of the present collegiate facilities lest large numbers of students be "frozen" out of the classroom.

"Current Events" next Monday will feature professor Arthur P. Dudden of the history department, speaking on education. Common Room, 7:15 p.m.

Buddhism Lecture

Continued from Page 3

Greek image were the caste mark on his forehead, the warrior's headdress and the pierced nostrils for earrings. As the images were brought over into various countries, these features received different interpretations and underwent various modifications.

Buddhism originated as a purely monastic order; however, as time went on, the secular side assumed equal importance. Hence there arose a split in the tradition. Those who adhered to the ancient tradition (the Hinayana), believed that it was sufficient just to follow the example of the master. On the more radical side, the Mahayana doctrine held that everyone had the opportunity to become a Buddha; but, in keeping with the spirit of Buddha, one could come back in different forms to help other men. Thus developed the Bodhisattvas' scheme of world salvation.

In Japan, Buddhism went through a series of changes that closely followed the European tradition. From concentration on the magical element, the religion became one of pomp and developed elaborate masses. After a revolt of

the priests, the followers were divided into those who sought religious expression by faith only, by works only and by faith, works and militancy. The advocator of this third feature was responsible for instilling into Japanese armies a religious fervor that wasn't stamped out until 1945.

Zen Buddhism, the Buddhism of China, is, in Mr. Cammann's words a very difficult system to explain. "There is no better evidence of this than the fact that those who practice it can't explain it." Words distort meanings; hence verbal communication is futile. Zen stresses self-realization and the importance of intuition. To attain this, an individual has to be thwarted many times and find truth in the unexpected. "In Buddhism importance is attached to the personal experience of the individual. Even followers won't claim that Buddha's teachings count as the complete statement of its spirit. Accordingly, Buddhism is a very tolerant religion. "Believing that a good religion is one that can stand on its own and does not have to negate something else," followers of Buddhism are also often members of other faiths."



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Undergrad Council Slates Bryn Mawr Conference on Democracy for April 12

The first Bryn Mawr Conference will be held Saturday, April 12. It will be the first time that such an event will have been held on the Bryn Mawr campus.

The Conference is unique in two ways: sponsored by the Undergrad Council, it marks the first time that all students and the Big Six organizations have worked together on a major project; and delegations from other colleges, such as Princeton, Penn, Haverford, and Swarthmore, will be invited to participate actively.

"Can Democracy Survive in America" has been selected as the conference topic. It will look at modern American democracy, examine how it has evolved, and question if it is changing under the influence of external or internal forces.

The Conference has been divided into two parts. There will be two major, outside morning speakers, and then afternoon panel discussions on specific topics such as the place of the scientist and the intellectual in contemporary America. A morning coffee, lunch and tea will form the rest of the program.

Six committees to organize the conference have been set up, with

various Council members as temporary chairmen. They will select speakers, panel topics and members, handle registration and receptions, and take care of publicity public relations, and finance.

However, the Council has emphasized, the Conference cannot succeed without student support. Students interested in working on committees will be asked to sign up shortly and ideas on speakers or panel topics will be welcomed by the Council.

The Council has been making initial plans for the Conference since the first of October. Final plans and details will be announced later in the News.

Movies

BRYN MAWR

Nov. 13-14—Man of a Thousand Faces.

ARDMORE

Nov. 13-19—Jet Pilot and The Helen Morgan Story.

SUBURBAN

Nov. 13-16 — Anastasia and The Tender Trap.

GREENHILL

Nov. 13-19—Town on Trial.

ANTHONY WAYNE

Nov. 13-16—Jet Pilot.

Bureau of Recommendations

November 16th is the last day to apply for the December examinations of the New York State Civil Service Commission. Application blanks and information at the Bureau of Recommendations.

November 30th is the last day to apply for the Professional Qualifications Test of the National Security Agency to be given at the college December 7th. Booklets and information at the Bureau.

World Affairs Council Meeting on Jobs in the International Field. A resume of this meeting is available in the Bureau reading room.

Jobs for Next Year: Please see Mrs. Crenshaw.

Yale University School of Medicine: Biologists and chemists for cancer research. Up to \$250 a month.

The Katherine Gibbs School announces its Memorial Scholarships. See the notice posted on the Bureau bulletin board. Application blanks available.

Yeshiva University in New York announces its Fellowship program for work in its Graduate School of Education. Notice posted.

Retailing Career Forum: Friday, December 27th. Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh. Notice posted.

Raccoon-Like Faces Appear On Campus As Industry Knits, Purls Way To Fame

by Anna Kisselgoff

Despite ominous economic reports that you just can't make a decent living in small business today, Bryn Mawr's own infant industry seems to be flourishing without any trouble.

We are referring, of course, to SAVAFACE Inc., the nose-warmer manufacturing concern operated by Grace van Hulsteyn '58 and Betsy Nelson '58. Since SAVAFACE's appearance on campus last winter, nose-warmer have gained national fame, after their appearance in Mademoiselle magazine last August. Nose-warmer, as you may recall, come in two knitted models, "bikini" and non-bikini, with or without tassels, and generally live up to their descriptive name.

Asked to comment on how it feels to be the instigator of a cause celebre, Miss van Hulsteyn sat down on a sofa, and replied that while the response has not been overwhelming, she has received three letters from different parts of the country.

The first was from a girl in Michigan who asked for the SAVAFACE pattern in order to knit one herself. Miss van Hulsteyn, being no exploited genius, of course, refused to part with her secret, and wrote back offering the young lady a share in the Bryn

Mawr corporation. No reply has been received.

The second letter comes from a grandmother in California with two Montana skiing grandsons. Apparently the 32 degree temperature in Butte provides a ready market for nose-warmer.

The most recent request for SAVAFACE is from a woman in the patent department of a corn products exchange company. Speaking of patents, Miss van Hulsteyn wrote to the proper department in Washington for further information concerning SAVAFACE's future, and after wading through piles of literature printed at government expense, has decided to wait a year before making a patent application.

At present she and Miss Nelson are busily knitting little things and braiding tassels in order to fill the 20 new campus orders for SAVAFACE that have come in this year. (Miss Nelson does most of the knitting). Despite rising costs, a nose-warmer is still only \$.75.

Always up with the times, the Nelson-van Hulsteyn concern is already looking forward to promoting its latest venture — Last Legs: men's garters in college colors, or to use the firm's own slogan "orange and black with the buckle in the back."

This spirit of local free enterprise is perhaps best exemplified by the sign currently hanging at a slant in Miss van Hulsteyn's room: "This is a non-profit corporation: it wasn't meant to be but it seemed to work out that way."

Basketball

Basketball tryouts will be held Tuesday, November 19, at 4:45, and Wednesday, November 20, at 7:15. All freshmen and upperclassmen interested in the fun and challenge of team play are urged to come. Although the first game is in February, earlier practice games are already scheduled. Come with enthusiasm. Good times are guaranteed.

The News is pleased to announce the following elections to its editorial board:

Miriam Beames '58—Make-up editor.

Gretchen Jessup '58—Managing editor.

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Mr. Rupen Discusses Indian Five Year Plan and Economic Difficulty

"Crisis in India" was the title of this Monday night's Current Events talk by Mr. Rupen, a member of the Political Science department. Mr. Rupen soon made clear that crisis, economic in nature, was of serious dimensions.

India, like other countries emphasizing economic development, has adopted the scheme of the five-year plan, Mr. Rupen explained. The current plan is centered on some industrial development and, so far as is possible, extensive modernization of shockingly primitive agricultural techniques. The plan is at once made imperative and hindered by the fact that India is importing one and a half billion dollars worth of goods more than she is exporting. To make up this deficit and attempt economic advance at the same time is very difficult.

The plan is further endangered by an extremely serious drought, which may cause as much as a 50% crop loss. This will necessarily divert funds from the plan itself.

At present India is drawing on sterling assets in London, after failure to persuade either the United States or Britain to come to her assistance. The sterling the Indian government has to its credit would provide about half the funds necessary for successful fulfillment of the five-year plan, but these reserves are serving as backing for the rupee.

The Indian government faces very basic problems in attempting economic stabilization and advancement. Extreme poverty is the rule. The population is increasing rapidly with the lengthening life expectancy. This population is 80% illiterate, and 80% of the people live in rural areas. Unemployment is high.

India has had to restrict imports, which has resulted in a lowered ability to buy the heavy machinery needed to fulfill the five-year plan, and to encourage much-needed investment.

As if these difficulties were not enough, India is involved in an arms race with Pakistan, the bulk of whose arms are supplied by the United States. This is a further and apparently useless drainage of funds, made necessary by the widespread fear that Pakistan will use the munitions we supply her to fight Communists to attack India instead.

The five year plan is the brainchild of the Congress Party under Nehru, which must cope not only with these problems, but also with Communists. The Communist threat to India is two-fold. The states along the Tibetan border are subject to direct Red Chinese wooing and infiltration.

This is particularly true of Nepal. Communist appeal to border areas is necessitating special attention and economic favors to those areas to the neglect of the economy as a whole. Secondly, the only real opposition to the Congress Party is the organized Communist Party of the interior of India. The party is finding supporters among the unemployed and the educated. There is a very serious tendency for Western-educated Indians to return to their country only to fill unimportant jobs or not to get work at all. This leads to disillusionment, and compounded with repudiation of the old customs, quite often to actual embracing of the Communist doctrines.

In these attempts to develop economically, India, unlike Russia

Wiz Skoler Senzs Missle Toda Edita

Missile to da Edita:

—Say, Goitrude jussa minnit ifya don't moynd a wanna intaview ya f' the papya.

—Wellokay, Mabe, dutcha gotta make it quick hey.

—I jus wanna y'know sauta ansa watcha thinka tredishun on kyampus already? I knowsa stupit queahun but anyway.—Chee wiz Mabe uv nevva ben towenny.

—Watcha mean ya neffa ben t'none?

—Sa lemme tellya las' Mayday I sess t'my roomie I sess HeyEjsie, huh names Ejsie, getup les godya Mayday uv nevva ben. SowElsie sess Gowayawanna sleep. Sow I guz ta lask Linda she lifs nex' doob an' she sess Nub I da go f'that stuff. Sa like on Liant'n night I mean befuab Liant'n night they sess ta us If ya don' wantta come t' the step-singging ya don't hafta come t' the meetinks yet. Sa whom I I sha wanna therow away perfectly good dues money? Sa that's the way it goes ya know, so's I nevva ben towenny tredishun. A t'none maybe I'll sometime maybe.

—Yeah, well, thanksot f'thinta-view hey Goitrude a write this up f'the papya.

Anon.

and Communist China, does not aim to become a great power in the military or industrial sense. Rather she hopes to bring health and stability to a basically agricultural economy.

Dr. Rhys Carpenter

Continued from Page 1

sion. The government officials knew the laws, the priests knew the rituals, the bards knew the legends and epics, everyone knew the customs, and there was no obvious need for written communication, apart from the daily accounting of provisions.

And so, Dr. Carpenter decided, scholars are "not entitled to lament that fate has been unkind" in preserving only these memoranda, for it is almost certain that they were all that was written. It does not, however, follow that the Mycenaean were without literature—they must have had a stock of oral poetry which survived by recitation into classical times, as is proved by the classic Greeks' knowledge of the Mycenaean world. The logical choice for a Mycenaean survival is, of course, the poetry of Homer; but unfortunately Homer presents a serious problem, for the Iliad and Odyssey are written in Ionic with strong Aeolic admixture, while Linear B uses a dialect surviving only in Arcadia and Cyprus in

classical times. Moreover, Homer can't possibly scan in Linear B.

To approach the problem in another way, it can be stated with confidence that the Ionic dialect spread from the mainland to the islands and Asia Minor, not vice versa, and therefore must have been spoken on the mainland from fairly early times. But scholars are faced with the paradox that Linear was written in what later became an obscure dialect, yet must have been widespread throughout the Peloponnese during Mycenaean times. Dr. Carpenter's solution is ingenious: the peasantry recorded their stock in their own 'patois', while the aristocracy spoke Ionian and didn't write at all. This explanation seems probable only when it is remembered that in Mycenaean Greece there was no connection between literature and writing, and is borne out by the fact that most classical literature was written in Ionic, some was recorded in Aeolic; but the third major dialect group, the survival of Linear B's ancient 'patois', has absolutely no literature.

What, Dr. Carpenter asked in conclusion, is "deeply stirring" about Linear B? The fact that when translated, it presents a familiar environment to scholars—king, honey, olives, ivory appear under their correct classical names, the gods are present and labelled properly. The curtain has been lifted on Greeks talking Greek, and we now know that in the days of Pylos and Mycenae, in the time of Orestes and Electra, the world that existed was Greek.

Leinsdorf

Continued from Page 1

Information during the week of November 11. Tickets are not necessary for the workshop, which will be held in the Music Room. In order to facilitate the allocation of seats, the Friends of Music Committee will greatly appreciate it if all those who care to attend will call for their tickets between November 11 and November 16.

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