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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. XLVIII—NO. 14

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1963

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PRICE 20 CENTS

BMC Chooses Slim Psych Major: Klempay To Enter GLAMOUR Contest

Suzanne Klempay, a diminutive senior psychology major from Youngstown, Ohio, has been selected as Bryn Mawr's entry in Glamour's "Ten Best Dressed College Girls in America" contest. She was chosen from among five fashionable Bryn Mawrers competing for the distinction.

If she is chosen one of the Ten Best Dressed, she will be featured in the August 1963 issue of Glamour. The magazine will make a decision on the strength of the three photographs which each contestant must submit (one in a campus outfit, one in an off-campus outfit, and one in a party dress). Frances Hargraves, graduate student at Bryn Mawr and professional photographer, will photograph Suzanne.

If she is a winner she will also receive an all-expense-paid visit to New York in June, where she will stay at the Biltmore, take part in a fashion show, visit theaters, cultural centers, luncheons, and receptions as the guest of Glamour's editors.

Suzanne is as slim as a fashion model, and though her type is tailored it is not always conservative. She frankly admits that she dresses according to her moods; one day will see her in a simple straight-line suit with her versatile hair done up in a French twist. The next she will appear in a burlap dress or exotic print blouse with her hair to her shoulders.

Among others who have been captivated by Suzanne's charms are the pigeons on the third floor of Dalton, her constant companions (through necessity, not choice). It was the opinion of the judges that anyone who looks as smart as she after an afternoon of weighing and feeding pigeon and soldering wires for a psychology experiment possesses a maximum of poise and flair!

Suzanne was selected by the members of the editorial board of the College News and Mrs. Frank B. Mallory, wife of Bryn Mawr chemistry professor, Mrs. Arthur P. Dudden, wife of Bryn Mawr history professor, and Mrs. B. Herbert Lee, Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association, on the strength of her three photographs and an essay describing her fashion type, clothes budget, wardrobe management, etc.

The contestants also attended a tea given by the College News, where the judges were able to observe and speak with them personally.

As an added bonus, Suzanne will attend a luncheon given

in April by the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Club of New York, at which Mrs. Isabel Nash Eberstadt, daughter of Ogden Nash, former Bryn Mawr student, and one of the twelve best-dressed women in the world, will also be a guest.

Since this is the first time Bryn Mawr has entered Glamour's contest, the college is doubly anxious to see Suzanne among the winners. We wish her the best of luck. All who know her, including her devoted pigeons, will be cheering.



Suzanne Klempay

Yearbook Editors Selected For 1964

The newly-elected editors of the Yearbook have been announced this week. They are two juniors: Sallee Horowitz, a psychology major and Phoebe Sherman, an archeology major. Assisting with the writing will be Ricky Wolf.

The new editors hope to announce next year's staff as soon as possible.

One of the changes in the schedule of yearbook production which they hope to make will be having senior pictures taken this year instead of next. Hopefully, this will eliminate crowded schedules and needless rushing next fall.

In The Midst Of Newspaper Crisis, Three Top Editors Find Time to Discuss The Press' Duties and Problems

When editors of three of the leading newspapers in the country join to analyze the responsibility of the press, the result is apt to be a session of witty and perceptive iconoclasm.

The lecture and symposium Monday night between John Oakes of the New York Times, Saville Davis of the Christian Science Monitor, and Philip Wagner of the Baltimore Sun, provided such an occasion, and it was occasionally

Ashmole Disputes Lack of Inner Life In Art of Greeks

Bernard Ashmole, Professor Emeritus of Classical Archeology at Oxford University, gave last night an emphatically negative answer to the question, "Is classical Greek sculpture empty of feeling?"

Admitting at the outset that classical sculpture was to a certain degree "obsessed with numerical analysis," Professor Ashmole went on to demonstrate that the point of view which treats the art of the classical period as devoid of "inner life" ignores not only the concern with emotional content evident at the beginning of the period, but noticeable features of the Parthenon itself.

Other details of the Olympia sculptures show the Greeks' "dawning awareness of what can be expressed in sculpture"—the aim and unmuscle arms of an adolescent Lapith girl, the impending tragedy of Pelops' chariot race conveyed through the anguish on the face of the onlooking seer.

In the metopes from the temple, portraying the Labors of Hercules, can be seen not only carefully drawn character studies of the hero and his protecting deity, Athena, but explicit indications of his mood in each scene.

The emotional content of the Parthenon sculpture is a complex question. The similarity and generalization of the faces of the Athenian and foreign youths on the frieze would seem to argue for the dominance of the classical calm, but on the same frieze two old men show clearly differentiated and waspish characters.

Although noting a trace of "affectionate irony" in the treatment of the gods on the Parthenon, Professor Ashmole admitted that they displayed aspects of a "pageant"—that Aphrodite and Eros could almost be posing for an "official portrait." He contrasted this scene with one from a cast of a contemporary helmet cheekpiece showing the same scene in highly emotional terms, observing that even if it was not always to be found on the Parthenon, the Pheidias school was certainly capable of expressing emotion.

Two Bryn Mawr Girls Injured In Friday Night Auto Accident

Two Bryn Mawr students and the sister of a third were involved in a serious automobile accident in Philadelphia early last Saturday morning.

Marjorie Winkler, 16-year-old sister of Ilene Winkler, '65, was killed when the car in which she was returning from a party at the apartment of a Penn student collided with a bus at 38th Street and Fairmount Avenue.

Barbara Loeb, '65, is in critical condition with fractures of both femurs, multiple leg cuts which prohibit doctors from setting the

bones or putting on casts, an elbow injury, and a lacerated forehead.

Susannah Sard, '65, is also in critical condition, in a coma induced by a concussion. According to Dean Pruett, however, both girls show positive signs of improvement.

The girls' dates, Richard Mandel, Jerry Minsky (both from Penn) and Jeffrey Steingarten (Harvard), are still in the hospital in serious condition. All six students were thrown through the windows and onto the street, despite the fact that the car, a '62 Buick convertible, was equipped with seat belts.

Police reported that the driver of the bus apparently stepped out of the bus unassisted after the accident and then collapsed and died of a heart attack; the one passenger in the bus was injured.

There were no witnesses to the accident, but the police indicate the driver of the Buick may have gone through a stop sign. The first impact occurred on the front door, and then the car swung around so that its rear end hit the bus. Finally it bounced off the bus and collided with a parked car.

The bus, meanwhile, crashed through two fences on the other side of the street.

The speeds of the vehicles are not known, but the police have stated that both were moving. Such an accident is theoretically possible if both bus and car were going at 40 m.p.h.

The hospitalized girls can have no visitors or phone calls for some time, but BMC students have donated blood, which both will need. Ilene Winkler, who was also at the party but returned to Bryn Mawr in another car, is at home in Providence, R. I.

Gulf Oil Company Gives Cash Grant

Bryn Mawr College has received a cash grant for unrestricted use from Gulf Oil Corporation.

It was one of some 676 awards, totaling \$500,000 that Gulf will distribute this year as direct, unrestricted grants to as many universities and colleges under its Aid-To-Education Program. Other aspects of the Gulf program will result in the distribution of more than \$1,400,000 to students and institutions of higher education for scholarships and other aid-to-education purposes.

Direct grants, such as the one received by Bryn Mawr, are calculated on the basis of a formula which takes into account the quality of the school's curriculum, the effectiveness of its program, and the amount of financial support provided by the alumnae.

Institutions eligible for direct grants are those which are privately operated and controlled, and which obtain a major portion of their financial support from non-tax sources.

The amount awarded to Bryn Mawr was \$2,038, and the check was presented to Miss Katherine E. McBride, President of the College, by Mr. K. P. Coe, Area Sales Manager of Gulf.

New Erdman Hall Excavation Begins In April Hopefully

At last the time has come. East House has been evacuated, and in early April, excavation will begin for Bryn Mawr's new dormitory.

Miss McBride said on Monday that "the final specifications for the dormitory are out for bids." If everything follows the present schedule, the Eleanor Donnelly Erdman Hall will be completed in July of 1964.

This will allow time in the late summer to furnish the hall and have it completely ready when the College reopens in September.

Erdman Hall will have many innovations. Part of its roof has been planned as a sunroom with a surrounding parapet. A suite including a tea pantry and a sitting room has been planned for non-resident students.

The bathrooms will each have a drip-dry area with a floor drain.

President McBride raised an interesting question in discussion of the hall. She wonders whether the students will tend to group according to square or to floor (the building is conceived in the form of three connecting squares and will have three floors). The squares are of course connected by corridors, but the student rooms of one square will be separated from those of the next by a tea pantry and a sitting room.

shot through with unexpected sparks of optimism.

The most obvious responsibility of the press, Mr. Oakes pointed out first, is to get itself published. There is a reciprocal responsibility between the newspaper and the public. Regarding freedom of the press, he pointed out, a government cannot be free unless the people are intelligibly informed. Therefore, the press must take its responsibility seriously.

Mr. Oakes tried to analyze the greatest threats to today's press. He felt that the worst enemy of the press is its own indifference, its smugness. The tendency of the press is towards conformity—"an institutionalization of the Good, the True and the Beautiful."

Because of the industrialization of newspapers, there is a concentration of press power in a few hands. However, in spite of the "fantastic negotiations" that often take place, some newspapers are still able to present and interpret news thoughtfully and cogently.

Therefore, the news must not be a superficial recounting of facts; rather, there must be a broader scope and greater understanding, especially on the editorial page. Mr. Oakes feels that it is here that a newspaper can best exercise its responsibility—to force its readers to think and to question. If the editorial writers are responsive to new currents of thought—even unfashionable and unpopular ones—they can avoid the "enervation and rigidity" of such assumptions as: there can be no such thing as a "labor reactionary"; the "Kennedy Culture Kick", which has become the "in 'in' activity of the moment" and is really nothing more than a cheap, superficial, easy culture; Continued on Page 5, Col. 3

East House Directory

ROCKEFELLER HALL
A. E. Pogorelak
C. D. Ramsey
M. L. Reeves
PEMBROKE WEST
J. E. Blair
B. M. O'Neill
RHOADS SOUTH
M. Yamanouchi
RADNOR HALL
M. P. Johns
P. G. Peirce
B. D. Sacha

WYNDHAM
M. J. Loomis
DENBIGH HALL
J. E. Berezin
A. Paine
RHOADS NORTH
G. A. Blair
S. V. Dunlap
D. A. Garretson
V. Kerr
A. E. Mantua
E. S. Powers

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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Fund Raisers Urge Maximum Support In Charities Drive

To the Editor:

Last year the procedure for running the Campus Fund Drive was completely revised. Maximum student participation in selecting charities which would receive donations was stressed. In response to complaints about former campaigns, no specific contribution was suggested or demanded. We firmly believe in the value of this type of campaign and are continuing the policy this year.

It is unfortunate, however, that the revised procedure cut total contributions in half. Last year less than a quarter of the student body made any contributions at all.

It is almost unnecessary to state the worthiness of these organizations. They appreciate any contribution.

Literature describing the work and aims of the 27 organizations suggested by the campus has been distributed in the dormitories and Taylor. Next week there will be a poll to choose the 10 charities to which Bryn Mawr students can contribute.

We hope that Bryn Mawr students will do what they can to make this year's campaign successful. We thank everyone in advance.

Roberta Goldsamt, '63; Barbara Tolpin, '65; Co-chairmen, Campus Fund Drive

Library Worker Considers Proposal For Later Hours

To the Editor:

A librarian should, I believe, speak in answer to the recent student request for expanded library hours.

I think this is a matter of self-discipline, of firm realization that one has chosen four years of college and in-so-doing has committed oneself to a pattern of life for those years. If a student is unwilling to give up a few personal preferences in recognition of the need to work under the facilities and rulings of this institution, she had better choose another college than Bryn Mawr.

Although the requested service is often available elsewhere, at Bryn Mawr many problems peculiar to this library seem to work toward a denial of such service here. Points which have been mentioned, light and heat, as unimportant, staffing which is, are all to me less valid than one very major consideration: the vulnerability of the building and its handful of occupants to problems of extremely unpleasant nature when news becomes general that the building is open late at night. The two reading rooms have no telephone available, they are widely separated by long open corridors with many rooms where someone could lurk. Unless a watchman or watchmen clear the building when it partially closes and then stand guard on whatever door or doors are to be open, I think it would be the height of folly to leave the building in charge of two undergraduates. As a member of the library staff, I go on record that I would be most unwilling to assume the responsibility for a partially-open Bryn Mawr library building unless backed by a constantly operating watchman.

So my advice to you is to give up a few outside activities, send your gentlemen friends away for the afternoon (they might better study during the day also) and invite them back in the evening when you have finished your work, and use the library on a well-planned schedule. At any time the seating space gives out completely and the book stock is so inadequate that long lines are necessary, you may rest assured that the library staff will do everything in its power to create better facilities. But empty seats, desk reserves sitting waiting to be read, patronage by only a few relative to the college population have yet to speak for need of increased open hours. A minority of students, in my opinion, has not the right to demand special consideration from an institution for its own particular preferences.

Incidentally, why do you not ask

us for similar service at 7 o'clock in the morning, a safer and more helpful time?

Jane Walker, Head Cataloguer

Editor of MONITOR Surveys Problems Of News Industry

by Pauline Dubkin

The Christian Science Monitor is one of the finest newspapers in the country: responsible, thorough, unsensational, aloof towards giving intelligent analyses and background material of the news it publishes. Mr. Saville Davis, the Monitor's chief editorial writer, is a quietly dynamic man who reflects these qualities of his paper.

He impresses one as being vitally concerned with the press in America. When questioned about the problem that is uppermost in everyone's mind, the New York newspaper strike, he answered carefully and thoughtfully.

PUBLIC INTEREST INVOLVED

"This is a strike involving the public interest," he said, "and we must take a somewhat different attitude towards it than we take towards other strikes. The situation compels you to take a position that goes against your grain. In this matter of strikes, one must decide when they are generally against the public interest, and take a stand accordingly."

One of the most serious problems confronting the newspaper industry is the growing number of newspaper monopolies. Mr. Davis sees one positive factor in this situation: in cities where a monopoly exists, newspapers are no longer in cut-throat competition with each other, and can afford to be more responsible, less sensational.

LOSS HIGHER

But the loss is higher than the gain in situations where monopolies exist. According to Mr. Davis, under these circumstances newspapers lose much of the individuality, and the quality of their reporting is weakened.

It is strong, investigative reporting that is needed most at this time, he feels. "The chief occupational disease of reporters is to become cynical." They must retain a basic sense of the constructive, must ceaselessly dig for facts without becoming disillusioned when they are not forthcoming.

Mr. Davis himself is this kind of reporter. He cited a case that occurred during the McCarthy era, when an unsubstantiated accusation was made for which no facts were immediately available. Before he let the Monitor publish the accusation, he left his desk and went to work on the case.

For virtually three days and three nights he dug exhaustively for the facts, and finally got them. Although reporting this thorough cannot often be indulged in in today's newspaper, where the emphasis is on speed and the "scoop," it is the aprit of such constant jiggling and questioning that is sorely needed, Mr. Davis contends.

It is, however, a hopeful sign that a man with these high standards feels that the sense of professionalism and responsibility among journalists is growing, which Mr. Davis decidedly does.

Haverford College Plans to Expand Within A Decade

The Haverford College Board of Managers has approved a plan to expand the student body of 415 to seven hundred over a ten-year period. President Hugh Borton announced this decision to the college February 5.

Haverford will realize the first step in its ten-year plan with the completion of a two and a half million dollar math, chemistry, and physics building next September.

A second, projected, building is a 128-man dorm to the south of Leeds. President Borton plans to have two undergraduate living areas of 350 students each, one around the Founders-Barclay-Lloyd area, which already houses nearly 350 boys, and one around the Leeds area, which now houses seventy-two students.

The faculty will not increase at the same fifty per cent rate. According to President Borton, many of the advanced classes now have too few students.

Haverford will finance its expansion with a long-range drive for thirteen million dollars. It hopes to get this money from corporations and foundations as well as from alumni.

Although the Board of Managers approved expansion almost unanimously, there are many students and some faculty who do not favor the plan. These feel that Haverford will sacrifice its ideals and individuality by increasing its size. Professor Theodore Hetzel of Engineering, for example, "Moving forward has nothing to do with the number of students here."

On the other hand, History Professor Wallace MacCaffrey says "The rest of the educational world is changing" and that Haverford is simply too small in comparison to its tri-college affiliates, Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore.

When asked what direction an expanded Haverford might take, Norm Perstine, editor of the Haverford News stated, "It's my private opinion that we'll win a few more football games. Also the expansion may challenge the Admissions department to find a different type of student."

The Accident

Last Friday night's automobile accident has been deeply upsetting to everyone on campus. It could have happened to any one of us, and we are fortunate at least that this is the first time in Bryn Mawr's history that such an accident has happened. Almost as upsetting as the accident is the distortion of facts that has taken place. Rumor has already distorted those facts which were known as early as Saturday, and what is even more incredible is that new ones seem to pop up daily.

Who was responsible for the accident, whether the drivers had been drinking or speeding—these are things which we cannot be certain of for some time to come. It is tempting to seize upon any scrap of information, verified or not, that happens to be floating around the college, but there is no excuse for embroidering on what may already be spurious, much less for passing on rumors.

The distortion of fact which rumors bring about serves only to add to the tragedy of an accident such as Barbara Loeb and Susannah Saru were in; it can conceivably do a great deal of harm to the people involved.

We can't help but be concerned about the accident which happened on Friday, we can't help talking about it, but we can keep the facts straight.

The Strike

As the New York newspaper strike enters its twelfth week with little hope for a settlement, we feel it appropriate to comment on some of the questions it raises.

There are no clear-cut answers, this much is evident. The situation is deplorable, and we hope it comes to a speedy and satisfactory end. However, we cannot agree with Mr. Philip Wagner, editor of the Baltimore Sun, that labor unions constitute an evil that must be squashed.

It is true that many unions have grown powerful beyond reasonable limits, and that some of these are corrupt. It is also true that, in some sense, the current New York situation is a curtailment of the freedom of the press. But the question we must ask is, can we afford to restore this freedom at the expense of the equally basic freedoms that labor unions protect?

Whatever the faults of some unions may be, a country without them is unthinkable. And whatever the complex issues involved in the New York and Cleveland newspaper strikes are, it is no answer to suggest that the unions' demands be ignored entirely and the unions themselves put down. As precious as the freedom of the press is, we cannot gain one freedom, and lose another, which is what would occur if the unions were deprived of their power. A labor-management dispute is always a two-way street.

Winter Sports

Winter provides a variety of sports in which Bryn Mawr students may take part. Sledding behind Rhoads is popular. Some of us took advantage of the Intercession holiday to make a quick trip to Vermont for skiing. At least one of us is an active ice skater.

One winter sport with which we are all familiar and in which we all have an opportunity to participate is sliding. This activity is best defined as motion which makes an exhilarating (?) transition from the voluntary to the involuntary realm.

Sliding not only provides exercise, but adventure and peril as well. Can we make it to Park across the snow slopes in time for a nine o'clock class? Or, how many three-point landings can we have on the way back from Taylor? Or, can we get through a two-foot snow drift in stockings and high heels?

Two assets to sliding are that it can be spontaneous and that it doesn't require any special equipment. Any time of night or day is suitable; you can do it in slacks, gym tunic, or cocktail dress. The only necessary ingredients are a little snow and a little ice.

There do seem to be certain areas on campus where the sliding is best: the road which runs past Taylor; the path to Park, and the steps on the path to Radnor, to name a few. While sliding seems to be individual like golf, rather than competitive like tennis, it is a spectator sport, and it seems to us that the areas on campus at which sliding is now concentrated do not provide optimal conditions for spectating.

We would like to recommend therefore that sliding activities be centralized, perhaps at a place such as Senior row, and areas formerly used for sliding be handed so that sliders will be encouraged to confine their sliding at a designated central location where both sliders and spectators will be able to enjoy themselves more.

Applebee



I'd put away my winter plumes and mused with joy on fumes of blooms when all at once the snow returned and I was stuck in frightful firm. my winter feathers all had gone to stuff a new chair pillow and I was left naked as the dawn and mournful as a willow. (. idea) oh, do not sit here, little lass upon this lovely pillowed chair for one once parted with his past is once again untied there. love, applebee

RECORD SALE The Bryn Mawr College bookshop will sponsor a record sale on Thursday morning, February 28, beginning at 9:00 a.m. sharp. All records will be sold for \$1.98, except a few stunning expensive bargains.

Reviewer Criticizes Layout in REVIEW, Praises Some "Sincere" Contributions

Orchestra and Clarinetist Greenberg Present Lively, Entertaining Concert

by Pauline Dubkin

My review of last year's issue of the Bryn Mawr-Haverford Review was dominated by the adjective "mediocre." I am happy to say that, in my opinion at least, the latest issue of the Review has pulled itself out of the morass of mediocrity and contains many pieces of writing that are, if not momentous, at least spontaneous, un-self-conscious, and skillfully executed.

I do not at all care for the format of the magazine, however. The type is small, light and excruciating to read, and the idea of having the Bryn Mawr and Haverford sections upside down from each other strikes me as far too gimmicky.

The pieces in the Review are so divergent in style and content that it is hard to make general comments. I am glad that some critical essays were included, and found both Jo Rosenthal's article on Cocteau and Putnam Barber's on Kant unusually fine. Susan Deupree's double-croctic is particularly welcome in these Times-less days.

PASTERNAK'S POETRY

What I found to be far and away the best works in the Review were the four poems by Boris Pasternak, translated by Dr. George Kline. There is much I could say about them, but I would rather repeat an observation that Northrop Frye made in his lecture here last week: that the best poet is one who can express old and even commonplace ideas in fresh and beautiful language. Many times, the language of Pasternak's poetry made me catch my breath because of its sheer beauty.

"Moon Memory," by Jane S. Rose, is a poem that starts out with the same intention, to impress through its language and imagery. I do not think it succeeds very well (although I admit it is not easy to follow Boris Pasternak, even in a review) because it becomes too abstract in its last verses. The imagery and the emotions are, I feel, too distinct from each other: the poem might have been better, though nearly devoid of "ideas," had the author ended with the third verse.

On the other hand Sheila Bunker's two poems, "Do Crocodiles Dream" and "With Jason Through the Symplegades," stick to the case at hand: they do not go off into unnecessary abstractions and their imagery is pleasantly concrete and central to their meaning, for both of which reasons I admire them.

I cannot discuss all the pieces in the Review in detail here, but I will mention that I enjoyed Jane Goldstone's slight but evocative poem, "Nun in a Flutter," that I think Sara Ann Beekey's "An Era Gone" technically adept but somewhat hackneyed in treatment, and that I see no reason at all for Harriet Adams' "Dirge for a Fairy." Sallee Horhovitz's "The Bath" I found very appealing in its use of the unexpected and happily surprising word or image. I feel unqualified to comment on Pauline Dubkin's "August Evening."

The two longer works in the Bryn Mawr section, Sheila Bunker's story "Behind the Wind" and Jane Goldstone's play "A Different Question," could hardly be more different. "Behind the Wind" is not complex in story line but is a work of considerable polish and good writing. The setting is skillfully evoked, the characters, though somewhat stereotyped, are not "flat." The end is moving, and I could ask for little more in a story of this type.

"A Difficult Question," on the other hand, has potential as either an "absurd" or a didactic play, I am not sure which. I found the dialogue stilted without seeing any reason for it to be so and the whole thing rather empty and flat. Perhaps if it were made longer and the characters and situation developed more it would have the spark that I do

not feel it has now. As it stands, it is neither quite "absurd" nor quite intelligible enough.

I hope not to sound chauvinistic, but I thought Bryn Mawr's pieces in the Review generally better than Haverford's, mainly because the deadly sin of pretentiousness is more apparent in the latter.

I consider pretentious poems like Paul Mattick's first "Poem," because of its sound-and-fury oratory that really comes down to very little in the way of meaning or emotion, and William Shafer's "We Honor No Boxtops," with its high-flown abstractions that yield essentially the same result. Alan Williamson's "Memory and Belief" I would put in the same category for the same reasons.

"SCREEN" AND "POEM"

B. Dov Lederberg's two poems, "Screen" and "Poem" also give the impression of having nothing underneath the precarious (precarious because not outstandingly good) top layer of language. Returning to Mr. Frye's statement for a moment, it is one thing to express a commonplace idea in fresh and unexpected language, but quite another to do so in a style that is itself commonplace and unappealing. In "Poem" the images are confused and the metaphors hopelessly mixed as well.

Paul Hopper's "Una Stagione Del Maestro" and "Rhodes Scholia" shine like the sun through grey clouds in this setting. They are not great poems but they do not pretend to be, as I feel many of the poems I have just criticized do. They do not rant, plead or whine: you can read them, wit and all, and not feel slightly embarrassed or slightly nauseous. I found this to be true of all of Paul Hopper's work in the Review.

A good part of the Haverford section is taken up by three short stories. The first and longest, D. Doy Lederberg's "Land and Sea," which we are told is a chapter from a novel in progress, is not really bad but is the kind of short story one might read and not stop to reread in any college publication. The hero is every unhappy, neurotic, sensitive youth, and while he is certainly understandable there is nothing particularly compelling about the way he is portrayed. The same can be said for the girl, the setting, the dialogue: overworked and a bit tiresome.

"A Pair of Wings" by Richard Wertine is a story of cruelty and darkness well-delineated. It makes an impact, which is not surprising considering its horrendous content. If it is somewhat transparent and in some places obvious, this is a fault more of the subject-matter than of the treatment, which on the whole is skillful.

J. B. Sunderman's story "Conver-

sion" is the most complex, most delicate, and most subtle of the three, and, for those and other reasons, I consider it the best. The style matches the content and is also subtle and complex. It is occasionally a bit overrich, but nonetheless effective. The characters are by no means stereotyped. They live: if not in the real world, at least in the half-world of the New Yorker short story. Lest this comment be taken amiss, I mean it as a compliment to "Conversion" and its author.



When winter comes (and comes and comes), can spring be far behind?

Alumnae, Shakespearean Enthusiasts Will See 'All's Well That Ends Well'

The rarely-presented Shakespearean "dark comedy," All's Well That Ends Well, will be the second production of the Bryn Mawr College Theatre and the Haverford Drama Club this year.

In recent years there have been comparatively few productions of this play, and it has not been presented in the Philadelphia area for at least a hundred years—if ever. Audiences have little opportunity to see it; therefore the College Theatre performance will be a novelty from this point of view.

The play will be presented March 15 and 16 in Goodhart. For the Saturday night production, Miss McBride has invited close to two hundred former students of Mr. Arthur Colby Sprague, Professor of English, who is retiring this year. Mem-

bers of some of his earliest classes have already accepted the invitations, and are planning to attend the play.

In addition, twenty-five members of the Philadelphia Shakspeare Society have been invited as guests of the college. This is the oldest Shakespearean Society in the country with a continuous history. A reception for Mr. Sprague will follow the Saturday evening performance.

Mr. Sprague has attended every Shakespearean production that College Theatre has presented since he began teaching at Bryn Mawr. He has especially enjoyed the performances of King John and Comedy of Errors done in the past, and has admired Director Robert Butman's accomplished and sensitive treatment and interpretation of the plays. Under Mr. Butman, Mr. Sprague has pointed out, there is never any striving for "stunt" productions; rather, he makes an effort to bring out only what is inherently in the plays themselves.

The prices for both the Friday and Saturday evening performances have been slightly raised, in an effort to replete College Theatre's treasury.

Assisting Director Butman will be Phoebe Ellsworth; Assistant Stage Manager Sam Schoenbaum will be Kathy Tersian. Chris Glass has designed the set for the play.

The cast includes: Terry Van Brunt (King of France); Tem Horowitz (Duke of Florence); Peter Lary (Bertram); Munson Hicks (Lafeu); Andreas Lehner (Parolles); John Hoover and Sandy Blachly (French lords); Tem Horowitz (Rinaldo); Howard Bush (Lavanche); Jerry Schwertfeger (a servant); Pamela Gould (Countess of Rousillon); Jane Robbins (Helena); Carol Schrier (a widow of Florence); Roian Fleck (Diana); Carolyn Wade (Mariana).

Probably the Philadelphia Orchestra wouldn't dare to program a concert as exciting and diverse as the one given last Friday night at 8:30 in Roberts Hall by the Bryn Mawr-Haverford Orchestra.

The long, late Romantic works that are regular fare in the city were omitted in favor of a collection that might even be called light, in the sense that everything played was a simple pleasure to listen to. A substantial audience, growing more and more enthusiastic, could barely hush its happy murmurs between movements.

J. K. F. Fischer's Baroque "Festive Suite" got the concert off to a less than rousing start, its five sections being somewhat dull in invention, though rhythmic and noble, and the Orchestra still going through the warming-up stage. But Mozart's last Concerto, K. 622, for Clarinet and Orchestra was a delight. Nina Greenberg played with a mellowness that seemed to surpass the possibilities of her instrument.

Mozart filled this Concerto, especially the Allegro, with delectable runs and arpeggios perfectly designed to exhibit the fluidity of the clarinet in the hands of a fine musician, which Miss Greenberg proved herself to be. Her delicacy and restraint epitomized the height of Classicism, which the Concerto represents.

The Adagio, taken slowly and with its sustained lines, not easy for the soloist to make textually and phrasally alive (a clarinet doesn't have vibrato, for example) was remarkable for the beautiful accord of the Orchestra and Miss Greenberg, who established a sympathy there unequalled in the Allegro or the Rondo. The tendency to rush sporadically in the last

movement didn't lessen the charm of the whole performance, which no one could have missed. Afterwards Miss Greenberg received one bouquet, two kisses, and three curtain calls.

LOUISIANA STORY
Intermission over, Virgil Thomson's programmatic Acadian Songs and Dances from "Louisiana Story" got grins from the audience from beginning to end. Thomson, a contemporary American, wrote here in a tuneful and folksy idiom, using all the conventional instruments of the orchestra with a solid percussion section including snares, cymbals and timpani.

Usually the strings were strummed, so that they sounded like a big guitar, in keeping with the setting of the music. The piano often played along with the strings. Thomson had winds and brasses, alone or in combination, work against the string background, like voices with guitar. In "Sadness" and "Super-Sadness", the sections where the strings were always bowed, we heard French horns, flute, solo violin, solo viola, and muted trumpet separately sing the plaintive melody. "Papa's Tune" was lovably piped by oboe solo and then flute and clarinet duet. "A Narrative" sounded like a shaggy-dog story, with the flute and syncopated clarinet against the strings just stopping unexpectedly at what turned out to be the end. "The Alligator and the Coon" used a xylophone, as one actor and an oboe as the other, tense moments being heightened by cymbals and drums. A waiting Russian melody could almost be discerned in "Super-Sadness", whose doldrums were left behind by "Walking Song", where clarinet, flute with trumpet, and oboe played against the pizzicato-legato-pizzicato sequence in the strings. Finally "The Squeeze Box" swung in, the accordion joined by a muted trumpet, and different instruments soloing in one section against a repeated one-note background. Dr. Reese and the Orchestra communicated the fun and surprises of the work with real élan, entirely in control of it technically and impressionistically.

STRINGS
Now the stage was emptied of everyone but the strings, who played Hindemith's "Five Pieces for String Orchestra" in great orchestral and conceptual contrast to the Thomson. Long phrases bare of ornament, rich counterpoint as well as harmony make the temporally brief work vast and deep. Dr. Reese concentrated on the sweep of the music, and the strings themselves, their parts relieved by very few rests, gave it substance by their rich tone and understanding. Barbara Dancis' solo in the movement "Lively" showed the strength and confidence which always mark her playing.

Sibelius' "Karelia Suite" (second and third movements), the finale, reverted to full orchestra. (Right before it an oboe duet was heard being rehearsed at the back of the stage, so lovely that for a few seconds there was entranced silence until the other orchestra members recovered themselves and began to tune.) In the "Ballade," an English horn sang above the pulsing strum of the cellos in the usual yearning phrases of Sibelius. But the "Alla Marcia" roused all hearts with tri-angel and cymbals, piccolo and heraldic trumpets clashing to a Sousa-like close. The concert was over too soon. It was a brave, ambitious, and successful performance.

In and Around Philadelphia

MUSIC

The Philadelphia Lyric Opera Company will present the Donesetti opera Lucia de Lammermoor at the Academy of Music on Friday, March 1, at 8:15.

Philadelphia Orchestra Pops Concert No. 2 will be performed Saturday, March 2, at 8:30 at the Academy. Eugene Ormandy will conduct selections including Walton's Johannesburg, Festival Overture (a first performance), Lohar's Merry Widow Suite, and Gershwin's An American in Paris.

American Dances is at the Academy on Thursday, February 28, at 8:30. The panorama of theatrical dancing includes Ruth St. Denis, Nathalie Krasovskii, and a company of 40.

THEATER

Come Blow Your Horn will be performed at the Abbey Stage Door, 6615 Rising Sun Avenue on March 1, 2, 8, 9 at 8:30.

MOVIES

A new movie opened at the Bryn Mawr today! Yokimbo, a Japanese film with the star of Rashomon in the lead, will play for only one week. The next attraction will be Counterfeiters of Paris.

Billy Budd, a film version of the Herman Melville sea classic, will begin at the Yorktown on Wednesday, March 6.

Notorious Landlady, with Kim Novak, is playing at the Suburban Theater in Ardmore.

Among the excellent movies continuing at Philadelphia theaters are David and Lisa at the Lane; Freud at the Trans-Lux; The Longest Day at the Goldman; and Lawrence of Arabia at the Midtown.

News Fronts Here And Abroad

UWF Members Actively Urge A World Federation For Peace

by Pauline Dubkin

The goal of the United World Federalists, an active and growing organization with members throughout the United States, is "to achieve world peace through enforceable world law."

It is the latter part of this statement that sets UWF apart from other well-known peace groups. United World Federalists consider peace demonstrations and urging of unilateral disarmament unrealistic. They advocate instead a world federation for establishment of law and order on the world level.

Several members of this group, including Mrs. Janice Gordon, Bryn Mawr alumna, visited the college on February 17 to stimulate student interest in the UWF and to explain its principles.

The federal principle has worked well in the United States, and UWF members believe it could be equally successful on a world-wide basis. (They do not, however, advocate a complete world government. The federation they hope to see established would be concerned only with the problem of world peace).

In large measure, the Federalist position is the same as the official U. S. position in foreign policy. Both hope for the establishment of permanent peace. Both want plans that can be trusted by the United States and the U.S.S.R. The Federalists feel that these hopes can become realities through a world federation.

UNITED NATIONS

Although the UWF believes that the United Nations is the best instrument through which world law can be maintained, they favor revision in the structure of that organization. For it to have the power of keeping world peace, they would, for example, revise the one-vote-per-country system (whereby the great world powers have no more voice than smaller, less important countries), take away the veto, and establish a U. N. army and a world court with compulsory jurisdiction.

The United World Federalists adhere to the doctrines expounded in a book by Grenville Clark and Lewis Sohn, *World Peace Through World Law*, published in 1957. The book, which the Federalists consider to be one of the most important contributions to the problem of peace, discusses in detail the revisions that are necessary to make the U.N. the protector and maintainer of world peace through law. It is required reading for anyone interested in the UWF and what it stands for.

Education is an important aspect of the UWF program. Several discussion groups in various colleges are now studying the problems of nuclear war, the arms race, and

Dinner System Revisions May Be Rediscussed

Tonight's meeting of Legislature, scheduled for 9:30, has ostensibly only one item on its agenda—a discussion of the proposed changes in Undergrad's constitution, which will go into effect next year if it is passed.

Recalling the heated debate of last Tuesday's meeting over Shirley Daniel's suggested revision of the dinner system, however, one realizes that it is entirely possible that there will be an attempt made to reopen debate on that issue. When and if such an attempt is made, it will rest with Cathy Trapnell, Senior Class President who presides over the meeting, to decide whether the debate should be reopened.

possible ways to peace. Material for these study-and-discussion courses is available from the UWF.

The organization is anxious for interested students to find out more about its goals, plans and proposals. The student branch of the UWF is sponsoring a Student Conference on Disarmament and World Law in Washington from March 29-31, which will feature speakers and discussions on every aspect of the subject. A student need not be a UWF member to attend the conference.

Another speech sponsored by the Federalists will be given by Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review* and Honorary President of the UWF. Mr. Cousins will deliver a "World Report" on Wednesday, February 27, at 8:30 p.m. at the Conestoga High School, Conestoga and Irish Roads, Berwyn. Admission is free.

For further information on any aspect of the UWF, contact Jody Green in Denbig.

Communist Troops In Cuba Require Definite U. S. Policy

by Diane Schuller

Recently the Chairman of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, Senator John Stennis, spoke before the Senate on an issue which simply refuses to die in spite of all the White House efforts to kill it.

In his report, which was the result of a Senate investigation of the Cuban threat, he stated, "It is essential that we face up to the fact that the Communists are now here in the Western Hemisphere, and that they are here to stay—if we permit them to do so."

The Russians' being in charge of a country so near our shores obviously bothers people. Intelligence sources have indicated that there are at least 17,000 Russian soldiers in Cuba, but this report does not include the Czechs, other East Europeans and the Red Chinese. The Communist-bloc total thus would come to many more than the 17,000

officially reported.

The mystery all along has been why Russia kept her reported 17,000 men in Cuba. The theory that they were there to help Castro defend Cuba against invasion makes little sense.

TARGET—LATIN AMERICA

The threat to the United States is real but indirect. Those 17,000 Russian troops aren't about to invade the United States. Their target is Latin America.

Director John McCone of the Central Intelligence Agency has reported that the subversive activities of the Fidel Castro regime have increased greatly in Latin America since the apparent withdrawal of Soviet medium-range missiles from Cuba. He revealed that 1,500 saboteurs and communist guerrillas were trained in Cuba during the past 12 months and are now at work in Latin American countries carrying out the Kremlin's orders for "protracted revolutionary action."

The immediate objective of the Moscow-Havana axis is apparently to cause widespread economic and political chaos throughout Latin America by terrorizing local officials, blowing up bridges, oil refineries, mines, and destroying all means of communication. Native communists are being trained and armed at two major guerrilla camps in Cuba. One is at Minas Del Frio in Oriente Province and another at La Campana in Las Villas.

Since the October Cuban crisis, the subversive activities in Latin America directed by Castro have greatly increased. Late in October in Venezuela, four electric power stations were dynamited by native communists, who were following orders from the Castro regime.

In December, weapons for guerrilla warfare arrived aboard a Cuban ship

in Brazil and were transported to the Communist Peasants' League Headquarters there. In Ecuador, there have been several Indian uprisings. Miguel Lechon, who heads the Ecuadorian Federation of Indians has recently returned from a visit to Cuba and was quoted as saying, "One day more than 200,000 Indians will descend from the mountains to take their land." There have also been serious guerrilla outbreaks in Peru and Costa Rica which have been led by Castro-trained agents.

Funds have been moving illegally from Cuba to communists throughout Latin America. Instructions by radio are going from Havana to Red terrorists, especially those in Venezuela. The reason is very simple and extremely important. Venezuela is the most vital source of iron ore for the United States and is also one of the great oil reserves of the world. If Castro and his cohorts could obtain these vast resources, they could deal the United States a mortal blow.

It is apparent that Castro's Cuba is Khrushchev's number one training school for guerrilla warfare in the Western Hemisphere. This may be why President Kennedy said: "I regard Latin America as the most critical area in the world today." The President must realize how a Russian base in Cuba downgrades the United States' image throughout Latin America. To these countries Russia seems strong and entrenched, while the United States appears weak. Perhaps this will explain all of the White House efforts to show how few the Russians really are and how relatively weak their weapons.

The problem which remains to be solved is how to force or entice the Russians out of Cuba. Premier Khrushchev has promised to withdraw "several thousand" of his troops from Cuba by March 15. The true significance of this move depends on "how many and what kind." While Khrushchev has been making promises to us, he has apparently been making them also to Castro. Cuba has announced that Soviet Russia has agreed to build a "fishing port" near Havana. Informed sources believe this "fishing port" may be the start of a Communist naval and submarine base which could possibly be built up to counter the United States Navy Base at Guantanamo.

So far as could be learned through the screen of secrecy thrown about the well-known sea and air observations of Communist shipping in and out of Cuba, there is no evidence that Soviet Premier Khrushchev has relented on his promise to remove long-range nuclear warhead missiles from the island. However, it is known that shorter range atomic weapons can easily be stored in Cuba, possibly in the caves, where refugees have repeatedly reported them to be located.

POSITIVE ACTION

In considering all of the facts, I feel that Senator Stennis has very adequately summed up the feelings of many Americans regarding the Cuban crisis. "What concerns me is whether we intend to permit a Communist government to exist in Cuba or other Latin-American countries. If we do, then we should reconcile ourselves to the fact that these countries will be used as bases to subvert other Latin-American nations and that, sooner or later, the entire Western Hemisphere may be lost to us. If we do not, then it is time to take positive action to make it clear that we have a national will and purpose to eradicate all communist governments in this hemisphere. Americans want to be told that we have a definite policy, and a plan which will accomplish this—even though risk be involved."

On The TIMES

(What Milton might have written during a newspaper strike)

by Pauline Dubkin

Fly, envious Times, till the ITU runs out its race,
Give us no more the lazy leaden-stepping Inquirer,
Which we read at but the heavy plummet's pace;
And let us glut ourselves with what thy press devours,
Which is no less than all that's fit to print,
Not merely local dross.
So grievous is our loss,
So great th' Inquirer's gain.

Joy shall overtake us as a flood
When every paper that's sincerely good,
The Herald Tribune, Daily News, and you, shall shine
Outside our doors at break of day,
When once our yearning souls shall clime,
And all this Philly grossness quit.
Then attired with puzzle, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over Bulletin and Inquirer with thee, O Times.

President Kennedy Hopes To Cure Youth Problems With A Multi-Phase Program Now Before Congress

by Diane Schuller

Sandwiched between President Kennedy's major proposals before Congress this year (such as the tax program, medical care and aid to education) is a seemingly obscure bill which will probably be one of the first ones to be considered.

This bill concerns the chief problems affecting the nation's youth and the President's proposed solution. It is a multi-phase program designed to deal with the unemployment, health and delinquency problems of American youth.

It has been reported that today's youth, once 33 percent of the United States population, now comprise 39 percent. This means added pressures on schools and on the labor market. In the 1960's, it is estimated that over 26 million young people will be seeking employment.

Today, youths just out of school, ages 18 to 21, comprise only 7 percent of the labor force, but 18 percent of the unemployed. Idleness among young workers is two and one-half times the national average. For minority groups and high school drop-outs, the figure is even higher. In the 1960's, about 7.5 million students will quit school before obtaining a high school diploma, and will consequently be prepared for little except unskilled labor.

There are also problems involving increased crime and lack of physical fitness. With respect to juvenile delinquency, cases brought before the courts have more than doubled in the last decade.

There has been a great deal of discussion lately about lack of physical fitness in our country, and our youth is no exception. Nearly

one-third of tested school children failed to pass "minimum physical achievement tests" in a recent survey of 200,000 children. More than 75 percent failed a more comprehensive physical-performance test.

President Kennedy's proposed solution to these problems is seen in four new corps: a Youth Conservation Corps, a "Hometown" Corps, a National Service Corps and an increase in the Peace Corps.

The Youth Conservation Corps is designed to help the "unemployed, unskilled and unwanted." It would enroll about 15,000 youths at the start. They would be put to work "improving our forests and recreation areas."

In addition, 40,000 of the young people who need help would benefit from the "Hometown" Corps. Here, the Federal Government would pay half the costs of employing youths on local, non-profit projects such as hospitals, schools and parks.

The National Service Corps, often called the "domestic Peace Corps," would recruit young people who wish to help others. However, it would not be confined to youth. People of all age groups would work under local direction in mental-health centers, hospitals, Indian reservations and slums. The number to be recruited has not been given, but is described as "small." Some of us may recall filling out recently a questionnaire sent by the National Peace Corps to discover what kinds of jobs people joining a domestic peace corps would like to have.

The Peace Corps, largely composed of young people, is already estimated at several thousand. By September 1964, Mr. Kennedy proposes

to expand this to 13,000.

To combat delinquency, the President would continue for three more years federal grants to finance more than fifty demonstration projects in communities around the country. To combat poverty, he asks for "substantial increases" in public assistance funds to promote health. He, wants greatly increased grants for maternal and child-health programs. Finally, to combat ignorance, he again suggests a "comprehensive" program of federal aid to education.

Most of the opposition to the President's program comes from two quarters. "Conservative and rural Republicans, along with Southern Democrats, have felt that too much money would be spent for a result too uncertain.

Some Republicans have argued that Mr. Kennedy's approach is too indirect and only a stopgap; more on-the-job training for specific jobs would be more productive, they have said.

There are those on both sides of the political fence who agree on one criticism of the President's program for action. Some of its opponents complain, and some of its supporters fear, that it will be overrated as a panacea for all ills of the nation's youth. As the President said, some 700,000 youths were out of school and out of work in the school months of 1962. Unfortunately, the corps combined would occupy barely a tenth of them.

As the President has noted, awareness of the many problems relating to our nation's youth is a large part of the battle. But it is action that will spell the difference.

Reviewer Finds Brecht Play Lacks Clear Characterization

by Brooks Robards

The Philadelphia Drama Guild's production of Bertold Brecht's *A Man's A Man*, instead of being exciting or horrifying, was vague and discursive.

The play was supposed to have a detached air about it, but this detachment should have had a razor-sharp edge to it rather than the uncertainty evident in this production.

Brecht provides challenging material. He is a proponent of what has become known as "anti-theater" theater, because he tries to prevent any identification between audience and actor which would make the play-goer forget that he is the spectator of a play.

ANTI-THEATER DEVICES

A Man's A Man is full of anti-theater devices. The actors wear bizarre, mask-like make-up; the chorus, equipped with piano, guitar, and bongos, sits to the side, half on the stage and half in the audience; each scene is prefaced with a caption projected by a camera onto the backdrop. The actors did not try to heighten the effects of these devices, but accepted them or ignored them until the audience was forced to do so also.

The plot of *A Man's A Man* is simple. A naive Indian porter, Gayly Gay, leaves his hut in Kilkoa to go and buy a fish; he encounters a squad of soldiers who have stolen money from "The Pagoda of the Yellow Monks" and lost one of their men in doing it. The soldiers, played by Joseph Earley, Al Gold and Jack Schnepf, persuade Gayly Gay, played by John Carpenter, to impersonate their missing comrade. As the play goes on, Gayly Gay loses his own identity and assumes that of Jeraiah Jip, the missing soldier. In the process, he changes from a "man who can't say no" into a brutal killer.

In spite of its simplicity of plot, the play makes heavy demands on the actors. They must be able to move in and out of their parts with ease and assurance, sometimes laughing at themselves, sometimes talking directly to the audience. No one in the Drama Guild production

Swimmers Splash To Higher Records

February 13 and February 20 marked the dates of the swim team's two most important meets. The first was an exciting home meet with the University of Pennsylvania's outstanding performers. The final score was 41-37 in favor of the visitors.

The first event, the 100 yard freestyle was won by Penn by one tenth of a second. Penn's powerful duo of Sue Peterson and Barbara Chesnau set three records. Peterson lowered both the freestyle and butterfly records, and Chesnau set a new breast stroke mark. The most satisfying and exciting record, however, was team captain Ellie Beldier's back crawl victory over Chesnau in 30.9 seconds. This lowered her old mark by a full second. The medley relay team also triumphed.

ANOTHER NEW RECORD

Last week, the team tied Swarthmore 33-33. Another outstanding performance by Ellie Beldier, who broke her own 50 yard back crawl record with a 35.0, and the beautiful swimming of Betsy Booth, who won the freestyle event and swam anchor on the victorious freestyle and medley relay teams were the main factors in the meet.

seemed to come quite to grips with his role.

The transformation which Gayly Gay had to make was a difficult one. John Carpenter made the hero seem plain stupid rather than simple-minded and he was therefore neither despicable nor sympathetic while he was being pushed around by his soldier friends. Mr. Carpenter's portrayal of Gayly Gay transformed into a brute soldier proved more convincing.

The demands made on Widow Begbick, mistress of the travelling canteen which serves the soldiers, are also considerable. She must sometimes be the narrator, sometimes the femme fatale. Because Rita Gold was unsure of herself in the role, the Widow was only intermittently the lewd, low-swinging lady of ill-repute who "takes care" of the soldiers and sings of life in the army. Her meager singing talents stood out instead of increasing the satire on music hall entertainment.

Of the whole cast, Joseph Earley as Uriah Shelley, soldier, narrator, and Gayly Gay's persuader, and Charles Brown as Bloody Five, strong-arm sergeant and wet-weather wooer, gave the most convincing performances.

While the production was not a success, the Drama Guild should be commended for attempting such a challenging play. *A Man's A Man* will continue at the Plays and Player's Playhouse, 1714 Delancey St., until March 3.

Summer Study, Travel Opportunities Abound From Edinburgh To Wakiki

Student work and study opportunities are more interesting and plentiful for this summer than ever before. In addition to stock summer jobs, exciting opportunities are being offered for foreign study and work as well as worthwhile, interesting jobs within the country.

For students who would like summer work and study programs abroad, but are hampered by a lack of funds, The National Beryllia Corporation is conducting a contest in which writers of the best promotional material for the National Student Information Service "Earn and Learn Abroad" Program will receive cash awards applicable to round-trip transportation to Europe and a visit to London and Paris. The corporation will also secure for the winners paying summer jobs abroad.

The National Student Association will also award a full scholarship to its summer seminar in foreign relations and social and economic problems. The NSA seminar will be conducted in Bryn Mawr, Pa. from June 16 until August 29.

For a student with slightly more exotic taste, the African Studies Group for College Students will conduct a summer safari in East Africa for a group of 12 college students. For four or five weeks the group will tour Africa, visiting native tribes and Peace Corps installations while taking photographs for the National Geographic Society and Museum of Natural History.

After leaving Africa, the group will visit Greece, Rome, Paris and London for several weeks. Warning! Students not interested in rugged outdoor life need not apply.

Other programs also offer chances for foreign study to students. The International Vacation Courses Office is sponsoring group sessions in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, where students will learn about Scandinavian government and education.

The Institute of International Education will sponsor programs for qualified American students in Britain and Austria. The British group will study Elizabethan drama at Stratford-on-Avon, 19th century history, literature and arts at Oxford, and British history, philosophy and literature at the University of Edin-

Editors Determine Newspapers' Role And Responsibility

Continued from Page 1, Col. 4
our impatience to place a man on the moon before the Russians do this, regardless of the sacrifices we may be making here on earth; the assumption, regarding underdeveloped countries, that if they are not democratic, they are automatically Communist.

The informed press must reject these clichés, and must, rather question and probe. The newspaper must be our leader in this venture, to help us question, criticize, analyze, and examine in this endless task.

Mr. Wagner approached the problem by suggesting three questions of his own: Is the responsibility of the press to publish? To edit? Or to fight? In response to the first query, he stressed the importance of the freedom of the press, which he believes has been abridged by the presently striking printers. He would recommend almost any means to restore the striking New York dailies to their former publishing states, for he feels that publishing is the most essential responsibility of a newspaper.

In regard to the editing of news, he deplored the quantity of "half-news", irrelevant raw material that often goes directly into a newspaper after only the most casual selection. Also, he believes that the press is often subject to "waves of blindness", as in, for

burgh. Students interested in this program must have completed two years of college work to be eligible.

The Austrian program will conduct one seminar at Salzburg, specializing in German language study, and another at Vienna, where law, political science, liberal arts and German will be studied. The Austrian programs also place special emphasis on the music festivals and recreational events taking place in the area.

If a slightly warmer climate is desired, there will be opportunities for study at the University of Hawaii presented through the 1963 University Study Tour Program. Students will enjoy steamship transportation, accommodations at the Wakiki Beach Hotel and a full round of planned activities in addition to their regular classes.

More information about these programs may be received from Brooks Robards, Rhoads North. For students desiring work within the country, the National Directory Service is publishing a special "Summer Employment Directory" of various organizations in the U. S. which are willing to hire college students. This directory may be obtained from the National Directory Service, Dept. C., Box 32065, Cincinnati 32, Ohio.

The possibility of securing summer jobs through the Bureau of Recommendations is also very good. The Bureau has already received listings for camp counselors, foreign job openings, and special opportunities for students interested in social work, institutional service, industrial work and various other fields.

Student returns of the Summer Activities card and College Year activities card which the Bureau of Recommendations sent out in the fall were very low this year. If you did not fill them out in the fall, the Bureau of Recommendations will appreciate it if you pick up a set of these "green cards" at their office in Taylor basement, and fill them out.

M A D S

Future Campus Events

Wednesday, February 27
Legislature meets in the Common Room at 9:30 (see p. 4, col. 1).

Thursday, February 28
Mr. Thompson Bradley, who teaches Russian at Swarthmore College, will talk about his recent trip to the Soviet Union. His lecture is being sponsored by the Russian Club and will take place at 8:30 in the Ely Room, Wyndham.

Friday, March 1
The Ithaca High School Choir of Ithaca, New York, will present a concert featuring choruses from the Mozart's Requiem, K626 and six Brahms Lieder in Roberts Hall, Haverford at 4:00. Admission is free.

Friday, March 1
Award-winning film, Hiroshima,

example, its recent treatment of de Gaulle and his rejection of the British appeal to join the Common Market. He felt that only one side of the issue had been presented—that is, that de Gaulle was portrayed as a monster rather than as merely a Frenchman!—and that the press has a responsibility to avoid such distortions of the facts.

In reference to his third question, he referred to the "piece-meal passing of the buck" that he sees taking place in our federal government. The result of this laziness and evasion is an increasing concentration of central authority. Since the Federal government exerts influence in so many vital areas of our life, there must be more adequate coverage of news in the Washington area.

The final speaker, Mr. Davis, revealed a less pessimistic attitude towards the press of today. After defining the work of writing and editing as "stroking a platitude until it purrs like an epigram" and cautioning writers "never to think when they write, on the assumption that you cannot do two things at once", he tried to define the forces bearing in on the press.

These include not only the competition from other media (i.e. radio, television, and news magazines), and the continual repetition of crises, but especially the monopoly in the press.

The question of "continual crises" is a serious, built-in danger in newspaper writing. The ratio of pessimistic headlines to optimistic ones may be as high as 50:1.

Continuously, Mr. Davis stressed the need for poise as a basic attribute of today's press. He believes that the understanding of the position of the press is its greatest responsibility, a responsibility which demands a high degree of sophistication on the part of both the press and the public.

Study in Guadalajara, Mexico

The Guadalajara Summer School, a fully accredited University of Arizona program, conducted in cooperation with professors from Stanford University, University of California, and Guadalajara, will offer July 1 to August 11, art, folklore, geography, history, languages and literature courses. Tuition, board, and room is \$240. Write Prof. Juan B. Rael, P. O. Box 7227, Stanford, Calif.

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Mon Amour, will be presented in Roberts Hall, Haverford at 8:00 along with the short film "The Red Balloon."

Saturday, March 2
The Hamilton College Choir will join Bryn Mawr's College Chorus to sing the German Requiem by Heinrich Schutz at 8:30 in Goodhart. Robert Goodale and John L. Baldwin Jr. are directing.

Monday, March 4
Bryn Mawr students, headed by Alice Schade and Steffi Lewis, will leave Pem Arch at 7:00 for square dancing at Sleighton Farms.

Monday, March 4
On Monday, March 4, Mr. Kumar Goshal will speak on "The Neutrals and U. S. Foreign Policy." Mr. Goshal, a native of India, has traveled and lectured all over the world. The lecture, sponsored by Current Events, will be at 7:15 in the Common Room.

Monday, March 4
Gurney Professor of History at Harvard, David Owen, will give the Class of 1902 Lecture at 8:30 in the Deanery. His subject will be "The Crystal Palace and Victorian Taste."

Tuesday, March 5
The Bryn Mawr French Department is sponsoring a lecture, "Desir et Mediation dans le Roman," by Rene Gerard. Mr. Gerard, who formerly taught at Bryn Mawr, is now at Johns Hopkins. He will speak at 4:30 in the Common Room.

Wednesday, March 6
"The Passion of Joan of Arc" is the title of a film which Interfaith will show in the Common Room at 7:30. It comes from the film library of the Museum of Modern Art and is of 1920 vintage (silent).

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NEWS Reporter Amasses Variety of Deanery Lore

by Joan Cavallaro

Have you ever stopped to wonder why the Bryn Mawr Alumnae House is called the Deanery? The answer is that the "Deanery" was for many years the home and office of the first Dean (and later President) of Bryn Mawr College, M. Carey Thomas.

It was made the headquarters of the Alumnae Association in 1933 in accordance with the wishes of Miss Thomas, who strongly felt the need of an Alumnae Center. Before Miss Thomas had occupied the building, it had been used for housing male professors and, along with the two other houses which stood next to it—Yarrow and Kelsnerhof—made up the original "faculty row."

After Miss Thomas took up residence there, the house was nicknamed the "Deanery," whence Kelsnerhof was called the "Greenery," and Yarrow, which stood in the middle of the two, was quickly dubbed the "Betweenery."

However, Carey Thomas added

more to the Deanery than its name. It was she who was responsible for the strange, striking and elegant furniture which now decorates the Deanery. She collected the furniture on her many trips both to Europe and to the Orient, and, as one may easily tell, it represents a wide range of tastes and nationalities.

The most interesting part of Miss Thomas' artistic inclinations was the, once famous Deanery garden, which occupied the land where Rhoads South now stands. Complete with fountain pool, figurines, and an assortment of trees, flowers, and shrubbery, it was a decorative asset to campus. The garden, like the Deanery, was the object of Miss Thomas' artistic embellishments, from statuary to furniture, and at one time was dimly lit at night with exotic lanterns she had brought from China.

The Deanery in its present shape has been remodeled and added to several times. It is presently the office for the Alumnae Association, and is open to alumnae, their families and friends, members of the faculty, administration, and graduate school, and to Seniors. Though its range of hospitality has been greatly widened, the Deanery still fulfills the intentions of Miss Thomas, as she herself expressed: "I hope and believe that the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College will feel as I do that an Alumnae center of dignity and beauty such as here provided will greatly benefit the college . . ."

The Smith SOPHIAN Opposes Interim; Enthusiasm Keynotes Student Views

by Constance Rosenblum

The period of Interim at Smith College—a three-week break between semesters when students are given "an opportunity for independent study, discussion, and investigation of topics of their choice"—has recently been the subject of much debate and consideration among Smith students.

On the one hand, there are certain disadvantages. Is Interim worth the pressures of a shortened and cramped first semester? Is it necessary to lay aside three weeks to develop an independence which might be learned during the rest of the year? Is learning how to ice skate, to drive a car, or knit faster (some of the activities students pursue during Interim) Smith's distinctive contribution to a woman's education?

An editorial in a recent issue of the Smith Sophian stated that "Interim is a waste of time for too many people. By providing the opportunity for more independence in the regular semester, Smith can produce well-educated graduates, competent to develop and pursue their interests throughout their lives."

On the other hand, a number of individual students have expressed great enthusiasm for the Interim period. In one girl's words:

"Interim is the most essential part of our education here—even when we use it unwisely—and indispensable if Smith hopes to develop thoughtful, sensitive . . . and creative women. It is a horrible realization [to find] that you don't

really have interests that could occupy you for three whole weeks. It is frightening to realize that you are bored with yourself.

"The person who has been told all her life that she has a good mind and is destined to be a member of the 'intellectual elite' has never been made to discover that within her own being she has not ever awakened her native curiosity.

"We liked Interim because, for once, we had the time to wander through the whole wide spectrum of fields for analysis . . . introspection . . . and consideration, without being bludgeoned by a syllabus . . . When all roads were open for discovery, it gave us a chance to learn what pleases us . . . and at what bridge hand our laziness begins to shade off into boredom.

"We are not too strictly scholarly, and we resent the administration premise that we should devote our time to losing ourselves in dispassionate intellectual ingestion. Though 'self-expression' has strange connotations, both presumptuous and somehow culturally amoral, 'self-discovery' is a goal clouded only by the fear . . . that whatever we discover may disrupt the order of our own little universe . . . We may not learn to live with books, but since our lives will not be built wholly of books, we profit just as much if we can learn even to live with boredom."

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WHAT'S NEW IN THE MARCH ATLANTIC?

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Saul Bellow writing on "The Writer as Moralist"

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