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Students of Bryn Mawr College

The College News

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PRICE 20 CENTS

Pianists Jambor And Alwyne Perform With Dual Excellence

by Kristine Gilmartin

Two piano music is not as often performed as solo works, but Agi Jambor and Horace Alwyne revealed how exciting and beautiful it can be in their concert Friday evening, January 6, in Goodhart. At their beat, which was almost all the time, the two were one instrument, and doubly rich in tone and expression.

Mozart's Sonata in D major opened the program. In the Allegro con spirito, the melody of one piano was answered by a sassy and amusing grace note in the other. The excellent timing was evident in the polished echoing of runs from one to the other. The Andante had a slower, singing and gradually intensified theme. The final Allegro molto was gay and spirited with a swift, rhythmic melody.

Oriental Flavor

Arrival of the Queen of Sheba from Handel's "Solomon" was a speedy processional that must have kept Sheba stepping right along. There waa a slight Oriental flavor about it all, and a strongly pronounced soprano note seemed to clang like a cymbal.

One of the evening's highlights was Debussy's Petite Suite. The first piece, En bateau, was very characteristic of the composer with sustained high notes under which the bass rippled. A sense of delicate power and a feeling of faint, wistful melancholy pervaded the work. The Cortege in contrast built to a powerful climax with chords in dotted rhythm, although it had a quieter central section.

Menuet was a rather unusual one, featuring answering grace notes, and a lovely musing in the lower register. Contrary rhythms, an element of Debussy's style, were also in evidence. The Ballet concluded the suite with powerful rhythms, strong chords, and a moving, swinging final section.

Clarity, rich interpretation, and a true "togetherness" made the performance of this suite outstanding.

Danse Andalouse by Infante had the Spanish rhythmic quality. A powerful bass from Mr. Alwyne with striking, syncopated melodies by Mme. Jambor over it, created the passionate mood and movement excellently. York Bowen's Arabesque, Op. 119 waa a brief but pleasing composition, with a series of complementing runs.

Brilliant Ending

The fine musical evening ended brilliantly with Rachmaninoff's Suite No. 2, Op. 17. The Introduction Alla marcia—with the emphasis on the march—was wildly organized. A soaring melody, one of this composer's happiest talents, grew mightily in the Valse. Its rushes of notes were somehow suggestive of the rustle and sweep of skirts at a dance.

The Romance waa indeed romantic and attained heights of emotion by a powerful and insistent rise. The halance of a strong bass and a soundly articulated melody, so well achieved by Mme. Jambor and Mr. Alwyne, was evident in the final Tarantelle which swept to its conclusion with a steady propulsion.

The Suite played as an encore was charmingly modern and gay. The delight of its suggestions of nature and the humor of its surprises were fully realized.

Students Become Jacks-of-all-Trades For Summer Jobs

In the fall of 1960 the Bureau of Recommendations made a survey of the summer activities of Bryn Mawr undergraduates. Of the group reporting (70% of the student body) 307 had paid jobs, 59 volunteer, and the rest were traveling, studying, or at home.

Of those atudents reporting summer jobs 11 earned over $1000, (the highest was $1400 paid to a worker in an induatrial laboratory) and 15 from $900 to $1000. Wages of from $500 to $900 were earned by 112 students while approximately 55% of those reporting earned less than $500.

Those working in laboratories and on Ford Foundation grants averaged the highest earnings ($600), while those working in publications, hotels, libraries, and social agencies averaged over $500. Office workers averaged $480 and store and sales agents $400. Those in camps and recreation centers, working for their families, in medical services, and in miscellaneous jobs averaged under $300.

The largest number of undergraduates (102) reported miscellaneous office jobs. Second highest (57) were camp and recreation center workers. Laboratory workers, including Bryn Mawr undergraduates working on National Science Foundation grants, constituted the third highest group (32).

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Gimbel's Lauds President, Stipend Given Girls' High

Recognition of her "outstanding contributions to the field of education for woman" was given this week to Dr. Katharine E. McBride, President of the college. A scroll and a check for $1000. was awarded to her by H. J. Grinsfelder, executive head of Gimbels, at a luncheon in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Miss McBride, after receiving this 29th Annual Gimbel Philadelphia Award, announced that she would turn it over to the Philadelphia Girls' High School for a scholarship to be used at any college. Girls' High, ahe noted, haa supplied more of Bryn Mawr's European Fellowahip winnera than any other aingle high school.

Dr. Katharine E. Mc ride accepts award from H. J. Grinsfelder, executive head of Gimbels.

Preaident of Bryn Mawr since 1942, Miss McBride served as Chairman of the American Council of Education, 1955-1956, the Board of Trustees of the Educational Testing Service, and of the College Entrance Examination Board during the years 1949 to 1952.

Yaley from Orwell Forum Advocates White Collar Men, 'Awake and Unite

by Sarah Shapley, '63

An advocate of comprehensive unionism who approvea of right-to-work laws spoke Monday night. Peter Paul Bergman, a senior at Yale, outlined the possibilities for the labor movement todsy. Underlying his positions was the concept of the union as the only practicable, as well as logical, counter-power in our economic life. Hence, the obvious group for action now was the white-collar workers.

This group, although now adverse to the idea because of an aversion to the social image and status of labor unions, would find that wage and other benefits outweigh their vague and ignorant image of the labor union. The difference is often fourfold in hourly wage. Cited was the idea that the proletariat is fast becoming the salsriat.

The reasoning behind thia phrase and for the goal of more unionization was that the days of the homey small shop have given way to the impersonal gigantic firm. In the latter an employee has no more connection with the boss, no more chance for advancement, no more love for his work than does the auto assembly line man. Thus now only a self-conscious line of social status separates them.

The questioning brought forth a general problem: if the pay to the white-collara is upped, would not the firm's profit margin be drastically cut, thus deleting possible investment funds? The answer was that Mr. Bergman had little faith in business taking money from its pocket for the national pocket. To expect a union, that today is run much as a business is, to take a unilateral pay-cut was foolish. The cost of living will rise; prices are often ridiculously high; and not asking for more is equal to accepting a cut.

General inflation, pricing ourselves out of the world market, and the decrease in workers needed to fulfill demand are root problems. The growing question of reallocation of workers (in the South, Far West, and Northwsst) will require broad, tri-partite planning.

As it is, labor is not the gangster power towering over managsment which many of us think. Hoffa is one of a few and has suffered very little from hia expulaion by the AFL-CIO. Most members presume that what is good for their chief is good for them, and so no push comes from them. The recent steel strike waa inatigated not so much by the unions as by the company fearful of David MacDonald'a power.

So that the labor force can bave a truly proportionate voice in the coming national readjustments, much more than the present one-third must be unionized. Mr. Bergman suggeated a system of regional, professional societies to attract the white-collar men. Furthermore, unions can and should do without anti-right-to-work laws. These induce apathy and corruptive power.

But neither should a group be prohibited by law or violence from urging the formation of a union, as has been the case in the South. There the hope is to attract industry through lower wage levels. Unionism has a creditable record and deserves a political voice. Dubinsky's Lady Garment Workers in New York was cited to illustrate a union serving the interests of an area's business by giving

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Klee, "Taking A Line For A Walk," Tries To Suggest Realitu With Paint

In the light and delightful spirit of Paul Klee's own definition of his art as "taking a line for a walk," Mr. Fowle drew A Line on Paul Klee which took an unexpected but surprisingly logical automobile ride at the end of its "walk." Mr. James Fowle, Chairman of the History of Art Department, spoke on Thursday, January 5 at 8:15 in the Common Room, snd with the aid of a few representative slidea was able to convey, in the short apace of an hour, something of the spirit of Paul Klee.

Experimentation

In "experiencing" (as opposed to "understanding") Klee's art, titles are to be used as handles. Feeling that, in order to give of himself, an artist ahould rely upon "something within" rather than a constructed plan, Klee conducted his exercises, in terms of line and drawing, without determining the title first. The title came into being when the exercise was finished and the subject emerged. The artist, for Klee, is not a genius working toward an end, the representation of some particular thing, but rather an experimenter with the formal elements of painting, dot, line, plane, and space. The ideas within the work emerge through the artist's creative experience, determining the subject, and thus the title, of the picture. "What we see before us," he said in July, 1917, "is a suggestion of reality . . . True reality is buried . . . Art does not render the visible, rather it makes visible."

Paul Klee (1879-1940) began in his early twenties to do etchings, many of them satirical. "In order not to be laughed at oneself, one gives other people something to laugh at, preferably about oneself." The maturity of hia work came between the wars. He gained assurance and public reception in 1917, and the works from then until about 1925 he considered to be his best. In 1914, already in hia thirties, he wrote, from Tunis, "I think I am a painter." His development was that of a alowly maturing artist, whose work is to be considered as his serious attempt to make reality visible, although at times, such as in The Order of High C of 1921, it seems anything but serious.

An Artist's Artist

That Klee is an "artist's artist" whose aspirations, if logical, are too lofty to be experienced by the average person, is a claim completely unfounded, concluded Mr. Fowle. On the screen came a series of slidea of Chrysler Corporaton's Plymouth from about 1935 to recent models. Klee's principle that "reality," rather than a representation of it, should be made visible in art is not so alien to our everyday experience as we ight think, for there on the hood emblems of the succession of Plymouths, the aymbol of reliability (said Mr. Fowle), the illustrious Mayflower progressed (?) from a representational depiction to three vertical linea — Speed — "reality" made visible!

Bryn Mawr Asks Students' Parents To Come April 22

Parents Day will be held this year on Saturday, April 22. The committee for this biannual function has not yet been formed but it will consist of representatives of the faculty, the administration, and the student body.

Although each Parents Day is somewhat different, there is usually some form of faculty or faculty-student discussion. In 1959 Mrs. Marshall spoke on the Philosophy of the Curriculum and there were student discussion groups.

This year the Colgate University Glee Club and the Bryn Mawr College Chorus will entertain atudents and their guests. It is hoped that the parents will be invited to lunch in the halls.

These plans are still tentative. After the atudent representatives are elected at class meetings this week and the committee begins to function, suggestions will be welcome.

NEWS Elections

The newly elected members of the College News Editorial Board are:

Editor-in-Chief ....Suzy Spain
Associate Editor .Sally Schapiro
Make-up Editor ..Janice Copen
News Editor .Ellen Rothenberg
Member-at-Large
Helen Levering

A Plea for Better Balance

When a speaker on campus stands up for recognition of Red China, a higher minimum wage, or federal aid to education, the chances are he'll find many in loud and articulate agreement. If, however, his point is won because he finds no irrefutable resistance, it is not because disagreement does not exist. The clear voice of protest which would force the speaker int specifics and leave his audience with a clearer understanding of his point of view is missing, less because of the absence of dissension than for the lack of the proper rejoinder. The would-be contender, though present, is unable t defend her position. This does not mean the position cannot be defended. Of course it can. Wall Street Journal does it every day. But neither this publication nor the more conservative Nati nal Review are in the Periodical R om, and classroom treatment of their point of view does not generally point up arguments for its vehement and sympathetic defense.

The result of this curious imbalance is that those who came to college assuming that nobody should work for less than $1.25 per hour may graduate without ever having heard a reasonable explanation of why every good American doesn't agree, while others who for four years have harbored dark thoughts about something called inflation may leave college without ever having enlightened anybody with a combination of the two concepts into a logical argument.

Monday night Alliance brought Peter Paul Bergman, a student Socialist from Yale's George Orwell Forum to speak for Current Events on problems of labor. If his viewpoint was worth hearing, so also would that of a highly conservative politician or business man. It seems obvious that to fully appreciate and evaluate an approach to governmental affairs a strong presentation of the views of its detractors is invaluable. For this reason then, if no other, it might be interesting if, after Max Lerner speaks in March at the invitation of Executive Board, Alliance can arrange to present a conservative answer to his remarks.

A Controversy Worth Comment

This morning's Times reports a controversy worth noting between a college newspaper and a local Anti-Communist Committee. The paper, published at the University of Bridgeport, editorialized on the need to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and supported the San Francisc student demonstration against the HUAC held last May. Yesterday the Connecticut Anti-Communism Committee publicly denounced the editorial, entitled "McCarthyism is Back", describing it as a "prime example of the duping of college students by the Reds."

Perhaps the strongest argument for abolition of the HUAC is that it infringes up n the First Amendment's guarantee to the freedoms of speech, the press, and assembly, not only through its own activities but also by setting the pace for similar infringement by other groups. Charges like that of the Connecticut Committee must eventually inhibit the free expression of ideas, and, on a University campus where ideas ought rightly to be the main stock in trade, such an inhibition cannot even be justified by a lleged demands of national security. Whether the House Un-American Activities Committee should be revised in form, restricted to its proscribed legislative function, or totally eliminated, may be subject for inquiry and debate, but whether a college newspaper has the right to speak out against it without risking the stigma of a Communist label should be unquestionable. If its existence is going to provide a justification and example for this kind of suppression of ideas, then the Connecticut Committee, in seeking to defend the HUAC, has vividly pointed up the best argument for its abolition.

Community of Fear is a pamphlet on the arms race published by the Fund for the Republic. It is a paper designed, as its foreword says, to dispel illusions. It points up in vivid detail the horrors of nuclear war and the desperate need to eliminate the possibility of its occurrence. Many problems are presented in it but no solutions; its purpose is simply the creation of a broader understanding of what we are up against. A pile of these pamphlets is now on the table in Taylor. You are asked to take one, read it, and pass it on.

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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Reviewer Praises Acting Versatility In Urfaust Drama

by Enid Greenberg '63

Successfully overcoming the problem of acting in a foreign language, the Bryn Mawr-Haverford German Club also offered several touching and powerful character portrayals in their presentation of Goethe's Urfaust Friday, January 6.

Urfaust, the preliminary version of the later Part One of Faust, was written by Goethe in 1775 during the German "Sturm and Drang" literary period. Urfaust presents difficulties even for German actors, for the freedom of form, a quality for which the "Sturm and Drang" period is noted, intermingles poetry, ordinary speech, and folksongs, calling for an unusually versatile actor.

Alison Baker, Theodore Hauri, and Dietmar Haack all exhibited unusual abiltiy. Alison Baker played the major role of Margarite, the innocent young girl seduced (with the aid of Mephistopheles) by Faust in his quest for complete happiness. Alison produced a Margarite capable of both great love and agonizing guilt. The final scene at the prison, in which Margarite refuses to be freed by Faust, played sensitively by Edwin Haartman, revealed Alison's careful control in switching among fear, love, insane guilt, and unfailing faith.

Mephistopheles received a mas-

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CHAPEL PLAY

The annual chapel play is to be presented in the Goodhart music room Sunday, January 14, at 8:00 p.m.

Directed by Virginia O'Roak it is a 16th century Candlemas-Day play written by an unknown priest. Since the story is concerned with the period right after Jesus' birth, the characters include Herod, soldiers under Herod's command, Joseph and Mary, the angel, a priest, and interested women.

Tuesday evening the Candlemas-Day play will be presented at the University of Pennsylvania Mental Hospital.

News Staff Votes Suzy Spain, 1963 As Editor-in-chief

"I like to write—mostly because I can't talk—and I can express myself when I write even if it occasionally means writing nonsense," says Suzy Spain, newly elected editor of the News. "I also sell hexboards, one of which was solely responsible for Nixon's defeat; I sent it to him for a souvenir." This is the only hint she would give about her forthcoming editorial policy but she does promise more humor and a greater scope for the News.

A sophomore in Rhoads, "vacationally-resident" within the driving li its of the school, Suzy has had a phenomenal journalistic career. "I wrote some of the nonsense for Seventeen which they printed, but they changed the whole thing and ruined my life for a year. But I got $40 for it." She worked as a copygirl for Newsweek this summer and became very proficient at stapling, running a mimeo machine ("I had purple fingernails for three months"), and collecting overtime.

A possible History of Art major, Suzy's great ambition now is to have an ambition, at least one that lasts more than a month. "The News needs humor and faculty participation; my heroine, if I must have one, is Emily Grangerford and my favorite diversion, making popcorn in the Rhoads pantry."

Writer Reports on Interest In Abolishment of HUAC

by Isa Brannon

The House Un-American Activities Committee has been the object of an increasing amount of attention in the last onth as a result of the opening of Congress and the expectation of a motion by Rep. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) to abolish the Committee when the House rules are readopted. The Com ittee was instituted as a Special Committe in 1938 and was made a Standing Committee in 1946.

The object of the Committee is to investigate the extent of Un-American propaganda of both foreign and domestic origin (especially that which attacks the form of government guaranteed by our constitution) with the view to preparing remedial legislation. The HUAC can conduct hearings in any place in the United States and at any time. It has the power to subpoena. A person who is summoned before the Committee does not have the opportunity to cross-examine his accusers and his counsel cannot speak for him. Since the Committee is so powerful and its purpose so vague, it has been open to judicial criticism. Justice Warren expressed his doubt as to the constitutionality of the Committee in the decision of Watkins versus the U. S. He dismissed the contempt of Congress charge aganist Watkins on the grounds that due process was violated. However, the case of Barenblatt versus the U. S. was almost a reversal of this decision. Barenblatt was convicted of contempt of Congress for bis invocation of the first amendment to refuse cooperation with the Committee. The Supreme Court voted 5 to 4 to uphold his conviction on the grounds that the rights of the first amendment must be balanced against the need for national security. With this contradiction in decisions it is obvious that the judiciary is not going to do more toward abolishing the Committee. Therefore any action toward abolition will have to be political.

Arguments for Abolition

The basic argument against the HUAC is that representatives do not have the right to assume a judicial role. In practice a summons before the Committee connotes condemnation. Those who are for abolishing it say also that there is no need to protect Americans because communism in the United States is impotent, and communists are a very small minority. The people do not need this protection because they can decide for themselves. If the Committee continues people will adhere to a more and more monolithic view, because they will be a raid to speak out and because they will not hear as many dissenting ideas. The price of freedom may be a few com unists. Another reason for opposition to the Committee is the ambiguity of its purpose. It has become an inquistorial council. It has contributed slightly to only two new bills. The United States does not need another organization to seek out subversives. It already has the FBI and CIA. Another major strike against the HUAC is its association with McCarthyism. It inspires other organizations to use the same high handed tactics, among which are committees seeking to impede integration.

The Case for the Committee

The case for preservation of the committee is not so fiercely articulated because those seeking to preserve the staus quo need not be militant in their approach. The major reasons for keeping the Committees are the presence of communists in this country and the subtlety of the communist approach. Congress, it is argued, should protect the people from communist influence and should be particularly responsible for students who are the objects of much subversive propaganda. An example of the effectiveness of this propaganda, contend the Committee, J. Edgar Hoover and other sympathizers, can be seen in the May 1960 riots in California. This, they assert, is all a part of a Communist-inspired "Operation Abolition" movement to do away with the HUAC. There is also a group which has been founded at Northwestern University to defend the general investigatory powers of Congress. The group looks upon the abolition movement as a serious threat to the authority of Congress.

Both the detractors and the supporte of the committee distort the issue in their propaganda material. They do so with good motives, because they want to save their country from the terrible plight which they believe the other side is encouraging. Somewhere among the untruths which obscure the question, the best way to serve the truth must be found. The threat of communism must be constantly brought before us; but in doing so, we must not sacrifice our freedom . . .

Contact Publishes Prose and Poetry, Uses New Format

by Suzy Spain

Ben Shahn and the College News have been on the mailing lists of Contact, the San Francisco Journal of New Writing, Art and Ideas. Shahn wrote to the editors: "I have received Contact and at first viewing am immensely impressed with it. The first bright token of something new is the use of material itself, and not just material about material. The design is bright, fresh and again, happily, without that predigeeted, redigested reminiscence of something else that seems to have become the pattern for little magazines. On second glance, Contact doesn't even look little."

Contact is all Shahn says it is; it is different and good; but expensive (published four times a year by the Pinchpenny Press at $1.50 a copy). One issue, Contact 2, contained a diverse offering of articles, fiction, photos, drawing, poetry and letters.

Aldous Huxley, in the lead article, "The Final Revolution," attacked the problem of intellectual specialization and totalitarian societies. Pigeon-holed professors must emerge and bridge a dividing world of pure science and ethics with a new language. In order to resist the fulfillment of the world he depicted in Brave New World (which Vance Packard in The Hidden Persuaders, found frighteningly to be coming true) a new language, which will enable men to communicate with each other on all levels (ethics, science, psychology, theology, etc.), is essential.

In "What is a Rhyme?" a parody subtitled "T. S. Eliot, with Customary Equanimity Confronts Mother Goose," John Updike blames in a mighty pseudo-classical style, the faulty rhymes that were fed to him in childhood for subsequent literary and emotional maladjustments. Both these articles are reprints from other publications and lectures.

In addition to these, there is an assortment of vigorously written short stories (William Stegner, Alan Friedman); poems (Stanley Kiesel: Notes from Kindergarten, William Stafford, Joanne de Longchamps, Donald Hall, Lew Welch, Harold Witt, Leonard Wolf); and "graphics," a photographic section, "The Human Condition," containing pictures of the Family of Man variety and a series of illustrations by Gary Swartzburg accompanied by a brief biography.

Summer Instructor Of Koreans Finds Them Serious and Alert

by Pat Ranard '64

Last summer, while visiting my parents in Seoul, I taught English converastion to five groups of Koreans of assorted sizes and backgrounds.

I found the Korean students basically quite different from any other Oriental students I have known. Most of the Eastern atudents that I went to school with in Japan and Malaya were interesting, earnest, senaitive and rather difficult to talk with. The Korean students, although equally earnest about their studies, seemed more at ease, and, in spite of rather grim backgrounds, gayer. At the time of my arrival in Korea, the students were somewhat giddy over the magnificence of having accomplished a Revolution only a few months before. During the aummer they seemed to sober at the realization of the enormity and seriouaness of the task confronting their land: to establish an honest (and newly bi-cameral) government managed by politicians who were almost totally inexperienced; they were Democrats, the party which had opposed Rhee's Liberals, and during Rhee's administration had not been permitted to hold offices.

Solemn Students

One of the most clever and charming groups of atudents I met was the Student Culture Club, which met once a week to discuss, in English, anything from Beethoven to ROK-Japanese relations, and from Chekhov to the problems of Korean students returning to Korea after studying abroad. Most Oriental students are of rather solemn natures; generally, they study harder than we do, but seem to have less inteliectual curiosity. These students, however, possessed an aweing exuberance, intensity, and eagerness to learn. Their English was excellent; they were capable not only of conducting the entire meeting in Engliah, but of playing clever sorts of word-games often outwitting the Americans present as guests.

During Rhee's administration the discussions were considerably limited, aince there were, in the group, spies — mostly students wishing money or good grades without working for them. These students made arrangements with the government so that, in return for reporting anyone voicing heretic ideas (heresy being anything anti-Rhee) they would receive either the financial aupport or academic aid desired. The student reported would be dismissed from his university, and occasionally jailed. Wtih a university education essential to any kind of profitable existence, students were not so foolish as to risk expulaion from college. Discussions were either non-political or pro-Rhee. But during the summer I attended, in the weke of the Revolution, the first discussion of a political nature: relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan. This is, of course, a crucial, complex, and delicate problem. Many Koreans, especially the older people and the young nationalists, are still bitter over the near-forty years of Japanese domination preceding the establishment of the Republic in 1948. Unfortunately, Korea's only hope for economic strength is to re-establish a sound trade relationship with Japan. The policy of the Rhee government was definitely anti-Japanese; many fierce and fiery youths are still violently opposed to any kind of relationship with Japan. I often saw parades, chiefly of students, urging the people not to buy Japanese cigarettes or to patronize Japanese movies. The visit of the Japanese Foreign Minister to Seoul, the first visit of a Japanese government official since the end of Japanese rule, resulted in the traditional demonstrations. However, many of the more level-headed and practical students realized that the time for demonstrations was over with, and the time for constructive action at hand. As one girl said at the meeting, with an impatience that seems to be spreading among the students, "All we ever do is demonstrate. We never do anything about fixing up the roads or improving the education." And many atudents voiced serious criticism of the old Rhee anti-Japanese policies, an encouraging sentiment aince the United States is hard at work trying to patch up ROK-Japaneae relations for the Republic's economic stability. But what impressed me more than the ideas that these students expressed was the way in which they expressed them. The American student, I think, takes for granted a right to speak his thoughts openly and without fear

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Opposite Attitudes Win Consideration In New Albatross

A group of atudents at Swarthmore have attempted an original and ambitious project. In November they published the first edition of the Albatross, a magazine designed for wide campus circulation.

Opinions Resound

The idea of the Albatross is to create a sounding board for student opinion on subjects that interest and concern students. The contributor writes a letter to some public figure or interested erson voicing his opinion on some issue. The student also sends a carbon-copy of the letter to the Albatross to be printed. Ideally the person written to will feel a greater compulsion to answer the letter thoughtfully when he realizes that his answer will be printed and read by serious students at colleges throughout the country.

The first issue contained some intelligent and interesting letters. One was addressed to President-elect Kennedy endorsing the atudent youth corps proposition. A dramatic and forceful letter by an expelled student of the sit-in movement appeals for serious consideration of inequality in America, and an African student pleads for a greater understanding and concentration on American-African affairs. The Albatross has adopted no editorial policy but rather would be a place for discussion of different viewpoints.

Response Needed

The success of this endeavor will depend on the responses from both students and people addressed. It has the posaibility of becoming a very vital organ of student communication if it is well received and supported. As its circulation grows it will command more and more attention by national figures.

Letters are invited from all college students and should be sent to the Albatross, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. Subscriptions will be available next semester through Judy Frankle in Denbigh.

POETRY PRIZE

The Academy of American Poets

Prize of $100

For the Best Poem or

Group of Poems

By a Student

Will Be Awarded By

The Department of English

On May Day

Manuscripts should be submitted

At the President's Office

On or before April 5, 1961

Polished Comedy Satirizes Reporters' Life in Moscow

by Gail S. Lasdon '61

Claudette Colbert, star of the past two seasons' Marriage-Go-Round, should have another long engagement on Broadway. Julia, Jake and Uncle Joe is a cleverly written and well acted dramatization of a situation with which most Americana are probably familiar. Julia and Jake Ryan are two American correspondents stationed in Moscow in 1945. They are not ordinary correspondents; Jake is a drama critic writing apecial features and Julia is supposed to be doing the same. The play is based on a book by Brooks Atkinson's wife, Oriana. How they happened to be placed in this situation this reviewer cannot say because the abnormal congeation on the narrow street of downtown Philadelphia made her miss the opening curtain.

Moscow Menage

In Moscow, the Ryans live in the 'sumptuous' surroundings of the Hotel Metropole. Their one room ménage comes equipped with a hot plate, a faulty bathroom door and includes a secretary, chauffeur, hotel manager and aeveral men from the NKVD. Miss Colbert bears up under the strain admirably while cooking three meals a day for this group of 'sponges'—cementing Soviet-American relations, before the breach, writing articles for Vogue and getting her husband released from prison after he has been jailed for spying when in reality he was birdwatching.

The second act, in which she endeavors to extricate her husband from the dangerous hands of Uncle Joe, borders on the slapatick. This is particularly evident in the scene in the American Embassy, the members of which are ineffectual vodka swillers and a golf playing Third Secretary who thought the State Department was sending him to Glasgow, not Moscow.

When official sources fail, Miss Colbert succeeda in gaining admittance to the chamber of Uncle Joe on the pretext of having the secret of the atom bomb. She and her husband are released or deported when 'kindly Uncle Joe' tells 'hair-brained Julia' that they have something in common. They are both schemers.

Snob Appeal

Julia, Jake and Uncle Joe is a boon to all students of Russian who wish to test their comprehension. In fact, this play may gain success from the intellectual snobs who can exclaim, "the English was ordinary, but, my dear, those Russian jokes!" Approximately one-fourth of the dialogue is in Russian. No isolated "Spasibo's" were enough to content Howard M. Teichman, author of the play. Fortunately, for those of us whose Rusaian vocabulary is 'limited' there is always aufficient action to get the point across. Ah! those Russian love scenes dedicated to the proposition that tractors will never replace women.

Claudette Colbert has an excellent supporting cast with the exception of a few small parts. There is a marine, a courier, for the embassy, who appears to be doing the German goose step with both feet off the ground. In the same scene, the Third Secretary's part is too farcical, even within the context. Thia is a fault in the writing, rather than the acting. Rewriting and drill practice should rectify the scene.

Julia, Jake and Uncle Joe ia entertaining and amoothly presented and should be one of the successful plays on Broadway this season.

"Study Abroad" Reveals Financial Aid Available In U. S., Europe And Asia

Several organizations have recently issued information regarding foreign study open to college students. One of the most complete books in thia field is Study Abroad, by UNESCO, whose 1960-1961 edition has just been published. It lists all scholarships offered by the United Nations, govern - ment organizations, and mnay private scholarships available in all member countries.

The huge book is all-inclusive, and, if one can wade through the maze of its organization, it might be helpful. However, the majority of scholarships listed under the United States are for foreign students to study in America—the four scholarships listed as being offered by Bryn Mawr, for example.

Various other programs are being offered by specific groups. The East-West Center at the University of Honolulu will provide two-year grants for Asiatic studies to qualified applicants. The advantages are a trip to the student's area of interest and a large proportion of Aaians in the student body. Interested students should contact the Director of the Center at the University of Hawaii.

The National Student Association is again offering a combined study-travel summer experience. For information about these programs in Europe and England write to the Association, 20 W. 38th St., New York 18.

The British Universities Summer School program has already had a representative on the campus, but the same Institute of International Education is offering a similar program at Salzburg and the University of Vienna. German is not a prerequisite but its study will be required. Some scholarship aid is available. The Institute is issuing applications from 1 E. 67th St., New York 21.

Thorne School, Institute Keep West House Ever In Children

by Sally Shapiro

At the corner of the campus which is marked by Roberts Road and Wyndon Avenue stands West House, a large and pleasant building surrounded by wide grounds and many trees. Bought from the Scull family in 1951 by the alumnae, West House today houses two branches of the Education Department—the Child Study Institute and the Phebe Anna Thorne School.

The second and third floors of West House are devoted to the Child Study Institute, which performs a double function. As a psychological and psyohiatric clinic, the Institute provides counseling and testing services for children between two years and late adolescence.

According to its director, Rachel Dunaway Cox, the Institute's aim in this connection ia the preventive one of forestalling serioua problems in mental health. In this capacity in 1960 the staff saw 452 children as well as many parents and teachers. Most of the cases are referrals from the Lower Merion School system, which works closely with the Institute and, together with the College, supports it. Although most cases are noted by the schools because of learning problems, the Institute usually finds that help is needed in more basic areas of the child's life.

The second function of the Child Study Institute is a teaching one. From this point of view the Institute is a laboratory in which students in the Education Department can "become specialists in the nurture and development of the child," as Mrs. Cox puts it. The setting is an ideal preparation for work with children in schools and clinics.

The Institute is staffed by fifteen professionals, including caseworkers, psychologists and psychiatrists, and by three student fellows and three secretaries.

The first floor of West House is occupied by the Phebe Anna Thorne nursery school. Here the large windows, airy atmosphere, and outside play area seem designed to meet a child's needs. The rooms are equipped with child-size tables and chairs, real goldfish and turtles, books, and toys of all kinds. Each of the thirty three- and four-year-olds has a locker for himself.

These children, from faculty and other vicinity families, attend nursery school every weekday morning during the college year. They are taught by two qualified teachers, assisted by two graduate students. Like the Child Study Institute, the school is used for observation by students in child psychology and education.

The school, directed by Susan E. Maxfield, is maintained out of the Phebe Anna Thorne endowment. This fund was also the source of income for an earlier venture, the twelve grade Phebe Anna Thorne School which was closed in 1930, overburdened by debt. With the debt paid off and West House available it became possible to reopen the school. Its present function as a nursery school was decided upon because it was in that area that the greatest needs of both the community and the Education Department lay.

Urfaust

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terful portrayal at the hands of Haverford's Theodore Hauri. With great stage presence, he presented coarseness and severity but retained the role's sensitivity.

The humorous wine cellar scene early in the play equalled the greatness of the final prison scene. Dietmar Haaok who comes from Germany and is studying and teaching at Haverford, brilliantly created a young drunk. Three other drinkers, played by John Roberts, William Dorwart, and Geoffrey Sawn, worked with Haack and with Hauri and Haartman, who enter the cellar as Mephistopheles and Faust to produce an unusually fine scene.

Mr. Ottomar Rudolf, who directed the play, also played the part of the old Faust in the first two scenes. Both his acting and that of Lois Potter, who played the flirtatious Martha, created interesting characters. Cynthia Caples played a gossiping girl at the well, James MacRae the brother of Margarite, Tom Schweizer and Joerg Winterer two students, and Terry Belanger a bartender.

All through the sixteen scenes of the play, the simple yet coordinated stage props and the well-chosen costumes were pleasing. Dietmar Haack's stage direction and Frank Bowles' handling of the lighting are to be commended.

The audience seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the presentation of Urfaust. Some of the portrayals of minor characters left much to be desired, but the work of the major characters, in spite of the language barrier, produced an amazingly successful Urfaust.

Summer Miscellanies

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3

Those in hotels, stores and sales agencies, publications, and family jobs constituted the next largest groups (from 20 to 27 in each category). Three students had Ford Foundation grants, five worked in social agencies, and eight apiece in libraries and medical services. Fifteen students were in the category miscellaneous, which included museum workers, photographers' assistants, translators, teachers, a factory worker, and a strawberry picker.

Because of the work of a student and faculty committee under AIESEC five students went to Europe for summer jobs. Since the program was enthusiastically praised, the campus chapter hopes to expand the group in the future.

Most of the volunteer workers were in clerical jobs, social agencies, and recreation centers. Many reported as Volunteers for Kennedy. Nixon volunteers, however, were not among those reporting.

Summer study ranged from private language lessons to summer courses all over the United States and in many foreign countries. Twenty-two students studied abroad—4 in Canada, 4 in Central and South America, and 14 in Europe. Among these were two who went to Russia on a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

Summer travel ranged through this country and Canada, Central and South America, Europe, and the Orient.

MISSING

Two brand new left-handed fencing foils are missing from the gym. These foils are personal property and of great sentimental value to their owners. Any information on them should be passed on to Miss Clayton in the gym department.

Korean Students

Continued from Page 3, Col. 2

for his own safety. American student discussions are often charged with a candid sort of spontaneity, which sometimes deteriorates into saying anything at all, without consideration of the value, relevance, or significance of what is said. But during this discussion by Korean students of an issue vital to their nation's economic and political security, I sensed an atmosphere of near-reverence. No student spoke without careful consideration; the arguments, both for and againat, were valid and forceful. As one boy said soberly, "We are lucky to be able to speak in freedom."

Yale Socialist

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the industry reason to stay in New York and by stabilizing competition within the industry.

The union's prime justification today is economic and it has a healthy role to play nationally. This does not mean it should be uncurbed.

A Concert We Never Announced

Reprinted from: Lancaster New Era, Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 24, 1960.

En route by train to an engagement in Kalamazoo, Mich., Madame Jambor opened up her portable practice keyboard in her sleeping car berth and clacked away on the gadget to keep her fingers limber.

Next day, the train arrived in Kalamazoo two hours late. When Madame Jambor asked why, the conductor said they had stopped for two hours during the night to make a fruitless search for the source of a dangerous clacking noise in one of the sleeping cars.