1935

The College News, 1935-01-09, Vol. 21, No. 10

Students of Bryn Mawr College

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Varsity Dramatics Is To Be Reorganized

Players’ Club to Elect Officers of Dramat Board and Make First Play Choice

COLLEGE Chooses PLAY

(Exclusively contributed by Murray P. Deeney."

The Varsity Dramatics board is announced as having determined on the dramatics of Byrn Mawr. We should like to see a dramatics company reorganized in the college. The production of this society should be, in a general way, the work of a college as a whole, not the work of a group of individuals limited to the college for criticism. The members of this society will represent not only those undergraduates who are interested, but all interested in the dramatics of the college. The work of putting on plays. But interested spectators should be able to feel that the figures in what is done are all dramatic potentials of the college. Thus the production of this society may be started from the succeeding classes; and it shall be governed by officers elected by itself and for itself. We hope that the board will represent these new, we hope, new officers, will become such an organization.

The permanent dramatic organization has always aimed at representing these classes, and the most recent and appears to be the only way to make the work and the scenes rather ambiguous. The requirements for a dramatics company are many; they must change as the undergraduate body changes and disappears. The present organization at Byrn Mawr is a singularly varying body, one that will vary comparatively rapidly and appear to be without effect on the dramatic activities. There are two separate dramatics, the Dramatic Club and the Varsity Dramatics board. Each has its own officers, and separate executive forces, a small committee that increases itself by enacting the new members of the different classes, and a large society of undergraduates interested in Dramatics, with a president elected by themselves. But this society is organized by the Dramatics board, and it is not at the disposal of the function of one of these bodies which would consider the existence of the other.

The dramatics board is self-perpetuating, and it is the duty of the board to keep the College News and the Lantern all exercised against these little groups of serious thinkers; but the students have a problem to solve, and there is no general try-outs in the case of the Lanter.

Y. N. Byrn Maw Club New Vacation

Give Vacation Tea

The Park Lane, January 3

The Board of Governors of the Byrn Maw Club, New York, extended the undergraduates a tea in honor of the members of the classes of 1932 and 1934. The club rooms were pleasantly decorated by the members of graduate and undergraduate societies living or vocation in the city during the holidays. The members of the Board of Governors who gave the tea were as follows: Mr. Richard N. Mott, Mrs. Edna N. Mott, Miss Mary H. Van Biber, 1924, and Katherine C. W. Scott, 1904; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. B. C. Deane, 1924; Mrs. Gren L. St. John, 1908; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Cook, 1900; Dr. John J. Culfige, Jr., 1927; Miss Helen C. Scott, 1923, and Mrs. Frederick J. Armitage, 1927; and the Misses Minor, 1920. Several former students of the Class of 1932, former members of the Home Economics and the Women’s Auxiliary, were present. The tea was served by Misses Margaret, 1920, and Mildred Minor, 1920. The tea was enjoyed by the undergraduates.

Mr. Julian Baker may have traveled in New York, who attended the meeting of the board of governors and heard the speeches of the officers of the board. He said that the board proposed to make the tea an annual event. The board also announced that they would be available to guests.

Mr. Julian Baker Will Show Russian Movies

Engagements and Marriages

Mr. Julian Baker has been invited to show several Russian movies that will be of interest to the students of Byrn Maw. The movies are scheduled to be shown on the first and third Wednesdays of the month. The movies will be shown at the Byrn Maw Theatre, and admission will be free to all students.

Statistics from Industry Are Correlated to Form Basis of Yearly Plans

Living Standard Rises

Deane, January 7, 1935.

Before a large and interested gathering, Mr. V. Valery Osinsky described the living standard of the Byrn Maw students. Mr. Osinsky is director of the Central Supply Board. According to his office, the living standard of the Byrn Maw students is higher than that of the general population.

Plan cannot be either accurate or useful unless there is a correlation of statistical estimates of the same period as a point of reference. The plan is the product of an annual plan. The third requirement is that the plan shall be connected with the standard of living of the wage earners.

Will start with the equipment of the plan, and then go over the general plan. The most important need for the plan is the necessity for advancements in industrial production. The first step in this direction is the making of a plan of all means of transportation, production, and distribution. The second part is the central control and the central financial commissioner for each economic group, leading up to a central planning body. The third requirement is that the plan shall be connected with the standard of living of the wage earners.

All We Know Is That the Papers Say

We ‘Barked’ Alarm at Our ‘Peeping Tom’

There seems to be no getting away from the old proverb that it is a wise event that knows its own way. We have proved, and that on the Byrn Maw campus.

Osinisky Describes Planning in U.S.S.R.

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JOg hypothetically failed to solve, there is no value in public and particularly the students of all of the larger colleges and universities today toward a pacifist movement. Everywhere and in the formation of public opinion everywhere the rest of the world in the United States for the spread of peace propaganda and demonstration. The Communist, who is out to break him, and he succumbs to her sharnous but without a very necessary struggle.

If the time should come that the causes of war, the economic and social injustices of the play, in which she tells her husband, Claudette Colbert and Warren William, all about a young widow's activities as an undercover agent and the effect that she has on him for women in life, it is, as a matter of fact, a problem that Miss Claire soon provide a quite a problem for him, and he succumbs to her sharnous but without a very necessary struggle.

There is a great many very serious situations in life, the Communist is faced of standard. We may feel limited in our opportunities and our abilities to act, to do and so that the same, it has been set to her in the Communist. The sum total of steak is not only impossible to have the matter of some one's own existence. But it always has its effect in the work of prevent the grave disturbances which threaten war.

The conscientiousness of the problem, when we must take some stand upon the problem of War and Peace.

Duly the Cotts Company is playing its last week in Philadelphia. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, Palmer: Friday and Saturday afternoons and Saturday matinees, The Goodfellers.

Lately. It is admittedly true also that European countries are at the present state of over the economic injustices which the Treaty of Versailles admittedly failed to solve, there is no value in public movements disturbing armament. America is still the strongest and richest country of the world, and for this reason an analogy may be drawn between our position in respect to armaments and the following hypothetical case: If a man was to write a poem every evening with a million dollars and walk unarmed down the street to deposit it in a bank, he would soon be attacked by gangsters, if on the other hand, he were to put the money in a bank and drive it to the bank, the gangsters would realize that there was little use in attacking him. In the same way, America by preserving the full force of its armaments is essentially discouraging war, at least against this country, because other countries are afraid to attack us. It is admittedly true also that European countries are at the present state of being so well armed that there would be little possibility of any one country benefitting by such a war.

If the time should come that the causes of war, the economic and social injustices, were removed, a pacifist movement would be only too valuable but timely. It would be more sensible than the present nonsense of sending armed forces abroad because there would never be any occasion for them. Therefore, we believe that it would be more valuable for Bryan Wm. to direct its energies and its attention today toward a pacifist movement. There are organized movements in the United States for the spreading of information and the formation of opinion. The strength of opinion and the predominant position of the Communist in the country, Miss Claire, after deciding to join the Communist in Spain, persuading her husband, Claudette Colbert and Warren William, all about a young widow's activities as an undercover agent and the effect that she has on him for women in life, it is, as a matter of fact, a problem that Miss Claire soon provides a quite a problem for him, and he succumbs to her sharnous but without a very necessary struggle.

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To the Editor of the College News:

Since there are certain misunderstandings about the recent change in the library rules, I am glad to submit the following:
The rules have been changed in the regulations and library hours have not been sufficiently advised.

There have been no changes in the past because the new rules were set and they were found unnecessary.

The change in the rules will be temporarily suspended.

In conclusion, we ask for your assistance to keep the students to be in line with the new rules.

The information is submitted on behalf of the American Association of Librarians and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Reference Librarian

Editor's Note: The above letter is a reminder that the library rules are printed on Page One of this issue.

Maid's Glee Club Sings

Carols and Spirituals

Every year, during the week before Christmas, the Maid's Glee Club of Van Meter Hall, under the direction of Miss L. E. Metcalf, Manager, gives a Christmas program.

A recent student wrote:

"We were happy to have the opportunity to sing carols and spirituals with the Maid's Glee Club.

The program included such favorites as "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing," "Silent Night," and "O Holy Night.

The performance was well-received by the audience, and it brought a sense of warmth and joy to all who attended.

The energy and enthusiasm of the Maid's Glee Club members were truly inspiring.

Next year, we look forward to the annual Christmas program and the opportunity to sing carols once again."
Mr. Bryan is extraordinarily well equipped by experience to lecture. Since his high school days he has photographed continually with the camera. He left school in 1917 to serve at the front with the French Ambulance Service. He came back from abroad with such interesting Lusitania pictures that he was immediately and on tour through the country at the age of eighteen, to talk about his experiences and show his pictures. Afterward he returned to Princeton University and while still studying he wrote his war diary, Ambulance 44, which was published by Macmillan. Following this, he spent three years in graduate study at Union Theological Seminary and at Columbia University where he specialized in child psychology. He made his formal lecture debut in 1922-23 with Burton Holmes, showing the picture Russian As It Was. Russia As It Is. Tickets for his Bryan Lecture are available at the Publications Office for $1.25 and $1.00.

Chainsky Describes
Planning in U. S. S. R.
Continued from Page One
voluminous of the light, or consumers' goods industries, called Group B. The raising of the standard of living will be part of this development. The figure which limits everything else, capital investment, shows an increase of 1.5 times for the second plan over the first. There is to be an annual increase in its total production of 15% per cent, but Group B must increase 19% per cent. To Group A 14% per cent. Figures are based on the products obtained under the first plan, not on an estimate of what will be possible under the new one. This is done not only from a desire to make the fulfillment of the plan easier, but also from a desire to create reserve capacity.

The plan for the Second Five Year Period was discussed in geographical unity by the various regional planning boards, who then sent in their concrete plans to the central body by July 15, 1932. These were discussed and revised in a series of conferences of representatives of all branches of economic life. The time allotted to this wedding together of all these plans was too short and an experimental first year, 1933-34, was needed to test the validity of some of them.

The plan is interesting because it is the product of discussion among literally hundreds of thousands of individuals, and it is safe to say that climbing begins down to the smallest collective farm. The Soviet Government is essentially economic, and the people follow the progress of its plans with the keenest interest; the opening of a big new steel furnace in fact got a front page news in Moscow.

Looking at the contents of the plan from the point-making point of view, we find that the first volume consists of industrial plans. The second volume shows the geographic selection of productive resources. All capital investments are controlled by the central government; which not only determines what the total figure for capital investments shall be, but also decides on the allocation of capital in each industry. The figures used as a basis for comparison are those for the value of commodities in 1926-27. An examination of the plan itself reveals the fact that it covers this figure separate points and touches almost every conceivable phase of life. First comes a discussion of capital investments which includes a detailed amount of all new construction. Other points define the amount of goods to be produced in industry and agriculture. The requirements of transportation and communication are next analyzed. The sixth point is of particular importance and holds a place in the second plan which it lacked in the first. It deals with basic norms in the technique of production, and has three purposes, the first of which is to define the grade of technical perfection; the second deal with the use of existing technical apparatus, and the third concerns the standards of quality for the goods produced.

The seventh point defines the number of workers in each industry, their conditions of labor and wages. Next comes the reduction of costs of production, which forms an essential part of the last two points. As an important part in improving the living standard comes the plan for increasing the turnover of goods. Housing and municipal construction, public health, and education are other significant parts of the plan. The thirteenth and concluding point is the plan for a single unified financial system, which is designed to co-ordinate the activities of the state, cities, banks and trade unions. Trade unions are important because they have a very large budget, which covers pensions, old age, sickness and unemployment insurance.

Certain important figures and balances in connection with the plan are not published, but are kept in the files of the Gosplan. These are called synthetic figures and represent possibilities rather than figures, such as the published ones, which must be fulfilled. Some of the most important of these are for the balance of international and domestic trade; of productive equipment with distribution in output, and of labor and trained workers appointed to the road of various industries. The most important balance is the plan for the increase of wages balances with production. Plans of such a group as these and having such a binding force are possible of realization in the fullest extent only in a country organized politically and economically as is Soviet Russia. The chief interest of foreign observers must be to see in establishing such a plan as part of a government like that of the Soviet Union.