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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. III, NO. 12

ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1956

Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, 1955 PRICE 20 CENTS

Dean Speaks At Opening Assembly; Cites Values Of The "Small College"

Mrs. Marshall opened the second semester at an assembly at which she discussed the values and purposes of the "small college." This type of college, which can range in size from 200 to 3,000 students must reexamine its values, considering neither "tradition nor sentiment," and realizing that the answer revolves around "quality not quantity."

Bryn Mawr, with a present undergraduate student body of 628, 160 graduate students and a faculty of 90, is "definitely a small college." This is not because of its size but rather because of four of its characteristics—the student-faculty ratio, student-faculty relations, the physical set-up and the sense of community.

The student-faculty ratio at Bryn Mawr is 8:1 or less. This ratio fluctuates from year to year for the individual student, and is better when she concentrates on a major field.

Mrs. Marshall feels that student-faculty relations can be worthwhile when there is a "mutual concern for learning, a common interest in the college's reason for existence." The development of this is the basis for genuine relations without artificial social structures or an advisory system substituting for this mutual concern.

Bryn Mawr's physical set-up—its small halls, its individual dining halls, its open library and the small and large meeting places—also helps to make it a small school. These things contribute to the fourth advantage which Bryn Mawr—a small school possesses, its sense of community.

By sense of community, Mrs. Marshall does not mean a common pattern for all individuals, but free choice for the student to make his own pattern and his own mistakes. He can identify himself with individual organizations, each of which

forms part of the whole.

It is self-government which unites the student community and which on occasion rouses it to common action, whether on faculty show or a longer spring vacation.

All these advantages are within the reach of everyone, Mrs. Marshall concluded, and can be maintained even with gradual expansion in size.

Alliance Planning Political Projects

The Bryn Mawr Alliance is experimenting with a new organizational set-up for its political activities. The various clubs now sponsored by the Alliance are often lacking in both membership and interest, the Alliance Board feels.

The plan is now for the Board itself to initiate political projects and appoint temporary committees to work on these projects. If a committee is found to meet an interest need of a large number of students, it may become a permanent organization. But the emphasis on initiating action has been transferred somewhat from club heads to the Board itself. The Board is composed of the president, vice-president and secretary of the organization, two representatives from each residence hall and the various club presidents.

Several new projects are already under consideration, according to Alliance President Sheppie Glass. The organization hopes to sponsor mock primaries for both Democratic and Republican students during the spring.

Informal discussion groups on political topics such as United States foreign policy and public education, are being considered by the Board. The discussions would be led by students and would be "informal but informed."

N. S. A. Backs Up Autherine Lucy In Letter To University Of Alabama

The National Student Association has taken a stand affirming that the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama should allow Autherine J. Lucy, the first Negro student at the University, to return to class, and that the University and the State of Alabama should restore order for the protection of Miss Lucy and all the students at the University of Alabama. Bryn Mawr is a member of this organization.

The Association has written to the student government at the University commending their unanimous stand in opposing mob violence on their campus and urging them to take a stand in support of the reinstatement of Miss Lucy.

N.S.A. is "unalterably opposed to all forms of discrimination in education which are based on race, religion and national origin."

In a letter to the heads of the student bodies of member schools, Stanford L. Glass, president of the organization, further stated: "We regret that even a few American students have given their support and participation to expression of mob violence and prejudice. We further regret that the pressure of this lawless action apparently

has resulted in the exclusion of this student from class attendance."

Walter Flower, head of the student body at the University of Alabama, commented on the events on his campus in answer to a query from N.S.A. He stated: "An air of tension and expectancy still prevails on campus. The return of the Negro student seems inevitable. The situation that is present will be met in the best possible manner by all student organization. In the meantime, the appeal has gone out to the students from the faculty in the classrooms, from the Student Government Association and from the administration of the University to think and act maturely in any situation that may arise. The solution we feel lies in mass education of the South to the terrific problem of segregation. We ask for patience, we ask for understanding and we ask for a correct interpretation of this unique situation. It is a case of democracy versus mob rule, and the students want democracy."

In line with this and other angles of the current controversy on integration in the schools, The News has presented on page three the views of four Bryn Mawr students on the problem:

Freshman Show To Give New View On Bees; Unrivalled Revolt Occurs In "The Apian Way"

By Elinor Winsor

Pollenrot! Anything the biology book tells about bees is as dated as a tree stump hive beside the new discoveries which the freshman class will bring to light on Goodhart stage Friday and Saturday. They have the latest on progress, culture and organization in *The Apian Way*.

A bee, you will find, is not just another old bee; in fact he may be a Queenery bee or even a Bee-homeian bee. The difference will amaze you when members of two worlds meet on a danceion and the problem of organized labor is solved twice over, with a new leisure class emerging. It's greater than the Glorious Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, the American Revolution and the French Revolution combined.

In the cast, chosen the day before the opening of second semester, are: Queen Parthenogenita, Jinty Myles; Jacob, Bette Haney; B. David Shine, Mary Ann Robbins; Honey Cone, Lucy Wales; Baby Bee, Nancy Olken; Coustr Buzz, Liz Rennolds; Honey Chile, Peggy Cowles; John L., Isabel Kliegman; T. Bee, Rita Rubinstein.

Also: Phobee, Bonnie Bendon; Medium, Mary Lou Cohen; Gatsby, Cynthia Butterworth; Spelling Bee, Marge Tinkham; Gametica, Sue Gold; Beatrice, Kathy Kohlas; Beelinda, Lynne Kaplan.

Chorus members are: Jan Aschenbrenner, Marg ret Bickley, Helen Birnbaum, Pat Cain, Callie Colburn, Eleanor Easton, Terry Farr, Libby Foshay, Nancy Gaylord, Janine Gilbert, Betsy Johnson, Carolyn Kern, Carole Leve, Jill Pearson, Pat Sample and Ruth Simpson.

Angie Wishnack will be the accompanist, while Nancy Fairbank and Diana Diamuke are scheduled for a musical number.

Dance soloist will be Cynthia Lovelace. In another special number will be Ann Bouillet, Elise Cummings, Ginger Fonda, Faith Kessel, Sylvia Kowitz, Debby Levy, Cynthia Lovelace and Linda Luckman. The traditional kick chorus will be composed of Ann Bouillet, Ginger Fonda, Sharon Hartridge, Sandy Jenkins, Sylvia Kowitz, Debby Levy, Jane Levy, Jane Lewis, Linds Luckman, Alice Todd.

'Trojan Women' Is Next Presentation

Euripides' *The Trojan Women* will be given by the Bryn Mawr College Theatre-Haverford Drama Club in Goodhart, March 16 and 17.

According to Mary Darling, president of College Theatre, rehearsals will begin Feb. 19.

The translation to be used is one by Professor Richmond Lattimore. The music for *The Trojan Women* will be a combination of that written by Euripides for Oresteia, and original music by Harry Hoover of Haverford. This will accompany the women's chorus, and will be played by flutes, oboes, harp and trumpet.

The production will be directed by Robert Butman. Assistant to the Director is Nancy Moore, and Jean McIntyre will be stag manager.



Freshman Show in Rehearsal

Psychoanalyst Speaks At Haverford; Fromm Diagnoses Society As "Sick"

By Ann Harris

Dr. Erich Fromm, noted psychoanalyst-author of *Escape from Freedom* and *The Sane Society*, gave Friday evening from his busy schedule as Philips Lecturer at Haverford, to the Bryn Mawr-Haverford Psychology Club.

Although Dr. Fromm did not agree to be interviewed at a press conference for the Philadelphia papers, he answered students' questions willingly and thoughtfully. Dr. Fromm said that he had formed his diagnosis of society as "sick" from his observations of it, and from his clinical practice as a psychoanalyst.

He feels that the main cure for the sick society would be an enlightened educational program. "Why not have school courses on hate and prejudice? Teach and discuss the origins of hate, the causes of it, and the results of it," he said. He stressed that this type of curriculum could be taught on several levels, beginning in the early elementary grades. He feels that the most important thing to be learned, and the thing which is not being taught, is how to live productively and with understanding of oneself and others.

When asked about the problem of having to put the individual who has been enlightened or cured back into the sick society, Dr. Fromm replied that this is a pseudo-problem, because if the individual has really learned how to live productively and to be psychologically healthy, he can make his own way through the sick society without being susceptible to its corruptions.

When someone objected to his insistence on the urgency of the problems in society, because civilization has existed for many years with similar problems, Dr. Fromm asserted that, although we have progressed scientifically to the point where we can blow the world to bits with the atomic bomb, we have not progressed along other

lines, and are still "hanging from the trees"; we are still in the Stone Age psychologically, as evidenced by the fact that we still solve our problems ineffectively and immaturely by such means as wars.

One of Dr. Fromm's criticisms of our society hinges on the fact that people, in order to be successful, must market their personalities. The doctor must have a "pleasing" personality, as must people in all professions and occupations. Thus the "pleasing" personality tends to become stereotyped. Dr. Fromm also pointed out that it is very difficult, if not impossible, in this day and age, to be financially successful and honest at the same time. All these factors mean that the person cannot be himself.

As another example, Dr. Fromm commented that today's newspaper reader has a difficult time trying to think independently; he must be courageous if he is to reach his own decisions. The papers of 100 years ago carried no headlines, and the reader was expected to read everything and decide the relative importance of each article. But today's glaring captions and slanted writing often discourage the reader from deciding that the little article buried on page three may be of importance for him.

In order to illustrate his idea that we must not be too absolute or rigid in a condemnation of society, Dr. Fromm related H. G. Wells' story of the sighted man who, wandering into a blind society, was considered abnormal, but fortunately escaped before the society "cured" him of the strange lumps on his face by removing them.

Dr. Fromm, then, while being very concerned about the present state of society, does not go so far as to paint a totally black picture of society, but even objects to concepts which are "black and white" with no relative shades in between.

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"Brains Not Bricks"

The problems of ever-increasing college enrollment were discussed recently by Henry Steele Commager in an article in the Sunday New York Times Magazine. The thesis of Mr. Commager's article was that the real problem in education is one of "brains, not bricks." The United States is wealthy enough, he feels, to provide the material requirements needed for new students; the difficult question is how to secure the teachers and administrators necessary not merely to maintain present academic standards, but to raise them.

The author offers a number of suggestions: de-emphasize the lecture system; offer fewer highly specialized courses; reduce educational "paraphernalia," such as examinations, grades, and required courses in the academic field, and also extra-curricular activities and big-time athletics. The central point of his program is that the students be given much more responsibility for educating themselves.

Bryn Mawr is doubtless immune from many of the criticisms made of present American academic institutions. But we feel she still possesses a number of weak spots that should not be glossed over by comparing Bryn Mawr favorably to other colleges and universities. To Bryn Mawr students, it does not particularly matter that Bryn Mawr is superior to others, if she is still imperfect herself.

In light of Mr. Commager's article we would like to lump together several suggestions we have as to Bryn Mawr's academic organization. We would like to see considered: (1) a revision of some required introductory courses, (2) a de-emphasis on marks, with student's work being criticized and evaluated, but with fewer and less specific numerical grades, (3) a realization that in general the more that a professor expects of a student, the better will be her work. Some courses demand a great deal of original thinking and hard work on the part of the student; many do not. On the whole, we feel that the former are infinitely preferred by the Bryn Mawrter.

Unscheduled Exams

Bryn Mawr, quietly, without fuss and bother, has instituted and maintained a successfully operating academic honor system. Because of this success, we feel that one needed extension is possible, and should be seriously considered.

A flaw in the present arrangement is the scheduling of final exams by the administration. This scheduling often makes an examination a test, not so much of a student's knowledge and ability, as of his exam schedule—the time it allows for catching up on reading, cramming and (most crucial) sleeping. This scheduling of exams could be eliminated without changing the present way of taking finals. Under this arrangement students could register for exams before exam week, stating on which day they would like to take each test, and then writing the exam in rooms in Taylor, Dalton, or Park, in a limited three-hour period.

Administration of the exam could be handled by student proctors, as it is now, except that these students would both distribute and collect blue books and exam papers, sorting the blue books after the exam and giving them to each professor. The exam rooms could be arranged according to departments to make this job easier.

This system would lay more real trust on the individual student than the present arrangement does, as students would be relied upon to maintain strict confidence about all exams they have taken. Our success in proctoring our exams, and the complete student support of the present responsibility helps prove that we are ready to attempt this. The change would make a final exam a more accurate indicator of ability in a subject and a more successful (and satisfying) conclusion to the term's work.

Letter To The Editor

Audience At Fromm Lecture Is Inconsiderate Criticized For Actions During Question Period

To the Editor of the News:

After Dr. Erich Fromm's lecture Friday evening at Haverford, there was a long question period. One of the questions was asked by a man far in the back of the downstairs. His question was a long one; the audience became restless. But the man talked on. He would phrase the question one way, pause, then phrase it another way. The audience became annoyed.

Then Dr. Fromm began to answer, but prefaced his answer by remarking that he would try to give a "brief" reply. A storm of laughter and applause broke out from the audience. Dr. Fromm, who could see the speaker, apologetically explained that he did not mean to imply that the question was a bad one. But the rudeness of the audience was reflected in the face of the man who stood embarrassed, in the back of Roberts Hall, waiting for the reply.

None of the people who demonstrated this remarkably immature rudeness knew that the man was blind, that he had asked the question in a prolonged manner because he could not see that Dr. Fromm was merely considering how to answer him, and not waiting for him to clarify himself further, and that he was not able to see the audience reaction to his question.

The only point I would like to

make is that it might be a good idea in the future to be sure of the facts before acting in such a manner. Name withheld by request.

Brancusi Exhibition Opens At Museum

The Philadelphia Museum of Art opened on Jan. 27 an exhibition of the work of Constantin Brancusi, pioneer sculptor of abstract forms. The exhibition, which will close Feb. 26, includes loans from the great collections of Brancusi's work, both here and abroad, and the artist himself has lent a large group of works.

Brancusi is 79 years old and living in Paris. He was a student of Rodin but early turned to the opposite extreme of abstract sculpture. His work was the continued subject of controversy for years, culminating in the celebrated decision of the U. S. Customs authorities that it was not art. The famous trial which followed ended in a favorable opinion for the artist. Today Brancusi is acclaimed as probably the greatest living sculptor.

The exhibition was assembled by James Johnson Sweeney, Director of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, in collaboration with the staff of the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

According to Mr. Sweeney, "Brancusi's sculpture is the art of a man born close to nature who has always remained close to nature." In the simple forms of his work great emphasis is laid on the materials used, the individual color, the grain of marble or the texture of stone or wood.

Important among the 50-odd pieces in the exhibition are the towering wood King of Kings, the Two Penguins of marble, Endless Column, the wood Head, Adam and Eve, Cock, one of the many versions of Mademoiselle Pogany, the Bird in Space of polished brass, the Yellow Bird of yellow marble, the wood Chimera, Sculpture for the Blind and the Princess.

Longstreth To Talk To Alliance Board

Thatcher Longstreth, defeated Republican candidate for the office of Mayor of Philadelphia, will speak to the Alliance Board at their regular meeting on Thursday afternoon. The meeting is open to all students.

Mr. Longstreth spoke recently at Haverford on his experiences during the past election. A political novice, this race for mayor was his first attempt to achieve elected office.

Pat's Pages

By Patty Page

With exams finally over and the suspense relieved by the appearance of grades, the college has settled back somewhat into its normal routine. Normal for everyone but the freshmen, that is! To a strenuous rehearsal schedule are added the pressures of Hell Week beginning tonight. The sophomores are taking full advantage of the opportunity to make up for last year's discomfiture!

Wandering into a Freshman Show rehearsal last week, we were greeted with the familiar sight of harried directors attempting to bring some sort of order out of chaos with varying degrees of success. The scattered audience was composed of cast members not needed on stage at that moment and members of various committees who were engaged in a variety of pursuits. The director and her assistants struggled to be heard above the non-participants' scattered applause for and laughter at some happening on stage, interspersed with loud conversations on extraneous subjects.

"You gotta be enthusiastic. This is the epitome of your wildest dreams. I want a reaction from everyone!" The director's pleas were heeded with varying degrees of attention, but the desired result was soon obtained.

The actresses, with scripts in

hand, stayed in character as long as action on stage was called for, but at the frequent interruptions of the directors they once more regained their own personalities. While such weighty problems as space distribution and getting the dancers on and off were discussed by individuals separated from one another by the length of the hall, the cast patiently waited to resume acting.

"O.K. Let's take it from here. Get back into the positions you were in. Remember what you were supposed to do?" And the rehearsal continued.

With a choice of two bands and two atmospheres—one of red-checked tablecloths and candles, the other of a crowded dance floor and brightly-lit alcoves—the Princeton sophomores entertained Bryn Mawrers and freshmen and sophomores from other women's colleges at a mixer. The milling throng of unattached males and females at times seemed to be in danger of shutting off the comparatively few hardy souls who managed to find room enough to dance in. Braver couples ascended to the overhead balcony which was comparatively cooler, roomier and less glaring. In a brave attempt at entertainment a quon and court was selected at the end of the evening from among the girls on hand.

Current Events

Role of 5th Amendment Examined By Redlich

Mr. Redlich, graduate of Williams and of Yale Law School, spoke on the Fifth Amendment last Monday. He discussed the public attitude towards the Fifth Amendment as well as its technical use and misuse.

Mr. Redlich emphasized the importance of public awareness and understanding of an often misunderstood privilege, particularly in this competitive era when "unscrupulous politicians use the judicial system as a means to gain political advancement."

That no person should be compelled to testify against himself seems an obvious right. Yet, according to Mr. Redlich, self protection under the Fifth Amendment wrongly implies immediate guilt. It is easily possible that an innocent man may wish to keep from his prosecutors certain relevant facts that would appear incriminating, but in actuality were incidental.

The Immunity Bill of 1954 was mentioned as a poor alternative to the Fifth Amendment. Under this Bill a person is compelled to testify, but he is "immune" to prosecution for the disclosed information. Testimony under these conditions is unsatisfactory. "People still would not talk." There is the parallel danger that one will be "indicted for perjury if one talks, and for contempt of court if one does not."

If U. S. citizens are denied the right to self-protection under the Fifth Amendment, the American Constitution is "morally wrong," Mr. Redlich concluded.

Things Have Changed

Bryn Mawrers and their dates for Freshman Show this weekend might be interested in the following reprint from the January 24, 1917, issue of The College News. The article, speaking of a Class of '18 play, was titled "Undergrad to Discuss Men's Coming to Plays."

"There will be a meeting of the Undergrad Association before the 1918 performance of David Garrick on February 10th," said Miss Shipley, President of the Undergrad Association, "to discuss the acceptance of certain conditions on which President Thomas will allow men to come to class plays." The general plan is that the faculty and staff will be allowed to come, and men accompanied by one of the faculty, or the wife of one of the faculty, an alumna, former student, or student. Additional measures will be discussed at the meeting. These arrangements, if accepted, will only be a trial in any case."

CHAPEL SPEAKER

Geddes MacGregor, Rufus M. Jones Professor of Philosophy and Religion at Bryn Mawr, will be the Chapel speaker this Sunday.

Mr. MacGregor was educated at the University of Edinburgh, Oxford University and the University of Paris. He has held the positions of Senior Assistant at St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, and minister of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, where he served for nearly eight years. He also taught at the University of Edinburgh before coming to Bryn Mawr.

He is the author of Christian Debt, Aesthetic Experience in Religion, From a Christiana Ghetto and Les Frontiers de La Morale et de La Religion.

His topic for Feb. 19 will be "The Folly of the Cross".

Four Students Express Their Views On Desegregation

Integration View Of South Divided; Fear Is Cause Of Main Opposition

By Mary Morriss Gibbs

There is no such thing as "The Southerner's View on Segregation". The "solid South" is divided against itself on this issue. There are probably as many views on integration as there are Southerners and those put forth here are not necessarily those of this contributor. We can discuss the most obvious views as they seem to appear predominantly among certain classes.

The feeling among Negroes themselves is divided. Those who talk loudest and make more than political trouble in the South, despite their original worthwhile purpose (the N.A.A.C.P.), are violently opposed to segregation. Other Negroes do not seem to care, or feel they are better off segregated. They are getting an adequate, if not excellent education, and they are not suffering from prejudice as they might in an integrated system. In integrated schools in the South, where the proportion of colored to white will be considerably higher than it is even in most of the big city schools in the North, the prejudice against the race as a whole will manifest itself in prejudice against individuals, as in the University of Alabama problem. If the schools remain segregated, the prejudice against the race as a whole exists but lies dormant, for the Southerner has very little prejudice against individuals in the Negro race.

It is generally accepted that the Southern white is anti-integration. This is true of the lower and parts of the middle and upper classes. Why does the Southerner feel this way?

This group is the victim of the propaganda which has been handed down in the South for the past century that links the inferior position of the Negro socially, academically, economically and physically, as seen in various statistics, to racial characteristics. His inferior position actually is probably due to the white man's discrimination and prejudice against him.

The majority of Southern whites may or may not realize the inevitability of integration, but they fear it. Much of this fear is based on their ignorance of the facts, but much is well-founded.

The lower class fears the economic competition which the well-educated Negro will give it. All classes fear that in raising the Negro to a higher position they will endanger their own status.

They fear the possibility of raising their disease rate, lowering their academic and cultural position, and endangering their economic position. In some places they fear physical harm at the hands of large groups of Negroes. Above all they fear intermarriage and cry for the "purity of the race."

There are some intelligent, educated, thinking, broad-minded Southerners who do not oppose integration. It is these people who will be able to put across integration in the South. This group also realizes the extent and difficulty of the problem, of integration in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and the Carolinas, which is more than do the majority of Northerners. This group is more or less helpless at the hands of the majority of whites and the politicians, i.e., Virginia's referendum on the Gray Commission's proposal. This is actually just a way to stall for time to keep constituents happy and to insure themselves of reelection. It does not help to solve the South's problem.

The idea of integration on an abstract basis is fine, but what are you going to do with the hundreds of exceptional cases, as in county schools in the rural South where white students would be outnumbered nine to one by children of Negro sharecroppers? This is not the Negro whom you know. Would you send your child to that school? I, personally, favor integration. It must be done with great care and gradually. If we can only make people more aware of the problem that the South is facing and establish tolerance and understanding between North and South, we may have less trouble.

In view of the continuing controversy on implementing the Supreme Court's decision on integration in the public schools, the News has asked several students to express varying points of view on the subject. Mary Morriss Gibbs expresses a Southern viewpoint, Ginny Gavian and Anita Kaplan the Northern attitude, and Claire Watson expresses the view of a Northern Negro.

Watson: "Separate But Equal" Policy Would Lead To "Crumbling" Of Barriers

By Claire Watson

Segregation in our Southern schools is the direct result of an attitude of superiority toward Negroes. In the South, Negroes have been slaves, the conquered race. There always exists a feeling, on the part of both the conqueror and the enslaved, of inequality, the

slaves being thought of as inferior.

The attitude of inferiority of Negroes prevailed even after the legal liberation of slaves. Due to their former higher, more powerful situation, the whites were able to express their contempt in daily situations through segregation, the Negroes always getting the less desirable arrangement. Under these conditions, segregation in the schools was natural.

There were two possible outcomes of the segregation problem: either anti-Negro feelings would prevail, or, eventually, there would be integration. Through pure force of habit, segregation would be accepted without question and without anyone's having a clear understanding of the origin of the feeling. Further, Negroes were convenient scapegoats on whom the whites could release their normal need for emotional outlet. On the other hand, the situation might, in time, disappear completely. By diffusion of the two races, infiltration of non-prejudiced people into the society, educational measures and general enlightenment, segregation and prejudice might vanish.

Theoretically, the Supreme Court decision appeared to be a good thing. However, the explosive reaction in the South proved that people were not psychologically prepared for such a revolution. The decision had not served as a factor to awaken the need for integration, but had become a setback, an irritant to make prejudice more strongly felt.

This decision was forced upon the South. It was passed with an obvious Northern ideal motivating it. No one will accept something without objection if he does not have a background that is sympathetic to the understanding of the situation. When and if, the South becomes objective enough, it will see the obvious fault, but this realization will take time.

In the meantime, the situation in the Negro schools will remain inferior, the facilities and the instruction will not be on a par with the white schools. There are very few Southerners who are willing or able to help the colored schools become equal to the others; Southern whites will certainly not do it, Southern Negroes are not in a position to do it.

If Northerners were to become concerned over the problem, a solution could be effected. If well-trained Northern Negro teachers were willing to give the Southern Negroes an opportunity for a good education, the Southerners would eventually be able to put their own instructors and facilities on a level with that of their white neighbors. In this way a peerage would be established among both races. The net result may be the pooling of resources, beneficial to all. Color boundaries would gradually crumble, and segregation would go with them.

Supreme Court Decision Supported In Spite Of Complexities Involved

By Anita Kaplan and Virginia Gavian

Intolerance and prejudice have been a characteristic of men in all societies. These qualities are seen everywhere in the world today, and they flourish in contemporary America. We in the U.S. have inherited the qualities of prejudice and intolerance as a part of our social and psychological framework. Along with this inheritance has been passed down to us an ideal of equality which is not and has never been fully realized.

There is a difference between our ideal and the performance of democracy. Men define democracy in different ways, with the result that the practice of democracy varies from place to place. Nowhere in this nation is there complete racial and religious equality, nor does everyone agree that we are far from realizing this ideal. Education is one of those areas where men's beliefs and men's needs are in conflict.

In May of 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision that segregation was to be abolished in the nation's public schools. This decision was based upon the premise that segregation is not commensurate with the democratic ideal of equality.

Because "education comprehends the entire process of developing and training the mental, physical and moral powers and capabilities of human beings", a system which does not provide equal educational opportunity is a violation of the Constitutional rights of those involved.

The Supreme Court has found segregation to be unconstitutional. Facilities provided Negro students usually are not up to the standard of those provided white students; however, even if the physical plants and monetary allotments for the separate schools were identical, segregated education would not be equal. The separate school system prevents the financial and social equality of the two groups, thus keeping the nation as a whole from realizing not only its democratic but its economic potential. Furthermore, a segregated school

system by its very nature implies that the group involved are so different as not to be able to meet on the same level. The distinction here is unavoidably made in terms of "better than" and "less than", and consequently the dignity of the secondary group is affronted. Inherent in this argument is the assumption that when the dignity of one group is impaired, the dignity of the whole is affected.

The essence of the Supreme Court position is seen in the following statement: "A segregated school system is harmful to all races involved. Its inconsistency is detrimental to the educational process as a whole and materially affects the opportunities of the minority group."

The Supreme Court has made a decision which has provoked the interest of all and the anger of many. There is a not uncommon feeling that the Supreme Court through this action has done more harm than good to inter-racial relations. Many Southerners feel that complete acceptance and integration of the Negro into the population as a whole will be the product of time rather than of legislation. Yet, while it is true that you cannot force one man to accept another as his equal, there comes a time when it is no longer possible to condone behavior which is clearly unjust.

The Supreme Court in interpreting our Constitution with its amendments has indicated that injustice has been perpetrated on two levels. The letter of the law embodied in the "equal rights" clause of the 14th Amendment has been violated, and this alone would be reason for its immediate correction. But, in addition, an equality which is required by the democratic spirit of the law has been prohibited to a group of the nation's citizens. A problem as complex as this has no simple solution; it will not be eliminated by a single act of legislation—but it can and must be rectified. The decision of the Supreme Court, if followed in good faith as the law of the land, will in time bring about good feeling within the land.

New "Revue" Stirs Campus Interest; Reviewer Pleased And Disappointed

By Martha Bridge

The first solid achievement of the new Bryn Mawr-Haverford Revue is that it has been widely read and discussed on the Bryn Mawr campus—a distinction which few publications can claim. This initial triumph is largely due to the attractive appearance of the magazine—its simple, neat cover, clear print and unusually convenient size. Then, of course, nearly everybody was eager to see what the combined forces of Bryn Mawr and Haverford literati would produce.

With the exception of those few who still cling to an "anything-you-can-do-I-can-do-better" attitude towards Haverford, Bryn Mawr students were in favor of the merger of Counterpoint and the Haverford Revue. I think that support of the new combined Revue, on the grounds that it is potentially more exciting for its readers and editors alike, should be sharply separated from criticism of the contents of the present issue. That the quality of the writing in this Revue does not far surpass that of recent past issues of Counterpoint or the Haverford Revue is not surprising; but I am disappointed that certain kinds of writing were not eliminated by the "checks and bal-

ancea" of a coed editorial board.

I refer, particularly, to a mixture of heavy-handed preciousness and self-pitying sentimentality which may be typed as "sensitive-adolescent-girl" writing. Not only did samples of this school go unchecked by Haverford editors, but Haverford writers themselves seem to have succumbed, in all sincerity, to the style. On the other hand, I am grateful that no representatives of the opposite extreme, the "tough guy" school, found their way into this issue.

I found it happily difficult to pick out any general distinguishing mark, either of theme or style, which reveals the author's sex in most cases. What can be said about the Bryn Mawr contributions as a group can, on the whole, be applied equally well to the Haverford group. Neither has escaped from the usual preoccupations, which I fear are largely imitative, which resolve themselves into one emotional atmosphere: we—youth, I suppose—are groping, searching, insecurely yet exuberantly experimenting. Stated so badly, I admit, this honestly pervasive concern can do little but arouse weary and sardonic recognition. Unfortun-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 2

EVENTS IN PHILADELPHIA

MOVIES

Arcadia: I'll Cry Tomorrow, Susan Hayward.
Midtown: The Court Jester, Danny Kaye.
Randolph: Guys and Dolls, Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons, Frank Sinatra, Vivian Blaine.
Stanton: The Man with the Golden Arm, Frank Sinatra.
Studio: The Sheep Has Five Legs, Fernandel.
Trans-Lux: The Rose Tattoo, Anna Magnani, Burt Lancaster.

THEATRES

Hedgerow: George Bernard Shaw's *Androcles and the Lion*, Friday and Saturday.
Erlanger: *My Fair Lady*, Rex Harrison, Julie Andrews. Musical version of Shaw's *Pygmalion*.

Shubert: *Mr. Wonderful*, Sammy Davis Jr. Beginning Tuesday, Feb. 21.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Nathan Milstein in a violin recital. Tomorrow night.
Barber of *SerUle*. Philadelphia Grand Opera. Friday night.
Philadelphia Orchestra. Thursday, free city concert with Alec Templeton, soloist, at Convention Hall. Friday matinee and Saturday and Monday nights at the Academy of Music, featuring Zino Francescatti, violinist.
National Ballet of Canada. Tuesday, Feb. 21 and Wednesday, Feb. 22.

UNITED WE STAND?
See The NEWS next week for an appraisal of the United States from five regional points of view.

Stevenson Group Forms At B. M. C.

Frustrated Stevensonites are being given another opportunity to rectify the wrong which they feel was committed in October 1952. A Volunteers for Stevenson group is being organized on campus, under the sponsorship of the Alliance and the temporary leadership of Elinor Silverman and Margaret Goodman.

The purpose of the organization is to work not only for Adlai Stevenson's election, but also for his nomination. All interested students are urged to contact Ellie in Rockefeller, or Margaret in Wyndham.

The Bryn Mawr Volunteers for Stevenson will work with the national Volunteers for Stevenson; plans and activities for the organization are now being formulated.

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Martha Bridge Criticizes 'Sensitive-Adolescent-Girl' Writing In 'Revue,' But Praises Particular Features Of Magazine

Continued from Page 3

ately, few pieces in the new *Revue* do more than what I have done. They announce, rather than communicate, their moods.

I applaud the experimental courage of such writers as Stephen Chodorov, Harvey Phillips and Anna Nemus. (By the way, I would like to ask Miss "Nemus" whether she is related to that grand old English poet, Anonymous, or to Jules Verne's "Captain Nemo.") Mr. Chodorov's Paper Novelty is subtly and hauntingly developed—despite, rather than because of, his grandiose section-announcements. Harvey Phillips, especially in his *Eyes That Lose Green Silk*, has tentatively but admirably employed the imagery of sense-correspondences. As for Anna Nemus' *Fear*, it is a striking attempt to follow up the "stream-of-consciousness" technique with what I can only describe as a "stream-of-self-consciousness." Even the squirming dislike which *Fear* has aroused in some of its readers is a tribute to its intimacy.

The poetry represented is largely formless, even in a very free sense of "form." The exceptions: Constance Horton's three poems deserve warm praise for communi-

ating a sense of the rhythm inherent in the shapes of words; Helene Rozenbaum's *Rachel* shows a more conservative form and diction; and Rabbit MacVeagh's *Glengriff Bay*, most formal of all, is an opulent and mouth-filling poem.

D. MacNab Brown takes the honors for prose; she alone achieves real narrative style. The reader feels a fluid, hypnotic story-quality in the ostensibly plotless "I'm a Man, Spelled M-A-N and The Temple Woman. Miss Brown's "secret" lies in her genuine detachment; she resists the temptation to involve herself in her narrative.

Also very promising are Frank Conroy's *The Ride and Two Scenes*, narrated in the first person but attempting to be harshly realistic. Sometimes Mr. Conroy is muscle-bound in his struggle to avoid direct introspection, yet he is wise in limiting his "scenes" to miniatures in which the reader can pick out his own identifying details.

The *Revue* revealed quite a few charming and entertaining writers, whose unpretentious and often whimsical lightness made their writing no less sensitive. Among these, Betsy Nelson's *Neely*, Anne Hobson's *Mias Julis* and the *Hurricane*, and Steven Sieverts' *The*

Bandy-Legged Bumberahot (which, I would venture, is more amusing than its author may have intended it to be) are outstanding for quickness and warmth.

Some Professorial Changes Revealed

Second semester will see several changes in the faculty, as professors go on sabbatical and return from leave.

Four full-time members of the faculty have gone on leave for the second semester. Miss Gardiner of the biology department, Mr. Gilbert of the history department, Miss Stapleton of the English department, and Mr. Metzger, professor of German, will all be away from the college during the second semester.

Mrs. Ruth Walton Haun will be lecturing in social case work in the department of social economy, continuing the course she began in the middle of first semester.

Miss McBride is teaching a course in principles of education during the second semester.

Mrs. Berliner is returning to teach full time, not going on full-time leave, as *The News* incorrectly reported in the last issue.

J. Sloane Chosen In Recent Election

Professor Joseph C. Sloane, chairman of the history of art department, was elected President of the College Art Association of the U.S.

The 2,600 member (800 from Europe) organization which is designed to stimulate "high standards of education and research and promote discussion of the function and method of instruction in art," held its annual conference in Pittsburgh two weeks ago. The conference was attended by more than 400 art historians, critics, museum officials and educators, who met to discuss controversial issues and jobs and compare notes informally.

Parisian Ensemble To Play In Wayne

The Woodwind Ensemble of Paris will give a concert of chamber music this Sunday at 8:30 p. m. in the Radnor High School Auditorium in Wayne. This group, composed of instrumentalists of the highest calibre, has achieved preeminence throughout western Europe. Combining a purity of ensemble style with unequalled instrumental virtuosity, the five members of the ensemble are acknowledged to be without equal.



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Summer Job Possibilities, Requirements Discussed By The Vocational Committee

Possibilities, rewards, experiences and requirements for summer jobs were discussed at a tea given Wednesday, Feb. 8 in the Common Room.

The tea was given by the Vocational Committee for the benefit of those students who are interested in securing a job during the summer but do not know how to go about getting it.

Procedure To Follow

The discussion was opened by Mrs. Sullivan, who gave a general picture of the outlook for Bryn Mawr girls in summer jobs.

"Be sure to consult the Directory

of Employers in the Bureau of Recommendations office," she said, "and also Mrs. Sherrerd's file of summer jobs available."

She cited the necessity of knowing something about the place to which you are applying. "You will invariably be asked why you chose that particular business."

She then gave the requirements, average salaries and expectations of specific popular jobs such as office work, summer camps, museums, hospitals and laboratories.

"Use your own common sense," she concluded, "and your own initiative. That's most important."

After Mrs. Sullivan's talk, several girls spoke of their experiences in summer jobs. Betty Vermey told about being a waitress last summer at a resort in the Poconos. Connie Alderson spoke about work with a summer theatre. Carole Colebob worked with the Westinghouse Laboratories in Washington, and Paula Suter spoke about her experiences in newspaper work.

Denbigh Open House Attracts Stags; Maids, Porters Attend Annual Dance

Denbigh's annual open house and dance Friday night attracted a sizable segment of the Bryn Mawr campus and a large selection of stags from Penn, Haverford, Temple and Jefferson. The dance, headed by Lynne Sherrerd, was out on a theme of "Queen of hearts", with a Lewis Carroll twist. Giant playing cards were used as decorations, and punch was served at the Mad Hatter's tea party. The Infirmity Five Plus One, a band from Penn Medical School, played from nine to one, with time out for entertainment by local talent.

An annual event of longer standing, the Maids' and Porters' dance, was held Saturday night in the gymnasium. John Whisker's band provided the music, and the intermission was taken up by a barber-shop quartet, three of whose members were in the band. "Cupid's Garden" was the setting for the affair, attended by about 250 maids

and porters and their guests. Hostesses for the evening were Pat Moran, chairman of the Maids' and Porters' Committee, Georgiana Spellman, decorations chairman, Judy Mellow, dance chairman, and Anita Kaplan, Betty Brackett, Peggy King, Nancy Lang and Marianne Clark.

AT THE MOVIES

BRYN MAWR

Feb. 14-16—Deep Blue Sea and Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing.
Feb. 17-18—Indian Fighter.
Feb. 19-20—Vanishing American and Unconquered.
Feb. 21-23—Belles of St. Trinian's and To Paris with Love.

ARDMORE

Feb. 15-21—Kismet

SUBURBAN

Feb. 15-21—Rains of Ranchipur

ANTHONY WAYNE

Feb. 15-18—Kismet.

Feb. 19-21—Rains of Ranchipur

GREENHILL

Feb. 15-21—The Night my Number Came Up.

CALENDAR

Thursday, February 16

5 p.m. Thatcher Longstreth will address an open meeting of the Alliance Board. Common Room.
8:30 p.m. Jacob Viner will give the second Shaw Lecture on "The Pulpit in the Service of the Status Quo." Goodhart.

Friday, February 17

8:30 p.m. Freshman Show. Tickets at the door. Goodhart.
9-1 "Echoes of Radnor," Open House. Radnor.

Saturday, February 18

8:30 p.m. Freshman Show.
10 p.m. "Cinderella at the Ball," formal dance in the gym. After the dance: Merion's open house, "Sweepy Time."

Monday, February 20

7:30 p.m. J. Sorenson will speak at Current Events on "Liberties in Russia Since the Death of Stalin." Common Room.

8:30 p.m. Edwin Muir will speak on Jane Austen. Deanery.

4-6 and 8:30 p.m. A. A. Bridge Tournament. 50¢ entrance fee. Common Room.

ENGAGEMENTS

Ellen Blackwood to Lieut. James Hadley Billington.

Emily Norris Large to Francis James Carey Jr.

Deirdre M. S. Coghlan to Arthur Hendrick Jr.

Joy Siegel to John Hecht.

Phylis Kandell '56 to Maurice Lazlo.

Nancy Potts '56 to William S. Masland.

Elizabeth Hall '56 to Robert F. Rogers.

Barbara Flinker '57 to Bruce Robert Ruttenberg.

Sally Harrison '58 to Ensign M. Richard Duvall.

Goldie Falk '59 to Julian Kossov.

Barbara Rose Kalb '55 to Dr. George Edward Ehrlich.

Barbara Hughes, Ph.D. '55 to Dr. Murray Foulter.

MARRIAGES

Mildred Filmore Thompson to Thorne Dueul III.

Mary Ellen Klock '56 to Ronald Reno.

Viner Gives Background Of Era From Restoration To The American Revolution

Goodhart Hall, Feb. 8.—Jacob Viner's lecture on "The Man of Property's Utopia" opened the Anna Howard Shaw lecture series by presenting a general background for the period from the Restoration to the American Revolution. This era will be discussed in the remaining five lectures on "British Social Thought."

Mr. Viner characterized the time as a "stagnant period of entrenched, unchallenged and complacent conservatism." During the period there was a complete union of expressed opinion on social position, as the intellectuals of the period found it necessary to bring their beliefs and social philosophy into harmony by harnessing their doctrine to social policy.

Agitation on the questions of a

theocratic society and political and economic equality had disappeared, and the only controversy remaining was on the role of Parliament and a constitutional monarchy.

This society, which "was apologized for when it wasn't eulogized" was the man of property's Utopia. He knew it, saw things as good and maintained the system. He could do this because he possessed a monopoly of political power, maintained by the code of poor laws, the almost complete lack of education for the poor, the strict penal code and the prevailing low wage rate.

The main attainment of the period was "the rule of law, not of men." This contributed an established principle, and showed the goal that could be reached.

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Basketball Varsity Defeated By Penn

In the first week of the second semester, three Bryn Mawr varsities played their opening games. The basketball season opened Thursday, Feb. 9, with two games played at Penn. The varsity showed definite signs of its being their first game. After a slow first quarter in which the Bryn Mawr forwards had trouble finding the basket and the guards had difficulty in finding the forwards, the varsity's playing improved, but could not overcome the lead already established by Penn. The final score was 61-26 in favor of Penn. The J.V., however, played a fast-moving and well-coordinated game. They were ahead the whole time and won by a final score of 28-20.

Also on Thursday, the Bryn Mawr varsity and J.V. badminton teams defeated Rosemont. The varsity's score was 4-1, while the J.V. won all their matches 6-0. Seeded in this order were the single contestants, Sheila Janney, Diana Russell and June Costin, and playing doubles, Elizabeth Thomas and Joan Havens, and Betsy Mendell and Caroline Leslie. The badminton varsities have continually had good teams and win-

ning seasons. It looks like this year will be no exception.

Other teams which have done well in the past are the fencing varsities, and they too have started out well. On Saturday both varsity and J.V. were driven to Jersey City to meet New Jersey State Teachers College. Both matches were extremely close, the fifth bout deciding the varsity's victory, while the J.V.'s fate waited to be decided until the ninth bout, when Marisa Gori came through triumphant. varsity fencers, in order, were Virginia Mee, Gail Disney, and Donna Cochrane, while fencing for the J.V. were Marisa Gori, Mary Knauthe and Gail Beckman.

WBMC Schedule

Thursday, Feb. 16
8:15 p.m.—Mozart — Linz. Symphony, Rehearsal and Performance.
9:15 p.m.—Tchaikovsky — Swan Lake and 1812 Overture.
Sunday, Feb. 19
8:15 p.m.—Bach — Well-tempered Clavier. Beethoven — Sonata No. 12.
9:15 p.m.—Brahms — Symphony No. 4. Mozart—Concerto No. 10.
Monday, Feb. 20
8:15 p.m.—Beethoven — Symphony No. 5 and Sonata in E-flat.
9:15 p.m.—Dvorak — Symphony from the New World, Saint-Saens—Carnival of Animals.

Undergrad Plans Weekend Dance

The Undergrad Dance Committee has announced plans for the coming weekend. Whether you are a freshman celebrating your weekend, or an upperclassman who can still find time for such things, plan to attend all the festivities.

Friday night after the show Echoes of Radnor will be held from 10 'till one. Plan to attend with or without an escort. There will be a 2:30 permission.

Saturday night numerous Cinderellas will appear at the Ball with their respective Prince Charmings. The decorations, designed by Mary Belle Frady, are being kept secret. Dance music will be provided by Eddie Clauson and his Orchestra. The Augmented Seven from Yale will entertain, as will the Octangle.

After the formal, Merion Open House is the place to go. Helene Muss promises plenty of coffee and

Tuesday, Feb. 21

8:15 p.m. — Berlioz — Harold in Italy. Mozart — Concerto for Clarinet.

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more entertainment by the Yale singing group. The Common Room and Soda Fountain will also be open.

A sing will be held in Rock smoker Sunday at 2:15. All classes are invited to come and sing old and new songs.

It's getting to be time for Silk Prints and Spring Bonnets at JOYCE LEWIS

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