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## The College News, 1956-11-07, Vol. 43, No. 06

Students of Bryn Mawr College

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# The College News

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ARDMORE and BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1956

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## Eisenhower, Nixon Re-elected With 457 Electoral Votes, Democrats Take Control Of Senate, House; Morse Wins

### Arts Council Proposed To Join Big Five, Organize Separate Arts Program

By Gretchen Jeasup and Pat Moran

Believing strongly in the importance of the creative arts in a liberal arts college and feeling that it is the students who must provide a creative response to academic theory and example, Undergrad has proposed the establishment of an Arts Council.

The Arts Council would be one of what would then be the Big Six. Its general purpose would be to make possible a strong program for the creative, or "fine," arts. The arts would be able to present a pattern of events and of individual opportunity comparable in scope to these now given for political affairs, social work, and athletics. In form, the Arts Council would be an association for the mutual benefit of autonomous clubs.

The clubs proposed as members of the council are: the College Theatre, the Chorus, the Chamber Music Group, the Dance Club, the Orchestra, and the Revue. The idea of the Arts Council has been discussed by each of the clubs and

approved by them and the Undergrad Advisory Board.

The rebirth of the Chamber Music Group, the addition of professional direction to College Theatre, the success of the Revue, and the long-continued excellence of the Chorus are favorable factors in the Council's organization. Each of these groups is firmly enough established now to wish to work with the others, and to be able to profit from doing so. The clubs feel that their present dependent and scattered positions in Undergrad will not allow them to do their best work, or to accomplish their more ambitious ideas. This in turn denies them the more interested and appreciative audience they could have. It has been remarked that, while freedom to work is an essential for the artist, still he profits by having an organization behind him, just as the playwright profits from having the organization, stage, actors, and direction of a theater. The projected Arts' Council is that organization.

To be completed next issue



### More Consistent And Flexible System Of Points Decided Upon By Undergrad

By Sylvia Hewitt  
Undergrad Board

The point system has been revised by the Undergrad Board with the subsequent approval of the Undergrad Council. The revision was undertaken in an effort to make the system more consistent, and slightly more flexible. The basic premises of the system remain, as before; that points are given for elected offices to a girl as a guide, both for her protection, and the protection of the community. The number of points has been ascertained, according to how much actual time is consumed by the work of the office, and also how much personal responsibility is incurred by the position. Thus the points should serve to indicate to people how much of such extra-curricular activity they can undertake without jeopardizing either their health or academic work. Furthermore, by setting the limit of points to be carried by any girl, the system prevents one person from having too many important offices which might be administered more profitably by different girls.

#### Individual Decision

But because this decision lies ultimately with the individual, the point system is now more flexible. Previously, the limit to be held by any person was 40 points, which sometimes precluded a girl from holding two offices, whose points when added might total 42 or 43 points. In order to give people more leeway, the new system provides for a sliding scale between 40 and 50 points. Though 40 points is still strongly urged as the limit, it is now possible to hold between 40 and 50 points, the latter being the absolute maximum.

Some positions which previously had points, such as the personnel for the class shows, no longer have points, for although the positions are important and time consuming, they are temporary; and such show personnel should not be prevented from holding permanent offices because of such points. Points have not been given to extra-curricular activities per se for these are left entirely to the discretion of the individual. Thus the points have been redistributed in an attempt to

President Eisenhower was elected to a second term in office with a landslide vote, carrying 41 states with a total of 457 electoral votes. Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate, failed in his second bid for the Presidency, winning only 7 states with a total of 74 electoral votes.

President Eisenhower's margin of victory was thus even greater than it had been in his overwhelming victory in 1952. That year Eisenhower won 39 states, with 442 electoral votes, and Stevenson won 9 with an electoral count of 89.

The Democrats have won control of the House of Representatives, and are leading in the race for control of the Senate. At the time

the News went to press (1:30 p. m. Wednesday), the Democrats had won 224 House seats, and were leading in 8 undecided races. The Republicans had won 193 seats, and were leading in 10. This means a probable line-up of Democrats 232, an Republicans 203.

In the Senate, the Democrats have won 17 seats, the Republicans 15. The Democrats are leading in two races, Sen. Clements in Kentucky and Sen. Bible in Nevada. The Republicans are leading in the other undecided race, where Sen. Case is ahead in South Dakota. The probable division in the Senate is Democrats 50, and Republicans 46. Thus the Democrats have picked up one Senate seat, as the present count in the Senate is 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans.

Joseph Clark, Jr., former Mayor of Philadelphia, defeated Republican incumbent James Duff in the Pennsylvania Senatorial race.

In the crucial Oregon Senatorial race, incumbent Democrat Wayne Morse defeated former Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay.

The Republicans lost Senate seats in New York and Kentucky, where Republicans Javits and Cooper triumphed over Wagner and Wetherby, respectively.

In other close Senatorial races, Republican Dirksen defeated Democrat Stengel in Illinois, to retain his seat, and Warren Magnuson defeated Republican Arthur Langlie in the state of Washington.

In the Presidential race, the most recent count of the popular vote showed Eisenhower with 31,040,423, and Stevenson with 22,684,965. Eisenhower had thus polled 57.8% of the popular vote, and Stevenson 42.2%.

Stevenson carried only seven states, all in the "solid" South. He took the electoral votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

In 1952 Stevenson carried those states, Kentucky and West Virginia. His electoral vote total was 15 less this year than in 1952.

Election returns last night showed Eisenhower consistently running 5 to 7% ahead of his party. This was the first election year in the twentieth century when the country elected a president from one party and a congress from the other.

Voting was heavy throughout the nation as the voters cast their approval of Eisenhower's policies in the past four years. Stevenson conceded the election at approximately 1:30 on Wednesday morning.

### American Civil Liberties Union To Hold Meeting

Alliance announces the second of the "Civil Liberties Luncheons" sponsored by the Greater Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. Rowland Watts, staff counsel of the national ACLU will speak on "Civil Liberties and the Supreme Court."

The speech will be given at 1:00 p. m. at the Philadelphia YWCA at 2027 Chestnut Street, on Wednesday, November 14.

### Maids And Porters Offer Pleasant Evening Of Spiritual Music For Chorus



Maids and Porters perform in Spiritual Concert

by Sue Schapiro

Goodhart Hall was the scene last Friday evening of an appealing Bryn Mawr tradition—a concert of spirituals presented by the college's maids and porters.

The performance which attracted a good-sized crowd was on the whole a very successful one, and spoke well for the efforts of director E. Whitney Drury '69 and accompanist Angeline Wignack '59.

The Negro National Hymn, sung by the entire chorus, opened the program. It was followed by a commentary by George Bryan, in which he traced briefly the development of the Negro spiritual.

Included on the program were numbers for chorus, for solo voice, and for chorus with soloist. The chorus reflected Miss Drury's careful training and responded well to her direction; most attacks were

precise, and diction was clear. Harmony and balance were generally good, although the soprano choir showed a tendency toward reediness and the altos were weak at times.

"Listen to the Lambs", with Doris Gaymon singing the solo verses, deserves mention for the success achieved on a difficult and demanding piece. "Roll, Jordan, Roll", with Margaret Greer's soaring soprano adding a properly exuberant note, was another outstanding chorus number. "There Is A Balm in Gilead" featured Edythe Simmons and Dorothy Backus, whose voices, although light, blended well together. The solo parts in two lively spirituals, "Great Day" and "In T at Great Getting Up Morning," were sung by Mabel Chapman and Dorothy

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## THE COLLEGE NEWS

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## Eisenhower Wins

We view the re-election of Dwight D. Eisenhower to the Presidential office with mingled feelings of regret and resignation. We regret that Adlai E. Stevenson will not be given the opportunity to prove his capacity as Chief Executive of the United States and that the Democratic Party will not be able to give active leadership to a country which has missed it during the last four years.

We are resigned to Eisenhower's second term in office because, while there has been little real progress under his leadership, there have been no disastrous relapses in the country's domestic welfare as a result of the Republican policy. Although the administrative record has been disappointing, the Republicans have had only four years to prove themselves and may conceivably demonstrate more resolute leadership than they have been able to in the past.

The influence of the crisis in the Middle East on this year's election cannot be ignored. The people demonstrated a natural reluctance to establish a new government in the face of grave danger. This is ironical, for the Republican Administration is partly responsible for the present crisis.

Although we think Stevenson's charge that the present crisis is wholly the result of Eisenhower's poor foreign policy is exaggerated, the current disaster has certainly been aggravated by indecisive foreign policy towards the Middle East. We agree with Stevenson's statement of November 2 that "had it (the Eisenhower Administration) aided Israel with arms and territorial guarantees we might . . . have been able to prevent the present outbreak of hostilities. If this government had not alternately appeased and provoked Egypt . . . we would command more confidence there and in the Arab world."

We hope that Eisenhower and his administration will not continue spreading platitudes and doing nothing, but will carefully reevaluate their policies both in domestic and foreign affairs, especially in the latter. The United States is now placed in the unfortunate position of having to censure British and French action in the Middle East while it joins with these countries in protesting against the action of the Soviet Union in Hungary.

Though these matters are complex, we feel that a more clearly defined attitude on the part of the United States towards the UN, our allies and the Soviet Union would help to restore international equanimity. We hope for a White House conference on integration and serious consideration of Stevenson's proposal to cease hydrogen bomb experimentation.

We wish the country had chosen Stevenson and the Democrats but as it has not, we can only hope for improvements in the next four years of the Eisenhower administration.

## The Middle East

Over the past week the Middle East has reached its most fateful points since the establishment of the State of Israel nine years ago. Whatever else occurs, Israel's move on October 29 thrust before the United Nations a problem it had too long tried to evade. There cannot be an indefinite armed truce in the Middle East; there must be true peace, based on the recognition, by every member of the world organization, of Israel's existence as an independent nation.

The fact that this recognition has not been forthcoming and the fact that Nasser has been committing acts of aggression (economic and propaganda aggression against England and France as well as repeated small scale military acts of aggression against Israel) makes the situation more complex than a simple right and wrong, and makes a complete study and solution of the problem by the United Nations imperative.

On Monday, October 29, Israeli armored forces and paratroopers invaded Egypt's Sinai peninsula and in a successful military operation marched swiftly to cut off the peninsula from the rest of Egypt. On Tuesday of that week England and France issued an ultimatum to Israel and Egypt, demanding their withdrawal from the canal and acceptance of Anglo-French occupation of key canal points. Wednesday,

when that ultimatum was rejected, British bombers launched an offensive against Egyptian airfields in preparation for the actual invasion of the canal area.

On Friday morning, after a deadlock in the Security Council on Thursday, the General Assembly passed a resolution introduced by the United States, stating: "Noting the disregard on many occasions by parties to the Israeli-Arab armistice agreements of 1948 of the terms of such agreements, and that the armed forces of Israel have penetrated deeply into Egyptian territory in violation of the general armistice agreement between Egypt and Israel; noting that armed forces of France and the United Kingdom are conducting military operations against Egyptian territory; . . . urges as a matter of priority that all parties now involved in hostilities in the area agree to an immediate cease-fire and as part thereof halt the movement of military forces and arms into the area."

This cease-fire order was rejected by England, France and Israel, though all three have since conditionally accepted it.

We cannot condone the Israeli action of invasion of Egyptian territory. Nor can we condone the British and French attempt to reoccupy and/or protect the Suez Canal by use of force. The forces of nationalism cannot be stopped by armed force, and nothing has strengthened the position of Nasser in the Middle-East, and weakened the position of all the Western nations in Asia as much as the British and French move to invade the canal area.

At the same time we can and must understand the motives under which these nations acted. As the New York Times said in its editorial on November 1, "It would be ridiculous to permit Colonel Nasser to pose before the United Nations of the world as the innocent victim of aggression, or to hold a protecting hand over him. On the contrary, in so far as there is any one man guilty of aggression it is the Egyptian President, for he has waged war against Israel, Britain and France by propaganda, by gun-running, by infiltration of murderous bands, by stirring up rebellion in French North Africa, by seizing the Suez Canal by force and scrapping a treaty in the same manner in which Hitler marched into the Rhineland, by blocking the canal for Israeli shipping in defiance of United Nations orders—finally by his whole loudly proclaimed program of throwing Israel into the sea in alliance with other Arab states and creating an Arab empire."

The world at present is faced with a dynamic situation and working through the UN we can achieve a basis for a lasting peace in the Middle East. First, in relation to the Suez Canal, that waterway, as well as all other world waterways like the Panama Canal, should be put under international control to assure free passageway to all nations at all times. At the same time Egypt and French troops must be withdrawn from Egyptian soil.

Secondly, a permanent peace must be negotiated between the Arab States and Israel and the boundaries of Israel must be securely protected against marauders by a United Nations force. Nasser must realize the falseness of his statement, "Israel is an artificial state which must disappear." Israel has stated a willingness to aid financially in the resettlement of the Arab refugees, who left voluntarily when Israel was declared a nation. This willingness to help has not been matched by the Arab states for whom these refugees serve as a ready armed force, constantly serviceable to harass the state of Israel. These refugees must be cared for and the UN peace force now being formed can be used to maintain peace in the area until peace can maintain itself. This force is one of the great milestones in the history of the world for it can help to prevent the aggression in self-defense which is, like all aggression, a destroyer of world peace.

## Hungary

In comparison with the complexity of the issues involved in the Middle East crisis, the problem of Soviet repression in Hungary seems a much more black and white case to most Americans. This is probably true partly because Western nations are more emotionally involved in the fight against totalitarianism, just as Asian nations fear primarily Western imperialism, and therefore are moved more by the Suez crisis than by the Hungarian Revolution.

But today, the Hungarian Revolution which had started out so bravely and so successfully two weeks ago, has been almost extinguished by Soviet force, and no expressions of sympathy or noble words are going to be of much help. The Western nations have failed the people of Hungary, and the problem now is to determine why this was so and how it can be avoided in the future. Despite the United Nations investigation of Soviet repression, it may be too late to save Hungary, at least for the present; it should not be too late to protect Poland and the other satellite countries, where the desires for freedom and for nationalism are becoming ever stronger.

There is general agreement that had it not been for the British-French invasion of Egypt, Russia would not have so suddenly and violently repressed the Hungarian Revolution. The Suez crisis meant that the Western Alliance was divided as it had never been before (a division which was as much the responsibility of the United States as of her allies): that the British and French military strength was occupied in the Middle East, and that world public opinion could not condemn Russia when it was already concerned with what it considered a manifestation of English and French imperialism in Africa and Asia.

Harold Callendar, in an article in the Times of November 6, perhaps sums up the challenge that the United Nations must face: "The West should close its ranks by creating within the North Atlantic Alliance a unity it has never had and has not even striven very hard to get. If this unity were attained, Soviet sins in Hungary and elsewhere might prove less frequent."

## Letters to the Editor

## Reviews Are Unfair; Innovations Sought

To the Editor:

The News' review of A Phoenix Too Frequent has created much surprise and indignation on campus here and at Haverford. The review was written as though representative of campus opinion; the reviewer expressed her ideas impersonally—as though fact rather than opinion. Only those who saw the performance can be judges themselves; others are forced to accept the review uncritically.

In the News alone lies a permanent recollection of A Phoenix Too Frequent. I think it severe indeed to be forced to remember something as it appeared to one reviewer. I wish the News would reconsider the purpose and importance of the review of a College Theatre play—College Theatre would surely welcome criticisms reflecting campus opinion in preparing future productions. A review must be personal, but it must also be representative. If two girls, with different tastes but each with knowledge of the theater, were to write reviews, the convergence of the two opinions would be more likely to coincide with some general feeling on campus.

May the standard of the reviews of last year's productions be quickly resumed.

Cathya Wing

## Answers 'Times' Letter Of College Scientist

The letter printed below was one of the many responses received by members of the Bryn Mawr Science department in reaction to their letter in the New York Times October 28.

October 30, 1956

Dr. Jane Oppenheimer  
 Bryn Mawr College  
 Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
 Dear Dr. Oppenheimer:

I read your letter to the editor in last Sunday's Times and was filled with a tremendous sense of gratitude and respect for you and the others at Bryn Mawr who took it upon themselves to make this statement.

I am in no position to judge the scientific merits of your letter. I must take what you say in faith as I must take what Libby says on faith. In light of this I look toward the scientist to help protect us from our own ignorance.

I am distressed by the apparent indifference of so many of our scientists. I showed your letter to a chemist friend who worked at Oak Ridge. His reaction was, "Oh, these people are just a bunch of internationalists. I know a lot like them." and he went on, "The trouble with all these people is that they are a hundred years ahead of their time."

I'm inclined to feel that we had better well be a hundred years ahead of our time or there may be no hundred years ahead. And I'm looking to the scientist with the help of his knowledge and his moral maturity to help bridge the gap—at least a hundred years wide—between our scientific understanding and our social understanding. Recent history in Germany indicates what will happen if this responsibility is not accepted.

The scientist's leadership is needed in telling us what the Atomic Age means in terms of humanity. Scientific knowledge must grow but so must the layman's understanding of the consequences, both good and bad, of all this knowledge. As I see it, the hope for full and vital future lies in your hands. Thank you for taking a step in this direction.

Sincerely,

Deirdre (Deianey) Bannon '53

# World Looks to the United States For International Leadership Today

By Kirsten Ohm  
(Graduate Student)  
Norway

Whatever will be the result of the American election, one thing is sure; from all over the world people are, in these days of great international crises, looking to the United States for the political leadership this country has not yet been able to give. And the need for it has never been more desperate than at this moment.

Let us here analyze the international situation as it is today, giving particular attention to a discussion of an eventual future foreign policy of the United States. And by so doing, let us leave the moral judgment to history and concentrate on the hard facts and the underlying causes that—how much we might wish them to be different—are our only key to any real and just solution.

It is true that Great Britain,

France and Israel have violated international law; but let us not for a moment forget that the international law we all want to see rule, was not capable of defending the most vital interests of these countries. Those who stamp these countries as aggressors, should do well in remembering that there are other means of aggression in modern warfare than direct military attack, and that Nasser is an expert in all of them. And those who blame these three countries alone for what has happened, would do more justice to the case of morality by tracing back the causes of the explosion in the Middle East to two of its main sources: on the one hand, a complete failure from the side of the United States in leading a consistent, mature foreign policy which her allies could rely upon; on the other hand, the failure of the United Nations to give protection to a country it itself had created.

The motivation for the actions of the countries concerned were the following: Nasser has openly declared that his political aim No. 1 is the total destruction of Israel. Israel knew, especially when Egypt seemed to get full possession of the Suez Canal and Nasser continued to send murderous bands into the country, that it was only a matter of time when they would have to meet their final fate against a united Arab world. There could be no other solution because Nasser continued to refuse to give the country a genuine peace-solution and continued to block the canal for Israeli shipping in defiance of a United Nations order. Israel's attack on Egypt can therefore be seen as a right to self-preservation, which is also one of the principles upon which the United Nations is built.

Great Britain and France were fully aware of the threat Nasser represents to the peace in the Middle East. The future of Israel, the final fate of Nasser and the solution of the Suez Canal problem are questions of greatest importance to these countries. This can easily be understood when one knows that Great Britain gets three-quarters of her oil through the canal, oil without which the country cannot economically survive. And France, having trouble in trying to solve her problems in Algeria, feels that Nasser's stirring up of rebellion here makes the solution of these problems even more difficult.

This is the background against which the actions of the last weeks must be seen, when the United States now, at long last, will have to make up its mind as to what her international political goals are. Among these, two are of predominant importance. The first is to preserve the unity in the western world. The second one is to

seek the friendship of the countries of Asia and Africa. There are two reasons for this latter goal. The first one is "idealistic," represented by a growing realization that we should stop preaching the political ideals of our civilization and start to practice them toward the colonial world. The second reason is a "realistic" one. In a world where the major "enemies" are about equal in military strength, it is these so-called "uncommitted" countries of the world that will constitute the decisive factor in the balance between east and west.

The United States has hitherto completely failed in its foreign policy in both these respects. It has confused its allies with its policy. They have at long last felt they could not rely upon the United States. And it has not accepted the challenge from the new Russian "conciliation" policy toward Asia and Africa. You do not win these countries by any "brink-or-war" theory, by continued tests of nuclear weapons in spite of the demand of the whole of Asia and Africa to end them, or by continued refusal to recognize Communist China. You do not win them only with military-pact policy or with economic help, connected with political ties.

And yet—in spite of these continued failures — the cards have been played into the hands of the United States. The country has

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# American Voting Seen By Student

By Carmen Ravara '58  
Portugal

What strikes me as most praiseworthy and wonderful about the elections here, is that everybody seems so personally concerned with them, and so many people want to work for their candidate, although they are not old enough to vote. I am ashamed to say that in my country, Portugal, elections go by almost unnoticed, owing to the political ignorance of the people.

Even the simple fact that almost every girl under twenty-one at Bryn Mawr knows in her mind whom she wants for a President, would be enough to astound me.

On the other hand, there is the inevitable reverse side of the coin. People will tell me that they want Eisenhower or Stevenson for President, but few are able to explain exactly why. They seem to choose their candidate rather on a basis of personal sympathy for a man (because he is an intellectual and makes beautiful speeches; because he is such a sensible, practical man, and knows so much about European affairs) than according to party policies. In fact, they seem to think that Democratic and Republican policies are very much the same thing—which I doubt.

I wonder if the President in America has really so much power that it should be more important to people to choose the right man than to choose the right party? Or are they just ignorant about the fundamental differences between the ideals of the two parties?

# Haverford News, Daily Pennsylvanian Report On Activities Of Their Students

by Rita Rubinstein

November 6, 1956 is a part of history. Now sites of active campaign headquarters will revert to vacant stores, extravagant propaganda material will be considered as much useless rubbish, and disappointed overwrought supporters can sit back and prepare to wait patiently for that reversal in '60. College campuses which have been deeply immersed in politicking, editorializing and the like can extricate themselves from the muddle of national controversy and concentrate on more localized crises. It is in an effort to recapture something of that pure academic spirit that we have culled data from the various exchange publications.

In the Haverford News the editorial, "Thoughts on Admission", was topical and controversial. The concern was the problem of selecting future students; the present student body was selected "according to the following criteria: geographical distribution; academic preparation; balance between students from public and independent schools; breadth of interest as regards to courses of study and probable future vocation; economic cross-section; diversification of religious background and belief; variety in extra-curricular interests including athletics . . .

### Whole Man

"The present admission policy seems to be one of choosing students whose composite results in a 120 member 'Whole Man' class."

"But the question remains—when Haverford is confronted with an excellent student and a good student — 'Whole Man', which should she admit?"

"We submit that if Haverford is going to earn the right to keep an outstanding student body, if she is going to merit the approval of leaders in the academic world, shouldn't she adopt future admission standards which are different from those currently in vogue by every other school? Let them use

'The Composite Whole Man' in selecting their student body and let them expand to meet the needs of a rising crop of 'whole men'. If Haverford is to remain small, she must use other methods of selection which do not necessarily produce a "balanced class"—but those which produce a true community of scholars. If these scholars have had excellent extra-curricular records, as most will have, so much the better. But shouldn't we leave to other schools the selection of a boy because he is president of his senior class, yearbook editor, or National Honor Society member? Shouldn't our criteria be one of genuine scholarship?"

The paper recognized the complexity of the subject and urged expression of opinion from Alumni, Faculty, Administration and Students.

Judging from an item in the Barnard Bulletin problems are not a phenomena confined to sub-freshmen and admission boards; life is complicated even at an exalted upperclass stage. "Life is a Jungle, concludes the 'Jaded Junior', as she wends, as it were, her way . . . She watches a pigeon poised on a leaf . . . and listens to a scrap of conversation:

. . . wrote a novel . . .

. . . had a baby . . .

"Something must have changed, she muses, over the long (how was your) vacation. Junior year was going to be tough; junior year was the time you had to face all the problems you developed in sophomore year . . .

"Same buildings, same grounds. Building and grounds, almost like ham and eggs. Same faces, except for some withered ones gone and some fresh ones added; a college is, after all, much like a vase . . ." Any note or comment from another 'Jaded Junior' is, of course, welcome. And there must be many who would have something to offer. We are exposed daily to this college cynicism and discontent.

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# Shabandar Finds American Policy In Mid-East Confused, Paradoxical

by Chida Shabandar, '58  
Iraq

If we cast a look at the world arena today we see that very few sections indeed are not brewing with troubles and not involved in crisis. To solve the acute problems a new policy is needed, a policy which is as firm as it is fair, as effective as it is peaceful.

Today the Middle East presents a grave and dangerous problem and those statesmen and politicians who are viewing the developments there realize that the situation is too complicated to be solved by any of the policies followed today. The policies of the United Nations, United States, Great Britain, France and even Russia have proved ineffective and have aggravated the complications occurring there.

The decision taken in the United Nations in 1947 to partition Palestine into a Jewish section and an Arab section has created the first spark of this huge fire. Ineffective Western policy has fed this fire throughout the years until it reached the explosive condition it is in today. The great human injustice done in Palestine will never be forgotten and the cries of suffering and misery arising from the Arab refugees will always be heard and will leave a permanent blood stain on the pages of history. Israel was not, is not and will never be a part of the Middle East. Ever since its birth it has proved itself to be an aggressive and offensive country.

The creation of Israel was an outright violation of the principles of international and human laws. Its history has been stained by all kinds of criminal, bloody and aggressive acts against its Arab neighbors. Its claim to democracy is shattered by the Zionists' declaration of their racial and religious superiority and by the two-class system they maintain in Israel in which the Arabs, being the second class, have to live under military rule.

Yet despite all that, Western and especially American aid has flowed continuously into Israel. The United States, the great champion of democracy and justice, alienated the Arab nations by sending economic and military help to Israel, continuously coming to its aid in all kinds of matters and situations. It defended Israel in the United Nations, and always supported the claims of the Zionists publicly or privately. America declares that it is helping to build a new democratic state, yet America pushes to the background and tends to forget the grave problem of the Arab refugees and their miserable condition. The West and the United States are shocked by the Egyptian attacks made on marauding Israeli forces but they are not concerned with hundreds of harmless and un-

### WBMC

by Elizabeth Thomas

If you want to be up to date with national and international news in these days of crises, remember to tune in to 590 on your AM dial, from 8:00-8:15 p.m. when Lucky Strike sponsors the details from the United Press newsroom. Top honors this week go to Bill Tyson for the admirable way in which he kept us informed of the latest bulletins as they came over WHRC's teletype, at the start of the Suez conflict.

Unfortunately our Station Manager, Adrian Tinsley, has had to resign. She will continue on the Board as Technical Director, so we shall not lose her competent advice. We are happy to announce that Nancy Chase is our new Station Manager; Nancy Olken will take over the job of Production Manager; and Sandy Scott will be Publicity Director.

armed farmers and villagers who are the victims of Israeli assaults.

American foreign policy in the Middle East has been one of contradiction. America champions liberty and sovereignty yet it aids the enemies of those principles, namely England and France, who have done everything except apply those ideals in the Middle East and other sections of the world. The United States preaches political freedom on the Voice of America yet it sends helicopters and arms to France to suppress the Algerian Nationals who are fighting for their freedom and sovereignty. Thus, by all those actions the United States has lost the trust, respect and friendship of the Arab nations.

Today, regarding the grave situation of the world, the United States, being a leader, should attempt to base its policies on the principles which it has adopted in the Declaration of Independence and which it advocates at the present. It should put into force those high ideals which it values and try again to gain the respect and affection of those who once admired her so much.

# New Books To Go To Libraries In Halls

Long-neglected hall libraries will be revised and supplemented by the Library Council in the near future. An attempt will be made to provide each hall with the most widely-used books, thus relieving the pressure on the Reserve Room.

Acting on the suggestion of the Undergrad Association, the Council is compiling a list of the books most in demand in cooperation with the Curriculum Committee and Miss Agnew, librarian. Reference books and Freshman English literature will be included. The exam files will also be brought up to date.

Hall librarians will be elected to supervise the use of books and to work with the Library Council. They will also be responsible to Undergrad, and will be paid by the Library for their services.

A system of cataloguing and distributing of books has as yet to be devised. Dorothy Innes, chairman of the Council, would welcome any suggestions and ideas for the plan in general and the books you would like to have.

# Mozart Celebration Planned At H'ford

On the week-end of the 9th-11th, Haverford College will hold a "Mozart Bicentennial Festival." The program will include instrumental music by the Mozart Festival Orchestra at 8:30 p.m. on Friday the 9th, a Symposium consisting of two lectures on Saturday the 10th, at 10 a.m. ("Mozart's Operas" and "Some Misconceptions Regarding Mozart's Instrumental Music"), Choral Music with Orchestra at 8:30 P.M. Saturday, and Vocal Chamber Music by the Mozart Trio on Sunday, the 11th, at 4:00 p.m. Enrique Ser-ratos, solo violinist, will play the A Major Concerto on Friday's program. Lecturers for the Symposium will be Dr. David Stone of Temple University, and Vernon Hanvord.

All events will be held at Roberts Hall, Haverford, and will be open to the public without tickets of admission.

Word was received from Mr. Faoud Aisan that due to changes of events and heavy pressure of work he will not be able to come to Bryn Mawr on November 15th.

### R. Syme Will Give L. R. Taylor Lecture

Ronald Syme, Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, will deliver the Lily Ross Taylor Lecture on "Language, Style, and Politics at Rome", next Wednesday, November 14, in the Ely Room, Wyndham.

Professor Syme studied at Ori-el College, Oxford, is a Fellow of Trinity College, and has held many other distinguished positions. A Visiting Professor at Harvard this semester, he is best known for his book "The Roman Revolution", a study of the parties and people involved in the last generation of the Roman Republic and the Augustan Age.

### Soda Fountain Is To Reopen Soon

Soda Fountain is planning to open at the end of this week. The hours will be 4:15 to 5:15 on Monday through Friday, and 9:15 to 11:15 Sunday through Thursday.

The Soda Fountain crew is now incomplete. Three more managers who will give one afternoon and evening per week are needed as well as several members for crew who can work once a week. Interested persons may contact Cynthia Lovelace in Pembroke West.

Contrary to rumor, Soda Fountain is not in debt. Financially its position is better than it has been for many years.

### College Press

Continued from Page 3

ment prevalent on all levels. And perhaps it is just another manifestation of the desire to conform?

From The Trinity Tripod comes news of a non-credit, free-of-charge reading course to improve speed. From The Bowdoin Orient a pessimistic note: "It is too hard to get an education . . . What does it all mean? . . . It would appear that there is welling up a wave of anti-intellectualism in the heart of institutions which are supposed to be supplying the intellectual stimulus to our country. This is a dreadful commentary on a society already too much concerned with the cheap and tawdry, with getting rich quick and staying that way . . ."

"We have seen the intellectual free thinker not only attacked but literally ostracized by his companions. We suppose they seem strange because they enjoy partaking of an education which is 'too hard' for others. Maybe they are strange because they actually go to classes instead of spending their time figuring out excuses to avoid them."

Finally, an item in The Daily Pennsylvanian reminded us of our recent acquisition of one sarcophagus. "In a dark closet on the top floor of Houston Hall a tombstone bearing the information, 'Esther A. Warner; Died January 29, 1863; Age 58 years', was unearthed from its rather musty surroundings." The incident was interpreted as a prank and efforts have been made to return it to its proper cemetery habitat.

### Famous Educators To Discuss Career

Representatives of three pioneering Master of Arts and Master of Science in Teaching programs will be on the Haverford campus on Monday afternoon, November 12. Harvard University will be represented by Judson T. Shaplin Associate Dean of the Graduate School of Education; Wesleyan University will send Ernest Stabler, Chairman of the M. A. in T. program there; and Yale University will likewise participate in the discussion.

All Haverford, Bryn Mawr, and Swarthmore students—seniors through freshmen—who have any interest in teaching as a career are invited to attend the open meeting at 2 p. m. in the Common Room, Founders Hall, Haverford College campus. Opportunities in the field of education and different types of graduate programs and fellowships will be discussed by the three speakers, to be followed by a question and answer period. Gerhard Friedrich, of Haverford has said, "This will be an unusual opportunity to secure first hand information and to establish valuable personal contacts."

Williams.  
Claire Weigand '56 to Arthur Miethke.  
Claire Robinson '54 to Dr. David P. Jacobus.

### ENGAGEMENTS

Hopeton Kneeland '54 to Richard A. Kimball, Jr.



### CHAPEL SPEAKER

The Chapel speaker this Sunday is Rabbi Leo Jung of the New York Jewish Center. Dr. Jung is a past president of the Rabbinical Council of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America. The sermon-topic will be "The Remnant—Today and Tomorrow." It will deal with the situation of the Jews in modern Europe.

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### Events in Philadelphia

#### MOVIES

Goldman: *Fantasia*. Disney's delightful musical cartoon with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Mastbaum: *Giant*. Elizabeth Taylor, Rock Hudson, James Dean star in the George Stevens' adaptation of Edna Ferber's best-seller. Starting Nov. 9.

Randolph: *The Ten Commandments*. Reserved seats on sale for Cecil B. DeMille's epic Nov. 6. All prices. Exclusive engagement starts Nov. 20.

Stanley: *Friendly Persuasion*. Gary Cooper and newcomer Anthony Perkins in William Wyler production. Book by Jeasaamyn West. Starts Nov. 14.

Frana-Lux: *Secrets of Life*. Walt Disney's latest production, a true-life adventure on the intimate secrets of nature. Two new Disney cartoons. World premiere Nov. 6.

#### THEATRE

Erlanger: *L'il Abner*. Panama-Frank musical comedy still running. For 9 days beginning Nov. 15, Ring Around Rosie, U. of Penn.'s Mask and Wig Show. Tickets on sale.

Forrest: *Pajama Game*. Fast-moving musical draws top crowds. With Larry Douglas, Betty O'Neil, Buster West. For 2 weeks starting Nov. 14, Melvyn Douglas in Jerome Lawrence's and Robert E. Lee's extraordinary *Inherit the Wind*.

Walnut: *Girls of Summer*. With Shelley Winters. For 2 weeks starting Nov. 12, Elliott Nugent and Geraldine Fitzgerald in *Build with One Hand*, by Joseph Kramm. Tickets on sale.

Schubert: *Bells Are Ringing*. With Judy Holliday. Starting Nov. 14 for 2 weeks.

#### ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Jazz Concert with Bernard Peiffer, pianist. Outstanding collection of artists in jazz field. Friday, Nov. 9, 8:30 p. m.

Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, Nov. 9 and Nov. 10, Kabalevsky's Overture from "Colas Breugnon", Gliere's Symphony #3, Brahms' Symphony #4.

### MARRIAGES

Kate Prentice Todd ex-'57 to Charles Thompson.  
Mary Florence Kern '54 to Fitzhugh Lee Brown.  
Caroline Stern '56 to Peter B. Moore.  
Alice L. Hendrick '51 to James Sutton Hardig.  
Sheila Janney ex-'58 to Rufus

**BRYN MAWR COLLEGE INN**

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Breakfast	9:00-11:00 A.M.
Luncheon	12:00- 2:00 P.M.
Afternoon Tea	3:30- 5:00 P.M.
Dinner	5:30- 7:30 P.M.
Sunday Dinner	12:00- 3:00 P.M.

CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY

SPECIAL PARTIES AND BANQUETS ARRANGED

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**IT'S FOR REAL!                      by Chester Field**

**MEMORIES**

She looked in the mirror to see if she  
Was still the girl she used to be  
. . . Miss Sanitation '53.

That was the day she reigned supreme.  
That was the day they made her queen  
of sanitation—and sewers, too!  
The happiest day she ever knew!

"Life," she sighed, "is never the same  
After a girl has known real fame;  
After a girl has been like me  
. . . Miss Sanitation '53."

**MORAL:** Once you've known the real  
pleasure of a real smoke, no pale  
substitute will do. Take your pleasure big!  
Smoke Chesterfield. Enjoy big full  
flavor . . . big satisfaction. Packed  
more smoothly by *Acme-Ray*, it's  
the smoothest tasting smoke today!

Smokes for real . . . smoke Chesterfield!

**Let  
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rain!  
SISTER,  
YOU'RE THE  
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IN  
'SOU'WESTER'  
U.S. Gaytees.**

*Fashion Over the Shoe*

Take command of saasy weather like  
an old salt in these saasy Sou'wester  
U. S. Gaytees. Wear them with the  
flashing metal buckles fastened or  
flapping. Sou'westers pull over shoes  
easily, keep 'em slick as a whistle.  
And to clean Sou'westers, just wipe  
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They dry for instant wear. Get  
Sou'wester U. S. Gaytees now.

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Yellow, red, blue,  
black or white, with  
corduroy trim.

**United States Rubber**

## Movies: War and Peace

by Eleanor Winsor

War and Peace has come to the screen as one of the best advertised, most discussed films of the past few years. Perhaps its publicity, even more than the familiarity of its subject, is responsible for the fact that most eyes now upon it are critical. Yet the care taken in the filming of the movie and the selection of the cast seemed to promise something quite above the level of a marathon spectacle.

Also it is disappointing that, since one cannot praise the picture as an interpretation of Tolstoy, one cannot, on the other hand, find neinous faults to criticize. War and Peace boasts chiefly an all-around mediocrity.

Tolstoy's novel is a book crammed with characters pursuing intensely complicated lives. The movie version is too concerned with building from these complications a skeletal plot to consider padding the framework for the sake of interest in itself. The scope of the novel has not been ignored; the picture rushes from battlefield to ballroom with an incredible speed and lack of transition. There is a "classic comic-book" succession of scenes cut and spliced which contrive to put across the narrative, but which follow each other too closely and quickly for any one alone to have much significance.

As a non-talking movie, this would have been a superb series of illustrations. For physical appearance at least, most of the characters were well chosen. The loss of personal depth came with their heroic efforts to paraphrase their fictional prototypes. Audrey Hepburn was an attractive and well costumed Natasha, but her conception of the role seemed to involve little but an ability to flit about and perch gracefully on fences, horseback and balconies. None of her three love affairs was motivated by anything more than charming flirtation.

Despite his efforts to convince an audience of his unattractiveness, Henry Fonda was not an incompetent Pierre. His character does seem to expand and realize itself in the course of the picture. In his duel scene, in his confused wanderings over the battlefield, and in his captivity he is almost as credible and moving as the Pierre of the novel, achieving even some sense of spiritual growth.

Prince Andrey is cadaverously and impersonally romantic, but not even the cross-blending of soliloquy and sub-conscious narrative used to convey his inner meditations can make him fascinating; the scene of his death which is for a moment skillfully handled soon degenerates.

War and Peace cannot easily be dismissed as a failure; somehow it has managed to create a world of its own that preserves a haunting refusal to fit into that category.

## Harvard Behavior Expert to Lecture

On Friday, November 9, the Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore Chapters of the Society of Sigma Xi will present Dr. B. F. Skinner (Harvard University), in a lecture on the "Experimental Analysis of Behavior."

Dr. Skinner, a Guggenheim Fellow and William James lecturer at Harvard, is the inventor of the controversial "mechanical baby tender," an air-conditioned crib in which he raised one of his own children, and author of several distinguished books in the field of psychology, among them the "Behavior of Organisms" (1938), and "Science and Human Behavior" (1953).

Dr. Skinner's principal field of interest is the "verbal behavior" of humans, in which he conducted an advanced course at Columbia during the summer of 1947. Friday's lecture will be somewhat related to this field, with an examination of the verbally "emitted" (rather than "elicited") responses to stimuli, the role of learning in operant behavior, and the effect of variables upon the rate of such behavior.

The lecture will be held at 8:30 p. m. in Goodhart Hall.

## Middle East Conflict Now Challenges American Diplomacy in Foreign Affairs

Continued from Page 4

today its chance to remove itself from the burden of European colonialism and to follow its own way, taking into consideration the two goals mentioned. Now it has a somewhat better position than before to start from. In the eyes of the world the United States has clearly shown that theirs is a way of peace, not of war. This gives the U.S. a bridge of understanding with Asia and Africa. The country has also the economic strength, which Great Britain and France no longer have, to lead a more positive policy toward the colonial world. From the point of view of unity in the western world, it was also wise of the United States, in its attitude toward the so-called "aggressors," to use the General Assembly, not as a tribunal to judge, but as an organ for mediation.

But this is not enough. The time has come for constructive thinking, and for going to the root of the problems. They can no longer remain unsolved. And the solution must do justice to all parties involved.

The Middle East conflict will be a test of the United States' capability to find a solution that will serve its two, apparently contradictory, goals; in other words, to be a bridge builder between the

demands of the parties involved. The main problem here is the question of the internationalization of the Suez Canal. It is being felt more and more that in our world of growing interdependence, of greater common problems and of a more or less common fate, the waterways should—like the ocean—belong to the world at large, because of their importance to all nations. The "older" countries are starting to realize that the concept of "sovereignty" should be silently dropped or redefined so as to give a more correct picture of the real international situation. But how can you tell a country like Egypt, having just started to learn the old meaning of the word "sovereignty," that to give away the control of the Suez Canal—for them the symbol of colonialism and degradation—does not imply a humiliation of themselves as a nation?

It seems to me that only by the internationalization of all waterways, including the Panama Canal, can any demand against Egypt be justified. This would be the only way of making the country understand that the creation of a real international control over the canal would not imply a new form for colonialism. If Nasser then still would be unwilling to do so, the world would at least have a stronger reason for believing that his motivations in this case are not so much pure national aspirations as power politics, with the canal as an important tool.

Along with internationalization of the waterways must come the creation of United Nations troops to be stationed in the canal zones. Such troops in the Suez area would also be able to guarantee the borders of Israel, and the United Nations could then more effectively deal with the many underlying causes for the conflict between Israel and Egypt.

In deciding upon such a foreign policy, the United States should remember that as one cannot use one international law against friends and another against the rest of the world—as President Eisenhower put it—so one cannot either have one standard of international demands against oneself, and another against the rest of the world.

### CLASS OFFICERS

#### Freshmen

President—Martha Faust  
V.-President—Susan Lasersohn  
Secretary—Edith McKeon  
Songmistress—Fay DuBose

#### Sophomore

President—Bette Haney  
V.-President—Moir MacVeagh  
Secretary—Lucy Wales  
Songmistress—Angie Wiahnack

#### Juniors

President—Lee Ellis  
V.-President—Ottillie Pattison  
Secretary—Lois Callahan  
Songmistress—Martha Bridge

#### Seniors

President—Sheppie Glass  
V.-President—Elizabeth Thomas  
Secretary—Lois LaBelle  
Songmistress—Judy Harris

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### Spiritual Concert

Continued from Page 1

Backus, respectively.

"Ride the Chariot" showed good balance between the chorus and soloist Doris Richardson, whose clear soprano was heard again in a solo arrangement of "Oh, What A Beautiful City". "Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho" was well synchronized, and Louis White gave character and vitality to the solo part.

The four Arcadia Jubilee Juniors sang with a feeling for the rhythmical nature of their gospel songs and functioned well as a unit, although the melodic line was occasionally obscured. They were called back for an encore, as was Aloysius Mackey, whose powerful renditions of "Deep River" and "Water Boy" made up in richness what they lacked in phrasing.

Alberta Williams was a winning figure with her pink dress and shy curtsy, and her gentle "Sweet Little Jesus Boy" met with tremendous applause. Doris Gaymon's interpretation of "Were You There?" was sensitive and moving, and her voice was rich and pure. "Poor Me", sung by Fred Gaymon, and "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen", by Irvin Lewis, were well-timed and touchingly simple. An unfortunate, rather detached accompaniment detracted from Margaret Greer's soprano in "Sometimes I Feel Like A Motherless Child".

Louis White's humorous presentation of "How Lucy Backslid," written by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, added variety to the evening.



## Pearls Before - - -

By Patty Page

Election Day has come and gone — not without the assistance of politically-minded Bryn Mawrers whose last pictorial contribution to the election scene on campus was the result of what we assume to be a bi-partisan effort. Over the main entrance to the Library, in niches ordinarily reserved for dead leaves and other natural phenomena, the two candidates for President put in a personal appearance (in effigy).

From a distance it was difficult to tell who was who, or rather which was which, since both wore identical navy blue suits (courtesy of the class of '68 or '69, no doubt). Upon closer inspection, however, the identity of each candidate was established. (We wonder how much of the similarity between the two effigies was a result of symbolism and how much was due to the pressure of circumstances!)

Both candidates beamed benignly on all who came and went, and if their respective smiles seemed forced at times we must remember the discomfort of their position—suspended by a rope in a cramped niche.

Beneath them was a banner upon which the words "Optimum Diiigite" were inscribed in large red and blue letters. This must have

provided a spur to each candidate as he tried to outsmile the other in an effort to prove that he was "melior."

An American flag draped over the platform, i.e., the balcony, and the blue streamers completed the patriotic effect.

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