Undergraduate Waitresses Relieve Shortage of Maids at Rockefeller

Changes May Be Made In Other Halls Before Christmas

A new system of student waitresses was inaugurated on September 28 in Rockefeller Hall as a result of a sufficient enrollment to make the plan feasible. Although Rockefeller is at present the only hall where the system is in use Miss Charlotte Hovey, Director of Halls and originator of the plan, believes that it may have to be adopted in other halls before Christmas.

Rockefeller was chosen as the hall in which to establish the plan because its large capacity makes it more amenable to the system than the others. The hall is said to be a fact, unless half made it is a suitable one in which the system could be tested.

Five upperclassmen volunteers for the work for the first two days in order to meet the emergency. By Thursday, Doris Barnett, '44, who is head of the plan, was in the main, about the work and the system, and the volunteer list had grown to thirty. Although Doris is scheduling the waitresses at present, it is expected that three head waitresses, one for each meal will soon assume this work.

Student waiting in Rockefeller is now on the same basis as that in other dormitories. The open plan offices are available to all students in the college and the librarian can stay here all day long. New hours have been established. Head waitresses will receive triple wages. Breakfast is served only on page 4.

Adel Explains Delay of 1942-43 Yearbook

The 1942-43 issue of the Yearbook was scheduled to be published last fall, but has been delayed very late by the middle of November, as Mrs. Hovey, '25, when questioned by a NEWS reporter, Miss Adel, head of last year's yearbook committee, explained that this delay "could be laid at the door of the students. Inclinations ranging from war conditions to insufficiency." Last year the large majority of the Board resigned, and there was particular difficulty in obtaining a new Business Manager. Until the Business Manager could be replaced, no advertisement contracts were solicited, and the Board wanted to go about in planning the book until the financial backing could be guaranteed. When advancy was finally reached in the winter term, Haverford Continued on page 4.

Russell to Present Series of Lectures on Scientific Method

Limitations of Deductive Logic will be the theme of Bertram Russell's first lecture in a series entitled Postulates of the Scientific Method to be given in Dallin at 8:15 on Friday, October 8.

Mr. Russell, former Lecturer in Ethics of Trinity College, Cambridge, and present Professor of Philosophy at the Barne Foundation, Philadelphia, was born in England in 1872. His first appearance in American literature was as temporary Professor and Low Lecturer at Harvard University in 1914. From 1920 to 1921 Mr. Russell taught philosophy at the National University of Peking. On returning to this country he entered as a lecturer at the University of Chicago, a position which he held from that time until he became Professor of Philosophy at the University of California. In 1915, Mr. Russell was awarded the Nicholas Murray Butler Medal, and in 1922, the Clark Medal of the Royal Society in England.

Mr. Russell has had a long and prolific writing career. Since 1912 he has averaged almost a publica- tion a year. His main topics are logic, politics, philosophy, and science.

As Example President Citizens Education And Action, New United

impressive statistics concerning the number of people who have been influenced by the demonstration that "education is the key to any progress in the world," that "education and industry go hand in hand," and that "education and labor are inseparable.

In the area of education, the new United has once again demonstrated its ability to make a difference. In the area of labor, the new United has once again demonstrated its ability to make a difference. The results of these efforts are clear. They have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are employed in the field of education, and have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are employed in the field of labor.

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We have glanced many facts of vast interest about undergraduate summer employment. Of the work that was for the government and exceedingly secret—nothing could be given us. The facts we do not get at all. However we pay tribute to the catalogue-makers and others who give you typical examples of some varieties of: 1. Patent medicines. 2. Physiologic laboratory. 3. Research in control of insect life. 4. Research in control of insect disease to increase the interest. 5. Research in the development of new medicines and drugs. Marge Richardson, '46, worked with very dangerous and toxic compounds, which could be fatal if inhaled. This, aided by numerous explosions, we were told, can be highly stimulating. Allen Merrill, '46, on the other hand, was a “bone cutter” in a Pitts- rhugh steel mill. She was exposed to Polish, Greek and Yugoslavian workers speaking by a speaker within hearing distance, but she suffered principally from great clack. Barbara Hall, '46, worked for an M.I.T. professor who was doing research for an all-nighter. We tell you of some that were incredibly different... A large number worked in chemistry and physics laboratories, 6, in the development of new medicines and drugs. Marge Richardson, '46, worked with very dangerous and toxic compounds, which could be fatal if inhaled. This, aided by numerous explosions, we were told, can be highly stimulating. Allen Merrill, '46, on the other hand, was a “bone cutter” in a Pitts- rhugh steel mill. She was exposed to Polish, Greek and Yugoslavian workers speaking by a speaker within hearing distance, but she suffered principally from great clack. Barbara Hall, '46, worked for an M.I.T. professor who was doing research for an all-nighter. We tell you of some that were incredibly different... A large number worked in chemistry and physics laboratories, 6, in the development of new medicines and drugs. Marge Richardson, '46, worked with very dangerous and toxic compounds, which could be fatal if inhaled. This, aided by numerous explosions, we were told, can be highly stimulating. Allen Merrill, '46, on the other hand, was a “bone cutter” in a Pitts- rhugh steel mill. She was exposed to Polish, Greek and Yugoslavian workers speaking by a speaker within hearing distance, but she suffered principally from great clack. Barbara Hall, '46, worked for an M.I.T. professor who was doing research for an all-nighter. We tell you of some that were incredibly different... A large number worked in chemistry and physics laboratories, 6, in the development of new medicines and drugs. Marge Richardson, '46, worked with very dangerous and toxic compounds, which could be fatal if inhaled. This, aided by numerous explosions, we were told, can be highly stimulating. Allen Merrill, '46, on the other hand, was a “bone cutter” in a Pitts- rhugh steel mill. She was exposed to Polish, Greek and Yugoslavian workers speaking by a speaker within hearing distance, but she suffered principally from great clack. Barbara Hall, '46, worked for an M.I.T. professor who was doing research for an all-nighter. We tell you of some that were incredibly different... A large number worked in chemistry and physics laboratories, 6, in the development of new medicines and drugs. Marge Richardson, '46, worked with very dangerous and toxic compounds, which could be fatal if inhaled. This, aided by numerous explosions, we were told, can be highly stimulating. Allen Merrill, '46, on the other hand, was a “bone cutter” in a Pitts- rhugh steel mill. She was exposed to Polish, Greek and Yugoslavian workers speaking by a speaker within hearing distance, but she suffered principally from great clack. Barbara Hall, '46, worked for an M.I.T. professor who was doing research for an all-nighter. We tell you of some that were incredibly different... A large number worked in chemistry and physics laboratories, 6, in the development of new medicines and drugs. Marge Richardson, '46, worked with very dangerous and toxic compounds, which could be fatal if inhaled. This, aided by numerous explosions, we were told, can be highly stimulating. Allen Merrill, '46, on the other hand, was a “bone cutter” in a Pitts- rhugh steel mill. She was exposed to Polish, Greek and Yugoslavian workers speaking by a speaker within hearing distance, but she suffered principally from great clack. Barbara Hall, '46, worked for an M.I.T. professor who was doing research for an all-nighter. We tell you of some that were incredibly different...
Sorry, Seniors

Because of the difficulty of obtaining food, undergraduates may not use the Denayery except in the case of Seniors during the second half term. Undergraduates may come to the Denayery only as guests of their parents, faculty, or alumni. Seniors in the second semester may not bring other undergraduates to the Denayery.

The Dress Committee wishes to draw the attention of the Undergraduates to the following rule:

That no student is permitted to wear clothes, such as anoraks on the first floor of the Denayery, that in the opinion of the Dress Committee are inappropriate undergarments.

Wot Not

Continued from Page 2

made of the findings. Oud of the purposes of the study was to survey groups of day-students rejected because of T.B. They are young and anxious to work but must be checked carefully to keep the disease from spreading. The work involved visiting sickrooms and talking with patients to find their interests and work out a plan for their rehabilitation. The job itself was invaluable experience for post-graduate work as Louise intends to make her career.

But undoubtedly the most un-\initialled part of the work was done by undergraduates this summer was the work of Miss Babson, who worked as a farm hand in a migratory labor camp in the Shenandoah Valley. Equipped with one pair of blue jeans, a cotton dress and a blanket she worked for six weeks as a pensivver laborer. Giving the need for farm labor, and the unemployment general, she was nevertheless also interested in the subject. She concluded that the social angle why there should be a cup such as that of the ribbon valley in Virginia, and what is really, in "In good times these people are eating; in poor times they starve." The people themselves are a most fascinating part of her story. "Most are not ambitious, they work terribly hard, are honest in their way—but have no con-ception of wealth or education. They work ten to eleven hours a day. But the most amazing thing of all is their overwhelming generos-
ity. They went on to tell us how, themselves miserably poor, they tried to provide for her because they thought her poorer than they. "It makes you feel people are pretty wonderful."
Problems of Relief
Cited by Mrs. Grant

Common Room, September 28:

The story of the flood disaster faced by the Allied Military Government in the Near East were braised by Mrs. Grant in her Common Room lecture given during Freshman Week.

Many of the classrooms were under water, and the Special Committee was working overtime to get the books to the students. The next day, the flood waters receded, and the students were able to return to their classrooms.

Mrs. Grant urged the students to continue their studies, even though the flood waters had caused damage to the buildings.

American Control

The Office of Foreign Economic Coordination is now the supreme American control of relief and reparation, working with the State Department. It consists of 18 divisions, each with a committee to answer the questions of the Presidnet, the Secretaries of State and Treasury, and the chiefs of staff for the Army.

The new office of the Office of Economic Warfare, Office of Foreign Economic Recllamation, and Office of Foreign Economic Recllamation, under Mr. Land, is to work out specific problems.

The new United National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was created to get financial aid to the people in need.

Military Problems

When the army recapplies territory, Mrs. Grant stated, it is immediately faced with three jobs: that of the military—protection; second, the economic—relief and removal of public servants; and here complex questions such as embargoing arms and races and racial and religious groups are present; third, the making of machinery for provicial government, which is most complicated of all, for the change from military to civil government is extremely difficult. The military must be careful not to set precedents, but it is necessary to take risks, as there are no previous individuals to use in relatively unstrategic positions.

Fleisher To Discuss
Our War With Japan

Continued from Page 1

the "Japan Advertiser," the American daily paper in Tokyo, at the age of 28. The following year he was corresponded for the "Ad- vertiser" and the "New York World" with the American Express- sionary Forces at Vlaadovitch where he obtained the full com- plete story of the death of the Car and his family.

The next few years Fleisher wrote for a variety of newspapers including the "New York Times" and the "Associated Press," re- turning to Japan in 1922 to be- come editor of the "Advertiser" and "New York Times" correspon- dent. Mr. Fleisher obtained the first exclusive story of the signing of the Axis pact between Germany and Japan in November 1930 and telephoned to the "New York Her- ald Tribune" to avoid the Japanese censorship, thus inaugurating the Tribune's overseas telephone ser- vices.

Mr. Fleisher will be in the Penn- brooke East showcase for an open discussion after lunch on Wednesday, October 25. All students and faculty are invited to participate.

Clippers Needed

The War Alliance would like six volunteers to help the Busi- ness Office clap rubi buttons and do other jobs connected with college rationing. All students who are interested will please contact Ann Fitzgibbon '43, Rockefeller or Jessie Stone '44, Rhodes South.

Student Waitresses
Serve Tables In Rock

Continued from Page 1

by Rockefeller students in order to maintain efficiency.

Besides the waitresses, there are two other girls whose duty it is to see that the tables are sup- plied with milk and water in addition to the coffee. They also assist with the trays. The new system has dispensed with a great deal of the formality of the service formerly by maids.

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Jalopies are out for the duration

May use only URGENT Long Distance \r
Codes when calling like Washington, Chicago and Detroit.

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1. Make only URGENT Long Distance calls when you have a real emergency like washing, Chicago and Detroit.
2. When you do URGENT Long Distance calls, give the operator the number of the handset in your hand.
3. Keep all your Long Distance calls as A BRIEF AS POSSIBLE.
4. Try to avoid calling between the hours of 7 to 10 P.M. That's when most Service Men are "dressed down," too.

The Ulls Telephone Company of Pennsylvania