

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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Freshmen Devise Original and Almost Wild Plot for Show

Characters From All Epochs
Emote Against Background
of the Crusade

STRANGE POSTERS ADD AN AIR OF MYSTERY

The Freshman Show, *Asleep and Better to Be That Way*, has been born of a class struggle. The Class of 1941 was split into two almost equal parts mainly on the question of whether or not the play should be about college. The majority opinion was against any reference to college whatsoever, in spite of 17 sophomores who appeared at class meeting in time to vote for college material. The factions are now partially resolved and at work on the writing and production of a highly original and, from all accounts, almost wild plot.

No one seems to know definitely who the author is. Ann Harrington, Chairman of the general committee, says about 200 people have worked on the lines. It is based on the argument between Richard the Lion-hearted and Philip Augustus, on King Arthur and Frederick Barbarossa, Mrs. Roosevelt, Berengaria and Eleanor of Aquitaine; but all the characters are fictitious. The play consists of two acts and three scenes during two days in Palestine on a Crusade. Berengaria and Eleanor become blasé about the Crusade, the crisis hinges on a ping pong ball, and someone at some point in the play is heard to roar: "Holy Grail!"

The cast has evidently been determined with one eye to appropriateness and the other to incongruity; as Rosemary Sprague, who is actually descended from Eleanore of Aquitaine, plays that part and Ernestine Gallucci is playing Berengaria because she played Uriah Heep in school.

The *News* considers the best recommendation of the show to be the posters, done by Jane Harper and her committee. Jane herself did the cow, the lion, and the volcano posters. The music committee, headed by Helen McIntosh, has been at work on two original songs, and composing new words to songs recruited from football seasons, camp life, the Follies, and Gilbert and Sullivan. The dance committee, headed by Alice Lee, has so far done its work in deepest secrecy. Frances Levison and Eileen Durning who are, respectively, Business Manager and Stage Manager are quoted as saying, independently, "It's a hell of a job."

Joys for Scientific Hearts Concealed Under Austerity of Dalton's Successor

Secrecy Shrouds Developments On the New Residence Hall, Workmen Silent

Two centers of mechanical construction, in different stages of development, under different management, and for different purposes are now in progress on campus. They are the almost completed science building and the new dormitory. Both will be ready for occupancy next year but meanwhile drills and hammers make the days hideous for the Deanery and Low Buildings.

The science building, to the untutored eye, rises a mound of yellow brick as impersonal and blank as any rural high school. But only to the untutored eye, the amiable boss explained. Before giving any details, however, he insisted that we mention the architects, Thomas & Martin Co., and the contractors, B. & M. Co. He, himself, prefers to remain anonymous.

The building, which is of the most modern construction available, has three fire-proofed floors. The geology department will occupy the east section, chemistry the west. The central part of the second floor and above is given over to an enormous library, with large marble fireplaces at each

Louise Morley Speaks At Peace Conference

Talks on Pacifistic Organizations
On Bryn Mawr Campus

On January 21, Louise Morley, '40, president of the International Relations Club and of the Peace Council, made a speech at the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War which was held in Washington. Her speech was entitled *A College Woman Looks at the Peace Problem*, and concerned peace organizations at Bryn Mawr: the International Relations Club, the Peace Council, and the Bryn Mawr delegation which is going to represent Russia in the Model League of Nations Assembly at Rutgers on April seventh, eighth, and ninth. Excerpts from the speech follow:

"The International Relations Club at Bryn Mawr is only one of those in many colleges that owe a great debt of gratitude to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Not only does this organization supply books and bibliographies and a fortnightly summary of important world events, but it also holds annual regional conferences for the various clubs in a district.

"The annual Model League of Nations Assembly, held under the auspices of the League of Nations Association, brings students of various colleges together, but in a somewhat different atmosphere. In these model assemblies, the different colleges in a region represent the various nations in the League of Nations. Weeks of preparation bring delegates together, each well up to date on his nation's foreign policy and also prepared to attempt to reach some agreement with other national delegates on three major issues before the real League of Nations. There are generally six members to a delegation, two to work on each of the three commissions that discuss the problems before the Assembly. Plenary sessions which open and close the Assembly follow closely the procedure of the League of Nations Assembly, but just as at the League itself, it is in Commissions that the real work is done. Here, after discussions and debates from the various national points of view, concrete proposals for presentation to the whole model assembly are drawn up.

"International Clubs and the various branches of the American Student Union, provide a means of activity for those whose interests are actively aroused. The problem of arousing the latent interests of other students is more complicated, and we have found that the best means of doing

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Miss Lake Criticizes Midwinter Lantern

Thinks Summer School Work
Out of Place Where Style
Is Emphasized

EDITORIAL AND POETRY OF H. CORNER LAUDED

(Especially contributed by Miss Agnes K. Lake.)

The mid-winter issue of the *Lantern* is opened by an editorial on Education in Philadelphia which seems admirable in its common sense. How adequately the measures proposed would meet the situation I am in no position to judge; but that there is serious need of action is obvious. It is pleasant to see the Editors taking an interest in local problems as well as in the more dramatic catastrophes of the world-at-large.

Elsewhere the Editors have not been quite so successful. The Theatre Review, *Susan and Jupiter's Miracle*, seems like the result of an illspent week-end, topped off by an indigestible dinner. It is an attempt to blend *Susan and God*, *Father Malachy's Miracle*, and *Amphitryon* in a technique perhaps inspired by the Bryn Mawr production of *Hamlet*. The result fails because it lacks the wit which, on the basis of past experience, we are justified in expecting from the authors.

There is little point in reviewing book reviews, but does not a new book by a scholar like Mr. Chew deserve something better in the way of criticism than a glorified table of contents? No attempt has been made to evaluate the contribution of *The Crescent and The Rose*. J. G. has done a more useful piece of work in trying to estimate the significance of *Robert Browning and Julia Wedgwood*. In Aldous Huxley's *Ends and Means*, O. Sheep seems, not unnaturally, a little out of her depth.

Miss Nichols' sketch, *Cross Town*, is a clever piece of writing. She has succeeded in giving us a full length portrait of Mr. Kingsby, although she has limited herself to his 20 minutes at a news reel. Practice will eliminate the technical faults in her style, which come from a tendency to be over-explicit, too great a dependence on the use of adverbs to point the meaning which should be implicit in the verb, and a habit of stating what has already been implied.

Miss Calkins (who usually spells her name without the "u") in *We Hated Her*, tells us an anecdote of childhood in Italy which is going to stay in my mind for a long time. The helplessness of children in the face of their peculiar terrors is described with complete understanding and no overstatement. Only the very end seems somehow not to ring true. Ginny's words have a stilted sound which is not characteristic of Miss Calkins' style. I imagine that the half dozen mistakes in the Italian phrases can be blamed on the proof-reading rather than on the author.

Miss Kirk's amiable little picture of domestic poisoning suffers by contrast with the other contributions. Sad reflection as it may be on the human race, the subject is hackneyed and the treatment is not original. Some of the phrases are vivid, but the style is marred by the inaccurate use of words. "Socketed," for example, is not a synonym for "embedded," and, to be

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GLEE CLUB CAST

The cast of the Glee Club's production of *Patience* has been chosen as follows:

Colonel Calverley. Ruth Stoddard, '39
Major Murgatroyd
Mary Elizabeth Wickham, '40
Lieut. the Duke of Dunstable
Matilda Jaynes Fyle,
Reginald Bunthorne. Terry Ferrer, '40
Archibald Grosvenor
Cornelia Rogers Kellogg, '39
The Lady Jane
Camilla Kidder Riggs, '40
Patience. Anne Kidder, '41
The Lady Angela
The Lady Saphir
The Lady Ella
.....To be chosen

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Friday, February 11.—Square dance, Gymnasium, 8.30 p. m.

Monday, February 14.—Philosophy Club meeting, Common Room, 8 p. m. Isabelle Stearnes will speak.

Tuesday, February 15.—Mr. Fenwick will speak on current events, Common Room, 7.30 p. m. International Club meeting, Common Room, 8 p. m.

Thursday, February 17.—A. S. U. meeting, Common Room, 8 p. m.

Saturday, February 19.—Freshman Show of the Class of 1941, Goodhart, 8.20.

Sunday, February 20.—*The Making of a Picture*, lecture by Mr. Maulsby Kimball, Deanery, 5 p. m.

Monday, February 21.—Malory Whiting Webster Lecture in History by Dr. Bertha Haven Putnam, Goodhart, 8.20 p. m.

Tuesday, February 22.—Mr. Fenwick will speak on Current Events. Common Room, 7.30 p. m.

Wednesday, February 23.—Recital by Paul Hindemuth, Goodhart, 8.20 p. m.

E. Fabyan Speaks On Experiences In Peiping Siege

After Capture of City, Press
Stifled, Chinese Welfare
Work Stopped

JAPANESE ATTITUDE TO FOREIGNERS CHANGED

Common Room, February 1.—"I don't think I ever dare go to China again," said Miss Eleanor Fabyan, '36, speaking on her experiences of last summer during the taking of Peiping. Miss Fabyan, who was in China as secretary to Owen Lattimore, editor of *Pacific Affairs*, suggested that her presence in China always seemed to bear a distinct relationship to an immediate outbreak of violence wherever she happens to be. She arrived in Mukden on September 18, 1931, and the same night Manchuria was taken by the Japanese. On her second visit to China, she was in Peiping during the siege and capture of the city.

Explaining that American newspapers carried more exact reports of the war than could be obtained in China last summer, Miss Fabyan declared that she would confine her talk chiefly to personal reminiscences. She said that her first knowledge of the fighting came in the early morning of July 8, when her amah heard the distant sound of guns. This noise continued and grew louder and louder until some 20 days later, when the fighting was right outside the gates of Peiping, and there were planes flying over the city every few minutes. All foreign citizens were ordered into the foreign quarter. Miss Fabyan received the notice one morning to move into the international concession by noon the same day, bringing as little luggage as possible. In spite of the fact that the embassies were crowded and people were living in tents inside the foreign quarter, and also in spite of confusion and excitement, there was not much fear that the Japanese would bomb Peiping. The reason for this is that everyone knew the city was easy to take, and would not be able to resist long. It is not in a very strategic position, and is a very ancient and beautiful city which the Japanese would probably hope to exploit as a tourist center. The only danger was that the Japanese troops might run

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City School Children Investigated by A. S. U.

Small Delegation Sent to Talk With Governor Earle

Present conditions in Philadelphia schools were investigated by the A. S. U. A delegation of four members—Eleanor Bailenson '39, Agnes Spencer '39, Emily Doak '39 and Eleanor Sayre '38—consulted with Governor Earle along with similar delegations from Swarthmore, University of Pennsylvania, and Temple. If conditions remain as they are now there will be a reaction on the rating of the high schools which will disqualify their pupils from eligibility for scholarships to first-rate colleges.

As a result of depreciation in real estate values the schools are facing a deficit of from six to seven million dollars. This will undoubtedly increase because of a recent State Supreme Court ruling that the Board of Education cannot raise the taxes on property, since it is an appointed, not an elective, body. Unless higher taxes can be levied, however, there is no chance to make up the deficit.

Governor Earle's answer to a request for a special session of the legislature to pass effective measures was that a special session would not only involve great expense but also would probably be fruitless since legislators are now concerned with their own local problems. He implied, however, that if they felt that the people would support new taxes the measure might succeed in the next meeting.

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Big Majority Approves Senior Reading Period

Much Time Used For Other Work, Not for Comprehensives

The *News* questionnaire on the senior reading period shows that an overwhelming majority favor the period on the whole, but that almost half of the class could not use the time for Comprehensive reading. Catching up on regular reading, papers and quizzes and examinations occupied a large part of the time for most.

The questions asked were: "Did you spend most of the reading period studying at home or elsewhere? Did you spend most or all of the time on quizzes, on examinations, or on papers? Did you waste the entire reading period? Do you feel that it was valuable for whatever reason?"

About a quarter of the 77 seniors questioned were away from college most of the time, but 19 of them were studying while away. Two seniors stated that they wasted most of the period. One of these, and two others, thought the time was not valuable for any reason; a brave four said not enough was assigned, and many recommended that the period be later.

The consensus of opinion was that the time was valuable for catching up, coordinating, and at least getting some idea of what should be done for the remainder of the year. Twenty-seven of the seniors spent at least part of the time preparing for current quizzes and examinations, while 22 were writing papers or honors reports at least half the period. More exactly, this means that only 17 of the class spent most of the time doing assigned Comprehensive reading and review.

MISS FAIRCHILD TALKS ON NEW LABOR LAWS

Common Room, January 26.—At a meeting of the Industrial Group, Miss Fairchild spoke on Labor legislation, its history and the implications of certain issues. Greatest emphasis was put on the Wages and Hours Bill, unemployment compensation, and the attitudes of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to Labor legislation.

The Wages and Hours Bill, "attempting to put a ceiling above hours and a floor beneath wages" is understood to have various possible results. An editorial in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* stated that labor legislation serves to raise costs, an action which employers combat by raising prices and installing new machinery. However the advantage of Federal legislation over trade union regulation is that it eliminates the moving from state to state.

Since the A. F. of L. stands out against Federal legislation and the

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The Peace Council Constitution

The Peace Council is in the process of discussing and voting upon a constitution drawn up by Sylvia Wright, Peggy La Foy, and Marion Greenbaum. This makes clear the aims of the Council, and the procedure by which its business is to be carried on. When it is adopted, it will no longer be necessary for every activity of the Council to be approved by the College at large, and the Council will be authorized to undertake definite action whenever majority opinion in the College supports its convictions.

Article I reads *The aim of the Peace Council shall be to sponsor an educational campaign on world affairs, with special reference to preserving peace. The Peace Council shall take action on these matters, but must be supported by a majority opinion of the College in taking action on controversial matters.* The Council has approved this article, with the suggestion that the aim of coordinating the peace programs of other college organizations be added. Action in these matters is not defined or limited. We understand that it shall be taken to mean not only the sponsoring of educational programs and peace day rallies, but also shall cover participation by the members of the Peace Council in general peace movements and other off-campus events. Because of the importance that action in off-campus or public events may assume, especially if it is taken in the name of the College, the Peace Council has provided in this constitution that *Controversial matters of policy, which involve taking action, or which involve a commitment of opinion by the Peace Council shall be decided by a vote of the College.* The Peace Council shall first vote whether the matter should be brought before the College, then a general college vote shall be taken, and the Peace Council shall act in accordance with the vote. Thus, the College as a whole shall be able to have a voice in any action or opinion which the Peace Council defines as controversial while in minor matters of business the Peace Council authorizes itself to make decisions. The constitution further defines the conditions under which various organizations shall elect members, provides for open meetings which may be attended by all students interested in its business, declares that all decisions shall be posted on the Peace Council bulletin board in Taylor, and provides for a special committee to be in charge of off-campus business.

The advantage of this constitution is that it insures that all organizations shall be adequately represented on the Peace Council, and that it lays down definite rules of procedure in minor matters of business. But it does not seem to us to have eliminated the major stumbling block in the way of all action by the Peace Council, which is that action cannot even be planned until the whole College has answered a questionnaire on the subject. This was the method of the Peace Council in its pre-constitution days whenever a controversial matter of action or policy came up, such as the sponsoring of a Japanese boycott. This must still be its method on every question of importance, unless it should fall into the even more unfortunate habit of deciding on these questions independently, seizing on the technicality in the proposed Article XI number one which allows the Council to vote *as to whether the matter should be brought before the College.* In short, the constitution, as it stands is not a democratic document, while purporting to be representative of the whole College, because, it can be adopted by the Peace Council alone, and it can, by virtue of a rather obvious loop-hole, determine and carry out action in which the College shall have no voice. To be sure, it is modelled on the lines of all representative governments, but representative governments are not democratic in the primary sense of the word, and in this small community it would be possible to devise a system which more nearly approaches the ideal, such as the referendum system.

We propose that the Peace Council constitution be amended to exclude Article XI, providing for a general college vote on controversial matters, and shall authorize the Council alone to decide on these matters. We suggest that the Peace Council shall post each decision immediately on the bulletin board in Taylor, and distribute a copy of the minutes of the meeting to a representative in each hall. There should then be an interval of three or more days before the opinion is published or the action carried out, and during this time students who are opposed to the decision shall have the opportunity of drawing up a petition to the Council which would invalidate the action. Finally we suggest that any genuine petition, bearing the signatures of more than one-third of the students in the College, shall invalidate any decision of the Council. Under such a system any action

The President—

Attended the inauguration ceremonies of Dr. Rufus C. Harris, the new president of Tulane University, and received an LL.D. degree. She spoke at the exercises themselves, and addressed a symposium on education for women at Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University. Her speech was on *The Demands of the Progressive and The Conservative on the College.*

On January 17 and 18 served on a board of five set up by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance to conduct the oral examination of candidates for the position of Director of Relief in Philadelphia County.

In Philadelphia

Movies

Erlanger: *Beginning Thursday evening: In Old Chicago*, a drama based on the fire of 1871, with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. *Shown twice daily; reserved seats.*

Stanley: *The Buccaneer*, the Cecil B. de Mille version of Jean La Fitte's part in the battle of New Orleans, with Fredric March. *Beginning Thursday: Everybody Sing*, a comedy about a temperamental theater family, with Reginald Owen, Billie Burke, and Allan Jones.

Stanton: *Penitentiary*, a prison melodrama, with Walter Connolly and John Howard. *Beginning Saturday: Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo*, a mystery, with Warner Oland.

Karlton: *There Goes the Groom*, a comedy, with Burgess Meredith.

Europa: *Green Fields*, a Jewish pastoral romance, now in its third week.

Arcadia: *Bulldog Drummond's Revenge*, John Barrymore's latest mystery drama. *Beginning Friday: Every Day's A Holiday*, a Gay-Nineties farce, with Mae West.

Keith's: *Mannequin*, with Joan Crawford acting her familiar part of a local girl making good, assisted by Spencer Tracy and Alan Curtis.

Aldine: *The Goldwyn Follies*, an extravaganza in color, combining comedy, romance, ballet and grand opera; with an all-star cast including Zorina and the American Ballet, Adolph Menjou, Andrea Leeds, Charlie Mac Carthy, the Ritz Brothers, and Kenny Baker.

Earle: *Swing Your Lady*, a hillbilly comedy about wrestlers and lady blacksmiths, with Humphrey Bogart and Louise Fazenda. *Beginning Friday: No Time to Marry*, a comedy-romance with Mary Astor and Richard Arlen.

Boyd: *A Yank at Oxford*, a hands-

which the students wish to oppose can be opposed; the students themselves may decide what are controversial matters, and the Council may always expect their action, if any, to go into effect after a definite period of time.

There also ought to be a provision in the constitution for the Peace Council to raise funds, either through its own organization, or with the aid of the Undergraduate Association. A great deal of the success of the movement on this campus, we feel, will depend on the kind of speakers the Council is able to bring to the students. It should be able to pay the fees of these speakers by itself. Part of its funds should also be available for the use of the students who represent the Council in off-campus activities.

In order that the College in general should approve the aims and methods of the Peace Council as set forth in whichever constitution it adopts, and in order that they should also approve its financial policy, we suggest that all students be allowed to sit in on the Peace Council's discussions of the constitution, and that the constitution shall be ratified by a two-thirds majority of the student body.

(Note: The constitution of the Peace Council will be published in its complete form whenever it is ratified.—Ed.)

The Rockefeller Tea

The College News wishes to express itself officially in appreciation of the unusually good food provided by Rockefeller Hall at the all-college tea Sunday, February 6. For some reason, our reporters received the impression that more food was forthcoming from the kitchen than on previous Sundays, and that it issued from thence in a more regular and unflagging fashion. They are particularly enthusiastic about the variety of cakes, the variety of colors on the icing, and the wonderful new kinds of sandwich fillings. No very specific description of these sandwich fillings could be elicited from our reporters, but they recommended particularly a minced-ham-like variety, and some orange-colored sandwiches which seemed to be cheese.

The News feels that other halls will do well to follow the example of Rockefeller and provide the same sort of sandwiches and cake in the future. We have only one suggestion of our own—that sandwiches should be made bigger as well as better.

VALENTINE SQUARE DANCE

Haverford has been invited by the Bryn Mawr League to a Valentine Square Dance in the Gym at 8.30 on Friday the eleventh. As at the Square Dance in October, Christian Sander-son's orchestra will play and Alan Stokes will call the figures. Admission is 50 cents. The dance is sponsored by the League for the benefit of the Summer Camp. Students are advised to sign out for 12.15.

across-the-sea drama, with Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan.

Fox: *Happy Landings*, a feeble comedy interspersed with some magnificent skating by Sonja Henie, with Don Ameche and Cesar Romero.

Theatre

Locust: *Brother Rat*, the V. M. I. comedy, now in its seventh week.

Chestnut: *Beginning February 14: Save Me the Waltz*, a comedy of a royal family under a dictatorship, with Mady Christians.

Music

Academy: *Lohengrin*, by the Civic Grand Opera Company, with Emma Redell and Myron Taylor. 8.15 p. m. Philadelphia Symphony: On tour to Boston.

Local Movies

Suburban: Tuesday, February 8, to Tuesday, February 15: *Love and Hisses*, with Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie.

Wayne: Wednesday, *Thoroughbreds Don't Cry*, with Mickey Rooney; Thursday and Friday, *I'll Take Romance*, with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas; Saturday through Tuesday, *Love and Hisses*, with Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie; Wednesday, *Beg, Borrow, or Steal*, with Frank Morgan.

Seville: Wednesday, *I'll Take Romance*, with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas; Thursday, *It Happened in Hollywood*, with Richard Dix; Friday and Saturday, *Beg, Borrow or Steal*, with Frank Morgan; Sunday and Monday, *Boy of the Streets*, with Jackie Cooper; Tuesday and Wednesday, *First Lady*, with Kay Francis.

Ardmore: Wednesday, *You're Only Young Once*, with Lewis Stone; Thursday, Friday and Saturday, *Tovarich*, with Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer; Sunday and Monday, *Thrill of a Lifetime*, with Eleanor Whitney; Tuesday, *Night Club Scandal*, with John Barrymore; Wednesday, *True Confession*, with Carole Lombard.

WIT'S END

THE PERSONAL PEREGRINATIONS OF ALGERNON SWINBURNE STAPLETON-SMITH, or Lost in a London Fog.

Algae returned to England a few days before the beginning of the social season and made a point of calling on his old friend, Mary Anne Linsey-Woolsey during his second day in town. She was staying at the house of her Aunt Agatha Exchequer in Queen Anne's Gate. The servant who showed him in the lower hall recognized Algae and greeted him politely.

Algae followed the man up the blue plush stairs to the first floor and entered a large, bare, sunny room at the front of the house. He poised himself a moment at the door, struck with surprise as he noticed Mary Anne gliding up and down the room in a long white garment. She arrested herself before a large pier glass opposite to Algae, and, eyes modestly downcast, performed a deep courtesy. Suddenly she seemed to be conscious of his preoccupied gaze, and looking up, she caught sight of Algae in the mirror. Blushing deeply, she ran across the room to greet him.

"Algernon," she cried, "I am glad to see you!"

"Mary Anne!" said Algae, taking both her small hands in one of his.

She hastened to explain that the reason he happened to have caught her in such an undignified position was that she was practicing for an appointment with her posture instructor who was coming within a half hour to give her lessons in the court courtesy.

"You see, I'm to be presented at Their Majesties' First Court," she explained shyly.

"How ripping!" Algae exclaimed. "I should simply love to be there."

"Do come," urged Mary Anne, "I'm sure I should fancy you in knee-breeches."

Then they both laughed uproariously at this piece of impudence. Algae explained that he would write her a formal note of congratulation instead of coming. He was going on a motoring trip through Scotland in his new imported Packard. He escorted Mary Anne to the window and pointed out to her its gleaming dark red bonnet. After admiring it ecstatically for a few minutes, Mary Anne fell into a wistful silence.

Finally she said, turning her face shyly toward his, "Are they very expensive?"

"Expensive—What?"

"Those machines. . ."

Joys for Scientific Hearts Concealed Under Austerity

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limestone. A terrace fronts it, inlaid with large blocks of Deer Island granite.

The new hall is a different story. The boss there refuses to hear anything, say anything, or know anything. Irwin & Leighton, the contractors, wish to work in secret, so, wisely they hired this gentleman. To complete their plan they sent out a crew of non-English speaking workmen who ride round and round in Mack-trucks shrieking vile Italian, Slavic, Polish, Serbian, Croatian oaths at each other. Moreover, they go home so late, it is too dark for the observer to find out anything on his own.

On view from the Common Room window is a subterranean floor which promises to be gothic, and above a long flat cement upland plateau shooting off in odd directions. This will be the first floor (so one gentle Ethiopian wheelbarrowist confided when no one was looking). From the second floor of Goodhart it looks like a very thin building, more or less on the Pullman plan. More, only, God and Irwin & Leighton Co. can tell you.

Quaker to Speak in Chapel

For the first time in many years, a Quaker speaker will hold this Sunday's Chapel. Mr. Douglass Steer, professor at Haverford, is an active member of the community and known to many Bryn Mawr students. On the questionnaire last Spring several people asked to have him come.

EXCERPTS From EXILE

(Note—This article is composed of excerpts from a personal letter written before Christmas to Miss Lograsso, who very kindly lent it to the News.—Ed.)

This year in Italy is proving to be better than I had imagined even in my wildest dreams. Perugia was wonderful and Florence is unbelievably beautiful and pleasant. Everyone here is so anxious that we have a good time and get the fullest benefit out of our stay that we are sometimes overwhelmed by their kindness. But we are getting used to that. What I shall never get used to, no matter how long I remain here, is seeing, actually seeing, all the art treasures I have heard of all my life. At first I ran about like a chicken without its head, first looking at one thing, then catching a glimpse of another, then another, and not being able to decide which to look at first, trying to look at them all and getting nowhere as a result. The first few weeks here, we walked ourselves to death, morning and afternoon, going through churches and museums at a mad pace. However, we have now become more composed and go about our visiting in an organized, collected manner. Our only difficulty is choosing which place to see next. This morning we went to the Biblioteca Laurenziana, and though many of the rooms are closed to visitors, we nevertheless did examine the manuscripts in the Museo della Miniatura. Those books are the most beautiful ones I have ever seen. We visited again the church of San Lorenzo, one of my favorite ones, architecturally if not pictorially. But you probably know all these places so well, that there is no point in my describing them to you, and as for expressing my sentiments about them—I become so excited every time I begin to think of me in Florence that I become even less coherent than usual.

Our regular courses at the University began about three weeks ago, and we certainly were glad to dive into some thinking matter again. Two months of grammar and composition had told on us and our minds had become stagnant; but now that we have a few inspiring professors to urge us on, we are waking up a bit. We have six professors, four of them wonderful, particularly Professor Casella, the literature teacher. He began his course in such an interesting way, working on one general idea and making us provide the details. Besides numerous estimable qualities, he has an excellent sense of humor; so that even though we don't always understand what he is driving at, we can always laugh at it.

The philosophy professor, Lamanna, is a funny little man with beautiful hands and a great mop of kinky black hair. He ties himself up in knots before speaking, his face contorts, his hands clutch the air, his eyes take on an agonized look and we all sit perfectly still, holding our breaths, expecting some deep, complicated philosophic thought to burst out in confused and obscure phrases. But no, he merely states some clear, logical fact, such as there is no liberty, that mankind is enslaved by its own stupidity. Then he relaxes, his face smooths out, his eyes smile, and he begins all over again as we lean back, exhausted. He is an excellent teacher though, clear and logical as one could be.

The family we are living with is delightful. The head of it, a retired general, is a gentle little man with a white *imperiale*, a baby face, and twinkling kind eyes. He is very much amused by Martie and me, and whenever his friends, other retired generals, also bewhiskered, come to visit him, we are exhibit A, a position to which we are now accustomed. Wherever we go, we are stared at and commented upon. I shall feel very much neglected when I return to college and

Miss Fairchild Talks
On New Labor Laws

Continued from Page One

C. I. O. wants all the legislation it can get, William Green has suggested that flat rates be set up and enforced by the Department of Justice. Miss Fairchild said, "The Department of Justice knows nothing as compared with the Department of Labor."

"The situation in Pennsylvania is optimistic" as far as unemployment compensation is concerned. At present, eligibility for compensation is concerned. After a year during which the subject is employed 13 weeks, compensation consists of a minimum of seven and a half per cent and a maximum of fifteen per cent of the average wage in the industry. Hand in hand with this is a two and seven-tenths per cent payroll tax. If more benefits are wanted, the pay roll tax will have to be raised. The next 30 years will be years of political football between the Republicans and the Democrats as to the basis on which compensation benefits will be obtained.

Miss Fairchild spoke also of the terms of workman's compensation, of the law forbidding home work, and of the unemployment compensation paid for unemployment due to strikes. She said: "The difficulties in Pennsylvania are concerned with the problems of who is to enforce the laws, and of the recognition of the necessity of skill in enforcing them."

people have even forgotten who I am.
CATHERINE J. RICHARDS.

Individual, unaccountable, aristocrat among autobuses and one of the last salons of the century, the *Dix-neuf* weaves daily back and forth across the Seine, tracing its devious route from the Bois de Boulogne to the Porte de Vincennes. It waits for no man; instead we are generally obliged to wait for it much longer than we would like. Frequently, title-number tilted, it lumbers over the horizon like a huge drunken monster, as often as not, in a rush hour, and rolls deliberately past the bus-stop, flicking its rear-card *complet* in our faces.

But, as with a well-known and venerable citizen, in view of its distinction, one can forgive its eccentricities; and the *Dix-neuf* presents a most varied and highly selective section of Paris. Its route is laid out as follows: after rounding the Place du Trocadéro, it stretches out along the Avenue Président Wilson, characterized by rows of trees, private houses, and private schools; it follows the Seine past the Tuileries, past the Orangerie, where large art collections are presented, crosses the Seine at Solférino and goes up the Boulevard St. Germain, slicing directly through the old, aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain, the artistic quarter centered around the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and the student quarter which surrounds the Sorbonne; and it passes close by the Luxembourg, reserved for senators, children and donkeys.

So, if you catch the bus in the early morning, you will hear students tell each other stories in student dialect, incomprehensible to foreigners. Schoolchildren will sometimes recite the day's lesson to their *nou nous*, anything from Napoleon to the Saintes Ecritures. A little later in the day, a senator or two may settle in a quiet spot to whisper importantly or examine typewritten documents; and on Wednesday afternoons, plump, bird-like widows of the Faubourg St. Germain, bound for the Société de Géographie, Rue des Saints-Pères, to hear M. André Maurois discuss some inter-

Louise Morley Speaks
At Peace Conference

Continued from Page One

this is through a Peace Council which represents all student organizations on campus, including publications. With limited funds the Council attempts to bring to the college speakers on the problems perplexing the world. The day this year that is set aside for student peace demonstrations all over the country is April 27.

"The Peace Council, which we consider a really representative body on campus, is in general convinced, however, of one thing about student opinion on peace, and student comprehension of peace problems. It is never fully or really expressed either in organizations or in public discussion meetings. The fullest and most complete discussions of current problems take place at the so-called 'bull ses-

esting problem, will perch in cushioned luxury on first class seats. Meanwhile the bus-conductor paces up and down the center aisle, witty, officious, affable and authoritative, like a "grande dame" of the past century, who, while proud to occasion the union of such a diversity of intellects, remains discreetly outside of the conversation.

"And yet there are those who regret the old, pre-Exposition era, when the *Dix-neuf* was still a trolley, and in contrast to all other Paris traffic, kept resolutely to the left side of the street; when M. André Chéron complained of draughts all the way to the Palais du Sénat; when the conducting-rod fell at every turning. One wonders, after all, is progress so desirable?

M. O.

(Note: The conducting-rod never fell, it jumped off. There is nothing eccentric about the T. C. R. P. (Transports en commun de la région parisienne) — Quels rêveurs, ces Américains!) — An ex-Parisian.

sions' in recreation or smoking rooms within the dormitories or in students' rooms themselves. At Bryn Mawr, where the Peace Council is only a year old and therefore feels it necessary to get the support of the whole campus back of its activities, our major attempt has been to arouse everyone's latent interest in peace by stimulating these discussions. Our first attempt took place last spring when we distributed the World Youth Congress Committee's peace ballots to everyone on campus. The fact that there were many qualified replies to the questions on disarmament, collective security or isolation, and national policy in case of war or threat of war abroad, proved without doubt that students had given these problems a lot of thought and had profited from the discussions.

"Even more conclusive results were had this December, when a forum meeting which presented four phases and attitudes on the Japanese boycott was followed by a ballot which attempted to poll student and faculty opinion on this issue. The first year economics class had a special class on it. A discussion of the issues involved by two professors of opposing points of view replaced the current events lecture just preceding the examination period. I believe it can be said with certainty that the majority of students now recognize, as inherent in a boycott of Japanese goods, problems which affect all industry, particularly the hosiery industry, as well as international problems. That a great many people recognized these problems came out in the 'Further views or comments' requested on the boycott ballot form.

"There are, I believe, really encouraging factors in the attitudes of students on peace. The fact that a large majority of students are not organized into groups of common opinion, and that their attitudes have not been

mobilized and unified, is primarily the result of the belief that we have come to college to learn and study, to have an opportunity to think and discuss, not merely in classes or organized groups. On a campus where the pressure of academic work is large and social activities frequent, organizations must exist primarily to create a stimulus for discussion and to provide a means for those who have an interest in the field of peace activity to work.

"After attending the World Youth Congress in Geneva during the summer of 1936, where representatives of the youth of 36 countries discussed the political, social, philosophic and economic bases of peace, I feel that students with an active desire to prevent war ought not to permit the academic attitude of thought and discussion to be their only peace activity. There is an essential need for peace education. In facing the extremely vital and current fear of war and desire for peace, it is essential that the students already actively interested participate and help where they can in peace education in the country before it is too late. Students all over the country are doing this, primarily on college campuses, where most of their time and energy must be spent. The Student Peace Service sends units of four students each, out to help organize peace councils and committees in outlying districts. It is during the summer months that the actual student has most free time for peace activities that are both an education to himself and to others. The fundamental and well-organized desire for peace is growing rapidly and encouragingly in the nation. Virtually every student revolts at the thought of war and, if given the time and opportunity, is, in my opinion, ready and willing to cooperate in helping to eradicate the causes of war and solve the problems of peace."

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Miss Lake Criticizes
Midwinter Lantern

Continued from Page One

pedantic, a "round lozenge" is a contradiction in terms. The secret of the modern writers on whom Miss Kirk has apparently modelled her work is not the substitution of an uncommon synonym for a common word, but the sharper definition of perception by an increased accuracy of vocabulary.

At the risk of being misunderstood, I must say that I think it was a mistake to include in the *Lantern* the items which were reprinted from the Summer School magazine. The Editors should beware of the very common mistake of allowing their social conscience to influence their literary judgment. *A Day at Libby-Owens-Ford* and *A Calart Day* are interesting sociological documents; but from a purely technical point of view they are poorly written, and it seems to me unfair to the Summer School writers to have invited odious comparison by putting them between two poems by Miss Corner. I appreciate the Editors' intention but I fear that they have defeated it by their lack of judgment. There are better ways than this of rousing people's interest in the Summer School.

Miss Corner has again given the subscribers to the *Lantern* the rare pleasure of reading a new piece of genuine poetry. She has already a mastery of word and phrase which lifts her above the level of mere verse. Her poems, expressing thought as well as emotion, repay, indeed demand, several readings if we are to grasp their full meaning; but she makes things easier for us by the "intended craftsmanship" with which she chooses her words and the simplicity with which she constructs her poems. I suspect that the real reason for her excellence is that she knows exactly what she is trying to say and is not struggling with a half-formed idea. *Epistle* is probably the best of the three in this issue, although personally I should have liked it even better if the last section had been kept as a separate piece. It introduces a less abstract element which is something of an anticlimax. The last poem, which the editors have seen fit to deny the dignity of a title, shows her ability to handle rhythm. My only criticism of her work is that she uses too much punctuation, betraying an unjustified lack of self-confidence. The better the writing, the less punctuation it needs.

The Editors seem to me to be keeping the *Lantern* up to the high standards of their immediate predecessors. It is a pleasure to review work to which one can pay the compliment of real criticism.

City School Children
Investigated by A. S. U.

Continued from Page One

which will be in January, 1939.

The situation is complicated by another law forcing children to attend school until they are 18 years old. Yet State aid, which should be about 10 million dollars, amounts to only two and a half million.

In Los Angeles 45 per cent of the school funds are provided by the State, an example which urges A. S. U. members to appeal for 57 million dollars for education throughout the State, of which eight to ten million will be for Philadelphia. A loan of 250,000 dollars has kept open playgrounds and evening schools, but conditions within the schools are bad, involving unsanitary rooms, forfeited teaching posts and the closing of many normal schools. Although the State insists that it cannot levy further taxes because of the alarming exodus of business from Pennsylvania, the A. S. U. urges some taxes and perhaps some Federal aid, justifying their request by the fact that other businesses, such as petroleum, are moving into Pennsylvania.

Members of the A. S. U. are now

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Miss Julia Watkins at lost
and found is our campus
representative

anxious to begin educating the pupils themselves and their parents so that they can cooperate. A program has been recommended to individual members of the Board of Education, including Mr. Biddle, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Walter Biddle Saul and Mr. Louis Nusbaum, to whom it was also suggested that they either borrow money themselves or suggest other possible sources for additional funds.

The Thursday afternoon meeting at the College will define the A. S. U.'s proposed program in more concrete terms, and an outside speaker has been asked to speak at that time. The A. S. U. is now trying to become affiliated with the Citizens' Emergency Committee on Education, and with the American Federation of Teachers in the plan they have outlined.

Eleanor Fabyan Gives
Experiences in China

Continued from Page One

wild after capturing the city, or that retiring Chinese troops might cause looting or street fighting.

The lack of tension in the atmosphere, Miss Fabyan said, was best illustrated by the attitude of the United States Marines, when they were ordered to put up tents for the American refugees. "We've been here since 1900," was the general response, "and this is the first thing we've been able to do." Miss Fabyan was not compelled to live in a tent, because she received permission to stay at the house of a friend living within the quarter. Little incidents in the settlement caused excitement almost every day. An example of this was when six Marines defended the American Water Gate from a Japanese battalion which was probably only curious and not at all conscious of trespassing. The capture of the city was directed by Colonel Matsui, who lived in the house next to the one at which Miss Fabyan stayed. The presence of Japanese, as well as other foreigners in the international settlements of large Chinese cities, especially Peiping and Shanghai, created many complicated situations throughout the war, since the Japanese almost always directed the attack from the settlements. Colonel Matsui's house was always guarded by heavily armed troops on the grounds and on the roof. Across the street was the Japanese-owned ex-Austrian legation where camped Peiping's 300 Korean citizens, many of whom had been maintained in the Chinese city by the Japanese to do espionage work and drug trading.

At the beginning of the war, the attitude of the Japanese to the foreigners was "we are protecting you from the Boxer hordes." They seized on any incident which could be interpreted to show that the Chinese were the real enemies of the Europeans and Americans. An example cited by Miss Fabyan was the incident of the accidental shooting of an American Marine by a Chinese, causing only a minor wound. The Japanese soldiers killed the Chinese, and then sent a delegation to the American Embassy to explain that they were protecting the Americans. Later the Japanese attitude toward foreigners changed sharply, and pamphlets started dropping out of the skies, exhorting the conquered Chinese to help keep "Asia for the Asiatics" and promising that the Japanese would rid China of the "yellow-haired, green-eyed foreign devils."

Fighting previous to the occupation of Peiping by the Japanese occurred

Birth

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Anderson have announced the birth of a daughter, Jane Louise, on Sunday, February 6.

mainly outside one of the southern gates. Most of the casualties were on the Chinese side, and could have been avoided if the army had not futilely resisted the attack. General Sung Cheh-yuan was responsible for the misunderstanding which led to this mistake, because he made up his mind to retreat so suddenly that he had left the city before most of his soldiers knew it. Peiping and North China in general was at first inclined to blame the Nanking government for lack of support. There is much the same feeling of distrust in China between the agrarian North and the industrial South as there is in this country, for example, between the agrarian West and the industrial East, Miss Fabyan feels, however, that facts have proved cooperation between the Nanking government and Northern cities was impracticable for two reasons: Nanking had never succeeded in taking over the Northern provinces completely, and Sung Cheh-yuan had previously not been backed up by Nanking in his earlier struggle with the Japanese in 1933, and so did not believe in their promises of support. Thus, the government had to ask the permission of Sung before it could send additional troops, and Sung declined its help.

Newspapers were almost completely stifled as soon as the Japanese were in control of the city, and the foreigners came to depend on the British-owned *Peiping Chronicle*, previously an insignificant paper. Even this was finally forced to stop printing non-partisan news, and taken over by a foreigner of decided pro-Japanese sympathies. Every hospital in Peiping was commandeered by the Chinese during the fighting for the wounded, and there was a serious lack of supplies. The Japanese army stopped welfare work by the Chinese, and foreigners in the international settlement began to make bandages, pajamas, sheets, and blankets. After about six weeks the hospitals were well supplied. The argument of the Japanese in forbidding the Chinese to help their own wounded was that they should be so grateful to the benevolent conquerors in freeing them from the dominance of the southern government that they should be willing to let the rebels die. With every city the Japanese took, they forced official rejoicing by the citizens of Peiping. First they sent up a balloon with streamers proclaiming the triumph of the great conquerors, then they erected triumphal arches, and forced the Chinese to carry banners in long victory parades. The people would turn out at the point of the bayonet, and march down the city streets, some with tears streaming down their faces.

Although the fighting in Peiping was not serious, Miss Fabyan said, everyone knows that conditions in Shanghai were very bad. She was not in Tientsin at the time of its capture, but she said one of the most disheartening things she saw in China was the ruins of the once beautifully equipped Nankai University there.

Before giving her experiences dur-

ing the Peiping siege, Miss Fabyan mentioned briefly some of the chief episodes leading to the present war. The Japanese have held Manchuria since 1931, she said, at the point of the bayonet. According to Japanese themselves it is unsafe to travel more than five miles beyond the railroads there. Since the Tangku Truce in May, 1933, a strip of territory in North China has been the basis for continued Japanese aggression in China. The Tangku Truce provided for a "demilitarized zone" in eastern Hopei. In December, 1935, Japan declared the Anti-Communist, Autonomy Government of East Hopei under Yin Jukeng, a Japanese puppet. Anti-Japanese feeling grew increasingly strong in Northern and Western China in animosity to the compromising attitude of the Nanking government. Rebellion against this attitude was summarized in the Sian incident of 1936 when the Tung-pei army sent out against the Chinese red army revolted, causing the "kidnapping" or forcible detention of Chiang Kai-shek. This episode prevented the continuance of the ruinous civil war which had been waged for 10 years and changed the Generalissimo's attitude and policy toward Japan. At the present moment, Miss Fabyan feels, China is quite unified against the aggressor. There is a possibility that the war, which threatens to be long and drawn out, will exhaust Japan. Japan is realizing for the first time that the real wealth of China comes from the interior, and she sees that she will have to penetrate into the center of the country. Miss Fabyan feels strongly the moral responsibility of the democratic Western nations to oppose the imperialistic policy of Japan. She is convinced that England and the United States could not easily carry on a war with Japan so far

Mrs. Kimbrough Wrench
Speaks on "Publicity"

Stresses Wide Opportunities for Women in This Field

Common Room, February 7.—Mrs. Kimbrough Wrench, speaking on *Publicity* at a tea given by the Vocational Guidance Committee, emphasized the wide opportunities for women in this field. Almost all products, even automobiles, are now advertised primarily to attract women buyers. Therefore, women are particularly valuable in "styling," and as a rule, Mrs. Wrench believes, they are better at the publicity business than men. The field is as yet uncrowded.

"Secretarial and journalistic training is not necessary to enable one to get into advertising," said Mrs. Wrench, though she admitted that many disagreed with her on this point. She believes that a good college education should be quite adequate. Also, those who take writing and secretarial courses are apt to be fixed permanently in these particular jobs and never get into publicity work at all.

She advocated department-store work as the best starting point. From a beginning as a selling clerk, one may work into the advertising end. Department store publicity affords an excellent varied training, and may be a stepping stone to a higher paid advertising job in some special field.

from their naval bases, but that they should exert other political and economic pressure against her.

Note: Since 1927, on the insistence of the Nanking Government, the name of Peking ("Northern Capital") was changed to Peiping ("Northern Peace"). The Japanese have recently changed the name back to Peking.



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Anderson and Fenwick Battle Japanese Boycott Issue In Common Room Debate

Peace Council Ballot Results In Even Vote

Various Solutions Suggested for Far Eastern Crisis

With comments ranging from "a direct and effective plan" to "damned foolishness," the results of the Peace Council poll on the Japanese boycott exactly tied. The final count revealed that 128 students voted for the boycott and 128 against it. Of the 36 faculty members voting, 24 favored boycotting Japanese goods, while 11 were opposed. Although the majority of ballots were returned without comment, 46 students stated why they favored the boycott and 44 gave reasons for voting no.

Students opposing the boycott were more explicit in their comments than those in favor of it. The most prominent views claimed a boycott of Japanese goods would be unfair to American business, arouse personal prejudice, hurt the Japanese people and not their government, and increase Japanese aggressiveness. Furthermore, they felt it would not get to the root of the trouble.

Several of the conditions on the yes ballots were similar to the arguments of the opposition. A number of students stated they would support the boycott if American labor were protected. Two voted yes, providing the manufacturers were not harmed. Many favored the boycott if it could be made effective.

Among those voting no, several feared becoming more intimately entangled in the Far Eastern crisis, possibly inviting war. It was felt that diplomatic relations could become so strained as to do us a great deal of harm. Some believed it was a nationalistic action, a attempt that never works unless well organized, and one which "students don't understand." Others laconically stated the boycott was "economically unsound," "infantile," "impossible," "useless," and "ineffective."

Both sides had specific recommendations to make. Several of those voting no advocated international action. Two people favored action by the United States Government. Other suggestions were a government embargo, a naval blockade with England, and one opponent demanded that the United States send the fleet.

A government boycott was the most prevalent suggestion in the Yes group. However, a number of students desired an embargo in conjunction with it. One answer recommended a special peace conference following the end of the war which was anticipated as the result of the boycott. Two answers demanded proper and adequate publicity to expand the boycott idea. Many emphasized that the boycott should be a complete one; while several favored a personal rather than a government project.

Other varying opinions among those condoning a boycott were that it should be effected cooperatively among democracies; that a government attempt would be effective but Bryn Mawr should not adopt the cause lest it damage the reputation of the College; and that we should not boycott silk stockings, as students still want to wear them. One felt it should be carried on in conjunction with denouncing neutrality legislation in Washington.

Among the favorable faculty comments was yes, if sponsored by a considerable number and on all Japanese goods, not just hosiery, and not by individuals for conscience's sake. One felt that the good of the boycott would offset the harm to our workers, and another entertained doubts as to the effectiveness, while fearing the results to American labor. Still another faculty member thought that the effect of the boycott would be an expression of public opinion and should only apply to articles made in Japan.

Included in the opposing statements was a statement for diplomatic action, as a boycott might seriously affect our trade. Another professor considered it gravely damaging, although our national policy is weak and humiliating. Still another summed up his condemnation, saying it would do infinite harm to many groups of workers in America, little or no harm to the Japanese, and is "purely an emotional reaction."

Economic Blockade Will Heighten Tension, Cause Future Wars, Says Anderson

BACKS PENALTY FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIME

Common Room, January 14.—In the debate sponsored by the International Relations Club on the advisability of a Japanese boycott, general agreement was reached on one point: That a state of world disorder exists now and must be stopped, and that some community of international interest is necessary to restore order.

"A boycott," said Mr. Karl Anderson of the Department of Economics, "goes in the wrong direction." Granted that we could enforce it effectively and possibly stop this war, in the long run our boycott would vastly increase friction, and "a regularized system of international law can never be born from such a situation." If temporary expedients to stop particular wars are necessary, Mr. Anderson believes that a show of military force endangers the final hope of international amity less than a boycott.

Mr. Charles Fenwick, of the Department of Politics, leading the pro-boycott, favors economic sanctions as the best method of enforcing international law. He believes that all particular violations of treaties, such as Japan's present invasion of China, must be immediately punished, just as all individual lawbreakers are punished for domestic crimes. In the meantime, we must also try to deal with the permanent causes of international crime.

In discussing the basic cause of the Japanese aggressions, Mr. Anderson pointed out that Japan has a population almost equal to the United States. Her territory, from the standpoint of its ability to yield a livelihood, is about equal to Vermont. A large part of the land is economically useless. Japan has no iron, no water power, and few minerals, either for trade or domestic use.

Great Britain, in much the same situation in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, saved herself by a vast expansion of international trade. In 1800, not more than five million people could have supported themselves in England. Now, her population of 30 million has a standard of living only second to the United States.

As fast as Japan has tried to expand her trade, those parts of the world where she might do business have been closed to her by tariffs. Unable to live in their Vermont, some of the many Japanese have tried to move. Emigration laws were passed against them in this country and in South America.

The great Japanese population cannot live at home, nor can it spill over. It is not surprising then that a military party, backing conquest as the only way out, has grown increasingly popular. The war of aggression is not being foisted upon the passive, ignorant masses by a few selfishly ambitious military dictators. If anything will serve to make these masses even more desperate and more ready to back war, it is an additional "economic squeeze" such as the proposed boycott.

"The definitive lesson in the economics of isolation is the case of Germany," said Mr. Anderson. During the war, an extremely effective blockade was maintained. The result: A determined unification of the German people against the rest of the world, and, after the war, a hostile and embittered nation. As the hope of recovery was continually closed to post-war Germany by trade barriers and severe reparations, the people became more desperate, and by direct cause and effect, the present aggressive dictatorship came into power.

The solution of the problem of international disorder is not anything as

simple as a boycott. The most definite suggestion which Mr. Anderson could make was to expand as far as possible the program now being backed by Mr. Hull. The way out is not in "a hand-off policy, but in a long-run, difficult, hands-on policy."

In his pro-boycott discussion of the Japanese situation, Mr. Fenwick stated two fundamental beliefs which both he and Mr. Anderson hold: That the United States has a vital interest in upholding international law and order, and that the sanctity of treaty obligations should be maintained. Economic cooperation is the most efficient way to establish and preserve permanently peaceful world relationships.

There is a close analogy between domestic and international crime. In either case, peace requires the maintenance of the existing system against violence, and the supporting of "justice." That is, neither in our individual nations, nor in their relations with one another, should we allow too much inequality to exist. An excess of poverty or an over-abundance of wealth will encourage crime; the rich will prey on the poor and the poor will attempt to steal from the rich. But we should not stress the maintenance of order by violence—that was the mistake in 1918. We should work for disarmament, but should approach the problem as an economic one rather than as a military or naval one.

Japan has offended in several ways. She has committed a crime against international morality; she has violated a treaty purposing to help conditions in the Far East, a treaty which was arranged for her own best interests; and she is hurting herself in her relations with other world powers. Action should have been taken, said Mr. Fenwick, when Japan first violated the Nine-Power Treaty by entering Manchuria in 1931. This movement was an international crime and should have been punished, as it could have been, with proper economic cooperation. That the alleged Japanese need of more territory is greatly exaggerated is evidenced by the fact that the Japanese are not using Manchuria to any advantage. There has been some internal development in the territory, but none that has been really profitable. The Lytton report, which was made with the greatest possible care, proves that every possible benefit the Japanese could gain by force in China they could get without force.

Mr. Fenwick thinks the ideal course of action would have involved a government boycott, put into force last July, in which the United States, Great Britain, Holland, and Scandinavia should have cooperated. These governments should have cut off all trade with Japan on the basis that she had broken a treaty; such a boycott would have brought the country to its knees in six months. To boycott would have the double advantage of avoiding all danger of war, danger which we would certainly be courting if we sent the fleet into action against such a militaristic nation, and of teaching the world that it is possible to stop war without war.

But, with the government unwilling to take such positive action, is it worth while for individuals to boycott Japanese goods? Mr. Fenwick thinks it is. At present, a large majority of American people are indifferent to what is going on in the Far East; but public feeling could easily be aroused if enough energetic exponents of the boycott set to work. And if no other result were accomplished, it would at least teach Congress that people do think and care, and that we are no longer isolated from the world and indifferent to crime. Moreover, it would convince the people of Japan that Americans are opposed to their crime. Sooner or later this conflict must be stopped; it would be best to begin now. It is already too late to save Shanghai and Nanking, but perhaps we can prevent some of the waste which will be inevitable if the war drags on, as it surely will unless some intervention is made, for five or ten more years.

College Participation Urged at League Tea

Prominent Activities Reviewed and Advocated by Speakers Kraus, Dinsmore, Frank

Common Room, Thursday, February 3.—A tea for all the students, particularly freshmen, was held by the Bryn Mawr League. Attributing a "lack of interest to a lack of information," President Mary Whalen had asked three people closely connected with the work of the League to speak on its various activities. The speakers were Miss Hertha Kraus, of the Department of Social Economy; Miss Annette Dinsmore, social worker in the vicinity of Philadelphia and former resident at the Overbrook Blind School; and Mrs. Lothar G. Frank, head of last year's Summer Camp.

Miss Whalen first introduced Miss Kraus, who had worked out, with her class, statistics on the League "interest cards." Miss Kraus, speaking to "rouse interest in the thing the League stands for," urged that students support League service with time and, if possible, money, and stressed the values of League work both for the donor and the recipient of such contributions. Among the activities reviewed by Miss Kraus were the Community Center at Haverford, maintained by three regular workers and League assistants for an approximate weekly quota of 500 people; the Maids' and Porters' classes, which help college employees in the profitable occupation of their leisure time; the Industrial Summer School for workers' education; and the Industrial Group, which offers a valuable contact to student and worker. To the participant, these activities afford first-hand experience and information, useful in every profession or social group.

Miss Dinsmore, the second speaker, reviewed briefly the work of the volunteer reading at the Overbrook School for the Blind. Philadelphia women's clubs gradually became interested in the work initiated by Bryn Mawr in 1917 and have offered their services to the school. The Bryn Mawr group is, however, Miss Dinsmore said, the only one which comes at night, when the school program allows for reading, and which comes consistently. Here the contact with the "outer world" broadens the member of the Blind School, and helps the college student to understand the problems and status of the blind.

Mrs. Frank, speaking particularly of last year's Summer Camp, gave an intimate picture of League activity in that field. The purpose of the camp is to give about 60 children two weeks of fun at the seashore, under the supervision of a camp staff. Counselors selected from the student body acquire experience and a knowledge of children through this service and, with the children, are given two weeks of camping at the shore. Mrs. Frank felt that both the counselors and the children would profit more from the camp if the counselors were given a little previous training. She advocated a series of lectures before the concentrated final studying sets in, and suggested Mrs. Forrest, of the Department of Education, as a possible lecturer in education.

The children get quantities of rest, sleep, and play; many of them are away from home for the first time, although few become homesick. Some enjoy their first single bed and own toothbrush—and plenty of Kleenex! Like other League activities, the Summer Camp offers real professional experience in social work, as well as an opportunity to learn child psychology by active observation.

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Primitive Asiatics Retain Ancient Art

Professor von Heine-Geldern Discusses "Monumental" and "Ornamental" Styles

The Deanery, February 6.—The pre-Buddhistic art of China and Indo-China still lingers among the primitive races there, stated Baron Robert von Heine-Geldern, professor of anthropology at the University of Vienna. In such secluded districts, he explained, where styles may remain the same for thousands of years, "the combined application of archeological and ethnological methods may trace cultural movements of which no word would otherwise reach us."

Among the tribes of Southwestern Asia, he continued, there are two distinct arts: the "monumental" and the "ornamental." The monumental style is found in India, Burma, and the Pacific Islands, and occurs in a less pure form, throughout Indo-China. It is sculptural, symbolic, and makes no attempt to combine its units into a central pattern. Its figures may be either naturalistic or geometric, with extremely simplified outlines. In the ornamental style, on the other hand, "the outlines, far from being simplified, tend to dissolve themselves in ornament which is all subordinated to one beautiful design." The essential feeling, too, is not religious, but esthetic. This style is found principally in certain parts of New Zealand and among the Dyaks of Borneo, and belongs to the bronze age.

The monumental style, however, was the art of the megalithic civilization that followed the great neolithic movement from Northwestern China to the Pacific in the third millennium B. C. Fused with a secondary ornamental style of Western origin, introduced about 1800 B. C., it formed the art of the Chan Dynasty.

The motifs of this art can still be traced in Eastern Polynesia, Marquesas, Tahiti, Hawaii, and Northern China near Hong-Kong. The conventionalized face with the T-shaped ears found on the island of Marquesas is especially significant. It occurs in the pre-Buddhistic Northern Chinese style, but disappears about 950 B. C. Therefore, it must have left North China before 1000 B. C., or South China before 800 B. C. "This proves, that prior to the Polynesian Movement, there was already a Chinese colonization on these islands of which no other record has come down to us." Similar research has established that this colonization also went on in New Guinea and later in New Zealand, under the Chou dynasty.

This dynasty reigned from 950 to 771 B. C., when according to legend it was overthrown by barbaric invaders from the North. About this time, new motifs appear in the Late Chou style, particularly the double spiral and the hook-pattern, which Baron von Heine-Geldern believes were introduced by the conquerors. Both these motifs occur in the art of the Sumerian civilization which ruled Southeastern Europe from 1200 to 700 B. C. The mysterious "Seng-yung," therefore, were probably a Sumerian horde who migrated from Hungary or Russia, bringing their art with them.

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Merion	Bailenson Thompson Keith Peck	MacComber	Rowland Boyd Stanton Lazo
Denbigh	Doak	Laughlin Tucker Auchincloss Cheney	Dimock Hannan Dewitt Howard Kidder
Pem East			
Pem West	Biddle, A. Blake Irish Clement Whitmer Dimock	MacCormick Curtis Axon Kirk Wickham	
Wyndham			Lang King Biddle, H. Burroughs

Baby German Boners
"The broad jump in the Olympic battles was a wide spring with a run," or "a broad jump with a leap into the air," or "a broad spring with a jump (broad spring jump)," or maybe "the Leap in the Olympic games was a wide-jump with a head start." In

full: "The sprint in the Olympic races was a far sprint in one course. The width of the sprint was marked by the farthest force of matter by a strip of earth. Falling down made the run difficult. Capability is for both sprints of the Greeks the essential for the sprinter and smooth flowing music."

Elections

The College News takes pleasure in announcing the election of Deborah Calkins '40 and Ellen Matteson '40 to the Editorial Board.

Theater Review

Perfectly understandable are the joint objections of a sane and humorously grumpy Scotch community and the politic Catholic Church when simple Father Malachy performs a miracle. Father Malachy himself is baffled by the occurrence. By the remote control of his promise to prove the validity of miracles, an Edinburgh dance hall (to which he does not in the least object) is rooted out of its alley and perched on a rock at sea.

As a consequence the priest is treated almost as roughly as the dance hall by the practical Scotch. A policeman upbraids him as a Red Russian; his Bishop, who is able to tolerate loud plaids, thinks the Father "showy." His untactful miracle wrecks a romance, aids a night club proprietor to capitalize on the attraction of an almost-shrine, appeals to an American freak-flasher as good publicity, and makes the Father's behavior, which has been as humble as possible, appear preposterously blatant to the Mother Church.

Al Shean, without smugness and with consistent humor, lucidly por-

Miss Grossman to Speak

Miss Mary Foley Grossman, National Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers, will speak on *The Crisis in Philadelphia Education* at a meeting of the A. S. U. in the Common Room at 4 o'clock Thursday, February 10.

There will be a short business meeting promptly at 4.
Tea will be served.

trays the incompatibility of the priest's naive faith, heightened by the miracle, with these boisterous reactions. Mr. Shean can be deftly amusing while respectful; he can manipulate the American go-getter; he can resimplify the parish's affairs, and yet retain his motivating, unconfused faith. The plot is designed to show the development of one character (the others, while entertaining, are static and type personalities) and Mr. Shean takes advantage of it.

Bruce Marshall, in adapting Brain Doherty's novel, never presents the miracle as a fact, but merely as the cause of ensuing dilemmas. The production insists on humanizing details, a warm Scotch brogue, and the swiftness of plot action.

The supple cast neither shys away from the pathos of the priest's buffeted simplicity nor does it more than suggest the tragic connotation of isolated and wasted endeavour. It presents a plot which daringly balances a delicate subject between the ludicrous and the near-tragic.—M. C. H.

Common Room Committee Shows Botkes' Works

Before attempting any observations on the work of Cornelis Botke, and of his wife, Jessie Arms Botke, which is now on display in the Common Room, we must remark that as criticism it is non-professional, and as such, represents the fleeting impressions of the layman.

Cornelis Botke does not confine himself in his etchings to any particular landscape, because there is a world of difference between the rocky coast of Brittany and the banks of the Seine, and because as a member of the genus illustrator, he depicts the landscape of all of France. There is the widest difference between *Mount St. Michel*, for instance, and his detailed and ornamental eucalyptus trees. The poplars in the former have the furry look that trees assume from a distance, but the same far-away effect is given in the mountains of the latter by very fine, clear lines.

Mrs. Botke delicately tinted birds stand out as color is bound to do from black and white. If anything can be judged from contrasting the work of one man and one woman, it can be said that woman's work is gentler, more decorative, and less profound.

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