

The College News

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Japanese Factors in Far East Tension Stated by Mrs. Dean

Erection of Manchoukuo State in Invaded Manchuria Is Cause of Friction

NAVAL PARITY DEMAND OPPOSED BY AMERICA

"The state of tension which exists in the Pacific area today is in some respects comparable to the critical situation which existed there before the Washington Conference of 1921-22," said Mrs. Vera M. Dean in introducing her lecture on *Thunder in the Far East*, the last of the lectures to be given under the Anna Howard Shaw Foundation. At that time, as today, Japan was firmly entrenched on the Asiatic mainland. She had established a virtual protectorate over Manchuria, wrung concessions from China under pressure of the Twenty-One Demands, and taken over German rights and properties in Shantung. The military party, which at that time, as today, was dominant in Tokyo, was seeking to establish an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, which conflicted with the Open Door policy proclaimed by the United States at the beginning of this century.

Following several treaties about naval armament and the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East, the Washington naval treaty was signed in 1922. It fixed the naval armament ratios at 5 for Great Britain and the United States, 3 for Japan, and 1.67 for France and Italy. At the London naval conference of 1930, it was decided that this agreement would expire on December 31, 1936.

The ratios agreed on at Washington conferred on Great Britain, the United States and Japan naval supremacy for each in its own sphere of influence. Japan's naval supremacy was further confirmed by the United States' abandonment of the vast naval program it had projected after the World War, and by an agreement among the three powers to maintain the *status quo* with regard to naval bases in the Pacific. The powers further agreed to use their influence for the purpose of effectively establishing and maintaining the Open Door principle throughout Chinese territory.

The settlement reached at Washington remained unchallenged until September, 1931, when the Japanese army invaded Manchuria and set up the puppet state of Manchoukuo under the

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Albert Jay Nock

Mr. Albert Jay Nock will speak in Goodhart Monday evening, November 26, on "Oratorical Tendencies." He will present the facts to our present situation that are fundamental to the issues of the day. He suggests an approach to the subject that is purely intellectual, not political.

Mr. Nock holds the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Literature, and has been a professor of Literature at Columbia University. He is noted as an authority on Jefferson, and his *Jefferson* is his most famous work. He is the author of several works and essays on Rabelais. Mr. Nock also delivered the Page-Barbour Lectures for 1930 at the University of Virginia.

Two friends of Bryn Mawr College are donating the fee that enables Mr. Nock to speak here.

Hobbes' Philosophy Based on Materialism

Dr. Veltmann Says Corporeality of Reality, Materiality of Bodies Postulated

EVERYTHING IS MOVING

"All reality is corporeal; nothing but material bodies and their attributes exist; and all is in motion." These were the fundamental doctrines of Hobbes' philosophy, which Dr. Veltmann explained in the Common Room on Thursday, November 15, as the link between ancient and modern materialism.

Hobbes postulated a continuity of matter, while the Atomists conceived infinite numbers of atoms in an infinite void as the principles of the universe. Yet in spite of this radical difference, the two philosophies have many essential likenesses. Just as only corporeal, material substance possessed reality for Hobbes, so only corporeal atoms moving in the void possessed reality for Democritus.

As Hobbes described original nature, it is a continuum of matter without form, an aether fluid filling all space. Physical matter is made up of corpuscles or minute particles, unlike atoms in that they are infinitely divisible both geometrically and physically. A certain resistance prevents them from dividing continually, but the possibility of such division exists. These corpuscles are form modifications

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Marriner Describes Romanticist Music

Field, Schubert, Schumann Are Exponents of Inspiration, Personal Spirit

NOCTURNES INVENTED

"Today we leave the Classical era and enter the colorful field of the Romanticists, which extends from today's composers, Field, Schubert, and Schumann; through Mendelssohn, Weber, Chopin, and Liszt," said Mr. Guy Marriner in his fourth lecture-recital in the series given at the Deanery every Tuesday afternoon, after playing Schumann's *Wiedmung* as an introduction. Freer inspiration, less restriction in form, and a personal spirit, emotional, imaginative, and inventive, distinguish this period from the preceding Classicism. Programme music was developed, wherein suggestive titles were given to each piece, in contrast to absolute, or pure, music.

The causes of this signal change in music were in part the social changes, the French Revolution, the Polish fight for liberty, the new democracy, the new literature, and a new love of nature. A spontaneous campaign against Classicism broke the bonds of convention and produced a fresh and self-conscious art. In the first half of the nineteenth century there were many innovations, many of them under the influence of Bach, including the replacement of the sonata by the étude, new varieties of key relationships, contrasts in harmony, lyric tunes, and new rhythms, all of which gave a poetic beauty and idealism to the expression of emotion and the various aspects of nature.

The first composer of this great movement was John Field (1782-1837), an Irishman whose life and works are little known today. After a wretched childhood, he studied in London under Clements and toured Europe playing Bach. He settled in Russia, where he fell into neglect, and after wandering over Europe was found dying in a Naples hospital by Russian friends, who took him to Moscow, where he died. He invented the nocturne, or night song, whose intimate and delicate nature influenced Chopin, who broadened the form. Mr. Marriner played one of Field's exquisite nocturnes, the A Major, Number 5, to illustrate the Romantic innovations.

Franz Schubert, the fourteenth child of a schoolmaster, was born in Vienna in 1797, when Beethoven was 27 years old. He learned music from his father and a choirmaster and lived throughout his 31 years in abject poverty, often without the money to buy even the paper on which to write his compositions. For his 1,100 compositions he received practically no money, so that he had to beg support from his friends, and after his death his manuscripts were valued at \$1.50. At 17 he became a school teacher, but even this gruelling profession could not kill his inspiration. He loathed duty and teaching, yet he remained, in spite of all his hardships, a visionary full of daring and romance. He was the most spontaneous genius the world has ever known, for, although without training, he turned everything to pure music. He constantly improvised with no delays, sketches, or revisions, and in two days, one summer, he wrote fifteen songs. He was obsessed with a desire to compose, and although he wrote many lovely symphonies, his medium remained song. One day, after a walk, he met a friend in a tavern with a copy of Shakespeare, and happening to read "Hark, hark, the lark!" he composed the immortal song on the back of a menu. At 18 he wrote the *Erkoning* from Goethe's poem, which is a great song not only because of its dramatic quality, the youth of its composer, and its modulations and harmony, but chiefly because of the contrast of the human fear of death with the real death at the end. After explaining the story of this epic song, Mr. Marriner played a transcription of it.

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College Calendar	
Thursday, November 22.	Dr. Veltmann, 4:30 P. M., Common Room.
Sunday, November 25.	Bernard De Voto on <i>Day to Day Problems of the Novelist</i> . Deanery. 5.00 P. M.
Monday, November 26.	Mr. Albert Nock on American economic and political problems. 8.30 P. M. Goodhart.
Tuesday, November 27.	Guy Marriner: Chopin the Magician, Abbe Liszt, Mendelssohn the Scholar. Lecture on the Etude, Improvisation, Programme Music and Folk Music. 5.00 P. M. Deanery.
Faculty Hockey Game.	4.00 P. M.
Wednesday, November 28.	Thanksgiving vacation begins. 12.45 A. M.
Monday, December 3.	Thanksgiving vacation ends. 9.00 A. M.

Conference Debates Chinese Communism

Possibility of Economic Boycott Against Japan Is Unlikely For Trade Reasons

NAVAL RATIO DISCUSSED

At the final conference with Dr. Vera M. Dean held on Tuesday afternoon in the Deanery, a group of students followed out the ideas which she had advanced in her speech on *Thunder in the Far East*. The first point discussed was the development of Communism in China. Is it a result of foreign agitation, or is it a product of natural conditions in China? At first in 1919 it was much influenced by Russia, particularly because of the friendly feeling between the two countries induced by the Soviet renunciation of the unilateral treaties giving special privileges to Russians in China.

There had been little party activity in China prior to the 1911 revolution, but by 1921 there were two parties in China, the Koumintang (Nationalist) Party and the Communists. The latter group carried on underground propaganda until 1924 when they became allied to the Koumintang as a kind of radical left wing. For the next three years there was a very close and friendly association with Russia, and Communism spread rapidly throughout Southern and Central China under the direction of Michael

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Gertrude Stein Says Poetry Is Loving Name of Anything

Nouns Are Never Interesting, But Verbs Are, Since They Can Be Mistaken

QUESTIONS MARKS ARE REVOLTING, UNPLEASING

"Prose is the emotional balance of paragraphs and the unemotional balance of sentences; prose is a combination of these two balances that is neither," while "Poetry has to do with vocabulary, just as prose has not; poetry is really loving the name of anything." The distinctions between the balances, vocabulary, and grammar of poetry and prose formed the basis of Gertrude Stein's lecture last Wednesday on *Poetry and Grammar*, her favorite lecture, and a lecture not delivered heretofore in the United States.

Words have to do everything in poetry and in prose, but they use different methods, the one, nouns; the other, pronouns. A noun is the name of a thing. Names do nothing to anything. Therefore why should the writer use nouns? If he feels something inside of a thing he should not call it by its name. If a noun is used, an intensity of feeling for the name, such intensity as is felt in love, is necessary to justify its use. "Nouns are completely not interesting. The same thing is true of adjectives. Adjectives affect nouns and therefore are not interesting. The first thing that anyone takes out of everything are adjectives," declared Miss Stein.

She continued in her analysis of grammar by commenting: "Verbs and adverbs are more interesting. It is wonderful how many mistakes they can make. Besides being able to be mistaken and make mistakes, they are on the move. That is the reason why anyone can be interested." Prepositions only can make more mistakes than verbs and adverbs and therefore Miss Stein declared she liked them best of all.

Articles are interesting as nouns and adjectives are not because they do what a noun might do if it were not unfortunately the name of something. An article is alive just as a pronoun is a "delicate and varied something." Conjunctions similarly are not dull because they work and as they work, they live.

Miss Stein does not like to write with nouns and adjectives. Pronouns are not so bad as nouns because they cannot have adjectives to go with

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Politics Department Needs Books, Funds To Continue Posting Students on Trends

Even those of us who have never taken courses in the Department of Politics have many reasons to appreciate the work it does. It gives us, directly, every Tuesday evening, Dr. Fenwick's interesting and thoroughly enlightening talks on current events. For the last two years, the whole college, not merely the specialized students of Politics, has been able to enjoy the lectures and conferences of the Anna Howard Shaw lectureship, which was given primarily to the Department of Economics and Politics. When we realized how much more interesting the Shaw lectures had made the college year, and how much more we knew about Europe and the Far East than we had ever hoped to know, we began to investigate what more the Department of Politics needs to improve its work. Politics is the kind of subject in which the professor must keep up with every modern development, and keep in touch with work done in political organization and in other colleges.

Important decisions are made in the district and circuit courts. Bryn Mawr has no record of these district and circuit court decisions, and both professors and students have to go into town to read them.

To reach International Law properly, the department needs a full set of the publications of the League of Nations and the Permanent Court at The Hague, as well as of the International Labor office. The Bryn Mawr Politics Department wants to keep up to date; it wants to handle contemporary material, not to trespass on the History Department. In order to be modern, it must receive the reports of the organizations that are gathering modern material.

If the professors in the Politics Department are to do research, which is essential for the stimulation of the students, it is impossible for them to read through every report of every international, national, and legal organization, to find their facts. There should be at least one research assistant to help collect material, sort it, and mark it for the professor to read. The Department also needs fellowships to send its pupils to the centers of political activity: to the Secretariat of the League at Geneva, and to The Hague.

Photographs Show Campus Vale of Beauty Full of Flowering Trees, Lovely Buildings

The campus, always a thing of beauty, has now become a joy forever in the volume of Bryn Mawr photographs done by Ida W. Pritchett. It is scarcely believable that such a collection of pictures, each one of which is excellent, could be made of our well-known campus scenes. There are the college buildings all large as life and twice as natural, but lovely beyond our remotest recollection of them; they are all so artistically and flatteringly photographed as to convince the unsuspecting outsider that our college life is nothing but a bed of roses.

Goodhart — a homelike Common Room, an impressive auditorium, and the Music Walk by night — would argue compulsory attendance at all college functions. The series of the Library include the front, the reading room, the cloister walk, the cloister garden, and Lantern Night; they are all conducive to a renewed interest in study, with rounds of meditative pacing in the cloister between whiles. The halls of residence all look as if they had been transported from Spenser. Merion, for example, looks like a veritable bower of bliss. Besides these views, there are also to be found the scenes of special college festivity: Garden Party, Com-

mencement, and the May Day Procession, in all of their glory.

The out-of-door scenes are superb. The campus is so beautiful in odd corners and in varying lights that it would seem well-nigh impossible to get a representative and a good collection of views in photographs. The impossible has been done: the vista through Pem Arch shows the exquisite play of sunlight and shadow through the leaves, the snow scene down the main cross-campus path records the quiet and blanketed appearance of Bryn Mawr in the winter, a picture of the Japanese Cherry Trees and one of a view across the hockey fields shows the campus in full spring flower, and to top off this array, the scene in the Deanery garden gives the peculiarly exotic effect that the garden achieves by its arrangement and decoration.

The collection is really complete: no more pictures could be demanded of Miss Pritchett. More might be wished for, because the present ones are so beautifully and artistically done. The artist came to her task well-equipped both by training and by reputation to make this definitive series of campus photographs.

After fourteen years of doing

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THE COLLEGE NEWS

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We Rise to Suggest

One of the most striking lacks that has occurred to us in considering life and college and the undergraduates is the absence in Bryn Mawr of what is technically called an "orientation" course. We understand that an orientation course is a series of lectures given to Freshmen by representatives of every department in college on the content and character of the courses given in that department. In other words, the Freshmen are enabled to see usually the Head of every department in college and to hear him or her describe exactly what the courses in that department are like.

We believe that an orientation course would be of inestimable value in aiding the Freshman to decide what courses she wants to take. We, for instance, arrived in college with the idea that Archaeology was a dry and dead subject dealing with mouldy articles dug up from the ground by graybearded, parchment-skinned scholars, and that a curse infallibly pursued anyone who indulged in this grave-robbing pastime. We were not long in Bryn Mawr, however, before we began to hear that Archaeology is one of the most fascinating subjects in the world, and, far from being dry and dead, is constantly changing and filled with exciting discoveries. We also believe, however, that we discovered this happy fact because we happened to know a great many other Freshmen who were taking Archaeology and that it might well have been many a year before we were disimbed of our erroneous ideas of it.

We believe this because we have been pleasantly surprised by many courses we have taken in the expectation of not enjoying them any too much, and because we have had considerable trouble in making up our minds about just what courses we wanted to take and also about what, if anything, we wanted to major in. If it had been our lot to hear a description of what was studied in all the courses in college, and to know at the beginning of our careers exactly what material Economics and Psychology as studied at Bryn Mawr really contain and how that material is treated, we would have had considerably less difficulty in making up our minds what we wanted to take. The Dean's office would have been relieved of the trouble caused by our numerous decisions to drop a course after the first two lectures because it did not treat of the material we had expected it would.

We therefore recommend for serious consideration the possibility of giving an extra-curricular, or even a required curricular, orientation course to the Freshmen. It is really more imperative, to our way of thinking, that the Freshmen should be given some idea of what all the college courses are like, so that they would not be floundering around in a hazy attempt to take what they hear their best friends describe as swell courses, than that they should learn a few isolated facts about proper speech or proper carriage.

The Making of Students

Within the past week the news and views of the college have undergone significant change. Gertrude Stein's lecture stimulated thought and discussion to such an extent that it precipitated unprecedented activity on campus. In addition to being a stimulus to thought, the lecture also gave us a point of view on and an appreciation of modern literary forms that we could never have gleaned from mere reading.

Most lecturers available to college audiences, if they are good at all, succeed in imparting and in correlating information. Few lecturers give the undergraduate the opportunity of thinking for herself under the stimulus of an arresting idea or of coming to appreciate a force and a personality in modern circles, either governmental or literary. This Gertrude Stein accomplished. She was already well known to the college for her reputation and for her influential work in modern prose and poetry, but in addition she explained to her audience the theory which is the basis of her work and gave thereby the basis for immediate and intelligent debate on the distinguishing elements in her books and in the works of her contemporary writers. She made an immediate and a lasting impression upon the college: everyone who attended either reversed his opinions or felt them confirmed.

We can scream all the night and all the day long for more intelligent and pointed discussion among students, but—if we are to judge from long observation and experience—we fear that no such active debate will be started on the students' own initiative. Miss Stein succeeded in promoting discussion. Our admiration is for her: and we declare, furthermore, that we welcome with open arms any lecturer who will plunge the entire college into night-long discussion, as Miss Stein succeeded in doing.

WIT'S END

CANNONS OF POETIC MERIT

Adjectives and nouns are good
Adjectives and nouns are
Are good
Are good

The verb agrees
The verb disagrees
The verb is agreeable
The verb is disagreeable
The verb is a verb
Is a verb

Punctuation is functuation
Commas are emphasized breaths
Are commas
Are inexcusable

Reason is treason
Rhymes are crimes
Reason is
Rhymes are
Crimes are treason

A souse is a louse
Is a louse
A drunk is a skunk
Is a skunk
Drinking is stinking

Am I sober

Yes I am sober
Am sober

I resign to Gertrude Stein
To Gertrude Stein
She can mutter like butter
Can mutter and sputter and stutter
And stammer
And call it
Call it grammar
Damn her!

Enunciator of Renunciation.

THE PRECIOUS FOWL

Maudlin Peacock on the lawn,
How contemptuously you yawn
At the lifted skirts of dawn
When you wake.

And spread your brilliance in
derisage,
Out to catch the rising visage
Of the scoured sun, whose image
Jitters in the lake.

Haughty bird, your raucous scream-
ing
Shrills into the sweetest dreaming
Done before the daily steaming
In the bath.

Cease your slow and measured
strutting
And your puffy way of jutting
Out your iridescent chest, and cut-
ting
Capers on the path.

Arias aren't your strongest point,
And your toes are out of joint;
So ungainly when you point
Them out the side.

Parade your plumes on ugly feet,
Proclaim your beauty in indiscreet
And loud hearse tones: you but de-
plete
Your finery with your pride.

Moralizing Maud.

The March Hare and I are going on a vacation. Isn't that nice? We have decided we've reached the saturation point, as blotters do. We cannot take any more in, nor yet give back. A dry blotter needs water to make the ink in it run. Hence, to carry this paltry bit of simlizing to an extreme, we need the springs of irresponsibility to distill that essential knowledge that has been poured into the empty little dinner pails of our minds. Yes, Hare and I are going on a holiday, with wine, with song, with singer, *maissans* end. Most diffuse and delightful! We may tour Greece and dig, or we may just sit in the Temple of Karnak and drink in its awesome Egyptian gloom. We will make a point of doing the more decomposing and unconstructive parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, and we will return with the renewed and fresh bloom of physical well-being that bespeaks a void intellect. Hare's ears will stiffen like newly watered plants, and my chin will again come forward to its old-aggressive angle, if the canned milk for my Ceylon and China tea proves as nutritious as the nutritions claim they have made it.

*Cheerio,
THE MAD HATTER.*

Movie Review

There are no words of praise sufficiently new and arresting to describe *Gentlemen Are Born*, starting this Saturday at the Stanton in Philadelphia. It is produced and acted with a sincerity and earnestness, a balance between tragedy and humor, a choice of significant detail to convey an entire mood or action, by one movement or gesture, and a faithfulness to reality that make it a truly great movie. It is the story of the first year after they leave college in the lives of four boys, and it is with complete truth that we say that the boys themselves and the things that happen to them are so real, so possible and probable, and become so utterly a part of the lives of the people watching them that this movie ceases to be a movie at all and becomes part of the spectator's individual experience.

Gentlemen Are Born opens with a group of four boys waiting to go to graduation, and promising each other in the time-honored manner among undergraduates that the one who is to be an architect will build the others' houses for them, that the newspaper reporter will write up their successes, that the stockbroker will invest their money, and that the athlete will coach their college's team to victory. They are shown graduating before the usual ivy-covered tower, and the last scene at the end of the movie shows again the next year's graduating class standing before the same tower with a fade-in of the four boys in the original class standing there just as they had done a year ago. The tragedy of contrasting their hopes as they graduated with the memory of what has happened to them in the intervening year is almost unbearable.

Their struggles to find a job, which force them all into miserable living conditions and semi-starvation, are appallingly real and applicable at the present time. The architect succeeds in getting married and becoming a father on not a cent, the reporter finally gets engaged to a rich girl who loses all her money and decides to face poverty with him rather than a loveless but wealthy marriage, and the athlete, who is the only one to abandon his high purpose of finding the job he wants, is eventually shot down on the street for stealing because he is hungry.

This all sounds as though the movie were unbearably tragic and depressing, but as a matter of fact it is not. The dialogue is not only amusing and very much like what boys actually would say, but the boys themselves never give up the ship and get a lot of fun out of their vicissitudes. It is the wealth of small and amusing incidents that build up their characters and reveal the boys as concrete personalities through showing what they do under all sorts of circumstances, which makes the boys so real that the audience knows and adores them by the end of the movie. We shall never forget the Italian orchestra that played at the architect's wedding, nor the minister who said, all in one breath, "I pronounce you man and wife. Three dollars, please." Neither shall we ever forget the landlady's distrust of the jobless reporter and architect when they apply for rooms, nor her instructions about the kind of behavior she expects from her boarders. Little scenes, such as the time the architect leaves a note for the reporter that he is giving up their room because he intends to get married, and in an ecstasy of jubilation the reporter jumps into the bed and tickles him, and the time when Smudge, the athlete, gets into a prize fight for the sake of the ten dollars pay, and the reporter, who has been sent to cover the fights, sees Smudge get knocked out, are indelibly imprinted on our memory. The crises of emotion are built up to by a series of just such small scenes, each of them played down to suggest more than they actually portray, but the crises are then saved from becoming unendurable by another small scene with a funny remark or incident.

The actors and actresses could not be better. Franchot Tone is the reporter and acts with a naturalness and youthfulness that is completely convincing. None of the other three boys were known to us, but all of them, and especially the athlete, acted with the same sincerity as did Franchot Tone. The small gestures and insignificant remarks of the boys are particularly true to life, and none of the actors, as is usually done in college movies, kids his part, nor tries to make the boy in any way ri-

diculous. The girls were, we thought, not so well acted as the boys on the whole, but the rich girl to whom the reporter gets engaged, is unusually attractive, and all the girls also are played with perfect sincerity. It was an unusually good feature of the movie that all of the three boys who fell in love fell for an entirely dissimilar type of girl, and furthermore, fell for just the type he would probably have chosen in actual life.

We hope that the college will turn out in full force and attend this movie. It is not the kind of movie that will appeal to people who have no connection with college boys and girls, and runs a risk of failing in a few days because of its lack of general appeal. We do not mean to imply that it is not an appealing movie, but it does not indulge in rah-rah songs nor vamp scenes nor raccoon-coated laddies out on uproarious binges, so that it is not at all what is usually referred to as a "college" movie. Instead, it is a real, unsentimental, straight edition of what is likely to happen to any of us and to any of the boys we know when we get out of college, and we fear it is a little too well-done and too sincere to be a tremendous hit. For this reason, we advise going to see it as soon as it opens, because we personally hope to see it at least once again, and we expect we will not be alone among the second-timers.

D. T-S.

IN PHILADELPHIA

Theatres

Broad: *The Pursuit of Happiness* is now entering its tenth week.

Chestnut: One of the best of plays with one of the best of all actors: George M. Cohan in Eugene O'Neill's *Ah, Wilderness!* We don't know a soul who didn't like this, so we predict another *Pursuit of Happiness* run. Don't put it off too long, however.

Erlanger: Blanche Ring in *Her Master's Voice*, one of the funniest comedies we ever had the good fortune to find.

Walnut: A revival of the famous *Mrs. Moonlight*, with Edith Barrett back in the main role. Well worth seeing if you missed it the first time.

Orchestra Program

Holst *Symphony The Planets*
Bach. *Wachet auf; Komm susser Tod;*

Wir glauben alle an einem Gott;
Es ist vollbracht; Toccata and Fugue in D Minor.
Leopold Stokowski conducting.

Movies

Aldine: *We Live Again*, the talkie version of Tolstoy's *Resurrection*, with Anna Sten, Fredric March, and C. Aubrey Smith. A trifle sentimental and rather sweet and sticky, but Anna Sten does some nice acting.

Arcadia: *What Every Woman Knows*, with Helen Hayes and Brian Aherne.

Boyd: *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch*, with Pauline Lord, W. Fields, and Zasu Pitts. An extremely funny and well done version of an extremely funny book.

Earle: *Lady By Choice*, with Constance Lombard, May Robson, Roger Pryor and Walter Connolly. A down-hill famous actress takes a fancy to an actress. Worth seeing for May Robson's acting of the lovable, if drunk, and very troublesome old actress.

Fox: *Hell in the Heavens*, with Warner Baxter and Conchita Montenegro. We suspect this of being another pseudo—*Vivi Villa*.

Stanton: *Gentlemen Are Born* with Franchot Tone, Jean Muir and Ann Dvorak. Reviewed in this issue. Whatever else you do, don't miss this.

Stanley: *St. Louis Kid*, with James Cagney. We bet this is either a gangster or a baseball movie.

Local Movies

Ardmore: Wed. and Thurs., Ma-lene Dietrich in *The Scarlet Empress*; Fri., *Big Hearted Herbert*, with Gu-Kibbee; Sat., *The Richest Girl in the World*, with Miriam Hopkins; Mon. and Tues., George Arliss in *The Last Gentleman*.

Seville: Wed., *Power*, with Con-ra-veid; Thurs., Fri. and Sat., *Ju-ri-Priest*, with Will Rogers; Mon. and Tues., *Gift of Gab*, with Ed-Lowe, Paul Lukas and Ruth Etting.

Wayne: Wed., *Chained*, with Gable and Joan Crawford; Th-Fri. and Sat., *Gift of Gab*, with-mund Lowe and Ruth Etting; Mon-Tues. and Wed., Loretta Young and Charles Bayer in *Caravan*.

Bryn Mawr Defeats Swarthmore 5-0

Germantown Friends' Alumnae Beaten 2-0, Although B. M. Teamwork Poor

FACULTY GAME ON 27TH

After waiting two years to achieve a real decision in the annual field hockey duel with Swarthmore, Varsity at last had its revenge when the Garnet was defeated on Saturday morning, November 17th, by the decisive score of 5-0.

The game started off slowly as a result of the general feeling of tenseness on the part of both teams; but with the aid of the unusual sound of cheers from the side-lines and Varsity's first tally, both teams loosened up and settled down to steady, easy play. The Swarthmore forwards seemed unable to get away for any concentrated attempt to score, while the team as a whole lacked sufficient unity and cohesion to become a serious threat at any point in the game.

Varsity, however, was back in its old stride and continually battered at the Swarthmore defense. The forwards would have rung up more points had it not been for lapses in stick work and control of the ball. There was improved work when once the striking circle had been reached and at least one goal came as the result of rushing in, following a shot from the edge of the circle. Several of the goals were made, nevertheless, on long, hard shots which passed through the opposing backs, but which failed against stronger opposition.

To the backfield as a whole goes well-merited praise for maintaining a defense that was well-nigh impregnable before the none too potent Swarthmore forward line. It is difficult to pick out outstanding players amongst the defense, but Marion Bridgman and Elizabeth Kent were especially excellent. Our rivals are downed at last and the big game of the season has been won. Hence cheerio, and congratulations to Cary, who has been given a place on the All-Philadelphia third team, and to Kent, who made the fourth team.

There is no game this Saturday, but the Faculty game comes on Tuesday, the 27th. All out for a hilarious and exciting contest.

Line-up

<i>Swarthmore</i>	<i>Bryn Mawr</i>
Walton R. W. Taggart	
Jones R. I. Larned	
Hood C. F. Cary	
Jackson L. I. Faeth	
Dana L. W. Brown	
Harvey R. H. Bridgman	
Hodges C. H. Kent	
Mims L. H. S. Evans	
Patterson R. B. Gratwick	
Whitcraft L. B. P. Evans	
Michael G. Smith	

Substitutions—Swarthmore: Newkirk for Dana, Sonneborn for Jones, Croll for Harvey. Bryn Mawr: Leighton for Smith, Seltzer for Gratwick.

Goals — Bryn Mawr: Cary, 2; Larned, 2; Faeth, 1.

Umpires — Mrs. Krumbaar and Miss Ferguson.

Time of Halves—25 minutes.

Perhaps it was Monday's balmy weather that filled the Bryn Mawr second team with a happy-go-lucky spirit which prevented them from putting up an exceptional fight in the game against the Germantown Friends' School Alumnae. No matter what the cause, their playing was not up to the standard they have set during the season. The opposition given by the G. F. S. team was not so great that the second Varsity could not have made a better showing; by a little more team work and a little more concentration on following up their good passes, the Reserves could have come nearer our expectations. Although Bakewell, playing the outstanding game of the day, placed the ball in the goal for two tallies, this total hardly indicates the number of very good chances there were for Bryn Mawr to score. During almost the entire afternoon the play was centered around the Yellow and White goal. Because of continual muddling, the attacking forwards missed chance after chance to add to their score. Though the defense seemed to keep feeding the ball to their forwards, they did little exceptional work, and their shots were not

Christmas Dance

The Christmas dance will be held in the gymnasium after the Varsity Dramatics production of *Cymbeline* on Saturday, December the 8th, from 10 to 2.

made with any very noticeable foresight as to just how their team-mates were to help the ball toward the goal.

From the number of broken sticks hurriedly tossed from the field by the players of the Friends' Alumnae team, we at first thought that we were to witness a great battle, but as the play got into the second half it settled into just another game with two or three nice clearing shots made by the backs, and a limited number of good dribbles from the forwards as they took advantage of openings in the opposition's defense. Though the general impression received by the spectator seems not a very complimentary one, there can be little doubt but that the Bryn Mawr team was confused by the fact that their opponents did not consistently remain in their specified positions. One hardly expects players to mark wandering members of the other team, and to cover their own positions at the same moment. The College team has added another victory to its long list, and it came through the game without a goal's being made against it. That is what results from the underlying spirit that is in the team—a spirit which has not broken under greater opposition.

Varsity II. G. F. S. Alumnae
 Harrington r. w. Repplier
 Bennett r. i. Neunham
 Gimbel c. f. Myers
 Bakewell l. i. Baylis
 Hasse l. w. Goheen
 P. Evans r. h. Caveny
 Little c. h. Randall
 Hemphill l. h. Smith
 Scattergood r. b. Calwell
 Seltzer l. b. Scattergood
 Leighton g. Sullivan
 Substitutions — Bryn Mawr: Lewis for Hemphill, Bright for Bennett.
 G. F. S. Alumnae: West for Caveny.
 Goals—Bryn Mawr: Bakewell, 2.

Gertrude Stein Says Poetry is Loving Names

Continued from Page One

them: they are not nouns—not the name of anything—but they represent something. The names of people are more interesting because they are not the name of anything.

As the parts of speech have their peculiar qualities of life and dullness, so too do the marks of punctuation vary in interest for Miss Stein. The question mark is not interesting except as "decoration or a brand on cattle." Miss Stein finds a question mark positively revolting, displeasing to the eye and to the ear. It, like the noun, is just the name of something: a question is a question and the interrogative point only indicates the asking of a question.

Equally unnecessary are quotation marks and the exclamation point. They are obvious and uninteresting. Of them she said, "At first I could not use them, and now anybody can and does see it that way."

"For many," Miss Stein remarked, "the apostrophe has a general tender insinuation. I cannot deny that from time to time I use it to denote the singular possessive." Outside of that use she finds it unnecessary and unornamental, but she admits, "I cannot positively deny that from time to time I do put it in."

As for the stronger marks of punctuation used to denote pause in thought or completion of thought, she said, "When I first began writing I

felt writing should go on. If so, what had colons, semi-colons, commas, periods and capitals and small letters to do with it?" Physically, pauses are inevitable. Periods, Miss Stein believes, may come to have a life of their own: they look well and stopping need not interfere with thought. The writer might use them arbitrarily to interrupt his writing and thus cause them to have a life of their own. Of commas, the opposite is true: they have no life. "I have refused them so often, I have become indifferent:" commas are servile, and their use is not a use but a way of helping the writer along, preventing him from living as actively as he might live. A comma makes something easy that is easy enough if one likes it enough without a comma: it is, in effect, a poor period. One is always taking breath and therefore that is no reason for ever using a comma to indicate it.

Miss Stein finished her discussion of the punctuation of prose by remarking upon the use of capital and small letters, "Anybody can do what they please about that. They have nothing to do with the inner life of a sentence. It does not make much difference." She concluded that the tendency was towards diminishing the use of capital letters and that "Sentences and paragraphs will be inevitably written; therefore periods will be inevitably with us."

The structural balance of prose, as well as its punctuation, has undergone considerable change of late. Sentences are unemotional because the intellectuality in them defeats the emotional element. Paragraphs, on the contrary, are emotional. When Miss Stein first wrote *The Making of Americans* she tried to break through this limitation by writing sentences as long as paragraphs. She even then believed that "complications make eventually for simplicity" and so she used dependent adverbial clauses for their possible variation. In so doing she felt she had not done anything; she lost two things to make one. In getting a new balance, not of the sentence or of the paragraph, she got a new balance of movement. Sentences had become something that was the balance of the whole thing, in space. This, then, is the balance of modern prose.

What has poetry to do with prose? In coming to avoid nouns a great many things happen. In writing *Tender Buttons* Miss Stein caused a revolution by living in adverbs, verbs, pronouns, adverbial clauses and conjunctions. As for nouns, they are the name of anything and anything is a name: people use a name until it means nothing or until they do not care what it means. In the difference of vocabulary we come to a finer distinction between poetry and prose. Prose is the emotional balance of paragraphs and the unemotional balance of sentences, and in that it is a combination of these two balances that is neither, it limits the use of nouns.

Poetry has to do with vocabulary just as prose does not. Poetry has to do with replacing the noun. Miss Stein explained her theory by citing an example, "When I say, 'A rose is a rose is a rose' it is poetry."

News Election

The Business Board of the *College News* takes pleasure in announcing the election of Jean Stern, '36, as an assistant.

I completely caressed and addressed a noun." Poetry is really loving the name of anything. One can love a name, and if one does, then saying it over and over only makes one love it more. Early poetry, such as that of Homer and of Chaucer was drunk with nouns.

Poetry is unchanging; now and always poetry is created by naming names. Being in love makes for poetry. Miss Stein noted that she was impressed by the fact that Shakespeare created a forest in the Forest of Arden, without the names of the things that make a forest. In recent years poets, such as Walt Whitman, looked at things until they came not to the name of a thing, but to what actually was the thing. This naturally changed the form of simple noun poetry. Poets are now struggling with the recreation and discard of nouns as nouns. Poetry up to the present was the poetry of nouns, the passionate naming of a thing. Whitman, wanting to express things, not name them, came to replace the nineteenth century writers who were using names that the people knew too well. He used less well-known names to call things passionately.

In *Tender Buttons* Gertrude Stein struggled to rid herself of nouns, to know what a thing really was. A thing had to exist so intensely that it would exist in writing without a name. Then, in the newest poetry and prose, poetry has to do with the replacing of the noun, and prose with the form of movement in space.

International Games

Budapest, Hungary — The new Sports Stadium on the outskirts of Budapest constructed by the Hungarian Government and to be completed by July, 1935, will be dedicated at the opening of the Budapest International Games to be held August 10 to 18 next summer.

European countries have arranged to be represented by leading college athletes in contests including track, tennis, swimming, rowing, fencing, soccer and gymnastics.

The Hungarian Government is now endeavoring to interest American collegiate athletes in the contests and requests that the National Student Federation of America co-operate in organizing a representative American contingent.

The Hungarian officials have also asked the Federation to aid them in selecting and inviting leading American athletes to participate. This activity will be encouraged during the first part of next year after definite plans for each contest have been completed. In the meantime, information concerning the events may be obtained through the Federation at 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y. — (N. S. F. A.)

Cymbeline Cast

The Varsity Players' production of *Cymbeline*, to be given December 7 and 8, includes the following in the cast:

Cymbeline—L. Brown.
 Cloten—M. Veeder.
 Posthumus Leonatus — R. Woodward.
 Béarius—D. Canaday.
 Guiderius—A. Halsey.
 Arviragus—M. Halstead.
 Philario—not chosen.
 Iachimo—E. Rose.
 Frenchman—H. Harvey.
 Caius Lucius—A. Fultz.
 Pisanio—S. Park.
 Cornelius—E. Reese.
 Two Lords—D. Morgan and M. Kinder.
 Goaler—E. Reese.
 Queen—I. Seltzer.
 Imogen—A. Furness.
 Helen, A Lady—J. Hopkinson.
 Second Lady—Lois Marean.
 Soothsayer—A. Edwards.
 Musician—M. Riggs.
 Soldiers — Hardenburg, Ripley, Pierce, Fairbanks.
 Director—E. Thompson.
 Costumes—Putnam.
 Scenery—Monroe, Thompson, Kinder.

Photographs Reveal Beauty of Campus

Continued from Page One

scientific research in bacteriological laboratories, Miss Pritchett turned to photography as a more flexible and less confining profession. She met with signal success in the work; she has exhibited at the Women's City Club and the Art Alliance in Philadelphia; she has shown pictures at members' exhibitions of the Lantern and Lens Guild; she exhibits every summer in New Hampshire; she has had prints hung in salon exhibitions in Tokyo, London, Pittsburgh, Portland, and recently (from October 24 to November 7) she had a one-man show at the Plastic Club in Philadelphia.

The collection is available at the Alumnae Office (third floor, Taylor) for \$1.50.

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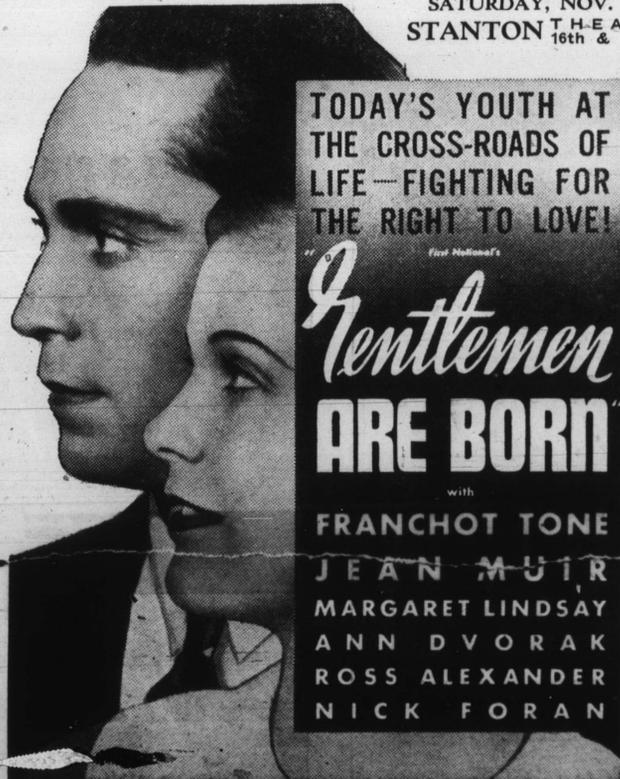
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CHAS. C. KELLY
 Managing Director

Cambridge University Press Has Exhibition

Last year, the college had the privilege of seeing on its own grounds, at the Deanery, an exhibition of four hundred years of printing by the Oxford University Press. This year, for the next two weeks, everyone who is interested in seeing the same kind of exhibition by the Cambridge University Press will be enthusiastically welcomed at the Library Company of Philadelphia. There they can see the whole history of printing in Cambridge, starting in 1521, when John Siberch, Erasmus' friend, was allowed to print "cum gratia et privilegio" and produced the first book printed in England with Greek type.

There are five facsimiles of Siberch's books in Philadelphia. There is the *Geneva Bible* of 1591, as well as the *Authorized Version* and the *Book of Common Prayer*, and the *Psalms*, printed for the first time in Cambridge in 1629. Cambridge began early to print versions of the classics in the same style as the Loeb Library, for in 1598, John Legate published *Terence in English*, along with the Latin text.

Other Latin works printed in Cambridge were John Gower's *Ovid's Festivals, or Romane Calendar*, with a pretty red and black title page, the latest thing in book decoration in 1640. Between 1699 and 1702 were produced Latin editions of Horace, Terence, Vergil, and Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius. Bentley's edition of Horace was printed in 1721, his Terence in 1726, and Hennebert's edition of Terence in French at the same time. In 1763, a version of Gray's *Elegy* translated into Latin by Christopher Anstey and W. H. Roberts appeared.

Other interesting material printed at the university were the ambitious *Lexicon* produced by Suidas in 1705, Newton's *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* in 1713, and *The Scholar's Instructor, an Hebrew Grammar* of 1735 bound like a Hebrew book, with the pages in reverse order. There is Aeschylus' *Seven against Thebes*, printed in 1817 with the "Great Porson Greek type," and Prose's *Inscriptiones Graecae Vetus-tissimae* of 1825. One of the most beautiful productions was the Welsh Bible of 1807.

Perhaps the Cambridge Press can be proudest of the first editions it has printed of famous poems. There Milton's *Lycidas* was first printed in 1638 by Buck. Samuel Butler's *Hudibras* appeared in 1744 with "a new set of cuts by Hogarth." Mason's *Odes* were printed in 1756, Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata* in Italian, in 1786, and Tennyson's prize poem, *Timbuctoo*, in 1829.

The most interesting items in the exhibit of the books recently printed are Charles Doughty's *Travels in Arabia Deserta*, 1888, and the beautiful edition of *The Tempest*, designed by Bruce Rogers and printed in 1921 by J. B. Peace. The exhibition contains one hundred items, covering four hundred years, and shows rare examples of books that represent skill in printing, binding, and decoration, as well as poetic inspiration and scholarship.

New York, N. Y.—Frank Shields, who has just signed a long term contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, plans to leave for the coast in two weeks. His first assignment has not been announced, although it is understood a story is now being prepared for his use. Results of the recent screen test are said to be exceptionally promising, and Shields is described as one of the best prospects for picture stardom of recent years.

—(N. S. F. A.)



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Mrs. Dean Describes Tension in Far East

Continued from Page One

nominal rule of Emperor Kang Te, whose government is actually controlled by the Japanese military. Japan has also declared its intention of denouncing the Washington and London naval treaties, on the ground that existing ratios are not sufficient to assure its security in the Pacific; it demands naval equality with Great Britain and the United States. Japan's demands have upset the balance of power in the Pacific and have raised anew the issues which threatened Far Eastern peace a decade ago.

The League, the United States, and China itself appear to have accepted the Manchurian situation as a *fait accompli*. China is in no position to enter a long-drawn struggle with Japan, and in May, 1933, the Nanking government was forced to accept the terms of surrender dictated by Japan in the Tangku truce, under which Manchuria was tacitly, although not formally, abandoned to Japan. Henceforth Japan must be reckoned with as a dominant power on the Asiatic mainland, with as yet undefined potentialities of further territorial expansion.

Its policy of expansion is determined both by military considerations and by the course of its economic development. In the 19th century, Japan embarked on a program of industrialization, and found itself faced with two fundamental problems: lack of essential raw materials and the rapid growth of its population. Coal, petroleum, water-power and iron ore resources are limited in Japan, and its enormous population has been barred from emigration to almost every country. Industrialization can be successfully developed only if Japan can find raw materials and new markets.

Manchuria offers Japan land for settlement of emigrants, access to coal and iron ore, and a rich storehouse of agricultural products. The Chinese, however, took every opportunity to hamper and obstruct Japanese enterprise in Manchuria, and Japan did not find there the desired outlet for its surplus population. In the summer of 1931 Japan is believed to have been facing economic failure in Manchuria, and the military activities begun in September were an attempt to meet this situation.

Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria has now given way to the nominally independent state of Manchoukuo, but the gains are more important politically than economically. Japan has been for many years the principal market for Manchurian agricultural products, and it is doubtful that agricultural trade will substantially increase. Chinese immigration into Manchuria is proceeding rapidly, and the Japanese plans for colonizing Manchuria are checked by the reluctance of the Japanese people to go there. The problem of Manchuria's economic development is also troublesome: the military demand that it be controlled by the Japanese army in Kwantung, while the capitalists are unwilling to invest in its development unless they retain supervision of their investments. Japanese exports to Man-

churia have increased, but the increase is opposed by the supporters of the policy of the Open Door. China's growing population and industrial development suggest that Japan's control of Manchuria cannot be regarded as permanent.

The drive for industrialization has led Japan to develop its foreign trade. Normally, Japan has had a large excess of imports and a large foreign debt, but since 1931, when Japan abandoned the gold standard, it has had an export surplus. The increase in the volume of goods exported, however, has been greater than the increase in value, showing the marked decline in the sale prices of Japanese goods. Japan's trade gains have been achieved largely in the field of cotton, rayon, woolen yarns and fabrics, and other low-priced manufactured products. Markets for these goods have been won in colonial or semi-colonial areas, such as Africa, the Near East and Latin America, while Japan's exports to China, India, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, and Australia have increased in addition.

The countries which had possessed control of the markets in these regions have all become alarmed and have instituted trade barriers against Japan in the form of tariffs and quotas. British manufacturers of cotton cloth have been particularly affected, since in 1933 Japan's export total for cotton cloth for the first time surpassed that of Great Britain. Recent friendly developments between the two countries, however, suggest that in return for British concessions on naval ratios and British recognition of Manchoukuo, Japan might offer new opportunities for British exports to Manchuria.

This advance in Japan's export trade is due to two principal factors—low production costs and depreciation of the yen. The low production costs in Japanese industry are the result of relatively low wages and long hours, but there is no evidence of the social dumping resulting from excessively low wages and bad labor conditions, which has been charged by other countries. The depreciation of the yen seems to be far more responsible than low production costs for the strides made by Japanese exports. The advantages enjoyed by Japan as a result of depreciation, however, should normally prove but temporary. The major threat to Japan's export trade will in the long run come from the growth of local industries in areas which are now important markets for Japanese products.

Political friction between Japan and the Soviet Union on the one hand, Japan and the United States on the other, constitutes a source of potential danger to world peace. The two regions where Japan might clash with the Soviet Union are Outer Mongolia and Manchuria. Japan has made no attempt to interfere with Soviet domination of Outer Mongolia, but it has protested that the Soviet Union has established the "closed door" there. Japan fears that Outer Mongolia will eventually become part of the U. S. S. R. and will then seek to absorb Inner Mongolia, which Japan regards as its own sphere of influence.

The crisis in Soviet-Japanese relations which seemed inevitable in 1931

32, when Japan was completing its occupation of Manchuria, has now apparently been postponed. The Soviet government has refused to recognize Manchoukuo and a series of conflicts have arisen between the Soviet Union and Manchoukuo over the Chinese Eastern Railway. In May, 1933, the Soviet Union offered to sell its share in the railway to Japan, and Japan's reply that all negotiations must be made with Manchoukuo may lead to recognition of Manchoukuo by the Soviets. Whether the Soviet Union, by a voluntary surrender of the Chinese Eastern, can win assurance against Japanese aggression in Siberia and retain the outlet on the Pacific for which Russia has long struggled is a question. But in the long run, the Soviet Government, by withdrawing from Manchuria, may gain the adherence of the Chinese, who will be antagonized by Japanese control of Manchuria.

Most important of all, international alignments since 1932 have created a situation unusually favorable to the Soviet Union. Japan would find few valuable allies but Germany today in attacking the U. S. S. R., and the identification of these two countries against the Soviet Union, might result in Soviet sympathizers venting on Japan some of the hostility they feel for Germany.

The issues which divide Japan and the United States also are political. The United States has refused to recognize Manchoukuo, on the ground that Japan's invasion of Manchuria violates the Washington treaties, and has been unwilling to sign a new treaty granting naval parity to Japan. Should Japan receive parity, the United States, which has to maintain a fleet both in the Atlantic and Pacific, would be forced into a position of inferiority.

The naval controversy reveals the necessity for the United States to clarify its policy in the Far East. If we want to interfere in the Far East whenever our interests are affected, we must realize that such interference may involve us in war with Japan, and we must therefore support a large and expensive naval building program. If we do not want war, peace in the Pacific area might best be preserved if the United States abandons all attempts to achieve naval parity or superiority, and bases its navy on the principle of territorial defense, attempting only to maintain a fleet adequate to defend the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. If we follow this policy of withdrawal, will American interests be protected in the Far East? If we co-operated in collective action

with other nations, as through the League, we might be in a better position to avert the causes of war in the Far East.

Personality Survey

Lewisburg, Pa.—One of the features of the work of the Dean of Students at Bucknell University is a Personality Survey, which has been put into effect this year and will be applied to the present freshman class and to every future class.

Each student will be graded by each of his professors on traits of personality such as honesty, perseverance, initiative and intelligence.

There are 19 traits on which each student will be graded. Upon each trait he will be given one of six grades. For example, in grading a student upon accuracy, the professor has the option of choosing one of five classifications, which run from the first, "paid no attention at all to details," to the fifth, "accurate almost to the point of being 'fussy.'" Sixth classification, "no opportunity to observe," will be used by professors who have had no contact with the student whereby he can base his grading.

The traits upon which the grading will be made are as follows: accuracy, self-confidence, willingness to co-operate, intelligence, initiative, persistence, reaction to criticism, capacity for leadership, emotional stability, oral and written expressive ability, enthusiasm, open-mindedness, originality, productivity, personal appearance, honesty, humor, and judgment and common sense.

The church has never been socially minded.—Dr. Ralph Turner, University of Pittsburgh.

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Miss Park Discusses Phila. Welfare Drive

President Park spoke of the Philadelphia Welfare Federation drive, in chapel on Tuesday, November 20. The drive is organized every year to take care of numerous charities in Philadelphia, the Main Line, Delaware County, and the Willow Grove section.

The charities to which the drive contributes make no religious or racial distinctions, and receive no federal or state relief funds. The Welfare Federation pays salaries only to the people it employs for clerical work. It maintains a social exchange register, so that each individual who is helped has a separate record and can be adequately supervised.

The drive is setting out to raise \$3,700,000, of which \$1,000,000 is to go to hospitals, \$200,000 to the district nurses, and \$800,000 to organizations for child health and the protection of dependent children. The rest goes to neighborhood houses, day nurseries, and family relief organizations, which are connected with the schools, churches, and Boy and Girl Scout groups.

Bryn Mawr is not pledged to give any specified amount. Last year, we gave \$750, and the year before \$1,500. The Bryn Mawr fund is given by the faculty, the staff, and the students together, and it is hoped that this year, when the need is so great, the fund will be larger than in 1932.

Hobbes' Philosophy Based on Materialism

Continued from Page One

tions of the materia prima. From such minute particles, body is evolved.

"A body," said Hobbes, "is that which exists independently of mind and is coincident with a part of real space." Real space is the geometrical figure of a body which determines the finite space it occupies. Unoccupied space is unreal. The essence of a body is extension in real space, and the four basic characteristics of a body are: magnitude, figure, motion, and consistency. The first three characteristics were also used by the Atomists to describe body, but they prescribed absolute indivisibility instead of consistency, which is mere resistance. The Atomists also had a fifth characteristic of body, that is, weight. Hobbes did not believe this to be an intrinsic attribute.

Like the ancient Materialists, Hobbes thought that perceptions of these primary qualities were true copies of the originals, but that secondary, sense qualities were phantasms existing only in the mind. Even space and time were entities of the imagination in his view.

Hobbes was diametrically opposed to the Atomists in rejecting atoms, as he believed that nothing was indivisible. He rejected likewise the void in which atoms were supposed to move. "How could you know void was?" he asked. Infinity with respect to extension and duration of

the world was equally incredible to him.

Although he denied the possibility of a void, which seems necessary for motion, he believed firmly that motion was a reality. Motion produces change and causes the accidental characteristics of bodies. Since motion cannot exist in a stationary plenum, the plenum, or all nature, must be in continual movement.

Motion itself, Hobbes defined as an infinitesimal endeavor. The motion of a corpuscle consists of an infinite number of infinitely small impulses in the least possible space in the least possible time. By thus introducing infinitesimals, he recognized the infinity he so specifically denied. For the relation of an infinitesimal to a finite thing is the same as the relation of a finite thing to infinity.

One failure of the theory that all is in motion lies in its total inability to account logically for anything stable. Yet Hobbes pre-supposes stability in assigning definite characteristics to body. In a fluid flux there is not even any means of measuring motion, as such measure requires a standard at least relatively fixed. The endeavor of opposite motions produces resistance, which demands a stability in at least some of the opposing corpuscles. Yet there is no stability, no rest. Hobbes' idea of solid structure and pure flux are flagrant contradictions.

Hobbes' explanations of the individual body and soul were greatly influenced by Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. Life, said the philosopher, must be the rhythmic pul-

sation of the blood through the body, and death is the cessation of this rhythmic flow. Hobbes' soul is merely the behavior of the living body. As there are no incorporeal realities, there can be no spiritual souls.

Perception and thought are only modes of motion in the heart and brain. All sense qualities, even space and time, are subjective. Space and time are more real because they have objective counterparts. If sensation is a phantasm of the reaction of any body in an external situation, it would seem that phantasms are being engendered on all occasions, and all things experience sensation. Since the organs of perception are outwardly directed, the phantasms of sensation cannot penetrate beyond the skin. Therefore these phantasms must be located in space, which is itself a phantasm. It is obvious, said Dr. Veltmann, that this theory is ridiculous.

Since similarities in objects have the same names, universal terms come into being. But actually nothing concrete corresponds to these generalities. No blueness exists, only the individual blue. A class is an abstraction without a corresponding reality. There is no meaning in universals unless they express the functional relationship between things. Such relationships are as real, although not objectively so, as the things, and similarity is an example. The likeness in the features of two people is an expression of a general biological pattern that extends beyond the environment into the past and future. Beyond the naming of functional relationships, class terms

have no meaning, and even with such significance, they do not symbolize any objective existences. But if the objective reality of a class is denied, the objective reality of the human body will ultimately have to be denied. For the body is a class of cells, which are classes of molecules. These are classes of atoms; atoms are classes of electrons, and these finally must be classes of points, which are nothing. There can be no individual objects in nature if nature is a plenum. This is a point to which Hobbes did not intend his theory to lead.

Besides minor weaknesses, Hobbes' doctrines are subject to the same vital criticisms as Atomism. The first problem is: how can quantitative, externally related particles of matter account for organic life? A second question is: how can quantitative motion of insensible particles result in sensible qualities? Equally inexplicable is the fact that a similar motion of insensible parts is supposed to result in feeling. Mere motion in the brain fails also to account for visual pictures of the world. It is impossible to explain how the mind can distinguish fictitious phantasms from perceptions of reality if both are disturbances of the corpuscles of the mind. Finally, mathematical reasoning, the most stable and the purest activity of the human intellect, cannot be stated in terms of mechanistic ideology.

The creation of a college police course for University of Wichita (Kan.) is being considered by officials of that institution.

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Marriner Describes Romanticist Music

Continued from Page One

It is little wonder that, with such a flood of spiritual energy and so full a body, Schubert died so young. But today he is loved everywhere, not only as a musician, but as an intimate and human friend, who translated his own sorrows into enchantment for others. To conclude Schubert Mr. Marriner played by request the immortal *Serenade*.

Schumann, the composer and writer (1810-1856), loved the fanciful and the dramatic and was deeply imbued with the Teutonic philosophy of Jean Paul. He organized the paper, *Neue Zeitschrift fur Musik*, and a society of young friends to combat the Philistinism of the superficial and mediocre music of the time. He dared to protest against the routine and supported the new movement by writing vigorously on the new music, seeking new composers, and composing new music himself. His dual nature is revealed not only in his music, but also in the two pen names he used: Florestan for the rough, and stormy side, and Eusebius for the poetic. He was in a growing state of nervous and moral anguish, and became so distracted that he threw himself into the Rhine and later died in an asylum in Bonn.

His great influence lay in battling the conventional and mediocre with romantic pieces, whose titles stimulate the imagination of the hearer. Although his work reveals some defects in form, it possesses great beauty, rhythm, harmony, color, and complex counterpoint in the interwoven parts. By his music for children he also had great influence in the new understanding of a child's point of view.

In conclusion Mr. Marriner played Schumann's Opus 17, a *Fantasia in C Major*. At the time he was in love with the daughter of his teacher but could not marry her, and this thwarted love produced this composition. There is no conciseness of form, but the three movements are unified by certain tones running throughout

them. He originally intended the three movements to have names which seldom appear on programmes today: the first movement, *allegro*, Ruins; the second movement, *Moderato*, Triumphal Arch; and the third movement, *andante*, Starry Crown.

Conference Debates Chinese Communism

Continued from Page One

Borodin. Then with the rise to dominance of conservative elements within the Koumintang under the leadership of Chang-Kai-Shek, there was a break with the Communist wing and an actual severance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

In 1929 Communism re-emerged in China, but this time as a more or less indigenous product, not directly inspired by Moscow. Communism is especially strong in the agricultural regions of the South. There has been no extensive nationalization of the land as in the U. S. S. R., but there are many things about the organization of Chinese Communism which closely resemble the Soviet system. Considerable work has been done among the industrial workers in the more populous centers such as Shanghai and Canton, but, as was the case in Russia, considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting co-operation between the two groups.

The growing strength of the Communists in China has had repercussions on Chinese foreign relations.

Quite a few observers feel that the Nanking Government was more interested in ending the Communist menace than in keeping the Japanese out of Manchuria. In other words the government has been willing to indulge in a civil war which has divided China into hostile camps, rather than to maintain a united front against the encroachments of Japan upon China's sovereign rights. Thus, in this sense, the Nanking Government has aided Japan in its designs.

Mrs. Dean then asked the group to discuss what other countries are going to do about the continued spread of Communism in China? Suppose Japan, fearing the effect this spread would have on her people, started to take measures about it. Shall we all sit by and let her do it? It was suggested that this might possibly be done, provided Japan had agreed beforehand that she was not going to gain any further territorial advantages from the venture. The objection to this proposal was that such an arrangement constituted a tacit recognition of Japan's Manchurian activities, and no one wants to do this. Of course, the Nine Power Treaty can be invoked, but this will do no good unless followed up by some more stringent measures such as an

international boycott. The difficulty here is in getting the nations to agree on a proposal which is bound to injure an already poor export trade. It was generally felt that if it came to a choice between a Communist China and a Japanese controlled China, the latter would probably be preferable, since Japan would take care to secure the foreign trading interests in China on which she depends greatly.

There was considerable discussion about the prospect of Japan using force to make further gains in China or to combat the effects of a boycott. It was generally felt that other nations, such as the United States and especially Great Britain, would not wish to fight for their interests in China, but would wish to hold a conference and, if necessary, to make certain concessions to Japan. One of Japan's most pressing problems is her growing population and this internal problem is instrumental in creating certain of her foreign policies. Giving Japan more land will do no good,

for the Japanese have been very unsuccessful in colonization schemes in both Korea and Manchuria.

The problem of naval ratios was next discussed. This issue is indissolubly associated with the political and economic points of controversy. The recent proposal by Japan for a 5-4-4 ratio is not made entirely from an altruistic point of view that Britain needs more ships because she has so many distant colonies and trade routes to protect. It is aimed at dividing Great Britain and the United States over the question of naval ratios. If Japan were granted theoretical parity. Mrs. Dean said that she believed that there would not be an immediate naval race as that would do no one any good at all.

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