

The College News

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Bryn Mawr Is Chief Recipient Under Will

Miss Thomas Bequeathed Funds of \$280,000 for Deanery, Awards, Annuities

ESTATE IS IN REALTY

(Reprinted from the New York Times.)

Miss M. Carey Thomas, president-emerita of Bryn Mawr College, made the college the chief ultimate beneficiary of her estate in a ninety-three page will, filed for probate here today.

Although trust funds totaling \$280,000 were provided for the college if certain real estate were sold, Miss Thomas revealed that her estate had been reduced to such an extent through benefactions made during her lifetime and by the financial depression that she was not sure how many of the legacies could be paid.

The personal estate was listed at "\$25,000 and upward," with the value of the real estate undetermined. The realty, it is understood, consists of 1077 acres in Maryland, most of which is in wooded land, with seventy-seven acres within the Baltimore city limits.

Miss Thomas inherited most of the estate of Mary Elizabeth Garrett, daughter of John W. Garrett, for many years president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

"When my late friend, Mary Elizabeth Garrett, died on April 3, 1915," the will states, "and left me her executor and residuary legatee, she had made gifts in her lifetime that I know of amounting to over \$2,000,000, and she made many others probably that I did not know of. She had kept for herself only enough to live on comfortably and continue her support of the causes in which she was interested. She believed that personal gifts made during one's lifetime were more useful than legacies after one's death.

Gifts Beyond Safety Limit

"In accordance with her practice and with what I believe would have been her wishes had she been able to carry them out, I have given away during my lifetime as much, and as it has recently proved, more of my estate than I could safely part with. Moreover, the size of my estate and its sufficiency to pay all the legacies I have herewith appended, has been so materially reduced during the current severe financial depression that the payment of the legacies will depend upon the amount which my executors may realize from the sale of my real estate."

The executors are Mrs. Caroline McCormick Slade, of New York, an alumna and director of Bryn Mawr College; Miss Thomas' niece, Mrs. Millicent Carey McIntosh, of New York, also an alumna and trustee of the college, and James Barton Longacre, of this city.

The first part of the will, which was executed in London on August 29, 1934, deals with the gifts of personal articles to members of the family of

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Low-Brow Appeal In High-Brow Package Makes Books Sell, Says Clifton Fadiman

Deanery, December 8.—"It is very rarely that a really great book becomes a best seller," said Mr. Clifton Fadiman, literary editor of the *New Yorker* and consulting editor of Simon & Schuster, New York publishers. The subject of his discussion was "Why Best Sellers Sell Best," and he gave a very systematic answer by enumerating eleven ways in which a book can be made by the author, publishers and others into a best seller and describing thirteen appeals which make a book popular with the reading public.

Among publishers, the most simple formula for writing a best seller is "wrapping low-brow appeal in a high-brow package." Everyone likes to read traditional melodramatic romances, but they enjoy most those which are not only well written, but injected with some real or fallacious philosophy. Charles Morgan's *The*

Four Soloists Selected For Handel's "Messiah"

On Sunday, December 15, at 7.30 P. M., the College Choir will join the Princeton Choir in a performance of *The Messiah*, which will be given in the University Chapel at Princeton. It will be assisted by four soloists and twenty-nine members of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Because of the length of the Oratorio, the Bryn Mawr performance given on Monday, December 16, will begin at 8 o'clock precisely, and no reserved seats will be held after 8.25.

The chorus will consist of eighty members from the Bryn Mawr Choir and sixty from the Princeton Choir. The soloists will be: Eleanor Eaton, soprano; Anne Simon, contralto; Royal McLellan, tenor, and Leonard Treash, bass.

On August 22, 1741, Händel, at the age of fifty-six, began the score of *The Messiah*. This work ranks among Händel's greatest and was completed in the amazingly short time of twenty-four days.

The initial performance took place in Dublin on April 13, 1742, and was not given in London until March 23, 1743. At this London performance the audience was exceedingly affected by all the music, and at the part of the "Hallelujah Chorus"—"For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth"—they were so transported that they all, including the king, rose to their feet and remained standing until the end of the chorus. The tradition of standing for the "Hallelujah Chorus" has always been observed in England since this date.

In 1789 Mozart wrote additional orchestral accompaniments to *The Messiah* to take the place of the "Continuo" parts which were always improvised at the organ or harpsichord. The orchestration which will be used at Bryn Mawr will be the Mozart version.

The orchestra will consist of the following: Six first violins, four second violins, two violas, four violincellos, two double basses, two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, two bassoons, two horns, two trumpets and one tympanum.

Busses To Transport Choir

On Saturday morning, December 14, *The Messiah* will be rehearsed by both the Princeton and Bryn Mawr Glee Clubs, accompanied by part of the Philadelphia Orchestra and soloists. The Bryn Mawr Glee Club and the orchestra will leave Bryn Mawr at 1.30 Sunday afternoon in four busses. A rehearsal of *The Messiah* will take place in the Princeton Chapel at 3 o'clock. The performance itself begins in the Princeton Chapel at 7.30 and will last for three hours. On Monday the Princeton and Bryn Mawr choruses will rehearse without the orchestra at 5 P. M., after which Mrs. Collins will serve dinner to the Princeton Glee Club in the Common Room. The Monday night performance will begin precisely at 8 o'clock.

Fountain had a very simple plot which could be compared with a typical Kathleen Norris story, since it consisted of a narrative of the emotional experience of two people who wanted to be married, but were prevented by certain practical considerations. Mr. Morgan filled in this framework with a goodly amount of badly understood and oversimplified Platonism and Neoplatonism which was of considerable satisfaction to the readers and prompted the publishers to bill *The Fountain* as a philosophical novel. *The Bridge of San Luis Rey* is another example of a similarly written book.

Some other appeals of all description which may or may not be wrapped in deceptive coverings are sex, the better life, timeliness, scandal, fear and the illustrious reputation of the author. The sex interest is a significant one, because often

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College Calendar

Wednesday, December 11: Industrial Group Supper. Common Room, 6.30 P. M.

College Council, Miss Park's House, 6.30 P. M.

Saturday, December 14: Mr. Hensche will demonstrate portrait painting for the Art Club. Common Room, 10 A. M.

Sunday, December 15: Performance of *The Messiah*. Princeton Chapel, 7.30 P. M.

Monday, December 16: Performance of *The Messiah*. Goodhart Hall, 8 P. M.

Tuesday, December 17: Bryn Mawr League party for children of the Summer Camp. 4.30 P. M.

Restoration Drama Is Sharply Defined Field

Major Dobree Believes Comedy Reflects That Era Better Than Tragedy

FORM CYCLE COMPLETED

Goodhart, December 9. — Restoration drama is a large, yet clearly limited literary field, said Major Bonamy Dobree, noted English author and critic, in giving the Sheble Lecture for 1935. Between the years 1662 and 1720, both comedy and tragedy completed a neat cycle of form which was uniformly peculiar to the time, yet clearly differentiated within itself. Unless this simultaneous unity and variety is understood, there can be no appreciation of the Restoration theatrical art.

Tragedy in general can be defined as a means man uses to test himself against the horrors with which he is beset. It is a picture of something splendid meeting ruin and defeat. It is man pitted against fate. In the case of comedy, the definition may be given as man's attempt to regard himself as an individual in society. It is necessary, however, to make distinctions under this definition. First comes free comedy, in which people are completely irresponsible and life is a mere game. In this form there is no purpose other than amusement, but in the second and more common type, there is an aim to cure men's excesses by criticism and satire. Rarest of all is the third type, the comedy of disillusionment, which contains the pity of tragedy under the surface of laughter.

Restoration comedy appeals to modern taste far more than Restoration tragedy, because it is more alive; it comes nearer to every-day existence. For any art to live, it is requisite that it deal with the crucial problems of its time. That is not to say that art must solve these questions, or pose them, but it must use as its material the emotions arising from them. If the emotions are truly vital in the beginning, they can never become dead or obsolete. Although there may be lapses of power because of ignorance or prejudice, vitality will renew itself. Restoration tragedy, however, seemed to evade crucial problems and to offer instead an escape from them. By inversion, then, it actually did reflect its period, but comedy reflected directly.

Although superficially concerned with fads and affectations, comedy was actually centered on the dangerous condition of sexual libertinism which was manifested in court circles. All Restoration gentlemen were not rakes; many were prim and proper and read theological dissertations.

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Mid-Year's Schedule Posted

The Dean's Office wishes to call attention to the schedule for the mid-year examinations which has been posted recently. Students are requested to consult the schedule at once and report conflicts immediately to the Dean's Office, in order that all difficulties may be cleared up before the Christmas holidays.

Hilda Smith Discusses Education of Workers

Common Room, December 5. — Hilda Smith, director of the Federal Workers' Educational Bureau in Washington, traced the history of education for workers and discussed Government educational projects.

Bryn Mawr College, with Miss Thomas as its head, made the first and successful attempt to provide systematized training and general information for workers, in the Bryn Mawr Summer School. Other colleges and universities in the mid-west, California and the south followed with summer schools and evening classes. In the east the same thing happened, especially in New York City. Miss Smith related the exciting story of one large class for men and women that was held for a while in the New York Museum of Natural History: it was at one time strenuously objected to as radical and ejected before being approved by an official investigation. Such cases were numerous. The Hearst papers particularly made, and still make, a practice of exploiting any rumor of radical activities.

Miss Smith spoke also of the difficulty that college people met everywhere at first in gaining the confidence of the workers and convincing them of their genuine concern and their intention of trying to be substantially useful. But the workers who attended the schools declared enthusiastically and continued to declare that the experience was the most wonderful of their lives. It released them particularly from total bewilderment and from the common feeling of loneliness. The students at the Bryn Mawr Summer School, for example, came to learn with the feeling that they were emissaries, responsible to their associates, and must bring back for them all the knowledge and training which they could get, in order to apply it to their personal, family and economic difficulties.

Teachers are in great demand to carry on this work properly. The Federal bureau—the FERA—has recently been trying to train large groups of unemployed teachers directly for workers' education, besides supplying buildings and money.

Miss Smith confined herself to the tea to giving the essential outlines of all these problems. A complete and detailed discussion and explanation of the subject was afforded by her subsequent formal lectures on December 5, 6 and 7.

Artist To Paint During Lecture on Technique

Mr. Henry Hensche, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, will give a lecture and demonstration of painting technique in the Common Room at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, December the fourteenth. He will paint the portrait of a student and will explain step by step the actual process of painting. This unusual opportunity to study the technique of painting in actual work is a gift of one of the directors of the college and is open to all who are interested. Members of the Art Club are particularly invited.

Mr. Hensche is a working artist of excellent standing from the well-known colony at Provincetown. He was one of the most brilliant pupils of the late Charles Webster Hawthorne, after whose death he took charge of the latter's school, now called the Cape Cod School of Painting. He is highly recommended both as an artist and as a lecturer who has much new material to offer to his audiences. He is particularly interested in the use of color, as a recent statement of his on color technique proves: "Through color tones forms are created, and the worth of a painting depends upon the fineness of these tones."

Self-Government Election

The Self-Government Association announces the election of Sarah Meigs, '39, to the Executive Board.

"Swan" Production Shows Upward Trend

Play Choice Judged Poor, Whole Without Serious Defect or Highlight

INDIVIDUALS ACT WELL

Goodhart, December 6.—The performance of Molnar's *The Swan* by the Varsity Players and the Cap and Bells of Haverford proved that the faults which marked *Pygmalion* and *Cymbeline* have been almost eradicated and that the ability which distinguished *The Knight of the Burning Pestle* has not completely passed away. The play had neither glaring defects nor obvious highlights. The individual performances were, as a rule, superior to the play as a whole, which lacked a unifying force. That the play itself is a poor choice for amateur players was proved more than once, and shown significantly by the heroine's misinterpretation of her role.

The play concerns itself with the plot of Princess Beatrice, head of a deposed royal family, to marry her daughter to the heir of a reigning house. Complications which arise through the presence of a tutor in love with the daughter and who stirs her heart throughout the second act, threaten to prevent the intended match; needless to say, the swan-like daughter of the house, having settled her faint cardiac qualms, prepares to glide toward her rightful position in royal circles.

Isabelle Seltzer, in the leading rôle of Alexandra, never seemed to be at home in her part. She was the swan who should glide gracefully over the waters, "proud and dignified," but who should "never touch the shore." The difficulty with Miss Seltzer was that she continually bounced back and forth on the shore with great rapidity and little grace. Her gestures were too often forced and artificial. In the second act, where she was supposedly overcome by one glass of wine, Miss Seltzer discarded the more obvious gesticulations and acted with more ease and presence.

The best performance in the play was that of William H. Reaves, Jr., in the role of Prince Albert. Excellently made up and costumed, he appeared completely at ease on the stage

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Radio Work Requires Technical Experience

Common Room, November 6.—Mr. Frank Arnold, former director of commercial development of the National Broadcasting Company, addressed a number of Bryn Mawr students on the possibilities of positions in the executive side of broadcasting work. That field, as it exists today, is a part of the advertising business. Broadcasting as a medium for advertisement has become amazingly successful and profitable since 1926 when WEA and WJZ merged to form the NBC network.

Entertainment connected with commercialism seems to fit into the intuitive knowledge women have of what people will like. This is exceedingly necessary, for the success of radio is entirely dependent on the audience. Mr. Arnold sincerely warned those women who are seeking positions after graduation from college that at least a year of training is needed in any field to learn the language of some particular business. If a college graduate is interested in an executive position in a large broadcasting station, she must have training in a small local station in order to gain a knowledge of its terminology and technique.

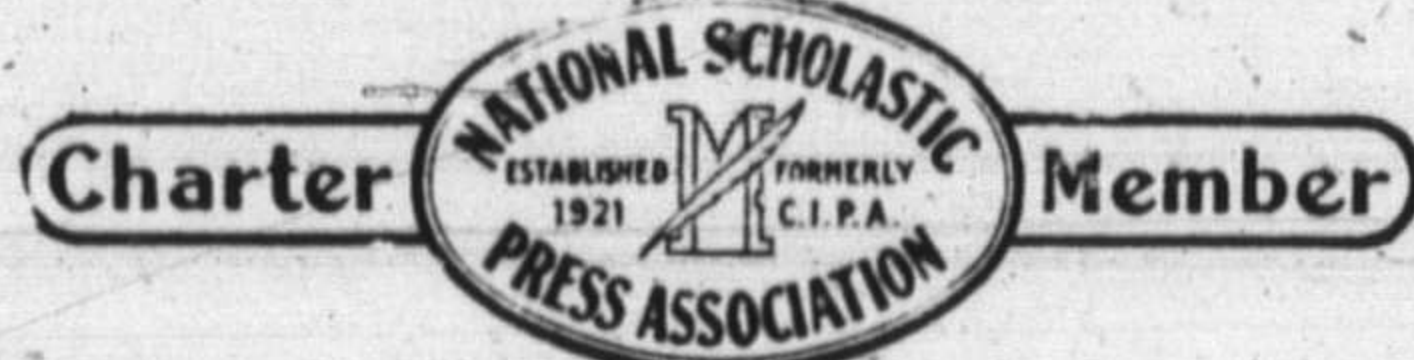
Mr. Arnold stressed seven types of positions which, with effort and intelligence, can be obtained if one is willing to start at the bottom and work up. The lowest rung of the ladder is the clerical job. There are 200 women who now hold this type of position in NBC. Last year 600 applied for the job, but most of them were turned away because of lack of training. A large station does not have the time to take new material

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"Recovery From Cymbeline Program"

The presentation of *The Swan* last week-end demonstrated conclusively to the few who saw it that the reorganization of Players Club has not been in vain. Many members of the "new blood" distinguished themselves in acting roles and also in the equally difficult functions of staging, costuming and business management. The offices were distributed more widely and equably than in the recent past and the entire production was vastly improved by the presence of a professional acting director.

Unfortunately the entire "Recovery from Cymbeline Program" could not be accomplished in a single production. The appeal to the college at large in the choice of the play was very laudable and democratic in spirit but not very wise theatrically. The average student does not have sufficient knowledge of the requirements of the stage to choose intelligently nor does she have time enough to acquaint herself with the plays open to voting. In the future the Varsity Dramatics Board might adopt a course midway between the extremes of arbitrary selection and open plebiscite. By circulating widely among all the undergraduates for a week or two, the members could uncover the tastes or preferences of the college at large, but could retain the ultimate selection in their own more competent hands.

The employment of a professional director vastly improved the general level and finesse of the entire production, but the suggestion may be proffered that in future the director's duties be extended to include all the technical details as well as the acting. The coordination of all the committees is a difficult but necessary task which requires a clear delineation of duties and authority to produce a uniform production.

Coöperation with Haverford proved itself successful and pleasant for all concerned. The minor difficulties were on the whole adequately overcome and the presence of good men amateur actors on Goodhart stage was sufficient reason alone for future dramatic efforts with our neighbor. The presence of Haverford, however, was doubly good in its effect, for while it improved the production and added realism to many roles, it added to the conviviality and entertainment of the evenings which are, after all, the principal purposes of their being.

The Writing on the Wall

The recently completed quiz period gave the first opportunity to students and faculty to see how the arrangements for shortening the mid-semester examination period and decreasing the number of quizzes worked out. On the whole the plan was successful, for not only were a number of unnecessary quizzes eliminated with the complete approval of the students and instructors involved, but also the length of time occupied by the examinations was reduced to three weeks, with a few exceptions.

There remains one important problem which is caused by the manner in which many of the professors present quizzes to their classes. This year the difficulty has been even more pronounced, perhaps because of the contrast between this situation and the satisfaction so widely felt about the changes made in the organization of the quizzes in other respects. In a great many cases the professors come to the class at the hour of the quiz and write the questions on the board. If there are more than one or two questions, the actual copying on the blackboard takes quite a few minutes. This amounts to a serious loss of time to students who have only one hour in which to answer the questions set. Confusion frequently results, too, when the class is told that certain questions must be selected from various groups. This means that they must wait until all the questions are on the board before they begin to write.

To end this condition, individual students should be provided with written copies of the questions as is done in the case of mid-year and final examinations. This would obviate misunderstandings about which questions are to be answered and would prevent mistakes caused by inability to read what is on the blackboard. The faculty members are busy people and perhaps this is asking too much of them; but since the college mimeographs examination papers for finals, it might arrange to do quiz papers for those professors who do not have the time to make copies of the questions for their classes.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Prisoners at Minnesota's Stillwater Penitentiary who are enrolled in University of Minnesota extension courses have a higher scholastic average than day students taking the same courses. Although the greater number of the

prisoners enrolled have had only one or two years of high school training, their grades show that 70 per cent or more have a consistent mark of A or B, with the subjects studied falling about half and half between university and high school courses. (—ACP)

Editorials Praise Work of President Thomas

Reprinted from the New York Herald-Tribune, Wednesday, December 4, 1935.

Brilliance and grit are not a usual combination. More often than not the sensitivity of the brilliant person disqualifies him for the rough and tumble of pioneer effort. It was not so in the case of Miss M. Carey Thomas. She, more than any other woman in her generation, was responsible for the social acceptance of higher education for her sex. Bryn Mawr College is her monument, the peer today of any under-graduate institution in the land.

The extraordinary spirit which galvanized her purely feminine personality became manifest in her teens when she began storming the academic citadel, then almost exclusively the preserve of the male. She contrived first to enter Cornell University from which she was graduated with honors at the age of twenty. By a special vote of the trustees she was admitted the next year to Johns Hopkins, where she was permitted to attend lectures behind a screen. Undaunted, she began sampling the universities of Europe, fighting gamely for her deserts as a scholar and finally attaining them in the form of a Ph. D. degree, *summa cum laude*, from the University of Zurich. Bright girls of today who look upon a college education, and whatever duties beyond that they wish to pursue, as a natural sequence of their record in school may well pause in veneration of this daring lady who broke the ice for them only fifty years ago.

With such a background of triumphant struggle and scholarly training it is not to be wondered at that Miss Thomas should build Bryn Mawr into the institution it has become. As its co-organizer and dean for nine years, and as its president for twenty-eight, she molded it to her will, adding to its undergraduate department a post-graduate curriculum leading to a Ph. D. and holding the whole to the highest standards. Thus Bryn Mawr is not simply a girl's college, however competent to its purpose, but a distinguished theatre of learning.

Typically enough, Miss Thomas, while president, was known to her faculty and to the whole academic world as among the most rigid of disciplinarians. But she was equally famous for her selection and encouragement of talented young teachers and especially young men teachers, for she never carried her strong feminist leanings to the point of discrimination against the male. Equality was her goal and she had the wisdom to see that in attaining it for her students she must enlist the best brains in their service regardless of sex.

And yet, she was the first head of a woman's college to come out publicly for woman suffrage—as long ago as 1896—and for sixteen years thereafter she was president of the National Collegiate Equal Suffrage League. In 1893, as a condition of a gift to its endowment, she forced the Johns Hopkins Medical School to admit women on equal terms with men. A great champion she was, but with a perspective which made her a person even greater than her cause. We can think of no higher tribute.

Reprinted from Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Tuesday, December 3, 1935.

Womankind—particularly the women of the United States—owe an incalculable debt to M. Carey Thomas. Dean of Bryn Mawr at 26, coming direct from her studies abroad, at Leipsic, at Goettingen, at Zurich and finally at The Sorbonne; ten years later she was made president of that institution, elected to the Board of Trustees in 1903, and president-emerita since 1922; much of the development of that now noted College for Women was of her making and the widespread influence of the school traces back to her genius and her devotion. And farther reaching even than that, or at least in channels other than that, in every movement that has been worth while in the advancement of the women's opportunity and in the broadening of women's sphere of activity during more than half a century, her inspiration and her influence have had a part.

Equality of Intellect in Women
There is significant interest in recollecting that she was one of the first

News Resignation

The News regrets to announce the resignation of Lucy Kimberly, sports editor, from the Editorial Board.

young women students to enter Cornell, from which she was graduated in 1877; that from there she went to Johns Hopkins, where she was the only woman permitted to enter the class in Greek; that she went to the University of Leipsic and completed its course in three years, only to be denied her degree "on account of her sex"; that she went to Goettingen and found her opportunity similarly circumscribed, and thence went to Zurich, where there had been precedent in the recognition of women's intellectual ability, and received the "summa cum laude" which she had earned. And then after a year at The Sorbonne she came back home to take the position of dean of Bryn Mawr, and largely to organize and to build a college for women. And thirty-nine years later, as she was retiring from the active presidency of that college to continue on the Board of Trustees and as president-emerita until her death, she said:

One of the biggest things accomplished in the struggle of women for higher education is the revelation to the world that the minds of men and women are the same, not different; that they require and can assimilate the same intellectual food; that there is no sex in intellect, and that, tested in any way that colleges and universities can devise, women do, at least, as well as men.

That revelation was her mission in the world, and she devoted her life to its service. When, in co-operation with her intimate friend, Mary E. Garrett, of Baltimore, she was a leading factor in raising a fund adequate for the opening of Johns Hopkins Medical School, it has been said (by Dr. Florence Rena Sabin) that "while the money for this fund was in the main contributed by Miss Garrett, far more important than the actual gift of money were the conditions under which the fund was given and accepted. Miss Thomas laid down the conditions which were to be met, a college degree or its equivalent, a knowledge of physics, chemistry and biology, proficiency in foreign languages and the admission of women on the same terms as men."

Bryn Mawr and its achievements constitute the exemplification of her ideals.

Hope and Aim in Work of Bryn Mawr
Miss Thomas was an intimate friend of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and a pioneer in the advancement of the movement for the extension of the suffrage to women, when its vision was in the far distance. For eight years she was the president of the National College Equal Suffrage Association.

But she did not believe that equality was something to be conferred upon women by statute, whether in the extension of the franchise or otherwise. She believed that there was inherent equality in women and that those who had the higher endowments of mind were as fully entitled as any man to every opportunity and means for its development. Her hope for Bryn Mawr, in her own words, was "that it shall become more and more a college producing women who may best serve their generation, a college that may attract more and more the A and A-plus girls." It was her desire and purpose that the educational opportunity for women should stand parallel with the educational opportunity for men, confident that in the competition, if it were to be that rather than a joint endeavor, women would justify every anticipation.

Today, that truth generally is recognized, although old prejudice has not altogether disappeared. Women in the practice of medicine and in the laboratories as well, women in the law, at the bar, occasionally on the bench; women in the pulpit, in the service of the press; women in science, in all branches; women in business, often as executives; women in political equality, as voters, in elective and appointive offices, as administrators, as leaders.

The slogan "equality of sex," glibly spoken today, when so much has been achieved that it is but commonplace,

does not compare in the richness of thought and idealism, with the equality of opportunity for education and advancement to which M. Carey Thomas dedicated herself more than fifty years ago when she declared that there is no sex in intellect and that it is woman's inherent right to improve the talent with which she was endowed.

Tributes will be paid to her eminence as an educator, to her particular achievements at Bryn Mawr. But the inspiration to that paramount field of service was her ideal of woman, of woman's capacity for achievement, and her right to full opportunity for the development of that capacity. To quote her own words again, Bryn Mawr's mission was "to produce women who may best serve their generation."

In Philadelphia

Broad: *Kind Lady*, with Lucy Beaumont, distinguishes itself as well in Philadelphia as it did at the end of last season in New York when Grace George played the lead.

Chestnut: Gilbert Miller's production of *Libel*, with Colin Clive, seems to disappoint the Philadelphia critics somewhat, although its producer still has faith in its success when it opens in New York.

Forrest: Eva Le Gallienne opens her repertory next Monday night for one week only. *Rosmersholm* and *Camille* will be the principal attractions, although it is rumored vaguely that Miss Le Gallienne will do "two Spanish plays" as well.

Garrick: *Personal Appearance*, in its third week, is definitely established as a hit.

Academy of Music: The Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, will play the following: Borodin's *On the Steppes in Central Asia*, the *Rhapsodie on a Theme of Paganini* of Rachmaninov, and Tchechovskiy's *Symphony Number Five in E Minor*. Rachmaninov will be the soloist.

Movies

Aldine: *Crime and Punishment* undoubtedly suffers from being released at approximately the same time as the French film *Crime et Châtiment*, but the critics have not been able to agree which is really the better movie. This American version of Dostoevsky's novel is especially notable for the fine, sustained performance of Peter Lorre.

Arcadia: *Mutiny on the Bounty*, about which everything has been said. With Charles Laughton, Clark Gable and Franchot Tone.

Boyd: George Arliss in a minor success called *Mr. Hobo*. Starts Friday: *Whipsaw*, with Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy, a most singular team of players, one might remark, in an opus which has so far been a Hollywood secret. It is fervently to be hoped that it is not very similar to *Riptide*.

Earle: *Stars Over Broadway*, a musical comedy featuring Jane Froman and James Melton, a new star recruited from radio, who also suffers from the facial contours of Mr. Lawrence Tibbett. Friday: *One-Way Ticket*, with Peggy Conklin, star of the stage production of *The Petrified Forest*.

Europa: *La Maternelle* continues. This is a popular French film about some waifs and their nursery school nurses.

Fox: *Thanks a Million*, with Fred Allen and Dick Powell. Friday: *The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo* will open at this theatre. Ronald Colman stars.

Karlton: *Splendor*, in which Miriam Hopkins is sacrificed for the sake of Joel McCrea's inhuman family.

Keith's: *A Night At the Opera*, the Marx Brothers' latest.

Palace: *Peter Ibbetson*, with Gary Cooper and Ann Harding.

Stanley: *Annie Oakley*, a movie about the girl who became a synonym for a free ticket, with Barbara Stanwyck in the title role. Saturday: John Howard gets his first real chance in a vehicle by the name of *Millions in the Air*.

Stanton: James Cagney in *Frisco Kid*, and, starting Saturday, Rochelle Hudson in a lively gangster film called (by the Will Hayes office) *Show Them No Mercy*.

Miss Thomas Praised At 25th Anniversary

The inspiring genius and dynamic personality of the late President-emeritus M. Carey Thomas have been felt and recognized not only by Bryn Mawr, but by the world. So strong has been the influence of her character upon the lives of her friends, her colleagues and her students that through them her greatness has been transmitted to every walk of life.

At the celebration of Bryn Mawr's Twenty-fifth Anniversary on October 21 and 22, 1910, President Mary E. Woolley, of Mount Holyoke College, said of Miss Thomas: "Bryn Mawr College, its place in the educational world, is to an unusual degree the work of the woman whose name has been identified with it from the beginning. One can hardly think of the college without its president, or its president without a vision of the college."

Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College, 1899-1910, showed her appreciation of Miss Thomas' invaluable work at Bryn Mawr with the words: "(Even) while President Thomas was Dean, it was well understood that her foresight and judgment were greatly relied upon by the administration, and that her hand has been upon the wheel which guided this ship into its present port."

Mrs. Louise Sheffield Brownell Saunders, chairman of the Academic Committee of the Alumnae, sometime Warden of Sage College of Cornell University, speaking for Miss Thomas' own students, said: "This is her supreme inspiration for us—she has poured into every one of us some measure of her own passion for work."

On November 2, 1935, at the celebration of Bryn Mawr's Fiftieth Anniversary, the contribution of Miss Thomas in her work and in her personality was as highly praised as it had been twenty-five years before. Miss Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, said: "For all college and university women this is a festival day. If this great army of women might be conceived of as converging upon Bryn Mawr today, laden with garlands and chanting praises, there would be, I venture to say, an image of a person as well as of an institution in their eyes—the image of the woman who for twenty-eight years served as its president. . . . In honoring Bryn Mawr today we honor also a woman whose mark upon the higher education of women is characteristic and inextinguishable."

Among the most heartfelt and revealing tributes made to Miss Thomas are the words of an anonymous alumna and of a former graduate student, also unnamed which were read in her honor on her retirement on June 8, 1922. The alumna could give no higher praise than when she wrote: "By every means open to a courageous and resourceful will, by rigid standards set up for the students, by insistent demands upon the faculty, by the ex-

posure of her own intellect, she has made us supremely desire the truth. But to her personal power over us she has been indifferent. This combination of the will to drive us on and the gift of leaving us free has made her the greatest woman college president of her day."

The unknown graduate student voiced the sentiment of thousands with the words: "Her character and personality have been, from the first so marked, so vital, and so vigorous that she was bound to become one of the forces of her day, and it is a blessing to the women of her country that she should have become a force in the shaping of their destinies."

Bryn Mawr Is Chief Recipient Under Will

Continued from Page One

the testatrix and to eleven alumnae of the college. The alumnae mentioned, several of whom are faculty members, are Isabel Maddison, of Wayne; Mrs. Slade, Hilda Worthington Smith, of Washington; President Marion Edwards Park, Lucy Martin Donnelly, Dean Helen Taft Manning, Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, Georgiana Goddard King, Susan M. Kingsbury, Abby Kirk and Alice G. Howland, of Bryn Mawr.

Trust Fund Comes First

Taking precedence over all other funds and bequests is a trust fund of \$200,000, to which the executors are to apply, if necessary, all of the estate. Several legacies and annuities to servants and relatives are to be paid from this.

Miss Thomas directed that after the death of the annuitants the balance of the trust fund, estimated at \$170,000, was to be combined with an additional \$110,000, if available, to form the Mary Elizabeth Garrett Endowment Fund, to be divided as follows:

A fund of \$170,000, from which a \$5000 annuity is to be paid to the deanery committee as a first charge.

A fund of \$30,000 to be known as the Professor Lucy Martin Donnelly Memorial Fund in tribute to her friend, Professor Donnelly, of the English Department. The income is to be paid to Professor Donnelly for life.

A fund of \$10,000 to be known as the President M. Carey Thomas English Prose and Poetry Prize Fund, the income to be used annually in the award of two prizes, one to the best writer in the senior class and the other to the student in the senior class who has written the best poem.

A fund of \$60,000 to be known as the Mary Elizabeth Garrett and the M. Carey Thomas Bryn Mawr Women's Order of Merit Fund, the income to be awarded every five years for distinguished merit and as an aid to further achievement. The recipients are to hold a Bryn Mawr degree and to have been members of the college's faculty or academic staff, who are acknowledged to have made important contributions to knowledge or won positions of influence and authority.

Undergraduate Election

The Undergraduate Association announces the election of Nancy Toll, '39, as freshman member of the board.

A fund of \$10,000 to be known as the Mary Elizabeth Garrett and the M. Carey Thomas Supplementary Bryn Mawr Women's Order of Merit Fund, to be used to meet traveling expenses of the members of the committee and for publication.

Miss Thomas bequeathed \$5000 to the Johns Hopkins Hospital for a Mary Elizabeth Garrett Memorial Room Fund and \$3000 to the Green Mount Cemetery Company, the income to be used for the care of Miss Garrett's tomb.

Should additional funds be available she bequeathed \$100,000 to the Bryn Mawr School for Girls of Baltimore, to be known as the Mary Elizabeth Garrett Bryn Mawr School Endowment Fund.

Miss Thomas requested the Bryn Mawr College trustees to permit burial of her ashes in The Cloisters on the campus, with a memorial brass in the floor and a Jacobean or Gothic collegiate baroque wall tablet of appropriate design; she suggested as a model a tablet in the Cathedral at Rimini, Italy. She left directions for a memorial service, which will be held at the college on December 19.

Clifton Fadiman Lists Best Seller's Appeals

Continued from Page Three

dent Wilson and Stanley Baldwin have been known to "boom" the sale of the works of certain authors by a casual statement of preference for their works. As for titles, good ones like *Bad Girl* and *The Private Life of Helen of Troy* can easily give books such a head start as to precipitate them almost immediately into the best-seller class.

In spite of a knowledge of details like the above which can influence book sales tremendously, publishers have no way of predicting a book's success with any degree of accuracy. Mr. Fadiman has drawn up questionnaires and evaluative charts in three

colors to rate manuscripts, which have proved of little or no value. Even the instinct and opinion of the publishers themselves cannot be relied upon. A book must sell 3500 copies to pay for its publishing and 440,000 copies to be a best seller. The average first novel has a sales expectancy of 750 copies. It is difficult for an editor to predict the volume of the sale of even the most obviously appealing book. Real best sellers which continue year after year to sell the greatest number of copies are books like *Fanny Farmer's Cook Book* and certain grade school texts.

Dr. Fenwick Says:

Mr. Hoover tells us that he wants to keep America American. It would be interesting to inquire what kind of an America he would consider an "American America." Should we abolish green and red traffic lights as being a restraint upon liberty? Or abolish anti-trust laws as an interference with the laws of economic growth? Or abolish banking laws as a restraint upon individual initiative, or insurance laws, or food and drug laws? None of these laws were known to the Founding Fathers of 1787.

Mr. Borah's hat is in the ring for the Republican nomination for President,—and then he has to go and denounce monopolies and price-fixing trusts. Has he his eye on the farmer and small business man of the Middle and Far West, or is he letting Eastern Republicans know that they can not count on him to play their game? The address is, as is usual with Mr. Borah, more an attack upon what others are doing than an attempt to put forth a constructive program, something that seems to be beyond Mr. Borah's reach.

The National Association of Manufacturers delivers another broadside against the New Deal and puts forth a plan which it calls the "American System." It is largely denunciatory of "interference" with business, and it insists that if the New Deal would only let business alone "private initiative" would succeed in putting the unemployed back to work. The Association's memory seems a bit short.

Both Secretary Hull and Sir Samuel Hoare have made strong statements about the Nine Power Treaty and the obligations it entails with regard to the integrity of China. Japan announces that the treaty is at an end, on the doctrine of *rebus non sic stantibus*, a dangerous doctrine that undermines the faith of

Continued on Page Six



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Radio Work Requires Technical Experience

Continued from Page One

and put it through a training course. Those who hold clerical positions are not artists or stenographers, but are concerned with the scientific side of music, continuities, sustaining programs and auditions. It is therefore necessary that they have a knowledge of the technicalities which are involved in these items.

The next type of position is that of the executives who handle audience mail. This mail is of great importance to a broadcasting station because it is the only means of contact with the wishes of its listeners. It was through this means that lovers of good music finally had symphony and opera broadcast after the jazz-mad age had faded a little. Almost two million letters were handled at NBC last year by the ten to twenty girls who fill this position.

The third position is stenographic. An excellent system has recently been developed which provides for a bonus besides the \$18 to \$20 a week salary. It is presupposed that the typist can do so many lines a week.

The secretarial position is important in the NBC studio. The women em-

Errata

The News regrets that there was an error in the first sentence of Dr. Fenwick Says in last week's issue. The total weight of the rings should be eighty-two and one-half tons of gold, equal to \$92,700,000. The national wealth, not the national income, is estimated at \$400 billion.

In the thirty-sixth question of Dr. Chew's questionnaire "victims" should read "violins."

ployed there now are in almost every case college graduates. It is a position important because of its direct relationship with the business; it demands a fine background and training. Often a private secretary acquires a more general knowledge of the details of the business than her employer.

Academic knowledge helps in the program department, but, even so, previous training in broadcasting technique is necessary. Broadcasts now are becoming more and more educa-

tional. There is a chance here for women with literary ability.

The position of hostess, "a kind of glorified reception clerk," is an interesting and precarious one which calls for tact and a good disposition. NBC was the first company to employ hostesses.

In the executive field, women are in direct competition with men. Many have made good, but nevertheless they are working under pressure. It is possible today for them to work up to such a position by thorough experience in the field which they choose.

Dr. Fenwick Says:

Continued from Page Four

treaties upon which all international progress must rest. In this instance the treaty was entered into in contemplation of the very conditions which Japan cites as the ground for its abrogation.

Great Britain and France have made an offer to Italy, in which the Tigre, Danakil and Ogaden provinces

of Ethiopia might be ceded to Italy and Ethiopia be given a sea-port in exchange. The Labor party in the British Parliament has bitterly attacked the concession, claiming that it is rewarding Mussolini for his acts of brigandage. The Government will justify it as the lesser of two evils, since in this case the outlaw has it in his power to start a European war the effects of which would be many times worse than the sacrifice of some part of Ethiopia's rights. British Labor, however, prefers to uphold the law at whatever cost, and the same attitude has been taken by a number of the smaller nations which see in

the Covenant of the League their one hope of security.

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