

# THE COLLEGE NEWS

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## Littell Talks On New Deal's Defense Program

### Division of Lands Official Reports Successes of Defense Program

Common Room, Monday, October 21.—In his address on *Foreign Policy and Defense*, the Honorable Norman M. Littell, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Division of Lands, declared that Mr. Willkie's charges against the Administration concerning defense are erroneous in the extreme, his "misrepresentations of fact so gross that on at least two occasions he himself has been compelled to retract them." Mr. Littell stressed President Roosevelt's realistic understanding of America's international relationships. To discharge the President now "would be like discharging the captain of a great ship in mid-ocean with a storm raging, because his contract of employment happened to expire at that point."

Mr. Willkie's attacks on the Administration for its defense program can be proven false, Mr. Littell said, by the record of rearmament under President Roosevelt. "In 1932, as the Republican platform of that year said, our army had been reduced to an irreducible minimum, and by 1933 we had dropped from the first to the fourth ranking naval power in the world."

By the time of the crisis of May, 1940, the New Deal program had already resulted in the reconstruction of the navy up to 395 fighting ships. These, together with 138 under construction, and 200 more for which appropriations have been made, add up to a total of 733 fighting ships (as of September, 1940)—the largest navy in the world.

It has also been charged against the New Deal, Mr. Littell said, that money has been spent needlessly. Few people realize that a PWA fleet has been built since 1933—"a total naval force which is the second largest in the Western Hemisphere, second only to the U. S. Navy itself." In addition, PWA and WPA money helped to build army and navy planes, military airports, aeronautical labora-

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### Victory

The Activities Drive was a success and the total sum has finally gone over the 5000 dollar mark. The margin was very close and the drive is not one dollar over the minimum requirement. A budget will be printed later, showing exactly how the money will be allotted.

The success of the drive was the result of individual cooperation and the canvassers' enthusiasm. The voluntary spirit behind the pledges was exemplified by the gifts from the faculty and graduates who have more outside pleas and less responsibility to campus needs than do the undergraduates.

## Swarthmore Offers Series of 16 Concerts

The department of music of Swarthmore College has recently announced a series of 16 concerts which will be given during the 1940-41 season. Among the musicians to appear on these programs are Claribel Gegenheimer, organist, Bela Bartok, Hungarian pianist and composer, and Nicolai Medtner, Russian pianist and composer. The first of these concerts will be Sunday evening, October 27, and will be given by the students of the college, with the assistance of Mr. Lafford and Mr. Swan. Fritz Krueger, well known tenor of the Philadelphia Opera Company will be present to sing a group of songs.

The program will include Le Clair's sonata for two violins, a flute and piano sonata by Loiellet, Seribin's Sonata No. 5—Opus 53, a series of tenor and alto solos, Cantilena by Rheinberger and a chorale prelude by Sigrid Karg-Elert.

### Self-Government

Students are reminded that it is necessary to obtain Special Permission for eating in the village until 11.30 whether escorted or not. 11.30 permission to eat anywhere else than in Bryn Mawr can only be obtained if one is escorted.

SELF-GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE BOARD.

## Benefit Performance To Aid Great Britain

### Program Will Include Hindemuth's "Hin und Zuruck," Piano and Vocal Solos

Bryn Mawr students will have the opportunity to purchase and send to Great Britain an ambulance bearing the name of the college by lending their support to a benefit performance in Goodhart Hall, Wednesday, October 30th, at 8.30 p. m.

The benefit program in Goodhart includes Henriette Bagger Plum, the Danish mezzo-soprano, Horace Alwyne, pianist, Lea Luboshutz, violinist, with Edith Braun, pianist. A group from The Academy of Vocal Arts will present Hindemuth's opera, "Hin und Zuruck," which was given last summer at the Berkshire Music Festival.

Sales of tickets have been progressing off campus.

## Theory of Geology Discussed in First Lecture on Science

Dalton, October 21.—Miss Wyckoff, speaking on the history of geology and its theories, opened the series of lectures on the *History of Science*. Each of the eight lectures forms a background on which the next lecturer builds and elaborates. Next week Mr. Dryden will continue the series with a history of the theories about earth and their relation to evolution in general. "None of the sciences are self-evident in themselves," Miss Wyckoff said. Modern research is interested in their evolution, and before any of the sciences are complete a welding of all is needed.

Geology started with the development of a scientific observation of mineralogy and built up a study of field relationships. Then came the formulation of reasonable explanations from these observations and finally, the checking of these hypotheses by chemical experiments to form modern geology.

Early observations about the form of the earth and its place in the universe were confused with philosophy and astronomy. Aristotle believed that the earth was composed of four fundamental elements, earth, air, fire and water. Pliny later supplied information and misinformation about rocks, such as the theory that quartz was

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## The New Library Wing Opened Formally on Alumnae Weekend

### Alumnae Have Conferences With Art, Archaeology Departments

On Saturday morning of Alumnae Week-end, the art and archaeology departments welcomed the alumnae to the new wing of the library. Miss Swindler and Mr. Carpenter, representing the archaeology department, outlined the development of the department at Bryn Mawr. Mr. Sloane and Mr. Soper, representing the history of art department, explained the changes which the new wing and its equipment bring into the art courses.

Miss Swindler discussed briefly the history of the archaeology department. It was fortunate in the encouragement it received from the start, and in the well-known scholars who were its professors. In 1896, Richard Norton became the first professor. He was succeeded by Joseph Clark Hoppen, who sent the first scholar to Athens and began the collection of antiquities.

At first there were only two courses, Greek and Italian Art. In 1926-27 honors work was introduced in the department. A course in American archaeology was given in 1928, was dropped during the depression, and is being given again this year by Miss de Laguna. Oriental archaeology was introduced in 1930. At present the department offers the most comprehensive work of any institute in the country, and the results of this work can be seen in the importance

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## French Club Plans Plays; Open House

The French Club announces a new policy beginning this year. The Club wishes to go beyond the mere mechanics of speaking the language and discuss France and the French heritage. Besides the usual informal meetings during the year, a French Open House is planned for Friday, October 25th, and two Christmas plays will be presented. Outside speakers who can give a view of France today and its problems will be invited to speak to all undergraduates interested.

### Director of N. Y. Museum And Rhys Carpenter Give Lectures

On Saturday and Sunday afternoon respectively, Mr. Francis Henry Taylor, director of the Metropolitan Museum, and Mr. Rhys Carpenter of the Bryn Mawr archaeology department spoke in Goodhart to the alumnae and members of the college. Mr. Taylor gave the address for the official opening of the Quita Woodward Wing of the library. Mr. Carpenter described "a scholar's year in Rome" and reported on his recent archaeological discoveries, with photographic illustrations and proofs of his conclusions.

Mr. Carpenter's work led to the identification of a statue as Polykletus' *Medea*, of the subject of the Belvedere Torso, and the establishment of Virgil as the subject of a series of portrait busts. If Virgil, and not the Greek poet Menander, is the original inspiration for these heads, Mr. Carpenter believes that Horace and Propertius are the men who accompany Virgil in a relief on the facade of the Villa Medici. The central figure in the relief group closely resembles the poet of the portrait heads. Mr. Carpenter pointed out that the relief, part of an altar commemorating Augustus, must include Virgil. Consequently Virgil, not Menander, must be the poet portrayed in the relief and in the busts.

The famous Belvedere Torso, usually thought to represent Hercules, Mr. Carpenter demonstrated by slides and by graphic posing, to be actually a Marsyas playing the flute in a contest with Apollo. The figure of Marsyas was part of a group by Apollonius. Apollo, the other important figure, Mr. Carpenter found only ten feet away from Marsyas in the Vatican, in

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### Attention, Willkieites!

A county-wide Republican demonstration will be held at Norristown, next Monday night, October 28. Congressman Allen, a Democrat for Willkie, will speak, and there will be five great parades converging at Norristown. Buses will leave Pembroke arch for all who want to go.

## BMC Freshmen Exhibit Lurid Imaginations In 3rd Question of Self-Gov Examinations

By Virginia Nichols, '41  
The credit of the college, that delicate and elusive flower, is safe in the hands of '44. Their violent imaginations may conjure up madness and red death, but unless thought is one with action, Sire, we are saved. The thought may be father to the deed but it will be a wise father that will know its own child, if '44 ever brings discredit to the college.

The fact that the college had any credit was first brought to the attention of '44 by the Self-Government Association in the Examination of the same name. Probing deep into the subconscious, the third question asked for a specific example of bringing discredit on the college. And deep from the subconscious, with the screams of inhibitions in their ears, the class of '44 wrung their answers. There were those that stated as discreditable what they had always wanted to do, and then those that stated what they hoped they would never have to do. Among the wish

thoughts we have the wish to "attend a Communist Rally at which one would be arrested by the police." And then the wish to "commit a murder which if connected with Bryn Mawr might possibly bring discredit. . . ." But on the other hand we have the fear thought or trauma. In this category we place the fear of the water, as expressed in the fear of being seen in a low dive. Or the fear of high places as connected with the sliding down of bannisters in public places. Or the fear of being alone as illustrated by aversion to dancing informally escorted or not.

Perhaps the whole thing should never have been mentioned. Perhaps the little pitchers have too big ears and this was just asking them to go to the well and break, or perhaps all the naughty ideas of '44 are shut up between the blue covers of a lot of bluebooks and won't ever come out except after dark, which as we all know is "the time when the stars come out if they're coming."

### Calendar

#### Wednesday, Oct. 23.—

Industrial Group Supper, Common Room, 6.30 p. m.  
Roosevelt Rally, Convention Hall, 8.30 p. m.

#### Thursday, Oct. 24.—

Main Line Forum, *Historic Elections of the Past*, by John G. Herndon, 8.00 p. m.

#### Friday, Oct. 25.—

French open house, Wyndham, 8.00 p. m.

#### Sunday, Oct. 27.—

Chapel Service; Dr. Rufus Jones, Music Room, 7.30 p. m.

#### Monday, Oct. 28.—

*History of Science*, "Development of Historical Geology," Mr. L. Dryden, Dalton, 7.30 p. m.  
Republican Rally, Norristown, Pa.

#### Tuesday, Oct. 29.—

Current Events, Miss Reid, Common Room, 7.30 p. m.

## Unsuspecting Bryn Mawr Senior Swipes Four Hundred Bucks' Worth of Sparklers

By Isabel Martin, '42  
Did you know that an unsuspecting jewel thief resides on our campus? She is as surprised as you are.

Nivvy Alston went to Philadelphia Saturday to fetch her ailing alarm clock. A small jade pin had also been left for repair in the same jewelry shop. While her clock and pin were being wrapped, she admired the lovely diamond watches in the cases. The proprietor, enjoying her naive enthusiasm, trotted out some of his more expensive pieces. Among them were several diamond bracelets. After a most delightful half hour, she thanked the shop-keeper and brought her belongings home. She arrived back in Bryn Mawr about mid-afternoon and did not discover until after five o'clock that

the envelope she had been carrying contained three diamond bracelets. Police, arrests, trials flashed in her mind. Horrified she ran to the phone and called the store. Fortunately it was still open, and the understanding proprietor assured her he would call for them that night.

Nivvy entrusted her loot to Miss Hawks and went out to dinner. When she returned at ten-thirty, the diamonds were still on the premises. Miss Hawks frantically called the lax proprietor. He explained calmly that his car was sick and he could not get there to-night.

And to whom it may concern—safe-crackers or frantic detectives—four hundred dollars worth of diamonds still reside in the Pembroke safe.

## THE COLLEGE NEWS

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In this editorial, the News expresses an opinion to which the majority of the board agreed earlier in the year. Although equal space will be given to both political parties throughout the rest of the paper, the political editorials will not be impartial and do not represent the unanimous opinion of the staff.

## Willkie

New Deal supporters criticize Mr. Willkie for making issues out of "mere methods." We see no objection to the aims of the Roosevelt administration as represented by social reform, government supervision of public utilities and relief for the unemployed. We are glad Mr. Willkie does not adhere to the mid-Victorian attitude which the Republican party has held in the past but instead supports the principal aims of the New Deal.

We find fault with the Roosevelt Democrats in the means by which they seek to achieve their ends and believe this is a fundamental difference, not just a superficial one. The present administration desired to help labor obtain its necessary rights. The idea was good but the New Deal in its support of labor propagated to an extreme degree the attitude of the "big, bad, business man." The New Deal did not consider that the overly-defensive and uncooperative attitude of business would hit labor just as hard as the lack of collective bargaining power. Right now we need desperately a government that both business and labor will work with and through. Changing laws and fumbling experiments are ruinous to business confidence, a vague enough wisp at any time. The bitterness of class feeling, greatly aggravated in the struggle of the last eight years, makes cooperation between business and labor almost impossible.

The criticism Mr. Willkie has made of Roosevelt's dealings with the American public is also fundamental, though he attacks "mere methods." Roosevelt has constantly avoided telling us unpleasant facts about the state of our preparedness or the dangers of the future. He refused to disclose to the public pacts such as the destroyer deal; in early June, although he knew of France's determination to surrender, he tried to commit America to the fullest possible extent to France's case without explaining the basis for the sudden emergency. He claims that we have our armaments on order and that we need not worry. Mr. Churchill has shown that a government can be honest in the most critical of situations. If Americans are not able to take the facts, then self-government is a hoax.

In the New Deal's farm policy, as expressed by the A. A. A. and its amendments, the methods used to restore the farmer's powers are contradictory and self-destructive. He is asked to restrict his produce and yet is paid for producing more than he can sell at a set price. The term "overproduction" is constantly used when the sounder view would see the problem as one of mal-distribution. In his Minneapolis speech, Willkie condemned the present policy and advocated one which would consider the problem from the angle of distribution rather than from that of over-production.

In foreign policy the present administration is considered by many to be perfect. The aim is to preserve democratic ideals where these exist and to prevent ruthless invasion and conquest. To succeed we must be able to do more than talk. The method of bluff, or calling names and making rash commitments without the power to fulfill them are not going to win us influence of any sort. If instead we adopt Willkie's suggestion of speaking less rapidly and only with strength behind our word, we will be listened to and may be of more assistance to our friends. In this case too, it is in methods that the New Deal differs from Willkie's point of view.

## ROOSEVELT

In the past few years, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull have developed for the United States a new, positive foreign policy with far-reaching constructive effects.

This foreign policy is made up of several component parts, all of them inter-related. The first of these to be recognized and accepted by the country was the Good Neighbour policy in South America, Mr. Roosevelt's modernization of the Monroe Doctrine. The second part of this policy was enunciated three long years ago at Chicago in the famous speech in which President Roosevelt said, We must quarantine the aggressor nations. In 1939, the Administration had the Arms Embargo Act repealed in favour of the present Neutrality Act which permitted the sale of arms to France and Great Britain, who were fighting the aggressor nation. Mr. Roosevelt has consistently refused to appease the aggressor. In the week just past, fast determined action by the State Department forced Japan from a stand she had declared only the week before regarding the United States.

A third integral part of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy concerns tariff. The low tariffs and the fair trade agreements of the New Deal will be vital factors facilitating the reconstruction of world economy after the war. The Republicans in the course of the campaign have shown an increasing tendency towards advocacy of high protective tariffs.

These three elements are fundamental parts and ideas of our foreign policy but there is another concept even more basic, the one which underlies any and every development of foreign policy — the concept of what America's position shall be in the "family of nations."

It may be that peace will be signed within the next four years. From a long-range view of history, the peace, more than the war, is the main issue of these times. If the British win, the situation at the end of this war may, as in 1918, present a project for a League of Nations in some form or other. The United States' failure to join the League after the Treaty of Versailles proved fatal. This failure must not be repeated.

In 1920, Mr. Roosevelt ran as Democratic vice-presidential candidate on the League of Nations platform. As President, his Good Neighbour policy and his Chicago speech of 1937 reveal his understanding that closer cohesion among nations must be achieved. His policy regarding Canada and the development of a British-American (as of the two remaining democracies) world outlook show that the participation of America in a projected League of Nations may be expected under his leadership.

The Republican attitude towards the question is not clear. Mr. Willkie has not discussed war aims, and his speeches reveal that he seems to consider diplomacy unimportant. Furthermore, he is praising Hiram Johnson, one of the five men who in 1923 kept America from entering the League of Nations set up by the Treaty of Versailles.

As to the difficulties which Mr. Willkie, if elected, will have with this party: Mr. Willkie says that he, like Roosevelt, favours all aid to England short of war. If a Republican is elected to the Presidency, it is not unlikely that a Republican majority will be elected to the House of Representatives. In that case, Hamilton Fish, as ranking Seniority member, will certainly become Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

It will be increasingly difficult for Willkie, no matter how sincere his aims, to deny a Republican majority in House and Senate, whose record has been one of appeasement.



Akoue

## WILKIE

In this election the foreign situation is overshadowing all issues. It is foremost in the minds of the American people. According to the most recent figures of the Gallup Poll, 86% of the country is against sending men to Europe, but 65% favor other means of aid to Great Britain. Wendell Willkie believes that the way in which we can best help our ally is to increase production and send her those materials which she so urgently needs. Great Britain herself is not asking for men but for supplies.

In December 1937, Winston Churchill, now Prime Minister of Great Britain said, "There is one way above all others in which the United States can aid the European democracies. Let her regain and maintain a normal prosperity. A prosperous United States," said Mr. Churchill, "exerts an immense and beneficial force on world affairs. A United States thrown into financial and economic collapse spreads evil far and wide, and weakens France and England just when they have most need to be strong. The Washington administration has waged so ruthless a war on private enterprise that the United States . . . is actually . . . leading the world back into the trough of depression." A year later Mr. Churchill made a similar statement.

In his speech on October 17, in St. Louis, Mr. Willkie said that between us and the decline of our commerce stands the British Empire. Looking east, west and north "we find the British people living on the rim of our freedom." Under these circumstances "what is the role that we should play?" asked Mr. Willkie. "Is it that we should send an expeditionary force over there? Is it that we should join in a foreign war again? Is that the reason for the provocative statements, the gratuitous insults, the whispers, the rumors that keep coming out of Washington?" Mr. Willkie does not think this is our role. To begin with the British are not asking for such a force and secondly we have not got it anyway. Our role is to supply England with those materials which she so badly needs. But thanks to the policy of the Roosevelt administration, our present capacity for production is completely inadequate for our own defense, let alone aid to a foreign country. Mr. Willkie believes, however, that we should help Britain even at some sacrifice to our own defense programs, but the very fact that it is a sacrifice he blames on the New Deal.

Mr. Willkie's views on the foreign situation seem to be in complete harmony with those of the majority of the American people, and with the desires of the English people. ". . . the key to war as well as the key to peace is American production." Under Roosevelt, the government has tried to bring prosperity to the United States by curtailing production and antagonizing the American business man. This policy has failed disastrously

## Opinion

## Miss Linn Answers News Poll in Full; Explains Roosevelt Vote

I have been asked by a NEWS reporter to explain my vote.

Starting from the position that there are several issues in the election, and things to be said for both sides, I agree with the Republicans on the need for increased production, tax revision, economy in government, and probably improvement in the administration of certain laws. I also agree that some of the New Deal's attacks on business have been unsound.

With the Democrats I agree on the principles of important New Deal legislation, including Social Security and the labor legislation. The Republican Party is generally less favorable to labor and Mr. Willkie's statements have been contradictory.

On national defense and foreign policy I am for the Democrats, and I have serious misgivings about the Republicans and their candidate. Mr. Willkie's position against Nazism and in favor of aid to Britain is weakened by his confusing criticism of the President's similar position and by his support of isolationist candidates, like Mr. McNary and Mr. Hiram Johnson, besides Mr. Bruce Barton and Mr. Hamilton Fish in New York who voted against the repeal of the arms embargo. (If these candidates have recently changed their minds, they have not made it plain to the voters). This inconsistency of Mr. Willkie is the more glaring because he has urged us to vote on issues, not party lines (surely foreign policy is a major issue); he has aggressively attacked political machines among the Democrats (but isn't he here putting the Republican organization first?), and his supporters have assured us that he is not a "politician." He has demonstrated that he can courageously repudiate support when his fundamental convictions are involved: he repudiated the support of the Coughlin group. But his foreign policy seems to be less important to him. The Democratic Party also has its isolationists. President Roosevelt, however, has not one day urged their election and the next day preached policies that they oppose.

On one of the economic issues—charges have been made that the New Deal has failed to cure the depression. Of course it has failed. The main causes of our economic difficulties, and the world's even before the outbreak of the present war, are too profound and far-reaching to be cured by the program of any political party that I know of. The Democratic Administration, I think, is not responsible

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and Mr. Willkie proposes to employ the method of encouraging the business man and increasing production.

**NUTS and BOLTS**

**News From China**

Recently Lingnan University in China sent out special English editions of their paper all over the world. It tells of the courageous work these Eastern scholars carry on in spite of great difficulty.

"Several days before the fall of Canton," one article reads, "groups of Lingnan University students had trickled down to Hong Kong. By October 21, 1938, when the Japanese army occupied Canton city, practically the whole body of teachers and taught were still in the colony. We were and still are refugees under a foreign flag. But we know we can't be exiled from our motherland forever. That 'final victory,' of which we are so positively certain, is bound to materialize soon. This will then be the signal for all of us students to return home to help in whatever reconstruction is necessary to restore China and help her win her proper place in the family of great nations. In order that they may equip themselves for this task of rebuilding and elevating the motherland to the rank of a first class power, the children of China must continue their studies even under such adverse circumstances."

After the University moved to Hong Kong, they carried on their classes in private homes and slept wherever they could find beds in the city. "Publications, regular and special have never flagged—a most essential means of holding the Lingnan community together. Campaigns for funds for causes important to China in this time of great strain have done us all good and helped a little, we trust."

Among the drives the Lingnan University has made to help the soldiers is the Student Comfort Corps. These campaigns held parties and meetings on their trips to and from the front. They also visited various relief organizations and helped there as they were able. On the way back they nursed wounded soldiers and distributed presents. This trip gave the students a real picture of the situation and aroused in their hearts "a stronger determination to see the struggle to the end."

At home the University authorities and students give whatever aid and time they can to help their country's army. The Lingnan Student Union last winter collected a total contribution of 10,000 dollars to be spent for warm clothes for the soldiers. The Lingnan Christian Association plans this winter to collect clothing, medicine, and books to be sent to wounded soldiers in the interior of China.

The contribution which the University is making has "stirred it to greater resolution. Administration, faculty, and students are determined in truer solidarity to serve the country now to what degree their talents enable them. And always they are preparing for the greater service when they can return to their rightful heritage in a freed China."

**NEWS MATERIAL**

Found on the News office table:

"Rosae, posae

Daily Memo:

Bundles for Britain

Bundles for laundry

Bundles of flowers for the Latin play."

**Elizabethan Music Subject of Moon's Prix de Paris Article**

Bryn Mawr's contribution to the world of fashion, Mary Moon, '40, first prize winner in Vogue's Prix de Paris, made her mark in the outside world with an article in the August 15 issue of Vogue entitled "Ladies Let Us Musik Make." In the article Moon discussed the revival of Elizabethan music and instruments.

The chief instruments of this period are the virginal, the lute, and that instrument, so familiar to the inmates of Rhoads Hall, the recorder. The latter's principal exponent is the Trapp Family Choir, a group consisting of the Baron and Baroness Trapp and their nine children, who have been touring the world and Bryn Mawr.

The virginal, "the small, pert progenitor of the piano," needs the setting of "damp Tudor" heating conditions to be most effective, and the lute requires "hours to tune and several years to master" so that these two instruments are beyond the reach of most. The recorder, on the other hand, offers less difficulties, and for the person who plays it, "the strange tie he feels on hearing the wood winds of a great orchestra is reward in itself."

**11 French Paintings of McIlhenny Shown**

Epecially contributed by Francenia Fox, '43

The opening of the Quita Woodward Wing of the Library this last week-end was made especially impressive by the exhibit in the new art gallery. At the top in the exhibition room were eleven examples of nineteenth century French painting, loaned from the collection of Mr. Henry P. McIlhenny. Among them were three paintings by Renoir, two by Cézanne, and examples of the work of Degas, Delacroix, Ingres, David, and others.

The art club had the opportunity of comparing the different styles of painting, varying from the strong and definite modelling in the David portrait of Pope Pius VII and His Cardinal, to the impressionism in Seurat's *Les Poseuses*, where the figures were but a mass of tiny colored dots. Especially enjoyable was Renoir's lovely child portrait and his *Grand Boulevards* with its atmosphere of bustling street life in the merely suggested details. The Degas painting was an interior with soft attractive lighting instead of one of his famous ballet dancers. Color was particularly striking in the Delacroix with its dramatic action and flaming orange-red key-color, and the Toulouse-Lautrec *Moulin Rouge* with its color notes of pink and crimson and its suggested figures. Cézanne's portrait of his wife with its free strong treatment and inexplicable dreaming expression completed a well-chosen and unusual exhibit.

Because some of these French canvasses had never before been shown to the public, the art department is fortunate in having had this particularly excellent exhibition as the first in their new room.

**Big Favor**

The NEWS has been given two press tickets, one for Lady and one for Gentleman. We are offering these free to any interested. They are for the International Live Stock Exhibit to be held in Chicago, November 30 to December 7.

**Mr. Taylor Opens New Library Wing**

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the form of a fragment listed as part of a statute of Roma.

The motivation for the great muscular strain shown in the torso has always puzzled archaeologists. Mr. Carpenter has solved this problem by his conception of Marsyas as actually playing the flute, an act requiring great exertion. The pose, the socket (for the satyr's tail), and the strange holes for struts (to support the double flute) are also explained by this identification of the theme.

A statue in Florence, long accepted as a mourning Germania, wife of Arminius, Mr. Carpenter suspected and proved to be a Medea by Polycleitus, the great Greek sculptor of the fifth century B. C. The slight discrepancies in the classic costume he found to be Macedonian rather than German. An incorrect restoration had ignored the socket under the left hand. This socket was meant to hold the knife grasped by Medea, meditating the murder of her children. Both internal and external evidence pointed to Polycleitus as the artist.

**Mr. Taylor**

In his opening address, Mr. Taylor stressed the need of trained college women in museum work. The stimulation of interest in art and the building of museums in this country since 1870 has not produced a corresponding advance in training men for the conservation of art, said Mr. Taylor. Many curators have had to take over administrative and financial duties, while most of the intellectual re-

**Betowelled and Freezing Lower Classmen Sing Lantern Night Lyrics Impressively**

By Frances Lynd, '43

In spite of the fact that the weather turned cold, and there was no moon, Lantern Night, with its traditional singing, was as impressive as ever. The procession of sophomores carried light blue lanterns and gave them to 125 freshmen, far less than the number who received green ones last year.

In an effort to keep reasonably warm, the participants changed the required white dresses to "any reasonable facsimile". White sweaters were put on top of two and three layers of other clothing, and even white bath towels held up by monstrous safety pins were used to give the necessary illusion. Mittens of all colors, even orange, were worn, but carefully

concealed. The spectators may have tried to warm themselves by the heat of their cigarettes, for little glows from matches being lit, went up from time to time on the balcony.

Under Pembroke arch, the freshmen proved their ability as good vocalists. Their class song is *Oh, Tudor Walls*, and their lyric song, which amazed everyone with its complicated and effective harmony, was called *Unspoken words at Parting*.

Before the Lantern Night Ceremony, the Non-Residents held their first social event of the year, a buffet supper in the Common Room. Its purpose was to give the upper classmen a chance to meet the new Non-Resident freshmen.

responsibility of curatorship has been delegated to women.

Women are specially well fitted for this profession, Mr. Taylor believes. They can deal skillfully with problems of management and personal relationships. They must not be afraid to depend on their powers of intuition. Museum work is the career least disturbed by marriage and children, Mr. Taylor stated, for it involves skills which are not lost through lack of continual practice.

Mr. Taylor criticized the undergraduate history of art major as a preparation for museum work. For "a broad humanistic development of the mind", he advocated instead courses in philosophy, science and

history.

Museum work is a serious career, requiring three years of post graduate work in fine arts. After this, there is the promise of openings in curatorships, with salaries of 1200 to 3600 dollars a year.

**Dr. Rufus Jones To Hold Chapel**

On Sunday, October 27th, Dr. Rufus Jones will conduct the evening Chapel service. Dr. Jones is one of the world's most eminent Quakers. He is professor emeritus of philosophy at Haverford College, and a trustee of Bryn Mawr.

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## Sight-Seeing

By Frances Lynd, '43

The Franklin Institute on the Parkway in Philadelphia is again presenting a series of Lecture-Piano Recitals directed by Guy Marriner. They will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Institute every second and fourth Sunday at 4 o'clock.

The recital on October 27, will be on music written about astronomical objects. It will include Beethoven's *Moonlight Sonata*, Debussy's *Claire de Lune*, and Wagner's *Hymn to an Evening Star*. The first concert in November will be an all-Tchaikovsky program by the Philadelphia Trio, and on December 8, there will be an all-Bach recital. An admission of twenty-five cents is charged for these programs.

The Institute also sponsors demonstration lectures on astronomy at Fels Planetarium. Different aspects of the stars and planets are discussed in interesting terms which the non-scientific mind can understand. During October, the Milky Way system will be analyzed.

The Wonderland of Science in the Institute itself is a museum devoted to engineering, transportation, and other scientific subjects. It specializes in gadgets which the visitor himself can manipulate by pushing buttons. This winter a new attraction will be the television broadcast of all the University of Pennsylvania football games on an R. C. A.-Victor receiver.

### MOVIES

#### In Town

BOYD—*They Knew What They Wanted*, Laughton and Lombard.

FOX—*Deanna Durbin, Spring Parade*.

KEITH'S—*Knute Rockne — All American*, Pat O'Brien.

VICTORIA—*Brigham Young, Frontiersman*, Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell.

#### Local

ARDMORE—Tuesday to Friday, *Foreign Correspondent*, Joel McCrea. Saturday to Monday, *Kit Carson*. Tuesday to Friday, *Lucky Partners*, Ronald Coleman and Ginger Rogers.

SEVILLE—Wednesday and Thursday, *Young People*, Shirley Temple. Friday and Saturday, *Flowing Gold*, John Garfield.

SUBURBAN—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, *I Married Adventure*, Mrs. Osa Johnson. Friday and Saturday Double Feature: *Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum* and *The Earl of Puddleston*.

## Seniors Impressed by Graduated Glamour; Returning Alumnae Recall Dear Dead Days

By Alice Crowder, '42

Observing alumnae returning for Alumnae Week-end solemnly declared this year's crop of seniors to be a "fine looking bunch of girls." The seniors on their side were deeply impressed. Looking forward to their future status, those in Denbigh have invented a new game called the Alumnae Bulletin game. "Jane Smith (Margaret Jones) is now living in New York. She wants you all to come and see her." "Susie Jane Read (Suzanne Maker) has just returned from Egypt. She is not doing anything now but she has two fine boys who keep her busy."—only by these quotations can we adequately describe it. There is another game even more amorphous called the

### Miss Wyckoff Begins Lectures on Science

Continued from Page One

ice. Later the Lapidaries increased the list of known stones, endowing some with the mystical power of driving off demons, others of keeping house-robbers away. Scholastic philosophers in the Middle Ages believed the earth was derived from stars, or again from the action of a lapidifying juice. In the 16th century geology was interpreted in terms of the Bible.

In his Neptunian theory Abraham Werner tried to form universal hypotheses from observations of one locality. He believed that a receding world ocean had left firm sediment on the tops of mountains and, since it had reached the lower regions more recently, had left them gravelly. His teaching influenced most of the continental geologists of the 17th century.

The Neptunian theory's potency died when controversial points concerning basalt as a deposit of the world ocean were raised. James Hutton and John Playfair led the revolt in Scotland. They proved their theories from direct observations. According to their conclusions, the evolution of the earth moved in grand cycles. Weather wasted the earth away and when rivers ran to the oceans they deposited sediments which were continually pressed deeper by new deposits on top. By earth movements these rocks were lifted above the sea where the weathering processes began again. "There are no signs of a beginning, no signs of an end."

Recently chemical experiments have been supplementing field observations. This opened the new field of geo-chemistry.

"He's-your-third cousin,—isn't he? No—he's-my-first-cousin. — but-I-thought —" game.

Last year's seniors exhibited their new acquisition of power and prestige in various ways. Louise Sharp, erstwhile president of the Self-Government Association, promptly forgot to sign out and was much befuddled when, returning late at night, she discovered her illegal position. Several of these new alumnae were rather taken aback to be greeted with "What are you doing here all the time?" by undergraduate friends.

Two members of the class of 1911 when asked their impression of the college as it is now said they liked the undergraduates very much indeed, but were shocked to find them working in the Library on Saturdays and Sundays. Obliging they reminisced over the days when taking an oral was the biggest event in one's college career, to which one wore her cap and gown and best white dress to recite an oral orally to three judges on throne-like red velvet chairs and sang an oral song like "O I wish that I were dead in a cold hard bed, with a little Bryn Mawr daisy nodding gently o'er my head."

"No matter what happens to the student body" one alumna was heard to remark at the breakfast table, "the college itself will always improve."

### Rev. Donald B. Aldrich Holds Chapel Services

Goodhart, October 20. — The Reverend Donald B. Aldrich, rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York City, conducted chapel on Sunday, October 20. He discussed the subject of "re-creating Jesus." We should do this, he said, by leading lives based on Christian principles.

Doctor Aldrich also said that we should not try to defend the church in these critical times, but simply to present it to others, for the church is capable of defending itself.

## Alumnae Conferences Held in Library Wing

Continued from Page One

of the Bryn Mawr expedition to Tarsus in 1934. For the future, since we are cut off from Europe, emphasis will have to be laid on the work in Southwest America, and in our museums.

Mr. Carpenter gave an account of the work done by Bryn Mawr graduates. Forty students have been trained, and they "have left their mark upon our profession." Three great museums have them on their staffs. Many have important teaching positions, and in actual excavation they have worked at fourteen different sites. Several have become authorities and have made important contributions to the study of archaeology.

In describing the advantages of the New Wing, Mr. Sloane pointed out that one drawback of the former method of teaching had been the inadequacy of the black and white photograph. The Eastern company of Rochester has recently developed a method of photographing works of art in their original colors. These slides are to be used in the lectures from now on.

The direction of the department Mr. Sloan referred to as a great responsibility. His problem lies in two directions, to the undergraduate first and to the graduate. The undergraduate curriculum is designed to give a thorough, connected view of western art.

With such an undergraduate course the student should be able to go into the graduate study. The graduate course divides its work into two parts. The seminar offers a means of research, of criticism, of handling bibliography and evidence. The greatest part of the work falls on the graduate herself outside of the seminar. The department is hoping to offer instruction in teaching and a labora-

## Latin Class Happy, No Lines Yet Spoken, X-Rays Only Scenery

The Latin play, *All This and Plautus, Too*, is progressing quite well, considering no one knows her lines, and the X-ray machine is very much in the way of the cast's extensive gestures. No scenery has been seen as yet; perhaps the idea is to imitate *Our Town*. But in spite of everything, everybody is happy and the play will be given November 3.

The cast is as follows:  
 Tranio ..... Dorcas Dunklee  
 Theopropides ..... Vivi French  
 Simo ..... Anne Denny  
 Grumio ..... Pennell Crosby  
 Philematium ..... Louise Allen  
 Delphium ..... Hermione Frank  
 Philolachis ..... Carla Adelt  
 Callidameter ..... Viola Moore  
 Scapha ..... Rosemary Sprague  
 Pinatium ..... Margery Kirk  
 Phaniscus .... Maisie Hardenburg

tory course. With Swarthmore and Haverford it hopes to employ an artist to teach creative art and to study the artists' methods.

Mr. Soper took the audience on a Cook's tour of the wing. The main lecture room offers three different sets of adjustable lights, a huge screen, and a movie projector booth. Other equipment in the wing includes a smaller lecture room and a photograph gallery. In the North wing is an undergraduate reading room and a seminar for graduate students. On the third floor are a picture gallery and a room to display archaeological objects.

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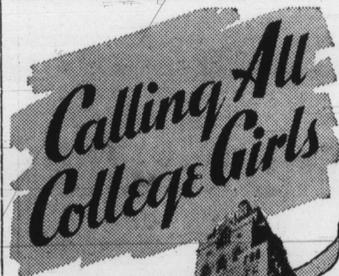
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OPINION

Continued from Page Two  
for most of our depression today,— just as the Republican Party was not entirely responsible for the American part of the world depression beginning in 1929, after two Republican administrations. What is important is to try to work out adjustments and solutions of the economic problems in a democratic way. And for this I see more hope in the Democratic Party.

Finally, about unity, featured by the Republican candidate. The dangers of dis-unity are obvious. I wish the dangers of unity were as obvious. Because for most of us the idea of unity has a strong emotional appeal, we need to remind ourselves that unity, and its twin, uniformity, are most quickly and completely achieved under totalitarian governments. I don't believe that Mr. Willkie wants totalitarian uniformity, but neither do I believe that he can deliver all the unity he so lavishly promises. If we want democracy we must be prepared to recognize important differences, not merely in opinions

Revision of "Oral" System Suggested by Waples

To the Editor of *The College News*: Undergraduates have been discussing the pros and cons of Bryn Mawr "Orals" recently with more than the usual interest. Of course the last few hectic days before the examinations are full of somewhat emotional raving; I have done my share. But, ignoring these ravings, and in view of the definite feeling that revision of the Language Examination System is needed, I should like to see criticisms and suggestions expressed. Perhaps a College Assembly could be given over to a student panel discussion.

There are two basic assumptions which underlie any intelligent discussion of the problem. Either we

but in the interests and advantages of groups within the country. Democracy requires that we try to understand the reasons for these differences and to make adjustments for them, instead of imposing from above a false and unstable unity.

Compared to these issues, the third term seems to me unimportant. The existence of a free, and most articulate, opposition to the present Administration is in itself proof that we have no dictatorship. I shall vote for Mr. Roosevelt.

BETTINA LINN.

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believe that there should be two language examinations, or we think that one is sufficient. Naturally a different argument for and against the present system will develop from each assumption. I want (1) to state my reasons for urging the continuance of the two Oral requirements, (2) to attempt to explain inadequacies of the present system, and (3) to make a suggestion.

Familiarity with modern languages cannot but prove valuable after college whether in graduate work, reading for pleasure or colloquial use of the language. It seems shortsighted not to make the most of the opportunity to learn a new language and to gain greater competency in another.

The system as it now stands is a satisfactory one if the only object is to test one's knowledge of two languages before graduation. There are seven chances to pass the German Oral, for example, by the middle of Senior year if one takes beginning German Freshman year, and there are still three chances if it is taken Junior year. Examinations will never encompass everything but they still seem the fairest way to test our understanding of the language; even though some students feel that fluency is enough.

However if the main reason for taking language examinations is to make it possible for students to use French and German (or Spanish and Italian) books as reference material for advanced work in their Junior and Senior years, the system is inadequate. 28% of the Senior Class had failed to pass one of the "Orals", and 5.5% to pass both, by the end of their Junior

year. 76% of the Junior Class have not attempted or have failed to pass one of the Orals. Of this number, 20% have failed to pass both. This must mean that no reading will be assigned Junior year which does not permit alternative reading in English. Senior year either less foreign reading will be assigned, or the fuller amounts will not be as well done.

But I do not mean to imply that the Language Departments should revise their grading standards in order that more undergraduates can pass the Orals by the beginning of their Junior year. Both Orals need to be taken seriously the first time. Figures from the Recorder's Office show that this is largely the case. On the first attempt, 50% of both the Juniors and the Seniors passed the German Oral; 66% of the Seniors and 50% of the Juniors passed the French.

But these figures do not indicate how many students have made no attempt up to, and including, the Fall examination of their Junior year. 24% and 17% of the Junior Class have not tried the French and German Orals respectively.

What kept them from taking the examinations this Fall so that if they passed they could use at least one language this year? Was it inertia or a hazy command of the language? Another 22% of those entering on French took the examination and failed to pass. It seems logical to assume that not all of the 24% will pass in the Spring.

In conclusion my suggestion is this: if students could try their entering language examination Sophomore year they would either pass, assuring the use of the language Junior year, or they would discover their weaknesses. Then, as was true of the Senior Class, the ma-

Continued on Page Six

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