

THE COLLEGE NEWS

VOL. XXIII, No. 15

BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1937

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Fascism No Solution To Spanish Problem, Says Mr. Slocombe

Neutrality Pact, if Enforced, Should be of Assistance To Government

COMMUNIST PARTY NEW

Deanery, February 20.—Speaking on the Spanish Situation and Its Repercussions, Mr. George Edward Slocombe emphasized the point that fascism is not the means for a peaceful Europe, and that the international pact of neutrality, effective midnight, February 20, should, if rigorously upheld, aid the Spanish government. Fascism breeds and is bred by excessive nationalism. It leads to an aggressive national rivalry taking offense at any real or pretended slight. With the cessation of the influx of foreign troops in accordance with a neutrality pact, a condition of stability will be reached affording the government time to train its army for the recapturing of the towns now held by Franco.

Mr. Slocombe gave a brief resume of the history of Spain up to the outbreak of the revolution in July, an outbreak which was carefully planned by Franco, the would-be dictator of Spain in collusion with dictators Hitler and Mussolini.

Although the clergy are, on the whole, following Franco, religion as such plays little or no part in the war. The struggle is one of democracy versus the church, the army, and the aristocracy desiring to re-establish the autocratic rights held before 1930. Lately its ferocity has abated, for after the first serious bombing of Madrid, rebel airmen refused to massacre further, and all subsequent attacks have been accomplished by Nazi and Italian fliers. This refusal on the part of the rebels is a sign that men are coming to their senses. Mr. Slocombe feels that the national pride of the Spaniard will come to his aid to speed the end of hostilities.

Many people believe that the Spanish struggle is communism versus fascism. The argument that the Spanish government is red, so frequently uttered by Hitler and Mussolini, is historically untrue. Up to last September the Madrid government was composed of Republicans and Democrats. In the February last elections, the Democratic coalition received the greatest number of seats in the Cortes, and was supported by the left parties. In September, the government, unable to organize its defense without leftist aid, took into its membership communists, syndicalists and socialists.

Communism *per se* is new in Spain, and a loyalist victory does not mean

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Americanization School Includes Students Resembling K*a*p*l*a*n of the New Yorker

“Italianization” Often a Feature Of Bright Conversations During Evening

The Americanization School at Bryn Mawr resembles nothing so much as the Night Preparatory School for Adults of which Mr. Parkhill is a preceptor, and well-known Hyman Kaplan an ardent student. Its purpose, ever in the minds of those who go to teach, is the Americanization of a group of Italians, young and old, who may be roughly divided into two factions: the hopeless faction, eager and willing, to be sure, like Mr. Kaplan, but permanently ungifted with a “bosse des langues,” and the hopefuls, who correspond approximately in mental calibre to Miss Mittenick.

To begin with, Americanization is an unfortunate word. Our Italian friends are too thoroughly Italian; they will never have more than a thin linguistic varnish of Americanism un-

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Wednesday, February 24.—The sixth lecture on *The Nature of Man* by Mr. MacKinnon. Music Room. 7.30 p. m.
Saturday, February 27.—Merion Hall dance. 9.30 to 1.00.
Monday, March 1.—The seventh lecture on *The Nature of Man* will be given by Mr. Weiss. Music Room. 7.30 p. m.
Tuesday, March 2.—Andres Segovia, guitarist, will give a concert. Goodhart. 8.30 p. m.
Wednesday, March 3.—The eighth and last lecture on *The Nature of Man* by Mr. Weiss. Music Room. 7.30 p. m.
Friday, March 5.—League Musicale. Deanery. 8.00 p. m.
Saturday, March 6.—Rockefeller Hall dance. 9.30 to 2.00.
Sunday, March 7.—Leonie Adams will read selections from her poetry. Deanery. 5 p. m.
Monday, March 8.—Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., will speak on *American Campuses in the Near East*. Miss Lake will give a lecture on Roman theaters. Room E Taylor. 7.30 p. m.
Tuesday, March 9.—Bridge tea for the benefit of the Alumnae Regional Scholarships of Eastern Pennsylvania. Deanery. 2 p. m.

Segovia is World's Greatest Guitarist

New York Critics Unanimously Praise New Technique

The general conception of guitar playing entails a group of Hawaiians strumming against a background of palms in a travelogue. Andres Segovia's playing is as far removed from this as a flute is from a saxophone.

Segovia was born in Spain and has made concert tours both in Europe and the United States.

Olin Downes, of the *New York Times*, says of him: “Andres Segovia belongs to the very small group of musicians who by transcendent powers of execution, and by imagination and intuition, create an art of their own. He is a wholly exceptional artist, a man of mark among musicians.” Lawrence Gilman, formerly of the *Herald-Tribune*, said that “he gave one of the most extraordinary and engrossing recitals of music that has ever taken place in a New York concert hall.” Praise like this from two such competent critics is particularly valuable. Segovia's playing is apparently completely unexpected and completely new. His skill transforms the guitar into a sublime instrument, something which is made possible only through his purely personal technique.

M. R. M.

Notice!

The next issue of the *College News* will be a special edition coming out Tuesday morning, March 2. All announcements and material for publication next week should be in the hands of the editor by Friday noon.

Miss DuBois Offers Psychic Unity Thesis

Concept Presents “Reservoir of Potentialities” to Deal With Social Parallels

FIELD WORK EVIDENCE

Music Room, February 17.—Anthropological processes can be understood through the concept of the Psychic Unity of Man according to Miss Cora DuBois in her second lecture on *The Nature of Man*, the fourth in the series. This psychic unity may be understood as a “reservoir of potentialities” occurring as a group phenomenon and allowing for differences among individuals. Offered as an alternative for the earlier conceptions of the social and psychic evolution of the race, the concept of the psychic unity explains more simply than the former the parallels between institutionalized forms of behavior and the behavior of certain children and psychiatric cases. Such parallels as the covarde, or of animism in primitive men and children have long been overlooked by anthropologists, but are highly important.

Just as this concept explains parallels between institutions and individuals it provides an excellent tool for the anthropologist who faces the challenging problem of the influence of culture on personality.

It may perhaps assist the comparative psychiatrist to say how far abnormalities can be explained in social terms, and how far the normal personality ideal is defined by social institutions. A society may foster abnormalities, as in the schizoid Buddhist; and the stress of society on a personality may produce psychic masochism or externalization of the stress, as in some criminals and reformers. Institutional stress upon individuals is of three main types: that of institution against biological growth as seen in the late age of marriage in the West; of institution against institution as in our society where aggressive, competitive teaching conflicts with Christian doctrines; and of institution against practice, or of actual against possible practice so acute in the unemployment neuroses prevalent today.

The hypothesis of the psychic unity of man is supported by the experience of the field worker in anthropology who recognizes a certain likeness in all individuals and by the ability of individuals to adapt to new cultures. No example of this last is so striking as that of the Japanese in the last century. As yet no differences have been discovered in testing which cannot be explained away by the inadequacy of the test or by differences in cultural emphasis. Certain dreams dealing with the fundamental physical experiences of man are constant to all mankind. There are, further, constancies in institutional forms, such as language, marriage and incest rules, aesthetic expression and religion, in spite of differences of treatment. These might be explained by diffusion were it not that such constancies show such vast differences in their natures that a single historical source seems highly improbable.

The doctrine of psychic evolution—that a child or a patient is undergoing a recapitulation of the history of the race—has no anatomical evidence to support it. Social evolution as shown by remains of such cultural evidence

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Chapel

Miss Park will give a special chapel service Tuesday morning, March 2, at 8.15. All students are requested to attend.

Sense of Showmanship and Originality Is Keynote of Success of “Forty Bust”

Caricatures of Professors Are Hilariously Presented; Pelvic Girdle and Pan Drops, Costumes, Songs, Lines Reveal Artistic Talents, Humorous Bunkum

BURLESQUE OF T. S. ELIOT IS HIT OF THE EVENING

Forty Bust, the freshmen's maiden venture, was launched before an all-female audience last Saturday night with a surprising show of originality and finish. It is generally understood, in the case of shows put on by non-professionals, that as the material behind the footlights is essentially crude, the enthusiasm and good will of the participants will counterbalance any messiness in the production. But *Forty Bust* was put on with a good sense of showmanship, care for details and a cleverness that tended to forsake the classical field of college humor.

The connecting thread that ran through all of the skits was the engaging idea that the busts in Taylor Hall left their pedestals and wandered from room to room, taking a friendly interest in the classes. The scenes themselves, each of which represented a different class, were on the whole witty, well directed and to the point, providing an opportunity to present a series of portraits of the faculty which were much appreciated by the audience. There were certain high spots to be remembered with particular relish: the tough truck driver who pedaled cheerfully in and out of the Geology Field Trip scene; Dr. Hegelstole's (Jane Harvey's) voluptuous enjoyment of “a certain sensuous feeling of why-ness which is none the less invisible”; Cicero's (Terry Ferrer's) song and agreeable rendition thereof; the Latin teacher's (Vrylena Olney's) enthusiastic approach to the subject of Cicero in his bath. The last two skits were well placed in the order of events, as they formed a fitting climax to the evening's entertainment.

The poetic dialogue of the English

Unconscious Treated In Psychopathology

Psychic Determinism Suggested By MacKinnon in Third “Man” Lecture

CLINICAL WORK IS AID

Music Room, February 22.—Mr. MacKinnon, the third lecturer in the series on *The Nature of Man*, discussed the region of psychology between the rigidly experimental study of individuals, on which Mr. Helson spoke, and the social science field of Miss DuBois. He emphasized in particular the three important contributions of psychopathology to an understanding of the nature of man: in demonstrating the role of psychic factors in health and disease; in demonstrating the existence of unconscious psychic processes in man, and the necessity of taking these into consideration in a study of man's psychology and behavior; and, finally, in broadening the field of psychology by suggesting a complete psychic determinism.

Although the early psychologists found it necessary to renounce general metaphysical questions, Mr. MacKinnon thinks that they were unduly restrictive, limiting themselves largely to an investigation of problems of consciousness. Later psychologists investigated higher mental processes and, still later, undertook to study the problems of behavior. Psychology tried to make itself adequate to increasingly complex problems in the investigation of which different techniques had to be developed. Mr. MacKinnon showed how the problems of psychology now range from those in which the psychologist is closely allied with the physicist to those in which he is closely allied to the social scientist.

Mr. MacKinnon added to Mr. Helson

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Class was a devastating medley of Eliot, Shakespeare, Keats and various notables, and was tempered by a good measure of the purest bunkum. To quote:

“An accident. A feather gone with the wind

And sorrow let her tell tomorrow. She may borrow brown fox into her eyelids

Glistening with frost let her tell most Of life and love, let her tell,

Let her
Let.”

The scene closed with a catchy song that was encored three times and sported a chorus, quoted almost directly from Eliot:

“Women come and women go. They talk of Michel Angelo.”

The success of the skit, entitled *Dancing Class*, depended upon physical gyrations and facial expressions rather than on the lines. Miss Stepps (Camilla Riggs) went through several amazing exercises, which included a

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Miss King to Return To Live in Bryn Mawr

Is Creator of Art Department, Distinguished as Authority In Several Fields

TRAINING WAS DIVERSE

When Miss Georgiana Goddard King leaves for California next week it will have been almost 45 years since she entered Bryn Mawr as a freshman. Except for seven years' teaching at a school in New York she has devoted her energies to the college from that time to her retirement this spring as student, fellow, reader in English, lecturer in comparative literature and in art, and for 22 years as professor in History of Art. Of the present faculty she has been longest with the college and has published the greatest number of works. The department is almost entirely the product of her energy and learning. Distinguished as an authority in several branches of her subject, she stands almost alone in her knowledge of Spanish Romanesque architecture. But to generations at Bryn Mawr Miss King's greatest gift to the world will always be her ability to teach. While no explanation of this great gift could be given, some hint of its source may lie in such diverse statements as: “I have always given everything I had (to my classes); we all do that”; “I have never taught the same course in quite the same way. I have never planned a course as thoroughly as I might have desired, because the course always depends on the people who are in it”; “I have frequently felt that I don't know anything about that subject; I think I'll offer a course in it next year.”

Miss King has taught every aspect of the field of art from the catacombs to the moderns, with the exception of late German art. But where the range of subject has been wide, the wealth of background brought to illuminate it has been far wider—a constant source of wonderment and stimulation to her classes. Of this some explanation may be found in her preparation.

Intending as a freshman to major under Paul Shorey, Miss King arrived too late for him and after a

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Snapshots, Please!

If anyone has any snapshots of faculty members or seniors, clear enough to be used in the yearbook, will she show them to Anne Marbury, Rockefeller?

THE COLLEGE NEWS

(Founded in 1914)

Published weekly during the College Year (excepting during Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter Holidays, and during examination weeks) in the interest of Bryn Mawr College at the Maguire Building, Wayne, Pa., and Bryn Mawr College.

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SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.50

MAILING PRICE, \$3.00

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME

Entered as second-class matter at the Wayne, Pa., Post Office

In Memoriam

Reverend Stephen J. Herben
February 22, 1937

Miss King's Retirement

The place of Miss King is so integral to the college that it is almost impossible to envisage her retirement this spring. She originated History of Art here, for years she was the department, and has been the guiding force in its growth into one of the most outstanding units in college. Several of our brilliant alumnae owe their careers to her and many of the college's best contributions to scholarship have been written either by Miss King herself or inspired by her teaching. Her years of devotion to Bryn Mawr and her enthusiasm for its ideals have seldom been surpassed. Despite the difficulties of illness she has returned this spring to give her best to new classes. Her personality has so enriched life on the campus, that only on the definite promise of a speedy return are we reconciled to her departure at all. For all of this, a constant source of pride, the college owes a debt of gratitude which it cannot repay.

But greater even than the obligations of the college as a body are those of individuals. Miss King is one of those great teachers who make ideals of education realities for those who wish to learn. The vigor with which she presents each point and draws from the cultures of the world to enrich the pageant, her peculiar flair for making the subject take life in the minds of her listeners, most of all her unerring taste and relentless searching into new fields have sent all her students forth with a new will to learn for themselves. Her demands of her students and for herself are equalled only by her sensitive response to the slightest spark of real interest. Always she opens new worlds to her students. When such teaching is becoming rarer on our campus, Miss King is the more outstanding for her "driving power and cutting edge."

Practical Pacifism

The recently proposed central committee for peace projects to be composed of members of campus organizations is the active solution to prevalent pacifistic mouthings on the ambiguous ideal PEACE. A highminded pacifist without an earthy knowledge of the contributing causes, social, economic, and political, of war and peace, is meat for hecklers. Conducted research by a representative group into these alleys which are blind to so many of the peacefully minded will produce practical information. On substantial ground we can proceed to shape our own ideas of the best method of administering a peace program, and stand on our own feet, not entirely on the conglomerate feet of others. With first-hand evidence at our command, we might approach our parents, who, though notoriously unconvinced of undergraduate "gabbling," nevertheless, if sympathetic, have more influence in more communities than we.

An investigation of the reasons why the Buenos Aires Conference was unsuccessful in limiting arms and in its neutralization policy, and why it was successful in drafting an extension of the Monroe Doctrine is a fertile field in which to seek information. It uncovers numerous angles of the relations among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Faculty and outside speakers in discussions and debates inevitably shed light on confused issues, such as international law, economic balance of trade, and the differences in the standards of living in various countries. The News is reserving a column in which to report succinct statements on pacifist projects, particularly in this part of the east, as well as campus opinions on all such movements.

The material which the proposed central committee presents at the April Demonstration, we visualize as a source for the lines of peace action to be taken thereafter. The whole point of the committee would be lost if it disintegrated like a puffball after it had convinced the callow idealists that there is more to peace than poetry. A permanent institution for pacifistic work is a potent force when it is placed in the hands of the intelligent.

During the month of March the Thrift Shop in the Village will collect old clothes which it will sell for the benefit of the milk fund of the Bryn Mawr Hospital. This is an excellent opportunity for everyone to dispose

of her beloved but bedraggled apparel. At the same time, in a material way, to thank and repay the hospital for their ever ready services, which many of the student body have received.

ABROAD AT HOME

Philadelphia is actually known as the city of a thousand churches. There are five old ones which are historically as well as quaintly interesting, and we mention them here in anticipation of some lazy, sunny spring day when Bryn Mawr becomes tedious.

We begin with Christ Church located on Second Street between Market and Arch. If you have no car available, the best way to get there is to take a trolley on Market Street, stay on it until you get to Second Street (almost in the Delaware River) and then disembark, and go half a block on Second. The church was first founded in 1695, was enlarged in 1711, and reconstructed on the style of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. In 1754 a chime of eight bells was brought from London and hung in the tower.

Until 1761 this was the only Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. Pews where Washington, the Penn family, the Franklin family, Robert Morris and Betsy Ross worshipped are marked out for the casual observer.

In the Christ Church burial ground, a few blocks away at Fifth and Arch, Benjamin Franklin's grave may be viewed from behind iron bars.

Old St. George's Methodist-Episcopal Church on North 4th Street, near the ramp of the Delaware River Bridge, was the scene of the first annual conference of Methodist preachers in America. During the British occupation of Philadelphia it was stripped to its walls and used as a riding school for the cavalymen. It was almost demolished when the Delaware River Bridge was erected, but Methodist protest left it standing—a colonial landmark in the midst of bustling inter-state traffic.

St. Joseph's Church on Willing's Alley (the first small street after Walnut, down around 4th Street) is a picturesque heir to the site of the oldest Roman Catholic chapel in Philadelphia. For over a hundred years, 1732-1837, the Chapel, which was eighteen by twenty-eight feet, was used by a missionary priest. Then the present building was erected just one hundred years ago this year.

Gloria Dei Church, otherwise known as Old Swedes' Church, is one of the most interesting in the city. Situated near Second and Christian Streets, it replaced an old log blockhouse which was a church in 1677 in the Swedish Settlement then known as Wicaco. The present church was built in 1700; entirely of stone, and was regarded as a masterpiece at that time. The services were conducted by a Lutheran minister sent over by the Archbishop of Upsal and acting under the instructions of King Charles XI of Sweden. The last Lutheran missionary from Sweden died in 1831 and, since all aid from the old country had been discontinued after the Revolution, the Church was admitted into the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1845.

The last of the five churches is at 4th and Pine, its lot being donated by Thomas and Richard Penn for the erection of the Third Presbyterian Church. It was used as a hospital during the Revolution, and later as a cavalry stable when the British occupied Philadelphia. Among the interesting graves is that of William Currie, who rang the Liberty Bell on July 8, 1776 (or so they claim).

M. H.

WIT'S END

The Personal Pereginations of Algeron Swinburne Stapleton-Smith, or *Lost in a London Fog*.

On the trail.

Algae got in touch with the chap he knew at the Foreign Office, who, by the way, was our old friend Boris J. Besstead, Jr. Besstead was greatly interested in the tale of the mysterious veiled person whom Algae had encountered in the street, in fact, he professed himself intrigued, and came around hot foot at once to Algae's digs. He examined the curious little scarab and an understanding light illuminated his features. It must be the famous Egyptian Princess, Ina Rockproof, who is visiting London incognito. That is why she always wears a veil.

"Oh, I see."

"She's staying at Claridges," Bes-

In Philadelphia

Theaters

Chestnut Street Opera House: *Ibsen's Ghosts*, with Nazimova, through Saturday. Beginning Monday, March 1, *An Enemy of the People*, with Walter Hampden.

Forrest: *On Your Toes*, with the original Broadway cast, including Ray Bolger, Luella Gear and Tamara Geva. For a hint of what is to come, on March 8 begins *The Great Waltz*.

Movies

Aldine: *Maid of Salem*, with Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray.

Arcadia: *Camille*, with Greta Garbo.

Boyd: *Green Light*, with Errol Flynn.

Europa: *Lucrezia Borgia*.

Fox: *Woman of Glamour*, with Melvyn Douglas.

Karlton: *Lloyd's of London*, with Freddie Bartholomew and Tyrone Power, Jr.

Keith's: *On The Avenue*, with Dick Powell.

Locust Street: *The Good Earth*, with Paul Muni and Louise Rainer.

Stanley: *The Last of Mrs. Cheney*, with Joan Crawford, Dick Powell and Robert Montgomery.

Stanton: *We Who Are About to Die*.

Theaters

Chestnut Street: *Ghosts*, with Nazimova.

Forrest: *On Your Toes*, with Ray Bolger and Tamara Geva.

Concert

Beethoven: *Coriolanus Overture*; Symphony No. 1 in F major, *Pastoral*; Symphony No. 5 in C minor.

Local Movies

Seville: Wednesday, *Wings of the Morning*, with Henry Fonda; Thursday, *Week End Millionaire*, with Buddy Rogers; Friday and Saturday, *Wanted: Jane Turner*, with Lee Tracy; Sunday and Monday, *Rembrandt*, with Charles Laughton; Tuesday and Wednesday, *As You Like It*, with Elizabeth Bergner and Laurence Olivier; Thursday, *Gay Desperado*, with Nino Martini; Friday, Saturday and Sunday, *After the Thin Man*, with William Powell and Myrna Loy; Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, *Charlie Chan at the Opera*, with Warner Oland and Boris Karloff; Thursday, *Crack Up*, with Peter Lorre.

Wayne: Wednesday, *In His Steps*, with Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker; Thursday and Friday, *Great Guy*, with James Cagney; Saturday, *Wings of the Morning*, with Henry Fonda and Tundra; Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, *After the Thin Man*, with William Powell and Myrna Loy; Wednesday, *Wanted: Jane Turner*, with Lee Tracy; Thursday, *Go West, Young Man*, with Mae West.

Ardmore: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, *College Holiday*, with Mary Boland and Burns and Allen; Saturday, Sunday and Monday, *Beloved Enemy*, with Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, *The Plainsman*, with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur.

stead went on. A rough gleam came into his eye. "Shall I see if I can get us an introduction?"

Algae felt an irresistible desire to plunge into the adventure. For a moment he hesitated, but the wicked expression which flickered over Besstead's mobile features was a challenge to him.

"I'm game," he stated simply. "Do you want to venture all yourself?" chuckled Besstead. "Or shall we go into win or lose together?"

"Just as you like, old chap," said Algae nonchalantly.

Besstead elected to join Algae and said he would drop a hint to one of his favorite hostesses. Princess Ina was rumored to be on a semi-political mission in London. As the exponent and royal sponsor of a school of Isadora Duncan dancing which was to be re-organized as an Anglo-Egyptian School of the Dance, which would then be a most important factor of British influence and propaganda. The two chatted pleasantly for a few moments before Besstead had to tear himself away.

"What's Ina herself like?" inquired Algae desultorily as Besstead put on his hat.

"She's the talk of Egypt, man," roared Besstead, flashing his famous smile.

Informal German Evening

The German Club has invited all members and students of elementary German to the German room in Wyndham for an informal evening of songs, food and records on Wednesday, February 24. The party will begin after the lecture on *Man*.

Faculty Notes

Mr. Watson, of the Department of Geology, will address the members of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg this weekend.

Mr. Patterson, of the Physics Department, collaborated with Dr. G. H. Cameron, of Hamilton College, on a paper, entitled *Determination of Particle Size by X-rays*. The paper was published in a symposium on X-ray defraction held by the American Society for Testing Materials.

PEACE PROJECTS

The Emergency Peace Campaign, headed by Harry Emerson Fosdick, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Ray Newton and Charles P. Taft, II, and sponsored by leaders from all parts of the country, is the most practical, well-organized and promising movement against war that has yet been launched in America. To attain its goal of keeping this country out of war and furthering international friendship it is attempting to unite all peace-minded individuals in a tremendous drive and is supported by church, school, farm, labor and organized peace groups.

The idea for a nation-wide peace movement evolved from a conference of peace leaders at Buckhill Falls, Pennsylvania, in December, 1935. After several succeeding conferences a planned campaign was launched full force under the leadership of prominent men from all professions, presenting as its purpose: (1) strengthening pacific alternatives to armed conflict; (2) bringing about such political and economic changes as are essential to a just and peaceable world order; (3) recruiting and uniting in a dynamic movement all organizations and individuals who are determined not to approve of or participate in war; (4) acquainting peace-minded people with the program and policies of the member organizations of the National Peace Conference and other peace groups.

Among the organizations which are supporting the Campaign are the American Friends' Service Committee, the Foreign Policy Association, the League of Nations Association, the National Boards of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the American League Against War and Fascism, the American Student Union, the World Peace Foundation, and the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches.

The Campaign is at present pursuing a nation-wide neutrality program, headed by Charles P. Taft, II. The program, which will be continued through February and March, stresses the need and the cost of neutrality legislation. On April 6, Admiral Byrd will launch a no-foreign-war crusade to increase the determination of the American people to stay out of wars in Europe and Asia through such measures as the restriction of naval and military policy to the defense of the United States rather than to the protection of investments, commerce and interests abroad.

As a part of the neutrality program, Senators Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota and James P. Pope of Idaho spoke on the two principle types of neutrality legislation over the Mutual Broadcasting System on February 21. Senator Nye presented and discussed the bill for mandatory neutrality legislation, while Senator Pope defined the discretionary or permissive type. The type of neutrality legislation to be adopted by Congress is one of the major problems confronting the present session of that body.

Those wishing further information on the activities of the Campaign or desiring to volunteer their services should write to Ray Newton, Executive Director of the Emergency Peace Campaign, 20 South 12 Street, Philadelphia.

Miss King, Retiring, Will Return Here to Live

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year of baby Greek turned to English literature and took her two majors eventually in Philosophy and Political Economics. Returning as fellow-in-English and then in Philosophy she wrote a dissertation, an aspect of one of them, on the German philosophers and in 1897 took her M.A. in English. Work at the Collège de France, done frankly for the pleasure of listening to Gaston Pais, followed. In the summer of 1898 she studied Italian Renaissance painting intensely in the galleries and libraries of Italy. "In 1910, four years after returning to Bryn Mawr, I grew weary of explaining sentence structure to young women and asked Miss Thomas if I might give elective lectures in art."

The combined Department of Art and Archaeology at that time consisted of two lecturers, one room in the top of Taylor containing two cases of reproductions, one of Quattrocento Italian painting, the other of Greek sculpture, and two lecture courses in those subjects. Soon Gothic architecture alternated with Italian painting, and Miss King turned from correcting English papers to lecturing in comparative literature as the other half of her activities. When in 1915 the popularity of her art electives demanded that History of Art be made a full

major department, Miss King insisted that oriental art be included. Professors at Harvard and Princeton laughed at her for wanting to teach this subject to undergraduates. But Miss King persisted and at last discovered a young man at Princeton who undertook to teach the course four months later. Since that time art of the far east has been a vital unit here as in all thorough undergraduate curricula, and George Rowley, the courageous "young man" has achieved wide distinction in the field.

It was on her sabbatical leave that Miss King first visited Spain. In 1915 and again in 1917 the Hispanic Society of America sent her back to write *The Way of Saint James*, a "personal history" of travel, architecture, art, religious interpretation, folklore and iconography of Spain chiefly in the Romanesque period. This remains the author's favorite work, although others have included writings on Mudéjar, Spanish Pre-Romanesque, Sardinian, Gothic, Romanesque, Spanish and Italian art and architecture, and on Italian and Spanish iconography and saintly legends. Miss King is a corresponding member of the Royal Gallegan Society at Corinna. She is the only woman member of this learned society as well as of the Instituto de Valentiade Don Juan in Madrid.

Two years ago, speaking of Spain, Miss King said: "Its black magic is still the most exciting thing in the world to me. I am a real Hispanophile. I came there last and it still

trails clouds of glory for me, as the last love always does. It has not yet become a part of the general scheme of things as Siena, for instance, has." Of Spain today: "I am completely with the government and hope that they shall win. It makes me nervous when I see how long the war drags on. . . . I could no more return to Spain now than I could picnic on the family graveyard."

In Santiago on sabbatical leave a year ago last November when she was writing an article on Portuguese Romanesque, Miss King was taken ill. She was obliged to take the first boat home, unfortunately an Italian liner. In the midst of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis she wished to have no dealings with Italians, but there was no choice. For over a year Miss King has been living in Hollywood, California, with her sister. When she returns there next week it will not be to leave Bryn Mawr for good. In a year she hopes to return to live near here. "Somehow we all do gravitate back. . . . But it's the books that draw me back, I should never have devoted such care to the books for the department all these years if I hadn't intended to use them all myself sometime. I have stored in the village boxes of Italian, Spanish and English classics all of which I have taught at one time and now intend to reread at my leisure. I want, too, to return to Portugal to complete a book on which I have not enough notes."

During the month in which she

has been on the campus, Miss King has lectured to the first year class on *Caravaggio, Mattia di Preti* pursuing his ghost through Calabria and even to Matta, *Giovanni de Paolo*, to the Art of the Far East class on *The Chinese Influence in Sieneese Painting*, to the mediaeval students on *Portugese Romanesque*.

Before her sabbatical, Miss King had a great deal to do with the new construction plans for the fine arts departments. Of the possibilities of a workshop she is hopeful, for she has long hoped that every student who cares for it should have a chance at practical art work. The effect of this laboratory work will, of course, depend entirely on the individual students, but it will not change the historical and iconographical approach. "I have always stuck to the historical method because no one can understand a subject unless he knows the history that goes with it."

Miss King feels that the student today knows much more when she comes to college than her predecessors knew. The final examinations are an excellent thing, but "the thing I should think I would miss were I going to teach more here, are those people who drift into the first year course just to see what it is all about. They have so often been a delight to me and many of them have changed their majors in their senior years, which is, of course, impossible now."

H. F. F.

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Red Cross Thanks College

February 15, 1937.

Dr. Marion Park, Pres., Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Dear Dr. Park:

Please accept the sincere thanks of the Main Line Branch No. 1, American Red Cross, for the cooperation of Bryn Mawr College in assisting us with your generous contribution for the flood sufferers.

That all organizations were back of our efforts was the only means by which it was possible for us to accomplish this emergency work.

With sincere appreciation, believe me

Gratefully yours,

RACHEL T. EARNSHAW.

Mrs. Henry C. Earnshaw, Chairman Main Line Branch No. 1.

HCE/dw

"We are all products of a system which knows not the classics and the liberal arts, and there is every indication that the system is growing worse instead of better. Every day brings us news of some educational inventions designed to deprive the student of the last vestiges of his tools and to send him for his education helpless against the environment itself." The dirge of President Robert Maynard Hutchins, of the University of Chicago.—(ACP)

"Why I Choose CAMELS"

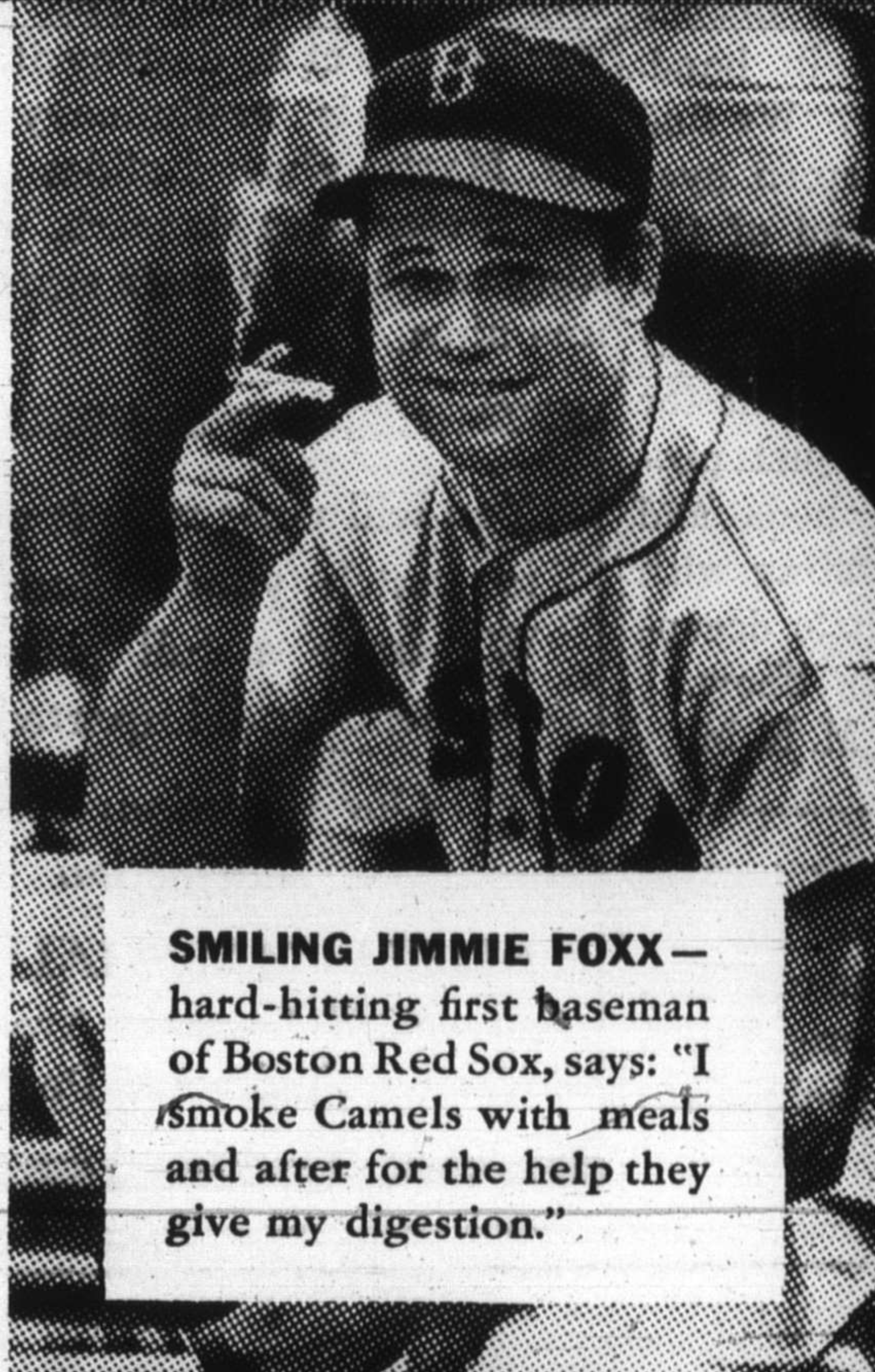


"CAMELS HELP MAKE THE FEELING OF NERVOUS PRESSURE FADE OUT," Says Herbert Weast, Sophomore.

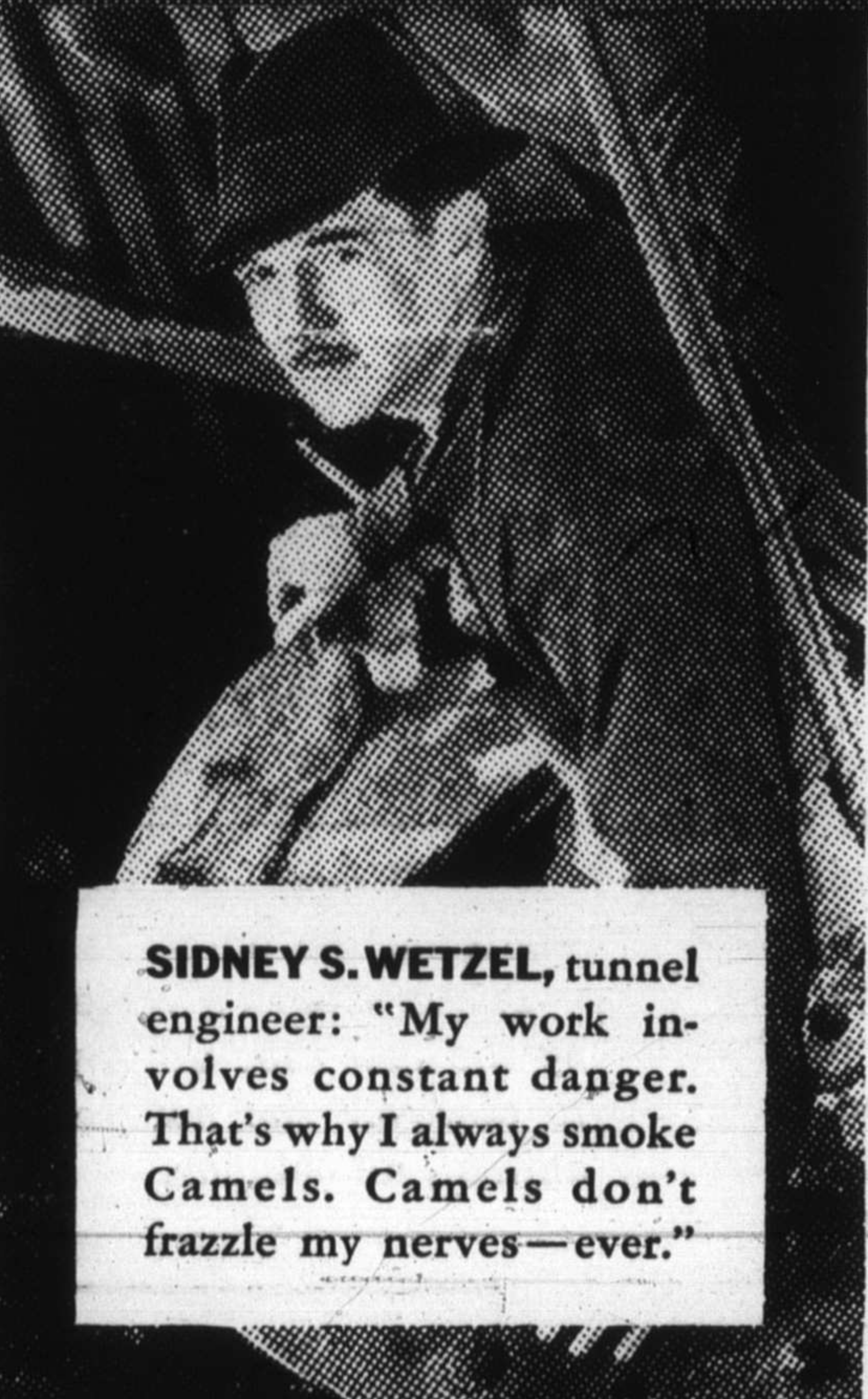
MENTAL WORK—especially long hours of intensive study—can slow up digestion. *Herbert Weast*, Class of 1939, says: "Camels are a real aid. They help make the feeling of nervous pressure fade out, and get me set for a hearty meal. I work better, too, since I've discovered I get a refreshing 'lift' in energy with a Camel. Camels set me right." Enjoy Camel's costlier tobaccos the whole day through. At mealtimes Camels are an aid to digestion—speeding up the flow of digestive fluids—increasing alkalinity—bringing a sense of ease and well-being. Steady smokers prefer Camels. They are so mild! They don't jangle the nerves, tire the taste, or irritate sensitive throats.



"I'M A SECRETARY," says attractive *Joselyn Libby*, "and often have to eat in a hurry. When I smoke Camels at mealtimes I feel on top of the world."



SMILING JIMMIE FOXX—hard-hitting first baseman of Boston Red Sox, says: "I smoke Camels with meals and after for the help they give my digestion."



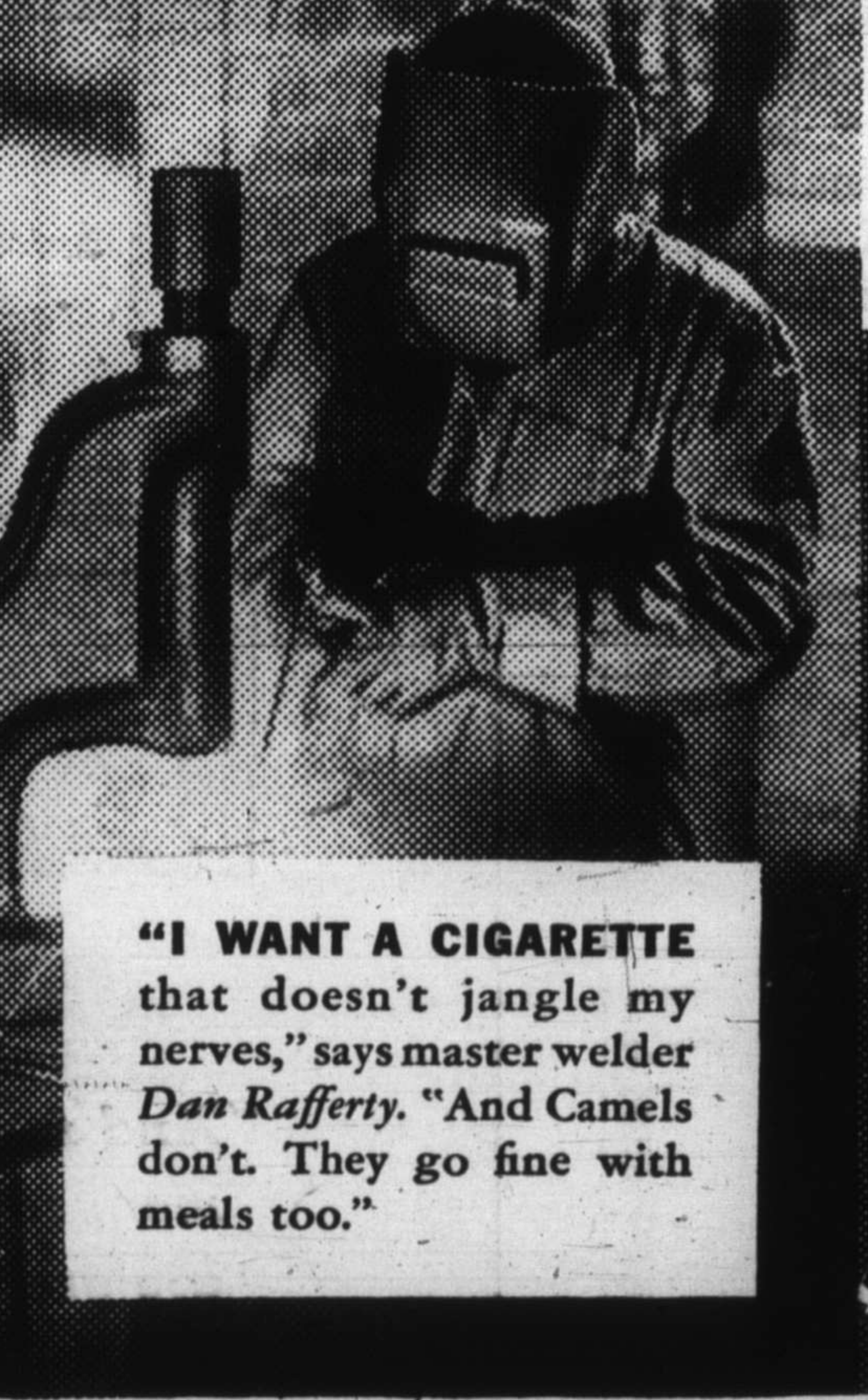
SIDNEY S. WETZEL, tunnel engineer: "My work involves constant danger. That's why I always smoke Camels. Camels don't frazzle my nerves—ever."



CHIEF ENGINEER George J. Buckingham says: "It's a great strain keeping tons of high-powered machinery under control. Camels help ease the tension."



"CAMELS help me keep pepped up," vivacious *TWA* hostess, *Betty Steffen*, says. "In my work I see many famous people. And most of them smoke Camels."



"I WANT A CIGARETTE that doesn't jangle my nerves," says master welder *Dan Rafferty*. "And Camels don't. They go fine with meals too."



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— for Digestion's sake — smoke Camels!

VARSITY SWIMMERS DEFEATED BY BALDWIN

February 19.—The Bryn Mawr varsity swimming team, minus a few of its members, lost to the Baldwin School team, 35 points to 29, in an unofficial meet in the Baldwin pool.

After losing the 50-yard freestyle, Bryn Mawr managed to win the Medley Relay, a combination of breaststroke, sidestroke, treading and crawl. Constance Renninger took first place in the crawl for form from Lewis, of Baldwin. In the breaststroke event Doris Turner, and Emily Cheney placed first and second, respectively. Baldwin regained her lost lead by winning the two remaining events, the 100-yard dash and the freestyle relay. Marjorie Hughson swam the four lengths of the pool for the 100-yard dash in 17 5-10 seconds, beating Constance Renninger by 5½ seconds.

Events:
50-yard Freestyle
Mehl (Baldwin), 31 4-5 sec.; Beatty (B.), 32 1-5 sec.; Simpson (B. M.), Duncan (B. M.).

Medley Relay
Bryn Mawr (Turner, Brady, Steel, Woodward, Evans, Duncan, Irish, Simpson).

Crawl for Form
Renninger (B. M.), Lewis (B.), Hughson (B.), Goodman (B. M.).

50-yard Back Crawl
Mehl (B.), 35 sec.; Woodward (B. M.), 43 1-10 sec.; Gaud (B. M.), Beatty (B.).

50-yard Breaststroke
Turner (B. M.), 45 sec.; Cheney (B. M.), 50 1-10 sec.; Kirk (B.), Santamarie (B.).

100-yard Dash
Hughson (B.), 1 min. 17 5-10 sec.; Renninger (B. M.), 1 min. 23 sec.; Beatty (B.), Steel (B. M.).

Freestyle Relay
Baldwin, 2 min. 4 2-10 sec.; Bryn Mawr (Duncan, Muller, Goodman, Woodward, Cheney, Gaud, Renninger, Steel).

MR. NEUDEGG COACHES SKIERS ON REAL SNOW

Would-be skiers who have been faithfully attending the Tuesday evening sessions with Mr. Neudegg in the Gym and have, as a result of the lessons, been staggering down Taylor stairs clutching the bannisters and groaning aloud, have at last had an opportunity to put their technique into practice.

Last Tuesday they awoke to find the campus already white and snow still falling fast. By evening a hopelessly estimated three inches covered the landscape, and enthusiasts dressing for the weekly ski lesson donned mittens and mufflers in anticipation of the icy blasts to be encountered on the hill behind Goodhart. Soon shadowy figures were descending the hill more or less skillfully, while from below Mr. Neudegg called directions and encouragement. Darkness, only faintly relieved by pale moonlight, concealed treacherous bumps, while lack of control coupled with boundless enthusiasm made collisions frequent.

Wednesday morning found the sun shining brightly and skiers recklessly cutting classes to enjoy the snow while it lasted. Mr. Neudegg personally conducted beginners on their first trip down the hill, or made even the few experienced skiers gasp as he executed "gelundesprunge" and "drehte-sprunge" with effortless grace and balance.

Before noon the heat of the sun, combined with the efforts of countless earnest skiers "stemming" down the hill, had had its natural effect and the slope lay bare and muddy. Some hardy souls, bruised in body but still fresh in spirit, procured cars and went off to search (more or less successfully) for other more shady and less used hills; others retired to the more gentle slope behind Miss Park's house; a few returned belatedly to classes to await another and more lasting snowfall.

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Swimming Meet Won By Freshman Class

Ruth Mary Penfield, '40, Wins Individual Cup, Diving Cup As Class Star

FRESHMAN SCORE IS 78

(Submitted in News Tryouts)
Gymnasium, February 23.—Thirty-six excited Bryn Mawrers bobbed out of water for Washington's Birthday cherries suspended from cords held across the pool by neutral varsity girls in the mystery event of the second interclass swimming meet. Although the freshmen scored 40 points, more than twice that of any other class, there was more competition from upperclassmen than in previous years.

The freshman heroine was Ruth Mary Penfield, winner of the Individual Cup and the Diving Cup. Her class was awarded the Interclass Cup for having a total score of 78 from both meets. The sophomores followed with a score of 35; the juniors had 33 and the seniors 24.

The relay race brought cheers from the sidelines when Johnson, '40, pulled her class ahead after a poor start. The freshmen finished nearly a lap ahead with a time of 1 min. 38 sec. The crawl for form was very close, McEwan, '39, tying Sioussat, '40, for first place, and Seltzer, '37, and Noel, '38, sharing second. The freshmen won the final mystery event with 8 points to the sophomores' 6.

Events:
40-yard Freestyle
Penfield, '40, 27.8 sec.; Noel, '38, 28 sec.; Arnold, '40, 30.6 sec.

Backstroke
McClellan, '40, 17.2 sec.; Penfield, '40, 18 sec.; Braucher, '39, 18.2 sec.

Crawl for Form
McEwan, '39, and Sioussat, '40; Noel, '38, and Seltzer, '37; Hamilton, '39, and Marsh, '38.

Sidestroke for Form
Val Spinoza, '37; Marsh, '38; Bingly, '37.

Relay
1940 (Arnold, Eppler, Robins, Sioussat, Johnson, Wilson), 1 min. 38 2-5 sec.
1939 (Peck, Hamilton, Pottberg, Marshall, Braucher, M. Meigs), 1 min. 38 2-5 sec.

Diving
Penfield, '40; Webster, '38; Lautz, '37.

Mystery Event
1940 (10 entries, 8 points); 1939 (12 entries, 6 points).

Faculty Suffer Second Defeat
Gymnasium, February 19.—An unusually large group of spectators saw the Faculty basketball team again defeated, this time to a score of 26-19. The Royals, a diminutive but fast and well-organized team from the neighborhood of Bryn Mawr, bewildered the professors with their lightning passes, and the Bryn Mawr players were unable to use their superior height to any advantage.

Sophomores Down Juniors, 34-4
February 18.—Sophomore hopes for victory in the interclass basketball series received a severe setback in the first games of the season. The Junior team defeated the Sophomore seconds with the overwhelming score of 34-4. In the second game, the Seniors beat the Sophomore first team, 20-10.

In New York City, Dr. Paul Schilder, New York University psychiatrist, brought down upon his own head the wrath of the "Alice in Wonderland" worshipers when he told American Psychoanalytic Association delegates that Lewis Carroll's famous book is so full of cruelty, fear and "oral sadistic trends of cannibalism" that its wholesomeness as child literature is questionable. (A. C. P.)

Fascism No Solution To Spanish Problem

Continued from Page One

red rule. The Soviet intervention that upset Hitler was less important and more immediate in arrival than the Nazi and Fascist help. Their cargo of arms in December caused the tide to turn from Franco to the Loyalists. Up to that time they had been fighting a modern army with ancient flintlocks, pitch forks and other equally ineffectual weapons. With Russian arms and ammunition, the Loyalists were able to cope successfully with the foreign mercenaries of Franco.

In speaking of the futility of fascism as a panacea for the economic ills of Europe, Mr. Slocombe painted a grave picture of Germany and Italy today. Never since the war has Germany's condition been so serious. The winter promises to be extremely severe in all aspects. Unemployment has been in part eliminated, but only by means of concentration camps and military units under state control. Italy, too, is in bad straits; Mussolini has had to mobilize his last resources, economically, by calling up Italian securities abroad and using the capital as income. The standard of living has lowered since 1922.

"Fascism," said Mr. Slocombe, "is an illusionary moral discipline for countries losing national prestige through war or political disintegration. But it also results in a loss of the intellectual virtues. Liberty, peaceful effort, criticism, free speech, scientific research, assembly, all the qualities of mind, body and heart are gone. It is the difference between the Twentieth Century and the Dark Ages."

The Spanish war, he believes, is the first act of the struggle in Europe between these two opposing ideals. He has, however, hope for Spain, and contends that a new spirit of unity will lead to the establishment of a Federal Republic combining such divergent states as Catalonia, the Catholic Basque country, and agrarian Andalusia. The Spain of 1931 is not likely to be restored. The newly autonomous Catalonians, as well as their fellow Spaniards, would rather die than give up their recently acquired freedom and national spirit.

Sense of Showmanship Marks "Forty Bust" Hit

Continued from Page One

Shan-Kar neck number, done with considerable grace as well as comic effect. This skit also ended on a brisk note when a troop of tap-dancers dressed in immaculate black and white satin filed out of the wings. Their leader was Jane Klein, whose own performance seemed little short of professional.

All technical matters were handled with great skill by different members of the class. The tap-dancing interludes were well done and formed an amusing contrast to the skits in which they appeared, but the production seemed a trifle over-weighted with this form of entertainment, as tap-dancing—unless done by Fred Astaire—tends to become monotonous.

The scenery, confined for the most part to back-drops designed by Marion Gill, were abstractions relative to the course under discussion and reminiscent of dada-ism. These, both ingenious and effective, culminated in a gigantic pelvic girdle before which Miss Stepps and her disciples went through their paces.

Anne Louise Axon was responsible for the remarkably well-fitting costumes and Harriet Hutchison pro-

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Americanization School Students Resemble Kaplan

Continued from Page One

primers, which claims to teach English in ten easy lessons. We suggest a dictation and Dan writes laboriously. . . . "The plug is in the bath-tub."

"Plug? What's a plug?"

Our primer drawing of a bathroom does not show a plug. We gesticulate wildly. Ten minutes later we turn desperately to light conversation. Dan, it seems, works in a garage. He has been in America for two years, is never going back to his home and family in Italy, and approves of Mussolini. There is an uncomfortable pause. Then with a determined attempt at gay banter we say, "We were in Italy last year." Dan's face lights up unexpectedly. "Si?"

"Yes, we went to Rome and Florence and . . ."

"Florence? Where that?"

"Firenze," we say hopefully.

"Oh! Firenze, Firenze!" He beams with joy.

"Yes, and Napoli, and Pisa, and Milano and Trieste . . . And we learned some Italian, too,—freddo, caldo, chiu-so, aperto, piscina." Dan laughs happily; Americanization has suddenly changed its character, and as far as we are concerned, Italianization has set in.

But we must not forget Mrs. Kasher—Mrs. Kasher and her immortal pun. She has the weight of years upon her shoulders, and the responsibility of a growing child. She would never willingly have descended to the depths of pun-making, but she, too, is in spirit a Mr. Kaplan. "Mrs. Kasher," we ventured, "Can you use the word 'ancestor' in a sentence?"

"Well," she said slowly, "When you say something ofer and ofer again, you ancestor or it."

At nine o'clock doors open, harassed teachers appear, their protegés winking slyly at each other as they meet. Downstairs four heads are bent earnestly over a table. A green-shaded lamp glows on their latest efforts. They are the hopefuls, Jo, another, brighter Nick, Felice, all naively unconscious of the time. When they see us they huddle even closer, conscious but unwilling.

Just before we leave, Dan dashes up, American history book in hand. He points to it peremptorily. We find ourselves looking into the stern eyes of an unknown lady, the head of the school, we are to learn, and understanding dawns. "Oh, yes, ha, ha! We forgot to give any assignment for next time," we lie. "Well, just prepare Chapter Two." Dan nods and pokes us with his elbow, bursting with laughter and pride at his little deception. The lady must never know. M. R. M.

vided all song and dance accompaniments on the off-stage piano.
The freshmen's success was crowned by the fact that the sophomores failed to discover the nature of their class animal, an octopus. M. O.

Times Critic Attacks Term "Modern Dance"

Literary Mind, Exhibitionism, "Beauty" Are Art Foes

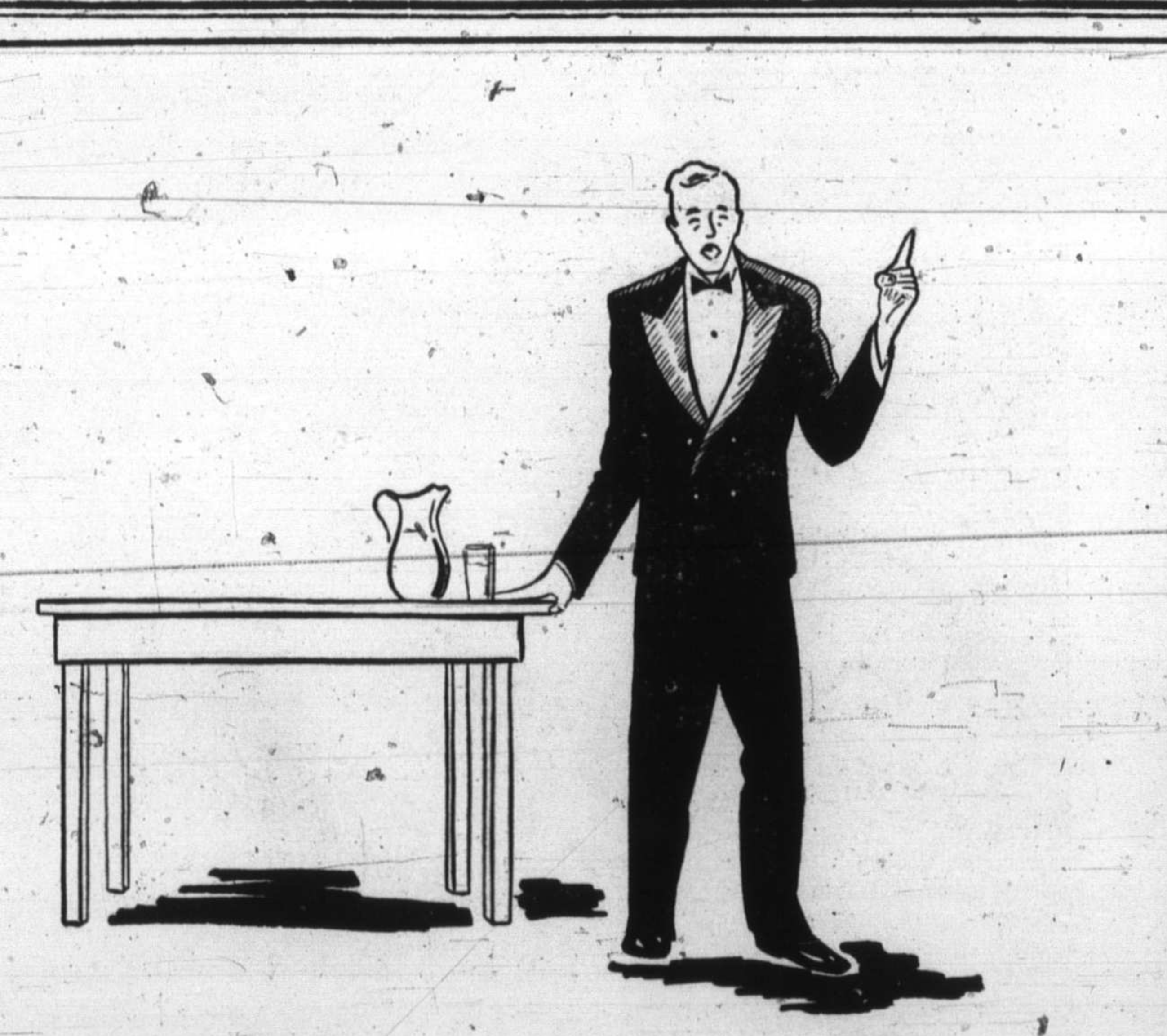
In an endeavor to create an audience for the modern dance in Philadelphia, John Martin, dance critic of the *New York Times*, addressed a group at the Hotel Stephen Girard on Thursday, February 18, under the auspices of the Art Alliance. Mr. Martin declared he had no sympathy for the term "modern dance." The dance grows-out of its time, environment, and what is modern today is old-fashioned tomorrow.

In spite of the danger of treading on people's "pet toes," Mr. Martin discussed four general enemies of the modern dance. The first was music. People believe that to do "aesthetic dancing" one must dance to classical music. This is a misapprehension of the ideas of Isadora Duncan. She needed classical music to dance. But that music is not imperative for modern dancing. Music should be incidental, an accompaniment and nothing more. "If one has a clear impression of the music at a dance recital," said Mr. Martin, "one has not seen the dance." The second enemy is the "literary mind." The woman who says, "It was very lovely, but what did it mean?" One cannot paraphrase in words what is done in movement. If it could be done, movement would be irrelevant.

Self-expression, or exhibitionism, is the third enemy. One dances not to express oneself, but to use oneself as a medium for expressing far greater things. The fourth enemy is "beauty, with the eyes rolled upward—very spiritual, but stewed down sex appeal." The modern dance is ugly, but it ignores the surface and concentrates on the content.

As to the function of the dance: Mr. Martin explained that it is built in terms of movement of the body. There are two inspirations for movement, namely, a desire for the maintenance of harmony, and for the increase of a state of harmony. In response to these impulses there are three movements: toward a pleasant object to acquire it, away from an unpleasant object, and toward a weaker object to destroy it.
After this preliminary discussion Mr. Martin showed slides of the various present-day dancers, with a running comment on their style, technique and aims.

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Roosevelt Expresses to N. Y. A. Petitioners Hope for Permanent Federal Youth Aid

"Sit-Down" Strike is Result of Police Misunderstanding In Washington

(Especially contributed by Mary Dimock, '39, and Sylvia Wright, '38.)

Friday, February 19, six members of the A. S. U.—Annita Tuller, graduate student; Sylvia Wright, '38; Mary Dimock, '39; Mary Riesman, '39; Emily Doak, '39, and Marion Greenbaum, graduate student—went to Washington as delegates to the American Youth Congress convention. The purpose of the march on Washington was to discuss and demonstrate for the passage of the American Youth Act, which enlarges the present National Youth Administration and makes it permanent. As well as appropriating funds for government scholarships and for the creation of jobs for young people in labor, the act provides for vocational training schools for teaching various professions. This project is to be directed by a board of nine members appointed by the President, three of whom are to be chosen from labor, three from the academic world, and three from social and educational work.

Friday was spent in visits to Congressmen in order to gain their endorsement of the bill. A meeting of the whole convention was held on Friday evening during which Congressmen Lundeen, Maverick, Coffee and Voorhis addressed the assembled youth and encouraged them in their efforts to pass the act. Morris Ernst, charter member of the Lawyers' Guild and author of "The Ultimate Power," discussed the early efforts to form the Constitution, and the Supreme Court, showing by historical anecdotes the large part that individual ambition and wishes had played in determining the structure of the Constitution and the personnel of the Supreme Court. Speeches were also made by the editor of the *Union News*, the organ of the C. I. O., who extended the greetings and support of John L. Lewis; by John Davis, president of the National Negro Congress; and by Joseph Lash, secretary of the American Students' Union.

Saturday morning the delegates to the convention paraded along Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House in order to present their petitions for the passage of the bill to the President. The parade was extremely large and was divided into regional sections, each delegate marching under the banner in his state. The arrests of two of the leaders of the parade, which has aroused more interest from the public than any other feature of the convention, were caused by misunderstanding on the part of the police. When the leading section of the parade reached the White House, the leaders wished to wait until the bearers of the petitions, who were about a half a block away, came up to the

front. The so-called "sit-down" strike occurred at this point; the delegates, who had stood and marched for almost two hours, sat down on the curb stone to wait for the petitions. The two delegates who were arrested, William H. Hinkley, chairman of the American Youth Congress, and Abbott Simon, legislative representative, were bailed out in time to attend the afternoon meeting and in time to see President Roosevelt, who told the delegate that he had been arrested five times in one day in Germany. The President did not commit himself about the passage of the bill, but said that he believed that the N. Y. A. was a good thing and should be continued, that he hoped to receive more funds for the N. Y. A. next year, and that he hoped at some time to establish some sort of permanent Federal aid for youth. A second meeting was held on Saturday, February 20, at which the report of decision of the President was made, and at which various conditions and needs of youth were discussed by the convention. Sunday was devoted to religious services and committee meetings and a meeting was held on Monday of the National Council of the American Youth Congress.

Current Events

(Gleaned from Dr. Fenwick)

Even some normal supporters of the President are attaching uncomfortable connotations to the proposed legislation concerning the Supreme Court. However, no workable alternative has been presented and for this reason the bill will very likely be passed with minor, or no, concessions granted.

Alternatives offered, such as that of Senators Wheeler and Bone that a two-thirds' vote of Congress shall overrule a decision of the Supreme Court, are viewed by many as adding another form of amendment to the Constitution. Almost any amendment that could be formulated would give Congress too much power to permit ratification within a reasonable length of time by the states who would be reluctant to surrender their powers. Many people fear to see power transferred to Congress, assuming that it will mean centralization, and not taking into account that centralization of power is compatible with decentralization of administration. Such is the case with the Child Labor Amendment proposed ten years ago and still awaiting ratification.

The new neutrality proposal (probably to be christened the Pittman Bill) manages to continue the legislation of the past two years without facing realities. In case of war, we

would treat the involved parties alike by cutting off all arms, ammunition and loans. Yet we would not check shipments of oil, wheat, cotton and other raw materials which are really the only commodities which such large powers as Germany would care to buy.

The President's authority to shut off such trade at will is merely perfunctory and a power which in all probability he would never exercise. This is explicable when the seven billion dollar foreign credits built up in this country (witness the recent market spurt) are recalled. Not only would such action of the President be followed by the withdrawal of this purchasing sum to other countries, but its consequent effect on the stock market, coupled with the loss of trade involved, would make 1929 seem a miniature panic.

More cheerful undertones may be caught from the direction of Great Britain. Baldwin is quietly maneuvering for another Locarno conference and England is unofficially conferring with Germany about the return of some of her colonies. Such action, although its chief value to Germany would be in psychological terms, might postpone war for a time.

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"Contact" in Aristotle Discussed

Common Room, February 24.—At a meeting of the Philosophy Club, Gertrude Leighton, '38, read her paper on *The Significance of Contact in the Coming to Be and Passing Away in Aristotle*. In her analysis, she pointed out that contact between bodies is recognized ultimately by the sense of touch, which is for Aristotle the fundamental sense of animal existence. The various kinds of change: alteration, qualitative (of tangible qualities), growth and coming into being were distinguished in part by the kinds of contact involved and the degree in which these kinds of contact are involved. She concluded that contact is a fundamental characteristic of coming into being, of passing away and of the very existence of animal being. She added that Aristotle provides no place for the change of intangible qualities, such as musical ability.

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Gary Cooper

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**Miss DuBois Offers
Psychic Unity Thesis**

Continued from Page One

as arrows, poetry, etc., is a better theory, but it can be explained in terms of accumulation. There is no reason to agree with the psychoanalyst that it takes a higher form of intelligence to create an automobile than a bow and arrow. In rejecting these theories and also that of Historical Reconstructionism, in terms of which to explain data, it must be pointed out that they too assume psychic unity, yet do not use it. Furthermore they must assume the Group Mind, or superorganism, which is neither scientifically verified nor necessary for explanatory purposes. Psychic unity explains the parallels more simply than the other theories through an identity of structure in man, "through similar causation in each case."

There is much confusion and abuse of the word "primitive" as used by anthropologists. It means simple as opposed to complex, or old and archaic in time, or, with reference to modern peoples, unilliterate as opposed to pre-illiterate. Even in the last sense the word does not stand for an entity, because the unilliterate peoples of today show great diversity. Psychoanalysts and historical reconstructionists fail frequently because they tear data from its context, and by omission twist the facts to fit their theories. Primitive peoples of today have in general as long a time-span behind them as civilized peoples; the notion that they are survivals of real primitives is based upon an unsound assumption. Primitive psychology is a recent study, and for the most part it is merely psychologizing about forms and institutions, a confusion between primitive behavior and social forms.

Robert Taylor, cinemactor, has donated \$250 to Stanford University for the study of the psychology of the theater.

Book Review

Busman's Honeymoon, by Dorothy Sayers, Harcourt, Brace & Co.

As a means to promote a more well-ordered, less-nervous undergraduate life, Merion Hall has begun a Relaxation Library, to include light fiction, good and bad, detective stories, new and old, and trash. So far they have gathered together some eight volumes, including Michael Arlen's post-war declaration of sophistication, *The Green Hat*, one volume of the *Graustark* saga and one of Ethel M. Dell's thrillers. All homes are to be ransacked on coming weekends for cast-off favorites, and the Hall soon hopes to boast complete sets of such classic authors as P. G. Wodehouse, Edgar Wallace and Kathleen Norris.

Not precisely in this category, but rapidly beginning to challenge its popularity is the latest work of Dorothy Sayers, that queen of detective story writers. Lord Peter Wimsey, the sleuth who "is what Philo Vance might have been," encounters a corpse in the basement of the house where he has just begun his honeymoon and proceeds to solve the crime. It would be cheating to reveal any more of the plot than this. Nevertheless, those followers of Petah and his romance with Harriet Vane, which has been slowly gathering fire since *Strong Poison*, at least four books ago, will be interested to know that their marriage seems to be working out with practically idyllic success. If Peter's urbane, wit, physique and monocle have been a romantic stimulus to the hearts of his readers, they may be due for a shock in *Busman's Honeymoon*. He is now thoroughly domesticated and, moreover, so frank and analytical in his discussion of his great love, that the aura which was lent him by his English reserve is almost dissipated. This is too bad, but Lord Peter has become a real character in the last two stories at least; and one must take the irritating qualities with the

Tryouts Notice!

It is not yet too late to try out for the *College News*. Any freshmen who wish to do so, and were unable to begin tryouts before Freshman Show, should see Helen Fisher, Rock 10, immediately, as should anyone who reported at the first meeting and has since decided not to try out. Assignments should be turned in at the *News* office as soon as possible.

fascinating. Miss Sayers is, in the opinion of the reviewer, a novelist of real ability, if a little too addicted to familiar quotations. It is ironic that the same critics who dawned her early attempts at serious novel writing now damn her latest detective story for interrupting the course of her romantic narrative, which is excellent.

Another factor that adds to the interest of *Busman's Honeymoon* in the eyes of Merion Hall is its current appearance in play form on the London stage, where the part of Lord Peter is taken by an actor who does not measure up at all in physical perfection to the requirements of such a heroic role. Rumor also hath it that Donald Blackwell, of New York, is casting *A Busman's Honeymoon* for Broadway presentation. Rumor hath not been voluble on the subject of late, 'tis true, but 'twas in the air about three weeks ago.

Two little Merionites have purchased first American editions of this new classic, which they secrete in the fastness of their drawers to enjoy in late evening leisure and into the small hours of the night. J.T.

**McINTYRE'S DINING
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**Unconscious Treated
In Psychopathology**

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son's statement that the roots of experimental psychology were in the laboratory, saying that another root was in the clinic, in the study of abnormal psychology. In spite of the dangers which might develop from drawing conclusions from the abnormal and applying them directly to the normal, there is, however, real value in studying the abnormal as investigators in many fields—for example, neurology—have shown.

Psychopathology, a systematic study of mental factors, functions and processes in disease, is among a number of sciences studying pathology. It developed at the end of the last century as a reaction against clinical psychiatry which in seeking always the somatic causes of aburant behavior neglected the equally important psychological causes.

The founder of modern psychopathology was Jean Martin Charcot, who indicated the role of ideas in the development of hysterical symptoms by describing a connection between emotional experiences or ideas which the patient had had and the symptoms developed. Being primarily a neurologist, however, he did not develop this theory of psychogenesis of mental disorders. It was left to Janet, Freud and Prince to demonstrate in greater detail the role of psychological factors in hysteria. By hypnosis they were able to induce in normal individuals many hysterical symptoms and to bring about changes in body functions over which we do not ordinarily have voluntary control. They and their successors thus demonstrated

Stage Production Course Begun

Goodhart, February 23.—In the first lecture of his extra-curricular course in stage production, Mr. Alexander Wyckoff explained a number of practical stagehand's terms and concluded with the beginning of a brief resume of the 2,000 year-long development of the various aspects of the "so-called modern" theater. About sixty people attended the first class and a list of supplementary reading was suggested.

the role of psychic factors in health and disease.

In psychopathology's second contribution, the demonstration of unconscious psychic processes, the methods of hypnosis as well as other later developed techniques were employed. Dissociation phenomena were thus discovered in which unconscious mental processes were found to be existing in the mind contemporaneously with, but independently of, the conscious thoughts of individuals.

This work suggested the question as to whether there were not other unconscious factors as yet unfound. Accordingly a systematic investigation of the unconscious has been made which has resulted in a tremendous contribution to the understanding of the nature of man.

The mind of man as seen by the modern psychologist has a much broader setting than it had to the early workers in the field, and while "the nature of man is not so nice, it is a great deal more interesting."

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