

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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PRICE 10 CENTS

College Council Discusses Group Insurance Plan

Audit of Undergraduate Organizations' Books Proposed

METHODS OF RAISING MONEY SUGGESTED

College Inn, November 9.—The second College Council meeting of the year was held last Wednesday at the College Inn. The main topics under discussion were: group insurance for students, auditing of the books of undergraduate organizations, money raising and the college movie.

An insurance company has offered a group policy to the college at the cost of 5 dollars per person, which would cover accident or illness for a year whether the student is in college or not. The plan has been effectively used in the past by members of the Delaware Group. It was suggested that the insurance be optional and that it be referred to parents rather than to the students themselves. There was general agreement that the idea of group insurance was good.

The account books of campus organizations were formerly officially audited at the end of each year. If such a system were resumed, treasurers could pass on their books in an organized and understandable form. Mr. Hurst could simplify it by instructing the treasurers in methods of auditing. If organizations make their budgets public, as the Bryn Mawr League has done, it will be of general interest to the college.

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Mr. Fenwick to Broadcast

Mr. Fenwick will speak over the radio program *Town Hall on the Air*, on Thursday night, November 17.

On November 11, Mr. Fenwick was one of four speakers at the Brearley School. Nine preparatory schools were assembled and the topic chosen was "Czechoslovakia: Was there justification for demanding her sacrifices and will they be a permanent contribution to a just peace in Europe?" Mr. Fenwick was asked to prepare this subject from the point of view of a "convinced believer in collective securities." The four speakers on the Panel were followed by open discussion from the floor in which the 400 or more girls present in the audience were invited to take part.

Salzburg Trapp Choir Will Sing in Goodhart

Program Will Include Classic, Folk Music; Block-Flutes To be Played

On Monday, November 28, the Trapp family, known as the "Salzburg Trapp Choir" will perform in Goodhart. This entertainment promises to be unique, for not only does this talented family sing classic music and folk songs, but gives the only public performance of music played on "Block-Flutes." These flutes provided the most popular house and church music from the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries; they are constructed on the same principle as the organ, and sound somewhat like it when played.

The whole atmosphere created by the casualness, yet general excellence of the choir's music, resembles that of musical salons of Bach's time. The Trapp Choir, composed solely of the members of one family, have earned the praises of the severest critics in Europe. They are renowned for the trueness of their pitch (it is given them just once at the beginning of each number), and their diction is good in several languages, including English.

The third part of the program consists of a selection of Austrian and Bavarian folk-songs from the collection which the Trapps have been making since 1900, and which includes several types of yodeling. In addition to enthusiastic outside reviews the Trapp Choir is highly recommended by Mr. Alwyne.

Mr. Fenwick Appointed To Attend Conference

Cites Talk of Fellow-Delegate About Fascist Menace

Mr. Charles G. Fenwick, of the department of political economy, has been asked again to be a delegate to a conference of American states. He will leave for Lima the day after Thanksgiving, not to return until January. In 1936 he attended the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, an "extraordinary" meeting which took place between these International Conferences of American States, usually scheduled regularly every five years.

The aim of these conferences is to promote political, economic and cultural cooperation.

Conferences

Paul Green, who is lecturing on the American Theatre tonight, will talk with undergraduate conference groups in the May Day Room in Goodhart on Thursday and Friday at 4 p. m.



THE SALZBURG TRAPP CHOIR

Squash, Badminton Courts Are Planned

Donations Have Been Received From Fathers; Large Gifts Badly Needed

A committee headed by Anne J. Clark, '39, is now conferring with Mrs. Chadwick-Collins on plans for building squash and badminton courts. They also hope to include a recreation and tea room which will be planned, owned, and run by the students. A. J. Clark emphasized particularly the fact that the whole project is intended to provide undergraduates with an amusement place of their own. It is not to be connected with the department of physical education.

"Students would then have a place to entertain guests on weekends, play squash and badminton, and have tea." The hockey, basketball, swimming and tennis varsities also need a room of this type in which to entertain visiting teams and serve them lunch or tea after the matches.

A. J. Clark reported that during the past few years letters have been sent to fathers of every undergraduate asking for small donations with the hope that all or part of the squash courts could be built in their name. Two thousand dollars have been received from them, to which the Athletic Association has added another thousand. It is estimated that 17 thousand dollars more will be needed which the committee hopes to receive in several large gifts. They urge that all students suggest the names of possible donors to a member of the committee, which consists of: A. J. Clark, '39; Barbara Auchincloss, '40; Constance Ligon, '39; Edith E. Lee, '41; Margaret Macgrath, '42. They are anxious to receive any suggestions on plans or finances.

Kreisler to Present Benefit Performance

On Thursday, December first, Fritz Kreisler will give a violin recital in Goodhart Hall. The recital will be for the benefit of the Tarsus "dig," which needs 25 thousand dollars to cover its expenses for the year. The maximum profit made if all seats in Goodhart are sold out will be 600 dollars. Prices for seats have been purposely kept low so that students will be able to go.

Prices start at three dollars and 85 cents for rows A through Z, three dollars and 35 cents for AA through CC, and two dollars and 85 cents for DD through HH. For the college only, the first two rows of the balcony will be two dollars and the next three rows one dollar and 50 cents. To students only, 30 one dollar tickets for standing room in the balcony will be sold in advance, on condition that these students are really unable to afford to buy seats.

College Money Drive Is Long Term Scheme

Five-Year Plan of 1929 Covers All Recent Developments At Bryn Mawr

Money-raising at Bryn Mawr, far from being done in a haphazard fashion, is part of a long-term scheme which was definitely organized in 1929. At that time, a committee was formed to draw up a plan for the future development of the college under a five-year program. The committee was headed by Mrs. Alfred B. MacKay, and included Mrs. F. Lois Slade, Mrs. Thomas Streeter, Mrs. James Chadwick-Collins, Mrs. Rustin McIntosh, Mrs. Everett N. Case, Mrs. Edmund B. Wilson and Miss Florence Lexow.

Before 1929, money was raised by the alumnae according to the wants of the college. Having raised 2,000,000 dollars in 1920 to increase faculty salaries, they realized that their next objective must combine three specific needs. The first was a students' building; to finance this project they had started the tradition of Big May Day in 1912 and intended to use the profits of all subsequent May Days to this end.

The second was an auditorium. The immediate need for such a building was brought home to the college in 1924, when stringent fire laws were passed restricting the use of the old building.

MISS WISKEMANN TO TALK ON NAZIS

Miss Elizabeth Wiskemann, of Newnhan College, Cambridge University, will give a lecture on *The Nazis in Central Europe* in the Music Room of Goodhart on December first at four-thirty. The lecture will deal in particular with the Nazis in Czechoslovakia.

Besides being a lecturer at Newnhan College, Miss Wiskemann is associated, under the direction of Professor Arnold Toynbee, with The Royal Institute of International Affairs which produces the most scholarly interpreters of modern political problems. She has spent much time gathering material in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, and has supplied information to Runciman during the recent crisis. In July, 1938, she published one of the best existing studies of present problems *The Czechs and Germans*.

No More Regular Skating

The Athletic Association regrets to announce that due to higher prices and lack of outside help it is unable to sponsor the weekly skating hour this year. The Philadelphia Skating Club is, however, very glad to have the Bryn Mawr students skate during their open hours. Tickets for this are quite reasonable. See A. J. Clark, German House, for further information.

Miss Perkins, Miss Bondfield Speak on Labor

Joint Action of Employers And Workers Urged For Stability

RECENT LEGISLATION IS BRIEFLY OUTLINED

Goodhart, November 10.—In an auditorium crowded with outsiders as well as students, the Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor in the United States, and the Right Honorable Margaret Bondfield, former Minister of Labor in England, spoke on the *Relation of Government to Organized Labor*. Although each presented the point of view of her own country, the fundamental principle expressed was the same: stability of jobs and incomes cannot be expected unless there is mutual cooperation between the worker and employer.

Miss Bondfield kept this principle constantly before her in describing briefly the background of the English labor movement, in pointing out the present political importance of the Labor Party (as an alternative to the Conservative policy and as an organ through which citizens can speak) and in explaining the recent legislation in behalf of labor.

Miss Perkins, besides stressing the importance of balance between the worker and the employer, explained the differences in the development and the relationships of organized labor here and in England. She pointed out the movement during the last 30 years toward minimum legislation for labor and the realization of the need of a central institution to make our state laws uniform.

Because of the recent increase of American social legislation, Miss Bondfield believes the history of the English Labor movement should be of particular interest to us. In her brief summary of this history, Miss Bondfield mentions, as the first positive legislation in favor of labor, the Trade Union Acts of 1876. About this time the Trade Union Congress, consisting of both employers' and workers' unions, was founded. Not until 1889 did the unionization of the unskilled laborer begin, resulting in an organization resembling the C. I. O., and arising because of the great exploitation of this class, which not only affected the wages of the laborers themselves, but also those of the skilled workers. The craft unions, through the Trade Union Congress, continued to work very closely with this C. I. O. organization.

In 1906, after one union had suffered a suit of 23 thousand pounds for an unauthorized strike, an act was passed to prevent such a thing.

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COLLEGE CALENDAR

Friday, November 17.—A. S. U. meeting. Common Room, 7.30.

Monday, November 21.—Second Anna Howard Shaw Lecture by Judge Florence Allen. Goodhart, 8.20.

Tuesday, November 22.—Current Events, Mr. Fenwick. Common Room, 7.30.

Wednesday, November 23.—Thanksgiving vacation begins, 12.45.

Monday, November 28.—Thanksgiving vacation ends, 9 a. m. Salzburg Trapp Choir. Goodhart, 8.30.

Wednesday, November 30.—Dr. Salmony will speak. Deanery, 8.30.

Thursday, November 1.—Elizabeth Wiskemann will give the Mallory Whiting Webster Lecture on *National Socialism in Central Europe*. Music Room, 4.30. Fritz Kreisler to give violin recital. Goodhart, 8.30.

Bryn Mawr Archaeological "Dig" at Tarsus Finds Traces of Culture of Bronze Age

To the unarchaeological Bryn Mawrter, the Tarsus "dig" is remote and unconnected with college life, but to Bryn Mawr it is one of the most important items on its list of marginal undertakings. Started in 1935 by Miss Hetty Goldman, '03, it has become increasingly interesting as the digging has proceeded through six levels of culture to the Bronze Age of the Hittites.

Miss Goldman is the only woman member of the Princeton Institute of Advanced Study. She made a preliminary reconnaissance of the land around Tarsus in 1934, and chose two mounds for excavation. A Turkish law states that although two may be reserved, only one may be excavated at a time. Miss Goldman and her staff of six, in digging the first mound, found six levels: Turkish graves, Islamic houses, Roman remains, Greek remains, the Iron Age, and finally Hittite remains dating from about 3000 B. C. Miss Gold-

man had also expected to find a Mycenaean stronghold, but the Hittites were so strong that they had kept the Mycenaean out.

The object of the excavation was to find this prehistoric Hittite mound, not evidences of Hellenistic culture, which may be seen all over the town. The basins in the Turkish baths, for instance, are Hellenistic column capitals, worn away by years of flowing water. The most interesting Hittite find was a crystal statuette of a man, now in the museum at Istanbul. Others are a pair of heavy, red-gold, pre-Hittite earrings, a gold pendant shaped in the form of twisted leaves, sandstone molds for bronze chisels and axes, and the tools themselves. For the most part, however, the digging produces broken pottery which is carefully mended and put into the room which is used for a museum.

There are 100 workmen: Turks, Arabs and Kurds, rough mountain

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THE COLLEGE NEWS

(Founded in 1914)

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Freedom for Thought

In spite of our advice about taking examinations for pleasure and measuring the results against a personal criterion, we are still dissatisfied with a system that allows for so little mental expansion. We admit the value of examinations, but only in so far as they do not exceed their purpose, which is to correlate a mass of information so as to be able to write intelligently when one is questioned on it. An examination also helps us to know better both what we do and do not know, and unless we are completely vapid, we tend to think about the questions afterwards and decide how we should have answered them.

Too often, however, students read over their notes until they are well memorized, reel them out systematically with a few direct quotations and are rewarded by a commendable mark for thorough knowledge of subject matter. In other words, even our answers to "good" questions usually show that the professor has done most of the thinking. It seems to be assumed that in an academic college knowledge is more important than originality, but as far as permanent value is concerned, we think that factual knowledge ought to underlie the power of thought and discussion. We know how hard it is to prod a class into discussion, but the result for the class is that the whole meaning of study changes and it becomes a matter of thought rather than memory.

The only alternative to an oral discussion is a written paper, and we think that papers or open-book tests should be substituted for quizzes as often as possible. After all, the seniors, if they are lucky, have no midsemesters, no midyears or finals, and rely on discussions, papers and honors reports, and comprehensives for their years' marks. Essentially, it is an adult system which should have been started sooner. To remedy the situation we can only suggest what would have helped us: prepared class discussion in all courses, more papers and fewer quizzes, and perhaps independent work something like honors in the junior year.

Divided We Fall

When we review the past history of the college, we are struck forcibly by the extraordinary allegiance of the alumnae. Since 1920 they have raised no less than 3,750,000 dollars and have been responsible for financing nearly every phase of Bryn Mawr's growth. Evidently this feeling of loyalty grows proportionately with the years; we as undergraduates do not think of making personal sacrifices as the alumnae must have done to provide for college needs.

Perhaps our unwillingness is due to our assassination of "college spirit," that good old-fashioned quality that used to unite undergraduates in the name of the college, regardless of whether as individuals they would be benefited or not. It is this spirit, or something like it, which makes the alumnae give endlessly as a group when they are rewarded by nothing but a common pride in Bryn Mawr. It would be better for us and for Bryn Mawr if we, like them, could occasionally forget the individuality we are so fond of asserting, and remember our more important undergraduate unity.

In Philadelphia

Aldine: *The Young in Heart*, a comedy with Janet Gaynor and Doug Fairbanks, Jr.
Arcadia: *Marie Antoinette*, historical drama with Norma Shearer, Robert Morley and Tyrone Power.
Boyd: *The Great Waltz*, Johann Strauss musical with Fernand Gravel and Luise Rainer.
Earle: *The Gladiators*, comedy with Joe E. Brown.
Fox: *Brother Rat*, comedy with Wayne Morris continues.
Karlon: *The Citadel*, A. J. Cronin's story of a doctor continues.

Keith's: *Suez*, drama with Tyrone Power, Annabella and Loretta Young.
News: *Dark Angel*, revival of this triangle romance with Merle Oberon, Herbert Marshall and Fredric March.
Stanley: *Men With Wings*, air drama with Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell.
Stanton: *Girls' School*, with Ann Shirley, Nan Grey and Ralph Bellamy.
Studio: *Grand Illusion*, with Eric von Stroheim and Jean Gabin continues.

Theatres

Chestnut: *Lightnin'*, with Fred

WIT'S END

DON JUAN

(Canto XVII continued)

"Age cannot wither me, nor custom stale
My infinite variety. Not so,"
Said Juan sadly. "Why, the humble snail
Is far more infinite than I, though slow."
(Dites-moi, mes vieux, do you feel wan and pale
When Juan comes upon you, yes or no?
If yes, to every reader in the college,
I
Tender a humble and abject apology.)
Juan was musing on his last rebuff
And wondering if he really was a hero.
Byron had brought him through all kinds of tough
Adventures with the nonchalance of Nero.
"I must reform," he said. "Enough's enough.
I am a Thinker, not a caballero.
Henceforth I'll follow, not my feeble whimsy,
But in the footsteps of Lord Peter Wimsey."

"I can't acquire a parrot profile."
Ju(a)n
Was rather proud of looking like Lord B.
He'd just been reading *Busman's Honeymoon*,
His favorite romantic mystery.
(You know it, where they're always quoting Donne.)
"Not faint Canaries," said Don Juan. He
Stopped and a sudden thought occurred. "My name
And Donne's reversed are practically the same."

"John Donne, Don Juan, sometimes John, indeed."
Juan surveyed his convalescent luncheon.
Food from the Inn had always atrophied.
His appetite; this was no time for munchin'
Too green green peas. Juan decided he'd
Received an omen. "I must quit this dungeon.
Dungeon, Don Juan, John Donne; do I quibble?
I hear the voice of the Cumaean Sybil."
He fled them down the labyrinthine ways,
Out of the window, up the road to Pem.
He left his suitcase and his safety razor.
Or at the inf. "I'll borrow one from Lem."
He panted, running through the morning haze,
Breathless even from such an apothegm.
And with the vigor of Popeye the Sailor
Dashed up the Senior Steps and into Taylor.

(To be continued)

MISS GRANT GIVES TALK ON REFEREEING

Ethel Grant, hockey, tennis and basketball coach and instructress at Bryn Mawr, has recently given a lecture and demonstration on refereeing. She addressed a group of twelve students who are attempting to get local umpiring ratings at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa. In order to get their national rating, they must first qualify locally. Miss Grant refereed a hockey game for the students to demonstrate her lecture. These girls will further their study by umpiring for their own interclass games.

Stone.
Erlanger: *Brother Rat*, comedy of life at a military institute.
Forrest: *Shadow and Substance*, with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Julie Haydon and Sara Allgood continues.
Locust St.: *Golden Boy*, Clifford Odets' drama with Frances Farmer.
Walnut: *One Third of a Nation*, Federal Theatre presentation.

Suburban Movies

Seville: Tonight, *I Am the Law*, with Edward G. Robinson. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, *Sing You Sin-*

Scholarships Open To German Refugees

(Specially contributed by Jean Morrill, '39.)

At a time when attention is sharply focused on the persecution of Liberal, Jewish and Catholic minorities in Germany, and when every liberal feels keenly the weight of his impotence, an opportunity to be of immediate and effective service has come to Bryn Mawr.
New decrees have barred all Jewish students from German universities. Those already in this country or in England are unable to continue their work for a degree because of lack of funds. In this situation a college like Bryn Mawr has a unique function, one not shared by any other relief group. It alone can provide the training without which adjustments to a changed future cannot be made.
Because of a coincidence of circumstances, it is possible for Bryn Mawr to make a significant contribution at the time when it is most needed. There is room in the college this year for two additional students. The Board of Directors has offered to grant free tuition. Living expenses only are needed to bring two German refugee students to the college for one year from the date of entrance.

The following have consented to serve on a joint committee of faculty and students to work toward this end:
Continued on page five

PUBLIC OPINION

To the Editor of The College News:

Your article on *Lantern Night* in the current issue is instructive, delightful, and just, especially the criticism at the end.
There is one other change that might well be made, but of course reversion to older days is not popular. Not for the world would I go back to the giving of lanterns after the Sophomore play, but it seems to me that in between those antediluvian days and the present, the Sophomore music used to be heard coming over the campus, perhaps from Pembroke or even only from Taylor, but the singing starting in the distance and coming steadily nearer added an indescribably lovely touch. If the tempo were increased it would not be too hard on the singers nor would the procession seem so long. Surely several directing lanterns could be used along the way to prevent too great aberration in the beat. With classes increasing in size something must be done to keep from dragging out the effect, and making it too dirgelike.
Is it wrong to wish we might see the impressive affair? Perhaps the date was set to benefit the Alumnae Weekend, however, which did not coincide with the full moon whose rays give the crowning touch of perfect illumination to a charming occasion.
Signed,
"1897."

To the Editor of the News:

What you quoted as a complete review of my book, *Reality*, by Professor Northrop, of Yale, was in fact a partial summary of it with which he had nothing to do and which the publishers printed on the dust jacket. That Northrop did was to comment on the book for the benefit of prospective readers. Those comments also appeared on the jacket, which perhaps accounts for your confusing his remarks with those of the publishers.
(Signed) PAUL WEISS.

To the Editor.

In the article on the Industrial Group meeting of November first, I would like to correct two items. First, in connection with the beginning of the Bryn Mawr Summer School—it was started by Miss Thomas, Dr. Kingsbury and Miss Hilda W. Smith who was at that time Dean of the college. Secondly, the name of the summer school student from Denmark who spoke at the meeting is Miss Sophie Fricke.
(Signed) MARTHA VAN HOESEN.

ners with Bing Crosby, Fred MacMurray and Ellen Drew. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, *Too Hot to Handle* starring Clark Gable, Myrna Loy.
Suburban: Wednesday and Thursday, *Army Girl*, with Madge Evans and Preston Foster. Starts Friday

BOOK REVIEW

Rebecca, by Daphne du Maurier
Doubleday Doran — \$2.75

Daphne du Maurier's new book is rather difficult to classify. Its central episode is the discovery of a murder, but it is in no sense a detective story. Its plot is a succession of rages, mysteries, sinister influences, suicide, blackmail, and finally fire, but it manages to avoid melodrama. It is dominated from beginning to end by a dead woman, yet it is not a ghost story. Indeed, the only book which it even remotely resembles in form is Daphne du Maurier's own *Jamaica Inn*.

Compared to *Rebecca*, however, *Jamaica Inn* fades into a mere preliminary sketch. Its tricks of suspense seem obvious, its horror laid on a little too thickly. In *Rebecca*, on the other hand, the individual incidents are quite normal, completely ordinary. It is the reader himself who feels, but is not told, their terrifying significance, their strange, hidden possibilities of ugliness and evil. There are no outrageously repulsive scenes, as in *Jamaica Inn*: no wreckers looting bodies in the sea, no albino preachers riding like birds on grey horses. Its symbols of wickedness are a little formal garden with a satyr and a slim woman sitting on the edge of a table swinging her foot in a striped sandal.

Yet in spite of this restraint, or perhaps because of it, the horror of *Rebecca* is infinitely greater than that of *Jamaica Inn*, just as its characters are much more terrible because it is possible to realize that they are human beings. Mrs. Danvers, the housekeeper, with her skeleton hands and skull-like head, her infatuation and malevolence, is one of the most terrifying creations of recent fiction. But Mrs. Danvers is no abstract monstrosity. Her motives are perfectly understandable, her warped, half-mad jealousy and hatred of her master's second wife entirely human.

The same brilliant understanding and insight is found in the drawing of the more sympathetic characters. The heroine of a mystery story is notoriously a stock figure, but the young Mrs. de Winter, who is also the narrator, is the most finely conceived person in the entire book. She is frankly not a clever girl, nor a self-confident one: she is awkward, ashamed of her clothes, afraid of her servants, and hag-ridden by her inferiority complex. Much of her suffering, she admits herself, was unnecessary, the result of diffidence and hypersensitivity; but certainly, if ever a woman had an excuse for both, it was she. She married Maxim de Winter in Monte Carlo, and returned with him to his manor-house of Manderley, only to find it still completely dominated by the personality of her husband's first wife, Rebecca. Rebecca was everything that she is not: beautiful, eager, poised, dashing. The servants and the neighborhood all worshipped her, and the second Mrs. de Winter was generally resented as an intruder. Worst of all, she felt that her husband no longer cared for her, that he was brooding, constantly and strangely, over the memory of Rebecca. It was not until Rebecca's boat was recovered from the bay and Rebecca's body found in the cabin, that she realized exactly what that memory was.

She relates all this simply and objectively, writing down her impressions of scenes and people in series of tiny, vivid details. The sentences are annoyingly choppy and verbless, and except in the first chapter, there are none of the long, cadenced descriptions that marked *Jamaica Inn*. The jerkiness of the style is irritating, but probably calculated. It gives the narrative a kind of swiftness and urgency, and the very lack of any beauty or distinction sets the mind free to realize the full horror and dramatic power of the plot.
E. M. P.

for six days, *Hold That Co-ed*, with John Barrymore, Joan Davis and Marjorie Weaver.
Wayne: Wednesday and Thursday, *Algiers* starring Hedy LaMarr and Charles Boyer. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, *Hold That Co-ed*, with John Barrymore, Joan Davis, Marjorie Weaver. Monday and Tuesday, *Sing You Sinners*, with Bing Crosby, Fred MacMurray and Ellen Drew.

Rose Terlin Speaks On Peace Measures

Says Munitions Embargo Would Stop Japanese Aggression In China

Goodhart Hall, November 11.—Speaking at the Armistice Day chapel, Miss Rose Terlin outlined several courses of action for peace which Americans can take now. She emphasized the need to stop present aggressions. This can be done, she believes, by imposing a munitions embargo on Japan, by resisting Nazi influence in South America and by sending food to Chinese students.

The United States has a strategic position as the necessary supplier for the aggressor nations; moreover, its people, unlike those of many European countries, need not be silent but can bring pressure to bear on the State Department to follow a constructive policy for peace. Miss Terlin urged that peace organizations send messages of support when the State Department is considering a move of which they approve.

An embargo on war supplies to Japan was first advocated by Miss Terlin, who stated that 54 per cent of Japan's munitions come from the United States. On the other hand, support should be provided for starving Chinese students, "who will be badly needed in the great reconstruction of China which must follow the war." Miss Terlin also pressed for shipment of medicines and surplus wheat, but not munitions, to the Spanish Loyalists.

"The complete lack of realism in the American view of Nazi ideology" was next criticized by Miss Terlin. The German extremists really believe democracy is decadent and that Nazis must bring a new civilization to the world. They are now trying to spread this idea in South America, since raw materials from this continent are necessary to any German expansion.

Miss Perkins and Miss Bondfield Speak

Continued from Page One

passed which made it illegal to sue unions in court. Another advance was made in 1913 when the unions established the right to extract levies from their members for political purposes.

Out of the disorganization of the next 12 years came a greatly strengthened labor party. In 1926, however, there occurred a general strike in sympathy with the miners which aroused legislation unfavorable to labor. In this legislation Miss Bondfield pointed out two clauses particularly unsatisfactory. One gives the government power to declare a sympathetic strike illegal if designed to coerce the government. The second and more important clause provides that the Civil Service employees may not join any union but that of Government workers and cannot join the Trade Union Congress.

Miss Bondfield then explained the cooperation of the Trade Unions and the Employment Unions with the Government's Department of Labor. The Labor Exchanges also form a much closer relation between employers and workers. Miss Bondfield con-

Miss Terlin advised peace organizations to urge firm support of South American democracy in this country. In the past few years, five Fascist governments in South America have fallen and been replaced by democratic systems. But this favorable trend, warned Miss Terlin, will change unless the United States continues on its policy of active support.

Finally, Miss Terlin urged a policy of firm resistance to Nazi demands for colonies and trade treaties. "Germany's pledged word is worth nothing, and the German people are becoming increasingly ashamed of this. Their opposition within cannot grow," said Miss Terlin, "if we outside keep yielding to the demands of extremist Germany."

Aid for German Refugees

An Americanization group has been formed to work with German refugees in the community. This group will meet for tea and discussion at four o'clock every Thursday in the German House. Anyone interested should communicate with E. Aiken, '38, non-resident, and Ethel Clift, '41, Pembroke West.

cluded by pointing out that a large part of the recent social service legislation is due to the Trade Unions and the Labor Party whose influence in politics is becoming of increasing importance.

Miss Perkins in her speech showed that much similar legislation has been passed in the United States by both the Federal Government and the states. This legislation has been done from the point of view of setting a minimum mark below which the standard of living should not be allowed to fall. Such is the purpose of child labor restrictions, regulations for women, wage-hour laws, the N. R. A., the Social Security Act, the Fair Labor Act and the Wagner Act.

In noting the differences between the organization of labor in America and in England, Miss Perkins believes of prime importance the fact that there has never crystallized here a struggle among workers and employers where one side could not speak out, and therefore we have never felt the need of a Labor Party as the English did. The sovereignty of the states with their separate laws has also made the organization of labor into one unit more difficult. The part Trade Unions should play in the world, however, is now being realized and this accounts for much of the recent legislation.

Miss Perkins feels, however, that once the rights of labor are defined, "such discipline as is necessary to maintain within labor means for securing these rights should be self-imposed and not imposed from without."

LOCAL TALENT WILL ENLIVEN SAKS SHOW

(Especially contributed by Louise Sharp, '40.)

At eight o'clock, November 17, the Common Room will be taken over by Saks Fifth Avenue in an effort to afford entertainment for those of us who are at all clothes-conscious. In addition there is to be the usual two-day showing at the Inn on the seventeenth and eighteenth, an amateur fashion show with college models, refreshments, music and even a sweep-stake element. Everyone who comes will be given tickets which are to be signed and put in a box. From all of them will be drawn three lucky numbers whose owners will receive prizes.

A Bryn Mawr bride will appear with two attendants at some point in the evening in an attempt to remove us from the unhealthy atmosphere of quizzes.

Ginny Baker, Bryn Mawr '38, will be there with a Saks friend whom we are told is the perfect model.

Mrs. Woodrow of the English Department has consented to be one of the models, the others being: Nancy Angell, Blair Ballard, Babs Black, Charlotte Hutchins, Marian Kirk, Madge Lazo, Susie Lippincott, Margaret Huyler, Prudence Wellman.

Patricia Robinson, quite appropriately the bride, is going to be attended by Martha Eaton and Adele Thibault.

Exhibition of Photos

The Bryn Mawr Art Center is now showing an exhibition of the photographs of Alice Benedict Jackson, of Bryn Mawr. Mrs. Jackson is a national figure in the photographic world and an opportunity to see her work should not be missed. The exhibition is open to the public from November 12 to December second, every day but Sundays and holidays.

Musical Group Stirs Wide Campus Interest

New Extra-Curricular Activity Under Miss Rice is Received Enthusiastically

(Specially contributed by Louise Herron, '39.)

With the appearance of Miss Rice as warden of Rhoads, ensemble music has blossomed into one of the most enjoyable extra-curricular activities on the campus. No less than twenty-two students followed up the first invitation to "those interested" and are now supporting the new venture with unbounded enthusiasm. Most of us had not even dreamed that such a thing was possible in a college which does not give a music major, yet an amazing amount of talent has cropped up. Violinists and pianists, violists, cellists, flutists have been organized into informal groups which meet once a week to get first-hand acquaintance with one of musical literature's most important branches.

Miss Rice has shown herself a master at making something out of nothing. At first she had no cellists. As this instrument is a necessity in quartets, she immediately undertook the converting of Miss Goth, a graduate student, from the double bass to the cello and announces complete success. Two more cellists, Naomi Coplin, '38, and Mr. Jamison, of Haverford, are as zealous as any of the undergraduates. Violists presented another problem. The violist is usually considered the backbone of a quartet, but is rarer than a violinist because the instrument is not a solo. Miss Rice herself plays violin and viola with equal finish and Helen Bacon is now working towards the same versatility. Madge Haas Donner, also a violist, is another alumna who is more than pleased to join us once a week.

The groups all have such a good time that the upperclassmen can only

Continued on Page Four

YOUR WILL-POWER ...THE MODERN HAZARD TO YOUR NERVES

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English fox-hound in miniature. Solid and big for his inches, true beagle has the long-wearing look of the hound that can last in the chase. One of the oldest breeds in history—close to the original breed of hounds. U. S. standards specify 15 inches maximum height—any true hound color acceptable.



HE'S GIVING HIS
NERVES A REST....

AND SO IS HE

THE frazzling pace of these fast-moving times doesn't mean a thing in the life of the dog. Although his complex, high-keyed nervous system closely resembles our own, when the dog feels his nerves tire he settles down—relaxes—as the beagle hound above is doing. That is instinctive with the dog. We are not so likely to break nerve tension before it gets our nerves upset. We drive on. We worry. Ambition and determination push us on and on...past the

warning stage of nerve strain. Will-power silences the instinct to...pause and rest. And yet jittery, ragged nerves are a distinct handicap. Don't let your nerves get that way. Learn to ease the strain occasionally. Let up—light up a Camel! It's such a pleasant, effective way to rest your nerves—a brief recess, mellow with the pleasure of a Camel's mildness and ripe, rich taste. Yes, no wonder smokers say Camel's costlier tobaccos are so soothing to the nerves.

They've learned, as millions have, to give nerves relief...they

"Let up—light up a Camel"

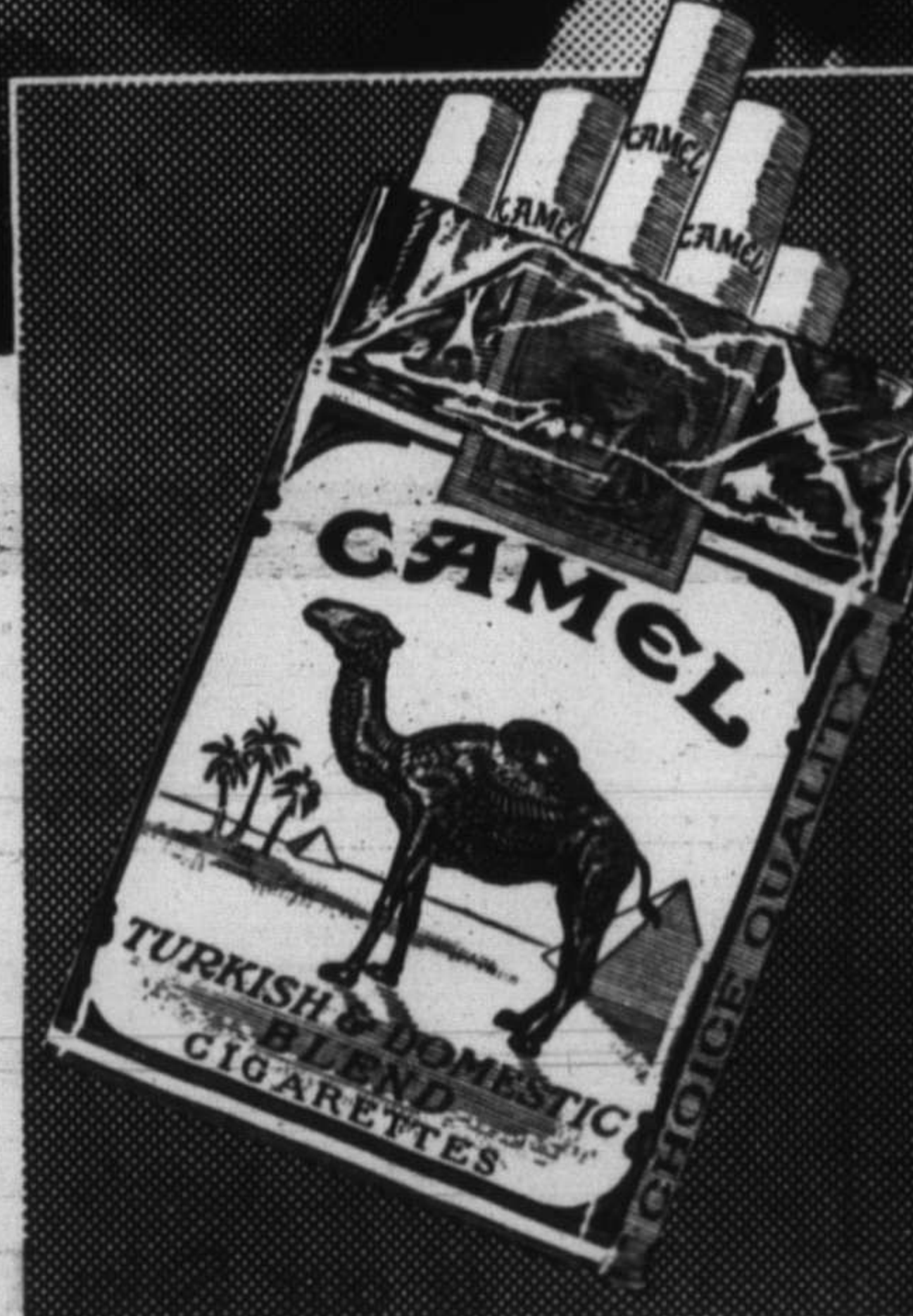
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In the heart of the Congo, Leila Denis (left) and her explorer husband filmed Universal Pictures' epic, "Dark Rapture." Camels were an important item in Mrs. Denis' 42,000-mile trek. She says: "Such ventures can be quite nerve straining, but it's my rule to pause frequently. I let up and light up a Camel."

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EXCERPTS from EXILE

Exiling oneself for a year to the wilds of the center of Europe, far from the fatal fascinations of the Greek's and the College Inn, to say nothing of the Bryn Mawr-Haverford date bureau (of which I have just heard from a Haverfordian sojourning here too) has its points. The atmosphere over here is very conducive to learning; one does it subconsciously without opening a book, and the libraries all have such wonderful views of the lake and the mountains that it is actually an aesthetic experience to go to them and delve into deep treatise on international law or diplomatic history. Not that the Genevois students don't have their fatal retreats too: you may know all about the famous café and journalists' resort, Bavaria, and the Maison Internationale des Etudiants, which has now moved right next door to the university, and where there is a good set of reference books and tea every afternoon. But as most of our classes come in the afternoon there is seldom time for tea. Except for Friday and Saturday nights the Genevois we have discovered go to bed at ten-thirty, and the streets are as quiet as New York on the Fourth of July, so as a result we all feel as though we shall have accomplished great things at the end of a year.

There is one unfortunate thing about being right in the center of international political excitements, especially when one is here to study the future of international relations. That is that no matter how hard you can try to figure out a way to be right in the middle of things, it never works out. How was I supposed to know last year when I read the information of the Junior Year in Munich that all the excitement was going to be there instead of in Geneva? I went faithfully to all the sessions of the League of Nations, and I heard wonderful discussions on how to interpret Article 16, but no one mentioned Czechoslovakia except in the corridors. As I had obtained press credentials so as to be able to come and go as I pleased in the buildings without being herded around like an all-American tourist, I managed to get my ear in on some good conversations outside the Assembly Hall during the translations. But it was discouraging. Bavaria hummed with rumors about all Americans in France being ordered home; the French group from Smith went all the way from Dijon to Havre, but we stayed settled through everything, banking our faith in Swiss neutrality and the sixteen airplanes that manoeuvred around over our heads from time to time. The night of the "Obscurissement" or blackout we gathered all the American students we knew into the pension where "Le Groupe Delaware" lives, and huddled around the fireplace and sang. Bryn Mawrters would be surprised at the calm way I take such things for granted now, if they can remember at all the great agitation the Peace Council put up last year about the blackout in Farmingdale. It seemed essential to be prepared for anything over here when only the Alps separated you from the threat of war. The Atlantic is a different matter. I even went to our American Hallowe'en party in a costume that represented the obscurissement, for want of any other original ideas.

But then, while we had one international crisis, you were having cyclones. As I live on Long Island right in the thick of the stormy area, I was inclined to cable the family to come right over here and seek safety! We spent all our time for one week

Group Insurance Plan Discussed by Council

Continued from Page One

In money-raising, Mrs. Chadwick-Collins said that it is better to raise money for several different objectives than to concentrate on one at a time. In this way money could be obtained from people who were particularly interested in one thing and each goal would benefit as much as if it were the objective of a single drive.

The need for student awareness of college expenses was also stressed, and it was suggested that the undergraduates would feel more closely connected with Bryn Mawr's aims if they played a greater part in the discussion of its problems. This contact could be made if an undergraduate delegate were sent to the meetings of the "Committee on the Needs of the College." Representatives could be elected in the halls, and the Undergraduate Association could hold a general meeting in which discussion would take place.

Bryn Mawr has been asked to participate in a seven-college movie. Such a film would tend to be disorganized since each college would probably wish to be represented in a different way. Miss Park said that the only practical plan in which we could join would be a movie done as a history of women's education.

Other subjects under discussion were Alumnae Weekend and rules for the Record Library. Mrs. Darrow reported that the weekend had been very successful and that the alumnae say that they have never enjoyed their return so much. She recommended that last year's plan for the Senior Luncheon be resumed. According to this plan, the seating of seniors and alumnae alternated so that an alumna would have a senior on either side of her.

Rules governing the use of the Record Library were read. It was decided to close the Library on Sunday for the present, and to permit only those trained by the committee in charge to run the victrola.

between the sessions of the League, the American Express' news service, and radio broadcasts about the international situation. However, when my friends from Smith write to tell me that because of the storms they were without electricity for several days, our blackout seems a paltry sacrifice!

The international crisis is now over, and also the sessions of the League Assembly, to say nothing of the special courses in French grammar and conversation we have been having ever since we set foot on the S. S. *Georgic*, July 23. We have had a week of rest and are just beginning our work at the university and at the Graduate Institute of Higher International Studies where we are admitted by special concession. We are completely enamoured of the life here. We scarcely stir one foot out of the house without bicycles. The university is twenty minutes from our house, and the institute about fifteen. Often

French Accents Recorded

(Submitted in Colleges News tryouts)

The French department is making gramophone records of the voices of its students, this fall, in Miss Henderson's office. Arthur, the Rat, is paralleled by "Papa ne pars pas pour Paris" and other selections of French poetry and prose, in an attempt to track down the defects of the Bryn Mawr French accent.

Miss Henderson has proclaimed the Wyndham dictaphone "fool proof." It is to be used for practice work in pronouncing and Mlle. Germaine Brée hopes it will prove a great aid: as the quality of voice is lost in recording, the accent is easily observed. The French professors will play these records to the students and prescribe corrective exercises, as is done in the Freshman Diction class.

Musical Group Stirs Wide Campus Interest

Continued from Page Three

regret its not having been done before. There is no pleasure so keen as that of making music with other people, and the music which has been written for the enjoyment of just such groups of amateurs is practically limitless. Numberless classic, romantic and modern quartets for two violins, viola and cello; quintets which add a piano or a flute, the Bach Concerto for two violins and piano, Handel sonatas and ensembles: all these offer the amateur untold riches without demanding virtuosic technique. Rather than working on any one composition exclusively, the players read through several different ones and if possible practice their parts between times.

Miss Rice hopes soon to give the college an opportunity to hear what we are doing by having an informal musical evening. Otherwise, with the exception of the Dvorjak Terzett, which was performed during the intermission of the One-Act Plays, our efforts are private rather than public and confined to a smoking room in uninhabited Rhoads North. Miss Rice is such a seasoned player that she can put the others back on the beat when they stumble over a barline and can bring everybody through to the end together. And she succeeds in making us feel as if we had done it all ourselves. We always leave in a glow of well-being, sure that we have spent the finest two hours of our college week.

we have only about fifteen minutes to make connections between classes and burst panting into our courses with faces red as beets after a mad tear across le pont de Mont Blanc. And I felt sorry for the science students who had to go from Dalton to the new building between classes!

LOUISE MORLEY, '40.

GENE IRISH SPEAKS ON IDEA OF INFINITE

Common Room, November 7.—At a meeting of the philosophy club, a paper entitled *Two Theories of the Infinite* was read by Gene Irish, '39. The first concept of infinity defines it as simply non-finite and therefore endless. Miss Irish showed two self-contradictions implicit in this theory and concluded that it is, at best, an entirely negative concept. With it she contrasted the newer organic theory of the infinite which is positive in nature and "seems the more logical concept of infinity."

The endless, non-finite concept, said Miss Irish, "is self contradictory in that it leads always to a finite result. We have a finite quantity, and to make it infinite we move the end further on. But every new end will mark a finite quantity." Secondly, Miss Irish showed that by this theory we can arrive at two sets of infinite multitudes whose sums are different finite magnitudes. "Yet the theory gives us no possible ground on which to say that two infinities can be unequal."

Miss Irish next dismissed the definition which simply states "The infinite is not the finite." This is absurd, "because if the infinite is and can only be what the finite is not, it is then, in a sense, bounded by the finite."

The failure of these two theories must lead us to suspect that a truer definition must consider the infinite as the positive quality, and the finite as the negative. The concept of an "infinite class" replaces that of "infinity as an independent entity." In such a class, a part can be put into one-to-one correspondence with the whole. In the discussion following, Miss Irish mentioned the *Dutch Cleanser* advertisement, composed of a number of identical pictures within each other, as an illustration of this theory of infinity.

Mr. Tennent Research

Mr. Tennent has been working for several years on the experimental modification and control of cell division. During the last four years he has worked on the photodynamic action of vital dyes on cells and on the processes of cell division. Special studies on this subject have been and are being made by graduate students in the department of Biology.

Black and Daly Late For Dinner at Dean's

Dean Manning must have been rather puzzled last Sunday when two undergraduates whom she had invited to dinner did not appear until well into the middle of the meal. This is their explanation for their strange behavior.

It seems that when Babs Black, '41, and Madge Daly, '42, received their invitations to dine with the Dean they went to a mutual friend to ask where the Mannings lived. They were told to go to the "little yellow house behind Pembroke," and accordingly arrived there at the specified time. To their astonishment, no one answered the doorbell, so, after a timid knock, they walked in. Their coats were taken and they sat down in the living room to wait for the arrival of their hostess.

Judy Martin, '40, and Barbara Longcope, '38, arrived, and finally Miss Gertrude Ely came in. She greeted Judy and Barbara, and then turned to Babs and Madge and said she was afraid their names had slipped her mind. Slightly confused, Babs and Madge identified themselves. Then, to make conversation, they asked about Mrs. Manning's children, where they went to school, how old they were and other conventional questions. The conversation became more and more confusing for every one.

In the next room they could hear the servant hurriedly setting two more places at the table. They waited for the Dean to come in. When Miss Ely rose to go into dinner they gathered enough courage to ask about the whereabouts of their hostess. Explanations naturally followed. Miss Ely explained she often invites students to meals and sometimes forgets about it later. Therefore the arrival of two strange guests was not unusual. Babs and Madge excused themselves and backed out of the house. They arrived at the Mannings just in time for the second course.

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PUBLIC OPINION

To the Editor of The College News:

Our celebration of Armistice Day this year has been clouded by the realization that we are nearer to war than at any time since 1918. The Munich Four-Power Pact has not brought peace to the world. Instead, it has meant the destruction of democracy in what remains of Czechoslovakia, and the continuance of an arms race of unheard of dimensions. Fascism has already begun the second Imperialist War for the redivision of the resources of the world at the expense of the so-called democracies.

The success of the fascist offensive in the world today is not due to their inherent strength, but to the weakness of the foreign policy of the democratic powers. Very few people doubt that Chamberlain has been acting hand in glove with Hitler and Mussolini. Chamberlain represents the ultra-conservative Cliveden set, which sees in fascism a bulwark against "communism" and against a resurgence of democracy such as exists in the France of the People's Front. Daladier, his aide in the Munich betrayal, is already undermining in the interests of "national defense," the legislative achievements of the Front Populaire. In our own country those who cry for a policy of "neutrality," or isolation, are the most bitter opponents of Roosevelt and his program of social legislation. The section of finance monopoly capital which controls Germany today is also backing Chamberlain and Daladier, because they represent the only policy which can save fascism even temporarily from going down under the weight of its own internal contradictions.

The success of the extremist foreign policy in Germany has meant an increased war threat to the rest of the world. A campaign of anti-Semitism, the most brutal which the world has ever seen, is the direct result of Munich. It is also a product of the increasing tension inside Germany, caused by the huge cost of the renewed arms race and the aggravated financial situation. The virulence of this campaign, as well as the adoption of an anti-Semitic policy by Mussolini points not to strength, but to great and increasing internal weakness.

In the light of the terrific defeat of the forces for democracy and peace through the Munich Pact, it becomes necessary to formulate a policy for immediate action which will unite people of all political opinions in the struggle to preserve democracy and peace.

For Americans the Munich Pact means the increase of fascist influence and propaganda in South America. As Bryn Mawr students we are faced with the necessity of concrete action. Our opinion is important, because a firm stand by the U. S. could mean the check of fascist influence in both hemispheres.

As regards the intensified attack of Japanese militarism on China, which was strengthened by the Munich Pact, it is our duty to stop American participation in this aggression by pressing for an embargo on war materials to Japan. (The U. S. now supplies 54% of Japanese war imports.) At the same time, every aid we can give to China will also help to shorten the war and speed reconstruction.

The Munich Powers are preparing another "appeasement" for Spain. We must make sure that they are not able to starve the Spanish people into subjection. This we can do by making available to the Spanish government our huge surplus of wheat. The lifting of the embargo on Loyalist Spain is of primary concern to all who desire to prevent the spread of fascism in Spain and South America, as well as in France. In checking fascism in South America, our support

Mr. Fenwick Appointed To Attend Conference

Continued from Page One

tural relations among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. This year the purpose is chiefly to form mutual agreements about common defense. When asked about the relation of this conference to the frequently mentioned "Fascist menace" in South American countries, Mr. Fenwick only referred to the speech of A. A. Berle on Sunday night. Mr. Berle is also a delegate to this conference, and a report of his talk over N. B. C. appeared in Monday's *New York Times*. It summarized the achievements of the preceding conferences and the aims of the present one.

The achievements of the conference in 1936, where President Roosevelt headed the United States delegation, were chiefly to arrange for international consultation in case peace were threatened from without or within. One important aspect of these regular conferences lies, Mr. Berle said, in the demonstrations of increasing mutual co-operation and friendship.

In a Foreign Policy Report for July, 1937, Mr. Fenwick has reported the results of the conference in the preceding December. A Consultative Pact provided for conference among the American states "in the event that the peace of the American Republics is menaced," to determine when and how they may "eventually co-operate in some action tending to preserve the peace of the American continent." A second important achievement was the Convention of Treaty Co-ordination and Neutrality. This improved the existing machinery for the fulfillment of treaties and provided for adoption of common measures of neutrality in case of failure of peaceful negotiations. Parties in dispute agreed to report such failures to the other signatories of the Convention.

to the Lima peace conference and President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy will have a great influence.

The Young Communist League of Bryn Mawr College, while it differs in its long range policy from the other organizations engaged in united front activities, still in immediate action supports the program of the Bryn Mawr Peace Council, the United Peace Chest for aid to the victims of aggression in Spain and China. This policy is not as long range as we would like to advocate, but we feel it is one on which students of all political opinions can unite. The issues are vital, not only from a humanitarian point of view, but also in the light of our own national interests. It is time that we, as a student body, realized that world peace is indivisible, and that we have responsibilities which extend outside the boundaries of our campus, or even of our nation.

- BESS BROWN LOMAX, '41,
 - EMILY DOAK, '39,
 - ETHEL S. DANA, '39,
 - AGNES W. SPENCER, '39,
- Young Communist League of Bryn Mawr College.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Gleaned from Mr. Fenwick)

The latest reign of terrorism in Germany can only be attributed to sudden and complete madness on the part of the Nazi leaders. Mr. Fenwick suggested that such actions, if continued, would be Germany's ultimate destruction, because "Whom the Gods destroy, they first make mad." The new outrages against the Jews in Germany were perpetrated by the assassination by a young Polish Jew of Ernst vom Rath of the German Embassy in Paris. As a result, the crime of an individual, impelled by mere youthful frenzy, is being avenged on a whole race.

Minister Goebbels explains the new outburst against the Jews as a "spontaneous demonstration of the feelings of the Nazis" toward the assassination. The whole affair was obviously a concerted and planned action, sponsored by the Nazi leaders. Coincident with this demonstration was one against the Catholics, in the form of attacks on the home of Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich. The Cardinal's previous appeal for police protection was completely ignored. Secretary Hull has recalled Ambassador Hugh Wilson from Germany as a sign of the United States' disapproval of the latest crisis.

Britain and France are both increasing their armaments, in an attempt to rival the armament policies of Germany and other dictatorships. "The important problem arising from this action," said Mr. Fenwick, "is: Can a democracy rearm to match a dictatorship, and still remain a democracy?"

More immediately concerned with the United States are the results of the election last week. Both parties seem well pleased. The Republicans are satisfied with their gains, and the Democrats are satisfied with their majority. The only chance for complete reversal of administration in the 1940 elections will be the failure of the Democrats to start the country on an upward trend to definite economic recovery within the next two years. In either case, the fundamentals of the New Deal will survive, because the country has seen its advantages during the experience of a nationwide depression.

Varsity Downs Penn 5-3 in Fast Game

In the most spectacular game of its season, the varsity hockey team defeated the University of Pennsylvania, 5-3, after trailing 2-0 in the middle of the first half. Edith Lee and Allison Stokes, playing left inner and center, were outstanding among the forwards for their accurate drives and quick follow-up shots. The fast-playing Bryn Mawr team was in control of the game throughout most of the second half.

After two brilliant goals by McGinnis and Harper, of Pennsylvania, the Bryn Mawr team rallied and forced the ball down the field. Two handy push-shots by Stokes brought the score to a tie at the end of the half.

Bryn Mawr took the lead at the start of the second half, as Nancy Howard, left wing, tallied on an angle shot from the middle of the circle. McGinnis, Penn right inner and captain, broke through to tie the score, but the varsity quickly recaptured the ball and Edith Lee made Bryn Mawr's fourth goal. Later, she took the ball again, near the fifty yard line, eluded two Penn backs, and went down the field unopposed to make the final goal.

Scholarships Open To German Refugees

Continued from Page Two

Marian Edwards Park, Helen Taft Manning, Eunice Morgan Schenk, Karl L. Anderson, K. Laurence Stapleton, Barbara Cary, '36; Vesta Sonne, graduate; Elizabeth Aiken, '39; Annie Emerson, '41; Laura Estabrook, '39; Cornelia Kellogg, '39; Margaret Magrath, '42; Jean Morrill, '39, Chairman; Virginia Nichols, '41; Jean Rauh, '39; Agnes Spenser, '39; Eleanor Taft, '39; Martha Van Hoesen, '39.

An emergency meeting of faculty and students will be held in the auditorium of Goodhart Hall on Thursday, November 17, from 7.30 to 8 p. m., at which Miss Park and Martha Van Hoesen will speak.

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**Question is Disputed
At Concours Oratoire**

**French Consul Among Judges;
Peggy Otis Wins Medal**

Wyndham, October 15.—The annual *Concours Oratoire* for a medal awarded by the *Comité France-Amérique* was held here today at four o'clock with M. Coppinger, French consul in Philadelphia, M. Scherer of Swarthmore College and Mr. Williamson of Haverford College as judges. After tea in the living room, those who had been invited to listen gathered in the music room.

Mlle. Bree, who was in charge, described the character of the *concours* in a short speech. She then introduced the *concurrentes*, Patricia Robinson, Peggy Otis, Grace Dolowitz and Nancy Wood, all of the class of '39, and gave the subject which had been chosen for the *concours*: *l'Américain, a-t-il besoin de connaître une langue étrangère?* It was evident, Mlle. Bree remarked, that college had in no way discouraged the critical faculties or subdued the personalities of the nine students who had originally presented themselves for the *concours*, as they had almost all attacked the subject given.

In her *discours*, Patricia Robinson disputed the question on the grounds that once one was familiar with a language it was no longer foreign. Peggy Otis considered that the American was in such a position that he both needed and did not need a foreign language. Grace Dolowitz took a positive stand, showing that the knowledge of a foreign language not only opened up an entirely new civilization, but also led to a better understanding of one's own country. Nancy Wood held that the key to the question lay in the exact significance of "avoir besoin de," and that a foreign language was an advantage rather than a necessity.

The very length of time needed by the judges to decide upon the winner indicated the difficulties involved. They had to take into consideration the originality of Miss Robinson's ideas, the purity of Miss Wood's French and the extraordinarily good development of Miss Dolowitz' speech. But, in finally awarding the medal to Miss Otis, M. Coppinger explained that the judges had considered that she had answered the question most exactly. He admitted to her afterwards, however, that she would not have received the medal if it had been a language contest.

M. and Mme. Coppinger, the judges, members of the French Department and the *concurrentes* then stayed at Wyndham for a buffet supper, during which they were highly amused by the *hors-de-concours* speech of Deborah Calkins, '40.

The editor welcomes letters on timely topics from its subscribers—or others.

Rhoads Housewarming

There will be a tea dance in Rhoads from 4 to 6 on December 10, before the Undergraduate Dance. All students are invited. There will be a minimum charge that may be put on "pay day." The exact amount will be announced later.

**College Money Drive
Is Long Term Scheme**

Continued from Page One

chapel on the second floor of Taylor. Except for the gymnasium, this was the only general room for lectures and entertainments before the completion of Goodhart.

The third need was an endowment for the newly created Department of Music and a building to house it, for in 1921, a course in the Appreciation of Music had been included in the curriculum. Mr. Cram, the supervising architect of the college, recommended that the three necessary buildings be combined under one roof, and his suggestion materialized as Goodhart Hall. By 1925, the alumnae had raised a total of 750,000 dollars, 550,000 dollars for Goodhart and 200,000 dollars for the endowment of the Department of Music.

The five-year plan of 1929 covered all the developments which have since taken place in Bryn Mawr. Academically it provided for: modern laboratories and laboratory equipment in a new Science Building, adequate library and classroom space in a new wing of the Library, the maintenance of a scholarly faculty with increased salaries and more individual work for advanced undergraduates.

In order to increase the annual income of the college, the plan further provided that the tuition be increased by 100 dollars, that a new dormitory be built from college funds as an investment, and that to parallel this, the undergraduate body be increased to five hundred. The first step in this part of the plan was taken in 1930 with the increase of the tuition from 400 to 500 dollars.

The rest of the plan was delayed by the depression, but in 1934 the Alumnae Association decided to raise 1,000,000 dollars as a Fiftieth Anniversary gift to the college. Out of this grew the Million Dollar Drive, which was to cover the cost of the Science Building and the Library Wing, and was to decrease the debt incurred by the purchase of Wyndham.

The Executive Committee in charge of raising this money soon realized that it must enlarge its objectives so as to cover all possible donors and therefore asked President Park's approval for including in the Million Dollar gift all the money given to the college. As a result of the drive, all the immediate academic needs of the college have been filled with the exception of an Art and Archaeology

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**Tarsus "Dig" Reveals
Traces of Bronze Age**

Continued from Page One

people who wear shaggy hats. They are divided into three groups, basketmen, shovel men and pick men. The pick men are the most skilled and are permitted to use little knives and brushes. To prevent the workmen from keeping their finds, they are given baksheesh in exchange. The basket men get more baksheesh per find because their chances of holding anything valuable are slightest. Gold is rewarded according to its weight value so that its finders will not be tempted to melt it down for themselves. The workmen go to work at five a. m., lay off at noon, and go back to work again in the afternoon when it is cooler.

Tarsus itself is a town of 20,000 inhabitants. At the time of Antony and Cleopatra, who once met there, the Romans had dredged the river Kidnas so that the town could be approached by boat, but the river mouth has filled up since and the town is now about 10 miles inland. Just to the northward are the Silesian Gates, the pass in the Taurus mountains, crossed by Alexander the Great and Xenophon. In the Hellenistic age, Tarsus was noted for being a center of culture. Its most famous citizen was St. Paul, for whom the city gate was later built and named.

Life in the modern city is still fairly primitive. Its chief assets are

Building. What remain are Bryn Mawr's marginal needs: the Theatre Workshop, the squash courts, the Tarsus "dig," and ever-present needs for scholarship funds, Library books and gifts for special lectures.

**MISS KRAUS CHAIRMAN
OF STUDY COMMITTEE**

Miss Hertha Kraus is chairman of the Study Committee for the Regional Conference of the Pennsylvania Conference of Social Welfare, to be held at the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church on Monday, December fifth.

Miss Kraus is a member of the Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A.

a beautiful rose garden and electricity, but none of the streets are paved and most of the transportation is done by donkeys. Miss Goldman's house is furnished with running water which comes through a pipe from the river and is so dirty that it can only be used for washing the floors. Water for all other purposes is brought by a donkey from the well.

Members of the expedition in 1937 consisted of Miss Goldman as director, Mr. and Mrs. Ehrich (Mrs. Ehrich was Anne Hoskin, formerly a graduate student at Bryn Mawr), who were in charge of the excavation, a technician and an architect, Frances Follin Jones, '34, who was studying Hellenistic and Roman pottery. Maynard Riggs, '35, was the staff photographer.

Poster Winners

First prize in the Entertainment Series Poster Contest was won by Margaret Bell, '39. Second prize was won by Mary Mason, '41, and third prize by Ellen Matteson, '40.

of Philadelphia and also of the Advisory Committee of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. The association has, through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, been made able to undertake a study of the field of training for social work and public welfare, as well as a study of the schools comprising the association. (The Carola Woeris-hoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy, Bryn Mawr College, was a charter member of the association, and has participated continuously in the development of training in the social services.)

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