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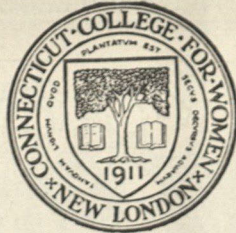
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CONNECTICUT COLLEGE NEWS



VOL. 21—No. 6

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT, NOVEMBER 9, 1935

Price Five Cents

Student Discusses Topic of Isolation From World Affairs

Sentence By David Mitrany Is Basis Of Miss Allen's Argument

To Argument:

"Isolation cannot be the intelligent end of any social aggregation" says David Mitrany in "The Progress of International Government."

Several days ago I had a long conversation with a Middle-aged man on the problem of peace and American neutrality. We agreed that we don't want war but on the means to the end, we differed. He maintained that we must follow George Washington's advice to keep free from entangling alliances, that war was an inherent instinct in men which could never be changed, and that after all we were so far away from Europe that their squabbles shouldn't concern us. His closing remarks were that the ideas that I was expressing were interesting but impossible of fulfillment, that the future of the world lay with my generation and that he hoped that my children would never have to suffer the results of a war.

Everyday one hears these sentiments expressed by members of the older generation and still they have the nerve to say that the future of the world depends upon the younger generation. What hope of help do they give us? My answer is none. They have made pretty much of a mess out of the last fifteen years and even now they are refusing to help my generation which is

Continued to Page 5, Col. 3

Celebration To Be Held In Memory Of Lope De Vega

Professor Fichter Of Brown Will Speak On Friday

Many European countries have been celebrating this year the three hundredth anniversary of the death of the great Spanish poet and playwright Lope de Vega. The Romance Language Department and the Spanish Club of Connecticut College are joining in this celebration with a lecture by Professor William L. Fichter of Brown University, one of the leading American scholars on Lope de Vega. This lecture will be given at Knowlton on Friday, November 8th at 7:30 p. m. It will be given in English and it is open to the public. Needless to say it will attract many people because of the universality of Lope de Vega and because of his influence in the European drama. His life has been aptly summarized in these words: "... a disconcerting mixture of romantic adventure, violet passion and domestic virtue... Lope is the perfect type of his period, chivalric and mystical at the same time, gallant and pious, passionate and fickle. He experienced in turn, or even simultaneously, all the emotions known to men of his day; he lived many lives; and for that reason, doubtless, he was able to depict more completely than others the eternal human tragedy-comedy."

His plays have such a wide appeal that some of them have been given in communistic Russia and fascist Germany with a success that is baffling to those who are not ac-

(Cont. to Page 4, Col. 2)

Miss K. Keelor Discusses Work at Watertown School

Miss Katherine L. Keelor of the Watertown Country Day School spoke informally to the members of the Education Club on Tuesday evening, October 30, in Knowlton living room. Miss Mary Griffin introduced Miss Keelor and spoke briefly of her previous work at the Lincoln Experimental School, Columbia.

Miss Keelor has been working with the children in the Watertown Country Day School for seven years, and has watched the same group of children which she knew at two years grow up from infancy and approach adolescence. The school has taught the youngsters to cooperate with each other, and with adults, and they have become capable and dependable. Last year the school graduated eleven pupils, the boys going to Taft, and the girls to St. Margaret's.

The children are coached from the ages of two to twelve in environmental studies, and encouraged to work out individual projects. The academic aim is acquired, but never over-stressed. The interest of each and every child is aroused in a particular field, and he develops, with that interest, an open minded attitude toward his work, doing it freely and voluntarily. In this way, the child, in early life, gets the habit of turning to books for information.

Last winter the pupils were studying Colonial and Pioneer life. They built a log cabin with their own hands, and were thus supplied with outdoor physical activity so necessary for well-balanced growth, mentally and physically. In connection with their Pioneer study, museums were visited, and old Colonial industry studied. The students even dipped candles, spun flax, and made pewter ware.

History, geography, and science are taught, each with its especial background and practical application. One study seems to lead to another; long walks last winter brought up questions of water supply, sewage disposal, bacteria,

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 3)

Song Recital To Be Given Thursday By John Gurney

Frank Chatterton To Accompany Bass-Baritone In His Program

John Gurney, bass-baritone, will present a song-recital on Thursday, November 7th. He will be assisted by Frank Chatterton, accompanist.

Mr. Gurney was born in Jamestown, New York. He is a graduate of Oberlin College and the school of Business Administration at Harvard University. He is remembered as the roving center of the Oberlin Football Squad of 1921, the captain and pitcher of the baseball team, and as soloist with the Oberlin and Harvard college glee clubs.

Endowed with a variety of talents this young man might easily achieve fame also in the realm of business and art. Mr. Gurney was for two years soloist at the Roxy theatre, and on tour with the famous "Roxy Gang"; for the past two years he has been attaining increasing suc-

(Continued to Page 5, Col. 1)

MRS. TROTTA GIVEN BIRTHDAY DINNER

Mrs. Trotta, instructor in Italian, was entertained with a surprise birthday dinner at Norwich Inn, Monday night, November 4th, by some of her former students. She was presented with a lovely corsage and received many best wishes. Those present included Mrs. Trotta, the honored guest; Marion Anello, past president of the Italian Club; Lucy Barrera, present president of the club; Olive Tubbs, Frances Turisco, and Mr. Trotta.

Prof. Allardyce Nicoll Is Speaker At Convocation

Is Chairman Of Yale Drama Dept; Prof. Of History Of Drama

"Poetry and the Modern Theatre" was the subject of the convocation address on Tuesday, November 5th by Professor Allardyce Nicoll, chairman of the Department of Drama and professor of the History of Drama at Yale University. Professor Nicoll, who has only recently been added to the faculty at Yale, previously lectured on English at Loughborough College and the University of London.

Mr. Nicoll, who is an authority on English drama, is the author of many books most of which deal with dramatic technique and the history of drama. "British Drama" which Mr. Nicoll wrote in 1925 traces the history of the British theatre from its most primitive origin in the Middle Ages to the present day. In this book he states many of the principles by which he proceeds in his later works. The book itself is a survey, the aim of which is to show the reader what the English theatre really stands for. Each division of the survey is prefaced by a sketch of the theatres in that particular period. In this work, as in his others on drama, Mr. Nicoll emphasizes his belief in the importance of a clear conception of the type of spectators for which the dramas were written as a prerequisite to a thorough understanding of those dramas.

In 1925 also, Professor Nicoll published books entitled "Restora-

(Continued to Page 5, Col. 2)

Reverend J. G. Gilkey Compares Religion In Russia and America

James Gordon Gilkey, in his speech Sunday evening made a comparison of organized Protestant Christianity as it is in Russia today and organized Christianity as it stands in America.

About three months ago he attended a service at the little rural church of a small town in Russia, Gavrelvka. The building itself was made of wood and badly in need of repairs. Some 70 peasants were gathered together, all of them poor but seemingly a very devout group. Many of them knelt with their foreheads touching the bare floor throughout the entire service. What particularly attracted his attention was a small table near the door, on which the peasants gave offerings. He described the gifts as they laid them as being two or three copper coins, about one half dozen slices of

black bread, an egg, and four red apples. This in itself is representative of the poverty and the supreme generosity that were characteristic of these peasants. In spite of the hostility of the Soviet government toward churches and Christianity, 5,000 churches in Russia still carry on. Mr. Gilkey attributed the survival of the particular church to the extraordinary courage and energy of the priest. He and his family were probably desperately hungry and yet his enthusiasm kept the Church going. Also he said that the peasants in that little town were a particularly loyal and pious group. But the main reason why the Church survives there and why churches must and will of necessity survive everywhere is the appeal which religion still makes to thoughtful and reflective minds. Religious institu-

(Cont. to Page 3, Col. 1)

Wesleyan Conference Discusses Christian Student Movement

Connecticut was represented at a Christian Association Conference held last week at Wesleyan, for the purpose of organizing the Student Christian Movement. Delegates from Yale, Amherst, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Trinity, and several other New England colleges attended. The Student Christian Movement is the result of discussions at the Northfield Conference, and its aim is to further religious interest on the college campus, to encourage activities for peace, to overcome race prejudice, and to foster student participation in economic and political action.

In order to make the Student Christian Movement successful, genuine support is needed. Students of each college are urged to participate in whichever commission they are most interested. The commissions come under the headings of Peace,

Economic and Political Action, Christianity, and Race. These groups work on each campus, and a monthly report of their progress is sent in a news bulletin to every member of the S. C. M. The Student Christian Movement is so organized as to give united support to the activity of any college. In the event of an important crisis, the members of the S. C. M. are prepared to act together. Perhaps an example would best illustrate this. If, for instance, a college economic commission discovered a poor industrial condition in the town, a condition which, as a member of the S. C. M. it hopes to improve, the head of that local commission would report its project to the regional head, who, after conferring with the general chairman and executive committee of the S. C. M., calls on all college

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 5)

Student-Faculty ARMISTICE PROGRAM

November 11 11:00 a. m.

GYMNASIUM Speakers:

President Blunt
Dr. Lawrence
Gertrude Allen

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**"Better Citizenship"
Of Value To Students**

"Better Citizenship" is a booklet well worth the attention of the student body. In concise form, it gives the important details of the conference held at Connecticut last May, on "Education of Women for Public Affairs", including the questions which were discussed, with significant quotations from members of the conference, a section on the existing methods of education for public affairs, the three formal addresses which were open to the students, and a summary of the conclusions and disagreements. It is of value to the students, because it gives the opinions of many of the more prominent leaders in public affairs and in modern education, with regard to the best courses and means for training for civic work.

Connecticut, and more particularly President Blunt, realized the failure of most young college graduates to accept civic responsibility. A letter was sent to many prominent people, asking their opinions as to what qualifications were needed for successful participation in public affairs. Their replies, some of which are quoted in "Better Citizenship", offer stimulating suggestions to the student who is genuinely interested in being a helpful person in her community.

One section of the booklet is devoted to a discussion of the present methods of education of women for public affairs. The majority of the colleges realize the necessity for a wide range of courses in history, government, and the social sciences. Many persons active in public affairs stressed the importance of such subjects as a preparation for civic work. A description of new courses and groups of courses which have been inaugurated recently includes a paragraph on the procedure at Bennington, the new courses in Public Administration at Mt. Holyoke, and a course at Skidmore which deals with Leadership in Community Recreation, etc. Community contacts, particularly outside the classroom, and lectures on national and international topics were suggested at the conference as means of stimulating interest in public affairs.

This is a booklet to be read and appreciated by all undergraduates, regardless of what field they intend to enter. If they are seriously thinking of being active politically, it is a mine of information. If they are interested only in becoming intelligent citizens, this booklet offers countless suggestions as to valuable courses, and ways of entering volunteer civic work. It points out with regret the lackadaisical manner with which most women regard politics and government, and suggests many ways in which a college graduate can be helpful to her community.



Who was the lucky girl in Winthrop who had ten Dartmouth dates for one evening in Boston last weekend?

* * *

How does it feel to have an apple ducking contest with Dr. Sanchez, Mary? Is your head still sore?

* * *

What professor was heard to remark one rainy Saturday that it was nice weather for football, but better weather for house parties?

* * *

Something new and different for dates! A certain Senior got all

dressed up for a "heavy date" and where did she go? She saw an appendectomy (appendicitis to you)! She is still airing her clothes—pew! this ether. That's what comes of dating a doctor, Ry!

* * *

We're all wondering WHY a certain Senior objected so strenuously to her place in the station-wagon (town car to you) last Saturday night?

* * *

Ask Ry, Themey, and Betsey how they enjoyed the seven dollars worth of sandwiches last Saturday night!

**Dr. Wicks Of
Princeton To Be
Vesper Speaker**

The speaker at the 7 o'clock vesper service at Connecticut college on Sunday will be Robert Russell Wicks, dean of Princeton university chapel. A native of Utica, N. Y., Dr. Wicks received his A. B. and his M. A. from Hamilton college, as well as the D. D. degree, also conferred upon him by Williams and Yale. After finishing his theological training in Union theological seminary, he served pastorates in East Orange, and in Holyoke, Mass., where he was also chaplain of Mt. Holyoke college—during which period he also served for six months in the world war. He has held his present position since 1929. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Union theological seminary and is trustee of Tugaloo college, Miss.

His latest book, *The Reason for Living*, is an outgrowth of his many years of experience with college students and their religious problems. It is an attempt to give straightforward answers to specific questions raised by students with whom Dean Wicks has come into contact.

**Poor Man Forced
To Carry Heavy
Tax Burden**

"It is in the form of indirect or hidden taxes that the poor man is forced to pay heavily," said the recent convocation speaker, Miss Alzada Comstock of Mt. Holyoke College. These unseen taxes are regressive in effect because they hurt the poor people and fail to harm the rich people. The largest of these excise taxes and the largest Federal tax, is the tobacco tax which annually amounts to the sum of \$425,000,000.

The local taxes demand 51% of our tax dollar, whereas Federal Income tax amounts to 10% of what we pay. Miss Comstock stressed the importance of the General Property tax levied by the state, due to the fact that it is the largest tax in the country. People pay very little attention to this assessment, consequently the burden of this form of taxation is also on the poor man.

At the conclusion of her speech, Miss Comstock said that justice is possible for both the rich and the poor. She recommended that we should levy taxes to pay for the huge sums we are borrowing now.

CALENDAR

For the Week of November 6th to 12th

- Thursday, November 7th**
Song Recital—John Gurney, Bass-baritone .. Gymnasium, 8:00
- Friday, November 8th**
Spanish Club—Speaker, William L. Fichter Knowlton, 7:30
- Saturday, November 9th**
Play Day with Mt. Holyoke Athletic Field, 3:00
- Sunday, November 10th**
Vespers—Robert E. Wicks, Dean Princeton University Chapel
..... Gymnasium, 7:00
- Monday, November 11th**
Glee Club Rehearsal 206 Fanning, 7:30

FREE SPEECH

(The Editors of the News do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in this column. In order to insure the validity of this column as an organ for the expression of honest opinion, the editor must know the names of contributors.)

Dear Editor:

It seems to me very unreasonable and rather ridiculous that we have to pay for our guest's meals on weekends when frequently half the dormitory is away. There are always many places vacant and there are a sufficient number of waitresses, and ample food. It seems a shame that waitresses should come to wait on table for nothing when they could be using their time to better advantage. It also seems rather too bad that good food is wasted and also the places at the table left unoccupied.

I don't believe anyone objects to paying the regular rate during the week when most of the girls eat here at college, but I see no reason why we are required to pay when so many people are away. Several people have guests over the weekend as it is, and I'm sure that by not having to pay, the influx of guests would not increase too greatly. We could at least give the idea a fair trial.

I suggest that there be a slip posted in the three dormitories with dining rooms for people to sign out when away for meals over the weekend. If the number signed out exceeds a certain percentage, I think students ought to be permitted to bring guests to meals free of charge.

If there is some real reason why we cannot do this, I wish that we be informed!

—1937.

—C—C—N—

Dear Editor:

Religion, that vast term with so many personal connotations, is by far the aspect of college life which is most neglected. Judging by the attendance at Vespers, a regrettably few persons at college are taking advantage of the outstanding cultural opportunities afforded by our guest speakers. These men are leaders of modern thought, carefully chosen with regard to their understanding of human problems, their alertness to modern conditions, and their interest in youth. Generally speaking, their viewpoints are broad, their experiences varied and stimulating, so that they should have a tremendous appeal for persons of any faith. They are men of scholarly background, men with great depth of insight. Their points are universal, for they speak of problems which are common to all. We should regard it as a rare privilege to be able to hear such prominent speakers as James G. Gilkey, Robert Wicks of Princeton, Raymond Knox of Columbia, and many others. Have we not an hour to give during our Sunday evenings? Most of us fail to realize that attendance at Vespers will stimulate our minds to worthwhile thought. Perhaps we may learn more about ourselves in that brief time, perhaps we will take away with us a feeling of generosity, a desire to do good; perhaps we may find new hope, or strength to combat failure. If nothing else, we will at least gain a new bit of knowledge, for each of our Vespers speakers has something to offer. They may give us keener understanding of present day situations, or they may open our eyes to conditions we have never even heard of, or they may help us to discover new beauty in the world for ourselves. At any rate, we will have learned something, quite unconsciously and painlessly, something which we can tuck silently away into what is vaguely known as the cultural background. And, to quote Sir Autin, who exclaimed at one point in that vital book, *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*, "Culture is half-way to Heaven!"

—C—C—N—

Prof. R. H. Sherrill of the University of North Carolina school of commerce took on five New York thugs recently when one of them took 30 cents from him. Although three radio patrol cars finished the thugs after Prof. Sherrill had knocked out one of them, he is credited with a moral victory.

A decided swing against the New Deal in the last 15 months among members of the Yale class of '24 is reflected in a recent poll. Sixty-nine per cent of the class voted against the President while 15 months ago 68 per cent favored New Deal politics.

"One Admires Countries and Cities . . . But One Falls In Love With Venice"

Fifth In Series Of Articles On Italy

by Marion Anello

"One admires countries and cities, one likes them, they interest you, please you, but one falls in love with Venice." So said the French traveler and writer, D'Houville, and the truth of his words was the first thing that struck us as soon as we saw this most fantastic and most glamorous city in all Italy. For that is exactly what one does—one falls in love with Venice.

Rising majestically out of the sea, with its beautiful marble palaces and churches with their golden cupolas, this glorious queen of the Adriatic affected us as no other place we had ever seen. It is a rhapsody of light, color, romance, beauty, and a strange mixture of gaiety and serenity, making its appeal directly to one's emotions. It is truly a poet's paradise.

We couldn't find one prosaic thing about the city, and it was difficult for us to believe that ordinary people like ourselves actually lived here and transacted business every day. The things one takes for granted in cities have no place here. Honking automobile horns, and the rumble of taxis, buses, trucks, and street cars are unknown.

The only highways of this city are its lovely lagoons. The only sounds that fill them are the call of the gondoliers, the "calle" and "callette" which they cry at the corner of each canal, and which echo peacefully down the stream. This is the custom that replaces our honking automobile system. Then at night the canals burst into song. Gliding slowly down the lagoons in the evening, one can hear the gondolier's song, or the livelier music from a motor-boat passing by or from the cafes and homes along the streams.

Everywhere we went we had to take a boat, whether it be a graceful, black wooden gondola, or a sleek shining brown motor-boat, or a larger white steamboat—the automobiles, the taxis, and the trolley cars of Venice. We noticed that even the fire force and the police patrol have their own special boats to convey them quickly about in times of emergency. Pedlers deliver their wares in gondolas. Vegetables and all kinds of groceries are brought from the markets to the hotels and homes by gondoliers.

Our hotel was situated right on the Grand Canal, the Broadway of the City of Lagoons. We motored one Sunday morning up this canal to attend mass at the Basilica of St. Mark. On the way we were intrigued by the Byzantine air about the

city, by the rich coloring of all the buildings, and by the attractively arched white bridges across the canals. As the most picturesque of all the bridges, we chose the Rialto (Rivo-alto) which contains 12 interesting-looking shops. Here our guide told us Shakespeare had imagined the shop of Shylock in his *Merchant of Venice*. There was no controversy then in our minds whether Shakespeare had ever visited Italy or not.

The gorgeous palaces that rise out of each side of the Grand Canal are filled with fascinating memories and associations of a brilliant past. The Palazzo Rezzonico, where Lord Byron died, and the Palazzo Mocenigo, where the English romanticist spent most of his days while in Venice and produced much of his loveliest poetry, evoked in us the same emotions of passionate glory, mystery, and gloom that the poet's verses have always made us feel. The Ca d'Oro, the "house of gold", which is one of the most lavishly ornamented of the Venetian palaces, and the elegant Palazzo Vendramini, where Wagner died, are other outstanding structures along the canal that catch one's eye.

Our little pilgrimage up the canal was climaxed when we arrived at the Piazza of St. Mark. We expected it to be beautiful from pic-

tures we had seen, but our most extravagant expectations had never imagined anything quite so beautiful. The square had the appearance of a huge white marble room enriched on all sides by treasures from all over the world. In front of us stood the brilliant Byzantine church of St. Mark, the patron saint of Venice, with its rich mosaics of pure gold gleaming in the sunlight. Next to it, one sees another gem, the artistic campanile footed with the marvelous loggetta of Jacopo Sansovino and topped with the gilded angel which has long served as a guide to mariners.

Our gaze turned farther to the right to feast on the Gothic beauty of the Ducal palace, and then across to the left again to the resplendent gold, silver, and blue of the clock tower surmounted by the bronze figures of the two Moors who for five centuries have faithfully sounded the hour. Pigeons soaring above the square or alighting for their food, offered by the tourists who throng St. Mark's, complete an unforgettable spectacle.

The magnificence of the Basilica of St. Mark and of the Ducal Palace is doubled by the treasures they house. One literally walks on precious stones in the Basilica where the Venetian explorers for ages have brought as homage the

booty they have reaped in foreign lands. One is surrounded in the Ducal Palace by priceless works of art. The masterpieces of the best painters of the Venetian school, Tintin, Tintoretto, Veronese, and Bellini, abound here amid a profusion of stucco work, marqueterie, and gilt. "Oh for the life of a Doge!" we thought as we walked through the spectacular halls and courtyards of the palace that recall the sumptuous feasts, balls, and epic exploits of the Doges, those gallant, pleasure-loving rulers of old Venice.

Before bidding farewell to Venice we sailed way up the Grand Canal one morning, across the Canal of St. Mark and out across the sea to the Lido. We spent a delightful day here enjoying some of the gaieties of the luxurious life led by the cosmopolitan society that flocks to this smart resort. After we had strolled up the wide promenades of the Lido shaded by palm trees, and bordered with villas and grand hotels, and after we had bathed in the heavenly-blue waters of the Adriatic, we sat on the beach watching the white patinos and skiffs glide about the sea and tried to forget that we would ever have to return to a prosaic life again.

—:—
(The next article will be about
Milan and Lake Como)

RELIGION IN RUSSIA AND AMERICA IS COMPARED

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)
tions, he pointed out, are more powerful than some people think.

A favorite indoor sport among college students is to berate the Church and advocate that organized religion will disappear. Chances are it will last long into the future because it has existed for so long already. Churches, he insisted, will be here long after the last religious critic is dead. The future of organized Protestant religion at its best has great possibilities in the future. If it can survive in Russia, in spite of all social pressure, why can it not survive here in a more friendly atmosphere. Consider the difference in the intellectual level of the two forms of organized Christianity. Russia is handicapped for one thing by superstition. Consider again the difference between the ethical standards of the two. Russia was never touched by the Protestant reformation. It has remained on the level of medieval ritualism. Connection between social idealism and domestic conduct has never been made. Also in Russia, there is no attempt made to help needy people who are suffering. The peasants already overburdened are forced to bear heavier ones. And yet we say that organized Christianity hasn't progressed!

During the past two decades an entirely new form of organized Christianity has emerged whose roots go back to the Protestant reformation of the 16th century. We have Liberal Progressive Societies which have become efficient. Nothing like them are to be found in Russia. If the Russian Churches can still

carry on handicapped as they are, should we have any doubt that American Protestant Churches at their best will become a more and more significant part of American civilization. Mr. Gilkey says there are three essential elements necessary today to bring Christianity to its most significant capacity.

First it must bring to people a vivid sense of the reality of God. Unless it can give a vital sense of reality, all the institutional equipment in the world can't keep churches strong.

Secondly it must give a religious message, and thirdly, if American Protestantism is to survive as a really effective agency it must take an active hand in the shaping of the new social order which is shaping itself.

All we have to do is look around to see that change is occurring. Some churches seem never to wake up to the fact. Others are trying to put before study groups actual problems confronting America today, and these are the Churches who are contributing to the progress of organized Christianity to a large degree.

"ESCORT INCORPORATED"

It's a new firm doing business down on the campus of Washington University (St. Louis).

It's like this—four BMOC (big men on campus) have pooled their charm to make it easier for the campus girls to date them. They accept applications for a date from any girl provided she will furnish the money. The remainder will come from the men—their prestige, charm, their own cars and the evenings good time.

We do not know whether the boys retain the option of submitting an expense account after the party.

JUNIOR CLASS DANCE

FRIDAY
NOVEMBER 22

After Fall Play

College Editors Favor Roosevelt

Editors of college newspapers, magazines and yearbooks favor the re-election of President Roosevelt, according to the results of a poll recently conducted by *Pulse of the Nation*, a monthly magazine of opinion edited by Albert J. Beveridge, Jr. The complete returns, announced November 1, gave Roosevelt 408 votes, Borah 52, Frank Knox 26, Herbert Hoover 23, Norman Thomas 23, Governor Alfred Landon 22 and other candidates from 1 to 8.

The separate poll for parties showed: Democrats 386, Republicans 183, Socialists 45, Independents 20 and Communists 10. The Democratic party led in all sections of the country except New England, where the Republican party was ahead. Complete returns are listed in the November issue of *Pulse*.

This poll is the first of a series of polls which *Pulse of the Nation* is planning to conduct among various groups in American life.

Herbert Hoover, Jefferson Davis, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Hudson, William Penn, David Livingston and Ben Hur are registered at the University of North Carolina this year.

"WAKER-UPPER" ALL SET FOR BIG SEASON

New York, N. Y. (ACP) —Harold Jesurun '37, Columbia University student who attracted wide attention last year when he instituted a "waking-up" service for his fellow students, is back this year full of determination to expand his novel business.

"I'm all set for a big season," he confided to our reporter. "I've already got a lot of customers, and my new method of getting them up never fails."

The new method proved to be a phial of ammonium chloride, previously treated with sodium hydroxide to obtain the gas. A few whiffs of this and the patient is wide awake. It never fails, and besides, "it clears the head immediately," according to Jesurun.

He also gave an inkling of the novel means he uses to promote business.

"Fernando del Rio set his alarm clock for 6:30 a. m. I sneaked in when he was asleep and put it ahead to 8:30. When he failed to awaken on time the next morning, I pointed out to him the unreliability of alarm clocks, and told him how foolish it was to depend on such erratic devices. He finally saw the light, and del Rio is now one of the numerous Jesurun satisfied customers.

Three unusual courses of study, open to the public, are being offered at Yale this semester. They include a course in "world problems" with current newspapers as texts, a study of the nineteenth century novel in America, and a survey of Western art from ancient Egypt to the present time.

RECENT X-RAY DEVELOPMENTS ARE SURPRISING

Syracuse, N. Y. (ACP) — If you're a red-head and don't like it, or a brunette who craves blonde tresses, don't give up hope. Peroxide isn't the only recourse for recent developments in the X-ray field have led scientists to believe that X-ray may be used to change a person's complexion and the color of his hair.

The matter was discussed here recently at the annual meeting of the Western New York X-ray technicians. Dr. Alden J. King, professor of radiological research at Syracuse University, recounted developments of a radioactive substance which he said had properties similar to and more powerful than radium and which promised some success in the treatment of cancer.

The potentialities of the X-ray, he said, in changing the form of germ cells and producing types, might even extend to changing the complexion and enabling the growing of tropical plants in the North.

Dr. Loir of Le Havre, France: "If rats could be given intelligence tests they would rate higher than the average man."

Dr. Gilhousek of the University of Southern California: "There is absolutely no basis for comparison between rats and human beings."

Dr. Loir: "Rats outwit humans at every turn. The best trapping methods merely encourage polygamous habits, since traps catch the males that roam while the females stay with the young."

(We give you this in accordance with our policy of keeping strict account of what the best minds are thinking.)

Club Notes

Election of officers of the Music Club took place at the first meeting of the year, Tuesday evening in Windham House. Those elected were:

President, Janet Hadsell '36.
Secretary - Treasurer, Frances Henretta '38.

Chairman of Entertainment, Margaret Sniffen '36.

A program of music was presented before the business meeting:

Caronach (A Highland Lament) — Virginia Belden, '37, Plandome, L. I., piano.

Where My Caravan Has Rested (Lohr); Se Tu M'Ami (Italian Love Song) (Pergolesi) — Mary Elaine DeWolf, '36, vocal, Janet Hadsell, '36, Cleveland, piano accompanist.

Allegro (Handel); Song of India arranged by Kreisler (Rimsky-Korsakoff) — Inez Willard, '39, Hartford, violin; Martha Louise Cook, '37, Westerly, R. I., piano accompanist.

Sing, Smile, Slumber; Will o' the Wisp—Ellen Mayl, '39, Akron, O., vocal; Margaret Sniffen, '36, Stratford, piano accompanist.

Butterfly (Grieg)—Mildred Rubinstein, '39, Far Rockaway, N. Y., piano.

Military Polonaise (Chopin) — Dorothy Leu, '39, Wellesley Hills, Mass., piano.

Night and Day (Cole Porter)—Doris Brookby, '39, Evanston, Ill., piano.

* * *

At the last meeting the Education Club had as guest speaker Miss Katherine Keeler of the Watertown Country Day School. Miss Keeler has as her subject the importance of extra-curricular activity in addition to and in relationship with regular classroom work.

* * *

Dr. Leib welcomed the new members of the Math Club at their meeting Wednesday evening, and spoke briefly about the purposes of the club. Plans were discussed for collecting mathematical models, the value of which were explained by Miss Bowers.

Miss Mary Degnan '37 was elected chairman of entertainment.

* * *

Wednesday evening in Knowlton Salon the Dance group met and worked on movement and rhythmic patterns, under the direction of Miss Hartshorn.

Kay Chatten '38 was in charge of the meeting. Anybody interested in dancing is invited to attend these weekly meetings.

* * *

The A. A. held their masquerade party Wednesday evening in the loft of Miss Martin's stable, which was decorated for the occasion with

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jack-o'-lanterns and dancing skeletons.

First prize for the best costume was won by Adreon Finnigan '36, Doris Lippincott '36, Margery Harris '36—appearing respectively as newspaper-gowned bride and bridegroom and minister. Many other original costumes were worn. Dancing and relay games made up the entertainment of the evening. As a penalty the losing team was made to present an entertainment, which took place in the form of a charade. Refreshments of apples, doughnuts, and cider were served.

Mildred McGourty '38 and Jean Vanderbilt '38 were in charge of the delightful party.

* * *

Tuesday evening the Commuters' Club held a delightful Halloween party, with President Blunt and Dean Burdick as guests of honor.

Pinning the tail on the donkey, pinning on Mickey Mouse's tail, bobbing for apples, peanut hunt, biting swinging apples, and dancing were just a few pastimes of the evening. Refreshments of potato salad, cold meats, pickles, saltines, apples, doughnuts, cider, and candy were served.

Arrangements were in charge of Mary McKay '36.

CELEBRATION TO BE HELD IN MEMORY OF LOPE DE VEGA

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2) quainted with his works and his period. It is curious to note that only recently a marxist writer has said of one of Lope de Vega's most famous plays, *Fuente Ovejuna*: "It is given to certain masterpieces of the human spirit to anticipate a long future development and resume in themselves a long development of the past. In that sense, it seems to me, *Fuente Ovejuna* represents a culmination of the Middle Ages and a prevision of the "post-modern" epoch. I leave to a more competent translator the task of presenting its startling freshness and newness of spirit to the modern-post-modern world. To the taste of the day after tomorrow I think the *Famosa Comedia de Fuente Ovejuna* will be the popular production of the great Spanish theatre of the Golden Age."

We learn by remote control that the girls in a certain boarding house at the University of Wisconsin now have placed little placards up beside the phones in the house. The placards say, "Gentlemen guests will please not answer calls."

It is a development of an embarrassing situation of last spring. One day the dean of women called the boarding house and a deep masculine voice answered, "Third Floor."

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MISS K. KEELOR DISCUSSES WORK AT WATERTOWN SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

Physics, Chemistry, and even Biology. The kindergartners had their part too; they visited fire stations, round houses, construction work, garages, markets, farms, and airports. Some of them were given a flying trip. Since the school always has its individual menagerie, animal life is studied close at home.

None of these studies, however, Miss Keelor feels, can be of any use unless the children feel them and breathe them, and express them in some outward form. She thoroughly believes in block building as a form of self-expression even for the older pupils. Dramatics and literary efforts all have their place in the curriculum. Those in the third and fourth grades were taught world geography, emphasizing the woolen industry, studying the sheep and sheep shearing processes in nearby farms, even making their own wool. They were told about public utilities; they generated their own gas; learned something of civic affairs, and visited public buildings.

In the upper groups, the sixth grade unit was more intellectually interested. Here still, however, was the marked increase of interest in a subject with which they could do something, giving it expression in visual or dramatic terms. Ancient history gave rise to the study of ancient writings in Egypt and Babylonia, and soon they were studying modern writing, visiting printing presses and newspapers, notably the "Waterbury American." Then came the printing of their own school magazine.

All this training is not only valuable in its progressiveness, but also in the manner in which all the material is related and applied. The material is so presented to each of the pupils that each one is made to feel a living and vital interest in it, helping him to acquire a mental integrity.

Blanket Tax

The Blanket Tax for 1935-1936 is ready for distribution. The treasurers of the Student Organizations may obtain their checks from Ruth Chittim during the following hours in Room 110 Fanning:
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President Blunt Speaks of Trip To Bryn Mawr

In her chapel talk on Tuesday, November 5th, President Blunt spoke of her trip to Bryn Mawr in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of that college. She wished that all our students could have been present, for the occasion was an inspiration for all in women's colleges. One could feel the sense of high enthusiasm of the fifty years past and of the outlook for the future. At the celebration the general trend of discussion was about the high standard of scholarship and the beauty of it. There was a strong belief in women's attainments. These points, which are somewhat a matter of course today, were new and vital ones fifty years ago.

President emeritus Thomas, who was instrumental in forming the first faculty at Bryn Mawr, said that fifty years ago there were only four women in the world with a Ph. D. degree. Two of these were in the field of mathematics, so that they were able to appoint only three of the four to the faculty. President Thomas read a letter from an alumna which said in part, "I have forgotten everything that I learned in Bryn Mawr but I still see you standing in chapel telling us to believe in women." President Blunt doubted the accuracy of the first part of the statement but said that as a young college we can take advantage of the recognition of women and the accomplishments of women which have stood for fifty years at Bryn Mawr.

The presentation of the \$750,000 gift by the alumnae Chairman was a dramatic moment. She told how the undergraduates were the first to meet their quota and also spoke of special memoriams, one of which was from the parent of a young woman who had died soon after graduation. The thrilling part in connection with the fund was the enthusiasm shown by the many givers.

The Germans act Shakespeare better than anyone else, in the judgment of Prof. Elliot of the English department at Amherst.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE ON S. C. M.

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Commissions to support the proposed action. A special bulletin would be sent out to all colleges, giving details of the project. If the case is of particularly wide importance, the General Chairman may issue a call for action, of all the members of the S. C. M. Before proceeding on any issue, expert investigation and legal advice is necessary.

The suggested activities for peace, which was the most discussed issue at the conference, include, (1) anti-war demonstration, (2) intercollegiate exchange of anti-war posters, (3) circulation of peace literature, and (4) the sponsoring of all kinds of international meetings.

Under Economic and Political Action, the conference stressed the need for an exhaustive study of existing labor conditions, a knowledge of what the Christian attitude towards industry should be, and actual contact with slums and settlement work.

These commissions of the S. C. M. will be active on all eastern college campuses. Students at Connecticut are strongly urged to show their interest in this worthwhile movement by taking an enthusiastic part in the activities here at college. There are vast opportunities — in Service League work, in International Relations Club, in expression of student opinion on the days set aside for campaigns for peace. Without the whole-hearted support of each college, the Student Christian Movement will fall far short of its purpose—to spread Christian feeling throughout the country, to improve economic and social conditions, and to avert war.

Columbia University will receive a cash bequest of \$25,000 to be used "to found as many scholarships as it will in the schools of applied science" under the terms of the will of one of its graduates, Dr. Frank Vanderpoel of East Orange, N. J., who died last month.

Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School and one of the giants of American jurisprudence, was once blacklisted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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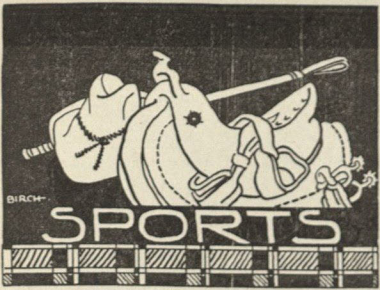
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On Saturday, November 9, 1935 a Play Day will be held with Mt. Holyoke College. The sports participated in will be Hockey, Tennis, and Archery. Dinner will be served in Windham after the activities have been completed.

x x x

The Senior - Junior - Sophomore Hockey game resulted in favor of the Senior-Junior team. During the first half of the game, the Sophomores took the lead, but in the last period the Senior-Juniors were able to score. Other class competitions will be held this week in Hockey, Tennis, Rifery, and Archery.

SONG RECITAL GIVEN THURSDAY BY JOHN GURNEY

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)
cess as concert artist throughout the east and west.

An undeniable urge to be a great singer and actor has brought a new star to the musical firmament.

The program is as follows:
Next Winter Comes Slowly *Purcell*
Sweet One and Twenty *Handel*
She Never Told Her Love *Haydn*
Floral Dance *Cornish Folk-Song*

Serenade (Faust) *Gounod*
Farewell and Dance of Boris (Boris Godounof) *Moussorgsky*

Sapphische Ode *Brahms*
Das Huhn und der Karpfen *Mattiesen*

Geliebte Du *Merikanto*
Traum durch die Dämmerung *Strauss*

Der Musensohn *Schubert*

Sailormen *Wolfe*
The Silver Ring *Chaminade*
The Old Black Mare *Squire*
De Glory Road *Wolfe*

Announcement of the discovery of a red-tailed hawk new to science was made at Cornell University recently by Dr. George M. Sutton, curator of birds at the university.

Clifford Odets' play, "Waiting for Lefty," a controversial subject in Massachusetts during the last year, will be produced by the Dartmouth college players in December.

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PROF. ALLARDYCE NICOLL IS SPEAKER AT CONVOCATION

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)
tion Drama" and "History of Early 18th Century Drama" in which he sets forth his purpose of writing a series of studies tracing in full, drama from its beginnings up to the end of the 19th century. These books, according to his preface to the "History of Early 18th Century Drama", are to deal with the theatre in its entire scope and repertoire. He says in part, "... there are many tracts of rich land waiting to be explored on this continent which I have set myself to map out more widely." This series has been completed to date up as far as the middle of the nineteenth century by the publication of the "History of Late 18th Century Drama" (1927), and the "History of Early 19th Century Drama" (1930). In the preface to "History of Late 18th Century Drama" Mr. Nicoll makes an extremely interesting statement. He says, "Closest judgments on drama may be wrong; the only test of a play lies in the theatre. The practical criticism of an audience is worth a thousand pages of theoretical discussion based on printed texts." His history of drama in the early part of the 19th century is the first comprehensive study of dramatic conditions at that time and contains in its lists many plays never before mentioned in any work on the theatre.

The remaining books on the subject which Professor Nicoll has written are "An Introduction to Dramatic Theory" (1923), "Development of the Theatre" (1927), "English Stage" (1928), "Theory of Drama" (1931), and "Masks, Mimes, and Miracles" (1931). Other books written by Mr. Nicoll include various literary studies, some of which are "William Blake" (1922), "John Dryden" (1923), and "Studies in Shakespeare" (1927). In collaboration with his wife, Josephine Calina, authoress of "Scenes of Russian Life" and "Shakespeare in Poland", he wrote an introduction to Holinshed's "Chronicle as Used in Shakespeare's Plays." Professor Nicoll has contributed to the London Times, The London Times Literary Supplement, Nation, Modern Language Review, and Review of English Studies.

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STUDENT DISCUSSES TOPIC OF ISOLATION FROM WORLD AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)
having so much thrown on its shoulders.

To say that war is an inherent instinct in man seems to me to be the most pessimistic outlook that one can take. I cannot believe this however and I think that it is proven to be untrue by historical facts. That men are by nature selfish is known to be true. Many hundreds of years ago, men fought among themselves, and after a time, they came to realize that anarchy within a nation could not be allowed to exist because it was to each man's disadvantage. Therefore they built up a system of laws and institutions to enforce those laws. It may be a slow process but I believe that nations are going to be forced to realize that international anarchy means the ruination of our civilization, that it profits no one and that a collective security must be established if our present standards of living are to be maintained for men will not fight for what they know to be to their disadvantage.

Where does America fit into this picture? Everyone knows that materially the United States is the greatest power in the world. We have the most highly developed industries in the world and we are the least dependent on outside sources for basic raw materials of any of the Great Powers. Almost daily one reads in the paper of the raw materials necessary for carrying on a war—iron, cotton, etc. and also that Mussolini does not fear League Sanctions. With this in mind try to imagine how any League or system of collective security with the pressure of maintaining peace could work, we sit back, pass neutrality laws and say that a League of Nations cannot work. Of course it can't and never will unless the United States supports it whole-heartedly.

And now comes the question of whether or not the United States could remain neutral in a worldwide conflict. Personally I believe that it is impossible. It was tried during the administration of Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson without success. In 1807 embargoes were tried and the result was war

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with Great Britain. Woodrow Wilson in 1914 declared that the United States would remain neutral and he made a plea to the people not to take sides but it was useless. We may surrender our right to the freedom of the seas and may not protect American goods intended for belligerents, but after a few American ships were sunk, emotions would be aroused, American capital would be in danger of being lost and again we would be thrown into a conflict that we thought at the beginning, we could surely stay out of.

If we did remain out of the war we would be affected by it just the same. Europe would be in a state of political and financial turmoil which would have its repercussions in America. In all probability there would be a series of communistic states set up in Europe and the fever no doubt, would spread to the United States producing civil war. Countries could buy our raw materials and as many of our basic industries are dependent upon the export trade our standard of living would fall. The world has now become so interdependent that a country cannot afford to remain aloof. We have tried neutrality as a means of keeping out of war and it has failed. Would it not be better for us to throw our power behind collective security to maintain peace which seems the only possible way out and the only hope for the coming generations.

Prophecy: One of the big foundations with headquarters in New York soon will make announcements of an outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars for radio education.

LAW STUDENTS ALIVE TO LAW QUESTIONS

Law students are quick to catch on.

A story is now going the rounds, of a student whose law school fees were raised from \$40 to \$50. Canny, he looked at his college catalogue and the catalogue said fees were to be \$40. So he sued his college administration for the extra \$10. The whole law school faculty was lined up against him, but the judges gave the boy the nod. He won his case.

That reminds us of a similar incident at the University of Minnesota. Last year, the editor of the campus yearbook noticed that the athletic department was intending to charge admission to the Yale-Minnesota hockey series. The editor looked on the back of his season athletic ticket and saw that hockey was included in the sports covered by the ticket. He demanded in the name of the student body that the ticket contract be kept and an uproar ensued. But the athletic department was "over the barrel," and was helpless.

Princeton, N. J. (ACP) — For the first time in the history of Princeton, more freshmen are interested in rowing than in football. A check of the class of 1939 showed 112 freshmen out for crew while 91 football aspirants reported for practice.

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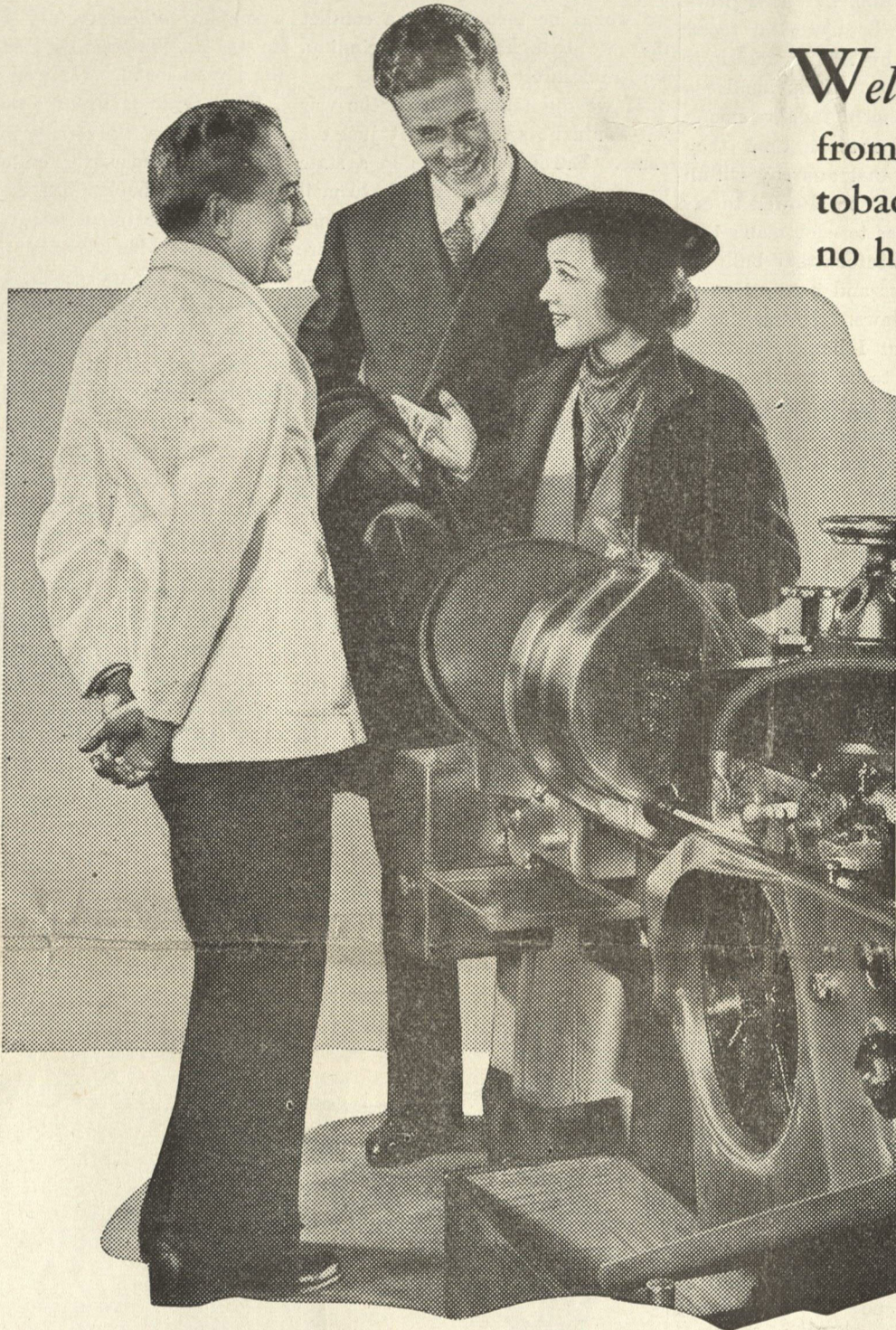
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Professor Matthews Compares Colleges of East and West

"There is not so much social cleavage in the small Eastern college as there is in the large Middle Western university," says Professor Erwart Matthews, in a special interview on the comparative benefits of the two types of institutions. "There are, in general, three social divisions in the undergraduate body of the Western university. The first is the so-called 'upper crust,' which is usually wealthy and travels in a clique. This group comes from the larger cities of each state and from the wealthiest stock of the small towns. The next group is that which calls itself the large middle class. It is this one

which is in the great majority and which in general dominates activities. The third and equally distinct group is the lower class, so to speak. These men seem to merit this appellation for they take a delight in going about dressed in khaki and overalls, in a spirit rather of defiance and inferiority to the other classes.

"Fraternalities," says Professor Matthews, "play an even bigger part in the determination of one's social status than they do in the East. There is more emphasis put on the conventional earmarks. Because of this, and because of the greater disproportion of college students to the number of fraternities, the majority do not pledge any house. It is therefore the case that the great majority are independent

of any fraternity affiliation, with the result of non-fraternity dominance of campus politics.

"Another point of division is the presence of numerous intra-mural schools, such as the School of Law, the School of Engineering, and the School of Agriculture. There is a great rivalry between these different bodies, even among those who are only studying in preparation for them. So strong is the factional spirit existing among them that it is not uncommon to see actual fistic combat taking place between their students. The role of the fraternities is significant again, for in this connection they usually represent the interests of one or another of these specific schools in their membership.

"The Middle Western university

is a cross-section of life in the United States," observes Mr. Matthews. "There is, accordingly, little social solidarity in it. It has no dormitories, so that one might attend during the day and return to his lodging at night without having any direct contact with his classmates. It does not subsidize or tend to develop the social side of its students. It is completely impersonal. What one becomes within its walls depends entirely upon personal initiative.

"There are, however, contrary to logical supposition, as many or more social relations and genuine friendship between the faculty and student body than in the East. Faculty teas and fraternity parties in reciprocation are the order of the day. Without any consciousness of

this intimacy, the Western college frequently achieves it as fully as do the small Eastern colleges which claim such relationships."

—The Wesleyan Argus.

Philadelphia, Pa. (ACP) — A questionnaire skirmish recently embroiled men and women on the University of Pennsylvania campus.

The Daily Pennsylvanian started it by asking the men whether they preferred pretty girls or smart ones, slinky or fluffy evening dresses, and other questions of importance in higher education.

The girls countered with a questionnaire for women students which began: "Do you like intelligent men or the typical college boy?"

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