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### Connecticut College News Vol. 20 No. 8

Connecticut College

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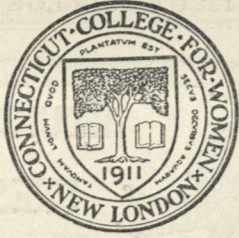
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# CONNECTICUT COLLEGE NEWS



Vol. 20—No. 8

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT, NOVEMBER 17, 1934

Price Five Cents

## Wig And Candle Presents "The Late Christopher Bean"

Miss Oakes, As Critic Praises Presentation of Fall Play

## Stage Crew Praised For Cooperation

A story—among others—is related of George Bernard Shaw who, while making a curtain speech to an enthusiastic London audience, was interrupted by a languid voice: "I say, old chap, your play is bally awful." To this compliment Shaw responded swiftly: "I quite agree with you; but who are we against so many?"

Now the point in citing this anecdote is not quite what readers may imagine. Despite some structural weaknesses, *The Late Christopher Bean* by Sidney Howard is not bad entertainment. But for the fact that it offers a difficulty, serious in a woman's dramatic organization, of too many male roles, the critic can find only one fault with it. That fault is, it is not good enough. For some time it has been this reviewer's practice to murmur that the prevailing tendency of Wig and Candle is too evidently toward an ephemeral Broadway success—rather than toward a play of definitely established merit. Once again the critic can only regret that time and talent (and money for royalties) are being expended upon plays of secondary worth, from both the dramatic and the literary standpoints, — while comedies of Goldsmith and Sheridan, of Wilde and Anatole France, are unattempted. Can it be that they are unknown?

Continued to Page 3—Col. 1)

## Freshmen Questioned In Ethnic Survey

"Where was my Mother's mother born?"

"How many children did my maternal grandmother have?"

Why the sudden interest in our families? Those are the questions that the Freshman class have been asking, ever since the "ethnic survey" was started. After trudging wearily up the hill, accompanied by their classmates, the Freshmen were compelled to attempt to remember all of their ancestors they had ever heard about, and those whom they never knew existed.

"Where was my mother's father born? Now, let me see! My mother's father was my grandfather! Why, yes—of course! Granny was born in Ireland—well, that's simple enough!"

For some time the bewildered  
(Continued to Page 6—Col. 5)

## Roy Chamberlin, Dartmouth Chapel Director At C. C.

Directs Personal and Group Discussion While Here

## Speaks At Vespers And Mon. Chapel

"The Investment of Life" was discussed by Roy B. Chamberlin, Chapel Director at Dartmouth College, on Sunday evening, Nov. 11. Mr. Chamberlin called to our attention the fact that Religion, an elective in most of our colleges, is seldom chosen by students; yet it is a subject of extreme importance.

There are no final answers or dogmas to give regarding religion. Each individual must learn through experience. At present we see in American life an expression of disillusion and hopelessness. Mr. Chamberlin quoted the words of Edward Arlington Robinson—"I do not know the way; there is no star." We cannot blind ourselves to the aspects of Life; gloom and lack of stars are not the whole story. We must forget the gloom and move forward with new courage. How are we to find our way?

The speaker stressed three types of growth—physical, mental and spiritual. Our physical and mental growth are carefully watched during our school years. Our body, however, is nothing but a temple for something much more important, through which the human spirit can manifest itself. We must consider to what purpose we shall use our body. With regard to mental growth—the collection of a mass of knowledge is not important in itself; we must have a sense of the relations of the facts of Life. Intelligence and the scientific masterings of science amount to nothing unless dedicated to a purpose. Many people agree on mental and physical growth, but do not agree on spiritual growth. We can find spiritual reality anywhere if we look for it—in our own soul, in experience—in music. Goethe has said, "The greatest can never be spoken". Just so, we have to feel and see for ourselves.

To appreciate the beautiful personality, we have to look at Jesus. Students learn to understand Him after they have studied Him. We ourselves are responsible for our spiritual growth; we can not learn God by merely accepting without thought dogmas handed down to us. Others can point the way, but we must keep our eyes open to the beautiful in life. This is religion—the reaching toward the fullest and most abundant life of which we are capable.

## Taming of the Shrew

Tonight at 8:00

Caravan Players

## Dr. Laubenstein And Miss Skilton Appear In Recital

The second Windham House Recital was held Thursday, November 15 with Dr. Paul Fritz Laubenstein assisted by M. Alma Skilton.

The following program was presented:

Mozart . . . . . Sonata in F for Flute and Piano  
Allegro

Tema con Variazioni

Tempo di Menuetto

Rheinberger . . . . . Pastorale in A  
Flute and Piano

Lowe . . . . . Lieder

- (a) Herr Oluf
- (b) Der heilige Franziskus
- (c) Meeresleuchten
- (d) Reiterlied
- (e) Der alte Goethe

## History Of Arboretum Is Retold By Reporter

It would be better perhaps if we were to consider the beautiful forest which we call an arboretum as a tradition rather than a project of the college. In the first place it has existed for many years and it's known history dates back to 1693 when Owaneco, a Mohegan Indian chief deeded the property to Thomas Bolles. Later in 1911, it was presented as a gift to the college by Miss Anna Hepstead Branch, a Bolles' descendant.

The entire arboretum consists of about seventy acres of the college estate, part of it, Bolleswood, lying in the town of Waterford and the section nearest the college in the town of New London.

Bolleswood consists of about twelve acres bounded by a long rocky ledge, just above the ravine, and includes the hemlocks and the bird sanctuary. This part of the arboretum will always be left as it is.

The remaining fifty-eight acres, containing the lake and outdoor theatre, lie in the town of New London. During the past three or four years, plans have been developed for this part of the arboretum.

Mr. A. F. Brinkerhoff, New York  
(Continued to Page 3—Col. 5)

## VESPERS

November 18th

Harold E. B. Speight

Dean of Men at  
Swarthmore College

## Robert Hillyer Reads From Own Works At Convocation

## Harvard Professor Presented By Selden Memorial Foundation

Robert Hillyer, winner of the 1933 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, gave an interesting reading and interpretation of several of his poems at Convocation, Nov. 13, presented by the Selden Memorial Lecture Foundation. Before presenting an explanation of his poetry, Mr. Hillyer briefly summarized the free verse revolt in the beginning of the twentieth century.

At the end of the nineteenth century, poetry was at one of the lowest levels in history, claimed Mr. Hillyer. Poets imitated Browning and Milton without much success; their works lacked vigor and sincerity; there was not intensity of feeling nor originality of thought. The sudden poetic revolt broke out first in the United States. Imagery entered verse with startling force. Instead of imitating the elaborate vocabulary of their forebears, the new poets expressed intensity of feeling by use of simple, impetuous words and symbols. Free verse gained many ardent advocates.

The new movement offered a wide choice of subjects. Poetry was no longer confined to a study of the emotions. Any subject, according to the advocates of the new imagist movement, might be made poetry, if the poet approached it with intensity. At the same time, the new movement seemed to give opportunities to many unrecognized poets. Mr. Hillyer pointed out what some of those poets did not seem to realize—that poetic technique is as difficult as that of any other art. Because of the lack of conscious rhyme the music of blank verse is dependent upon the cadence of the lines for effectiveness. The problem of introducing lyricism into blank verse is more difficult than the layman imagines. Because many of the new poets were unable to master poetic technique, with its many subtleties and pitfalls, few of their works have survived. Mr. Hillyer mentioned Amy Lowell's "Lilacs" as an example of one of the truly great and lasting poems of the free verse revolution.

"A Long Retarded Spring", a poem of Mr. Hillyer which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly of July 1934 was one of his most interesting.

(Continued to Page 4—Col. 5)

## Mr. Cobbledick Is Chapel Speaker

## Discusses Modern Tendency To Categorize People

Mr. Robert Cobbledick spoke at the chapel service Wednesday, Nov. 14, on the subject "Putting Labels on Things." A label should be accurately descriptive of what it stands for. We have labels on most of our food products, but we find that the best label is the one that is standardized.

People, too, have labels. We call certain persons radicals, communists, or socialists. Some people think of professors as idealists unable to do anything outside of class. The College humor and movie conception of student life is a gay round of football games and weekends. Many consider the people on the city relief rolls as lazy.

All these labels attached to persons are not accurate descriptions of the individual. They may be semi-accurate portrayals of the group as a whole, but we must not use these inaccurate labels, because they fail to differentiate between the individual and the group, and are often used in a derogatory sense. We must not be misled by the inaccurate labels used by others and must be sure that we ourselves label persons and things correctly and justly.

## H. W. Lawrence Writes On Peace

## He Stresses Need For Harmonized World Policies

This is the concluding installment of Dr. Lawrence's World Peace article.

## Three Strongholds of Democracy

Great Britain, France and the United States, as the principal remaining strongholds of democracy, now occupy the decisive position. Upon their early initiative depend, in all probability, both the continuance of democratic government and the postponement of major international war. Initiative in this case involves concessions, though not real sacrifices. It means offering to the demanding nations an equitable and a tolerable settlement without war. Such an offer might be a sign of weakness, and serve only to invite further demands. It could, on the other hand, introduce a new method and spirit into the settlement of international disputes: the method of live-and-let-live; the spirit of far-sighted selfishness; a new deal in *realpolitik* to replace the old and tragically impractical method of devil-take-the-hindmost, and to exorcise the spirit of a national selfishness so near-sighted as to be much

(Continued to Page 5—Col. 1)



# CONNECTICUT COLLEGE NEWS

ESTABLISHED 1916

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MADISON WISCONSIN

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## EDITORIAL

### What Is Success

Success is so intangible that it cannot be defined in a few words, for everyone's conception varies with his out look on life and his personal ambitions. Provided that a man is a theorist, his success consists in ascertaining "facts for facts sake." He will shut himself up in his laboratory day in and day out and will be satisfied only when he has discovered some new chemical or the like that will "set the world on fire." There is the one who interprets success as being entirely social. He is never happy unless he is surrounded by crowds and is always an asset to every social gathering. To the esthetic, success is the end and not the means that is of importance. This type of person goes around observing everything that is outwardly beautiful. He values appearances above all things. The one who yearns for religious success seeks the unity of life and tries to bind himself to it. He finds his particular place in life's cycle and tries to fulfill his part of the bargain. The one striving for economic success values all in terms of money. He devotes his entire life to the accumulation of wealth and becomes a miser in watching his pile increase. Lastly, there is the practical type of person who seeks personal power over others. The modern politician who wants to rule his country is content only when he has become the supreme power in that group. The ideal conception of success is that which combines the best in each of these types.

—C—C—N—

### Colleges and Teachers

If it is the function of a college to develop personalities rather than impart information, to lead students to what Sir Josiah Stamp has so aptly described as "that grasp of life's problems by the whole mind as distinct from the apparatus of any particular field of knowledge," rather than teach subjects, then the attitude and outlook becomes the crucial factor in the success or failure of the educational procedure. There can be no greater responsibility in the world than that directing the growth and development of a human personality during those years in the course of which the developing mind is growing into life. What then are the qualities the teacher must possess in order to be a fit guide for college youth?

1. He must be thoroughly human, which means he must have a sympathetic understanding of the human personality, and must bear in mind that his responsibility is not to subjects but to human beings.
2. He must be a teacher, not a taskmaster.
3. His purpose must be to develop, not to indoctrinate.
4. He must have knowledge, not only information.
5. He must be educated; he must see his special-

(Continued to Column 4)



Do the Coast Guards send flowers, or do they?

—:o:—

Ask Julie Saunders what she was doing behind the stove in Vinal, when someone turned on the lights.

—:o:—

We asked some girls who were sitting around a fireplace what they thought of as they watched the dying embers. Some of their answers were:

"My mind becomes a blank, and I just stare."

"It's time to go to bed."

"A fire just fascinates me; the dying embers thrill me to numbness."

"The last breaths of a dying human."

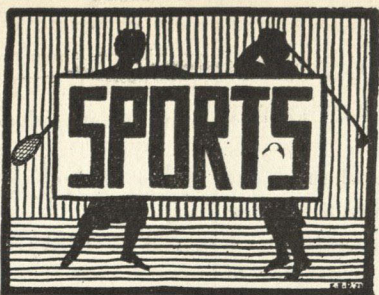
"I just think nice thoughts."

"My latest love affair is symbolized by the failing glow."

"The letter should come tomorrow morning."

"I remember the Labor Problems I haven't yet solved."

"Someone ought to throw another log on, before that *News* reporter gets some more crazy ideas."



The riflery meet was held last Friday at 4 o'clock. The seniors won first and then came the Juniors, Sophomores, and Freshmen. The highest scores were had by D. Schaub and Mapes. Besides the regular shooting in prone, squat and optional there were several novelty events. Shooting necco wafers, dotting the "i" in Mississippi, shooting at advertisements, and emptying a paper cup of water were some of the events.

Because of bad weather the games that were posted to be played on Tuesday, November 13, were postponed.

Watch the bulletin board to see when the games are being played.

### TAG DAY ON CAMPUS WEDNESDAY THE 21st

The annual Tag Day will be held on Wednesday, November 21st. Every year Service League collects money from the students, a minimum of twenty-five cents from each girl, for the Thanksgiving Baskets in New London. On Tuesday, one girl in each house will go around to each room to collect money and several students will be on campus Wednesday to sell tags. The drive is under the direction of Pat Hall '36.

Knowlton, the house of Culbertson fiends, is having a Bridge Tournament from now until Thanksgiving. Wonder how many grand slams are being made?

—:o:—

Who was the young lady that planned to arrive at White River Junction at midnight and create a "beeg" impression?—and did she do it?

—:o:—

And what about the young ladies all dressed in their very best on Saturday night and no place to go?

—:o:—

Who is the Sophomore who is singing "Stars Fell on Alabama" in such a happy voice?

—:o:—

Then there is the C. C. Junior who was convinced that sauerkraut grows on trees, like Spanish moss!

—:o:—

After ten minutes of paint-mixing, an Art student expressed the fear that she would burst if she didn't get a certain color soon, so Bunny Wheeler started singing "Pop goes the Easel!"

## CLUBS

### Home Economics

On Wednesday, Nov. 14, Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse addressed the Home Economics Club on "Fields in Home Economics", at a meeting in Windham Living Room. The discussion was followed by a wassail party.

### Italian Club

Prof. Guido Ferrando of Vassar College was guest speaker at a meeting of the Italian Club on Friday, Nov. 16, in Windham House. Italian music was played afterwards.

### PRIZE OFFERED FOR WORK ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

\$50 in cash prizes will be awarded for the most original, constructive and practicable suggestions for possible research, surveys or other projects in the field of international affairs which could be undertaken by students holding part time FERA jobs.

This contest is open to all enrolled undergraduate and graduate students and also to faculty members. The suggested word limit is 500 to 1200 words.

Contest entries must be mailed by midnight December 1st to the National Student Mirror at 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Entries will not be returned.

A committee of World Peace Foundation executives will judge the contest and their opinions will be final.

(Continued to Page 6—Col. 1)

## 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

I would like to express the feelings of Knowlton House residents on a subject which is of prime importance to us at this time. Through the medium of the college newspaper, we wish to inform the entire school of a new ruling which we wish would be enforced.

We all realize how convenient it is to put our wraps in student's rooms when attending a dance in Knowlton, but I am sure we have never tried to see the occupants' point of view. We the members of Knowlton House want our friends to use our rooms, but when a large crowd gathers, we find that our rooms are heavily laden with coats. If we desire to retire early, the question comes up, "What shall we do with the wraps on our beds?" Many times in a hurry to dash downstairs, girls quickly hunt for a comb and some powder, and then leave the room in a condition which requires us to brush it up.

Hangers have been provided in the hall for wraps and it would be far more profitable to hang them out there than to rush into a room and find the occupants fast asleep and your wraps heaped upon a chair, or still worse, perhaps lying on the floor. We are not threatening, but we are asking for your cooperation in putting your coats in a more desirable place, so that we can feel free to use our rooms, as we would on any other night.

1937

—C—C—N—

Dear Editor

The commuters greatly appreciate the efforts of all those campus students who are trying to make the College a more pleasant place for day pupils.

However, these suggestions are concerned, for the most part, with the social side of school life and not with the practical, everyday problems that confront the commuter. Because of the very fact that these problems are everyday occurrences, the commuter has come to accept them as an inevitable part of her college day, which, after her first few days or weeks at school, she tries to ignore.

The most apparent and distressing problems the commuter faces is that of the unfavorable conditions under which she must eat her noonday lunch. The campus student who was forced to eat a paperbag lunch in the crowded, smoke-filled living-room of her dormitory-house would very soon rebel and ask that something be done to bring about much more sanitary and much pleasanter conditions.

Anyone interested (if any there be) is invited to join the commuters some lunch hour when the room is full of people and overfull of smoke, and it is a safe guarantee that they won't have much of an appetite for the sloppy tuna sandwich or the luke-warm soup.

Any really good and practical suggestions as to the possible solution of this ever-present problem of the commuters (who make up a goodly percentage of the student body) will be welcomed with open arms.

1935

(Continued from Column 1)

ty in the light of knowledge as a whole. A teacher who has no interest in subjects other than his own, or who tends to belittle other subjects, is an ignoramus and a menace to students.

6. He must be intelligent; he must be imbued with a zeal for growing in knowledge.

7. As far as possible he must not feed his students with rehearsed mental food, but strive to send them to the springs of knowledge, to the great original minds of the ages, through whom they might be inspired with the spirit of knowledge, the spirit of searching and investigating.

—The Daily Maroon—University of Chicago.

CONVOCATION Nov. 20

WILLIAM E. ELLIOTT

"Economic Prospects of New Deal"



## WIG AND CANDLE PRESENTS FALL PLAY

(Continued from Page 1—Col. 1)

Yet undoubtedly the audience enjoyed *The Late Christopher Bean* as it was presented on Saturday evening in the college gymnasium; so the critic can only echo Shaw: "Who are we against so many?" Besides she must admit that, notwithstanding the play's limitations, she enjoyed it herself.

Before beginning to praise, however, the critic must exercise the privilege of carping a bit more—this time at a good third,—or was it half?—of the audience, who forgot that during the past two years dramatic performances at C. C. have actually begun on time, and who strolled in rather noisily during the first act, causing quite as much confusion as though they were really in New York and had paid for the privilege of disturbing the early comers. All praise to the actors who kept their poise and their temper during such a trying test.

And now at last we have come to the praise — we trust it is worth the long wait—for both the cast and the production crew. The latter, always unseen and usually unsung, should be cited for contributing to swift, smooth performance. The one setting was the sufficiently commonplace yet comfortable background in which one would expect to meet the Haggetts. Costumes were appropriate to their wearers, although one must ask why Abby needed to change her dress for each act. Such changes are inconsistent with the New England household of thrift, almost of parsimony . . . Makeup, especially of the male characters, showed that Wig and Candle is making progress in this difficult art. Miss Mapes' disguise as Maxwell Davenport deserves special mention.

As for the cast, the laurels for the most consistent portrayal go to Charlotte Calwell, who played the ambitious Mrs. Haggett. Of all the players Miss Calwell alone submerged her own personality in that character delineated. Her stiff back, her tightly pinched lips, her rasping voice heightened the illusion of meanness and avarice. Edith Metcalfe as Aida, obviously the child of her mother, gave some distinction to a disagreeable role. By contrast, Isobel Arnold as Susan was somewhat dimmed; yet she aroused sympathy and interest by the unaffected quality of her acting. The part of Abby was played by Virginia Hays who, like most of her fellow actors, is new to the stage. Abby is a dif-

ficult role. It is not surprising, therefore, that those persons who remember the delicacy and the wistfulness of Pauline Lord, found Miss Hays a bit too matter of fact when she was discussing Christopher Bean with Tallant. The part needs more emotional shading than she offered. Yet she had convincing moments, especially in her scenes with the Haggetts. Furthermore, Miss Hays made the most of the humor in her lines, without caricaturing Abby. Such restraint is indeed noteworthy.

Of the men, Blanche Mapes was outstanding for her refined and sympathetic Davenport. Bernice Becher, too, entered wholeheartedly into a difficult role, and caught much of the crassness of Rosen. Had she been equipped with a smaller derby, her appearance might have been more convincing. In the few lines of Warren Creamer, Barbara Haines conveyed the innate integrity of that estimable young man. That his character lacks vitality is the fault of Mr. Howard. Miss Haines did what she could for Creamer, but was obviously handicapped by the playwright . . . Eleanor Thayer was a Tallant pleasant to look upon, but insufficiently subtle. She made him the polite youth rather than the crafty forger . . . As the unfortunate Dr. Haggett, Gloria Belsky was better in the first two acts than the last. She was convincing as the amiable doctor, but she was less successful in depicting the greedy and disappointed man at the end of the play. Indeed two or three of the actors relaxed very obviously in the last seconds before the final curtain, and failed to sustain their characters to the very end.

Concerning the production as a whole . . . In effective grouping in the quick picking up of cues, in complete lack of the necessity for prompting, in ease of action, in general understanding of the characters, the actors showed the result of careful training under a director of professional experience. Since the coming of Miss Mary Cockrill as director of dramatics, the performances of Wig and Candle have been marked by a finesse and a naturalness before unknown to them.

Each spring the college justly laments the departure of students who are able actresses. Yet each autumn brings the realization that there is an abundance of fresh talent in the student body. This autumn is no exception. The college applauds these new performers and hopes to applaud them again.

### Special Luncheon 50c HOMEPART

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Portrait Collars made of Venice lace, velvets, gold and silver metal cloth, \$2 to \$5. Wear some metal at your waist line. Gold and silver monk girdles, Cloister fringe fobs and clasps, belts and clips, \$1 to \$3.98.  
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## World Bridge Olympic Open To Students

The World Bridge Olympic will be held on Friday, February 1, 1935 at 8:01 p. m.

All Bridge players throughout the world are invited to participate—either as player or as game captains—in this annual Bridge classic, which is the only World Championship tournament open to all. Fifty different countries, and 200,000 people, will play the same sixteen hands at the same hour and minute. Those who play correctly will win the greatest array of prizes ever offered. Foremost are the two platinum World Championship trophies, valued at \$10,000 each. Beautiful silver trophies—360 in all—will be given for permanent possession to those who win the championship of every country, state and province.

The World Bridge Olympic is maintained each year so that Bridge players all over the world have an opportunity to take part in a championship tournament, and so that Bridge lovers everywhere will be able to improve their games by learning about the interesting points of the game by actually playing the sixteen finest hands of all time. Game captains pay nothing for appointment or equipment; players pay an extremely moderate fee for a unique evening's entertainment; and the only charge made by the World Bridge Olympic—fifty cents from the entry fee of each player—only partially covers the tremendous cost of organizing the games, furnishing the equipment, and providing the expensive prizes.

As a further service, the Olympic Committee has obtained Ely Culbertson's analysis of the correct bidding and play of every one of the sixteen hands. On the day after the World Bridge Olympic takes place, the "pars"—correct bidding and result of each hand—will be announced in newspapers throughout the world. At the same time Mr. Culbertson's explanation of the fine points will be mailed to everyone who took part in an Olympic game, whether in New York City or in South Africa. By comparing Mr. Culbertson's analysis with the actual bidding and play which took place, every player can improve his game in the best and easiest way possible.

See "News" Bulletin Board for further information.

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## HISTORY OF ARBORETUM GIVEN

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

landscape architect has been instrumental in the planning and the layout of the grounds; trails have been made through the woods, around the lake and through the hemlock regions, while the entrance to the arboretum is certainly one of its most impressive features. Actual planting will take place around the lake and hill according to the respective types of trees and shrubs.

At the entrance of the arboretum, stand two markers, one a map which shows the Bolleswood and New London sections and the different features of each, and the other a quotation from Berry's "Tree Ancestors."

The hemlock section contains a marker showing the deed to the arboretum. This is a statement made by Owaneco, the Mohegan chief, to acknowledge in full, the payment for the tract of land that he had given Thomas Bolles a deed for several years before.

Last year the college was fortunate enough to secure the original deed to Bolleswood from the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston. Before this time, it had been in the possession of Dr. William P. Bolles, a cousin of Miss Branch. At the request of Dr. Avery, the director of the arboretum, the Genealogical Society presented it to the college and it was on display for the first time during Alumnae week-end, February 23, 1934.

The financing of the arboretum has been made possible through gifts and the cooperation of the Federated Garden clubs of Connecticut, while an efficient committee has been selected to undertake the management.

The fundamental idea has been not to disturb or even alter much its original beauty, but simply to preserve and make it accessible for those who want to see it, and also to add to the already great variety of plants shrubs and trees.

It serves as an outdoor laboratory for Botany students—an opportunity which few colleges offer.

Of about 86 arboreta in the country, college and university campuses comprise only 15. We have the opportunity, not only of having one, but of watching its growth and progress through the years to come.

## DR. PEARSON GIVES VIEWS ON POLITICS

During the summer months Dr. Alfred J. Pearson, professor at Drake University, spent a great deal of his vacation in Europe and Germany. The following article, written especially for the "News" and the Associated Collegiate Press, gives his views on the present world political situation as he sees it in light of the investigations he made during the summer.

Des Moines, Iowa—Last year the world spent approximately four and one-half billion dollars on armament. The race for increased armaments is on among all the larger nations. They are obsessed with it. It has become a mania with them. In their madness they are headed for the abyss. This year the total expenditure for the same purpose will be over five billion. Nothing but a fundamental change in their attitude, a complete change of heart, will save them and civilization from complete ruin.

Mussolini rattled the sabre at Bologna some weeks ago. In a public address he declared with his customary vehemence that "Italy will arm. Italy must be prepared not for the war of tomorrow but for the war of today." This is in defiance of a deficit in the Italian treasury of 550,000,000 lire and despite the fact that maximum taxation in Italy has already been reached. And only recently Mussolini made the further statement that boys are to be given military training from the age of eight years.

The Italian government is now resorting to cuts in wages and the reduction of salaries for the purpose of reducing the cost of production. By this means, Mussolini hopes to counteract the unfavorable trade balance. This wage reduction is lowering still further the standard of living.

The expenditures for the Italian navy for the next five years, beginning 1935, have been increased 480,000,000 lire and for the strengthening of the air fleet the sum of 1,000,000,000 lire has been appropriated.

In this connection it is significant to note that on June 5, 1934 the French Chamber of Deputies approved the government's budget

(Continued to Page 5—Col. 3)



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## Colleges To Form Democratic Clubs

### Movement To Stimulate Interest In Government

Plans have been formulated by the National College Committee of the Young Democratic Clubs of America to organize Young Democratic Clubs in every college and university in the United States this year and to wage an intensive membership drive in all institutions where clubs already have been formed, it was announced by William J. Bulow, Jr., of South Dakota, Chairman and Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, of Montana, Vice Chairman of the committee on organization of college clubs.

Within a few weeks announcement will be made of the appointment of College Directors in each state. The duty of each director will be to contact all existing college clubs in his state and to aid in the organization of clubs in all other colleges and universities where clubs have not been formed to date.

The College Director for each state will be named by the National Committeeman, National Committeewoman and State President of the Young Democratic Clubs of the state in which he will function. The director will have supervision of the organization of all college clubs in his state and act as the coordinator in this work between the state officers, the national officers and the National College Organization Committee of the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

College students, both young men and young women, who are interested in this movement may communicate with the officers of the Young Democratic Clubs in their state where the institution they are attending is located or with Mr. Bulow, whose address is National Headquarters of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., or the College Director for their state when his appointment is made public.

The Young Democratic Clubs of America is the official youth organization of the Democratic party and was designated as such at the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago in 1932 when Franklin D. Roosevelt was nominated for the Presidency. The organization now has a membership of more than 2,500,000 and is growing steadily. There are active state organizations now in 46 of the 48 states and every state is expected to be organized before the end of the year.

The constitution of the Young Democratic Clubs of America states that the movement is established "in order to stimulate in young people an active interest in governmental affairs, to increase the efficiency of popular government, to foster and perpetuate the ideals and principles of the Democratic Party, and to provide for their people through its administration, the highest degree of justice and social welfare."

## INTER-CAMPUS CUTS

More than 650 persons have been placed in employment by the occupation bureau of Barnard College (New York City) during the past year. They earn an aggregate salary of more than \$111,037. Wages ranged from \$560 in teaching to \$780 in office work.—ACP

With the thought that the American classroom and the film theatre have much in common, and that many pictures coming out of Hollywood can illustrate in a few hours what it takes the text-book months to accomplish, Paramount pictures are offering awards totalling \$1,500 for original essays on a variety of subjects.—ACP

"The difficulty I find in directing an orchestra of feminine musicians is in making the orchestra balance," says Prof. Jose Onate, of Boston University.—ACP

Students of Northwestern University (Evanston, Ill.) have organized a Lyceum which will provide programs for clubs and organization meetings. All artists on the series are students.—ACP

## REPRESENTATIVES FOR NAT'L STUDENT MIRROR WANTED

New York, N. Y. (NSFA)—Ambitious undergraduates in need of funds may become representatives of the National Student Mirror, monthly National Student Federation publication, by addressing the Circulation Department at 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Subscriptions to the magazine are \$1.00 the year and representatives are rewarded with generous commissions for obtaining them plus a special bonus for each fifty successfully solicited.

New York, N. Y. (NSFA)—International Student Service, recently moved to new quarters at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, has published a pamphlet describing its work throughout the world. Its major projects are: aid to emigre German and working-class Austrian students, raising money to support the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, promoting conferences on international problems, interracial relationships, student self-help and cooperative undertakings.

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## Federal Youth Service Proposed By N. S. F.

New York, N. Y. (NSFA)—Realizing the necessity for a concentrated attack on the current American Youth problem, the National Student Federation of America has suggested to the Department of the Interior that a separate agency be set up to coordinate scattered relief efforts being made in behalf of young people and develop a long range plan to provide for people seeking initial employment.

At present there are over six million persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five who are unemployed and out of school. Almost one million more in the same condition are not listed because they never had a job. To provide for them the Government has set up C. C. C. and Transient camps, has appropriated FERA funds which allow 100,000 to continue in college and through the Department of Labor has set up State Agencies to supervise apprenticeships in industry.

It is the belief of the Federation's members, its Advisory Board and its administrators that the greatest possible good is not being derived from these mechanisms but that it would be derived if they were coordinated given a single purpose and held to a consistent course over a reasonable period of time.

Youth is at a distinct disadvantage in government. A majority of young people are not privileged to vote because of age limitation and because at present such a large percentage is transient. And that the voice of the non-voter is inaudible in Washington is indisputable.

That this voice of a large cross-section of our population may be heard, that its cry be answered, the Federation believes that in the Department of the Interior a Youth Service should be set up to estimate the actual and entire needs of Youth, to plan for the satisfaction of these needs and bring the necessary pressure to bear in order that this satisfaction can be realized.

The temporary relief now extended to Youth is nothing more than a demoralizing crutch. And the absence of this crutch will be felt when it is removed. Young people in C. C. C. camps are willing that Uncle Sam continue to support

them; those on the road are not encouraged to give up their gypsy life by the hospitality offered through Transient Camps. The result is a demoralization of a considerable group of future citizens. There is power enough in this group for a revolution or for deterioration to the point where America will suffer from dry-rot for at least another generation.

Through a Federal Youth Service this same power can be organized and directed along a constructive path. Temporary safety valves are not sufficient. There must be an inclusive and continuous outlet. And only at such a central source as our Federal Government can this outlet be devised and provided for.

Through a Federal Youth Service young people would be advised and guided. Single community efforts to disseminate information on Youth problems, to stimulate employment of young people, to aid in their educational guidance would be amalgamated into a concerted drive along definite lines indicated from research by the Service.

This proposal for an immediate inauguration of a Federal Youth Service made by the National Student Federation of America has been endorsed by leading educators and sociologists. Among them are: Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College; Secretary Robert L. Kelly of the Association of American Colleges; Chancellor Harry W. Chase of New York University; Dr. Franklin J. Keller of the National Occupational Conference; Secretary J. W. Crabtree of the National Educational Association; Director William T. Foster of the Pollak Foundation; and President Ernest H. Wilkins of Oberlin College.

Jackie Johnson has a prize joke—all about an oyster. Ask her—

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## ROBERT HILLYER SPEAKS AT CONVOCATION

(Continued from Page 1—Col. 5)

ing selections. Because it is symbolic of our own time and expressive of our general feeling, it had an undoubted appeal for the audience. In explaining the verse, its purpose and meaning, the poet said that it was written after the bitter winter of last year which ravaged the "privet hedge, the climbing roses, and nearly all the shrubs." The nearly endless winter is symbolic of the long depression from which America has been suffering the last few years. The poet sees that Spring, though "long-retarded," is here at last. And thought America's "top-most boughs are leafless because greedy frost has killed them," her "roots are sound; only the showy leaves are dead." "Let us not be angry, for the spring at last has come!"

With enthusiasm and expression Mr. Hillyer read his inimitable "Twentieth Century." The poem bounces merrily along with barely a stop between each stanza, its entire purpose being to express breathless unending hurry.

His "Spiritism" is definitely original in thought. He describes the spiritualists who seek communication with the dead as "raw plebians who intrude upon patrician grounds," and "Vulgar people who love to stare in other people's yards."

His "Spinning Song" is the sad story of the young girl, whose lover was gone. She became so engrossed in her own grief, so in love with mourning for him that she failed to hear him when he returned.

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## DR LAWRENCE WRITES ON PEACE

(Continued from Page 1—Col. 5)  
worse (because of false confidence) than blindness.

Problems of stupendous difficulty and bewildering complexity at once arise when the time comes for stating specifically and in detail just what concessions must be made by the possessing nations. Moreover, the solving of international problems is inseparable from the solution of national ones equally difficult. Recovery awaits security. Security awaits peace. Peace awaits a new international flexibility; that is, a substitute for war in changing the status quo when it has become intolerable. To initiate the establishing of this substitute is the imminent opportunity of the three great democracies today. It is distinctly their move, because they are the ones who stand to profit most by the continuance of orderly possession, undisturbed by the unpredictable hazards of violence; because also they are the chief beneficiaries of the devil-take-the-hindmost method, and their offer to share some of their "places in the sun" would be a powerful inducement to the less fortunate nations to seek their goals by peaceful rather than by warlike means. Just what "places in the sun" would be shared, is, after all, a minor point. Once the machinery were actually set up by which more or less ill-gotten gains might be pried loose from their ancient possessors without resort to war, the difficulties and complexities, however stupendous, of arranging the details would certainly prove less baffling than the problems demanding solution in our present international jungle of force and threats and insecurity.

### A Political Miracle

But how set up the machinery for a peaceful redistribution of national possessions? The world has lost confidence in everything but force, armaments, war, and the threats of war. How, then, can its terrified peoples be persuaded to further experimenting with faith and reason and justice as instruments of national policy? Only a political miracle could induce the possessing nations to initiate, or the demanding nations to accept, any plan for the

peaceful coordination of their aims and policies.

Superficially considered, these objections may seem cogent and even overwhelming; yet each one carries its own refutation. That which would, in times less tense than ours, be called a political miracle might rather naturally happen at any moment nowadays. There is so much terror of war spread among the nations today that the popular yearning for a rational substitute is immeasurably potent, even in those countries whose leaders talk only of the military virtues. Nor is there an important people in the world that has any genuine confidence in force as a means for solving their problems. The parade of military might is everywhere the stuffed shirt of political despair. World opinion today is bewildered, acquiescent, and bitterly discontented. It is ready for a sudden reversal of the drift toward calamity. Hitler and Mussolini are merely the phenomena of desperation. The recent lawless adventuring of Japan is no more than an alternative to political hopelessness. If peace offered any real prospects of rational and tolerable readjustments, its glad acceptance would be compelled by overwhelming majorities. Honest concessions and sincere cooperation from the great possessing nations would revive hope and win support in the desperately needy nations. The resulting security and prosperity would easily reimburse and sustain them all.

### How Break the Deadlock?

But what can be done about it? How break the present deadlock of frantic fear and stupid precedent? No ordinary diplomatic procedure will suffice. Something just short of a miracle is demanded. Some dramatic gesture of statesmanship, so evidently sincere and so adequate that it will capture the imagination and reassure the hearts of despairing peoples everywhere. This magnificently difficult and effective gesture is not beyond the abilities of statesmen now living. It might originate in a three-power conference of Great Britain, France and the United States, called, let us say, by President Roosevelt, after adequate preliminary conversations had been held. The purpose of this conference would be to formulate concessions,

more fundamental than any heretofore officially proposed, by which a real approach could be made toward harmonizing the national policies of the possessing and the demanding nations. Such items as the following would be discussed: international tariff commissions, for a rational adjustment of world trade; the migration of surplus populations, as a problem in world cooperation; the offering to Germany of mandates over her former colonies, to Japan the withdrawal of competing commercial claims in the far east, and to Italy the relinquishment of certain British and French possessions in the Mediterranean area; the explicit recognition of judicial machinery for modifying treaties in conformity with demonstrated international needs.

The "selling" of these proposals to the peoples of the possessing nations would be less difficult than selling them bonds for financing another world war. The peoples of the demanding nations would, at need, overthrow any governments which refused to accept this peaceful solution of their pressing problems. By such means might heroic statesmanship in Great Britain, France and the United States buy indefinite postponement of ruinous war. Would the purchase of peace in this fashion be too costly?

## DR. PEARSON GIVES VIEWS ON POLITICS

(Continued from Page 3—Col. 5)

calling for 3,000,000,000 francs to strengthen the national armaments.

On July 19, 1934 Mr. Baldwin, acting Prime Minister, announced that in the next five years Great Britain will spend \$100,000,000 in adding 41 new squadrons containing 460 fighting planes to its air fleet.

Germany has recently increased her budgetary armament 33 percent. The women, by a recent edict, are relegated to the home, there to raise large families. For what? Apparently for purpose of war. Teachers in the common schools are ordered by the government to impress upon their pupils that they must "build themselves physically to be militant members of a militant people." Chairs of the Science of War have been established in some of the leading universities of Germany.

The Hitler Jugend is a glorified

boy scout movement organized along military lines with all the attractions of uniforms, military bands and the insignia of rank.

In our own country sixty-four cents of every dollar paid in taxes go for wars past, present and future.

The Soviet Union is feverishly building airplanes. She is drilling both men and women for military service. The U. S. S. R. has a trained army of 3,500,000 men and on short notice can put into the field 18,000,000 men. Japan knows this and is working day and night to keep up the race. In Europe every ninth man wears a uniform. On June 11, 1934 the disarmament conference adjourned after two and a third years of fruitless work.

The slogan among the nations seem to be that the cannon must be fed, even if the people have to starve.

There is, however, a glimmer of hope. Germany, if offered parity in arms with other nations, will come back to the League of Nations. The Soviet Union has been admitted as a member of the League. America now seems to be in a mood to work in closer cooperation with it. This might be the beginning of a New Day.

We have our military attaches and our naval attaches in our legations and embassies abroad. The time has come when every nation should have also a peace attache whose special business would be to study the problems of the relation of nations from the viewpoint of peace, which hitherto all nations have studied and approached from the viewpoint of war.

It is for the students of all countries to study the questions of war to try to bring about a change in the attitude of all nations. I am not advocating pacifism, or that any one nation should disarm unless other competitive nations do the same. If intelligent men and women will lay aside their prejudices and extreme nationalism, they should be able to come to some understanding that will save civilization and keep us out of the jungle. It is up to the students of America to take the lead in this matter of such momentous importance.

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## MANY COLLEGES HAVE COURSES ON N. R. A. IN CURRICULA

Washington, D. C.—A recognition by many of the Nation's institutions of higher learning of the interest their student bodies are displaying in the President's recovery program, including NRA, is shown by the tendency of colleges and universities to install courses on NRA, Code administration, and other parts of the recovery program in their regular curricula this fall.

A larger enrollment in economics and sociology courses than at any time in history is being recorded by many colleges and universities, according to word reaching the Office of Education of the Interior Department.

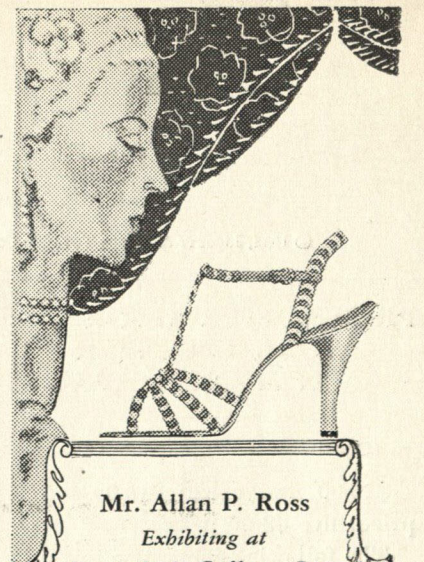
While full details of the number of college courses on NRA are lacking, a typical example is a class on industrial organization to be offered at the University of California, dealing with NRA. Another is a course in the Business Administration School of Barnard College on the conduct of business under NRA. A phase of a public administration course at Princeton will deal at length with NRA, Executive Orders, and Codes.

During the past summer the School of Public Affairs at American University was the first to offer a course on NRA. (Continued to Page 6—Col. 2)

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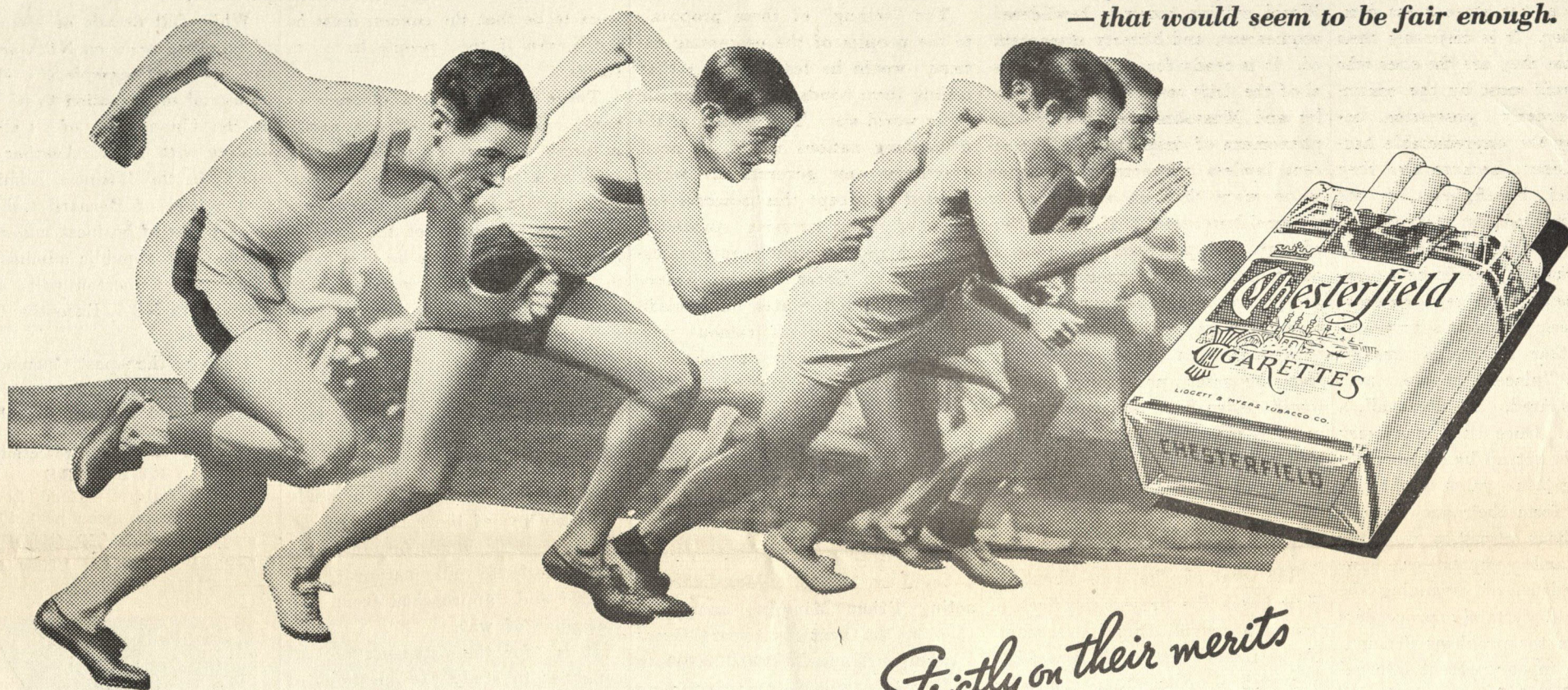
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## PRIZES OFFERED FOR WORK ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 2—Col. 3)

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The following suggestion might be helpful; many enterprises seemingly local have an international significance. For example, local business enterprises may be dependent for certain materials or for a portion of their sales on business connections, direct or indirect, in other countries.

Educational transcends national boundaries. Perhaps the local community is not adequately provided with publications and other helps in the field of adult education which should include an understanding of other nations as well as our own.

Perhaps a community is in need of more information on world affairs through public forums, newspapers, and other mediums. Possibly a survey of the foreign element in the community would suggest cultural interchanges, study classes, discussion groups or other projects which could be carried on by FERA participants under faculty guidance.

## MANY COLLEGES HAVE N. R. A. COURSES

(Continued from Page 5—Col. 5)

can University, Washington, devoted part of its session to a study of NRA. Western Reserve University, Cleveland, conducted a course on current problems in labor and industry. Columbia University Summer School held sessions on "Economics of Recovery Administration". The University of the South, Seawane, Tennessee, in a two weeks "round table", devoted some of its work to a discussion on NRA.

Graduate students at Columbia University Teachers College studied the educational possibilities of local NRA organizations using the Mount Vernon, N. Y., NRA organization as an example.

Glenn Cunningham, famed University of Kansas (Lawrence) miler, entered the University of California this fall, where he will assist Brutus Hamilton, California coach. He will serve without pay so that he may preserve his amateur standing.

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## INTER-CAMPUS CUTS

Ohio University (Athens) officials have leased a hotel which is being used as a cooperative rooming house for 65 men students.—ACP

With the opening of its fall term last month, Columbia University (New York City) started its 181st academic year.—ACP

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Boston) is the most expensive men's college in the United States—the minimum cost for freshmen is \$1,080 per year.—ACP

Hulda Stottler, the canning champion of the United States, has enrolled at the University of Wisconsin (Madison).—ACP

A new geophysics course is being offered this fall for the first time at the University of Texas (Austin). It will be taught by Dr. Arnold Romberg.—ACP

This year is the 300th anniversary of the founding of the first secondary school in the United States.—ACP

A course in modern history will be conducted at Smith College this year by Dr. Hans Kohn, doctor juris of the University of Prague.—ACP

The Federal Government is sending approximately 70,000 students through colleges and universities throughout the United States this year at a cost of more than \$1,000,000.—ACP

The main subject for debate in junior colleges throughout the United States is: "Resolved, that the federal government shall adopt the policy of equalizing educational opportunity throughout the nation by means of annual grants to the several states for public elementary and secondary education."—ACP

Exactly \$159,232,782 was allotted from the federal emergency funds in 1933-34 for educational purposes. The regular budget appropriations for education during that period was \$32,255,690.—ACP

Seven conferences were held at Hood College (Frederick, Md.) during the past summer.—ACP

## ETHNIC SURVEY HELD

(Continued from Page 1—Col. 1)

Freshman asked questions, turned their thoughts toward home, and were disgusted generally. There were some, however, who couldn't remember their ancestry, so they were allowed to send home the questions they couldn't answer. "Let the family at home work a little" is the idea of the Freshmen, as they frantically write for information.

With all the mental tests and surveys being conducted, the Freshman class feels that one year will certainly make it appreciative of the fact that in the ensuing years it won't be harassed by tests that determine the mental powers found in a Freshman's brain.

When the questionnaire sought the "language usually spoken in your home", it was just too much for the underclassmen. We heard that "slang played an important role in the homes: therefore, why did some of the Freshmen write 'French, Cultured English, and American'?"

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