Students, Faculty
Discuss Clubs at Recent Forum

Study of Problems Urged Before Filling Out Questionnaire

The recent college Forum, to which attendance was urged, was a definite step toward a better understanding of the extra-curricular activities and problems. Having previously been held for a limited number of students and faculty members, the meeting was then opened to all with the hope that by initiating discussion on the different phases of activity, some valuable suggestions would be made toward the solution of the present difficulties.

The question "What is Wrong with our Clubs?" served as a basis for the discussion. Although on the Faculty seemed satisfied with the present club status, the students expressed a general dissatisfaction. One of the arguments brought up was that since every club is open to everyone, there is no feeling of responsibility on the part of those who attend the meetings. This lack of concentrated interest results in inefficient work being done by the organization. Two suggestions were offered as a remedy to these problems:

1. There should be closed membership, based on competition, with that he has written are "Socialism from the earliest times to the present." The collection has been presented through the Foundation.

2. There should be a reorganization into larger groups, e.g. the science clubs or the language clubs should be combined for lectures, with separate meetings for discussions.

A great deal of discussion took place on these lines, resulting in no definite solution, but nevertheless (Continued to Page 2, Col. 2)

German Club Receives Gift From Carl Schurz Foundation

Connecticut College has received through the Carl Schurz Foundation a gift of 600 Marks ($240) for the purchase of German books for the library. The college is fortunate to be among a very limited number of American Colleges and Universities who are profiting by similar grants from this foundation. The money which is thus distributed comes from an original gift of Mr. Ferdinand Thun for the promotion of cultural relations between America and German-speaking peoples.

At Connecticut this gift will be used to purchase a collection of books known as "Deutsche Literatur Sammlung literarischer Kunst-und Kulturdenkmaler in Entwicklungskriegen". This collection has been praised highly by German and foreign critics who regard it as an achievement of national significance. The volumes include all the text and commentaries necessary for a thorough study of German literature from the earliest times to the present day. The collection has been appearing since 1928 and is not yet completed. An interesting variation from the usual collections is the inclusion of volumes dealing with the poet's accounts of the process of literary composition as they themselves experienced it. The volumes are all small, easy to handle, and bound in bright colors. The Carl Schurz Foundation plans to have a book plate for each volume, indicating that it is the gift of Mr. Thun, presented through the Foundation.

Professor Meyers To Speak Here

Professor William Starr Myers, head of the Political Science Department at Princeton University, will speak Friday afternoon, February 14, at four in Windham living room. His topic will be "Socialism Today". Professor Myers comes to us with a wide background of experience as a lecturer and writer on historical and political subjects.

Within the past three weeks Mr. Myers has published a book on "The Hoover Administration"; other books that he has written are "Socialism and American Ideas" and "American Democracy Today". He has also edited Kram's "The Crisis of German Democracy". In addition to his position at Princeton, the lecturer is a member of the staff of the "New York Journal of Commerce".

The International Relations Club is sponsoring Professor Myers' talk. A Gala Occasion:

Misses Seydel and Jordan to Give Recital Tonight

A duo recital will be given by Irma Seydel, violinist, and Myrtle Jordan, pianist, tonight, February 15, at eight o'clock. The following program has been planned:

Sinfonia a Due Violini, Beethoven:

Allegro

Recitativo-Fantasia

Allegretto poco mosso

Mme. Seydel and Miss Jordan

The Princess

Grieg

Scenes from "Alice in Wonderland"

Child Alice

White Rabbit

A Gala Occasion:

Die Fledermaus Waltzes

Rimsky-Korsakov-Franko:

Brahms:

Nocturne in E Minor

D' Ambrosio

Cassavetta

Stringa-Graful

Miss Jordan

Hymn to the Sun

Rimsky-Korsakov-Franko

Waltz

Valley of Dreams

Segdel

Chassidic Dance

Greaser

Miss Jordan

Mme. Seydel

Molly on the Shore (Irish Reel)

Grainer

Mme. Seydel and Miss Jordan

Mid-Winter Formal, February 22

Mr. Israel to Speak on Ethiopian Status

Illustrated Lecture Sponsored By Student Friendship Fund

"Ethiopia's Death Struggle" will be the subject of the illustrated lecture being given by Josef Israel Friday evening in the Gymnasium at seven-thirty. The lecture, which is sponsored by the Student Friendship Fund, will have an admission price of sixty cents.

Mr. Israel, a novelist based on his experiences in Ethiopia, "The Emperor who is a friend to all" will acquaint both politically and geographically with this far removed country. Previous to the recent droughts, Ethiopia had been an Ethiopias for three years. He has become an intimate member of the Court of Haile Selassie, and in the Emperor's international broadcast recently, acted as interpreter. As a New York Times special correspondent, he is representative in charge of Pathe News operations, this brilliant young journalist and novelist has gained wide and realistic knowledge of the situation in which Ethiopia finds itself in its struggle to maintain its independence. The lecturer will be in a position to give original information concerning the possibilities of Ethiopia as a center for Italian settlement and exploitation. Since a settlement of the dispute will necessarily involve a consideration of interests on both sides, an authentic statement of the facts will prove valuable.

Since the number of tickets being sold is strictly limited, an early purchase will assure admission. Student representatives will be selling tickets in every dormitory.

Dr. Charles Chakerian Discusses "Recent Government Trends"

The growth of governmental agencies in America is fundamentally the work of politicians but of the increasing complexity of social life" stated Dr. Charles G. Chakerian, member of the Social Science Faculty, Connecticut College, to the New London League of Women Voters, Hotel Mohican.

"It is, of course, obvious," said the speaker, "that in periods of severe economic and political crisis theorists of varied schools inevitably attempt to establish a totalitarian state. Such reform attempts, however, seldom develop into permanent adjustments. More likely than not they disappear with the passing of the 'bad times'. Hence, the student of social problems need not be unduly concerned with this type of ephemeral reform movement."

According to Dr. Chakerian, who is Secretary and Consultant of the Commission to Study the Fraser Laws, "that which is really significant in the ascendency of government in American life is the failure of citizens and private institutions to make necessary adjustments to changing social conditions—a failure which has made inevitable the transfer of functions previously performed by individuals or by private agencies to public institutions. It is because of the failure of private concern to protect itself against fire, health and other hazards that our municipal governments had to establish police, fire, health, welfare (Continued to Page 2, Col. 2)
Religious Atmosphere
In Colleges of Today

In the past few years there have been many varying opinions expressed on the relations of religion to the place of education. The great majority seem to agree that it is becoming a less important factor in the life of the college student. "Perhaps the most striking difference between our colleges today and those of a hundred years ago is the religious atmosphere," said Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox recently, when delivering an address at Lafayette College. "To what may we attribute this fact?"

Another criticism was that there is inadequate announcements of the clubs' activities. Many times those who wished to attend a meeting were ignorant of its being held. Although some of the blame rests on the student bodies, it is evident that there is the need for this situation. In the last Cabinet meeting it was decided that a publicity agent would not only be appointed for each organization, but that all students chosen from each class to keep in touch with the different events.

Many other single points in connection with the larger question were brought up and discussed. The fact that no settled arrangement was reached is not to be criticized since everyone left with a better knowledge of the difficulties and a determination not to let the situation remain in a state of temporary reform movements, but rather by enabling individuals and private institutions to make necessary and desirable adjustments to social conditions.

Students at Martha Berry College in Georgia may dance only walkouts and quadrilles, have dates of only two hours duration on Sunday, may not enter into competitive athletics with other colleges.

Master of 85 tongues, Professor Watson Kirk Comel of Wesley College, Wilmington, says Basque is the most difficult language in the world. If you can speak it, however, you have a very valuable suggestion that was made to the effect that a question should be circulated throughout the campus, finding out what the students' interests and suggestions are. Next week there will be a paper sent out to everyone and it is not at all clear what will happen, but you may be more assured of cooperation. It will be a good idea to the students in the school to help by being all interested and discussing the idea.

"I am sorry to hear that the students' interests were not as great as they had expected. It is a question for each individual to answer."

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Religious Atmosphere
In Colleges of Today

(Continued from Col. 1)
NEGO EDUCATOR IS NOTED SCIENTIST

Tuskegee, Ala. (ACP) — From wood shavings he has made synthetic marble. From peanut shells he has made insulating walls for houses. From the leaves of the forest floor he has made valuable fertilizers. From the ripe peanut he has made 250 useful products, including milk, cheese, instant coffee, pickles, oils, dyes, lard, shaving lotions, shampoo, printer’s ink, and even axle grease.

Scientific marvels from nothing. Such has been the incredible achievement of Dr. George Washington Carver, distinguished Negro scientist, who for 35 years has been director of agricultural research at Tuskegee Institute, noted Negro school.

From the lowly sweet potato he has made 118 products, among them flour, gravies, bread, cornmeal, tapioca, shoe polish, ginger, ink, rubber compound, chocolate compound, molasses and caramels.

From the sun he has made non-fading paints and dyes. From worn-out sandy soil he has produced cacao beans.

Born in a rude slave cabin in Missouri about 70 years ago (Dr. Carver does not know the exact date) he began his education with a Webster blue-book spellter. Today his honors include a Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, honorary Doctors of Science, winner of the Spingarn medal for Negro achievement, member of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers and Commerce of Great Britain.

The aging Negro’s versatility is remarkable. He has written stories in fields other than science. Dr. Carver is an accomplished artist, and especially skilled in painting flowers. His work has been exhibited in the Luxembourg gallery in Paris, and some are to be hung in the Luxembourg gallery in Paris after his death. He makes all his own clothes, and makes his own shoes. He makes his paper from peanut shells, and the frames for his pictures are made from corn husks.

Dr. Carver is a skilled musician and once toured the country as a concert pianist. To top these accomplishments, he is an expert cook, with Count Hilliare du Berrier, Amherst University (St. Louis) editor of the Wesley College Pilot, has organized by a group of Canadian scientists.

In the distant future a medical paper will be published by an old scientist in which he will give the cause of the death of twenty-nine of his college students. He solved the problem by building a fund for surgical operations not to cost more than $250 and for surgical operations not to cost more than $250.

The policy would be in force during vacations and holidays and for seniors even after they had left the campus. The plan was originated after one student had been killed and fourteen others injured in a recent auto crash. It is contingent upon acceptance by 60 percent of the student body of 1,150, and the insurers have committed themselves for only one year because of a lack of statistical information regarding group insurance on college women.

Dr. Carver has been able to serve his own people and lighten their burdens. Experts say that he has done more for agricultural science in the South than any other man.

"You do the common things of life in an uncommon way," Dr. Carver once said to his students. "You will command the attention of the world, or at least the secret of his own achievement.

Middlebury College will join other schools in dressing Latin and math as entrance requirements.
### Political News

**Analyzed by A. J. P. Taylor**

by ARTHUR SNEWERD

(Associated Colleague Press Correspondent)

Washington, D.C., June 11—Knox, publisher of The Chicago Daily News and a leading possibility for the Republican presidential nomination, is said to have given his backing to the candidate for Governor of Illinois, Harry L. Byrd.

Dr. Cantril of Columbia, and women out of their years of experience who are most likely to advise Roosevelt. The personal opinions shed on the problem of government is one of the most modern governmental machines; of the dangers that lurk in the spoils system and of the necessity for securing a qualified personnel.

Initially, in an imitation of the black robes of that "the interest" were dictating more than it is with the beneficiaries of choice, and the "interests" have been made. In the case of Iowa State College here in-"t a
tations that the) won’t die if deprived of patronage.

Can we make the public understand that the continued existence of a government controlled by the people rather than by a dictatorship depends upon its successful administra-

Do the people want good government?

by MRS. S. W. JUDD

Do people want good government? If they do, do they know that the best drawn statutes, the most modern governmental machines; that the turning of Washington newsmen away from the New Deal policies and their growing abhorrence of all Roosevelt’s works and public officials, has caused press attacks upon the New Deal.

The New York Herald-Tribune, one of themute witnesses, has not been particularly strong enough with its statements. The Washington newspapers are still of the same, with the people pay, this business of administration and which cost the taxpayer. We reverse our policy, and for politicians, that it should be a government controlled by the people, which through the employment of its personnel on a merit basis, will render the highest degree of service for the people.

Are we fortunate to be living in this. If so, it is a challenge to all who believe in a government controlled by the people, that through the employment of its personnel on a merit basis, will render the highest degree of service for the people.

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versity of the State of New York.
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For Editorial
On Neutrality

Of all the problems confronting the American people today, none is more challenging than that of how to keep the United States out of war. The neutrality legislation now before Congress is a notable effort in this direction, but has raised many confounding issues.

In the effort to stimulate clearer thinking upon these issues, the Foreign Policy Association and The Nation are jointly sponsoring an Editorial Contest for college students on the question, "Will Neutrality Keep Us Out of War?" The first prize is $50 and the editorial winning this will appear in the May 6 issue of The Nation. Other prizes and conditions are described in the leaflet posted on the bulletin board.

"The greatest love-letter ever written" is in a collection at Haverford. John Keats wrote it, a century ago, to Fanny Brawne.

Department Heads
Resign Over Oath

Tufts College trustees have accepted the resignation of two department heads who refused to comply with the Massachusetts Teachers' Loyalty Oath Law. Dr. Alfred C. Lane and Dr. Earle M. Winslow, head of the geology and economics departments respectively, offered to resign after they had signed the Oath with reservations which were not acceptable. Tufts' President, Dr. John A. Cozens said there was no course for the college except the acceptance of the resignations since refusal to comply would mean the loss of the college charter.

Seven members of the Williams College football team are on the dean's list of high ranking scholars.
By mild ripe
tobacco we mean
just this—

FIRST—ripened in the sunshine... and picked leaf by leaf from the right part of the stalk when fully ripe.

THEN—each day’s picking cured right by the farmer...at the right time and in the right way...no “splotching” or brittleness, but every leaf of good color and flavor.

FINALLY—bought in the open market...re-dried for storage...then packed in wooden hogsheads to age and mellow for two years or more until free from harshness and bitterness.

That’s what we mean by mild, ripe tobacco. And that’s the kind of tobacco we use to give Chesterfields their milder, better taste.

LAND PROGRAM
IS EXPLAINED
(Continued from Page 5, Col. 5)

A similar conversion of the land to better uses is being undertaken in other areas such as the old forest region bordering the Great Lakes, the western plains, and the old cotton belt of the deep south. Land that is not fertile enough for farming can be almost always utilized for some other purpose, like forest or recreation, or grazing.

The extent of this work, and the long time necessary to restore the land, place it beyond the sphere of private enterprise. Governmental action is essential unless thousands of families are to be abandoned to permanent poverty, and great areas of land relegated to ruin.

Less than a century ago there were hundreds of thousands of acres of good land in the public domain available to citizens who wanted to stake out a homestead and start life anew. Today there is practically no good free land left for American families to settle. It is probable, however, that in the future we shall as a nation require more land under cultivation than we now have. This will be necessary to take care of a growing population.

Moreover, whenever there is a shortage of industrial employment, people naturally go back to the land for their living. This happened during the early years of the depression. Hundreds of thousands of people moved from cities out to the farms.

Under existing conditions people could no longer be fairly sure of obtaining tracts of good land. The cheap land which they were able to get was in many cases too poor to support them. Often these families, which had sought an opportunity to take care of themselves, in the end become burdens upon the relief rolls of small rural communities.

Wise forethought and action by the government can prevent this wastage of human effort by lending a guiding hand to the settlement of new lands. Unless some such guidance is offered, we run the danger of having a large increase in the number of poor families, living on land that cannot be successfully cultivated, and becoming burdens upon the rest of the community.

Today we possess a far more adequate knowledge of what land is good for than did people of a generation ago. Scientists have made new discoveries about soil classification. Experience with most of the types of land in the United States has reduced the need for guesswork.

In the present program of land use and resettlement, the Resettlement Administration, an agency of the Federal Government, is helping families move from poor land to better farms where they may become self-supporting. Unproductive farm land is being converted to other uses, such as forestry, grazing or recreation, for which it is suited.

As our need for increased agricultural land expands in the future, it will be more and more necessary for the governments of both States and Nation to determine where good land is available, and to help prevent settlement in areas where families will become public charges because of the poverty of the land.