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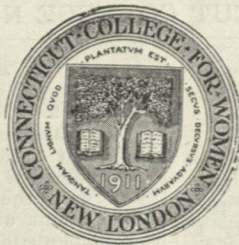
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COLLEGE ELECTIONS RESULT IN SIX NEW CABINET OFFICERS

BETTY MILLER

Betty Miller '33, is the new vice-president of the Student Government Association. She has been president of the junior class this past year. During her freshman year she was class song leader. During her sophomore year she was chairman of sports for her class and president of her dormitory. She is a graduate of the MacDuffy School in Springfield, Mass.

DOROTHY MERRILL

Dorothy Merrill '34, is the new Speaker of the House of Representatives. Miss Merrill is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Merrill, who are living in Hartford during their year's leave of absence from Aleppo College in Aleppo, Syria. Dorothy was graduated from the American Community School in Beirut, Syria and from Newton High School in Newton, Mass., before entering Connecticut College. She has been president of her class this past year, and vice-president of the French Club. Last year she was president of the dormitory in which she lived.

JANE GRISWOLD

Jane Griswold '33, is the new President of Service League. She lives in Cleveland where she attended the Hathaway Brown School. There she held many offices of note, chief among which was that of President of the school for a semester in 1929. In addition she was vice-president of the Athletic Association.

She went to Oberlin College for two years where she had an important share in campus activities. This fall she entered Connecticut and became a part of the life here. She has been a member of the House of Representatives, a member of the debating team, and Chairman of Social Problem activities on campus as a part of Service League.

VIRGINIA SWAN

Virginia Swan of Lowell, Mass., has been elected President of next year's Senior class. For three years Virginia has taken an active part in college activities; freshman year, she was President of Shaffer House; sophomore year she was Secretary of Service League and this year she was a House Junior, Chairman of Entertainment Committee for Service League, and Secretary of the Debating Club.

Virginia prepared for college at Rogers Hall in Lowell, Mass., where she was Secretary-Treasurer of Cae Club, member of Student Council and an Editor of *Splinters*, the school magazine.

JANET TOWNSEND

At the elections held Tuesday evening Janet Townsend was elected the President of the incoming Junior Class.

Jan, who is a graduate of North High School in Worcester, Mass., held several offices while a student there. As a Freshman at Connecticut she was Secretary of her class, and this year Vice-President. She has also been on Honor Court for the past two years.

With this record behind her Jan has proved herself a girl of outstanding ability. We are sure that she will, as President of the Junior Class, give to the incoming Freshmen an ideal impression of Connecticut College and its students.

FRANCES RUSH

Frances Rush was chosen the new President of 1935 at a class meeting on Tuesday.

Rushie, who is a graduate of the Horace Mann School of New York City, has made quite a name for her-

Model League Excellent Reproduction

Connecticut Delegates Represent Sweden

"A thorough knowledge of subject matter not only academically, but a thorough knowledge of the attitudes of the country they were representing, made this Model League of Nations Assembly one of the best I have ever seen." This was the pith of the critique, given by James McDonald, head of the Foreign Policy Association, at the Model League of Nations Assembly held at Brown University, March 3, 4, 5. He went on to say that the students for the most part "sunk themselves" in their country and succeeded in giving, not their own ideas on the Sino-Japanese situation, the present World Economic Crisis, the Disarmament problem or the Revision of the Versailles treaty with regard to the Polish Corridor, but the views of the countries they were representing as delegates.

That was the secret of the success of this year's Model Assembly. The months of previous preparation, and the strictness with which this Assembly attempted to carry out resolutions—with strict regard to the activities of the League then convening in Geneva, went to make the meeting a success.

Flags were flying, roll call was taken in French, delegates were busily laying their notes on the long tables before them, a stimulating, intensely interesting atmosphere prevailed. Connecticut's delegation, representing Sweden, was seated between France, on the left, whose delegation was headed by a real Frenchman—and Siam on the right, whose activities in the voting of several resolutions showed quite clearly the inefficiency of the rule of the League for

a unanimous vote of the Assembly on certain questions. France and Germany quite naturally played the most important parts in the League. Sweden, however, was heard also. In each of the committee meetings—Disarmament, World Economic Crisis, and Revision of the Versailles Treaty, in which the discussion was more technical, Sweden's voice was heard.

In fact, one of the resolutions on the Disarmament question which was finally reported to the assembly, was presented by Sweden's chief delegate. In the Assembly, keeping political alignments in mind, Denmark and Sweden allowed Norway to speak for all three.

The great number of foreign students among the delegations added reality to the scene. Often the speeches were in a foreign language, and had to be translated for the assembly. One of the high spots was the moment when the United States and Soviet Russia were asked to sit in on the Assembly meeting as guests of the League, so they might ascertain the attitudes toward both countries on the economic questions—debt, reparations and the tariff. The delegations sat side by side, during the discussion.

To attend such an Assembly not only drives home the endless difficulties under which the League must function, the difficulty of ever overcoming the intense nationalisms, but also points out the fact that these nationalisms must be conquered and that there must be more cooperation among the nations of the earth before anything much can be accomplished.

Dr. John Merrill At Vespers

We all considered it a great honor to have as our Vesper's speaker on March 6th, John E. Merrill, Ph. D., president of Aleppo College in Aleppo, Syria, and the father of Dorothy Merrill, president of the class of 1934.

Dr. Merrill, who is on a sabbatical leave, spoke of the work that is being done by the missionaries in Syria and other Far Eastern Countries, and how this work is being aided by the College at Aleppo.

Aleppo College was originally started in Turkey, but was destroyed during the World War. The people of the city of Anitab in Turkey came to the Americans there and asked their help in starting a College. This first College is now being rebuilt in Syria.

It is run on an entirely cooperative basis. The board of managers is composed half of Americans and half of natives who have entire jurisdiction over the management of the college. A board of Trustees in the

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BOOKSHOP NOVELTIES

Just an Mot writing paper in delicate orchid, rose, or tan. Scrap books in bright pink, dark green, and intellectual looking brown leather. Gay birthday cards. Cheery sympathy cards. Colorful marine prints. A tall, slender green vase. Copper jugs. Brass ash trays. Bright red and green bridge scores. Squat Scotties guarding stubby black and white pens. Beautifully illustrated French books, *La Princess de Cleves*, *Paul et Virginie*, *Candide*, *Carmen*.

self this year. She has been particularly outstanding in the field of Athletics.

She now lives in New Haven where her father is connected with the Yale Library.

Amherst Week-End On Campus Pleases Many

Of all the songs sung by the Amherst Glee Club last Saturday night, the "Chorus of Peers" from *Iolanthe* was probably most eagerly awaited, and most critically listened to, especially by those who heard, or took part in the college production of *Iolanthe* the week preceding. Although the opinions concerning that one piece varied considerably, the consensus of opinion concerning the entire performance by the Amherst men was favorable. Not only was the program of songs good from the point of view of familiarity in the selection of songs, but also from the point of view of variety and range. There were college songs, spiritual songs, sentimental songs, and serious songs, to please every type of listener. Further variety was furnished in the form of quartet singing, piano solos, and xylophone solos. The favorite song of all glee clubs, "Johnnie Schmoker", scored the usual success with the audience. The entire performance was conducted with an absence of formality, and staginess unusual to such college productions, but in the main very pleasing and agreeable to an audience consisting mostly of college people and their friends.

A tea dance, with music by the Amherst Orchestra, in the afternoon, was one of the more unusual features connected with the Glee Club Concert. In the evening, immediately following the conclusion of the concert, a formal dance, with music also by the Amherst Orchestra, was held in Knowlton. This dance, as the other dance, and the concert itself, was under the auspices of the Service League. The formal was well attended not only by couples, but by "stags" of both sexes—as a result there was double "cutting". All three affairs were well attended, yet not overcrowded, and the entire program was a success.

FRENCH CLUB SPEAKER HAS VARIED CAREER

Here Monday Night

Professor Baldensperger of the Sorbonne, who will speak Monday, March fourteenth, at eight o'clock in our College Gymnasium, on "The Present Crisis of American Reputation Abroad" is this year once more the guest of a number of our leading universities: Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Chicago, and Leland Stanford.

There is at this time of stress a real appropriateness in the selection by this country of this internationally minded writer from among so many prominent French scholars.

Let us resume some of the remarks of Alvan F. Sanburn in the *Boston Transcript* of January twentieth to prove our point: Professor Baldensperger's interest in foreign literatures began early. Instead of entering the supposedly indispensable Ecole Normale Supérieure, he studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Copenhagen, and broadened his horizon by sojourns devoted to literary enquetes in England, Scotland, and Switzerland. In spite of this pedagogic heresy he obtained a desirable post in the Department of Literature of the University of Nancy, the capital of his native Lorraine, in 1894. Six years later, he became Professor of Comparative Literature at the University of Lyons, and in 1910 was called to the Sorbonne.

At the Sorbonne, his instruction exerted a singular attraction upon students from countries far separated. Before crossing the Atlantic in 1913 to answer a call from Harvard, he had explored in the interests of his studies, the greater part of Europe, had visited Japan on a semi-official mission, and had published many volumes expounding his principles. In the years that have elapsed since his first Harvard visit he has carried to completion a remarkable critical edition of *de Vigny*; he has applied and perfected his method of preparing and publishing two major works (known wherever comparative literature is studied): 1. *Foreign Orientations in Honore de Balzac*; 2. *The Movement of Ideas in the French Emigration: 1789-1815*, the result of twenty years of travel and patient research. Still more has he contributed to the growth of the comparative literary movement through the quarterly review: *La Revue de la Litterature Comparee*, a periodical consecrated to pure learning which provides a medium of expression for savants of all nations, and has become indispensable to students of comparative literature all over the world. American scholars figure conspicuously among the contributors.

By way of recognition of the gift Professor Baldensperger possesses of winning and galvanizing disciples, the thirtieth anniversary of his career was celebrated a couple of years ago by a commemorative volume entitled: *Melanges of General and Comparative Literary History*. It was subscribed for by admirers "from Vancouver to Ceylon and from the Cape of Good Hope to Norway", and was made up of original studies by sixty-two

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TICKET AGENT

The Railroad Representative will be in Miss Lowe's office from 1-4 on Tuesday, March 15, 1932. Plan to make your reservations for the trip home at that time. The tickets will be delivered on the following Tuesday, March 22nd, at the same time.

Connecticut College News

ESTABLISHED 1916

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EDITORIAL

Mascot Days

"Three feet, Sophomores, three feet!" It is the battle cry of the week-end, for Mascot is in full swing. Mascot is our most original of college traditions.

When it first came into being, back in the early twenties, it represented all the competing enthusiasm of a young college. It extended over days, even weeks. The entire college entered into the activities; the Sophomores searching for the Junior Mascot and sometimes the Juniors looking for their own. The Seniors served coffee and doughnuts without class discrimination, while the Freshmen watched in bewildered delight.

Gradually the emphasis has changed and now the banquet week-end far outshines the vicissitudes of the hunt on campus. Instead of tearing up the campus with amazing zeal, the two classes tear up and down in elevators. The only criticism of the shifting interest might be, that searching the campus is a more private undertaking.

There have been several complaints that the searchers have lacked industry and enterprise this year. Perhaps, but we understand that they are being very subtle. In view of the charge we would like to feel that there may be two explanations of this apparent laxity. In the first place, a decade of mascotting has brought refinements which hinder advancement. Many of the ingenious ideas of other years have been outlawed as dangerous. It requires a super-mind to escape the entangling rules that sprout in the long hours of Friday night.

The second explanation is psychological. The lapse of a year or two does strange things to mascot perspective. In that time people develop mascot recollections of amazing proportions. It is pleasing to dwell on the amusing exploits of other years. It seems a little sad to accuse others of failing to live up to the standards which are the product of reminiscences.

We have infinite faith in both the Sophomores and the Juniors. We feel sure that the Sophomores will develop

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Interview With Miss Woolley

Geneva, February 16, 1932: "College students can do more than anyone else to push the Conference to a successful conclusion," said Mary E. Woolley, to a group of American students in Geneva. "By intelligent interest and backing of the aims of the American delegation, they can accomplish a great deal." She went on to urge all students not only to follow with care the proceedings of the Conference, but to make themselves heard in their colleges, at home and in Washington.

"What we need more than anything else is the support of the American public—a support that should be indicated to their representatives at Washington."

Students seem to be as much occupied with the education of their parents as with their own education. Here is an excellent opportunity. Parents can be stimulated to take an active interest in the causes of disarmament.

The American delegation is wholeheartedly in favor of any measures which will solve the problem of world peace, Miss Woolley stated, but it cannot take the necessary steps unless the American public is behind it. Miss Woolley welcomed student opinion of the policy of the American delegation as well as on the minimum result of the Conference that would satisfy the students.

She was very much interested to learn that the majority of students were disappointed in Ambassador Gibson's speech. They felt that the representatives of the United States, holding the key to the situation as they do, should take the initiative, as they did at the Washington Conference. That, plus a decision to establish a strict control over the manufacture as well as over the limitation of armaments seemed the sanest and most reasonable demand.

HELEN PAUL KIRKPATRICK.

Scientist Speaks At Convocation

"What Things Are Made Of" was the subject of the last of the convocation lectures given by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, professor of physics at the University of Chicago, on Tuesday afternoon. Both the lecture and the illustrations presented showed the wide extent of the lecturer's scientific investigations.

Before showing the slides, Dr. Compton gave a brief history of the development of physics. The Greeks considered the earth, water, air and fire as the basic elements of nature, he said. Today scientists have proved that things are made of three basic units: protons, electrons and photons.

Members of the Coast Guard Academy faculty and students attended the lecture.

WHAT THEY DO AFTER COLLEGE

One-third Marry

More than twice as many graduates of Connecticut College have married as have followed any other career, according to figures recently compiled in the office of the alumnae secretary, Miss Dorothy Feltner.

Of the 1,124 graduates of the college, 415, more than one-third, have married. One hundred ninety-one of the graduates, the next largest group, have become teachers.

The interests and professions of the rest are widely varied. Some have continued studying, either in this country or abroad, and 80 alumnae have received advanced degrees from other colleges or universities. They are scattered in 45 different occupational fields in 5 foreign countries and 37 of our states and possessions. Four of them are physicians; some are in museum work, others are in department stores, literary and editorial work; and a few are engaged in such work as camp directing, bacteriology, chemistry, instructing in native dances, and dietetics.

A BRICK-BAT

Dear Brick:

Play Antony to my Brutus and lend me your aural organs (just some old psychological phrasing) while I stun you with the week's worst pun . . . Desdemona died lying!

The knitting craze is with us once more. And, oh tempora! oh mores! lower classmen have been knitting in public places. Upon them we cast (eighty stitches deep) our most dastardly seniorial curse . . . May they drop many stitches. May all their purls turn to knits. May some foul enemy rip out the sum total of their day's work. And may they be inflicted with an insomnia so great that no sleep will ever knit up their raveled sleeves.

But Junior and Sophomore domesticity promises to be neglected on this most vital of week-ends. The good old Mohican will be infested with cats and canaries, and no one's key-hole will be safe. One might say something about the cat that ate the canary expression, but mayhaps one had better refrain, for a few hours at least. Anyway, cats would be my favorite animals . . . if I didn't like canaries so much! Of course, you can have your cat and your canary, if I know my cats!

Who will win? The Cat or the Canary? Quick, Watson, the birdseed!

Yours for bigger cats and better canaries.

BAT.

FRENCH CLUB SPEAKER HAS VARIED CAREER

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French and foreign specialists (representing eighteen nationalities) and a closely-printed, twenty-two page bibliography of his published writings.

The even tenor of Baldensperger's scholarly absorption with the literatures of the world was rudely interrupted by the mobilization of 1914. During more than two years he was in the thick of things at the front, where he won the "croix de guerre". Then, shortly after the entrance of the United States into the conflict, he was detailed on a mission to Columbia University, where for nearly two years, he delivered lectures on recent French literature.

When the University of Strasbourg was taken over by the French authorities, Professor Baldensperger was called thither to assist in solving the difficult and delicate problem of reincorporating it with the French educational system. When this task, in connection with which he published another volume called *The Principle Characteristics of Modern France*, was accomplished, he returned to his post at the Sorbonne.

We have already spoken of his courses as "an admirable school of international relations." Baldensperger indeed believes in the "rapprochement" of peoples through the medium of their literatures; he would do everything in his power to multiply and strengthen the ties calculated to unite the thought of the whole world. But he does not regard patriotism as an effete thing, and he believes just as strongly in affirming squarely the national point of view. He holds that the "rapprochement" so much to be desired should be brought about, not by the impossible and undesirable destruction of the traits which constitute the essential life of each nation, but by the "reciprocal comprehension and appreciation of these very traits, and by enlightened sympathy for the sentiments, ideas, and expressions each contributes to the common intellectual patrimony of humanity." This explains the timeliness of Professor Baldensperger's return to the United States in this day of general international misunderstanding and of somewhat strained Franco-American relations.

The passing years have not left Professor Baldensperger untouched—he has had his full share of bereavements and sorrows—but, so far as outward appearances go, they have touched him lightly. At sixty, he has lost nothing of the personal magnetism, of the intellectual brio that characterized him in his early forties. More grey than blond, perhaps, now,

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.)

To the Editor of *Connecticut College News*.

Madam:

There has come to our attention a communication in your last issue regarding the recent debate in which it was our pleasure to partake. We were extremely surprised to learn the opinion of "34" in regard to the calibre of your debaters.

Both of the undersigned had but recently competed against several debating teams representing colleges such as Connecticut, and it was our mutual opinion that your representatives were far superior to any whom we had previously met. We were sincerely impressed most favorably with the poise, fluency, logic, and general excellence of our opponents last week, and feel that they should be most heartily congratulated for their efforts. Their superiority and comprehensive preparation were evident throughout the debate, and we could not but help admire their fine work.

Connecticut College has absolutely nothing to be ashamed of in their fine showing, and both of the writers are unable to appreciate the attitude of the Sophomore protester. We both wish the very best of fortune to future defenders of your College's debating prestige.

Very sincerely,

A. C. ROUTH, JR.,

PATRICK HEALY III,

(Head of Debating at Amherst.)

Dear Editor:

In answer to the Challenge of "1934", we of the Debating Club feel that she has failed to take into consideration several important factors.

In the first place, because of the fact that last year's club was composed chiefly of Seniors we started this year with only one person who had ever had any debating experience. No organization can exist with only one person; so we had to decide whether debating should die, or whether we should reorganize, so that it would be stronger in the future, and never be in such a predicament again. We reorganized, and now feel quite proud that instead of one debater we have developed twelve, all of whom will be here next year to debate. We have changed our club from one represented by only a few, to one in which many can take part; for if a person does not care to speak she can help in the managing, publicity, and research.

We realize that during a time of reorganization we need all the help possible, especially when no one has had any debating experience; therefore all year we have sought constructive criticism. However, though we now have about fifteen people in both the Freshmen and Junior classes who have offered their help; and though we have made repeated appeals for girls to come to our meetings, so far only two members from 1934 have in any way helped debating. Therefore we feel, since this "1934" is so interested, and feels she knows so well how a debate should be run, she could give much more constructive aid if she would come to our next debate meeting and there give her suggestions.

Also, if "1934" was trying to help debating we feel that she used very poor psychology. She failed to realize that if a person has never debated before it takes a certain amount of courage to make the first move. Then, when a girl does decide to debate, does work hard on the subject, and finally does win, it is rather discouraging to be criticized as the last debaters were—certainly it will take

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he is still open and affable of manner, easy of approach, alert of movement, brilliant in conversation.

The lecture will be in English, and all are cordially invited.

"JUNIOR MONTH" QUALIFICATIONS

One of the colleges participating in "Junior Month" has asked, for the benefit of the Committee choosing the "Junior Month" representative, that we give them a re-statement of the qualifications desirable in the representative chosen.

"Junior Month" is conducted by the Charity Organization Society, not for recruiting purposes in social work but, rather, for a wider interpretation of social work as it is being practiced in its many fields today.

It is still a young profession and the understanding it gains from the lay public will determine its standards and the amount of real progress it can make. There exists, since social work is a new profession, a great unevenness throughout the country. We want the Juniors, who during the month hear from many of the real leaders in the field, to teach a wider public what modern social work is, so that they may encourage this in their own communities and discourage old-fashioned, unfortunate methods.

This means, then, that the ideal "Junior Month" representative, since she is primarily to be an interpreter of the things she learns during "Junior Month," should be a big person, a leader, and one who has a natural following within her college. A fine mental endowment is surely desirable in such a Junior but equally a personality endowment that wins for her the real respect and affection of the student and faculty, not the limited and perhaps superficial admiration of a small clique of undergraduates.

The Junior, then, is first and foremost, a liaison person between College and the "Junior Month" experience, hopefully taking as much to each as she gains from each. She needs most surely the ability to cooperate with others, to be able to get on in a group and be accepted by a group.

Since "Junior Month" is not a recruiting effort, the Junior does not need to have the pre-vocational courses desirable in entering a graduate school of social work. It is very helpful when she has had such courses, but other qualifications are even more important. It goes without saying, however, that she should be interested in the social and economic problems of our day, and also interested in people and modern methods of meeting their personality problems.

The Charity Organization Society believes that these twelve Juniors do have an experience at "Junior Month" that fits them to better understand their college relationships and makes them more aware of a responsibility that is theirs in maturely tackling campus problems.

Many of the Juniors who have come to us have returned to such positions as Student Government President, or Chief Justice, and have found that the "Junior Month" experience gave them an equipment for better handling the student problems coming before them. We have been gratified to learn this for we would believe "Junior Month" a failure unless each student could take something that is of real value to her College, back with her when "Junior Month" is over.

Bolleswood

How many are aware of what is going on in Bolleswood? How many have walked along the newly cut trails? How many know of the plans for a future outdoor theatre that will have a lake for a backdrop, a ledge for a stage, gray stone dressing rooms and reserved seats on a gently sloping hill?

Future events seem so distant. Plans for a deepened lake with a vine-clad dam; for a willow garden and a pinetum; for an outdoor chapel and a bird sanctuary seem visions of the long years to come. But when you can go and see the plans maturing, when you can walk over newly cleared trails and see the beautifying events gradually taking place, than the distant plans become vital things of the present.

How many will go to Bolleswood soon?

QUESTION OF MORAL DISARMAMENT

Geneva, February 21, 1932—"The wide discrepancy between reality and official admissions have prevented me from addressing an American audience before this," began Maxime Litvinoff to some three hundred people at a luncheon in the International Club on Saturday.

Despite the lack of official recognition from the United States, the relations between that country and Soviet Russia, are of the closest kind. There is an intense interest in all things Russian in the United States, as shown by the fact that there are more American journalists in Moscow than from all the European countries. American books are read avidly in Russia, thus indicating that the interest is returned; and the numbers of American implements, supplies, American engineers and experts employed in the factories and farms, point to a relationship which could not be closer if Russia were recognized.

Another divergence between reality and official admission, according to Mr. Litvinoff, exists in the fact that 67,000 Chinese troops are fighting many thousand more Japanese troops, while officially speaking there is no war. The clash of arms should make of war an actuality rather than a remote possibility. While talks of future peace are going on in Geneva, the sounds of present warfare are echoing throughout the East.

The speeches of the first week of the Conference reflected an optimism that should have defeated all pessimists. "If I could only believe that optimism would help the Conference to succeed, you would hear sanguine words and rosy prophecies from me today." But, Mr. Litvinoff continued, the Coue system, effective as it may be for individuals, does not seem well devised for nations. If the Conference were to adopt the method and say "Every day, in every way, we are disarming more and more," peace would not be any nearer in the East. Such methods have been applied since last September, and as a result the freedom of Manchuria happened to coincide with the occupation of foreign troops. Optimism has never been a stimulus for action; contentment and complacency shroud the facts.

Moreover, there is not as much reason for optimism now as there was at the beginning of the Conference. Then it was a new-born child with no movements and no voice of its own. So far, though it isn't very old, the sounds that it has made have not given rise to a great deal of confidence in its future strength. Nothing but general declarations of governments have appeared as yet, and still, if there is anything that is new, it points to a retreat to things farther away from Disarmament than before.

Whereas before there was agreement as to the necessity of limitation and reduction of armaments, now that has given way to disagreement with every reduction of arms unless certain preliminary conditions are fulfilled and accepted by the Conference as a whole. And these conditions do not come from the weak states with small armaments, but from the powerful ones. The questions that now seem to be raised are the same that were raised at the Preparatory Conference and they have not diminished in their importance. On this basis, Litvinoff stated, he sees no grounds for optimism.

There have been thirteen years preparation for this Conference and after all these years, if all that is accomplished is a partial reduction of arms, it will seem to have been in vain that the Commission has worked all this time. In the eyes of the Soviet Delegation the only possible guarantee against war, the only real security, lies in absolute disarmament—such was the message of the Soviets to the Conference and it received no response.

A new question has been raised at the Conference—that of moral disarmament. The Conference can very easily be side-tracked on this issue, when the real problem before it is the total abolition of arms.

Even at the Preparatory Conference there was a danger that the discussion be on security instead of on disarmament—and there exists the same danger at this Conference.

No one is more in favor of security than the Soviet government, said Mr. Litvinoff, but that can only come under an economic system where no one can attack, or where there are no arms to attack and no will to exploit other nations. Others see security as the lessening of the chances of victory for the other country.

Can that result in anything more than the old balance of power, the pre-war diplomacy? The world emerged from the war with less security than it had before. Is this Conference going to prolong that period?

What does it matter that moral disarmament is on a program when actual reduction of arms is not? There are many arguments for moral disarmament, if it would reduce chauvinism, modify that nationalism of school books, and dilute the moral poison of propaganda. No country in the world is the object of as much moral poison as the Soviet Republics. To that all American citizens can bear witness. Attempts are being made by systematic campaigns, by forged documents, to poison the minds of the people in the interests of certain banking firms who were ready yesterday to sell to China, today to Japan, tomorrow to . . . ? These are the gangsters of the political world and if moral disarmament can do away with them, the Soviets are in favor of it, but fundamentally, it has nothing to do with the actual question of reducing arms, big scale armies, the things that by their existence alone arouse chauvinism.

It is impossible that profound differences exist between capitalistic countries over frontiers and lands—differences that are not to be settled by men and arms, nor by repeating "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us." But so long as arms exist, men will turn to them to settle differences such as these, and militarism and chauvinism will exist. Moral disarmament will follow actual disarmament, but it can never be substituted for it. For that reason the Conference should concentrate on the task of reducing the actual arms.

The argument that governments are forced by public opinion to pursue a chauvinistic policy is wrong, Mr. Litvinoff believes. "I cannot share that view," he said "Chauvinism and national hatred have never come from the hearts of the people. Propaganda has effected that. It has poisoned minds for its own ends."

If the hopes of war and the desire for profits from war were destroyed by taking away the possibilities of war, there would be no need for administrative measures for moral disarmament. Those who advocated moral disarmament must have been sure in advance that the Conference would not succeed. To spend time on such a subject would mean bankruptcy for the Conference.

If there is any importance attached to public opinion, it is because the better informed public opinion follows the proceedings carefully and is less buoyed up by false optimism. "We do not ignore the importance of security and moral disarmament, but we are definitely against substituting them for real disarmament."

People do not always look for the causes of war in the proper place. Many have accused the Soviet Government of being a menace to security, because it does not belong to the League of Nations. These accusations have come mainly from governments who do not recognize the U. S. S. R.—which seems to be rather like trying to get a man whose acquaintance you do not desire, to join your club.

Mistrust, insecurity, instability—political and economic unfriendliness between States. These cannot be cured in any other way than by getting rid of the real menace to civilization—arms of all descriptions. Again the Soviet Government states that it finds total disarmament the only solution.

HELEN PAULL KIRKPATRICK.

The representatives to the Model Assembly at Brown University will report on March 17th at 6:45 P. M. in the Commuters' Room. Everybody is welcome.

CURRICULUM COMMITTEE ON COMPREHENSIVES

At a recent meeting of the Curriculum Committee, the matter of Comprehensive Examinations was discussed. Inquiries at certain institutions where such examinations are in force elicited the information that at Wellesley, alumnae interviewed were favorable, the Freshman Dean, after having been opposed, is becoming interested; but the Faculty is rather lukewarm. At Dartmouth, Faculty sentiment is perhaps more favorable than at Wellesley. This may be due in part to the fact that at Dartmouth an *integrating course* in the major subject is given in the Senior year. Swarthmore and Wells have outside examiners for honor students.

The discussion brought out these points:

Comprehensive Examinations might be regarded as merely a means of preventing a student from graduating with her class—but in such cases, unsuccessful candidates often graduate in the following September, rather than in June.

The movement for Comprehensive Examinations may be merely a temporary tendency.

Comprehensive Examinations should stimulate continuity upon the part of both students and Faculty.

It might be well to try them in certain departments—such as Literature or History, where they seem more appropriate, leaving other departments to await the results of the experiment before committing themselves.

It was decided to furnish a bibliography for the students, so that they may read what has been written on the subject.

The Committee agreed that it favored experimentation in the direction of Comprehensive Examinations.

A complaint was made that what seemed an unnecessary amount of work—papers, quizzes, club-meetings, and the like—had been crowded into the days just before the Christmas Holidays. (Four clubs were scheduled to meet the same evening.) It was agreed to ask the Clubs to distribute their meetings more evenly. It was also agreed to mention the complaint to the Faculty, in the hope of heading-off any unnecessary crowding of assignments and quizzes upon future occasions.

J. LAWRENCE ERB,
Faculty Secretary,
ALMA BENNETT,
Student Secretary.

Bishop McConnell at College Vespers

The speaker at the 5 o'clock vesper service on Sunday at Connecticut College will be the Reverend Francis J. McConnell, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After doing his academic and theological work in Ohio Wesleyan University and Boston University respectively, he served as pastor in various towns and cities in Massachusetts, and in New York state—including Cambridge and Brooklyn. In 1909 he became president of De Pauw University, and in 1912 was elected to his present position. In 1916 he was elected president of the Religious Education Association, and in 1929 was elevated to the presidency of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He is a member of the editorial committee of the *Religious Book of the Month Club*. He is the author of some dozen books on religious subjects; his three latest being: *Is God Limited?* *The Christlike God* and *Borden Parker Browne*, Bishop McConnell is vitally interested in the social interpretation of Christianity and is a religious thinker of keen philosophical insight. The public is invited to attend.

Notice

A Water-Polo Game between the Coast Guards and the Rum Runners will be held in the Barnard pool tomorrow, Wednesday, at 4:15 until 5 o'clock.—*Barnard Bulletin*.

You never know where they'll turn up next.

DR. JOHN MERRILL AT VESPERS

(Concluded from page 1, column 2)

United States has charge of the funds. The faculty is made up of Americans, Armenians, Syrians, Arabians, and Swiss. There are five different languages spoken and the community represents widely different religions.

At present the College is in rented buildings, but a new site has been secured that contains a well 290 feet deep and has 150 feet of water. Such a well is a very rare occurrence in Syria. The city of Aleppo is situated in what is known as the "Fertile Crescent". The crescent is at the top of the Syrian Desert and contains the

two important cities of Nineveh and Aleppo which are on the principle trade-route from India to London. Aleppo is a city of 300,000; 200,000 of which are Moslems and the other 100,000 are composed of 12 Christian sects.

It is to this vast number of people that the missionaries are trying to preach the message of Fellowship. Dr. Merrill particularly stressed the point that work of a missionary is one that has a definite end. The end has been nearly reached in Syria. Their aim is to teach the people to help themselves, rather than work by foreigners for the people of the country.

Missionary work is *not* propaganda nor philanthropy, but it is a spiritual awakening in the individual hearts. The essential lesson is to practice the attitudes of openness and obedience toward the truth wherever it may be found.

MASCOT DAYS

(Concluded from page 2, column 1)

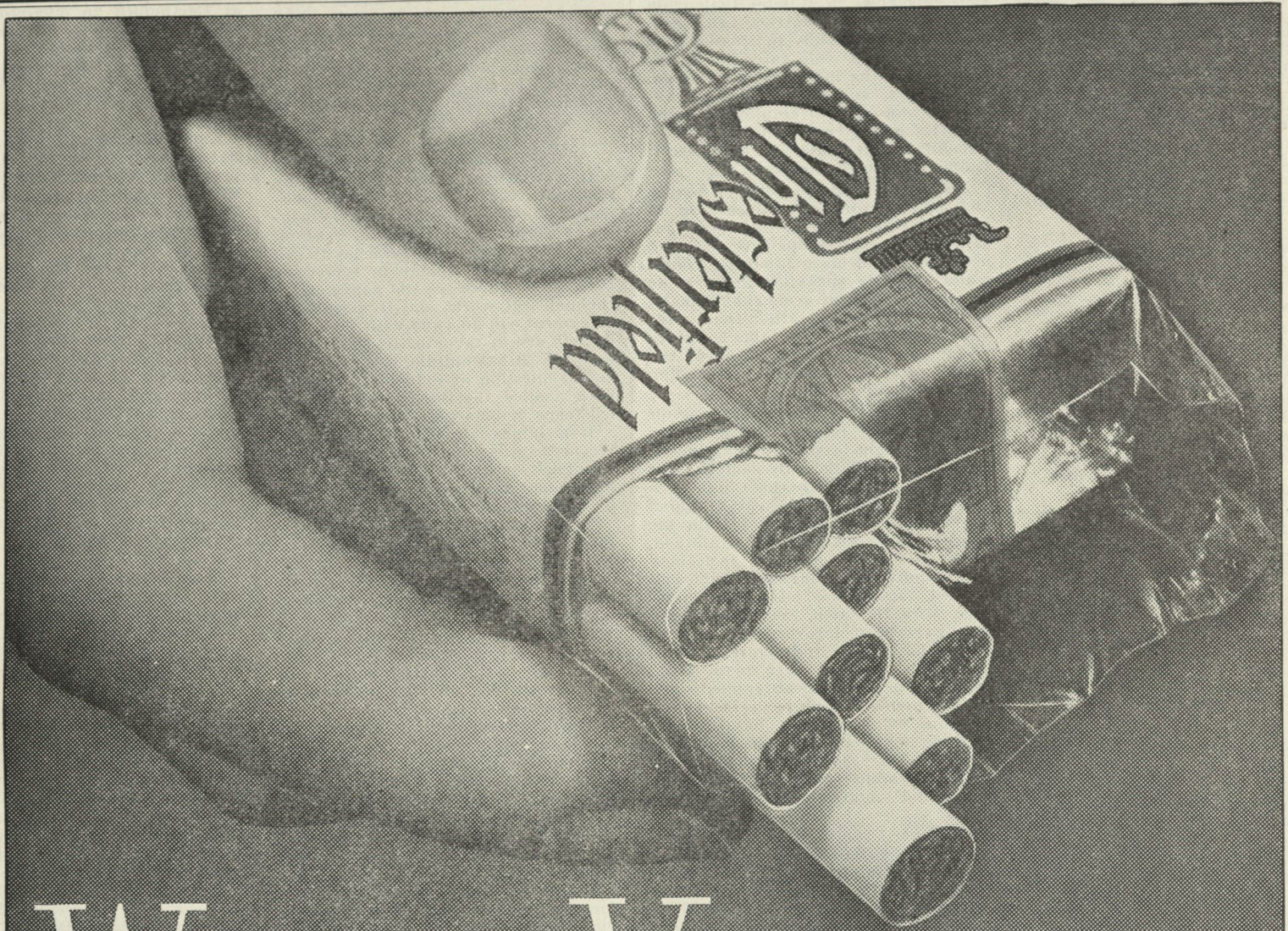
as much initiative in the heat of battle as have any other classes. We hope that they will discover the mascot. We hope, also, that the Juniors will keep their secret until six o'clock tonight, which goes to prove the unprejudiced sentiments of this paper.

FREE SPEECH

(Concluded from page 2, column 4)

much more courage for the next people to offer to debate here at Connecticut College. Any person likes constructive criticism, but no one likes to be condemned.

In conclusion, we want to say on March 18 we are having the first Freshman debate this college has ever had, and we do hope that "1934" and any others who feel as she does will do all to make this debate a success by coming to us and giving us their ideas; but also we hope that nothing further will be done to discourage the speakers by destructive criticism. DEBATING CLUB,



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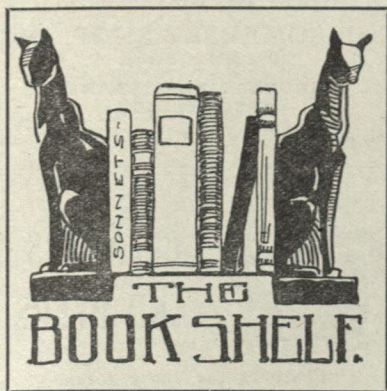
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Outstanding Novels of the 20th Century

The *Wilson Bulletin* for September, 1931, prints a list of one hundred outstanding novels of the present century which was compiled by Ruth Melamed of the Jamaica Public Library. The list is not meant to be exhaustive but rather a "suggestive list of books for the more serious reader of fiction."

All of the books which are starred may be found in the College Library.

- *1. Artsybashev. *Sanine*. 1907.
A bold attack on Christianity.
- *2. Atherton. *The Conqueror*. 1902.
A dramatized life of Alexander Hamilton.
- *3. Barbusse. *Under Fire*. 1917.
A novel of anti-war propaganda, describing the life of a common soldier in the World War.
- *4. Beerbohm. *Zuleika Dobson*. 1911.
An Oxford love story of an undergraduate duke.
- *5. Bennett. *The Old Wives' Tale*. 1908.
The story of the loves of two middle class sisters.
- *6. Bojer. *Great Hunger*. 1919.
The tale of a Norwegian peasant and the satisfaction of his soul's hunger through suffering.
- *7. Boyd. *Drums*. 1925.
An intimate picture of the days of '76 in a Southern colony.
- *8. Bromfield. *Green Bay Tree*. 1924.
A story of life in a great American steel town.
- *9. Buck. *The Good Earth*. 1931.
Story of Chinese peasant life.
- *10. Butler. *Way of All Flesh*. 1903.
Brilliant, satirical novel attacking fiercely certain honored conventions of society.
11. Byrne. *Messer Marco Polo*. 1921.
Fanciful romantic love story of Marco Polo.
- *12. Cabell. *Cream of the Jest*. 1917.
A medieval phantasy.
- *13. Cather. *My Antonia*. 1918.
Story of a Bohemian immigrant girl.
- *14. Churchill. *The Crisis*. 1901.
Story of the Civil War days in St. Louis and the Mississippi valley.
- *15. Conrad. *Arrow of Gold*. 1919.
Story of a mystery woman told by a man who had fallen under her spell.
16. Couperus. *Book of Small Souls*. 1914-1918.
A series of four novels describing the fortunes of a middle class family.
- *17. De La Mare. *Memoirs of a Midget*. 1922.
A long, modern fairy tale.
- *18. De La Roche. *Jalna*. 1927.
A picture of life on a Canadian farm.
- *19. Deledda. *The Mother*. 1923.
A drama of the mental and spiritual conflict in the souls of two people.
- *20. De Morgan. *Joseph Vance*. 1908.
The life story of a middle class English scholar and inventor.
- *21. Douglas. *South Wind*. 1917.
Life on the island of Nepenthe in the Mediterranean.
22. Dreiser. *Jennie Gerhardt*. 1911.
A tale of two immigrant families, Irish and German.
- *23. Feuchtwanger. *Power*. 1926.
An historical romance taking place in the duchy of Wurt-

Report of Delegation To Model Assembly At Brown

The fifth annual meeting of the Model Assembly met in Providence March 3rd-5th. Miss Jeanette Dickie of Mount Holyoke presided over the Assembly. The Model Assembly followed closely the action of the League of Nations in discussing the Sino-Japanese conflict, the world economic situation, disarmament, and treaty revision with regard to the Polish Corridor. Twenty-eight colleges and universities were represented.

Friday morning the first student Model Council was held. The Council session was on the Sino-Japanese conflict. The fourteen states, members of the League Council, heard the Chinese and the Japanese representatives present their cases, the former requesting the League to invoke Article 15 of the Covenant, the latter asserting that Japan would not accept League action. The advisability of declaring an economic boycott against Japan, deemed to be the aggressor nation, was seriously questioned and the measure was voted down as too drastic. France introduced a resolution calling for the withdrawal of diplomatic representatives from Japan, the aggressor in fact if not in law, and the resolution was passed unanimously after Japan had defended her entrance into Manchuria as part of her police rights obtained in 1915. This resolution was made as the limit of the discussion of the Far Eastern question before the Plenary session of the Assembly.

Dr. Albert D. Mead, acting president of Brown University, and Dean Margaret S. Morriss of Pembroke

temberg in the early eighteenth century.

24. Fisher. *Her Son's Wife*. 1926.
A mother trying to adjust herself to a cheap, vulgar and ignorant girl her son brings home as his wife.
- *25. Forster. *A Passage to India*. 1924.
A study of native India in conflict with the Anglo-Indian official class.
- *26. France. *Penguin Island*. 1909.
An ironical history of the human race.
27. Gale. *Miss Lulu Bett*. 1920.
Story of a wistful old maid.
- *28. Galsworthy. *The Forsyte Saga*. 1922.
The history of a typical English family.
- *29. Gide. *Strait Is the Gate*. 1924.
Story of love that is stronger than death.
- *30. Gissing. *Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft*. 1903.
A biographical novel.
(To be continued)

MORE HAZEN BOOKS

- Bible, English—*The Holy Bible*; an American Translation; (Smith-Goodspeed).
- Brightman, E. S.—*The Finding of God*.
- Bundy, W.—*Our Recovery of Jesus*.
- Buttrick, G. A.—*Jesus Came Preaching*. By an Unknown Disciple.
- Charters, Jessie—*The College Student*.
- Coffin, H. S.—*The Meaning of the Cross*.
- Dickerson, Roy—*So Youth May Know*.
- Grenfell, Sir W.—*A Fisherman's Saint*.
- Horton, Walter M.—*Theism and the Modern Mood*.
- Jones, E. Stanley—*The Christ of the Mount*.
- Jones, Rufus M.—*Pathways to the Reality of God*.
- Kennedy, Charles R.—*The Servant in the House*.
- Mathews, Basil—*The Clash of World Forces*.
- Morrow, Honore W.—*The Splendor of God*.
- National Student Conference—*Religion on the Campus*.
- Niebuhr, Reinhold—*Leaves from the Notebook of a Tamed Cynic*.
- Price, I. M.—*Monuments and the Old Testament*.
- Royden, Maude—*I Believe in God*.
- Soares, T. G.—*Religious Education*.
- The committee will be pleased to receive further suggestions for books throughout the year.

College, welcomed the delegates at the Friday session of the Plenary Assembly. There was mention made of the work which Brown graduates have done in the field of international affairs.

Friday afternoon was devoted to committee meetings on the three large subjects to be brought before the League on the following day, each committee endeavored to formulate at least one resolution to be debated upon by the assembled delegates.

Saturday the work of the committees and the Council was brought before the Assembly as a whole. Observers from Russia and the United States were admitted early in the session by the Credentials Committee.

The Sino-Japanese was brought up first, with a native speaking Japanese, followed by a Chinaman. In reply to the statement that Japan was merely trying to keep the peace in Manchuria, and was not fighting the government of China, because there was none existing, the Chinese delegate stated that there was no civil war in Manchuria when Japan first intervened. Poland and Peru called for the severance of diplomatic relations, but Spain, advocating peace-making methods, introduced a resolution providing for the cessation of fighting, insured by the League, for a report by the interested powers in Shanghai on this action and for peace measures between Japan and China, aided by representatives of other powers. Many of the big powers favored this course of action, although the Chinese delegate protested at first that nothing but disaster would come of it, the resolution passed the Assembly by the required unanimous vote.

Committee 2, on the World Economic situation, offered a substitute resolution for that drawn up Friday, calling for parallel reduction of war debts and reparations to satisfy the needs of debtors and creditors. France and Germany expressed their approval of this resolution and it passed the Assembly. The tariff committee reported its decision for progressive reduction of tariffs beginning at 25%, for grouping of tariffs in classes a, b, c, and for graduated scales of tariffs within these classes, according to countries. The committee appealed to the delegates to obtain telegraphic powers from their governments to sign the tariff truce convention for three years extension.

The afternoon session opened with the signing of the Convention, fifty-one nations having given their consent over the wires. J. C. Greene of Yale, who returned from Geneva recently, gave his impressions of the Disarmament Conference. Public Opinion, the possibility of future war in Europe, and economic pressure are regarded as factors for disarmament, while the present situation in the Far East and the uncertainty of affairs in Europe work for the maintenance of armaments.

Committee 3 on disarmament presented three resolutions. The first resolution was re-drafted during the

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FRESHMEN PERFORM AT MUSIC CLUB

The Music Club held a meeting on Monday evening. After the meeting had been opened by the president of the club, Eleanor Sherman '32, the Freshmen members presented a program under the direction of Mary Butler '32.

<i>Juba Dance</i>	Dett
Played by Janet Hadsell	
<i>Who Is Sylvia?</i>	Schubert
Sung by Elizabeth Burger	
<i>Current Events in Music</i>	
Compiled by Elizabeth Dutch	
<i>Abendlied</i>	Schumann
Victrola	
<i>Waltz in C sharp</i>	Chopin
Played by Janet Hadsell	
<i>The Clover</i>	MacDowell
Sung by Elizabeth Burger	
<i>"Unfinished" Symphony</i>	Schubert
Victrola	

debate. A resolution asking for 25% budgetary limitation of armaments and the abolition of military air forces, heavy artillery, submarines, and warships over 10,000 tons, was rejected. The second resolution, proposed by France, asking for a police force to be put at the disposal of the League, was defeated, most of the delegates being strongly opposed to the setting up of a league within a league. The third resolution offered by the Disarmament committee, that there should be at the seat of the League of Nations a Permanent Commission with certain definite powers, was passed unanimously and referred to Committee 1 of the League for further action.

The committee on Treaty Revision presented to the League the plan of settlement proposed by the Latvian delegation, and agreed to only after a strong battle the day before. According to this plan the free city of Danzig would be incorporated into East Prussia but would remain free to Poland; an international control board would be set up by the Council.
(Continued on page 6, column 2)

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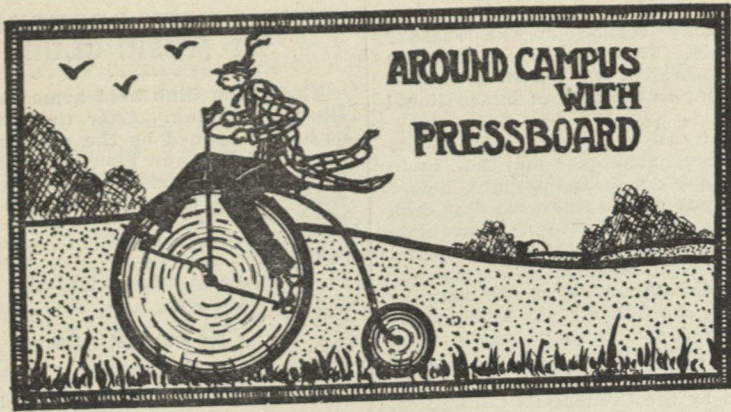
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Our deepest sympathy, for the week-end, to that Junior who just can't stand elevators.

The Juniors presented their mascot to the Sophomores on Tuesday night with such willingness that Dumb Dora thinks possibly they were only joking.

In view of future rushes, it behooves the Basketball teams to play in suits of armor.

It seems that several Sophomores have wasted precious time in tracking Seniors. Oh the ignominy of it, Seniors, to be so cruelly misjudged.

We have this from a source, reputed to be reliable. It has been explained that the girl who shot several balls into the balcony at a recent basketball game was playing to the gallery. Right here at college too!

We wonder how much the basket counts in which the ball was shot into the waste paper basket located on the side lines?

And have you heard about Mary and her very definite likes and dislikes? She seems too outspoken to have a great many friends. There are some limits to frankness, you know.

We understand that the Juniors' mail is sacred this year. It seems a

CAMPUS NEWS

The January, 1932 issue of *Books Abroad*, which has just appeared, contains a review by Dean Irene Nye, of Gabriel Hanotaux' *En Belgique*; also reviews by Dr. Herbert Z. Kip, of Juxicus and Becher's *Der lustige Lateiner*, and *Die Verteidigungsrede des Sokrates* as translated by Paul Muhsam.

A miniature model of the Connecticut Arboretum, the extensive woodland project of the college, is being made by students of the art and botany departments. It will be shown, under the auspices of the New London Garden Club, at the National Flower Show in Hartford.

Dr. Henry Lawrence, Mr. Robert Foster and Dr. Hannah Roach are listed among seven Connecticut educators who have signed a petition urging the United States to signify willingness to resort to an economic boycott in order to restore peace in the Far East according to data that United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, has given to the United States senate. The others are Remsen Ogilby, president of Trinity at Hartford, Wallace Notestein of the Yale Faculty, and S. H. Brocknier and Kossuth Williamson, both of Wesleyan.



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shame in a way. It was such a revelation.

With *Arrowsmith* competing with campus activities, Ronald seems to hold the upper hand.

We hope the canary has plenty of bird seed on hand down at the Mohican.

Remember, Sophomores, Mary likes doors but she doesn't like transoms.

Beware of revolving doors. They do have a tendency to catch up with one most unexpectedly.

We recommend the Mohican roof for recuperation. The view of the city is excellent.

Best of luck to the cat and the canary.

Opinions of Leading Companies On Exams

1. "Twenty words—no more, no less"—Cremo
2. "Exams—Harsh irritants"—Lucky Strike
3. "Not even yeast will raise exam grades"—Fleischman Yeast
4. "I call it madness"—Russ Columbo
5. "They Satisfy?"—Chesterfield
6. "Take a Peak"—Mason Confectionery Company
7. "Even your best friends won't tell you"—Listerine
8. "This is the announcement you have been waiting for" (Marks)—Cremo
9. "Go on, eavesdrop on some debutantes"—B. Altman & Company
10. "Her only exercise is sitting at a desk yet she had athlete's foot"—Absorbine Jr.
11. "Encore"—Chevrolet Six
12. "Now the amazing benefits"—Health Ray Company

REPORT OF DELEGATION TO MODEL ASSEMBLY AT BROWN

(Concluded from page 5, column 4)
cil of the League to administer railroads; there would be a joint conference of five Poles and five Prussians with a neutral chairman for economic understanding; the govern-

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College Appeals To President Hoover

Four hundred and fifty members of the student body, faculty, and administration of the college have signed a petition appealing to President Hoover and Congress to signify to the League of Nations that the United States will support the League in any economic measures which it may take to restore peace in the Far East. A committee of students and faculty members, believing that peace can best be restored by the making possible of an economic blockade possible, urged others in the college "to support, after due consideration, the petition recently sent to President Hoover by President Lowell of Harvard, President Garfield of Williams, Newton D. Baker, and many other publicists of repute."

FACULTY AT CHAPEL

Winfield, Kansas (NSFA)—Because Southwestern College authorities threatened withdrawal of support if a certain editorial was published in the paper and sent out, Charles O. Booth, editor of the *Southwestern Collegian*, issued a "local supplement" in which he demanded that faculty members attend chapel services or revoke the compulsory chapel ruling.

In the editorial Mr. Booth revealed, that, although the faculty members made and enforced the compulsory chapel ruling for students, only one-sixth to one-eighth of them had been attending the services themselves. He also disclosed interviews with professors in which they said the services were not of sufficient quality to warrant the time spent in them.

ments would not be allowed to fortify within twenty kilometres of the boundary, and there would be a conference to try to get a treaty to uphold the boundaries. The German delegation argued that East Prussia should be incorporated into Germany, and opposed, both at the committee meeting and in the Assembly, the Latvian plan. It was voted down. James G. MacDonald in his closing critique praised the work of the Assembly, of the Committee Chairmen, and of the President, stating that this was the best Model Assembly he had attended. He suggested that there be six committees in 1933, and that students be more careful to sink their opinions in those of the country which they are representing.

Next year the Assembly will be held at Smith. Guest of Amherst is the President of the Council.

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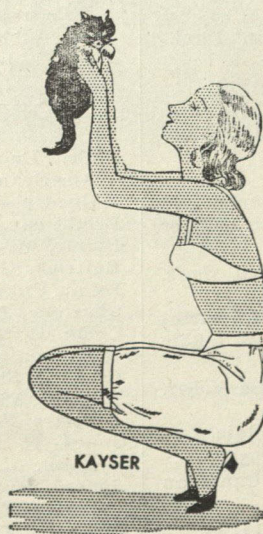
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