

Barnard



Bulletin

VOL. XXVI, No. 12

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1931

PRICE TEN CENTS

THOMASINE CAMPBELL HEADS CLASS OF '35

Boston Girl Successful in Field of Four Candidates For Class President

G. G. CHAIRMAN ELECTED

Katherine Montgomery Fills Post; Seven Others Nominated For Office

Thomasine Campbell of Boston was elected President of the Class of 1935 at the Freshman Class Meeting held at noon Friday in Room 304. Miss Campbell was successful in a field of three other candidates consisting of Janet Hubbard, Katherine Montgomery and Jane Montgomery. This election established the Class as a definite organization no longer under the guidance of the Junior Class. Gena Tenney, Junior President who up to this time has presided at Freshman Class Meetings handed over to Miss Campbell the presidential cap and gown and gavel.

G. G. Chairman Chosen

Katherine Montgomery, who was also a candidate for the Presidency was elected Chairman of Greek Games over seven other nominees.

The Freshmen were again invited to the Junior-Freshman Tea on Monday. This tea was the last one given for the two classes together. Kitty Reeves spoke to the Freshmen of the Social Science Forum and urged them to join.

Armistice Day Chapel To Hear Parker Moon

Columbia Professor of History, Well-Known in University and Elsewhere; Edits Magazine

Professor Parker T. Moon will speak at noon on Armistice Day, Wednesday, November 11th, at St. Paul's Chapel. Dr. Moon is well known in University circles and in the world at large. He received both his B.S. and Ph.D. from Columbia and has been connected with the University first as a fellow, 1913-15, then as instructor of History 1915-17, 1919-21. He was made an assistant professor of History in 1921 and became assistant professor of International Relations in 1925. He has been an associate professor since 1925.

Professor Moon was managing editor of the Political Science Magazine 1924-28, and has been editor since 1928. He was a member of the staff of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace 1918-19, and is member of the Academy of Political Science and the American Catholic Historical Association. Professor Moon's talk is of special interest to Barnard Students because of their present Disarmament movement.

Barnard Pins

Students who are interested in obtaining Barnard pins rather than rings may indicate their preference immediately through Student Mail to Ruth Hecker.

ANNE GARY DESCRIBES OXFORD EXPERIENCES

1931 Student Fellow Contrasts Academic Freedom with Strict Social Life

The following letter from Anne Gary who holds Student Fellowship from Barnard for research study at Oxford University has been received by Dean Mullins. Miss Gary writes in part:

"Like many other people during the last six hundred years I have found Oxford the most wonderful of Universities. I cannot tell you how much I appreciate the privilege of studying here.

I have been particularly fortunate so far in not encountering the great difficulties which most Americans beginning research here find. I have definitely decided to work for the B. Litt. degree which is given after the successful completion of a research thesis and a viva voce examination upon the subject of the thesis. As Professor Greene of Columbia had suggested "The Influence of the English Quakers upon the American Revolution" as a topic for my thesis, had given me a preliminary reading outline and much information as to source material in English Libraries, I was able to begin examining manuscripts as soon as I came into residence at Oxford. If I had not already chosen a topic I should, like the other six research scholars here, have had to wait until the B. Litt. Committee meeting when advisors were assigned to us. Fortunately, however, under the supervision of my tutor I have already completed my preliminary survey of the source material on my subject in the Bodleian, the Quaker Reference Library and the Seon College Library. The latter library is a most difficult one to obtain permission to use. It is supposedly a closed reading place for Anglican clergy of the London diocese but not knowing this I went there and by some unforeseen miracle I was actually permitted to examine their famous Bray manuscripts.

Academic Freedom

To anyone accustomed to the close academic supervision of an American University the freedom of Oxford comes as rather a shock. My working hours are absolutely my own; no one ever thinks of questioning my movements or accomplishments (so far!). I usually report to my tutor, Miss Parham, a research fellow of St. Hugh's, anything of particular value I may have found during the day, at coffee after dinner. Miss Parham, however, is leaving for East Africa in three weeks for the rest of the winter and my only connection with

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Writes of Work at Industrial School

Anne Gary Tells Value of Barnard Summer School, in Special Bulletin Article

By Anne Gary '31

As most Barnard students know, the Barnard Industrial Summer School is a day school for workers carried on for eight weeks each summer to give workers a chance to study and to play in a congenial atmosphere, to help them to become better fitted for their life and to aid other workers. Barnard College for the last five years has been generous to lend rooms in Barnard and Milbank Halls for the use of the School. Each year several Undergraduates help in the work of the School as library and recreational assistants and occasionally Barnard graduates act as tutors.

Budget Limitation

This year the Summer School carried on its work despite serious drawbacks. The School Budget was not completed. In fact, only half the necessary amount was raised. This made for unusual conditions in every sphere of the School's life. It made necessary the reduction of the faculty and students to the minimum. This reduction of the student body from 101 to 36 resulted in the selection of a particularly earnest group, but the scarcity of faculty made them receive much less individual attention than was customary. Then too it was found impossible to give instruction in anything but Economics and English.

It was decided that Economics and English were the basic subjects, one to give an adequate command of expression and appreciation, the other to aid in the understanding of the worker's environment.

The six weeks were particularly valuable, it seemed to me, in making mutual contacts for two groups. To the undergraduate assistants it brought a concept of the difficulties of an entirely unknown group, and

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Columbia Professor To Teach Untutored Generations And Idling Liesured Classes

By Edith Kane

No more need the intellectually outstripped papa gasp with dismayed awe as his precocious sophomore daughter tells him the inside story about amoebic cohabitation in the Upper Pleistocene, announces Professor Egbert, director of university extension at Columbia. He can sneak to school on her Thursdays out, and become au courant on the revolutions of the fixed start, the Chaucerian influence, on modern Lyric poetry, or how to make a success in appendicitomy. Added to his natural talents in the simple fields of keeping the sophomore in shoes and manicures, such extrinsic edification will make the hitherto neglected papa the force of the future. He may come to the point mirabile dicto of telling the sophomore that she has only a very slight conception of the subjects whereof she speaks.

Professor Egbert also suggests, in the same report, that the unem-

ployed be snatched bodily from street corners, bread lines, and bridge tables for the purpose of populating large university extension course classrooms. Dr. Egbert seems to suppose that the unemployed would be relieved to have all their surplus time so pleasantly occupied. What of those who have achieved the art of leisure?

Another result may be deduced from the education of the unemployed. The failures of this world will become erudite, and the more definitely they are failures, the more erudite will they become. The great body of human information and speculation which constitutes the educational content of our university courses will pass into incompetent hands. Does not Dr. Egbert consider such a tragedy deplorable? Dr. Egbert is carrying things too far. Let him pause in his rash heedlessness to ponder on tomorrow.

WILL DISCUSS PEACE AT ASSEMBLY TODAY

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick Scheduled to Address College In Gymnasium

SPEAKS HERE FIRST TIME

Dr. Fosdick is Pastor of New Riverside Church; Author of Many Books

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick will address the College Assembly today at 1:10 in the gymnasium. Always an exponent for the American Peace Movement, Dr. Fosdick has consented to consider for discussion the very timely topic, "Peace".

Hope for world peace, he has consistently maintained, is not a hope for the most ideal of conditions but a hope for the most practical of conditions. Dr. Fosdick also maintains that the rational pessimism of Europe and the Pollyanna optimism of the United States concerning the economic angle of the situation are both unavailing extremes.

Dr. Fosdick has been associated with the Peace Movement aside from his regular positions as Pastor of the Riverside Church and Professor of Practical Theology at the Union Theological Seminary. This latter position he has occupied since 1915. His published works include "The Second Mile," "The Meaning of Prayer" and "The Modern Use of the Bible". He is speaking at Barnard today for the first time.

Will Commence Drive For Fellowship Fund

Purpose of Fund to Send Student to Foreign University for Year's Study

The drive for the collection of Student Fellowship Fund is scheduled to begin next week. A meeting of the committee members held yesterday voted to organize the drive so as to inconvenience the students as little as possible during the drive.

Student Fellowship Fund is created for the purpose of sending to the European University of her choice the member of the graduating class the College at large feels most deserving of such an opportunity. It is through the desire of the students that this fund is maintained, and it is only through their support that postgraduate study of such a nature will continue to be possible. In addition to the studies abroad made by a selected Barnard student, the Student Fellowship also provides that a girl who has been working in a European university spend one year at Barnard College in pursuit of our courses. The last student

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Published semi-weekly throughout the College Year, except during vacation and examination periods, by the Students at Barnard College, in the interests of the Undergraduate Association.

Vol. XXXVI Nov. 10 No. 12

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Subscription—One Year.....\$3.00
Mailing Price.....3.50

Strictly in advance. Entered as second-class matter December 14, 1908, at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized November 12, 1918.

Address all communications to

BARNARD BULLETIN

Barnard College, Columbia University
Broadway and 119th Street, New York

Editorial

"Penny-Wise?"

Former President Coolidge, forgetting his New-England gentility and taciturnity, urges us to act in a "big way," to relieve a "big situation." We, on the contrary, urge Barnard to act in a small way, to relieve a dire situation. Although most of us are remote from the actual tragedy and want of present-day conditions, it is impossible for us to be unaware of the immediate necessity of providing food and shelter for millions against a hard, long winter.

Although half-hearted optimism is expressed by our country's "leaders," there is no prospect for a recovery, soon and thorough enough, to give jobs to the overwhelming number of unemployed for this winter. These people will starve and go cold, unless those who have, give all they can, unstintingly and whole-heartedly, to help their fellow-men. It seems to us to resolve itself into a question of humanity and love for our brethren. We have, in past years, been very generous and sympathetic with "starving Armenians" and flood-stricken Chinese; it is not too insular and selfish to be charitable at home, this year.

Since the causes of the depression remain still entirely unrevealed to our none too eager sight, it seems

Forum Column

Defends Junior Sisters

A recent article in *Bulletin* concerning Freshmen and their Sister Class calls forth a comment on college life in general.

The great differences between the Prospective Cynic and the No-Longer-Green Cynic leave the latter quite unaware of Freshman Feelings, which, upon occasion, are "hurt" by the jokes of their elders. And this is only natural, unless by some accident of precociousness the misplaced freshman has sentiments belonging to a Fully-Developed Cynic. The average freshman naturally misinterprets any comment written in a light vein about her experiences for they are still vital in themselves. She resents a humor that belittles her new life.

Most of all does she resent being told to reject her Junior Sister because they are not "congenial." The freshman cares little about being mated to a TWIN sister, for she came to college to get Experience. She merely wants a sympathetic Junior Sister, one who is curious to know her and will prove convenient. And this she is sure to get, not because of any special sweetness on the part of her Junior Sister, but because there exists generally a desire to extend generosity to the Freshmen for making a happy and easy adjustment, a desire inspired by the personal force of the leader of the Junior Class who has been deeply concerned with the finer details of this achievement.

M. A. '33

WRITES OF WORK AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1)

realization that matters which they had hitherto regarded primarily as the next day's assignment in an Economics textbook actually had an essential bearing upon existence. I know that I can never have the same lack of comprehension of the utter misery of the Russian peasant as I had before I read a paper handed in for a weekly assignment in Biography. I was unable to believe that anyone my own age and apparently normal could have endured what this girl, now a candy packer, told. If Freshmen are still allowed to write a novel for English A, I recommend that anyone who wants stark realistic material to go to the Library and read "Small Charkov" in the School's Magazine. To the students of the School it brought an increased horizon, wider interests. For many of them it meant their first knowledge that the English tongue was a vehicle of expression, that it possessed a literature.

The students at the Industrial School were extremely interested in Barnard College, and particularly in anything relating to the college student. They continually besieged the undergraduates with questions about Barnard in the wintertime. Their desire to know more about the normal life of the College where they study in the summertime made those of us (who knew and liked it so well) decide to try to find some way in which to bring the undergraduates into closer contact with the Industrial School. Many plans were made, which have probably been divulged to the College by this time, and I do hope that they will be successful in promoting a closer understanding between the two groups.

our time could be better employed in financially relieving the situation, than in arguing its whys and wherefores. There is no doubt that only a thorough revision of our economic system could permanently alleviate current conditions and prevent their future recurrence. But

HERE AND THERE ABOUT TOWN

Second Balcony

The Sex Fable

Henry Millers Theatre

The *Sex Fable* is almost a clever risqué French comedy. Unhappily it is not quite comedy, farce, or satire. Its lines struggle to be witty and succeed in being heavy and forced. Perhaps that is the fault of the translator, perhaps of the playwright. Risqué it is, but mildly so. If it were definitely any one of these things, it would be better. Modern audiences do not like plays resting in limbo.

There are some amusing scenes. The best one is between the divorced wife and the widow of M. Leroy-Gomez, fortune hunter and lover par excellence. The two ladies reminisce about the deceased's charms. Neither misses a chance to expatiate on her glorious life with him in order to give the other a dig. Yet, they are the best of friends. The widow supports the first wife, her youngest step-son, and her stepdaughter. The divorced wife points out that she advised Leroy-Gomez to marry his present widow because she was so preeminently wealthy. Obviously the situation is not without its possibilities, and it is fairly well worked out. But this scene is in the first act. The other two good ones are sagaciously apportioned one each to the two succeeding acts. Life is a little dull for the audience in between.

The general idea of the play is amusing enough but not extraordinarily original. It concerns itself with fortune hunters, and the unhappy lot of the gigolo. It is the old story of the spoiled beauty of the town, and the innocent little country girl-come-to-the-city. The ladies here wield the golden sceptre and the men are the pampered darlings. Mrs. Patrick Campbell takes the part of the old Countess Polaki who is reduced to such a state of desperation by the scarcity of males and the desire of all the gigolos to get married and become honest men, that she is almost willing to join the count, her husband, at a seashore resort. Ronald Squire has the role of Antoine, maitre d'hotel. He does a nice piece of acting and it stands out beside the comparatively poor work of the other players. From this generalization we must accept Mrs. Campbell and Raphael Corio, the disillusioned Spanish gigolo.

The play is not Paris at its wildest, its wickedest, and its most brilliant. We wish it were. When we indulge, we hate our wine diluted.

L. R. P.

The Streets of New York

Forty-Eight Street Theatre

Dion Boucicault brings to the twentieth-century, sophisticate the flavor of 1857. The only difference is that where before the audience sobbed with the players, the modern laughs at them. But at least some interplay between actor and audience is still possible. Our intellectual funny bone is at once electrified by the failure of the United States Bank in the middle nineteenth century, and such remarks as, "If this panic do but last, I shall double my fortune."

"The Streets of New York" is, therefore, a perfect play for the

inasmuch as that change is not on the immediate horizon and we can do nothing about it now, our share is definitely and unavoidably to drop a penny (and why not a dime?) in the blue box, after every meal we have eaten and many, many more human beings have gone without.

progressive mind. For there it can be thoroughly amused by all that is outworn in the theatre. No modern playwright need fear the competition of Mr. Boucicault. Both he and the playgoer may lie back and laugh or hiss at the elaborate diction, the right-wing acting, the luscious melodrama, the extremes of villainy and purity, and the short interludes of "Tally-Ho" or "Whoa Emma".

When Boucicault's plays were revived in Christopher Morley's Hoboken theatre, the actors enjoyed themselves too thoroughly; they giggled at themselves, and so lost the savour of the whole play. But Mr. Langner's company is superbly detached. Dorothy Gish does a splendid burlesque of her sister's stage tactics, and Rollo Peters has never been more chaste in his entire dramatic career.

M. B. S.

Art

American Group

Barbizon Plaza

Among the paintings of the American group we find, for the most part, landscapes, figure studies and still life. The four pieces of sculpture include a charming feline of elongated modernistic lines, two more or less impressionistic busts, and a terra-cotta torso giving an extraordinary impression of force.

Mr. J. Getlar Smith has a delightful colour study in his "Grey Day," a soothing symphony of soft greys, as the title indicates. After this impression, one is disappointed in his "Golden Harvest," the colour of which can by no stretch of the imagination be called pleasant. However, "Chemin de Fer" restores our faith with an interesting line-composition.

Anatole Shulkin does an uninteresting interior of a studio corner, with some well-painted but dull still-life. He goes in rather successfully for human interest in "Girl with Doll". His "Fading Flowers" has something rather inexplicable about it; to say the least, the purpose of the composition is somewhat cloudy. "Fruit and Flowers" turns out to be a very usual still-life, of no special interest.

The bright spot among the painters is the work of Tamotzu; his landscapes may be of peculiar interest to some of us, since he had worked mostly on Staten Island. "West Brighton" certainly strikes home, besides being a well-executed piece of work, as are his "Up-Hill," "Back Yard," and "Staten Island". His greatest charm lies in his vivid use of colour. He has that rare knack of getting the essence of inanimate figures.

A competent landscapist is Phillips, who is represented by "Market Place," "Bayerisch Landscape," and "Interior".

Philipp, not to be confused with the above, does figures, and can hardly be said to do them well. "Nude" goes a little too far along the fascinating path of realism, and at the same time leaves much to be desired as a study of anatomy.

Eddie goes through what seems to be a series of artistic finger-exercises, using one mandolin and one deathmask as the basis for his various compositions.

M. N.

ANNE GARY DESCRIBES OXFORD EXPERIENCES

(from page 1)

her will be a monthly letter. On Mondays, I am to have one hour conference with Professor Coupland, my general advisor.

Strict Social Regulations

In striking contrast to the freedom of the academic life, is the strictness of the social regulations. Unless a research scholar is over thirty, she is considered as a "fresher" during her first year of residence in Oxford. This means being in College by ten o'clock each night (special permission for eleven o'clock is given once a week for the theatre, the Union debates and the Balliol Concerts,) asking the personal permission of the Principal to attend any "mixed" i.e. men and women, gatherings, never having tea or dining with a man without a chaperone. The College attends Chapel before breakfast and after dinner each day. The most difficult rule for me to remember is that relating to "costume". It is necessary to wear black shoes and stockings, a black suit and white blouse on formal occasions, and on any academic occasions, such as seeing the Principal or tutors, attending lectures or working in the Bodleian Library and always after dark, to wear cap and gown. The Oxford cap and gown for women, by the way, has its amusing features. The cap, a three-corned arrangement, slightly resembles that of a medieval page, while the gown is sleeveless and reaches only to the waist. The most amusing sight I have ever seen in Oxford was an undergraduate in full evening dress, topped by cap and gown, walking down the High (Street) at eleven o'clock in the evening.

As their Bodleian closes at seven o'clock my evenings are generally free and I have devoted them largely to undergraduate amusements, such as attending meetings of the political clubs, the Union debates, and of course, "coffee parties." I have been to each of the Oxford political club sbuff by far the most exciting was the Labour Club meeting where Ramsay MacDonald was requested to resign the honorary presidency of the Club. His daughter Sheila is an undergraduate at Somerville and as she attended the meeting, the debate waxed furious. After much argument, the motion for Mr. MacDonald's resignation was passed and the meeting broke up with one end of the room singing "The

(Continued on page 4)

SPANISH HOUR PLANNED FOR 19th OF NOVEMBER

Old and New Spain in the light of recent political developments will provide topics for discussion during the "Spanish Hour" to be held every fortnight in the Spanish Room at Hewitt Hall.

The "Spanish Hour" is meant to foster an informal interchange of opinions and points of view concerning the outlook of Spain under the new democratic system. The Department welcomes to these gatherings all the members of the student body and of the Faculty of Barnard College who are interested in Spanish affairs, regardless whether they speak Spanish or not.

The first Spanish Hour will take place on Thursday, November 19, from 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock. The topic for discussion will be "The Spanish Woman and the Vote".

Armistice Day Supplement

OF THE Barnard Bulletin



VOL. XXXVI, No. 12

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1931

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Must Solve Problem of Disarmament by Synthesis of Observation and Principle

By Celeste Jedel, '31

The past ten years have demonstrated that disarmament and security are inextricably bound up with each other. The insistence of the French that the problem of security be tackled has made impossible any settlement of the problem of disarmament alone.

This attitude of France has been severely criticised, perhaps rightly and perhaps wrongly. But the fallacy that lies in any discussion of the policy of a nation as such, is the personification of that nation. Chesterton once reduced this loose type of thinking to the absurdity that it is by slyly saying: "The United States is growing a moustache; and Spain is losing her teeth." Nothing is further from reality than any consideration of a nation as a highly individualized unit.

This becomes strikingly clear as soon as the attitude of the French public toward questions of disarmament and security is analyzed. The bulk of the people, especially the peasants, as Andre Siegfried points out, want peace. Peace means to them a shorter period of military service and fewer taxes for the navy, the army, and military expeditions. There are others, too, who want peace. As in all countries there are internationalists, the Socialists, "committee-men," "League-men," who differ from the first group in that their belief is grounded on theories of the natural goodness of mankind. And finally, there are the businessmen who have come to realize that economic well-being cannot be preserved within national boundaries. Opposed to all these are chiefly the bourgeoisie who maintain stoutly that nothing is to be gained by glossing over the unpleasant state of world affairs—the dissatisfaction of the peoples of eastern Europe with the peace treaties, the bankruptcy of Austria, the unrest in Germany, the imperialist designs of Italy. "Four invasions in one century dispose of the easy ideals so dear to the English cranks," they say. "While we must always prefer to avert war by round-table conference, we must always be ready to defend ourselves in case such a conference fails."

France, then, like any other nation, must be seen as an infinitely complex unit and her "policy" in the wise words of Ambassador de Madariaga, as the "more or less broken line which joins successive decisions taken as the result of successive states of equilibrium among a considerable number of forces, all variable."

In the failure to perceive this essential complexity, to understand that any intelligent opinion on international relations must be grounded on a detailed knowledge of national conditions, needs and sentiments, is the mistake of most amateur advocates of panaceas. The questions of disarmament, of whether the United States should join the League, of whether the League is, at the moment, any more than an instrument on which each nation plays the tune of its needs and its desires cannot be answered in terms of conviction and belief. No conclusion on problems of this nature can be valid without realistic observation, vast study and intelligent synthesis.

College Vote on 4 Disarmament Questions

Asked; Faculty Articles Present Arguments

1. If all nations join in similar reductions in military and naval establishments intended for use against each other, how much disarmament would you favor? (Check the approximate figure desired.)
None... 25%... 50%... 75%... 100%
 2. Do you favor the American delegation to the General Disarmament Conference taking the initiative in calling upon all nations to join us in reducing armaments?
None... 25%... 50%... 75%... 100%
 3. Do you favor our setting an example for other nations by reducing our expenditures upon armaments?
None... 25%... 50%... 75%... 100%
 4. Do you favor American adherence to the World Court upon the basis of the Root Protocols?
None... 25%... 50%... 75%... 100%
- See page 4 for summary of arguments on Disarmament and explanation of poll.

Leadership in Campaign Against Militarism Is Youth's Prerogative, Says Mr. Peardon

By T. P. Peardon
Instructor in Government

There may be difference of opinion as to the extent to which limitation of armaments should go at this time, but we may assume that every informed person admits that some recession from the present extreme of war preparedness is desirable. One need not believe that the problem of war has at last been solved, one may even be deeply skeptical of the League system of international relations and yet agree with those who favor a downward tendency in armaments. Strong proponents of the League of Nations seem apt to think that swollen armaments were always found along with the old diplomacy, but the fact is that they date only from the middle of the last century and that no period of history, not even the wicked old days of the Balance of Power and dynastic wars, was ever as highly militarized as Europe from 1860. Long before the League was born, intelligent persons saw that the big battleships on opposite sides cancel each other and that it is cheaper to take a naval holiday than to go on a building spree. Disarmament, in other words, is a question to be considered on its own merits; and even if we should revert to the pre-war international situation its desirability would be almost as obvious as now.

It is an issue on which conservatives and radicals, isolationists and internationalists, may agree. To all of these, experience must surely suggest that the world took a wrong turn some seventy-odd years ago and that the road we have traveled since leads only to economic waste and political disaster. A large part of each nation's income has been diverted to uneconomic expenditures and the result was not peace, but bloody and demoralizing war, succeeded by insecurity and exhaustion.

In the light of these facts, and of the promises made by the allies in the treaties of peace after the Great War, it would seem as if the League Conference on Disarmament could not help succeeding. It must be admitted, however, that the chances of success seem very slight, and for this reason, there is danger that many who desire success will refuse to make the necessary effort. But where life is at stake, the game should always be played. And there are competent observers, like Viscount Cecil, who are convinced that this Conference, coming as it does after twelve years of chicanery, will determine if we are to continue on the old familiar road of militarism and extravagance with possible ruin to our civilization, or turn into the paths of sanity and concord. Success next February will not mean that all danger is past; but failure may well mean that further effort is useless.

Nothing will be more important in deciding the issue than organized opinion. Aside from all pre-war precedents, the Shearer incident at Geneva in 1927, and even more recent episodes, leave no doubt that there will be plenty of influence exerted against a lessening of armaments, which can only come if pressure from the other side is correspondingly intense and concentrated. The propaganda of the armament makers must be offset, the professional conservatism of the experts overcome, and the world atmosphere of suspicion transformed. Prayer and fasting mean nothing to the kind of devil of which the world is possessed, but he might respond to stubborn propaganda.

In that undertaking no one has more right to take prominence than college students. One may not vote before the age of twenty-one but one is permitted to die for one's country at eighteen. As Youth is the first sacrifice in times of war, so it is Youth's prerogative to lead in the campaign against the militarism which is an important element in producing war. The elder statesmen who gather around the conference table next February may be deciding the future of the college students of today, and college students would be well advised to lend them aid in reaching their decision.

Bulletin wishes to thank Miss Clark, Mr. Peardon, Miss Churchill and Miss Jedel, two Faculty members and two alumnae who have been kind enough to contribute to the Armistice Day Supplement.

Miss Clark Considers Informed Public Opinion Essential for Real Disarmament

By Jane Perry Clark
Instructor in Government

Three years after the signing of the Pact for the Renunciation of War and twelve years after the founding of the League of Nations the world finds itself in economic and financial chaos and in political bitterness and hatred. The problems of debts, the incubus of French "security" and the Russian "menace," the rising tide of chauvinism in a torn and disillusioned Germany, all serve to emphasize anew the bitter fact that the principal countries of the world are spending over \$4,500,000,000 a year on armaments, or proportionately the same—including allowance for the changed value of the dollar—as in the days just preceding the beginning of the "war to end war" seventeen years ago. The situation that faces the Disarmament Conference approaching in February 1932, is not one tinged with optimism.

Nor does the Draft Convention prepared for the Conference cause one to be very sanguine, emphasizing as it does limitation of military budgets, tonnage and guns. These are but the remote periphery of the problem of disarmament. If the Conference does not go beyond them to essentials, there is little hope for the accomplishment of which President Hoover and many others feel so much of the financial recovery of the world depends. There is need for fearless discussion of "security" in order that a way may be found out of the impasse in which the nations now find themselves over this problem.

Only an intelligent and informed public opinion in all the countries concerned can hope to insist that the Conference shall not lose itself in a mass of detail such as the Draft Convention prognosticates but that the men gathered together shall get down to the fundamentals of disarmament. If this is done, even slowly, we shall have something more than what Mr. Justice Holmes so beautifully calls "a dreaming glimpse of peace."

Drastic Reduction of Armaments Is Timely Issue for Forthcoming London Conference

By Marion Heritage Churchill

"Do you think that the United States should take the lead at the London Conference, in calling upon all nations to reduce their armaments?"

The trouble with such a question (like so many "true-falses") is that a large number of debatable issues are concealed in this one sentence. The most honest thing that I can do is to attempt to sort out the most important, and answer them.

Yes, I favor disarmament as a general principle. I support it on moral grounds and for eminently practical political and economic reasons. Yes, I think the issue should be raised at the forthcoming conference. To point to some of the dubious results obtained by former disarmament meetings is no valid argument against this. It is more than likely that the world-wide depression may make this particular gathering ready to consider drastic cuts. It seems to me to be a singularly opportune moment to urge a reconsideration of the problem.

Favors U. S. Lead

As to whether the United States should take the lead, the answer is not so sure. The great desideratum is that the end be attained; the moving power is not so important. If the plan were to have more chance of success if proposed by some other nation, I would certainly favor that. But on the whole I believe that the United States is the logical country to take the lead; if only because her great wealth and protective isolation tend to make her feared by other nations. Such a step as this on her part would be a reassuring one, and would look like a more disinterested move than if the call came from a small country, surrounded by neighbors whom it feared.

On the whole, then, (although I lay no claim to being an authority on international relations) I do heartily favor such action by the United States.

Undergraduate Body Given Arguments Pro And Con Disarmament, World Court Entry

The following arguments on the various questions of the Student Poll have been prepared and are placed before the student so that when she votes she will have some help in clarifying her thoughts.

The arguments usually set forth in opposition to any disarmament are:

1. In order to be secure from attack a nation must have either a powerful military or a powerful naval preparation, or both; if a nation reduces her armaments along with the rest of the world, she is not entirely secure, for a rival nation may be at an advantage in its supply of raw materials, or its ability to build up to wartime strength in time of need.

2. It would be better to concentrate efforts on bringing about world stabilization by economic and other political means, rather than by disarmament; that is, develop the existing international law, the existing machinery for peace, as the Kellogg Pact, develop economic planning production, do away with vexing tariff barriers and thus permit all parts of the world to prosper.

3. The building of armaments gives employment to workmen, in mines, munitions factories, lumber mills, steel plants, etc.

Some of the arguments to be advanced for disarmament may be summarized as follows:

1. Security is not attainable by the possession of powerful armaments, which are simply irritants to other nations and are provocative of disputes. Security, obtained by the possession of the largest army or navy, means continued, heavy taxation and a rising chauvinistic nationalism among the people of the nation as the people are made aware of their military superiority.

2. The only way to develop international law and the peace machinery of the world is by practice and recourse to these peace aids. And as long as the possibility of war as an instrument of national policy exists, the peaceful machinery for settlement of disputes is of doubtful value. Economic internationalism is an aid to a better world but no amount of this form of internationalism will suffice as long as such a purely nationalistic force as a nation's army occupies the important position that it does today.

3. The use made of raw materials, the employment of men in the manufacture of armaments is a valid argument against disarmament if the temporary situation is considered. But the materials and labor are used for armaments that are soon obsolete. Such efforts seemed wasted. And in answer to the similar argument that the materials and labor might just as well be used in the manufacture of armaments since there has been an overproduction of the world's goods, it can

be pointed out that there are millions of people in the world who have come to the point of starving while a state of overproduction exists. Economic distribution and planning would help this condition, not the employment of goods and labor in economically wasteful armaments.

With regard to the per cent. of reduction desired different views can be advanced. Some feel that it is impossible to ask for a hundred per cent. reduction, or even fifty or seventy-five per cent. reduction, inasmuch as the nations of the world would never consent to such drastic steps in the near future, and, also, such reduction would be impossible of attainment in the comparatively short session of the Disarmament Conference. Most peace organizations in the United States have set up their aim as a twenty-five per cent. reduction. They feel that this figure is not so high that is it beyond the realm of the possible, and yet it would be a substantial reduction of armaments.

With regard to the question concerning the entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice (the World Court) the following arguments opposing our entrance have been advanced:

1. Our entrance is unnecessary for the United States already has recourse to the Hague Tribunal.

2. Most problems considered by the World Court would be European in nature.

3. Such a step would violate the United States' traditional policy of isolation.

In answer to the above arguments the following may be said:

1. Not only would our refusal to enter the World Court be a repudiation of an ideal which has been maintained by American Secretaries of State since the time of Secretary John Hay, but it would mean that we would be supporting the Hague Tribunal, a piece of international machinery, which has been superseded in the eyes of the world by the World Court.

2. Any European problem is not strictly European in character, witness the effect of Germany's financial difficulties upon American financial world and the resultant Hoover Moratorium. Most international problems of today have world-wide significance, as the Manchurian Crisis.

3. Besides our traditional policy of isolation the United States has a traditional policy of settling disputes by the pacific means of arbitration. It is possible for the United States to maintain its traditional policy of isolation and yet maintain its second traditional policy of arbitration by resorting to the present day judicial machinery, the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Ballots are to be deposited in the brown box which will be on the table in Barnard Hall all week beginning Tuesday.

"Resolved, that tradition should be abolished," into a political discussion. The Conservatives argued that the glorious traditions of England must be returned to if the country was ever to regain its prestige, while the Socialists wanted tradition consigned to perdition in order to establish a New Utopia. The speaking was far superior to most American undergraduate debating that I have heard. In the one evening I heard a Russian prince, a Melanesian, a South African, two Scotchmen, an Irishman, and several Englishmen deliver really good speeches. There was one exception however,

Anne Cary Describes Oxford Experience

(Continued from page 2)

Red Flag" while the other retorted "God Save the King."

Oxford-Union Debate

Last Thursday night I attended one of the famous Oxford Union Debates. As the undergraduate mind, like that of all England, is much concerned over the forthcoming general election, the speakers, with one happy exception, turned the subject,

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Skeptical Reporter Questions Existence Of Golf-Playing Presidents In Depression Days

By Hortense Calisher

Found in this morning's Times, a truly enormous personal ad (about 2" by 4"!) saying in large black type "President's Assistant" and these words underneath "Young man seeking position as assistant to busy executive, can assume any responsibility; level-headed, clear thinker. drives a car, plays golf, married, age 31."

Some one still has all his illusions. He is a firm believer in the status quo. He feels that no matter what happens, there still are presidents—somewhere. Furthermore he even believes in the continued existence of those presidents who can afford to keep assistants, who can afford to play golf.

A merciless analysis of high finance that! Think clearly and, if, in addition, you are able to drive, play golf, and get married by the age of 31, you can assume any re-

sponsibility; the odds are with you and even Horatio Alger can do no more.

As in the Clarence Budington Kelland tid-bits, you complete all transactions of \$10,000 or more on the eighteenth hole, or whatever the irate, bewhiskered old codger whom you have been driving furiously to his sick wife, obligingly turns out to be old J.W. himself. Clear thinking, of course, comes in handy during the morning shave when adjusting the Paris garters, which all busy young executives wear, and while buying the winter tickets to Florida.

Married? What does that certify, in heaven's name! It used to mean that all flightiness had passed into solemnity like that sacred owl, but surely now... Oh, of course. It means that for a time, at least, he will not be interested in marrying the president's daughter.

Anne Cary Describes Oxford Experiences

(Continued from page 4)
to the floods of serious oratory which was rather amusing. One very young gentleman arose to say that he opposed tradition on the ground that his traditions were useless to him. As an example of their uselessness he produced a small white box, declared that it contained his traditions and that he challenged any member of the house to find his traditions useful. Then as we craned forward to see his traditions, he slowly opened the box and displayed his "woolies" (as the English like to call them) at the age of three!

The "Men" at Oxford have classified the women's colleges as "the women of Somerville, the ladies of Lady Margaret Hall, the girls of St. Hughes and the wenches of St. Hilda's". I have found the girls very like their American friends of the same age and I cannot think of any place where I should rather spend two very happy years.

With every good wish for a happy and successful year at Barnard, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
Anne Gary.

WILL COMMENCE DRIVE FOR FELLOWSHIP FUND

(Continued from page 1)
resident here under this plan was Miss Mary MacKenzie, of England. There is no European resident at Barnard this year, but plans are now being made to invite one from Holland next fall. Failing this, Sweden has been named as the second, and Switzerland as the third choice.

The present fellow representing Barnard abroad is Anne Gary, who is now studying at Oxford University. A letter from Miss Gary appears in this issue of Bulletin.

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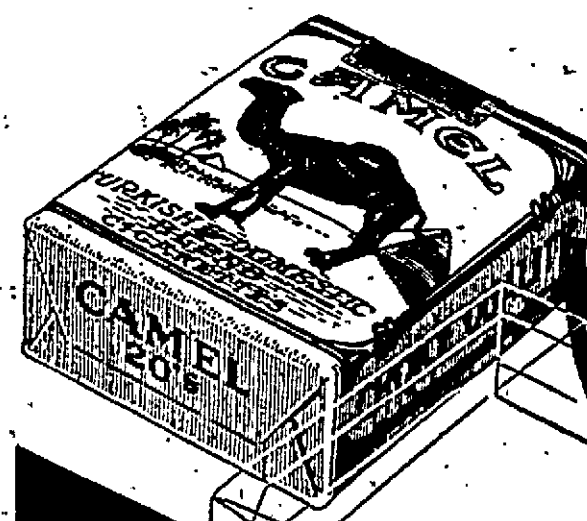
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