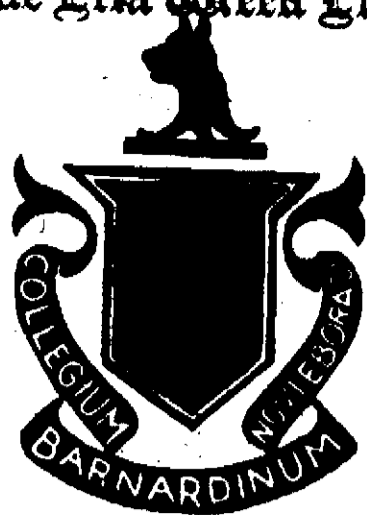


Barnard



Bulletin

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1925

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COLLEGE AN EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP

Charles Sears Baldwin

The generation now in college can make a surer advance than ours in international polity. We elders are not dismayed at the chasm between the nationalism of urgent interest and the internationalism of abstraction. That these cannot be reconciled has made us seek a nationalism that shall contribute to the world as the individual contributes to the state. So we hope that you, beginning your citizenship intelligently and generously, will learn from it how to draw together men and women, and then sections and classes and interests, and then nations in human co-operation. Your citizenship in Barnard College should accustom you to constructive tolerance. The habit of making one's faith and loyalties contribute instead of separating, the habit of opening one's mind to other preoccupations, of trying to understand the arguer as well as the argument—in short, the habit of living together is the best school of government. Effective widening from one's own political center into world affairs is a progress of constructive human relations. Old and young, we have much to learn of political theory, and your lessons are handier than ours; but the mere idea of social contract, of equality, of democracy or community, has never sufficed. Harmonizing advances by practical adjustments of human relations. Before we leave you we mean to exorcise once more the old devil intolerance. Meantime, as you leave us, take with you into a wider polity the human experiences of Barnard.

INTELLECTUAL DIVORCE

H. L. Hollingworth

In divorce one creature is dissociated from another with which it was once identified. We identify ourselves not only with other selves but also with dogmas, standards and techniques. Experimental studies of learning show that one of the formidable obstacles to improvement is the persistent identification of the self with a technique once adopted.

We identify ourselves with the land into which we are more or less accidentally born, with the language we first acquire, with the beliefs we are first taught, and with the institutions into which we are by chance projected. A raccoon, who first escaped from his experimental box by turning a somersault and landing on his head in a corner of the cage, continued thereafter to open his latch in that accidentally established fashion. He was wed-

A drive is being made throughout the country now to bring the college student into contact with the trends of the world. This nationwide drive has begun with an interest in the World Court, and the recent changes in the Women's Intercollegiate Association for Student Government marks another great step toward the national organization of students.

Many members of the faculty have shown a lively concern in this new movement and therefore BULLETIN is grateful for the opportunity to present in its annual Faculty Issue the attitudes of some of our teachers.

EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ARE BEING TRANSFORMED

by Raymond Moley

There are two ways in which the word "practical" has been used in recent years in discussions of education. One is the need of training for a "practical" purpose after graduation; that is, the modification of the traditional liberal arts education to admit vocational or semi-vocational courses. The other is the transformation of certain parts of the curriculum by the introduction of more realistic methods in actual instruction without any particular reference to vocational training. It seems to me that the liberal arts college must introduce the former in somewhat sparing proportions. A college should prepare for something other than the more obvious processes involved in making a living. The second sort of "practical" education is, on the other hand, necessary to any growing vitality in education. It is the extension of the method of laboratory science to other parts of the curriculum.

In the field of government and politics this transformation is especially necessary. Twenty-five years ago political science was taught as rules of law, as jurisprudence, as political philosophy and as history. There was little attention to actual methods of administration in daily use in the government whose origins were so thoroughly uncovered. There was little analysis of the forces and motives existing in current politics. Instruction was content to accept Aristotle's interpretation of motives, or Montesquieu's or even sometimes Machiavelli's. No effort was made to square these theories of political phenomena with the new facts revealed by modern psychology nor with the still more severe test of actual observation and methodical testing. Aristotle, with

(Continued on Page 3)

U. S. MUST PARTICIPATE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Elizabeth F. Baker

The inevitability of America's participation in world affairs is becoming more widely understood. Great creditor nation that the war has left her, she is confronted with two important problems which complicate each other. One is to see that foreign obligations to her are met; the other is to find markets for her goods in these debtor countries. International debts are usually paid in shipments of goods, but in order to start up the wheels of production after the devastations of war, the debtor countries have needed further loans from America. They had to become further indebted in order to begin to extinguish their debts.

But the resulting influx of foreign goods struck fear into the hearts of American business men and financiers who saw danger for American industry. The highest tariff wall in our history was erected (The Fordney-McCumber Tariff). This barrier has kept many goods from our wharves so that American manufacturers could produce them, often at a higher price to consumers. It has also piled higher the difficulties of countries in paying their debts to us, and it has menaced our opportunities to sell goods abroad.

As everyone knows, the impasse has been and still seems almost insurmountable. The Locarno treaty is certainly a mile post encouragingly attained by the European nations, but reports begin to come that they, finally becoming united, do not admire, America's demonstration of her philosophy of democracy, in her relations with other nations. Their criticism is one in which many of the more enlight-

(Continued on Page 5)

NEED FOR ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS IN U. S.

William Pepperell Montague

If the college students of America could achieve a collective consciousness of themselves as a group, and express that consciousness by an occasional solidarity of action, the results would be far-reaching and beneficent.

The fact that our government has elected to take no part in the great venture in international co-operation makes it all the more necessary that non-governmental groups should develop friendly ties with kindred groups in other nations. And of all the various political and occupational groups there is none that is better adapted for such an enterprise than the group of students. Their youth, their numbers, and the fact that they are dedicating some part of their time and energy to the pursuit of truth, makes them well fitted to play a leading role in creating friendship between their own and other nations.

There is a second and even graver reason for an intercollegiate organization of students in America. The ideals of liberty in thought, speech, and conduct to which our country's honor is pledged by the words of its constitution and by the lives of its founders are now in danger. Crowds animated by bigotry, hatred and a mean sense of their own inferiority are threatening the destruction of that higher education in which until a few years ago we had every right to feel a patriotic pride. At present these people profess to be attacking only evolutionary science as taught in tax-supported schools. But it is pretty certain that if once the teach-

(Continued on Page 4)

MOROCCAN SITUATION

Carolina Marcial-Dorado

Most Spanish people, if they see the Moroccan situation clearly and are willing to express a sincere opinion, will admit that they look with horror at the loss of lives, money, and prestige which their country has suffered in its long struggle with the Rifians. Yet they can not help but feel that Spain's geographical situation, her traditional position as the bulwark of Europe against the Moors, and the part she must play in the European politics of today, impose upon her a duty in Africa which she could not lightly evade.

As a maritime nation with interests in both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, Spain must hold a key that will keep the straits of Gibraltar open to her ships. The interests that center about that

(Continued on Page 6)

THE NAVAJO INDIANS

Gladys A. Reichard

In the southwestern part of the United States where the day begins with turquoise and lemon, waxes into dull brown and wanes in purple, rose and gold live the Navajo Indians. The children spend their days in the pine forests or on sunny mesas watching large flocks of sheep and goats which are the symbol of wealth and of sustenance. Women weave attractive rugs in the intervals of housekeeping and

men fashion ornaments of turquoise and silver, or make soft moccasins.

Except for their picturesque costumes taken from the Spanish the surroundings of a Navajo house are sufficiently dull. Nevertheless art has reached a high state of development. Songs are poems, characterized by delicacy of feeling, balance and skilful repetition; myths narrate wonderful exploits of supernat-

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COMMENT

The Student And World Affairs

Why have American university students taken less interest in world affairs than have their European brethren? For two main reasons, presumably. First, because the American student of college grade is less mature intellectually than the students of continental universities; and second, because he is more sheltered from the storms of the world, here in our safe American isolation and under the protection of his college dormitory or his parental roof.

A few super-patriots of a peculiar kind object to having students try to improve the world, considering that they should regard as perfect the nation handed down to us by our forefathers. Most of us, however, do not share this view; we are eager to awaken our undergraduates to more active interest in improving the world, and more mature judgment of methods of doing it. How can we arouse them? As a first step, how can we induce them to read the newspapers and find out what affairs actually are perplexing the world to-day? Incredible though it seems, some of them apparently do not even glance at the headlines!

Such conferences as that to be held this month at Princeton on the World Court are generally stimulating, and the delegates on their return spread among their fellow students the inspiration they have themselves gained. But we cannot have very frequent conferences, and must for the most part do our work at home—by meetings, by discussions, by the general spirit in which we approach in our courses problems of world affairs.

Active participation by students

in such great questions as that of the World Court is wholly desirable. They learn much by studying such issues and by trying to influence the Senate, and they develop an interest and a power which they may carry over into their later life. They may possibly, even while students, have some effect on the public opinion of the country. They are certainly more intelligent than the average "man in the street," they are to some degree organized, and at some crisis they may really help to sway the final decision of the "powers that be."

Shall they try to organize still further? Shall we push the attempt to found here a national federation of students, and ultimately to join the **Confederation internationale des etudiants**? That is a proposal deserving careful consideration.

V. C. GILDERSLEEVE.

MRS. DALLOWAY

by Virginia Woolf

Readers of novels may have noticed that heroines have advanced in years. Authors used merely to indicate the future of their creations, after an early marriage had been arranged for them. Then came a time when writers of "problem novels" scrutinized married life, and "The Second Blooming" of forty-year-old ladies was considered. But now **MRS. DALLOWAY**, by Virginia Woolf, begins with a heroine of fifty.

The reason for this lies not only in the conviction that middle-age is interesting, but in the choice of technique. **MRS. DALLOWAY** is a retrospective story. The actual time covered in the novel is only one day, but in recording that the author puts us in possession of the principal facts and characters in the heroine's life, so that by the end of the day we are as fully and entirely acquainted as if we had followed them from the cradle to the grave.

A tremendous lot of suggestion is crowded into Mrs. Woolf's pages, but the bare idea is this: Clarissa Dalloway has been married for years to a considerate, successful husband, a member of Parliament and a favorite in the gravest and best society of London. She has a home in Westminster, where she is a perfect hostess. She loves the world, and is not tired of it. Still, she is conscious of other things. Of the depths and heights she has had no experience. Grave misgivings of the worth of what she has accomplished keep assailing her. A sense of her own coldness and of the transience of the things she values is entwined in the memory of Peter, the man she did not marry, because he was indifferent to success.

All day we see through Clarissa Dalloway's mind. It is a wayward mind, like yours and mine, which does not keep to one subject, but goes darting off into irrelevencies, like this:

"Such fools we are, she thought, crossing Victoria Street. For Heaven only knows why one loves it so, (life) how one sees it so, making it up, building it round one, tumbling it, creating it every moment afresh; but the veriest frumps, the most dejected of miseries sitting on doorsteps (drink their downfall) do the same; can't be dealt with, she felt positive, by Acts of Parliament (Continued on Page 4)

FROM THE SECOND BALCONY
"Hamlet In Modern Dress"

I must thank the Barnard Bulletin and its charming (it this is not too Frenchy an epithet) representative for one of the most delightful evenings that I have spent at a theater for a long time. Hamlet in modern dress at the Greenwich Village Theatre is certainly a most interesting production.

The veteran French actor and producer, Gemier, also felt the need of rejuvenating Shakespeare. He tried it in the Merchant of Venice, in a way which I shall not discuss here. Suffice it to say that it was different from that of Mr. Live-right.

For some reason or other, I did not feel surprised or shocked at seeing the Court of Denmark as it probably appears to-day: most people, including the king, in civilian clothes with a sprinkling of elegant modern military uniforms. The classical drama can do without local color of any kind very easily. It is essentially a soul drama as the Germans say: it makes little difference how you dress the people—as long as you dress them. The great French tragedian of the Napoleonic period, Talma, often played the French tragedies of the XVIIth century in drawing-rooms, in ordinary evening clothes, and the powerful impression which he caused then was not inferior to the one he made on the stage in traditional costume. In fact, these plays were conceived and written almost independently of these externals. The medieval drama had attached great importance to scenery and costume, not for local color purposes but for spectacular effects. The Renaissance dramatists, too poor to aim at producing such gorgeous tableaux, did the best they could with the relatively meagre means at their disposal. When we adhere blindly to their tradition, we surely consider as important that to which they gave but secondary thought.

The advantage of discarding the tradition altogether is twofold: for the spectator who has seen Hamlet many times and whose sensitiveness has become almost necessarily dulled, the novelty of the show presented by the appearance of the actors suffices to wipe away the former impressions and enable him to see the play in a keen and fresh disposition.

Yet I think that the advantage is still greater for the actors: the acting of classical plays handed down from one generation to another becomes overloaded with a mass of traditional routine work to such an extent that only a few of the best actors can emerge from underneath and render into human accents the deep poetry of the original. This is especially true of the secondary characters which form the background against which the soul drama is enacted. Their attitudes become those of puppets or marionettes. You free them when you dress them in modern style. Polonius, for instance at the Greenwich Village Theater becomes a live "old chestnut" of our time full of wise sayings, but blind to reality, the man that we may see in great public situations and apparently successful while he handles men and things from his cabinet in the daily routine of existence, but failing grievously in presence of the unexpected, that is, real life. The actor places himself in front of the part as Shakes-

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peare conceived it, and interprets it according to his own experience or intuition. And truly, Polonius was excellent and genuinely comical, even if at times carried away by his success he may have overstepped the bourne's of moderation.

As for Hamlet himself, Mr. Sydney took advantage of the situation thus created to make of the Danish prince a modern neurotic young man. His remarkably intellectual face with an enormous forehead fits well with this conception. You at once feel that he alone of the whole household thinks, the others are mere playthings in his hands. The fixed idea that haunts him craftily weaves its network of snare and trap into which they all have to fall. I feel however that his smoking a cigarette while lying face forward on a couch to ponder over the problem of life or suicide: "to be or not to be," was not quite appropriate. Not that I object to cigarette smoking in or out of Hamlet, —I did not object to his shooting Polonius through the curtain with an automatic pistol—it is the only sensible thing to do nowadays. But his already uncomfortable position, since he had to prop himself on one hand to speak to the public, was made more awkward still by his holding his cigarette in the other and taking care not to get burned. I could not help feeling that his attention was somewhat drawn from his trend of thought by this purely physical necessity.

Ophelia was the only one who in spite of her modern dress had remained medieval. Her hair was not bobbed and hung down her back antediluvian fashion. Of course she did not smoke Melachrinos, like some other timid young things whom I know. That is nothing. But in her interpretation, she had remained traditional. I have never seen such a young girl as she presented to us, nor did she, to my mind, incarnate a sixteenth century damsel. It was purely artificial, handed down Ophelia stuff, not a genuine creation out of an intuitive realization of her complex and supersensitive soul.

The performance in general did not suffer a bit from this modernization. The ghost scene taking place on a very dark stage is not queer: night always marks a return to the elemental, primitive fears and instincts.

The least effective scene in this respect was that of the graveyard. The late medieval period reveled in such contemplations and grim jokes. Villon has some verses on the same (Continued on Page 3)

FRENCH MISRULE IN SYRIA
PROFESSOR EARLE ASSERTS
 "Un- the French change their
 policy Syria to conform with the
 spirit Treaty of Versailles and
 the Co- tant of the League of Na-
 tions. are faced with the prob-
 lem. ither the obligations con-
 tained these documents are
 binding at all times or may be dis-
 pensed with at the will of powerful
 coun- said Professor Edward
 Earle. airman of the History De-
 partm- here, at the College
 Assembly on Tuesday.

The explanation of the uprisings
 and horrible warfare in Syria, is
 not that the French are Vandals or
 Huns or any other species of bar-
 barians. It is rather that France is
 departing from the usual tactics
 employed by nations in imperial
 ventures. The particular mistakes
 that the French made were due to the
 military form of government which
 they imposed on the Arabs in place
 of a civil government; and to their
 regarding the situation as an imper-
 ialistic venture—the attempt on the
 part of one people to control the
 destinies of another people against
 their will.

And the Arabs have many
 grounds as justification of their
 hostile attitude toward the French.
 Professor Earle held it was the
 Arabs who had participated in their
 own emancipation; it was they who
 conquered the Ottoman Turks at
 Damascus in 1918. Then the west-
 ern countries made glowing prom-
 ises of local autonomy for the
 minorities in the Near East—Pres-
 ident Wilson in his fourteen points,
 France and Great Britain in a
 separate document, and the Cove-
 nant of the League of Nations and
 the Versailles Treaty all guaranteed
 that they, the Arabs, would be freed
 from obnoxious administrations.
 The mandate was to be given only
 to the nation which the Arabs pre-
 ferred. The King-Crane Commis-
 sioners presented their report stat-
 ing that the Arabs' first choice was
 for an independent government, the
 second for an American mandate,
 and the third for a British mandate.
 "Immediately after the report was
 presented," Professor Earle said,
 "the Syrian mandate was given to
 the French."

The Arabs did not want the
 French. The result of overemphasis
 of force was increased hatred and
 gory warfare.

The question is not a local one,
 nor a French one, but it is one that
 concerns all forward looking people
 who would substitute considerate
 treatment for imperialistic brutality
 toward minor nations.

FROM THE SECOND BALCONY
Hamlet in Modern Dress
 (Continued from Page 2)

subject which are poignant render-
 ings of that spirit, but the moderns
 do not indulge in it and do not ap-
 preciate it.

On the whole, however, Mr. Basil
 Sydney's attempt is highly success-
 ful. Through it all, the lines of
 Shakespeare remain powerful, poet-
 ical, rhythmically unfolding them-
 selves, and do not lose any of their
 wondrous cadence.

Henri F. Muller.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS
 Gladys A. Reichard
 (Continued from Page 1)
 urals who are delightfully human.
 They depict situations which are
 humorous, awful or pathetic. Paint-
 ings made on the ground by sifting
 dry paints through the fingers rep-
 resent in symbolical patterns cer-
 tain scenes from the myths. The
 rainbow is a goddess with healing
 powers, the Earth is the mother of
 all things and is called Changing
 Woman. Rain, clouds, lightning
 and sunbeams are personified and
 are drawn with traditional exact-
 ness.

The women in this tribe exercise
 rights which would astound the ar-
 dent feminist of our own culture.
 Although they do a great deal of
 the work—and where do they not?
 —they are economically independ-
 ent. Socially their position is very
 high for they have a voice in all
 family affairs, frequently a deciding
 opinion. The only thing which
 would prevent a woman from learn-
 ing the long difficult chants and
 myths is stupidity. And that very
 defect also prevents men from
 learning them. The only criterion
 for religious privilege is intelli-
 gence, and women are known who
 conduct entire major ceremonies.
 Politically too they had high posi-
 tion in the old days. Political pre-
 stige was based on prowess in war-
 fare and it was not unusual for a
 woman to be acclaimed chief at the
 periodical assembly when honors
 were awarded.

But if the position of woman is
 high economically, socially, reli-
 giously and politically it does not
 necessarily follow that the position
 of men is low. Men have important
 functions in the social, religious and
 political life although they are man-
 ifested in different ways. A Na-
 vajo man has pride and poise and
 is in no way subservient or subor-
 dinate to female dominance. Each
 person in the tribe is treated as an
 individual without regard to age or
 sex, but good judgment, gentleness,
 intelligence and wisdom are appre-
 ciated and cultivated.

EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES
ARE BEING TRANSFORMED
 Raymond Moley
 (Continued from Page 1)

his fantastic interpretation of mot-
 ives, ruled unchallenged. This
 was in spite of the well-known
 fact that Aristotle himself gathered
 his material by sending his students
 into first hand contact with the gov-
 ernments of the Greek states.

The new education in government
 and politics in many American un-
 iversities follows the Aristotelian
 method without accepting the Aris-
 totelian conclusions. It views the
 laboratory method as indispensable
 even though the "laboratory" is pol-
 itical life as it exists in the world
 outside. It seeks, through first hand
 experience in the political machine,
 through meeting and questioning
 voters and non-voters, through an
 examination of election statistics,
 and through a study of the success-
 ful politicians' methods and princi-
 ples of action, to build for itself an
 explanation of politics in its relation
 to life. And while scientific pre-
 cision is as yet difficult to attain
 in a science so full of imponderables,
 the way to the scientific is through
 the return to reality. The most de-
 voted Aristotelian is he who would
 apply the master's method to a
 world infinitely more complex and
 perhaps vastly more interesting.

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"MRS. DALLOWAY"
(Continued from Page 2)

for that very reason: they love life. In people's eyes, in the swing, tramp, and trudge; in the bellow and the uproar; the carriages, motor cars, omnibuses, vans, sandwich men shuffling and swinging; brass bands; barrel organs; in the triumph and the jingle and the strange high singing of some aeroplane overhead was what she loved; life; London; this moment of June."

This ecstasy over the pageant of life is well, but what has Mrs. Dalloway done with all her power of perception? Nothing except produce perfect dinner-parties. Her self-esteem is wounded because her daughter admires Miss Kilman, a governess in a green mackintosh coat who lives in a slum without a cushion or a rug or a bed, goes to Communion in a religious ecstasy, will do anything for the Russians, starves herself for the Austrians and is never in the room five minutes without making you feel her superiority, your inferiority.

In the middle of Clarissa's day comes Peter Walsh, back from India after twenty years, having done nothing to speak of, and maintaining that same irritating indifference to what other people thought of him, and the same power of making her feel flimsy. But no one knew her so well, no one.

In the evening to her party came Sally Seton, her girlhood friend. She came unasked, because Clarissa had forgotten her address, never visited her, thought Sally had married beneath her—mere money. But how Clarissa had loved her once, for her warmth, her vitality, her abandonment,—those things that Clarissa had not, and had less than ever now.

While Sallie talks over old times with Peter Walsh at her party, Clarissa has withdrawn to look out of the window, alone, to recover from the shock she had at hearing from a distinguished doctor who is one of her guests, that a young man has committed suicide just now, delaying the doctor. "O," thought Clarissa, "in the middle of my party, here's death," she thought."

There is nothing very original in this story; only the method, by which undertones of regret and overtones of eternity play around a life.

C. M. Howard.

NEED FOR ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS IN U. S.

William Pepperell Montague
(Continued from Page 1)

ings of science is destroyed the humanities will not be spared, nor will the destroyers be willing to limit their efforts to those schools that depend on government for aid.

If the students of America will organize, and organize before it is too late, they can do much to preserve the moral and intellectual integrity of their own colleges and to free their country from such present humiliations as that of Dayton and from such ultimate ruin in the future as incidents like Dayton portend.

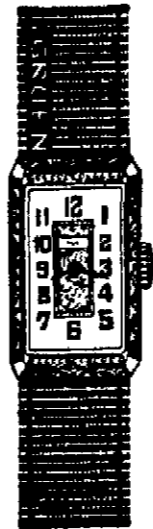
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Debate was abolished at a special meeting of the Representative Assembly on Wednesday, November 25. The Assembly's action followed a resolution presented by Debate Council declaring that the lack of interest and the dearth of excellent material warrants the discontinuation of Debate.

Wigs and Cues was allotted a sum of money from the reorganized Blanket Tax, five cents from Bulletin's share and five cents from that formerly, given to Debate. A motion allotting to Wigs and Cues fifteen cents from Bulletin's share of each Blanket Tax was defeated.

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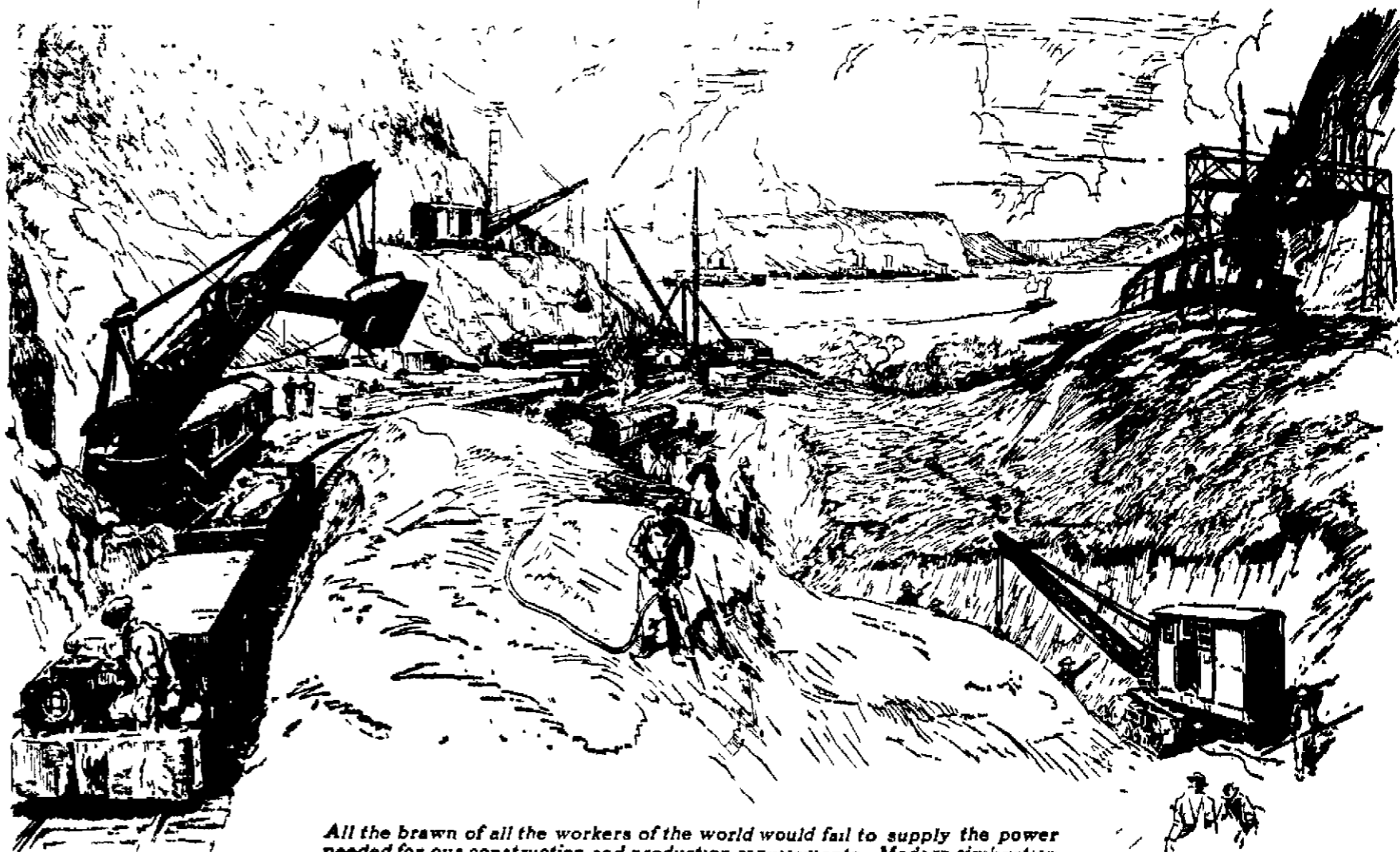
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The great need of this and future generations is for men who can plan and direct. There is ample motorized machinery for all requirements of production and construction. But motorized machinery, no matter how ingenious, can never plan for itself.

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**U. S. MUST PARTICIPATE
IN WORLD AFFAIRS**
Elizabeth F. Baker

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans will concur. At what is to be done about it? Surely there is a gaping need for more knowledge of what, precisely, is happening and of what, precisely, should happen in order that the world may move in the direction of progress. These knotty problems defy all but those who have attained the higher reaches of citizenship and statesmanship.

And it is in these higher reaches that the college student will find himself. Here can we look for moral courage and the capacity to think clearly which college training should develop. Yes, the problem of the debts and the problem of the markets are waiting for a solution which demands greater perspicacity than has yet been displayed.

One of the most noteworthy developments in the awakening of students to the call of internationalism is the response of women to the call. We are witnessing participation here in Barnard College, two of our students having personally examined the heart action of the League of Nations, and a dozen others are feeling the pulse of that important body from the college campus.

The International Federation of University Women (of which Dean Gilderseve is president) is a six-year-old student of international affairs, some of whose governing convictions are that women can do much more than they have done in the affairs of the world.

The federation, through one of its committees, asks women whether they can afford to "cease firing" when four years of college work have been completed, or whether this is not the real beginning of effective action.

The field is both political and economic. From time to time we witness the arrival of a new stateswoman—in England more than in America as yet—whose influence is felt in the making of important policies. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby is one of these, a recent visitor to Barnard College. Lady Astor, M.P., is more popularly known. Professor Winifred Cullis of London, represents the Fédération of University Women on the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation with the League of Nations. (The International Confederation of Students and the World Federation of Christian Students' Associations are other represented bodies).

But the last dozen years have demonstrated that the basic problems in the contacts of nations are substantially economic. And here also are exceptional women finding opportunities to serve. Margaret Goldsmith, Assistant Trade Commissioner in the U. S. Department of Commerce at Berlin is a notable example. Miss Goldsmith was with the War Labor Board during the war and from there she pried her way into the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris where her name became recognized and regarded. Her next step was to Bern where she now is. Last winter she spent some active weeks in the States addressing Chambers of Commerce on German markets, having been called by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

In practical commerce, Miss Lucy

INTELLECTUAL DIVORCE

H. L. Hollingworth

(Continued from Page 1)

ded to a technique, most of which was useless ceremonial.

Conservatism is chiefly such wedlock to established technique. Radicalism is chiefly the passion to substitute, for this bondage an equal attachment to a new technique. Liberalism, which college studies ought to assist in cultivating, insists instead on the separation of self from technique; on the distinction between the individual and the instruments employed; on the divorce of intellect from its particular tools. Once this liberal divorce is accomplished, changing modes and manners no longer threaten that disintegration of the personality which is the root of the ordinary fear of innovation.

Intellectual divorce is therefore only a sensible bit of mental hygiene and college studies should do much to further it. Consider only the following indications. In learning new languages and acquiring familiarity with new literary forms one is explicitly practising the adoption of new techniques. The history of such sciences as physics, chemistry and mathematics reveals clearly the precarious status of concepts and other tools of thought. History is largely the account of the crumbling of favored institutions, and sociology an essay in the formation of new ones. Anthropology is replete with instances of techniques perpetuated beyond the motive that generated them. The vestigial organs encountered in biological studies show how deeply seated is this tendency. Philosophy is in large measure the critical study of such human relics. Psychology shows objectively the value, in learning, of divorcing self from technique before the identification is so complete that separation spells catastrophe.

Educational values are often not fully acquired until they can be explicitly and consciously striven for. This bringing to consciousness of the value of intellectual divorce of self from technique, may, we hope, assist a little in its accomplishment.

Goldsmith (is it in the name! These women are in no way related) of New York is another woman who has emerged into the open. She has built up and is at the head of the Goldsmith-Shore Company, importers of musical instruments, with offices in foreign ports.

It is also interesting to discover four active women bank presidents in this country.

In industry, Vicountess Rhondda successful director of the Cambrian collieries in Wales, and chairman of the British Fire Insurance Company is an outstanding woman of obviously large affairs.

Ability, accompanied by ambition and willingness to work and to pioneer have been the largest figures in the success of these women. It means a long career to which, as yet, not many women aspire. It demands years of experience and training. For a woman must achieve a worthy self-assurance, and she must convince men of her value under responsibilities heretofore undertaken only by men. College women are beginning to see these potentialities in themselves—these larger parts they can play in world affairs if they have the will to do so.

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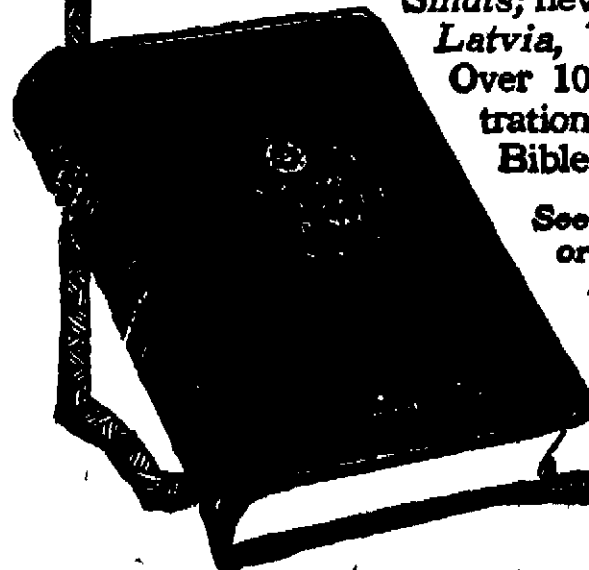
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MOROCCAN SITUATION

Carolina Marcial-Dorado

(Continued from Page 1)

highly important bit of water complicate the Moroccan question by making it part of the tangle in which are involved the interests and shifting policies of all the Mediterranean powers. So Morocco has become for Spain a hot coal in her fingers which she can neither hold comfortably nor drop with safety.

There is no doubt that Morocco has, in the present condition of international affairs, political and strategic value for Spain. Without her African possessions she could neither maintain her historic position as a maritime power nor hope to regain her prestige among the nations. It was she who in 1860 opened for Europe the doors of this region, cross-roads of so many of the world's highways. If, for the sake of regaining her peace of mind and economizing lives and energy, she should abandon her African territory, Spain would not only be slighting her own duties and deserting her own interests, but would also add new difficulties to the complications of European politics.

It is to England's interest to guarantee the neutrality of Gibraltar, the passageway to so many of her outlying territories. It is also to her advantage that Spain, rather

than some potential enemy, should hold the other side of the strait. For France, too, it is essential that the straits be kept open and in the power of friendly nations, otherwise in time of war her fleet might be divided or bottled up, and either her Atlantic or Mediterranean coasts unprotected. Italy, on the other hand, aspires to extend her power along the northern coast of Africa, for the greater protection of her islands and of Tunis. With all these interests involved, one is liable to forget the real African peril that would threaten if once those hordes of semi-savage, warlike fanatics should find the European powers weak and divided. Spain has no desire to be again overrun by Moorish invaders.

For the moment, Spain and France are united against the common enemy and the situation is improving, slowly but surely. If together they can succeed in establishing stable protectorates in those inflammable regions, where the natives are as yet too undisciplined and too disunited to maintain a peaceful government among themselves, Spain will at last feel a sense of security that will make it possible for her to turn her attention to more important aims.

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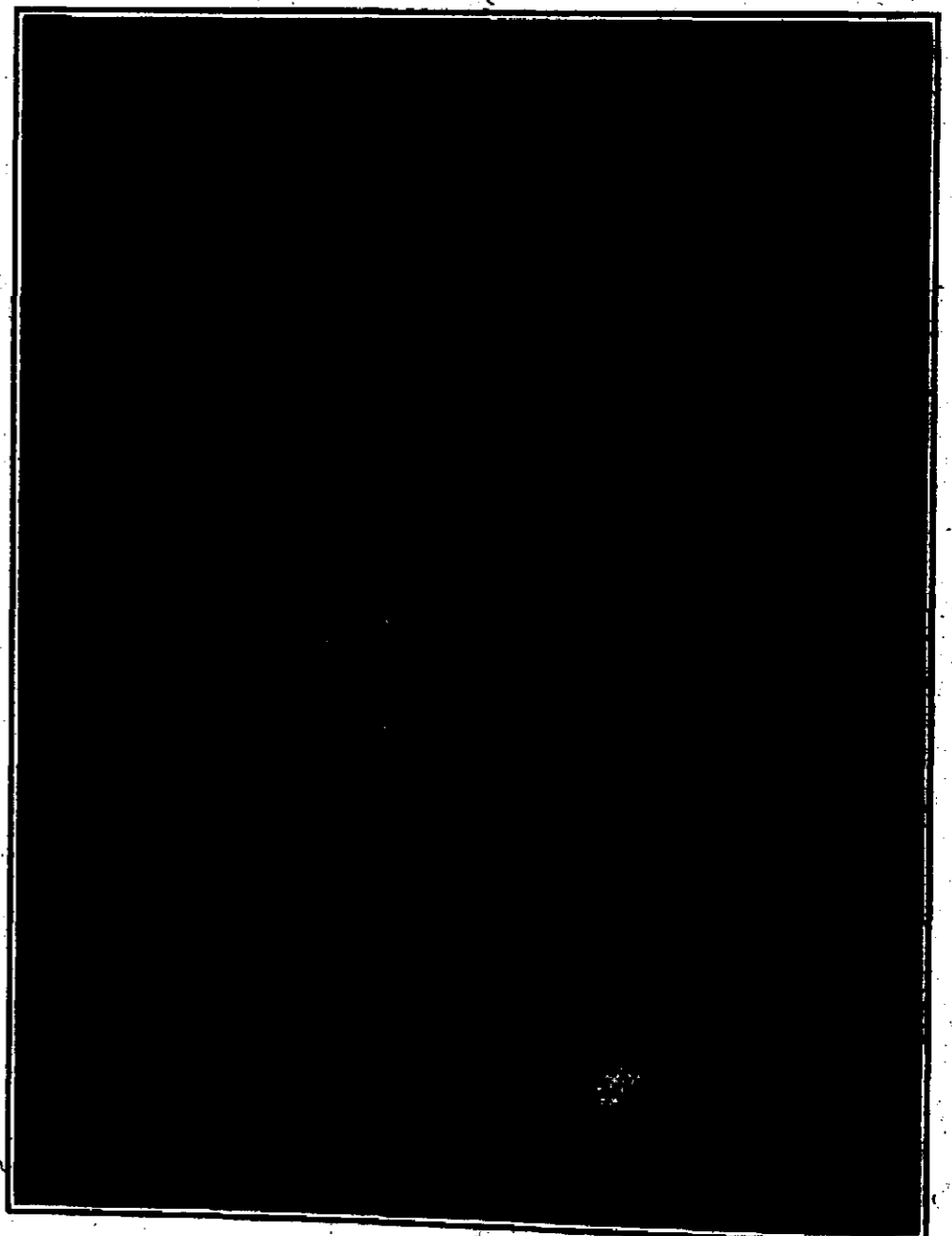
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