

Barnard

Bulletin

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November 4, 1927

PRICE TEN CENTS

Russia As I Saw It Last Summer

By Irma Rittenhouse

Two days after leaving Berlin, a group of grimy and irritable American college students, traveling to Russia, stopped for the final tedious baggage inspection at the Polish-Russian border. Polish junkers, cockaded, gilded and bestrapped, boarded the train, exasperated the weary students for the last time with their (not incorruptible) diligence, and clanked out one end of the car as a Soviet soldier, garbed in khaki, appeared at the other. The train moved slowly past the sentry-house; we leaned out of the windows and glimpsed the arched sign over the tracks: "Communism wipes away all boundaries." The philosophy of the Soviet Government extends to the very borders.

After the mustachioed, iron-faced Poles, I started in amazement at the Russian guard. He was a Siberian, a little tow-headed fellow with rosy cheeks, china-blue eyes, and up-turned nose, a peasant straight out of Grimm's fairy tales. My first impression of the Red Army, of smiling, clear-eyed farmers, was borne out in the thousands I saw in Russia. His first question was one we heard many times later: "When are you going to have the Revolution in America?" Our assurance that it was a long way off dismayed them. "But you should have one. It is necessary."

Our weariness vanishing, we dashed from the train a few minutes later and ran up the platform at Nigoreloye, impatient to venture farther into this strange land. A crowd of Russian students who had traveled the day's journey from Moscow to the border, pressed forward to meet us. Our elation

(Continued on page 4)

Miss Prenez Achieves Honor In France

Barnard students will be interested to know that last summer Mlle. Blanche Prenez, of our Department of Romance Languages, achieved a rather notable success in France by passing the competitive examination known as the *agrégation*. In this very severe examination candidates from all over France appear. There were one hundred and twelve last summer and of these only 20 passed. Mlle. Prenez gained the eighth place. As she had been engaged in special preparation for the examination for a period of only about four months her success was regarded by the French University authorities as very striking.

MISS BENSON DEFENDS YOUNGER GENERATION

Book Reviewed by Miss Thomas

The Younger Generation is certainly a formidable title for a small book, formidable enough to be almost mirth-provoking; and the appendage of the authoress' age to her name does not help to sober things up any.

What new thing can Miss Benson have to say about the younger generation? In this era of specialization, when psychologists are writing on religion, economists on social customs, and physicists on spiritualism, we rather expect our reading to be backed by the authority of some field of science. Miss Benson's authority seems to be her peculiar vantage point of age and intelligence. Her age gives her the advantage of being in contact with three successive younger generations, past, present and future, and her remarkable intelligence places her in the position of being able to expound her views to the public in book form.

The book starts off with the air of tearing the mask from the hidden motives which steer the younger generation in its mad course but the ensuing general tone is one of defense and praise of that much libelled group rather than any eye-opening revelation.

Our parents, Miss Benson asserts, who deplore our lawless traits, are the very ones who have enabled us to go wild. They have put in our hands the keys to knowledge and power and are dismayed when we make use of them.

We Cannot be Old-Fashioned

They have forfeited our respect by handing down to us such failures as the War, the Eighteenth Amendment, and a tottering religion. They have reared us by the new child-psychology methods, whereby our egotism has been enormously developed. They have given us women's rights, the radio, the automobile, and a college education, and yet they expect us to sit back and be old-fashioned.

We are doing pretty well, Miss Benson thinks, with our large material inheritance. It is the fake younger generation which causes most of the unpleasant publicity and gives the real younger generation its bad name. The fake younger generation is composed of middle-aged men and women who should have had their heyday long ago, but who have gone youth mad and make idiots of themselves trying to look and act young.

The real younger generation is really not as reckless as it likes to be thought and its good qualities

(Continued on page 3)

PROF. MUZZEY RAPS CHICAGO MAYOR

History should be taught by Historians, not by Politicians

ASSEMBLY RECEIVES SPEECH WITH ENTHUSIASM

Professor Muzzey addressed the college assembly on Tuesday, November 1, on the subject of "Patriotism, Politics and Text Books." Disclaiming to know much about either patriotism or politics, Professor Muzzey confined most of his remarks to the subject of text books, and to a justification of the suit for libel which he has filed against Mayor Thompson of Chicago. "History should be taught by historians, not politicians," said Professor Muzzey. "Are we to be allowed to write and to teach what we know about American history, or are we to adapt ourselves to the lines laid down by politicians?"

Professor Muzzey feels it his duty not to remain passive in the matter but, as an historian and an American, to answer the challengers in their own language. He feels that the attack upon his book is also an attack upon the teachers who use the book in their high school classes, because it implies that the teachers are either too stupid or too wicked to ban a book so full of "poison." It is in the defense of this guild of history teachers as well as of his own reputation that Professor Muzzey has filed his suit.

False Statements Made by Mr. Gorman

The suit is based upon three points, first and most important of which is the series of libelous statements made by Mr. Gorman in answer to questions put to him before a picked committee of Mayor Thompson's. Professor Muzzey read from notes taken at this committee meeting and compared the quotations therein with actual statements in his book. These misquotations he characterized as "deliberate misrepresentations of a man's words and views designed to hurt and injure him." The misrepresentation was only too obvious. Mr. Gorman, in answer to one question, had quoted Professor Muzzey as calling Washington, "a villain, a blackguard and the stepfather of his country," whereas the book really puts these words into the mouths of Washington's political enemies.

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PROFESSOR EARLE IMPROVES

Bulletin wishes to announce that the news about the condition of Professor Earle is very encouraging. He has kept up the improvement which he showed last month and is making a gradual, though very hopeful, return to health.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
FOR STUDENT
FELLOWSHIP DRIVE

Frosh Tie Juniors At Track Meet Event Lacks Enthusiasm

While the shadows of Barnard Hall slowly darkened the north field, a handful of interested spectators watched the classes compete in track. The final result of this two hour contest was a tie score between the Freshmen and Junior classes. The Sophomores made a creditable showing, but the score of the Seniors was evidence of their lack of material and interest.

The meet started with a good deal of enthusiasm as the eighty-odd contestants ran around the field, displaying class colors and individual numbers. Then followed the long string of inter-class events. As the field was still light and the hour early, a good crowd watched the high jump which was won by the class of 1931. In the meanwhile the basketball throw event was carried on in the gymnasium. This succeeded in shortening the number of events to be played on the field, although it took the contestant away from the center of interest continually, and divided the attention.

Long Events Become Tedious

The rather large number of contestants slowed up the events considerably and while the meet meandered its way through the afternoon the interested ones became fewer and fewer. Many of the contestants themselves did not stay any longer than was necessary. The very long and monotonous hurl ball and javelin throw, thinned the number of spectators. There was little spontaneous shouting and still less organized cheering. Near the end of the meet when it became obvious that the Juniors and Freshmen were going to battle to the finish excitement ran high, and those few that remained for the final scoring witnessed the best part of the afternoon.

The archery contest was held in conjunction with the track meet, and was won by Beryl Finch of

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THE BARNARD BULLETIN

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BARNARD BULLETIN

Barnard College, Columbia University
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Editorial

PREJUDICE AND CHICAGO

The present day leader of the Chicago tragio-comedy is a rare hand at confusing issues. He stands on the side of ignorance and prejudice,—an educated man who has been to college. The natural result is that even a thoughtful person will be inclined to feel that there is something intrinsically wrong with the college that can turn out such a man. However, it is not education that stands on defence, but its reverse, not the cultural standing of the Mayor of Chicago, but the ignorance of those who have elected him. He is an example of the ancient law of supply and demand. As long as there are masses of people who value a government which will cater to their passions, such a government will inevitably appear.

It seems even harder to forgive Mayor Thompson the confusion of the issue in the international debate between England and America. If articles in magazines and papers are to be trusted, we have come to a time when the balance of unjust criticism between the two nations lies rather on the English shore than on ours, when sober thinking on both sides is most paramount, when in the upset condition of the whole world it is most vital that both nations should value each other correctly at so important a moment. Mayor Thompson with one deft stroke has put us intellec-

tually in debt to the British for the next three decades. It would be more than human of the English to look beneath the surface of the situation. Educated opinion can never hope to contend with the publicity given to any sensationalist. To all but the keen observers the present sensation will pass as representing the high flower of America's international outlook. It will not seem worth Europe's while to study us carefully when we present so obvious and so childish a face to her. That it is intensely necessary for modern nations to base their opinions of each other on careful research rather than on hearsay and prejudice is so obvious that it needs no repetition. The Chicago fiasco in that it makes us ridiculous and unworthy of such careful study, in that it forces our intelligent citizens either to go about with a chip on their shoulders, or with an inferiority complex in the face of foreign criticism, sets us back a long way in our international progress. The vituperations of would-be patriots are apt to call forth like bitterness from England, and mingled with such just anger will continue older, less justifiable, arrogances of outlook toward us. It now becomes impossible for those who have an intelligent belief in America, tempered with a realization of her imperfections, to resent what seems untrue and unwise in foreign criticisms, without being classed with Chicago's head, and accused of subscribing to his propaganda.

For these reasons, as well as from a purely educational standpoint, and from a belief that American liberty is being threatened, such a speech as Professor Muzzey's on Tuesday may well make us, as members of the University, more than ever proud of him, and glad that so wise and so just a man has taken up the cudgels for intelligence as a saving force.

ALUMNAE REUNION
HELD IN JAVA

Batavia, Java
May 31, 1927

Greetings from the Dutch East Indies and from three loyal Barnardites at present living in Java who, on the occasion of the annual Alumnae Reunion in New York, have come together in Batavia for a celebration of their own, in what is believed to be the most distant Alumnae Reunion ever held.

Thirteen thousand miles separate us from you at Morningside, but our thoughts are very much "beside the waters of the Hudson" as we gossip over tea about college matters and wish longingly that we might be sharing in the day's festivities at home!

(Signed) Nan Kimball Hulbert, '22 (Mrs. W. C. Hulbert)

—Harriet Rose Mayer, Ex-'22

(Mrs. J. deW. Mayer)

Lillian Schoedler, '11

Wigs and Cues invites all who are interested to attend the tryout plays in Brinckerhoff Theatre this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Forum Column

To the Editor of Bulletin

An amalgamation of Bulletin with Spectator would result in the complete loss of our identity in a paper with which at present we have little in common. The fact that now interest in Columbia and contact with it are so slight puts a huge obstacle in the way of the new scheme. We would be losing ourselves, giving ourselves up, journalistically to something that has little concern for us. If it could be demonstrated that this proposed amalgamation would lead to the more mutual interest between the colleges of Columbia University, and not as is so likely to be simply the loss of one interest without the substitution of another, it would be advisable. However, considering the usual apathy of people this side of Broadway, it is safe to assume that whereas now we read Barnard news once a week then we would never read Barnard news, or any college news. Therefore I am very much against the proposed amalgamation.

Annette Lehman, '29.

NOTICE

Faculty Committees Appointed for the Year Beginning November 1927

Committee on Scholarships

The Dean, Chairman

Professor Hirst

Professor Baker

Miss Weeks

Miss Young

Committee on Honors

The Dean, Chairman

Professor Richards

Professor Loiseau

Professor Hollingworth

Professor Hutchinson

Professor MacIver

Committee on Schedule of Hours

Professor Gregory, Chairman

Professor Mullins

Professor Lowther

The Dean (ex-officio)

Committee on Transfers

Professor Lowther, Chairman

Professor Huttman

Professor Le Duc

Professor Parkhurst

The Dean, (ex-officio)

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graduates

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Professor Crampton

Professor Le Duc

Miss Latham

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for the Year Beginning July,

1927

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Professor Baker

Miss Sturtevant

Dr. Carey

Dr. Gates

Dr. Eliot

Freshmen Advisers

Professor Rice

Miss Goodale

Dr. Ware

Mr. Peardon

Dr. Reichard

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CHAS. FRIEDGEN

ANNEX

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GIFTS

Tunings

The second Sunday afternoon subscription concert on October 30 was further proof of the fact that with Fritz Busch wielding the baton, the New York Symphony Orchestra is doing more musicianly playing.

Le Corsair, an overture by Berlioz, with its blatant passages which the brass instruments play the leading roles, fell short of being a successful performance because of the poor acoustics in the Mecca Auditorium. All the loud passages seemed to be muffled. The tuba did not give a sufficiently overblown effect.

Fritz Busch's strenuous conducting in the *D Minor Symphony* of Schumann, impelled the orchestra to play with greater gusto. In the last movement, however, the strings had to be coaxed by Busch into doing more vigorous bowing. The romantic quality of Schumann's themes were treated consistently as such. Busch, like Toscanini, conducted the symphony without the score.

One could recognize the resemblance between some of the themes in Dvorak's *Symphonic Variations* and the composer's *New World Symphony*. The original theme, however, could always be heard distinctly above the elaborate embroidery of the variations.

If those people who subscribe to the belief that Beethoven did not know how to write for voices because of the high, shouting vocal passages in his *Ninth Symphony*—if those people had heard Matzenauer sing Beethoven's aria *Ah Perfida* with the New York Symphony Orchestra they would have readily changed their opinions. Mme. Matzenauer did the aria with great delicacy and evenness of tone. The interpretation of *Voce di Donna* (Aria from *Gioconda*) by Ponchielli was not consistent throughout. In this number her tone quality was not very even.

If one is interested in fiery conducting, one must turn to conductors other than Fritz Busch. This conductor's interest lies primarily in a concise reading of the score as it is written by the composer without any interpolations or forced interpretations.

Ruth Coleman, 1926.



YOUNGER GENERATION IS LOGICAL DEFENSE

(Continued from page 1)

are manifold. It has a fine pride in its physical well-being, a great respect for mental and emotional normalcy, almost complete intellectual honesty and a hearty loathing of any kind of fanaticism.

Miss Benson's little book is very readable material and although she does not advance any new or startling theories about the behavior of youth, she presents a very neat, lively and at times humorously logical defense for its case.

BARNACLE SELECTS JUDGES FOR SONNET CONTEST

In connection with the Sonnet Contest which Barnacle announced in last week's Bulletin, we should like to add that the following members of the Faculty have generously consented to act as judges:

Professor Baldwin, and Miss Sturtevant of the English department, and Professor Parkhurst of the Philosophy department.

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To those of you who have pleasant memories of last year's Country Fair, and those others who as yet know nothing of the fun we have when Barnard gets together, the A. A. extends a cordial invitation to attend the Hoboes' Ball to be held in the gymnasium November 11th, at 8 P.M.

Inasmuch as November 11th is Armistice Day, we should be delighted to have some international vagabonds among us. Prizes will be awarded to the two chosen as King and Queen of the Ball, so let your imagination wander.

Heretofore good dance music has been a great problem, *n'est-ce pas?* In order to have good music this year we're awarding a prize for the most unique musical instrument. If you can't think of anything else, at least bring a kazoo, or a good lusty voice.

The subscription is ten cents, and you buy as much food as you like, unless like a true bum, you can get hand-outs from your friends.

Bring your own gang and be doubly sure of a fine time.

Sister Classes Tie In Track Meet

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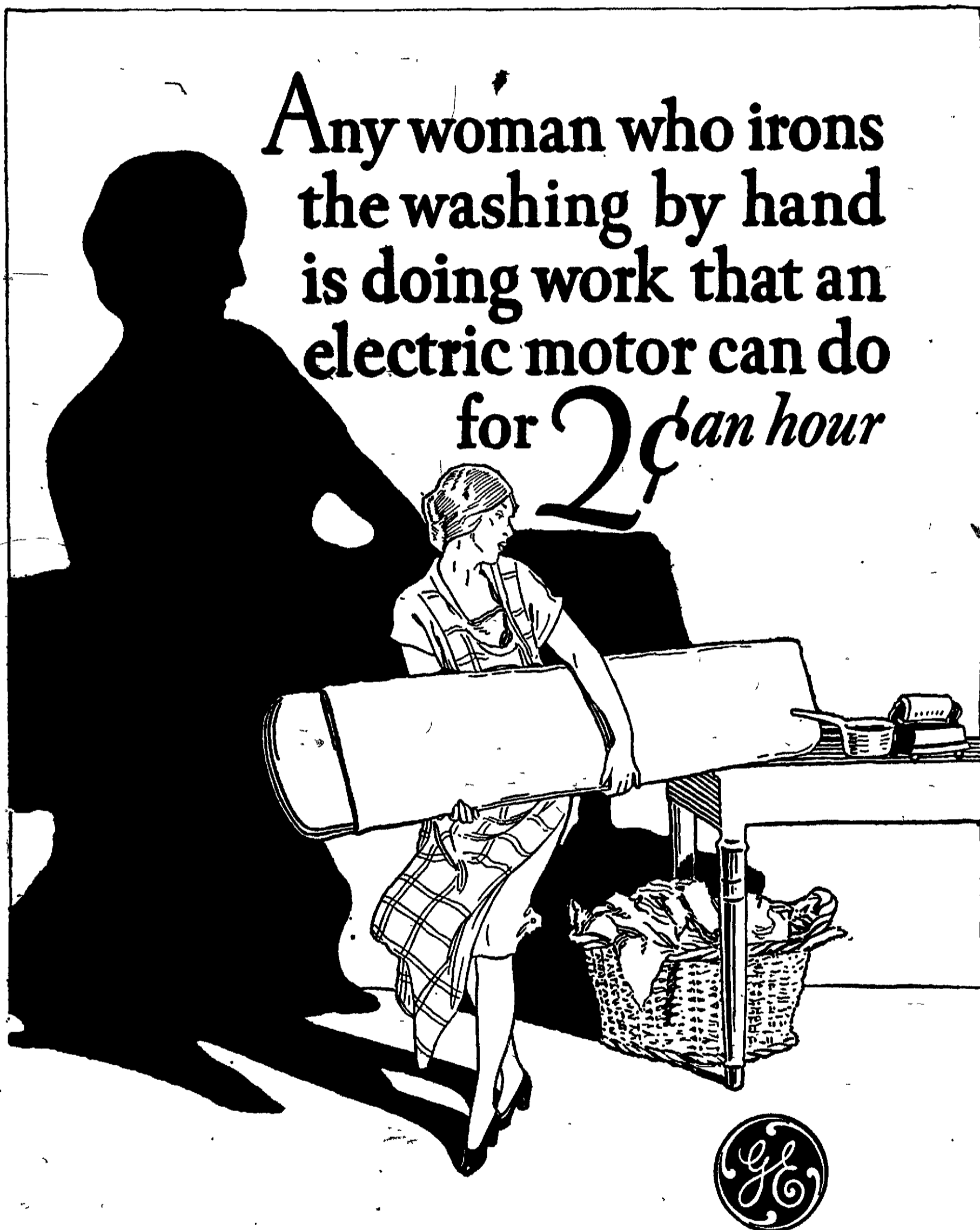
1929. The Sophomores and the Freshmen contested in Fist Ball and Circle Relay. In these events each class scored a victory.

Before the meet each contestant tested her ability in the events and the average of all was calculated. Anyone placing over the average scored points for her team. In each event the winner received four points, second place was awarded three points, while the classes that came in third and fourth were scored two points and one point respectively. 1929 and 1931 each scored 28 points. The Freshmen placed first in four events, while the Juniors only succeeded in reaching the coveted position three times. 1930 was not left far behind, although there never was a chance of the class winning the meet. Their total was 23 points, while the Seniors ended far behind the others with but 11 points. It was only in the walking race that the class of 1928 was able to score anything better than fourth place. The Seniors were there—that was all.

The usual number of alumnae who helped to put the meet across were there, and remained throughout the afternoon. Those who attended the meet as spectators and who may be taken as a register of the interest in the meet did not find it worth their while to remain throughout the entire contest.

DO YOU LIKE TO SING?

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RUSSIAN STUDENTS GREET AMERICAN DELEGATION

(Continued from page 1)

was tempered by a certain solemnity: we felt, as did the Russians, that the midnight meeting held tokens of international significance: children of the world's most powerful capitalist nation traveling six thousand miles to place themselves under the tutelage of the "proletarian students" in an effort to understand the phenomenon of the United Socialist Soviet Republic.

The speech of welcome was made by a Georgian student, a slender, dynamic girl whom we found to be one of the most influential members of the Central Students' Bureau. Afterwards, this girl, Argutinskaya, accompanied the group. I joined studying Russian national minorities, and I learned that during the Civil War she had been a Political Commissar (the link between the Central Government and the Army) in the Red forces in the Caucasus, and that she had operated a machine gun on occasions. Three times she was held captive for the White firing squad, twice narrowly escaped death by flight to her native hills, and once by a last minute rescue on the part of her own soldiers. She is now studying medicine (fast becoming a woman's profession in Russia,) and directing the Students' Cultural Bureau, which is working among illiterate peasants in the active movement for national education.

Students Participate in Politics

Such a career is the rule rather than the exception among the Russian students. Ramasin, a youth of twenty-four with charming manners, had, during the Allied intervention, slipped behind the American lines and organized the Russian villages in the rear into Bolshevik strongholds. The younger students are participating actively in governmental affairs in times of peace. In return for the free education provided by the State, every young Communist spends at least six hours a week in social work, such as the formation of clubs, classes in reading, art appreciation, history, and so on. Many who are not party members do this work voluntarily.

The remarkable development, if not the form of organization among Russian students is something well worth emulation by American college youth. The Central Students' Bureau at Moscow is similar to the National Student Federation of America, but far more powerful. Our entire trip was arranged by the Students' Bureau without any interference from the Government. It is miniaturized in each town by local groups.

Student Trade Unions

Each body participates in the university system and curriculum. There is a students' trade union. More remarkable, each student belongs to a regular trade union, according to the profession he is to follow. In the summer-time students of engineering and mechanics work in the factories repairing machinery, while the mechanics are on vacation. I found no student in Russia who was pursuing a course of Liberal Arts purely and simply as we know it, though there

is plenty of encouragement to embryo writers and artists. The zeal for education is tremendous, either because conditions are so favorable for it, with free tuition and plentiful scholarships for living expenses, or because of an earnest ambition to prepare oneself for service to the country. The universities are fully conscious of the lack of literacy and technical training. Their ideal in regard to the latter is America's efficiency, though the development of their own culture is dear to them, whether they be Great Russians, Georgians, or Khirghiz.

My contact with the students impressed me with their feeling of importance as an integral part of the State. The self-discipline, especially if they are Young Communists, is amazing. Two accompanied our group to the Caucasus.—Argutinskaya to arrange interviews and program, Solandina, a buxom, merry Great Russian girl, to attend our creature comforts. These two seemed never to sleep—they were our guardians as well as hosts.

Government Has Nationality Problem

I spent five of my seven weeks in Russia in the Caucasus, where the Soviet Government is wrestling with the problem of over one hundred minor nationalities,—some in a state of primitive poverty, and others, as the Turcis in Baku, rich, and proud of their culture. Under Czarism these groups were in constant rebellion and ferment. They suffered political repression, economic exploitation and cultural assimilation. What changes had taken place in the last ten years?

Many Minority Groups

There are twenty minority groups on the Volga. Before the Revolution, these "outsiders" were deprived of land, and in some cases forced to live a nomadic life which retarded their development. Now in Kazan, capital of the Tartar Republic; at Saratov, the German colony, in the Kalmuk and Khirghiz territories, the Soviet Government is fostering intellectual centres, nuclei for the development of the native language and culture. Delegates from these minorities are admitted to the Moscow universities under more favorable conditions than the Russians, in order to encourage intellectual activity. At the University of Kazan, once attended by Tolstoi, Lubechevsky, Lenin, Rykov, already 30 per cent of the students are Tartars. There would be more but for lack of elementary education for them in years gone by. Sometimes we found that the intelligentsia, having no literature or grammar of their own, tended to become Russified, sometimes there lingers the inherited distrust of Russians, and now that they are free to do so, they cling to their own culture.

Political representation on the Union Council is proportional. There is a special National Council of minority representatives which passes on all internal economic questions, while the cultural problems are handled exclusively by the local bodies.

Petrovsk, now called Mahaj Kala after a Revolutionary leader, is the

capital of Daghestan on the Caspian Sea. Here we spent four delightful days in a world that seemed far removed from Modern life. Formerly, Daghestan, a mountainous herding region, was merely a colony supplying Czarist Russia with raw materials: fish, metals, handicraft objects. Poverty reigned in a primitive culture. Twelfth century Arabic was taught in the schools, learned by rote, since dialects are spoken by the people. Out of a million inhabitants, 97 per cent. are natives, brown, beady-eyed little people. Those who live in the mountains would not leave their doorsteps without their Kintals, or daggers, (chiefly ornamental) at their belts. Their homes are similar to Mexican adobe huts, but spotlessly clean.

Beautiful Dancing

Our Mahaj Kala hosts were native students of the various tribes. They were far in advance of their fathers, in appearance like Russian and American fellow-students—until they began to dance. Such grace and agility I have never seen as that in the boys' dance in the street before our hotel windows, in honor of our arrival. Fanned to wildness by the shrill pipes of the musicians, these young men who five minutes before had been discussing international politics and social problems with us, spontaneously reverted to their ancestors' musical festivities. Much splendid dancing I saw in Russia, especially in the south, and I thought that if we American students had more native dancing, there would be fewer hip flasks and banditry "for the thrill of it."

From these young men and from the President of Daghestan, a well-beloved native leader, we learned of the new life under the Soviet Government. In the place of neglect and wasteful exploitation, were Union loans for industrial development, so successful that the long term loans had been decreased from 76% of the entire capital in 1924 to 40% in 1927. By the industrialization and salvaging of minerals in this region, the natives are being rescued from poverty. The

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STORIES of Barbizon

Number One

IN 1824, two artists, Claude Alegny and Phillipe Le Dieu "discovered" the hamlet of Barbizon. Having lost themselves in the Forest of Fontainebleau, whither they had gone to sketch, they were led to Barbizon by a shepherd. The beauties of the place so impressed them that they remained to paint, spreading the news of their find among their artist friends. Millet, Corot, Daubigny, Rousseau and others came . . . and stayed. The "Barbizon School" came into being. A new and revolutionary technique was born . . . and new names added to the scroll of fame.

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Y. W. Has Housewarming PLANS WEEK-END

On Tuesday, Y. W. opened its activities for the season with a Housewarming, intended as a preliminary for interesting meetings during the winter.

The club tries to center its doings around the preferences of its members. This year the organization plans to continue its discussions and teas, and to introduce Faculty-Student luncheons. It is hoped that these will effect a more intimate contact between the student and the faculty of the college. The first luncheon will be held sometime before Thanksgiving.

Before this, however, there is to be a week-end at Barnard Camp—November 4, 5 and 6. There will be a poster in Barnard Hall, and the college at large is invited to sign up.

PROFESSOR MUZZY TELLS REASONS FOR SUIT

(Continued from page 1)

The second basis of the suit is information contained in a letter written in April from Gorman to Thompson in which the former said that Professor Muzzey's book had been banned in many New York High Schools because of the unpatriotic views it contained. The book has never been banned in any high school in New York City or elsewhere in the United States.

The third basis for the suit is insinuations made by the Thompson gang that Professor Muzzey receives money from

George V, or some other official in English politics, as remuneration for furthering a plan under which America would return to British allegiance. As backing for these insinuations, the Chicagoans present a letter written by Lord Northcliffe in 1919 in which he suggested that Americans would profit by reading some book which would educate them in the British views. It was after reading this letter, they charged, that Professor Muzzey wrote his pro-British history. Just how ridiculous and unjust these charges are may be seen from the fact that the book was written in 1910 and published in 1911.

The speaker gave a brief sketch of Mr. Thompson's political career. He was Mayor of Chicago from 1915 to 1923, gave way to Mayor Dever, then staged his great comeback in 1927. At that time he was re-elected to the Mayoralty on a wet and anti-British platform. It was this stand that brought him the votes of the Poles and Germans in Chicago whose favorite indoor sport is "twisting the lion's tail."

Professor Muzzey was exceedingly brief on the subject of patriotism which he described as an abstraction needing definition. He did, however, deplore the particular brand of patriotism peculiar to people of the Thompson type.

He said that because of these various considerations he felt justified in becoming involved in a lawsuit both to curb the influence of the prejudiced men of Chicago and for the sake of "truth, fairness, and the guild."

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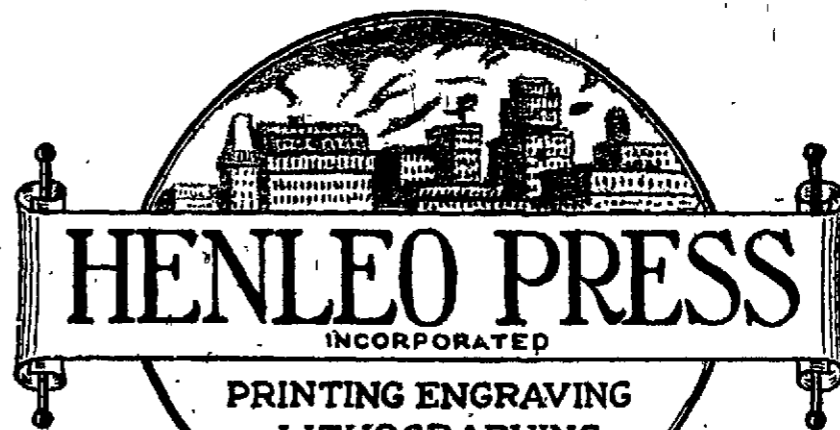
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RUSSIA AS I SAW IT

(Continued from page 4)

loans are made virtually without expectation of repayment, and in such sections as Daghestan I saw the answer to the charge of imperialism made against the Soviet Government. The belief of the Government is that the natural wealth of one unit belongs to all. With the huge income from the oil wells of Baku, the Central Treasury develops fishery projects in Daghestan. The Soviet leaders understand as well as the General Motors Corporation the benefits of large scale organization. Formerly Daghestan had no exchange or barter of commodities. In 1926 there was a \$3,500,000 turnover. Of this turnover of capital, 40.7% was in State-controlled industry, 28.1% in co-operatives, and 30.2% in private hands. This seems a remarkable record for Communism in a district where much of the manufacture is in the handicraft, that is, individualistic, stage.

The Revolution has also transformed the political situation. In place of Czarist military dictatorship, we found three-fourths of all high officials, natives. The number of men voting increased from 56% to 67% in the last year, while the growth of the feminine vote in this Mohammedan State was from 2.6% to 32%.

Daghestan Keeps Native Language

Instead of forced assimilation of Russian culture, Daghestan, a real international microcosm, now deals with text books in five languages, while the use of the native (according to region) Turk and Russian speech, is general. All official documents and assembly debates are in the native language throughout the Caucasus.

Napoleon swooped down upon Italy and carried away treasures for the Louvre; the English raided the East for the British Museum. But in Mahaj Kala is a public museum where next to a room devoted to relics of the Caucasian rebel-hero, Schamyl, are art objects sent by the Central Government at Moscow for the edification of the natives! This esthetic and graceful little spot is a monument to ideal Communism, a rare demonstration of what a powerful guardian may mean to a weak nation.

Russia too Has "Cow punchers"

In the North Caucasus nestle the Karachi, "cow-punchers" we should call them. After an outdoor feast of two black sheep, killed and roasted for the foreign guests, with Caucasian wine for drink, we gathered in the tiny school-room and heard an epic of an unknown people. In the time of the Czar, the Karachi had been first harassed by noble landlords who refused them pasture or rest in the surrounding fields, they had been forbidden entry into the gay resort city of Kisslovodsk at the foot-hills, and finally driven to the barren Mount Elbrus with their herds, a week's trek from their homes. Now they are back in their village, their herds are in the landlord's fields, and they wander, not yet at ease, through the streets of the nearby towns.

At Vladicavcas live the Ossetins, one of the poorest peasant groups in Russia. 40% of them are free

of taxation. Near them is an Ingushee village, with the aroma of generations of Mohammedanism. The Soviet Government, which believes that "religion is the opium of the people," has preserved the religious school, but has built next to it a modern public school. The gentle art of persuasion is employed where the mountaineers ride armed to the teeth.

Soviet Party is Growing

The Communist leaders are clever. It is true that we saw anarchists, Mensheviks and nobility who threaten the new regime, in Georgian prisons; but we also found members of these same groups in the streets. They hinted vaguely that all was not gold; one, who joined us on a visit to a mountain palace, now a workers' rest home, assured us that our interpreters were communists (one of our interpreters was a former countess, a cousin of Tolstoi's, and healthily bourgeois). But communism has not been foisted on the wild and colorful Caucasus. The Soviet Government has simply given the native groups exactly what they have wanted for hundreds of years, and the party membership is increasing yearly, without urging.

Two cities of the Caucasus stand Baku, in Azerbaijan, and Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, present subtle problems to Soviet organization. The university students of Baku are relatives of the haughty Turks; they are sophisticated Europeans. Our friends from Mahaj Kala who accompanied us to Baku were obviously "hicks" in their presence. The oil fields, developed by Union capital, have made Baku the richest city in the Near East. I saw there workers' homes, exact replicas of Long Island cottages, but rent free to the oil miners.

Political Revision of Tiflis

Tiflis is a polyglot Oriental city. Armenians, Georgians, Turks, Germans, Jews, and Russians were formerly in constant ferment. The Turkish language was forced on the schools and government without regard to racial distinctions. The material resources were developed in a haphazard way by whatever power got there first. This summer we talked to the Commissar of Education, a Georgian woman, and to the Assistant to the President of Commissars, also a native. There had been a complete revision of political structure after the Revolution, into townships formed on a national basis (using the language of the population as a guide), and into "areas" and republics. There has not been even a minor conflict since the institution of autonomy. The Central Government carries on negotiations in the language of the minority. The post office stamps letters, not in Russian or Turkish, but in native Georgian script. There is a planning committee for each section which investigates material resources and then consults with the Union planning committee about loans and general co-ordination. The Commissar of Internal Trade is entirely independent of the Soviet Government. All large concessions, such as the Harriman manganese project, must be approved, and are often altered by the Georgian Council. Only 1% of capital turnover is in private hands.

(Continued on page 7)

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A brilliant article on Princeton, by F. Scott Fitzgerald, appears in this number; and another feature is a complete novelette, *The Return of Andy Protheroe*, by Lois Montross.

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**Student Government
STUDENT COUNCIL**

A meeting of Student Council was held Monday, October 27, at twelve o'clock, in the Student Council Room. The President called the meeting to order and declared a quorum. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as corrected.

Miss Edelberg appealed to the Council for ratification of the following amendment to the Constitution of The Psychology Club: There shall be two classes of members, Class A and Class B. Admission to the first class is to be subject to the approval of The Membership Committee. Privilege to hold office shall be accorded only to Class A members. In any activity in which a limited number only may take part, Class A membership shall be given preference. After discussion it was moved and passed that this amendment be approved as read.

Student Council with the assistance of Miss Vanderbilt, Chairman of the Fall Drive, appointed Miss Mary Goggin Business Manager of the Fall Drive.

It was moved and passed that a letter, to be approved by the Representative Assembly, be sent to all those absent from the compulsory assembly of October 11, and that all people failing to respond or without an adequate excuse for absence be called before the Council.

The motion of October 6, 1927, on College Teas was amended to read that the Student Council appoint a chairman of Teas, preferably from the committee made up of the Dormitory Chairman and all Class Chairman of Social Affairs. The Council appointed Miss Emily Morris Chairman of the College Teas Committee.

The Constitution of the Class of 1931, an exact copy of the constitution of the Class of 1929 with one exception, Article III, Section 3, reading as changed, "There shall be a standing Executive Committee consisting of seven members, namely, the five class officers, the Chairman of the Social Committee and the February Representative to Honor Board, was laid before the Council and approved.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary, Dublin, Secretary.

**REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY**

At a meeting of the Representative Assembly Monday, October 31, Miss Richards brought the matter of the continuance of the Sing Song which had been abolished for the year 1926-1927 before the Assembly. After discussion it was moved and passed that in view of the fact that interest in Sing Song is practically negligible that Sing Song be abolished for the year 1927-1928.

Miss Firor announced that the Vocational Committee had decided to abandon the idea of holding a luncheon and to hold in its stead a tea at which the Undergraduates might meet a representative Alumnae group. The Assembly gave its approval to this plan.

Miss Richards read a draft of

the letter to be sent to those who failed to reply to the letter sent to them, because of absence from the Compulsory Assembly held October 11. It was moved and passed that this letter be approved as read.

Miss Richards announced that Professor Muzzey would speak at the College Assembly on Tuesday, November 1.

Miss Betty Dublin read an announcement of the Conference of the Students in Industry to be held November 4 and 5 and asked all those interested to communicate with Miss Kruger or with her.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary Dublin,
Secretary.

SOVIET UNION SUCCEEDS

(Continued from page 6)

The ambition of the Soviet Government is industrialization on lines of American technique, with communistic ideals. The Caucasus is a mine of wealth to the Union, and without the Union it would be torn to pieces by Western nations who would also find it a mine, but who would deem it necessary to send armies "to restore order," and who would hardly select museum treasures for native delectation.

I seem to remember in Philosophy A a theory of epistemology whereby things exist only in our minds. This seems to be the attitude of Americans towards Russia. "It is impossible." Apparently they think that by remaining in ignorance of Russia, they will make the country disappear from the conscious scene. Let them visit the Caucasus, emancipated sympathetically by the Communists. Many times, from slim young students, from brawny mountaineers, from Eastern intellectuals, I heard the remark:

"The destruction of the Soviet Union is our destruction. We are prospering and happy. We will defend the Union forever."

The Soviet Union is there. In five years it has rebuilt its economic life, shattered by eight years of conflict and famine, to the pre-war level. Let us look at it—no, not philosophically!

I have said nothing of the Russian waifs, of co-operatively owned tractors, of marriage laws, of the miles of Baku oil wells like thick forests of pine trees, of the proletariat in the orchestra seats of the theaters, of the crown jewels glittering before us in the Leningrad museums. I have not told of the way a Jewish member of our party was snubbed by an old Cossack woman who "went to the Assembly instead of Church," nor of the slowness and painful inefficiency of Russian arrangements in many cases. So many memories throng upon me that I am bewildered. Yet I remember that, passing through the country-side on our return to Moscow, I saw from the train windows that the gold and azure domes of the churches still dominated the villages. I remarked upon their significance to a young Russian nearby. They gave an Oriental glamour to the wild fertile country-side.

"Yes," he meditated, "and when modern factory chimneys tower above the Church domes, the Revolution will have been completed."

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Friday November 4—

4-6—Wigs and Cues Try-Out Plays; Brinckerhoff Theatre.

Tuesday, November, 8—

Holiday.

Wednesday, November 9—

4-6—College Tea; College Parlor. International Fellowship Drive begins.

Friday, November 11—

4-6—Mr. Desclos at French Club Lecture; 304 Barnard Hall.
8—Athletic Association Entertainment; Gymnasium.

Sunday, November 6th—St. Paul's Chapel—4 o'clock Vesper Service.

Preacher—Rev. M. Willard Lampe, Ph.D., D.D.

University Secretary of the Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. On leave as Director of the School of Religion, University of Iowa (an experimental school representing the Hebrew, Catholic and Protestant groups). Dr. Lampe is a splendid preacher and you are cordially invited to attend this service. Music under the direction of Professor Walter Henry Hall.

Thursday, November 10—St. Paul's Chapel—12 o'clock.

Speaker—Rev. Henry P. Van Dusen, D.D.

Union Theological Seminary.

**PROFESSOR KNAPP
URGES CLASSICAL
STUDY**

That the Classics are worth while and justify constant attention and effort was the point stressed by Professor Knapp in his address before the Classical Club on Tuesday, October 25.

Professor Knapp, who was introduced by President Delahunt, welcomed the assembled group at this, the first meeting of the year. He urged the members to an increasing interest in all things classical and declared that a student could obtain the best results by spending a definite amount of time daily in outside work. Other things which would prove of great benefit to the individual are the subscription to periodicals of a classical nature, subscription to the American Schools of Classical Studies at Greece and at Rome, punctual attendance at meetings and prompt payment of dues. It is up to the members to carry on all the work of the club, which will be as active and interesting as they make it.

**DORMITORIES CELEBRATE
HALOWEEN AT PARTY**

On Friday evening, October 28th, the sanctimonious minister, whose name it is not convenient to mention, stepped into the Blue Room of Brooks Hall. There, he received the brilliant inspiration for the sermon last Sunday, the text of which unfortunately was burnt before publication. An entire dormitory, meaning, of course, the inmates of both Brooks and Hewitt, had gaily trod the primrose path to Hell. Contrary to custom, too, it was the new girls who had shown the old girls the way to perdition. For a week sign

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