

# Barnard Bulletin

Vol. XI No. 28 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1936 PRICE TEN CENTS

## Nathan Explains Labor Movement in United States

Economics Majors Hear Address By N. Y. U. Instructor at Luncheon

### DISCUSSES TRADE UNIONS

Lists Factors Retarding Active Labor Movement Development in America

Dr. Otto Nathan, formerly professor at the Institute of Politics in Berlin who is at present instructing at New York University, addressed a luncheon meeting of the Economics majors on Tuesday. Dr. Nathan was economic advisor to the German Reich in the Department of Economics during 1930 to 1931, and was at various times consultant with different government departments. The topic discussed was, "Why Has No Political Labor Movement Developed in This Country?"

"The labor movement in the United States, for the last fifty or seventy-five years," said Dr. Nathan, "has been entirely different from that in Europe. Why is there today, no labor movement to speak of in the United States? How is it possible when there are forty-eight to fifty million workers?" In order for the proletariat to become class conscious, stated Dr. Nathan, they must believe three things: first, that it is not necessary for the proletariat to adapt itself to the present system and that the system should be changed; second, that capitalism is not a final action, and third, that solidarity and a certain amount of hostility are necessary. "The classes have not been unconscious of the labor movement developments abroad," averred Dr. Nathan, "but various factors have combined to make the labor movement different in this country."

Insecurity has been one of labor's chief grievances against the capitalist system, declared the speaker. "In the United States for many years," he said, "the situation has been different from that abroad. Insecurity by far has not been so large. Laborers were able to find new jobs more easily and to move around more freely. Free land was an important guarantee against the insecurity of the economic system."

The second factor which hindered an

## Advanced Dancing Group Presents Joint Recital With Music Club

by Jean Bullowa

Collaboration between the Dance Group and the Music Club, on early dance and music forms resulted in a joint recital Monday afternoon at 4:30 in Executive Room A. As an outgrowth of the Horst's classes given during the fall, the Dance Group, in new dark blue costumes presented several authentic dances. Although the Group did the choreography, the steps were the same as the original dances done in the early courts. Dances were alternated with early music forms prevalent during the century. Among the guests were the Music Club, and members of the Phi Kappa Psi and Fine Arts Departments.

A "Pavane," the slowest of the old dances in four time beginning decisively on the first beat of the measure,

### Undergraduate President To be Nominated Monday

There will be a meeting of the Undergraduate Association on Monday at 12 o'clock in Room 304, Barnard. The purpose of the meeting is to nominate the president of the Undergraduate Association. The student body is urged to take part in nominating the candidates. Final elections will take place on February 27 and 28.

## Juniors Hold Prom Tonight at Plaza

One Hundred Couples Expected:  
Five Rooms Are Reserved  
For Dancing

### HOWARD NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA

Dean Gildersleeve, Miss Weeks, Mrs. Herr, Alice Corneille Are Guests of Class

The Junior Class is giving its annual dance at the Savoy Plaza tonight. The dancing will begin at nine p.m. and continue until three a.m., instead of two A.M., at which time Junior Proms have heretofore ended. Howard Nagel, who alternates with Ray Noble for the dancing in the Rainbow Room at Rockefeller Center, will play for the Barnard Prom.

The Class has invited as guests Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Miss Mabel F. Weeks, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Herr. The student guests are Alice Corneille and Betty MacIver.

The hotel management has arranged for a private entrance, on 58th Street, to be used by students and their escorts on their way up to the five adjoining rooms that have been reserved for dancing and supper.

All the arrangements for the Prom have been made by a committee whose honorary chairman is Helen Butler. Miss Butler and her assistants, Mary Jane Brown, Mary Paul Segard, Frances Vollmer, and Garnette Snedeker, have chosen the favors to be given, and have selected the menu.

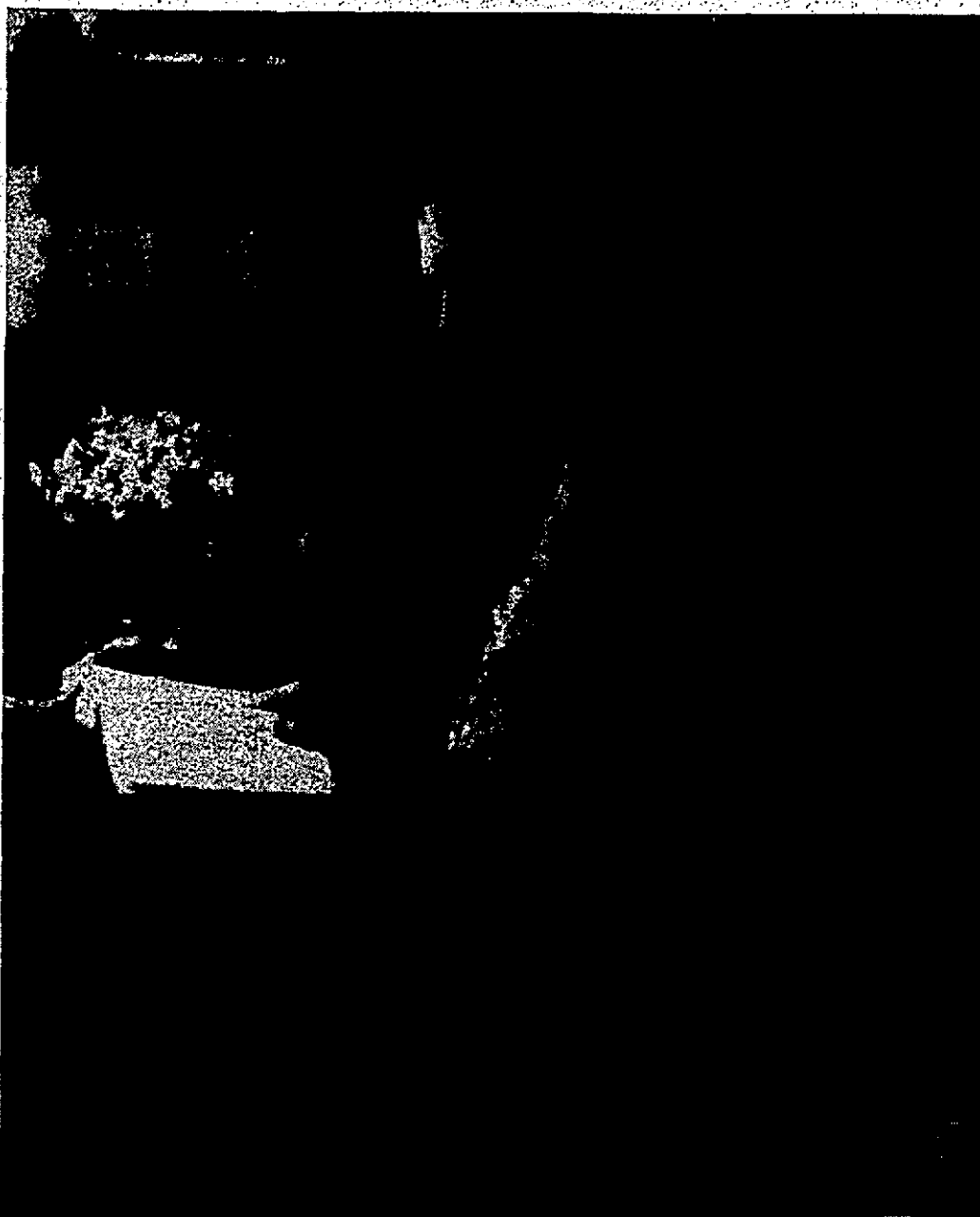
Supper will be served at midnight, at which time the favors for men and women will be distributed. About a hundred couples are expected to attend the Prom, though bids are still being sold.

was first executed by the Group. The choreography was by Elizabeth Halpern. Before the next number on the Dance program, the Music Club played a "Sarabande" by Handel, followed by a "Gigue" with Vera Riecker at the violin, Betsy Rich at the cello, and Sonya Turitz at the piano.

With choreography by Helen Lange, the Dance Group did the "Sarabande in D Minor," by Handel. The Sarabande is the slowest of the old dances in three-four time. Often called the Dance of Death, the Sarabande has a grave mood in the minuet style. With its adaptation to the theatre, the Sarabande has the strange combination of the gayety of the theatre and the rigidity of the Dance of Death.

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## Dean Gildersleeve Honored by 900 At Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Dinner



## Dean Gildersleeve Reviews 25 Years Of Progress in Educational Field

The following is the text of the address made by Dean Gildersleeve at the dinner given in her honor at the Hotel Biltmore last Tuesday evening:

"Madam Chairman, Mr. Mayor, President Butler, Mr. Chairman of our Board of Trustees, Mrs. Meyer and Mr. Plimpton, vigorous survivors of our gallant and far-sighted board of original trustees, who started us on our way; Mrs. Liggett, who, though not present at the moment of Barnard's birth, came upon the scene so early that she may be said to have nursed the infant college through the trying period of teething, and disciplined us through adolescence; Mrs. Rice, president of loyal alumnae; Miss Corneille, president of our zealous undergraduates, and all the rest of our large Barnard family and its friends here present in this great assemblage and listening from afar:

"I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for this friendly commemoration of my twenty-fifth anniversary. I thank the speakers most warmly for their greetings and cordial words. But most of all I want to thank Barnard College, in the persons of all of you, for having given me these twenty-five years of full and interesting life.

"I have even more than that for which to thank the college—for an excellent education which began fifteen years before I was made dean. It was forty years ago last autumn that I became a member of our university, in which for all those forty years I have remained as student and officer; it was forty years ago last autumn that, a gloomy and reluctant freshman, I walked up the brownstone stoop of that shabby and uncollegiate private house which is so

dear to the hearts of the early graduates as 343 Madison Avenue.

"It was, alas, not at all in the spirit of a gallant and ambitious young pioneer that the youthful Virginia mounted that stoop. A friendly newspaper, advertising a few days ago an article about me, stated, 'Freaks! Unwomanly! Such comment greeted college women in the Nineties—but failed to shake Virginia Gildersleeve'—picturing me, you see, as the determined and undaunted young feminist crashing the gates of learning. Alas, it was not so! I did not want to enter college: I went sadly—because my mother wished it and because I did not know the names and dates of the Roman emperors.

"It happened this way: To please my mother I reluctantly undertook to try at least the entrance examinations. About most of them I recall very little, but I remember vividly one in Latin and Roman history. There were three questions on Roman history and one was—'Give all the names and dates of the Roman emperors.' Now, no one had ever told me to learn those, and I have always hated just memorizing things. By some happy chance I knew the first emperor, Augustus, and his dates, and the name of the second—Tiberius, wasn't it?—and I very cleverly deduced the fact that his first date was the same as Augustus's second! And then I stopped!

"Well, having omitted that very large portion of the paper, I went home in profound gloom, told my mother I had failed the examination and concluded, 'So now I must go to college.'

"Just what the educational moral of this story is I do not know. But, anyway, I went to college, a very shy, snobbish, solemn freshman, who disliked Barnard

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Alumnae, Students, Faculty and Trustees Gather at Biltmore Tuesday Evening

### DEAN'S SPEECH BROADCAST

Greetings of New York Tendered By Mayor LaGuardia; Butler Speaks

More than 900 alumnae, undergraduates, members of the faculty, administration and trustees gathered last Tuesday evening at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore to honor Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve on her twenty-fifth anniversary as dean of Barnard College. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia extended the greeting of the city of New York in person, and a telegram of congratulations was sent by Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States. Miss Gildersleeve's speech was broadcast on a nationwide hookup of the National Broadcasting Company, so that alumnae groups celebrating in other cities could hear her voice.

Formal expressions of good wishes were extended, in addition to those of the President and the Mayor, by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; James R. Sheffield, chairman of the Barnard Board of Trustees; Professor Henry E. Crampton, head of the Barnard Zoology Department; Gena Tenney, '33, representing the alumnae; and Helen Nicholl, '36, chairman of Honor Board, representing the undergraduates. Mrs. Ogden Reid, '03, vice-president of the New York Herald Tribune and member of the board of trustees, presided.

Dean Gildersleeve, in her address, described her years first as student, then as dean of Barnard College. She refuted the picture of herself as a "gallant and ambitious pioneer." Rather, she said, she had been a "gloomy and reluctant freshman," entering college because her mother had wanted her to and because she did not "know the names and dates of the Roman Emperors." For the first six weeks of her college life, Miss Gildersleeve said, she disliked Barnard "intensely," and then "developed rapidly into a happy, bumptious sophomore and into a Barnardite that nothing could pry away from the college for the next forty years."

Mayor LaGuardia, in paying the tribute of the city of New York "for the useful services of Dean Gildersleeve during the past twenty-five years," commented particularly on Barnard's courses in government. "We are proud," His Honor declared, "of the Barnard women that we have in our city government."

In an earlier speech mention had been made of an incident on Armistice Day of 1918 when Barnard students, in youthful exuberance, had decided to march from Morningside to Times Square. The leaders at the head of the parade had been joined by Miss Gildersleeve, who, in almost unnoticed fashion, tactfully changed their course without causing any dissatisfaction to the jubilant crowd. Commenting on this, the Mayor hailed the dean's genius as "the only modern leader who can lead a crowd in a circle with a definite objective in mind." He concluded with a personal wish that Miss Gildersleeve continue as dean long enough to have his 7-year-old daughter "entrusted to her care."

President Butler, introduced as "the greatest executive who ever lived, and one who might have been President of

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## EDITORIAL

How well do we really know the nominees for the positions through which student government, in its many phases, is administered? This question, brought to our attention by a letter from two transfers in today's Forum Column, looms large, in view of the naming by Representative Assembly, this coming Monday, of candidates for the position of Undergraduate President for 1935-1936. It is thus a matter of immediately interesting concern to all students here.

It has been suggested, by the authors of this letter, that *Bulletin* publish "a brief statement of the views of each candidate to aid us in a wise choice." We are a little mystified as to the meaning of "views" in this statement. Do the writers believe, speaking baldly, that candidates for office should declare themselves politically or economically minded on either side of "the fence"? If they do, we disagree heartily with the argument presented that a knowledge of these views will enable student voters to select "wisely."

We have always been of the opinion that *most* undergraduate offices at Barnard are purely administrative in function. We say *most* because, quite naturally, presidents of college political clubs are chosen because of their sympathy with the political opinions of members of the clubs. But in the great majority of cases, why are "views" (if we interpret the Forum letter correctly) of the candidate so important?

It will be said, of course, that it is important for the future of progressivism in a college to have a Student Council, for example, that has a "broad", "liberal," outlook. Yet this is merely another unfortunate indication of the careless generalizing indulged in by students. Has it ever occurred, (continuing the specific example) how very rarely Student Council in its constitutional duties is called on to exercise thought on genuine politico-economic matters? Isn't it Representative Assembly, rather, (composed in the main of club presidents) within whose jurisdiction lie such questions as approving programs of youth congresses, students unions, sending delegates to conventions, and so forth?

If we have misinterpreted the meaning of this letter in today's Forum Column, if the authors meant only that the nominees should be, as it were, more exposed to the public gaze, during the period of their candidacy, we believe the argument is a sound one. Perhaps *Bulletin's* publicity should be fuller; and yet *Bulletin* can really do no more than list offices formerly held. Perhaps friends can write letters to *Bulletin* extolling the more "human" virtues of the nominees. Yet even this smacks a little of the party campaign, and there is nothing quite as comical or useless as having campaigns when no real live issue is at stake. Some reasonable method, however, must surely suggest itself; we hope it appears in time enough to be effective in the approaching undergraduate elections.

(This column is for the free expression of undergraduate thought. The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of *Bulletin* staff.)

## About Grades

To the Editor  
*Barnard Bulletin*:

Dear Madam:

I have been following the discussion of the grade system with some interest, and I would like to suggest the Pass-Fail System for consideration. Under this method "P" signifies "passing" and "F" signifies "failure."

This system of marking would do away with some of the defects of the present method. There could be no deliberate "working for marks." Also many a student would feel freer to explore certain phases of a subject which interest her, and thus benefit a great deal more from her college education than now. The personal satisfaction and stimulation which come from receiving a high mark could be even more effectively provided through a personal comment from the professor.

It is often considered that the present system is necessary because it serves as a basis for granting scholarships. In cases where need seems to be equally pressing such factors as the student's ability have to be considered. A mark, however, is not a very accurate measure of the student's ability or application. There are many factors beyond the student's control which influence the final grade, such as health and worry about home or economic affairs. Such personal matters are very significant and should be taken into careful consideration. Conferences with the student, her professors, and even the physical education department, would serve as an adequate, and often more just basis for determining grants.

Another element which influences the final mark is the extent to which the student has become familiar with the professor's method of approach, the sort of information he considers significant, and the type of question he asks.

Before concluding, I would like to say a word about examinations. In every subject there are certain fundamental facts about which the student's knowledge should be satisfactorily ascertained, through objective or true-false tests. There are, however, many different phases to every subject, and a student should be allowed, or stimulated, to investigate some particular aspect in which she is especially interested. For this reason I suggest that term papers be assigned in place of final examinations. Two more of the most important advantages of term papers over examinations are, first, the opportunity for self-expression, and second, the elimination of the unhealthy tension and emotional strain of exam time. The latter advantage can not be overemphasized, for even though a student has planned her work correctly, she can not help being affected by the general atmosphere of this period.

Sincerely yours,

Frances B. Smith, '37.

## Elections

To the Editor  
*Barnard Bulletin*:

Dear Madam:

College election time is drawing near, and I think it would be well to examine our political prospects. It is too late, in my opinion, for the undergraduates to find out who the nominees are on the very day of the election—as I did last year. None of the names were familiar to me at that time. I had not the vaguest idea what each candidate stood for—what her ideas were and her ideals. And so, along with undoubtedly the majority of the student body, I voted for the prettiest girl in the lot.

## Forum

And frankly—I think that such a voting system is all wrong! Why not have a meeting before we go to the polls at which each may present her ideas—or open the columns of *Bulletin* to the candidates: have each write a brief statement of her views so that we who vote may fairly choose.

Even as a Junior I may be unable to decide upon the basis of a casual acquaintance. How can we expect the Freshmen to make up their minds?

Sincerely,

Joan Geddes.

## More On Elections

To the Editor  
*Barnard Bulletin*:

Dear Madam:

We understand that college elections are taking place next week. Last year's new students inform us that candidates are presented to us for election without any previous statement of their policy. Being transfers, it is probable that we shall not know the students personally.

Could not *Bulletin* publish brief statements of the views of each candidate to aid us in a wise choice?

Thanking you, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

Adelaide King.  
Doris Rose.

## Political Union Poll

To the Editor  
*Barnard Bulletin*:

Dear Madam:

The following letter has been sent to Mr. J. A. Barnett, who is in charge of the questionnaires which the Herald-Tribune distributes to a large number of American colleges, including Barnard:

"February 17, 1935.

"My dear Mr. Barnett:

"Here at Barnard we've been having a good deal of protest, both from faculty members and students, over the wording of the second question in the last college political questionnaire, namely, the question concerning Republican candidates for President. The feeling is that the results are liable to misinterpretation, since that phrase, 'if you were voting Republican' is apt to be slurred over or to go unnoticed, and people might get the impression that all Barnard is Republican.

"While I feel that there is no very terrible harm apt to result from the matter, still I should feel better if the Barnard results to that particular question were not published in the Herald-Tribune at all. I must ask you, therefore, to omit us from the issue of February 23.

"I'm really sorry about all this. It suggests that both the Herald-Tribune and the Barnard Political Union be more careful in the future on the wording of questions to be distributed to a large number of people.

"Sincerely yours,

(signed) "Miriam Roher  
"Chairman, Barnard Political Union."

Perhaps it would clarify matters if you printed this correspondence.

Very sincerely,

Miriam Roher, '36.

## ABOUT TOWN

## Second Balcony

## First Lady

## Music Box

*First Lady* is the stuff of which gay and not too conventional evenings at the theatre are made. This is not to say that the satirical authors, Kaufman and Dayton, have concocted a pointless and utterly trivial piece which one soon forgets. There is meaning and substance to the play. However, anti-New Dealers who come prepared to gather political fodder in a biting arraignment of the Washington miscellany will go away empty-handed.

Disappointment, too, exists for the audience which is primed to see a continuation of the saga of the Human Side of Our Government. Thus, when a thinly veiled reference is made to Prince Grigoriovich, the Slavonian, and his brothers, who came to America and married the cream of our American heiresses, knowing glances are exchanged speculation runs rife during intermission as to the exact identity of the youthful Western Senator, the veteran poker playing Senator, the young State Department attaché, the Latin charge d'affaires, the Supreme Court Judge. But at best the leading characters in *First Lady* are combinations of only the most sensational traits of our public figures, and speculation is for naught.

One scene in *First Lady* is really memorable. It is the encounter of Lucy Wayne, (played by Jane Cowl) and her closest competitor, Irene Hibbard, (played to the hilt by Lily Cahill), over a tea-table. The audience, after the exchange, is left limp and shaken: the men, thankful for their freedom from this particular brand of felinity; the women, grateful that their bourgeois lives do not require quite the amount of alert brilliance that seems a prerequisite for the wives of the men who run our country.

*First Lady* was most effective as a setup for Jane Cowl's undeniable charm. Miss Cowl has a great deal to do in this play—she gives the most successful dinners in Washington; the diplomatic corps is her humble servant; she unerringly defeats every potential feminine rival for her position; and above all, she manipulates the political situation (to the benefit of a husband she deeply loves) with distinction though not always dexterity. Miss Cowl is completely convincing and enjoyable; her personality is powerful.

—D. H.

## One Good Year

## Fulton Theatre

It is an accepted fact that a commercial theater must cater to its patrons. But there are certain limits of decency and artistic integrity beyond which a play can no longer be called drama. When a group of business men, whose primary concern is to realize the largest possible net return on an investment, indulge in this sort of enterprise, when they deliberately exploit the morbid inclinations of a sexually repressed public, it is time for those sincerely interested in the welfare of the American stage to rise and exclaim against them. It is these theatres and these plays that critics have in mind when they refer to the American theatre as degenerate. And it is this sort of commercial venture which has been sheltered within the walls of the Fulton Theatre these past weeks.

Stephen Gross and Lin S. Root wanted to write a successful play, a "box-office" play. They had neither the poetic genius of Maxwell Anderson nor the dramatic sense of Beckett and George McArthur. But they did have a fairly thorough knowledge of the more sordid aspects of the sex question. And men have coined money on that. So they modelled their endeavor on those of Messrs. Minsky, White and Carroll, omitting the musical score.

The result is a most unpalatable conglomeration of immorality, homosexuality, and babies, legitimate and otherwise, treated brazenly and for the sole purpose of entertaining those who delight in its meanness. Not only is the story coarse and unpleasant, but the entire play is characterized by a crudity of dramatic technique. No single character is given any delineation worthy of mention. Each is a strictly farcical type, carried to extremes by inept treatment. The dialogue is very much in keeping with the rest of the play, boasting only a few pertinent nasty lines. The rest is not even pertinent.

Messrs. Gross and Root make no bones about their work. They leer out at an expectant or unsuspecting audience and shout, "This is what you want. Now you've got it." This column can make no bones about its criticism. We reply to the authors, "This is not what we want. And we don't like it."

—N. D. F.

## Music Notes

Greta Stueckgold, the renowned soprano, will give her first New York recital in two years this evening at Town Hall. Her program will be comprised of works by Schubert, Wolf, Elinor Remick Warren, and Richard Strauss.

Toscha Seidel will give a violin recital on Saturday afternoon, February 29. The American premiere of David Morad Johansen's *Sonata in A Major, opus 3*, is the most unusual part of his program of Bach, Corius, Godowsky, Debussy, Falla, Rachmaninoff, and Dushkin.

—M. T.



## As It Happens

Miriam Rohrer

This is a preface. When, a few months ago, the younger generation belonging to the family to which I belonged, decided upon a revolt from parental dictation in the matter of styles in the question of radios was raised in the family council. The two senior members of the family, of the opinion that one of our people is quite enough, raised their cogent arguments such as the well-known pampered state of youth, in this question, how to form, and with real deference to the wishes of its elders, decided, agency or no agency, that it wanted a radio for its own private, personal, and somewhat exacting use. It cited certain differences in taste, temperament, and occupation, which led, on the one side, to a desire for jazz music at seven a.m. or one a.m., and on the other side, a definite predilection for sleep at seven a.m. or one a.m. In other words, we wanted a radio of our own, safe in our own precincts. And they didn't.

So we got a radio of our own.

### Noise!

But the conditions of its purchase made this radio not all that a radio-lover born and bred might desire. This new little radio, being initially unwelcomed by the more financially solvent members of the household, had had to depend for its purchase on the thin purses of its purchasers. It was not a very expensive radio, to state the case mildly. Moreover, those same purchasers, being deprived at the same time of financial assistance and the assistance of a maturer wisdom, being, in short, inexperienced in the procuring of radios, got even less for their money than might be supposed. The radio, while it emitted sounds which might be identified as the products of human speech and musical instruments, emitted them in too great generosity. The radio is still prey to this peculiarity. We get six or seven stations at once. Invariably.

That is the preface. The moral of the tale is as follows:

### Analogy

Tonight, while resting from the arduous task of being educated, we turned the switch of the afore-mentioned little radio, being eternally hopeful that it would reform and behave itself. Behave itself, of course, it did not, and our still shockable ears were assaulted with a weird harmony of two male quartets operating at once, from different points on the globe, and with different music before each. So shocked were we that we were stimulated to unseasonable thought, with the result that we saw a definite connection between a radio which tunes into cacophony and a world which tunes into chaos. We were minded of the morning newspaper (which lay, conveniently, before us), and the surprising array of headlines upon it. In the right-hand corner was coldly detailed an account of the slaughter of 80,000 men with dark skins,—and if you allow for journalistic exuberance, even 50,000 dead men is a lot of carcasses. Somewhat to the left of the tale of destruction, was retailed calmly and with fine scientific restraint the story of a discovery, whereby men, physically constructed similarly to those who perpetrated the slaughter of the 80,000, had applied themselves to the tracking down of a disease.

The discovery has been made before, but ever again, shocked by the cacophony of man's livings. Tuned into several stations at once, he is unable to decide whether to kill or to cure, or to waste them. With the aid of a couple of brats with a valuable desire for their own lives behind him the slow witted man, rushes off with a enthusiasm and little or no knowledge to tune in every station at the same time. The analogy suggests a solution. It is the educated, sagacious,

## Dean Gildersleeve Honored at Dinner

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the United States but for the stupid prejudice that makes scholarship a handicap to election to public office under our democratic form of government regardless of other qualities," told of Miss Gildersleeve's valuable service as member of councils of the University. "She has been one of the constructive moving forces in our whole university life," declared Dr. Butler. "She has shown what a trained, talented, far-seeing woman can bring to a university."

Dr. Butler described his meeting with the late Judge Henry Alger Gildersleeve, the dean's father, twenty-five years ago, and his confiding to him that the next day he intended to appoint Miss Gildersleeve dean of Barnard. Judge Gildersleeve had replied, "I know that already." "But, my dear sir, I haven't mentioned it to a soul," Dr. Butler had said, in surprise. "I knew you would name the best fitted person," Dr. Butler said the Dean's father had declared.

James R. Sheffield, speaking for the trustees, said the work of Dean Gildersleeve had been to "train thoughtless and carefree girls into thinking women." He described Barnard's situation as unique—"surrounded by architectural beauty, overlooking the Hudson, it has a background of legend, romance, history and beauty."

Gena Tenney, President of the Undergraduate Association in 1933, speaking for the alumnae, discussed Miss Gildersleeve's work as president of the International Federation of University Women, as that of "a mediator and arbitrator of rare genius." Helen Nicholl, Chairman of the Honor Board, speaking for the students, declared that the undergraduates were "proud of Dean Gildersleeve's wide influence and activities," and that they appreciated her "charming personality." "We want to express our deep regard for her, and through her, for Barnard," Miss Nicholl concluded.

Professor Henry E. Crampton, representing the faculty, outlined Miss Gildersleeve's career and connected it with some aspects of Barnard history. "She has been a pioneer, guide, and leader in the college's development," he said. "We of the faculty appreciate her calm, judicial type of mind and temperament, the comprehensive view that she alone has." Telegrams were read from many friends and absent members of the faculty, administration, and alumnae groups. Alumnae dinners were scheduled in Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Paris. Miss Gildersleeve's address was broadcast from 10:15 to 10:45 p.m. over station WJZ of the National Broadcasting network.

Mrs. Ogden Reid, who acted as toastmistress, introduced Dean Gildersleeve by saying: "What Arcturus did in opening the World's Fair in 1933 with light rays that took forty years even to reach Chicago was as nothing by comparison with the power and light which Virginia Gildersleeve has given to Barnard College during a short twenty-five years."

Miss Gildersleeve, in her address, stressed the position of Barnard in New York City. "In New York things happen first," she declared. "It is the richest possible laboratory for many courses and adjuncts to academic halls."

The present tendency of some "reformers" to advocate that women be sent back to the home, deprived of their

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mentally solvent few) who are responsible, in large measure, for the world's cacophony. Better might they save their detached scorn, their uncooperative head-shaking, for recreational moments only, to lavish instead the active benefit of their aid upon too enthusiastic radio-purchasers. Let the educated, the college-bred, cease to stand off and condemn, let them help and give and actually lead! They can't stop the purchase of radios. But they can prevent in short order the buying of the kind with too many stations.

## 25 Years of Progress in Educational Field Reviewed by Dean At Anniversary Celebration

(Continued from Page 1)

intensely for about six weeks and then developed rapidly into a happy, bumptious sophomore and into a Barnardite that nothing could pry away from the college for the next forty years. "It is easier to get a girl into college," my father used to say, "than to get her out of it!"

"It is for the years of deanship, however, that I am especially thanking Barnard tonight. My mind goes back to that morning of the First of February, 1911, when, with some excitement and a bit of apprehension, I took my seat in the dean's chair. Years afterward when I began to drive a car I had exactly the same sensation. When, in Mr. Ford's old-fashioned model of 'tin Lizzie,' I pulled or pushed or stamped on something, I had no idea what the result would be, but an anxious suspicion that the car would blow up or tip into the ditch. It feels just like that when you start being a dean. With just those same uncertainties and apprehensions I began to pull and push and stamp on the levers of the Barnard administration. But the Barnard car was a very steady, well built one, and it did not blow up under my novice hand or swerve into the ditch."

### Modest View of Deanship

"I had one immense advantage. The Barnard faculty consisted at the time very largely of distinguished scholars who had taught me and brought me up. So I could not possibly have any illusions as to the importance of the dean as compared to the faculty. I realized that she was just their presiding officer and their handmaid. Her job was to provide for them the best possible surroundings and facilities for carrying on their teaching and scholarly work. This remains today my conception of the function of an administrative officer in a real college."

"In spite, however, of this modest notion of the deanship in its relation to the faculty, I am very sure that the post of the dean of Barnard College is by far the most interesting and worth-while position open to a woman in the academic world of this country. I am deeply grateful for having been permitted to occupy it so long."

"I am grateful because it is in New York City, my own city, where I was born and have lived all my life. Whatever New York may seem to those who visit it briefly, to me it is a nice, quiet, home town, where one can live peacefully and securely. It is a wonderful place in which to run a college, because its museums, its theatres, its concert halls, its opera, its government agencies, its business marts, its great public institutions of a hundred kinds—make the richest possible laboratories for many courses and adjuncts to academic halls."

### New York Ideal Location

"Moreover, in New York things are likely to happen first. The winds of change blow first on our island of Manhattan. So we generally have to decide, first of the colleges, what to do when girls begin to smoke cigarettes, or when Latin, alas, is no longer essential, or when the government needs new kinds of service from its women citizens. One feels here in the advance guard of the far-flung battle line of education."

"Besides this, New York is the connecting link, intellectually, between America and Europe. So the Dean of Barnard inevitably is drawn into international work, to which, as it happens, I have devoted for the last eighteen years

### President's Message To Dean Gildersleeve

"Mrs. Frederick W. Rice, president Associate Alumnae of Barnard College.

"Those who have at heart the welfare of Barnard delight in any occasion to honor Dean Gildersleeve, whose constructive service to the institution through twenty-five years has made all friends of the college her debtor. Hers has been a rare tribute to the cause of the higher education of women. When you and other Barnard alumnae gather in her honor this evening please extend to Dean Gildersleeve my hearty felicitation."

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

most of the time I could spare from my immediate duties at the college. Our connections with foreign lands, through professors, students and visitors make Barnard delightfully stimulating. And when I myself grapple with the problems of absorbingly interesting and sometimes difficult international conferences in Oslo, by the fjords of the North, or in Budapest, by the gray green waters of the swiftly flowing Danube, or in the shadow of Edinburgh Castle, I realize that I owe these tasks to being Dean of Barnard, and am grateful."

"I am grateful also because Barnard is a member of Columbia University. Of all great and ancient universities Columbia, so far as I know, has treated women best. In no other great university has there been such a series of presidents, so friendly to the higher education of women, as Frederick A. P. Barnard, Seth Low and Nicholas Murray Butler. During my twenty-five years it has been great fun to watch the graduate courses and the professional schools, under President Butler's benign and tactful influence, gradually opening to women. It has been most interesting also to have this unparalleled opportunity of working out the proper relation of a liberal arts college with our sister school of medicine, of law, of journalism, of education and the rest of the professions."

### Apprehended Male Fears

"My part in all this movement has been mainly to quiet the fears of some of my male colleagues at Columbia who were agitated by the prospect of an incursion of troublesome females. By sitting patiently and harmlessly through countless hours of committee meetings I have tried to demonstrate to them that women are not irrational and trouble-making agitators, but quiet, inoffensive creatures who upset nobody."

"These apprehensions are now in the past. Barnard and its dean have long been received in the councils of the university and permitted to share in making its plans and guarding its intellectual distinction. I am immensely grateful for having had the privilege of working all these years in the high and stimulating scholarly atmosphere of a great university."

"The past twenty-five years have not been easy ones; perhaps I should be grateful for that, too. The World War, the hectic flush of the '20s, the crash and the suffering and the apprehensions of the great depression have forced on the head of a college almost every year utterly new and very perplexing problems, challenging to the utmost one's powers and one's imagination."

### Women's Problems Change

"Some of the problems peculiar to women have changed during these years and then changed again. The pendulum has swung to and fro. As altered economic, industrial and social conditions deprived women of work within the home, new lines of work opened to

them in the world outside the home. What contrasts I have seen in the attitude of the community toward these women workers! When the class of 1918 was graduated the war was absorbing so much of the man power of the nation that business was clamoring for women workers. Representatives of big corporations came up to college to seize eagerly upon our newly fledged bachelors of arts as they emerged. Whereas in 1932 the doors of opportunity were mostly closed to them and people were beginning to say—as some are still amazingly saying—that women ought never to have left their homes, anyway, and that the best way to solve the unemployment problem now would be to deprive all women of jobs in the professions and vocations and send them back to the home. Are these reformers planning, I wonder, to restore to the home also the work for the women to do there? Are they going to shut the woolen mills and the great bakeries and the electric plants and put back in the home the weaving and the baking and the candle making which made of my grandmother's house a busy manufacturing community, and made very welcome all available maiden aunts and unmarried daughters who could lend a hand in this essential work? What will the new reformers do, I wonder, to make maiden aunts again welcome by family firesides?

### Need Outside Interests

"We can never, of course, quite turn the clock back. Women—most women—will continue to need some work or interest outside the home; as they will need also the home itself, and the human relationships within it and radiating from it; they will need, moreover, to play some useful part as citizens, with a care for the good of the community which is our larger, common family; and they will need recreation—play, new interests, and contact with beautiful things. This fourfold pattern of life does not differ very greatly today from that of man. And so I cannot see that education for women, especially higher education, should differ much from that of men. It will differ, of course, within the sexes, according to individual interests and gifts, but it is impossible to differentiate it strictly by sex."

"During all the years I have lived in Columbia University, I've had the privilege of working on intimate terms with both men and women. From this experience I am convinced that the difference between the sexes is as a rule greatly exaggerated. There are very few generalizations that I myself feel able to make about differences between men and women, except that men are the more sentimental and softhearted. You can imagine with what interest I read Margaret Mead's able book, 'Sex and Temperament.' But the world will probably disagree with her and with me."

"Occasionally, even in these days, there hangs over our sex the danger that they may be cut off from the best things of the intellect. People are still inclined to believe at times that a woman with a taste for chemistry, for example, needs only a sort of diluted chemistry supposed to be suitable for girls, and not just chemistry, as the best minds of the race have found it and formulated it through the ages. And so with philosophy and with geology, and all the rest. Colleges for women have no higher duty, I think, than to preserve for women students access to the intellectual heritage of the race in its highest perfection, and the opportunity to increase, if they can, the richness of this heritage."

"When I was an undergraduate in Barnard we had, to an amazing degree for those days, such intellectual opportunities. It is amusing, on looking back, to realize how little additional responsibility the college took for us. The immense growth in the range of the curriculum

(Continued on Page 5)



## Notices

### S.S.U. Meeting

An S.S.U. meeting will be held today from 12 to 12:30 in the Conference Room. The purpose of the meeting is to adopt a program and to elect permanent officers of the Social Science Union.

### Junior Weekend

The sign-up poster for Junior Weekend at Camp, February 28 to March 1, will be placed on Jake at noon on Monday, February 24. Charlotte Bansmer '37, is student leader of the week-end.

### Volley Ball

The Inter-Class Season in Volley Ball started on Tuesday with the Senior first and second teams and the Junior team winning the three games that were played. Anna Pustello, '36, is student manager of the sport and Miss Crowley, faculty advisor. Miss Crowley stated that

the games showed up the weaknesses of the players, but also were indicative of good material in the classes.

### From the Occupation Bureau

The following notice has been received from the Occupation Bureau:

The Occupation Bureau finds that, notwithstanding the request to seniors that they register for work after graduation before Christmas, only a comparatively small proportion of the class has done so.

Because of the pressure of other seasonal work in the spring session, it is not possible for the Bureau to handle satisfactorily any quantity of late Senior registrations—collecting references from professors and getting the candidates' papers into shape for possible use. Even now recommendations from some professors will be unavailable on account of absence.

Seniors who have any idea of using

the services of the Occupation Bureau, either directly or indirectly, either next year or later, should register *immediately*. The scarcer jobs are, the more important it is to have the best possible set of recommendations available!

### Tryouts for Debate

The Debating Society is holding tryouts on Monday, Feb. 24, at 4 p.m. in the Conference Room for the annual debate before Dean Gildersleeve. They will consist of two-minute talks on the proposition, "Should the Supreme Court's Power be Curtailed?" The judges will be Mrs. Seals, Dr. Clark and Dr. Peardon. The debate will take place on March 26.

### German Club

There will be a meeting of the German Club next Monday in the German Room, 115 Milbank, at 4 o'clock. Prof. Arthur F. J. Remy of Columbia University will entertain with lightning car-

toons. Professor Remy is known for the manual dexterity with which he burlesques Germanic legend, especially as incorporated in the Wagnerian operas. Tea will be served after the program. All those who are interested are invited to attend.

### Maison Francaise

Mr. Marc Girard will give a course in French conversation every Monday afternoon at 4:30 at the Maison Francaise. This class is free to all members of Columbia University.

### Classical Club

Dr. Alexander A. Vasiliev, visiting professor of History from the University of Wisconsin, at Columbia for 1935-1936, will speak on the "Empire of Trebizond" before the Classical Club on Tuesday, February 25. This meeting will take place at 4:10 in the college parlor. This will be Prof. Vasiliev's first, and

perhaps, only lecture on this side of campus this year. The lecture is open all who wish to attend.

### Spanish Club

The Barnard Spanish Club gave a tea yesterday afternoon in the College Parlor in honor of the South American Students at Columbia University.

### Newman Club Dance

Members of the Newman Club attended the tea dance yesterday at the Casa Italiana given by the Catholic Students group under the supervision of Father Ford.

### Ring Orders

Ring orders will be taken Tuesday, March 3, from 11 to 2 in the Conference Room. A deposit of three dollars must be paid at the time the order is taken.

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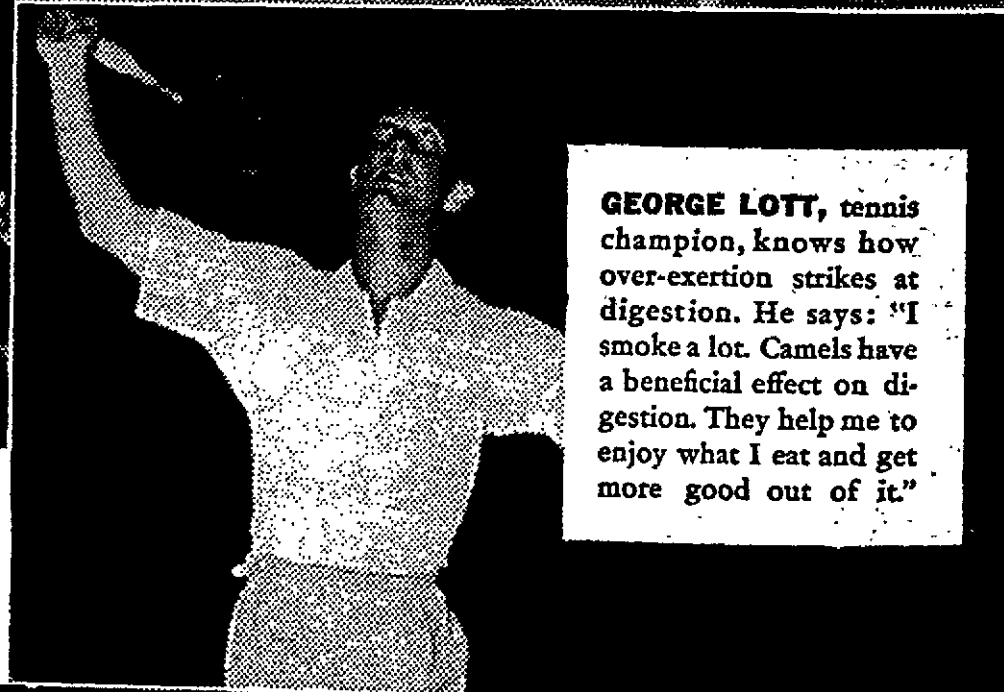


**GUESTS AT KUGLER'S**, grand old Philadelphia restaurant, renowned for two generations, are shown above, as they enjoy choice foods. William, of Kugler's, who presides over the famous dining room, is speaking to one of

the diners. William says of Camels: "Camels and good food go together. Our patrons naturally prefer quality tobaccos, judging by the popularity that Camels enjoy here. So we try to keep well stocked with Camels."



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M.S.T., 8:30 p.m. P.S.T.—over  
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## Dear Speaks On Progress of Women

(Continued from Page 3)

the enlarging of our care to the student's physical, social, recreational and vocational development. The most striking change in the college as a look back over the years. All these responsibilities make the running a college infinitely more complex and entertaining and expensive than it was twenty-five years ago.

### Confident of Future

"As for the future, Barnard can look forward with confidence. The trustees have recently had the courage to announce a program of strengthening and developing the college over a period of years at an estimated cost of over four million dollars, which we must somehow procure. This will provide land for future needs, a new academic building for studies, reading rooms, seminar rooms, psychological and linguistic laboratories. It will provide for strengthening the new departments of music and fine arts, and those whose subjects are growing and changing today with such bewildering rapidity — economics and government. It will give us also greatly needed scholarships.

"It is not, however, our present intention to enlarge the student body. Approximately one thousand seems a good number. We will try to keep it at about that. Of course, we always hope to make the quality better and better.

"The first great step in this long-term plan has now been taken. We have bought the block on Riverside Drive, just west of Fiske Hall, at a cost of \$500,000. The General Education Board has most generously given us \$255,000 toward this. The rest of the sum has been temporarily advanced, and we have begun an effort to get gifts to cover it. Next we will advance toward the building—a building to be placed on what is perhaps the most splendid site possessed by any college in the country.

"Nearly all of you who hear me have felt the thrill and the pang of our 'Sunset Song' composed by 1909, with which the classes, as they graduate, leave the halls of Barnard.

*Again the Palisades grow dark,  
The morning wind has left our heights,  
Our river shows a gleam of gold  
And one by one spring up far lights.  
How oft those lights have called us home  
How well we know that sunset flare.*

"Long ago, before Union Seminary and the Riverside Church and various apartment houses rose near us, we had from many of our classrooms the glorious and unimpeded view over the great river. Nightly the far lights sprang up, calling us home. And now Barnard students of the future will have that same distant and splendid vista. From the windows of the new hall on Riverside Drive, just south of Grant's Tomb, they will look out across our river to the Palisades, and northward past the beautiful bridge, to the hills beyond, and southward toward the busy harbor that makes New York the gateway of the nation, and the link with other nations beyond the seas. It is a pleasant vision to picture them, our younger sisters, gazing on all this.

"I began, with words of gratitude for all my good fortune, in being you here these twenty-five years. It is a precious and comforting privilege to live a life in a great college. We go, we individuals, blending with its spirit for a brief time. But ways we can look forward to on, changing, adapting to customs, new needs, but essence the same, in its for truth and for ways of are we, mortals, though we are part of the life of the college. It is immortal. So it has been with, and for this I give thanks tonight.

## Query

Query—Do you think the contacts between our student government organizations and the average Barnard student are close enough? If not, what suggestions for improvement would you make?

I think Student Council would be more representative if the candidates were elected on issues rather than on popularity.

—A. L., '37.

I think that if *Bulletin* would publish a report of the proceedings of various student government meetings, the undergraduate body would be better informed and more able to cooperate with its sound objectives.

—M. S. J., '38.

The core of the matter lies in the question of publicity. Students are insufficiently informed as to the workings and current activities of the government organizations. I suggest an intensive poster campaign with a little side help from *Bulletin*.

—M. R., '36.

No. I think a reduction in the number of courses carried by each student might leave more time for a student to be interested in college government activities. Rep. Assembly is open to the students but they haven't time to be interested in it.

—S. T., '36.

The average freshman doesn't know much about what goes on in Student Council and Rep. Assembly, unless she happens to be a member. I think their activities should be publicized more.

—R. B., '39.

They are about as close as the contacts between civic, state, and national governments and citizens. Elections are followed by a laissez-faire policy until there is something to complain about. At least we have a medium for the expression of those who believe in constructive criticism: the Forum Column—long may it live!

—M. S., '37.

No. Elections in Barnard are a popularity contest, and are not based on abilities. In the junior and senior years candidates for election should present their platforms at a required assembly.

—M. D., '36.

I think the students, rather than the organizations, are at fault if they don't know what's going on, or don't get what they want in student government. If they wanted it badly enough they'd go out and get it. But most students don't take an interest in election of officers, and they leave it up to a certain group.

—E. C., '37.

No. Student Council should have one member representing the religious, one the political, and one the language club, in order to give Council closer contact with extra-curricular activities and ability to decide on questions concerning them.

—A. G., '36.

## Glee Clubs Unite To Give Concert

The Barnard College Glee Club will give a joint concert with the Glee Club of the University of Virginia on Thursday, February 27, at 8:30 P.M. in Barnard Hall.

This Glee Club of men's voices, in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary of its founding at the University of Virginia, is presenting two concerts in New York City. The program for the concert at Barnard, which is the Club's first appearance north of Baltimore, will include 16th and 17th century choral compositions, 19th century works, and modern compositions including arrangements of southern songs which are their specialty. The Barnard Glee Club will sing English madrigals, a composition by Sir Hubert Parry, and some of the Brahms' *Liebeslieder* among other things.

Admission is by ticket only and these may be obtained from Miss Weeks' office in Barnard Hall or from the Music Department at Columbia. There is no charge for tickets. The Barnard Glee Club will entertain the visiting Glee Club at a dance in Brooks Hall after the concert.

At approximately 4:45 p.m. on Thursday the Virginia Glee Club is expected to arrive on the Barnard campus for a brief rehearsal. If sound pictures are taken, it is possible that the Barnard and University of Virginia Glee Clubs will perform briefly in Barnard Hall at 5:30. The two clubs will also hold a brief discussion meeting. On February 28th the visiting Glee Club will give a complete program of choral works for men's voices at the Plaza Hotel in the Grand Ballroom.

Miss Anne Pecheux, '36, is the president of the Barnard Glee Club; Miss Inez Alexander, business manager; Miss Frances Kleeman, librarian; Miss Elizabeth Kleeman, secretary; and Miss Ruth Abbott, accompanist.

## Professor McBain To Address S.S.U.

Next Monday, February 24th, at 4 o'clock in the College Parlor, Professor McBain, an eminent authority on the Constitution of the United States, will speak to the Social Science Union. Professor McBain, who is the Dean of the Columbia Graduate School of Law and whose book, "The Living Constitution" is very widely used in courses of American Government, has chosen as the topic for his lecture, "Amending the Constitution." An article on this subject, written by Dean McBain, appeared in one of the magazine sections of "The New York Times" last month, and it is expected that Dean McBain will use the same subject when he gives his radio broadcast on Station WEAJ in the near future. At the close of the lecture, tea will be served. The meeting is open to all students, and Government majors are especially urged to attend.

## Nathan Addresses Economics Majors

(Continued from Page 1)

active labor movement, said Dr. Nathan, was that the "certain peculiar atmosphere necessary for solidarity among working classes was much less existent than in England. The upbuilding of a new society made for extreme individualism and the atmosphere for many years was antagonistic to any concerted action." Furthermore, declared Dr. Nathan, the differences of race, environment and nationality among people belonging to the labor class made it difficult to obtain group action. The immigrant and negro workers were satisfied to work at any price and were not anxious to unite for political action.

"The trade unions," Dr. Nathan asserted, "declared that they were not interested in changing the economic system but in bettering labor conditions. The policy of the American Federation of Labor, which at first did not admit negroes and did not welcome immigrants, is one of the foremost reasons why the American labor movement has lagged behind that abroad."

Still another factor considered by Dr. Nathan in explaining the retarded growth of America's labor movement is the fact that leaders in the American Labor movement did nothing to educate their followers and to acquaint them with other political theories.

"The existing two party political system, with the accompanying necessity of accomplishing any action through either party was a hindrance to the growth of a political labor movement," declared Dr. Nathan. "Belief in the necessity of a strong political labor movement did not exist and the peculiar kind of a two party system certainly did not make a labor movement more likely."

Another reason for American labor's backwardness in uniting is the extreme sense for property rights which has existed, and the antagonism to any system in which, people were told, private property would be done away with.

"The doubtful differences in social standing among classes were much stronger in European countries than in the United States and the flexibility between different trades and professions in the United States is much greater," the speaker contended.

Due to the combined influence of

## Professor Hayes Talks at Harkness

Carlton J. Hayes, Seth Low professor of history, declared that the present age is characterized by an integrated dictatorial assault upon the past in an address delivered to a joint meeting of the Barnard College Menorah and the Columbia Jewish Student Society in Harkness Theatre at four o'clock last Wednesday afternoon. "The industrial revolution," Professor Hayes stated, "is marked by a widespread trend toward integration, a phenomenon which has expressed itself mainly through three channels, the production of goods, society at large and politics." Considering the first, Professor Hayes pointed to the organization of industry on a nationwide basis. In society it is seen in the growth of urban population and the prodigious amount of migration and in politics in the increasing emphasis on national problems (Continued on Page 6)

### STUDENT FELLOWSHIP

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these various factors, stated Dr. Nathan, the American political labor movement, "if there has been one to speak of," has lagged behind that of Europe. "However, we may be in for a change in the near future since these factors are now in the process of change."

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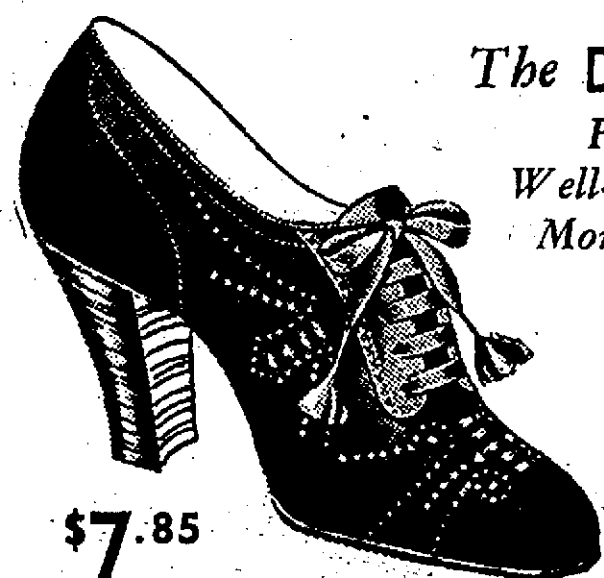
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## Dean Gildersleeve Honored at Dinner

(Continued from Page 3)

professions, was decried by the Dean. "We can never turn the clock back," she asserted. From the experience of working on intimate terms with both men and women, she had concluded, Miss Gildersleeve said, that "the difference between the sexes is as a rule greatly exaggerated." Men are, perhaps, more "sentimental and soft-hearted," she said.

Seated on the dais beside the speakers were Mrs. William Duffy, Mrs. Henry E. Crampton, Mrs. Frederick Rice, Mrs. James R. Sheffield, and Miss Alice Cornelle. Miss Gildersleeve wore a gown of deep coral lame with a long sleeved jacket.

The teaching and administrative staffs of Barnard gave Miss Gildersleeve a six-volume set of Sir Arthur Evans's "The Palace of Minos at Knossos," it was announced. The presentation, by Professor Gertrude M. Hirst, has taken place at the college. The undergraduates, through Alice Cornelle, their president, gave the Dean a bronze desk clock.

Mrs. William L. Duffy, '08, former alumnae trustee, was chairman of the dinner committee, assisted by Mrs. Frederick W. Rice, '25, president of the Associate Alumnae.

## Professor Hayes Talks at Harkness

(Continued from Page 5)

and national solutions to problems, as opposed to local issues and remedies on a local scale. As the extreme example of the trend toward integration in politics, Professor Hayes cited Soviet Russia. "There," he said, "the endeavor is to regulate the whole economy of everyone through the state."

"Through this integration," Professor Hayes went on to say, "the masses are being regimented as never before." This is being accomplished through effective organs of propaganda: public education, cheap popular journalism, and more recently the cinema and radio. "So great," he stated, "are these agencies for dictatorship propaganda that it seems about impossible to get rid of it once it is established."

The assault upon the past which many find so deplorable and which has resulted in the neglect of cultural and historical traditions of the past, Professor Hayes believes will only be temporary. "For," he concluded, "the present is fleeting, but the past contains so much of human habit and experience that it can't be forgotten. After the present is gone, the past remains."

## Dancing Group In Joint Recital

(Continued from Page 1)

Cynthia Rose, soprano, sang two old French songs, the "Minuet," and the "Tambourin." Helen Dykema played two piano selections from Bach's "Partita No. 2 in C Minor," "Sarabande" and "Rondeau."

A "Bouree" by Lambranzi, lively and spirited in form was danced by Alene Freudenheim and Jean Goldstein. The Bouree in four-four time has a definite upbeat. The earth-like quality of the dance suggested the old dance of the peasants as they might have trampled grapes to make wine.

Handel's "Theme and Variations" from the "Harmonious Blacksmith," played by Myra Serating on the piano, followed the dance.

The last two numbers presented by the Dance Group were repeated from last year's program in May. Pachelbel's "Theme and Variations" had slow and sustained movement, while the "Round" by Helen Dykema was forceful and required good technique.

A story is now going the rounds of a student whose law school fees were raised from \$40 to \$50. Canny, he looked at his college catalogue and the catalogue said fees were to be \$40. So he sued his college administration for the extra \$10. The whole law school faculty was lined up against him, but the judges gave the boy the nod. He won his case.

Villanovan

At Villanova they evidently believe in establishing a new social order. It's like this—four BMOC (big men on campus) have pooled their charm to make it easier for the campus girls to date them. They accept applications for a date from any girl provided she will furnish the money. The remainder will come from the men—their prestige,

charm, their own cars and the good time.

In a history final at the University of California, students were asked to give an outline of the Monroe Doctrine in as brief a form as possible. The answer was "Scram youse for prize money."

### Assembly to Feature O. Forum on Grading System

The assembly hour next Tuesday has been set aside for the purpose of an open discussion by students and faculty of the present system of grading in examinations. The meeting, prompted by an editorial in *Bulletin* of February 11, will be held in Brinckerhoff Theatre at 1:10 p.m.



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