

Barnard



Bulletin

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1938

PRICE TEN CENTS

Wigs And Cues Members Act In Barrie Play

"The Admirable Crichton" Presented By Club Dec. 17 and 18

H. LANGE IN LEAD

Saturday Performance Is Followed By Dance

By Barbara Reade

"The Admirable Crichton," J. M. Barrie's four act comedy, was presented by Wigs and Cues for a two night stand, Friday and Saturday, December 17 and 18, in Brinckerhoff Theatre. A competent cast headed by Helen Lange gave a convincing performance.

The plot revolved around Crichton, the perfect English butler, played by Kenn Randall, and the change in his attitude toward the family in which he is employed after they are shipwrecked on a desert island. Mr. Randall's handling of his part attested to his long experience on the stage and screen. Helen Lange as Lady Mary, the aristocratic daughter, managed to infuse her unsympathetic role with charm. Lord Loam, the traditional English father, was played by Milton Holbreich, and Ann Warren and Joan Roth were Lady Mary's indolent sisters. Tweeny, Crichton's cockney sweetheart, was played most effectively by Jean Sauer. These five along with Treherne, an English clergyman, played by John O'Neal and Ernest, the conceited peer, George Sammis, find that life on the island is very different from that in England. The readjustments made by the shipwrecked party that resulted in the selection of Crichton as leader and his ultimate return to servitude form

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New Quarterly Issue Reviewed

Professor Haller Finds Theme of Magazine Interesting

By William Haller

Two of the most interesting items in the current number of Quarterly may be said to be variants upon what begins to be a traditional Barnard theme. The theme runs thus. There was once a student who graduated from Barnard and went to Paris or Oxford or what university you will, and lo Barnard was justified in her daughter. Naturally I always read with great interest what Quarterly has to tell about my colleagues. I am particularly interested in Miss Roher's account of Miss Rosenblatt's career because the current of Miss Rosenblatt's vitality and grace once ran through my own classroom and made it more exciting and delightful. Miss Roher does well to show how distinctly Miss Rosenblatt is of Barnard and to express some of the satisfaction we may take in that fact. Miss Remer tells her own story of adventure in an ancient seat of learning, a part of it only I am sure, in writing about Oxford. Two mysterious experiences go to the making of an Oxford education. One consists of going to see tutors who sit by the fire, smoke, take tea, telephone or do almost anything no American youth has had done to him by an American professor. The other is the streets, the towers, the gardens and entry ways of Oxford, the river and the countryside. Miss Remer obviously has been properly initiated into both of these. Whether she or for that matter anyone else really understands the business of mods, greats, schools, vivas and the like probably, therefore, matters no more than understanding the Barnard catalogue. I wish Miss Remer had enlarged somewhat on her comparison of Oxford with American academic hurdles, that is to say examinations. She says that

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Adelson Visits North England

Student Fellow Observes Housing Conference In Harrogate

The following letter has been received by Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve from Shirley Adelson, 1937 Student Fellow, who is now studying in London:

Dear Miss Gildersleeve, While my thoughts are not completely absorbed with the approaching vacation it might be wise to write to you further about the interesting work in which I have been engaged.

The occasional reports that I receive about the progress of housing in the States never fail to spur me on to a more intensive study of the subject here. Thus it was very much in order when, hearing about the plans of the Federal Housing Administrator, Mr. Nathan Strauss, for a national conference of all local people engaged in applying the Wagner-Steagall Act, I developed a strong desire to join delegates from all the local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland at their annual three-day conference for the consideration of the housing and town planning laws and problems arising under them.

After an address by the Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, whose promises for an increased subsidy were received by his one thousand hearers with intense interest and varying degrees of skepticism, the conference fell into several consecutive sessions, each composed of an introductory address followed by an apparently endless stream of remarks from the delegates. The laws began to live for me then as they never had before.

This trip afforded an excellent opportunity for some major sight-seeing as well. I spent several hours in York, and returned leisurely down the East Coast, stopping the night at Newark and then passing on through Stamford, Peterborough and Ely, to London. Almost unconsciously I had made it a tour of cathedrals and churches.

Work Enjoyable

No matter how seriously I apply myself to my work it always mocks my grim intentions and turns out to be thoroughly enjoyable. After a strenuous seminar last Thursday I retired to the weekly tea of the research students, still in a weighty mood, and much to my delight I encountered a wonderful discussion group with Sir Norman Angell posing all the provocative questions. The world is a chaos, he said, and what are you, the young intellectuals, proposing to do about it? We all felt small indeed, and absolutely diminutive when he pointed out, with great emotion, that he has been attending committee meetings and lecturing for liberal causes every day in the last six weeks, Sundays included, because there are no young people ready or willing to relieve him.

Both you, Miss Gildersleeve, and Barnard have my best wishes for an extremely jolly Christmas and an ever-so-happy New Year.

A.S.U. Convention Is Held At Vassar; Students From Two Continents Convene

Dr. MacCracken Discusses Trends in American Education

URGES NATURALNESS

Norman Thomas Declares Economic Sanctions Lead to War

That students should be students always, and that they should think clearly was urged both by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, and by Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party, at the American Student Union Convention at Vassar last week.

"You must embark upon a program as students, carrying your intellectual training and gifts," declared Dr. MacCracken in his opening address to the first plenary session of the convention on Tuesday morning. Students, he explained, because of their intellectual maturity and social immaturity, have often been used as tools by leaders of extremist movements, reactionary more often than radical. "In innumerable instances," the speaker maintained, "such exploitation has been the destruction of university life and even the closing of universities."

Offers Program

As a weapon against too precocious, and therefore dangerous, action on the part of students, Dr. MacCracken offered the delegates a six-point program for life as students: "1. Students shall be themselves. 2. Students shall know themselves. 3. Students shall govern themselves. 4. Students shall support themselves. 5. Students shall be citizens. 6. Students shall participate in society as students."

The body of Dr. MacCracken's address was taken up with a discussion of "Currents and Cross Currents in American Education." Having discussed varying trends in American education since the beginning of the century, the speaker pointed out that the present curriculum favorites in colleges lie in the social science group. But higher education, the audience was told, is floundering today, and is losing sight of basic principles, because it is forced "to stand on the bread line." The solution to its problems, Dr. MacCracken believes, cannot come from the outside. "It is remotely possible," he ventured, "that the salvation of education will come from the student himself."

Thomas Speaks

Norman Thomas, speaking against collective security in a peace symposium on Thursday afternoon, charged the delegates with muddled thinking. Taking up the majority report of the peace commission, Mr. Thomas declared that there was a basic contradiction between the demand for United States intervention against foreign aggressors and the resolution that military and naval appropriations be reduced. To trust a capitalist and imperialist nation such as the United States, with a weapon as strong as eco-

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Scholarship Blanks To Be Filed By Jan. 10

Application blanks for scholarships and grants-in-aid for the spring session are available in the Dean's office, and should be filed with the Dean's secretary on or before January 10th.

The blanks must be filed out in duplicate by the student and must be signed by a parent or guardian. Only students in very urgent need of financial assistance should apply. There will be announcements regarding interviews with members of the Committee on Scholarships on the Dean's bulletin board two or three weeks after applications are filed. Applicants are advised to watch carefully for these notices.

The announcement was released from the Dean's office on Friday, December 10th.

Collective Security is Endorsed As Way To World Peace

FASCISM DENOUNCED

Japanese Boycott is Advocated as Aid To Chinese

Collective security as a concrete means of obtaining and maintaining peace in the world today was supported by a vote of approximately 4 to 1 of the delegates to the Third Annual Convention of the American Student Union, held at Vassar College, December 27 to 31.

This and other resolutions adopted at the convention, followed for the most part the suggestions made by Joseph P. Lash, national executive secretary of the ASU in his report to the convention. Reviewing the work accomplished in the last year and citing the issues to be discussed, Mr. Lash called attention to the instances of "Fascism march on democracy" . . . Spain and China.

Peace Program

The first section of the resolution that will constitute the peace program for the ASU for the coming year urges "the United States to become an active force for peace" by "taking immediate steps to restrain fascist aggression." It continued by calling for "American leadership in naming aggressors, employing embargos against aggressors" and "repeal or modification of the present neutrality act so as to discriminate between aggressor and attacked." The remainder of the resolution favored cooperation of all Americans in an economic boycott of aggressors, asked for material aid to the Spanish Republic and the Chinese people, demanded that the United States remove troops from all foreign countries, oppose the United States M-day plan. It also opposed the United States rearmament program and urged the abolition of the R.O.T.C. in the schools. The ASU will cooperate with the United Student Peace Committee in organizing a dramatic anti-war strike in April.

Round-Table Groups

The resolutions were formulated as a result of discussions of all phases of student life at the round tables. The program for the coming year will allow local chapters to participate in local political activity if they so wish.

The delegates asked that all students be given the right of self-government, urged that school boards be democratically elected, supported the fight of the Negro people for equal rights, and pledged student aid to trade unions.

Among the speakers who addressed the convention were the Chinese and Spanish Consul Generals, Dr. Ryan of the Progressive Education Association.

Greetings to the convention came from President Roosevelt, Governor Benson of Minnesota and various other progressives.

Barnard delegates included Ruth Frankfurter, Miriam Wechsler, Ruth Borgenicht, Judith Lerner, Deborah Allen, Miriam Weber and Florence Dubroff.

Model League Plans Outlined

Policies of New Zealand Will Be Presented By Barnard

New Zealand will be represented by the Barnard delegation to the annual conference of the Model League of Nations held by colleges in the Middle Atlantic states, at Rutgers University this April. At the 1937 meeting of the Model League, which took place last spring, Barnard, representing the United Kingdom, was awarded the cup for the best delegation.

Delegates to the conference will be chosen by a new method this year. According to the tentative plan, students will be recommended to a special committee by faculty members of the Government and History Departments. The committee will interview students in order to determine those who are best prepared for the type of discussion and work which goes on at the Model League.

At the annual conference each college presents the viewpoint of one country which is a member of the League of Nations at the time. Activities are divided into those of the Assembly, in which the group meets formally as a whole, and into those of the committees in which a particular topic is discussed in detail and a report to the Assembly constructed. At the final Assembly session the committee reports are considered and resolutions adopted.

The topics around which the group discussions, usually three in number, center are problems of contemporary international significance. Last year the subject taken up in committee included Peaceful Change under Article 19, the Importance of Trade Relations, and Collective Security and Sanctions under Article 16.

Kathryn Smul '38, is a member of the Model League Continuations Committee.

Marianne Pelanco of France Is Impressed By Our Dancing

By Ann Strowbridge

Marianne Pelanco, who is Barnard's French exchange student this year, didn't hesitate a minute when asked what aspect of American college life had impressed her most—"Dancing cheek to cheek!" she cried. This novel American folk-dance is apparently unknown in Paris, and when Marianne first encountered it at a Columbia dance, she was plunged in mingled amusement and apprehension, which lasted until she consulted her friends in Brooks Hall and received their comforting assurances. She was also somewhat uncertain whether to be pleased or surprised when one of the boys complimented her on her "independent look." This seemed to Marianne only slightly less depressing when she was told that she had a good, staid face and looked as if she would be kind to animals, but her friends—loyal devotees of high education for females—have assured her that intelligence is a most valued charm for American girls. Marianne does look as intelligent and her looks charming, and her academic record is excellent proof of her brilliance. She is the holder of a *Licence des Lettres* from the Sorbonne, and in pursuance of her subject of comparative literature she is now studying French, English and Italian literature at Barnard, and Russian at Columbia. She particularly enjoys Professor Sturtevant's course in the English novel, and she is pleased, in all her courses, by the comparative ease with which students here can learn to know their professors.

Among the girls she has met at college, Marianne finds the same pleasant friendliness, though she admits to an understandable grievance against New Yorkers in masses—on Fifth Avenue, for instance, at the rush hour. When asked the inevitable question about the American girl's taste in clothes, Marianne remarked on the greater standardization in our styles, and also on our greater desire for sophistication. It seems that if a French girl wants to wear a black velvet hat with a veil, she must either get married or wait until she is twenty-five and self-supporting.

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Convention Results

We wish to offer our sincere apologies to the American Student Union. In an earlier editorial we implied that the significance of the convention would not be appreciated fully by adult leaders of public opinion and by the press. We grossly underestimated both the strength of the A. S. U. and the importance of its deliberations.

As a result of the convention and the recognition that was given it, we feel that the student movement has finally achieved a position of real significance on the American scene. It is a cause for rejoicing that this movement has progressed along liberal lines and that American students show no sympathy for the regimented, militaristic groups so familiar in many other countries.

The main discussions at the A. S. U. convention concerned students in their relation to college affairs as well as the broader problem of the attitude of students toward governmental policies. In both fields, the resolutions adopted at Vassar show a clear realization of the problems involved and an intelligent and determined effort to solve them.

In view of the program which the A. S. U. has outlined for itself and in view of the intelligent attitude which it has manifested toward school, national and world problems, we again want to urge strong support of the A. S. U. and its program. We must recognize the truth of President McCracken's words that we can "no longer shut out the world by closing the college gates" and ally ourselves with a thoughtful and vigorous organization which has dedicated itself to the service of liberalism and progress.

Once-Overs

Carol Warner Gluck

The following reminiscences were penned by Elizabeth Pratt, who, as President of Wigs and Cues, is well qualified to speak of the tribulations and triumphs back-stage. I had one look at that buck (or was it a heifer) and can well understand why it was hastily returned.

Looking Backwards at

"The Admirable Crichton"

Now that it's all over, we can reminisce and it all seems fairly funny in retrospect, but at the time, tragedy stalked the wings.

There was the episode of the stuffed deer. Lady Mary was to appear after a hard day's hunting with a gorgeous buck which the stage directions claimed she should throw exultingly on the ground. Well, the taxidermist had rented his limp deer and the only one he had left for Wigs and Cues was a snappy number that had a severe case of *rigor mortis*. So stiff was this buck that Lady Mary had to ease him off her shoulder on to his you-know-where and then on to his side in order not to smash his horns off. The gales of laughter that this action produced at the dress rehearsal were sufficient to convince the director that the politic thing to do was to have the kill left off stage and leave the audience to the devices of their imagination as to what a freshly caught buck looked like. The ever-helpful faculty advisor carted the beast back to Bleeker Street in the rear seat of her car, from which point it looked dolefully out of the window, while generously scattering hair on the upholstery. It was a tense moment, but we can laugh now.

And then, there was the difficulty about the costumes. The worst things that the Wigs and Cues costumers managed to turn out still looked as if the desert islanders had been outfitted by Abercrombie and Fitch. So, we called Eaves and they said, "yes." And the result was that Crichton wore the robe and skin suit that Walter Hampden used in his production of the play. But what excitement.

The final triumph of the club was in laying hands on a bass drum which it appears is the only thing this side of an actual cannon ("No firearms on the stage," quote, Comptroller's office) that makes the sound of a distant cannon. No one would rent us one, sell us one cheap, or tell us where we could borrow one. It was a desperate situation. Then came inspiration. One of the club members telephoned the Columbia Broadcasting System and explained to the nicest man in the sound effects department just what the predicament was. He referred her to an official in the company who supplies C.B.S. with instruments and when she called this man, she somehow accidentally gave him the impression that she and the gentleman at C.B.S. were the closest of friends. Result:—one bass drum for use two nights—free of charge.

And then there was—but after all, it's all over now.

Minor Tragedy IV

(andante lamentoso con passione furioso)

I am drowning in books. The more I struggle, the more they engulf me—a morass, a bog, a Sargasso Sea, a veritable ocean of books. The Sunday reviews send me into a panic because, while I run madly to keep up, new authors increase by multitudes and pour with terrible proficeness their galloping herds of volumes upon the presses. Frantically, I devour their wares in orgies of print, slowly I fall behind or, (breathe it softly) cheating, leap the output of whole months. With what yearning I look back at the glorious abundance of the past, those long lovely rows and stacks of books, those beckoning mountains of tomes, those monuments to ancient thought lying cold and desirable between millions of covers. I'm longing for pheasant and I'm fed on spinach.

I am in despair. I want most earnestly to sit contentedly before a fire and take my time over the old pages of an unknown treasure that I, myself, found in a dusty, second-hand store. But there is no peace for me. *Nec mora nec requies*. I enjoy a book completely. I shut it with a sense of fulfillment and—I am once more drowning. For every head I lop off, this Gorgan grows two more. I smile bitterly at the thought of Gertrude Stein at the age of twenty worrying that there soon would be no more for her to read.

With a grim laugh I think of Wolfe's Eugene perusing twenty thousand books in ten years—and living a darn full life at the same time. Sometimes I taste the thought of this infinity of literature with relish, but then form the fearful battalions, charging down in endless hordes. Then all of them shake their multitudinous fingers at me beseeching, "Read me! Read me!" Then they roll down like an avalanche. Then they cover me like a Mississippi flood. Ye Gods, but I am drowning.

Query

What did you think of the new Quarterly?

It's better than usual. The stories are not so morbid and the articles are more interesting. —M. P. '40

It leaves you with a clear head. No nightmares after you've finished the stories. —M. M. '40

There's not enough fiction. —M. H. '39

I think it's good collegiate stuff. —H. R. '38

I didn't like the opinions expressed on social questions. —W. A. '41

I liked the article on Dr. Rosenblatt. —G. M. '40

The first story was fine. Not very cheerful, but well written. —M. M. '40

I liked the poetry better than anything else. It was very metaphysical, and required two or three readings. —M. H. '39

Much better than usual. The stories weren't as stupid. —D. J. '40

It was well made up and very readable. —C. K. '38

I skipped the social articles. I don't like such things in magazines. The first story was good. —M. H. '40

The stuff that was in stanzas didn't seem like poetry to me. —D. S. '40

Slightly better than usual, but still terrible. —D. S. '40

I think it's splendid. A great improvement over last year. I like the way it looks. —W. H. '38

Porgy Remer's article on Oxford was delightful. Marion Halpert's story was well-written. —M. W. '40

I have never yet liked it. —C. V. R. '38

Don't ask me. I'm on the staff. —J. J. '39

The stories are pretty good. —L. K. '40

To be perfectly frank I thought it was terrible. —C. B. '41

They should have more contributors. It's not representative enough. —D. L. '39

Lots better than any I saw last year. —M. B. '40

About Town

Second Balcony

Julius Caesar—Mercury Theatre

I must start by saying at once that I find nothing of significance to contemporary politics in the *Julius Caesar* that Mr. Orson Welles has sub-titled in the best modern spirit *The Death of a Dictator*. Not that there is anything dated or archaic about *Julius Caesar*. It is in fact far more vital and alive than most what the theatre has produced during the current season. That it is played in modern dress on a bare stage emphasizes this vitality where another type of production might obscure it beneath voluminous drapery and the irresistible temptation to play the Shakespearean actor as opposed to the Shakespeare character. But all the uniforms, all the fascist salutes in the world cannot diminish the political situation in *Julius Caesar* comparable to the fascist dictatorship today, or make the play itself whatever its form of production an anti-fascist drama. The Mercury Theatre's production is significant in terms of the theatre and not in terms of propaganda, whatever Mr. Welles may say to the contrary, and I for one can find no moral lesson in terms of either dictatorship or democracy to be drawn from *Julius Caesar*.

If Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* bears any resemblance to political conditions in an era other than its own, it is to the period preceding the final consolidation of the English monarchy that we must look, that period depicted by Shakespeare himself in his great series on the English rulers. Here it is that one finds the scheming for power on the part of individuals that one finds in the play. Shakespeare's characters symbolize only their own weaknesses, desires, and ambitions, and society is drawn in only to show the way in which the masses become the innocent tools of individual passions. It is quite obvious that a Roman Empire under Cassius would be in its larger aspects a duplicate of a Roman Empire under Caesar although in the Mercury Theatre production the point of individual ambition is somewhat obscured by the omission of Octavius Caesar. The individual ambitions and passions that have entered into the rise of fascism must not be overlooked. But the great play about fascism will spring from a consciousness of the social forces and the mass movements involved rather than from over-much concern with the conspiracies of a Mussolini or a Hitler. Such men as these by virtue of certain psychological elements within them, are convenient heroes or convenient villains depending upon one's point of view. Essentially, however, they are symbols of forces even more powerful.

Similarly to identify Brutus with the liberal whose intellectual difficulties are the current preoccupations of our best playwrights is to define liberalism as the state of being honest, unambitious and sincerely concerned with the welfare of one's country. A liberal may be one or all of these things. So may a conservative or a radical. Brutus is not a liberal destroyed by the extremes of reaction and radicalism. He is an honest man destroyed by the dishonesty of his allies and his enemies.

The production itself is completely deserving of all the praises that have been lavished upon it. Orson Welles' Brutus at times rests too heavily upon the resemblance of that character to Hamlet and one could wish for a bit more of the man of action. Compensation and more than that, however, is to be found in the dignity and beauty of the portrayal and if Mr. Welles has emphasized certain characteristics of Shakespeare's Brutus at the expense of others one feels that he has done it with sincerity rather than with the desire to display his own virtuosity. George Coulouris as Anthony and Martin Gabel as Cassius must receive individual mention for splendid interpretations but to do the performance justice each actor should be cited first as an individual and then as a participant in Welles' superb mass scenes. There is nothing in this performance that might be characterized as a false note and it leaves us more indebted to Orson Welles and his theatre than ever.

Music

Handel's Messiah—Oratorio Society

The Oratorio Society's annual presentation of Handel's "Messiah" on the Tuesday of Christmas week should really be an occasion beyond the reach of criticism. In the first place, the chorus, which has been coached by the popular Albert Stoessel of the Juilliard faculty for the past sixteen years, is a group of amateurs, in the true sense of that word. Many of the members (among whom incidentally, is an elderly second tenor named Handel, who claims descent from the composer himself) have been with the Society as long as its conductor. When the Christmas season rolls around, nothing is more natural and delightful to them than to stay to late rehearsals of the Hallelujah chorus in their rickety auditorium on 57th Street, where Mr. Stoessel chides mildly, "Basses, you sound like a plague of locusts" or "The best thing about that chorus was its spirit."

And that is just the point we are trying to make. This heterogeneous group of singers, made up of clerks and housewives, lawyers and students, have a love for this music that transforms them into a well-nigh professional working unit, but always as Mr. Stoessel insists, the very best thing about their performance is its spirit.

The audience which attends these annual presentations seems to sense this fact. They expect from the chorus no brilliantly polished performance, but a solid sincerity which suits the music and the occasion. They anticipate their pleasure in the broad dramatic flow of melodic line that characterizes Handel's vocal style and they will rise solemnly at the first notes of the Hallelujah chorus, as have all audiences since George II first set the example, one hundred and ninety-five years ago.

Assuming, therefore, that you have heard the "Messiah" sung by the Society at some previous time, the only aspect of genuine novelty in the performance is presented by the soloists. If you have not, one or two points bear mentioning. The tone quality of the full chorus of three hundred is not unusual, but that of the alto section heard by itself is remarkable for the lightness of its tone—not the dark timbre of a mature woman's contralto voice, but characterized by the facility and absence of vibrato which mark the uncovered tones of a boy alto. This freshness is very pleasant heard in the chorus.

The choral performance was distinguished by the delightfully crisp singing of "For unto us a Child is born" and the strong emotion that marked "Surely He hath borne our griefs." As always the sound and fury that accompanied the Hallelujah and Amen choruses was wonderful to hear. The phrasing and general musicianship of the soprano soloist, Grete Steuckgold, cannot be challenged, but her voice is obviously deteriorating. The loss of her high register was painfully noticeable in "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and the most famous aria of the oratorio, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was marred by hard, forced upper tones.

The contralto, Ellen Repp, who was making her first appearance here, delivered "O thou that tellest good tidings of Zion" with some lack of expressiveness, but gained in confidence as she went on, singing "He shall feed His flock" with beautiful tone. In her later aria, "He was despised and rejected of men" she sang in a most almost monotonous tone so oppressed with grief and compassion that after a moment of depressed silence, the audience applauded most enthusiastically. It is amazing to remember that at the first performance at Dublin in 1742, after the conductor had sung this aria, a clergyman in the audience stood up and exclaimed, "We will do for this thy sins be forgiven thee."

The tenor, William Hain, and bass, Gean Greenwell are both experienced oratorio. Both were vocally effective throughout.

It is impossible to avoid the realization that Handel's "Messiah" bears a message as modern and vital today as when he wrote it in 1741. This new message can still feel a challenge hard to meet in those words set to living music. "Do the nations so furiously rage together?"

Notices

Episcopal Club

There will be a regular monthly meeting of the Episcopal Club today at 4 in Room 401 Barnard. The program plans for the next semester will be discussed and members are asked to bring suggestions.

Dance Demonstration

A dance demonstration will be given by Hanya Holm and her Group on Monday, January 10, from 4:30 to 5:30, in the gymnasium.

Commemoration

On Sunday, January 9, 1938, at 4 p.m., the Annual Commemoration Service will be held in St. Paul's Chapel. The purpose of this Service is to have in special remembrance all those who during their lifetime were members of the University Fellowship.

A "Missa Pro Defunctis" by Victoria will be sung by the Chapel Choir.

Tomato Juice Bar

A tomato juice bar will be sponsored Wednesday by the Health Committee, Winifred Rundlett, Health Chairman, has announced. The bar, which is a substitute for the Milk Bar set up last year, will be open on Jake from ten to four.

MacCracken, Thomas Address Congress

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conomic sanctions, Mr. Thomas believes, will lead directly to war. "My great passion," he declared, "is to keep the United States out of war. War is inevitable, but there is no inevitability about the United States going to war." Official neutrality may keep the U. S. out of war, he explained, and workers' sanctions and consumers' boycotts can serve as a psychological release for the people.

As regards world peace, Mr. Thomas offered very little hope. "War and fascism are the illegitimate progeny of capitalism," he maintained. "The remedy against aggression is to be found in the logical interpretation of that great slogan: 'Workers of the world unite!'" But, the students who listened to him were told, they could not affect such an end by leading the United States into war. "Of all the utopian beliefs," he assured his audience, "the most

Wigs And Cues Presents Play

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1)

the main theme of the play.

Other members of the cast included Ninetta di Benedetto, Gertrude Smith, Jane Stewart, Elvira Nagel, Ruth Stibbs, Grace Farjeon, Jeanne Paul, John O'Neal and Frank Lombardo.

Three sets were constructed by the staging committee headed by Gertrude Smith, which included the drawing room of an English house and two sets of a tropical island. Costuming was done by Dorothy Stockwell. Publicity and business managing were directed by Helen Jaffin and Ninetta di Benedetto. Shirley Ellenbogen was chairman of the properties committee.

On Friday evening there was a capacity audience in spite of rain. The play was followed by a dance arranged by Mary Maloney attended by members of the cast and some of the audience. Guests of honor, who attended Friday night, included Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Miss Mabel Foote Weeks, Professor and Mrs. Frederic Hoffherr, Dr. and Mrs. Donald Read, Professor Marie Reimer, Dr. Lorna Maguire and Dr. Cornelia L. Carey and Miss Elizabeth Reynard, who chaperoned the dance.

Professor Minor W. Latham, faculty adviser of the club, was consultant on all phases of production. The play had been in rehearsal for four weeks under the direction of Miss Agnes Morgan, who also directed "The Brontes" and "Kind Lady," produced by Wigs and Cues last year.

utopian is to think a little group of you can guide a capitalist nation in a revolutionary war."

Also speaking on the peace symposium were Frederick L. Schuman, professor of Political Science at Williams College, and Frank Olmstead, of the Christian Association at New York University.

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Details of registration will be published in the next issue of *Bulletin*.

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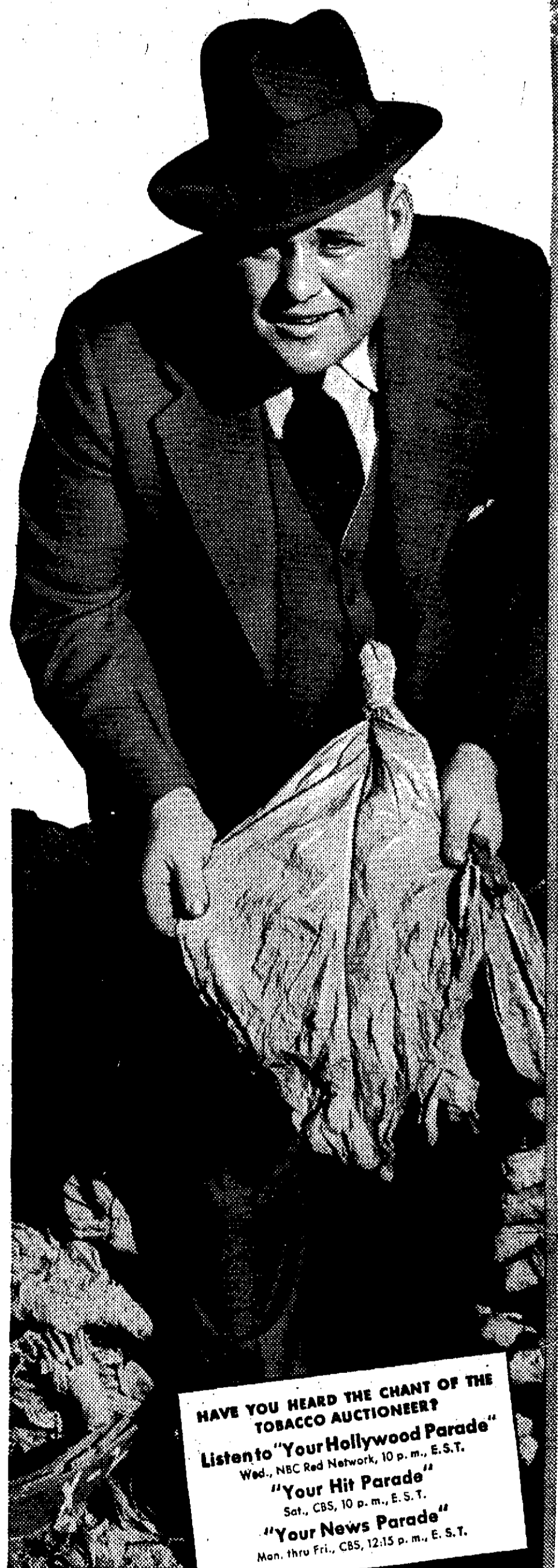
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'39 STEPS

Bulletin Delegate Describes Spirit Of Enthusiasm At A.S.U. Convention

By Miriam Weber

There was a spirit at the American Student Union convention held on the Vassar campus last week that impressed participants more than all the resolutions passed and more than all the speeches made. The intellectual keenness, the lively enthusiasm, and the sincere friendliness of the delegates and their Vassar hostesses should dissipate any notions that the entire American student body is dull or superficial.

The first evening was spent at a "mixer" where delegates wandered about the large lounges of the dormitory building drinking coffee, talking, and getting acquainted. Some were introduced personally to President MacCracken. Polite conversation during the course of the evening consisted mainly of "Oh, you come from —! Do you know—?"

But by noon the next day topics of casual conversation turned distinctly non-casual. As one passed down the long aisle of the dining room, he might hear from tables on both sides, talk of President MacCracken's inspiring opening address, of the able report delivered by Joe Lash, executive secretary, of "Trotskites," and collective security, and how to build up the A.S.U. chapter back home. It seemed that not for a moment would the delegates let fall their realization that they were there to try to settle world problems, if not for the world, at least for themselves; and even their attempts at carefree actions were tinged with that realization. When they sang, their songs were of Spain, war, labor unions, and the progressive mission of the American Student Union. One evening they witnessed an amateur musical comedy, and that was a satire on the muzzling of college newspapers by some college authorities.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, director of the

Federal Theatre, gave a tea to a few of the delegates at her home in Poughkeepsie. There, the guests conversed in Spanish and French about events of the convention and about politics in South America with a delegate from Venezuela. That tea was held after the peace commission had voted to recommend collective security to the convention; and uppermost in all minds were the questions of the rejection of the Oxford Oath and the adoption of some form of collective security, policies toward which the convention seemed to be moving. Mrs. Flanagan sat about with her guests and asked them why they wanted to reject the Oxford Oath and why adopt a program that perhaps paralleled the world situation of 1917. They were told, not all of them being of the same opinion; then a few fortunate ones had their pictures taken and all returned to Vassar for dinner.

That evening was the one occasion at which the entire convention abandoned itself to frivolity; after two speeches and a socially conscious musical comedy, the third annual convention of the American Student Union put on a first-class performance of the Big Apple.

The next afternoon the convention showed a sign of unanimity by rising en masse to burn Japanese silk clothing as a dramatic inception of a student boycott of Japanese goods. And in the evening factionalism "reared its ugly head" when a full session wrangled bitterly for three and a half hours over the majority report of the peace commission. A fierce intellectual battle is the clearest sign that the American student body is not beset with that apathy of which it has been accused.

Perhaps President MacCracken was right when he told the students that the salvation of American education may come from themselves.

Dean Announces New Endowment

Dean Gildersleeve takes great pleasure in announcing that the Carnegie Corporation has made a grant to Barnard College of \$150,000, to be used for General Endowment. This is given to the fund which Barnard is raising in connection with its Fiftieth Anniversary celebration, to be held in the autumn of 1939.

In accepting this generous gift recently, the Trustees of Barnard College, besides thanking the Carnegie Corporation most warmly, expressed their deep appreciation of the enlightened policy followed by the Corporation in making a series of gifts to women's colleges and thereby calling the attention of the community to the merits and the needs of these institutions.

Institute Succumbs To Holiday Spirit

The Institute of Arts and Sciences, that highly intellectual organization which presents outstanding speakers on interesting topics at McMillen every night at 8:15 and which generally takes itself very seriously, seems to have succumbed to the spirit of the season. The following notice has just been received by the Editor of Bulletin announcing a change in program.

"Lieut. Comdr. Noville, under contract to speak at the Institute January 7, will not appear. (He is not even in this country, the flighty lieutenant!!!)

H. V. KALTENBORN will help us get a good start on the new year with an address on "The Outlook for 1938." There will be also HVK's usual trenchant comment on the news, followed by questions and further discussion—Friday evening, January 7, in McMillen."

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JUNIOR SHOW

Professor Haller Finds Non-Fiction Contributions The Most Provocative

(Continued from Page 1, Column 2)

hurdles are made higher there because fewer care to jump them, lower here because so many wish to try and cannot be permitted to fail. But is not another difference this, namely that our hurdles are not only lower but more numerous? Our students are made to jump oftener, so often that they never get a good long running start at a jump that is really high. If our students were not kept busy passing so many little examinations, they might have time to learn enough to pass fewer but much stiffer ones.

Three authors in Quarterly deal with phases of the war that hovers all about us. It is not for me to say whether they are right in their views or not. Miss Borgenicht says what she has to say the most effectively of the three. She has, of course, this advantage, that she has made up her mind and can write a vivid journalistic story for the single purpose of evoking sympathy for a cause. Miss Simmonds essays a more difficult task. She argues for collective security, in a word for some sort of common action by Britain, France, the Soviet Union and America against Fascist aggression. Her position is clearly taken and earnestly set forth, but she blinks at so many complexities in the whole situation that even a sympathetic

reader is left puzzled and unconvinced by her pleading. Miss Bentley is in a way more courageous since she tries to deal with some of these complexities, but perhaps for that very reason leaves one even more confused. Fundamentally, she is aware that the problem is not the simple choice of peace or war. To reject war may not preserve peace. Clinging to peace, we may find ourselves at war. Miss Bentley may well be troubled by these terrible dilemmas. It is to be regretted, however, that her sentences should be troubled too. At least let there be peace among the parts of speech.

There is little I can say about the two stories and the two poems in Quarterly. Miss Colodny's *Drinking Song for the Wilfully Sad* has movement, shape and an idea, in a word poetic life. Miss Bailey's *Prometheus* is such verse as a sensitive and intelligent reader of English poetry and the classics should be happy to be able to write. Miss Eide has the light and disciplined hand which pathos demands. Miss Halpert's more ambitious story, to my thinking, does not quite come off. I should like less atmosphere to begin with, a swifter approach to the actual situation, and then either more passion or more abnormal psychology or perhaps more of both.

Greetings to
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