

Granville Hicks Will Discuss Recent American Writers

Lecture Series Features Noted Author and Critic On February 21

Granville Hicks, noted American author and critic, will discuss "American Writers Since the War" in Aycock auditorium February 24 at 8 p.m. as a feature of the lecture-entertainment series.

Because of his careful scrutiny of current fiction, Mr. Hicks may speak with authority upon books and writers. In addition to teaching English literature at Harvard, Smith, and Rensselaer, he has written books upon American life and literature including *The Great Tradition* and *Figures of Transition*. He has written two novels (and is currently working on a third), contributes regularly to leading periodicals, and has acted as chairman of the radio program, "Speaking of Books."

Mr. Hicks arrived in American intellectual circles with the publication of *Great Tradition* in 1933, a book which has caused a literary controversy that has not yet died down. Since then he has become known as a writer upon American social problems as well as a strictly creative writer. In 1939 he stated his political views in *I Like America*.

Since he moved to Grafton, a country town in New York, Granville has been interested in the merits of small town life as compared with urban life. His observations on community life were set forth in *Small Town*, published less than a year ago.

Freshmen Will Revive Literary Magazine

Editors Board Meets; Contest Will Decide New Name

A movement by freshman English class members is under way to revive the publication of a literary magazine, *The Sample Case*. This magazine was first published in 1929 by the freshman class of the North Carolina College for Women but had to be discontinued because of the depression. The contents of this magazine consisted of writings by members of the freshman class.

Representatives from each of the 26 sections of English 101 and 102 met Thursday, February 12, to discuss future plans. This board comprises Joanne McLean, Mary K. Johnson, Phyllis Niven, Sybil Yelton, Jane McDaniel, Claire McCall, Anne Edwards, and Betty Lou Merrill. These editors will later elect their editor-in-chief.

A contest to select a new name for the publication will be announced at a later date. The freshman who submits the winning suggestion will be awarded a prize of one Modern Library book or one Modern Library Giant.

Dr. Coy T. Phillips Writes Article on Durham

Dr. Coy T. Phillips, associate professor in the department of geography, is the author of the article, "City Pattern of Durham, N. C.," which appeared in the October issue of *Economic Geography*, a publication of Clark university, Wooster, Mass.

The article is a condensed portion of Dr. Phillips' doctor's dissertation which he prepared at the University of North Carolina in 1945. It discussed how the relief of the area affected the settling of Durham and the city pattern as it appears today.

Residents of Durham and North Carolina may be particularly interested in this discussion of one of the leading industrial towns of this state.

Tavern Will Not Open Sunday Afternoon

The tavern will NOT be open on Sunday afternoons because of the lack of patronage. However, it will open one half hour earlier on Sunday nights.

The hours the tavern will be open are as follows:

Monday-Friday — 8-9:50 p.m.
Saturday — 8-10:45 p.m.
Sunday — 7:30-10:45 p.m.
Fruit is now on sale at the tavern.—THE MANAGERS.

Committee Requests Reports of Changes

The Points committee will receive all changes in points for second semester and will consider all appeals to serve as officers before March 1.

If a student failed to average first semester, she is not allowed to carry more than 4 points during the second semester. If there have been changes in officers within any organization these also must be reported to the committee.

Be sure that all point changes are given to Helen Douglas before March 1.

Faculty Science Club Sponsors Dr. Barkley On February 26

All Students May Attend Speech Planned To Show Value of Science

"The Value of Science," a talk by Dr. Key Lee Barkley of the department of psychology, will be given in Aycock auditorium Thursday, February 26, at 12:10 p.m. This address will be sponsored by the Faculty Science club for all interested students.

In his address Dr. Barkley will attempt to show what the value of science is, or may be to an individual and to society. One of the basic assumptions from which he will proceed is that ours is a scientific era and our culture is based on and supported by science.

"Without science," states Dr. Barkley, "there would be no hope for the future. Even though science has created a new heaven and a new earth, the task is not completely done. In reality science is at the beginning of its possible development. This is illustrated by the new discoveries in atomic energy which have opened up a whole new world of scientific possibility."

In showing the value of science to an individual, Dr. Barkley says that science tends to free the mind of man from the bondage of superstition. Its value to a society is found in the vast contributions of physics through application in electric industry.

Another similar address will be sponsored later by the club.

Alumnae Association Plans Reunions

Committee Will House Returning Graduates In Dormitories

Tentative plans have been made by the Alumnae association for a number of classes to meet for reunions at the 1948 commencement. The present tentative schedule of events planned for Alumnae day, Saturday, May 29, is as follows:

9:45 a.m. — Pictures of reunion classes.

10 a.m.—General Alumnae association meeting in the Alumnae house.

12:30 p.m.—Luncheon for reunion classes at various places in Greensboro.

6 p.m.—Alumnae supper in Alumnae house, following Class day exercises.

Mrs. Robert Bridgers of Greensboro, and her committee are working at the present on the general overall plans for the classes planning reunions. They expect that a large number of alumnae will return this spring for commencement since the practice of having reunions is being started after several years absence. The returning alumnae will be housed in the college residence halls as in former years.

Dr. Elizabeth Jastrow Conducts Discussion

"Religion in the Art of the Middle Ages" was Dr. Elizabeth Jastrow's topic of discussion to the Inter-Faith council on Thursday, February 19. Dr. Jastrow is a member of the department of art of Woman's College.

Childhood Education Is Theme Expanded At Regional Meet

Miss Betty Klemer and Mr. George Ivins Are Among Speakers

Presiding at the morning and luncheon meetings respectively, Miss Edith Huffman, director of Regional Meeting, and Dr. Theo Dalton, state advisor of the Association for Childhood Education, will lead members in the regional meeting of the ACE Saturday, February 21, at Woman's College.

"Creative Teaching," which is to be the theme of the morning session in the Alumnae house, will be discussed by Mr. George Ivins, of the department of education of the University of North Carolina, and Crystal Bachtell, supervisor of music in the Greensboro city schools. Both will be introduced by Miss Eugenia Hunter, state secretary-treasurer of ACE. Officially greeting the members attending will be Miss Margaret Flint, state president of the ACE; while the devotions will be presented in the form of a solo by Mildred Palmer, student at Woman's College.

Exhibits of the Association publication and of children's creative work in music will be displayed Saturday morning at 9:30 when registration will also take place.

Highlighting the luncheon meeting, which is to be in the Home Economics cafeteria, Miss Hattie Parrott of Raleigh, editor of *News and Childhood Education*, and Miss Betty Klemer of Washington, D. C., associate executive secretary of ACE, will discuss the "Interpretation of International Association for Childhood Education." Miss Klemer will have conferences with the members Saturday afternoon.

Miss Betty Klemer, teacher in the laboratory school at East Texas State Teachers college for the past eleven years, took up her duties as associate executive secretary of the ACE August 1. Her experience with the branches of the ACE began with active membership in the student group at Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee.

Later she served for two years as president of the Commerce ACE. In 1941-44 she was president of the Texas ACE and helped to plan and write the teachers' manual for the Texas School of the Air.

On the national level Miss Klemer has served on two committees and attended seven ACE annual meetings. She is a native of Red Wing, Minnesota, and was graduated from State Teachers college at Winona and took her BE degree at National College of Education, Evanston, Illinois. Awarded the "President of Peabody Scholarship," she received her MA degree in elementary education at Peabody College for Teachers.

Mr. George Ivins received his AB degree at Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa., where he majored in history and political science and minored in education. He also received an AB degree from Columbia university in secondary education and administration. He also did further graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple university in secondary education and elementary education. He is now visiting professor at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

Juniors Sponsor Minstrel For Orphan Adoption

The committee chairman for the Junior Minstrel Show, which is to be given as one of a series of events to sponsor the Junior's adopted Polish war orphan, have been announced by Peggy Moffitt, project chairman. The chairmen are as follows: Barbara Apostolous and Clara Jean Cooke, publicity and tickets; Charlotte Willard, programs and ushers; Agnes Ellen, stage; Helen Anne Wall, costumes and make-up; Susan Dawson, chorus; Martha Gulon, special parts. Nancy Beam Funderburk won the part of Interlocutor.

The show will be March 18th at 8 p.m. in Aycock auditorium. Town's people and students are invited to attend, and admission will be twenty-five cents. All junior class members interested in helping with the production are urged to sign up with the chairman of the committee in which they are interested.

Check-Up Conference Meets To Review Work of the Year

Senior "Y" Entertains Davidson Deputation

The Senior YWCA will have a Deputation with Davidson college Saturday February 21. Fifty boys are expected for the program Saturday afternoon, dinner in the Hut, and an informal dance in South Spencer Game room.

College Board Editor Announces Contest Closing April 15

Undergraduate Students Are Eligible To Enter Short Story Contest

Miss Nancy Garoutte, college board editor of *Mademoiselle*, announces the opening of the annual short story contest for all women undergraduates in the United States. The contest will close April 15.

The College Fiction contest board will select the two best short stories written by undergraduate college students of women's colleges and will publish these stories in the August issue of *Mademoiselle*. \$500 will also be awarded to the authors of the two best stories.

Those eligible for the contest are women undergraduates only. Stories which have appeared in undergraduate publications are also acceptable, but only if they have not been published elsewhere. The length of the stories should be from 3,000 to 5,000 words; and the manuscript should be typewritten, double-spaced, and on only one side of the paper. The stories should be accompanied by the contestant's name clearly marked with her home and college address and college year.

Mademoiselle assumes no responsibility for manuscripts and will return only those accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes. The stories will be judged by *Mademoiselle* editors, and their decisions will be final. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, April 15.

All manuscripts should be addressed to College Fiction contest, *Mademoiselle*, 122 East 42nd street, New York 17, New York. The magazine reserves all rights to the winning stories and the right to buy other acceptable stories at the regular *Mademoiselle* rates.

'Junior Bazaar' Seeks Stories of Junkets

Deadline Is February 25 For Stories of Hikes, Boating, Bicycling

Junior Bazaar is planning a roundup of unusual junkets that college students have taken during their summer vacations, such as hikes, cross-country trips by car, boat trips, bicycle trips, or the like. The main requirements are that the trip be somewhat off the beaten track, cost very little money, be enjoyable, and show ingenuity on the part of the student or students who took it.

The magazine will pay between \$20 and \$40 for each contribution included in the future. The description should be as specific and anecdotal as possible, stressing particularly those facts which might encourage other students to try a similar trip.

The deadline for this feature is February 25; and all entries should be sent to Barbara Lawrence, feature editor of *Junior Bazaar*, 572 Madison avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Foundation Changes Meeting Time

The Wesley foundation of the College Place Methodist church will change its regular Sunday night fellowship supper and worship program to Friday night, beginning February 20. Supper will be from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. and the program will continue until 7:15 p.m. Recreation will take place afterwards for those who are interested.

Students Make Many Recommendations For Coming Year's Campus Leaders

The annual check-up meeting of activities in the Student Government association convened Wednesday night in the Alumnae house with Betsy Bullock, president, in charge. In checking the program outlined at the pre-school conference, those present at the meeting received reports from three main groups—honorary board, legislature, and Social committee—as well as from several subsidiary committees.

Barbara Parrish gave the report from the honor board in the absence of Page Coleman, chairman. In answer to a discussion about students registering for others, acting dean Taylor said, "If we allowed this type of registration, only the weaker half of the college would ever register; everyone else would just go home." The conference agreed with Miss Taylor and decided against this practice.

Town Students Emphasized

From the infirmary and library came favorable reports as to the observance of the honor policy. The honor board recommended that the position of the town students be emphasized, the president being made a member of the honor committee and an attendant of house presidents' meetings. All honor cases among town students should be tried before the college judicial board, Barbara said. Barbara Parrish also gave a report of the North Carolina High School Student Council conference which members of the honor committee attended in Elizabeth City, explaining principles of the system to the high school delegates.

After some discussion the group agreed to accept the suggestion of the honor board that form letters concerning the honor policy be sent to incoming freshmen in the fall along with the printed honor code. This is designed to give the freshmen a more complete idea of the honor policy and relieve junior house presidents of discussing the policy in their already

Governor Cherry Appears On 'University Hour'

Governor R. Gregg Cherry will participate in "Symphony in Discord," a unique radio program which is to be presented Sunday, February 22, on the *University Hour* at Chapel Hill. The program will be presented by the Inter-Faith council of Woman's College; the cast consists of Ann Genden, president of Inter-Faith council, Lucia Collarte, and Lorraine D'Lugin.

The script for the program was written by Robert Epstein and Robert Wallace; and the music is by Harold Schiffman, Jr., all of Chapel Hill. This program is being given in conjunction with Brotherhood week.

Miss Jean Bertram Speaks To Commercial Class

Miss Jean Bertram, graduate of the Woman's College in 1942, spoke to the commercial class on "What Is Your Job Quotient?" Miss Bertram is now working in the Industrial Relations department of Burlington Mills, Inc.

When a student at the college, she majored in English and took secretarial work in the department of commerce. Miss Bertram did work on the *Coraddi and Carolinian* staffs.

The commercial class meeting was in the Alumnae house, Monday, February 16.

Largent Announces Freshman Movies

Miss Vera Largent, of the department of history, announces that the movie, "Stanley and Livingstone," will be presented for the benefit of all freshman history students in Aycock auditorium, Wednesday, February 25, at 3 p.m. and 7:15 p.m. The entire student body is invited.

"Sea of Grass," starring Spencer Tracy and Katherine Hepburn, will also be presented to the sophomore history classes in Aycock Thursday, February 26, at 3 p.m. and 7:15 p.m. This movie is also open to all students.

crowded letters to freshmen. The conference also recommended that the honor code be printed in the handbook.

Social Committee

The report of the social committee was given by Beverly Bell, chairman. She enumerated the activities on the social calendar to date—the street dance in October under the sponsorship of the societies, the January barn dance, and private dormitory parties. She especially commended one dormitory which has organized a circus, a newspaper staff, and the use of unique announcements at house meetings.

The list of future activities, Beverly said, includes a concert by the Carolina Men's Glee club, April 3, with an open house afterwards and community sings with the help of the societies.

Need For Larger Social Council

It was the belief of the social committee that the campus activities had so increased that a larger and more inclusive social planning council was needed. There were two suggestions as to the formation of the council. The first was that the council be composed of eight elected members (two from each class) who would carry from six to ten points, thereby making the council their most important job. The council, as thus set up, would be provided with college funds to carry on its activities. Representatives from YWCA, RA, the societies, and hall social chairmen would act in an advisory capacity to the council. The committee thought that better coordination of campus-wide activities would result from such an organization.

The other suggestion, which did not meet with so much favor from the committee, was that the new council be composed of hall social chairmen entirely. Rules and by-laws of either plan would necessarily be worked out in committee. The general opinion of the meeting was that the first suggestion was better, especially since it allocated different responsibilities to individual members. Beverly emphasized that the suggested change would not mean an elimination of the societies. The conference decided to appoint a committee to investigate the situation further.

Abolition of Societies?

The question of society elimination was brought up later by Margaret Johnson, president of the Dikean society. She wished to discuss the question, "Can the societies adequately fulfill the needs of the students, or are they so outmoded that they should be abolished?" In favor of abolition, she said, was the fact that the societies exist in name only. The average attendance at the meetings of a society is from three to twelve persons out of 600 members.

Even at the society dances, the girls dance in their own already established groups. In favor of retaining the societies is the opinion among some that societies provide something intangible to the students, a sense of belonging to something to which everyone else on campus also belongs.

Speaking in favor of retaining the societies, one student said, "I believe they should be kept because college girls would much rather invite a date to a society dance than to a college dance." Another student pointed out, "But it has been found that only about one-quarter of the members of a society even attend the dance. When 369 signed up for the Adelpian-Aethelan formal, only 119 came." It was also shown that all society functions could be taken over by other organizations. The conference voted to probe the situation further.

Susan Womack gave the report of the legislature, pointing out the extension of the Sunday night closing time to 11:40 p.m. and the new rule of unlimited Sunday engagements for freshmen.

Rose Zimmerman Post presented the subject of *Mortar Board's* replacing *Who's Who* on campus. She stressed the idea that membership for *Mortar Board* was based on service, leadership, scholarship, and character, also that *Mortar Board* continues functioning throughout the year, whereas *Who's Who* does not.

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The events . . .

. . . of the Harriet Elliott Social Science forum are over. The work is done. The interest, however, which the forum engendered in such a large percentage of the student body is not over. We hope it will not soon be. Looking at it from a standpoint other than that of information, the presence of the experts in the social science field on this campus was stimulating, and the forum succeeded in waking up a great many people who were formerly asleep to the crisis of our time. It, therefore, performed an invaluable service.

The people who were responsible for the forum, responsible for bringing to this campus an event which was important to all of us, have our sincere appreciation. We owe our thanks to the faculty and student committees and to the Alumnae association for making the whole thing possible. And we acknowledge the work of the different groups on campus who helped them put it across—the clubs, the students who led dormitory discussion groups, those who aided in the radio and chapel programs, the library, and those people who provided housing for the guests.

We are glad the Harriet Elliott Social Science forum has been made an annual event, and in thanking the people responsible for it this year, we add that we are looking forward to succeeding forums. More than that, we are looking forward to the results of this forum—a continuing interest on the part of the student body in their future as citizens of the world.

Bull's Eye

By KAY ARROWOOD

The Social Science forum, in the opinion of most of those who attended, was successful in that it accomplished its purpose, that of guiding, challenging, and clarifying the thinking of the students. To many of the students it introduced the social crisis, and made them aware of current social problems.

To those long familiar with the terms and facts used, it correlated and tied in with thinking already done, and introduced new lines and angles in thinking about the problems. In the minds of many, it created new patterns of thinking, and more objective and universal outlooks.

The large discussion groups have multiplied into myriads of small bull sessions. The students have realized that current affairs are not beyond their scope of understanding, and that bull sessions on human nature and its flexibility are just as interesting as the usual college topics. It might be said that the intellectual level of Woman's College students is higher now than it has been this year. Physical education majors, home ec. majors, and other majors, as well as the social science majors, have agreed that they received many new ideas to "chew on," and that they related to the fields in which they were interested.

Throughout the discussions, which were the most consistently attended of any lectures this year, it was evident that the audience considered itself as much a part of the forum as the panel on the stage. There was an atmosphere of group participation, and intense interest, which strained to the limit the short allotment of two hours for each discussion.

Another characteristic of the forum was the effort on the part of the panel and the members on the floor to combine the ideal with the practical; the optimistic, long-range hopes with the real, immediate problem to

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Sound and Fury

Public Opinion

Dear Editor:

Having heard a lot of discussion on campus the last few days about the speakers and events of the Social Science forum, it seems that there's one issue in particular that needs to be cleared up—or at least given a fair chance—namely, Helen Douglas's talk. There have been a lot of pro's and con's about its being a partisan speech and whether or not it was appropriate.

Yes, I know she stressed the fact (though, fact seems a rather controversial word) that one should always vote with the party—and here on a campus of "free thinkers" who believe in supporting the man and not being bound by party lines, that just didn't seem to ring true. After all, though, Mrs. Douglas was asked to talk on "Can (Not Will) Representative Government Do The Job?", and with the present deadlock in Congress, a lot of people are pretty dubious. Surely all of us realize that this situation has been caused by the difference in party and consequently in program of the President and the Congress. Wasn't this, then, a result of the peoples' action in not voting within the party?

Mrs. Douglas's proposal was not blind party following, but rather choosing the party whose platform concurs with one's own beliefs, and then voting for the men who pledge themselves to uphold it. To me this doesn't seem a form of dictatorship, but instead, just plain common sense.

—MARTHA GUION

Dear Editor:

I frankly don't get the point: for one whole day we talk about democracy, good adjustment of the individual, civil rights, etc., etc., then we go to hear someone talk who says (1) we should be informed, active citizens, and (2) we should always vote the Democratic ticket no matter what the merits of the individual Democrat and Republican concerned or despite the harm that the solid South's voting policy has al-

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Can Human Nature Be Changed?

By Laura Terrell

Human nature is already very flexible; therefore, it is not necessary to change it but rather to channelize the expression of human nature as it is modified and expanded by cultural conditioning which has a potent effect in its final manifestations of personality. This was the hypothesis advanced by Dr. Otto Klineberg, chairman of the panel discussing the question, "Can Human Nature Be Changed?" Other members of the panel were Dr. Douglas Kelley, Dr. John Gillin, Dr. William Ogburn, and Mr. Maynard Krueger.

In his opening statement, Dr. Klineberg also pointed out that the findings of anthropological and social psychological studies would seem to indicate that acquisitiveness, aggressiveness, and destructiveness are not inherent in human nature but rather vary in kind and amount of activity according to the society in which they are manifested. He further suggested that in our society frustration should be lessened to make for a happier individual in a sounder society.

Speaking from an anthropological point of view, Dr. Gillin mentioned that although the basic structure of man—physically, intellectually, and emotionally—hasn't changed through the centuries, the potentialities of man have been increased, although we possibly have not come so far in development of our emotional potentialities as is desirable.

Dr. Ogburn entered the discussion, concurring with Dr. Klineberg's hypothesis, but also adding that although there was great flexibility in the individual, and that cultural conditioning did in the final analysis mold the personality, still we might say that there is such a thing as "good" adjustment. However, Dr. Kelley, psychiatrist, stressed the fact that any adjustment criteria is dependent upon the cultural basis and on the existing conditions.

On the instigation of Mr. Krueger, the panel agreed that adjustment was not determined by any one factor in the individual's environment, such as the existing economic system or the geographic location, but rather that all of these factors must be considered as parts of a complex, dynamic whole.

The panel touched briefly on one of Freud's theories, that civilization is a result of frustration and sublimation. That is, sublimated libido energy is turned from normal outlets into channels useful in developing art, tech-

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Are Our Social Institutions Adequate?

By Martha Guion

Briefly sketching the outline or theory of institutions, Dr. William F. Ogburn opened the second panel, "Are Our Social Institutions Adequate?" Defining the term, institution, as a collection of organized habits centering around the acquisition of man's needs, and having a cultural tendency to persist from century to century, he then cited the two major types of problems confronting institutions. First noting the simple adjustments necessary in a stationary society, he quickly went on to facing today's institutions and the problems inherent in a dynamically changing society. While the difficulties in the first he attributed chiefly to selfishness, those in the second he believed to be the product of the cultural lag, that unusual rate of change found between technology and institutions in which man's social structures seem unable to keep up the pace set by science. This same lag is also found among the institutions themselves, and since all are interrelated, the faster change in part of them creates tension and maladjustment. Too, since all are changing, the functions of one are frequently taken over by another.

Illustrating his point, Dr. Ogburn pointed out that various social institutions either have relinquished many of their previous functions or have made an attempt to meet today's world with yesterday's methods and ideals. As examples, he pointed out the five foremost institutions, the village community, the family, religion, industry, and the state. In recent years, the duties of the first three of these have been rapidly declining while those of the other two have increased. Perhaps the most important factor in this change has been the steam engine bringing with it a new magnificence for industry and government and at the same time, the multiple problems of a market economy and administrative efficiency.

In past years, "That government is best which governs least," has been the motto, but suddenly, even with such a philosophy, the little man seems to have been knocked down. Finding other institutions to have failed him, he has formed a new ideal of government—not a policeman—instead a friend, a social service state. Thus has the problem arisen—"What to do?" Shall the government undertake to regulate, control or otherwise get industry out of trouble? What about an

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Is Industrial Capitalism Doomed?

By Eileen E. Cooney

"We will always need capital, in any economic system, so capitalism is not doomed in the true sense of the word," stated Maynard Krueger in the discussion on "Is Industrial Capitalism Doomed?" He explained this statement by saying that capitalism in the 19th and early 20th centuries has come to mean private ownership of capital, and that this is doomed. "The only kind of capitalism that is not doomed is the kind that we don't have yet."

We have never had real democratic capitalism in our economy, since the large corporations are run by their boards of directors, not the stockholders, and these boards, in turn, control the smaller businessmen who are their retail outlets in such fields as gasoline stations.

Mr. Krueger further stated that the weakness of our economic system is that of spectacular unemployment, and that the answer to the question depends on our ability to solve the problem of the business cycle, and its resulting unemployment corollary.

Mr. Krueger's solution involves social planning; that is, coordination of our economic system to provide the necessities of life, and some luxuries, for all. He admitted that this would bring forth the question of who should do the planning, and see to its execution. It would have to involve, he stated, responsibility of industry to the government, for its actions. He is in favor of nationalizing natural monopolies, such as the transportation, communication, and power supply businesses, and heavy industry, of which he named automobiles as an example.

Mr. Krueger felt that our choice lay in deciding which is the lesser evil: our present problem of capitalist unemployment, or the possible alternative of collectivist bureaucracy. Adhering to his socialist teachings, he wants this system to come about by the activity of an electorate, informed through a program of communication and education of the large group of above-average voters.

From the standpoint of history, he cited the case of the Sherman Anti-

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Can Nationalism Survive The Atomic Age?

By Nancy Beam Funderburk

In an excellent introduction to the panel "Can Nationalism Survive the Atomic Age?", Professor Maynard Krueger clearly distinguished power-politics nationalism, the force which threatens world solidarity, from cultural nationalism, a beneficial force which accounts for released energies and broadened interests. Cultural nationalism is in no danger of annihilation because the phenomenon itself is no threat to the peace of a united world. It was only the political nationalism, the drive to make the national state the sole possessor of instruments of power, that Krueger maintained should be replaced with an international unit of power. As for the role which the discovery of the atom potential plays, the advent of atomic energy only shortens the time for men to make up their minds between nationalism and internationalism.

It was Mr. Krueger's point that no one would benefit as the survivor of an atomic war. Why, then, not try actively to discourage the primary causes of such a war? Sovereignty itself, the ingredient in question, cannot be regulated at will by the national states today. National states have no control over the two principal problems of mankind—war and depression. Therefore, the system must have a reallocation of sovereignty. The people of the world must be willing to part with the sovereignty of the national states in order to preserve the sovereignty of the whole people.

Supporting Mr. Krueger's statements about the potential power of the atom, Dr. Nordheim added that bigger and better atomic bombs will be able to destroy whole states and entire continents. It will be the cheapest form of mass destruction for which there can be no defense.

Maintaining that nationalism has neither run its course nor reached its peak, Dr. Leon Ellis insisted that nationalism, populations and individuals would be able to withstand an atomic war. He pointed out that the United Nations was no better than the League of Nations, and that we as a world

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Is There a Way Out?

by MARILYN COHN

With a clear and concise summary of conclusions reached in the preceding panels, Bryn Hovde opened the final discussion, "Is There A Way Out?" Dr. Hovde pointed out that all the participants had agreed that the world is in a period of crisis. They had concluded in the first panel that change in human nature is possible, but that our need resolves itself more in terms of modifying and channelizing human nature, rather than changing it.

The participants had agreed that our social institutions are inadequate and felt that they must be reconsidered and readjusted. There were divided conclusions resulting from the third panel, but Dr. Hovde synthesized the viewpoints, however, in saying that industrial capitalism is doomed if we conceive of it in too narrow terms, but not in broader terms. Dr. Hovde stressed a very important point in discussing the fourth panel, "Can Nationalism Survive the Atomic Age?", when he said that this discussion centered more on man's survival, for the nation is becoming more and more lost in man.

Next, Dr. Hovde said that there are several "ways out," but these various ways must be pursued simultaneously. We must clarify our minds and our objectives. Where there are alternatives, we must make our choice and choose with eyes open. Saying that we must be simple and clear about things we want, Dr. Hovde proceeded to point out these aims. (1) We want peace between nations, and particularly between the United States and Russia. Our policy with Russia for the purpose of keeping peace should not be one of surrender. We must seek to find opportunities of cooperation without surrendering our essential principles and without weakening ourselves. (2) We need to seek peace through a United Nations. (3) We want prosperity with security for society as a whole, not just for individuals. Here Dr. Hovde pointed out that we must lick the "boom and bust" system, we must be prepared to control technology, and we must adjust political institutions to our needs. (4) We want individual dignity, equality, and opportunity for all. These rights get to the nub of democracy and distinguish it from authoritarianism. (5) We want an adequate educational system.

In concluding, Dr. Hovde stressed the fact that as individuals, we should not let the opportunities to pursue these goals escape us. It is late but

perhaps not too late for us to work for those things in which we believe and wish to retain.

Dr. Ogburn entered this discussion with an appeal, which he had previously made but which could not have been said too often, that the forum end on a note of the practical ways of going about things. He stressed international relations and the relations of government and business as being the most outstanding phases of the crisis. Next, Dr. Ogburn gave a particularly applicable formula saying that these crises are due to technological change and they express themselves in changes in social trends. We should attempt to figure out the cause and try to stop it, and figure out the trends and try to modify them.

Dr. Spengler looked at the problems from a new point of view. He emphasized the fact that a dichotomy had been set up: the profit motive as opposed to general welfare. Spengler firmly believed that the profit motive is over-emphasized and he pointed out that there is disagreement in regard to general welfare. He also stated that some of our problems arise out of the sheer defect of human beings as well as out of bad social organizations.

Maynard Krueger entered the discussion saying that these problems can be solved if people really try. He pointed out that we do not need to choose between idea and organization; both are needed. We must have organizations backed up by ideas. Mr. Krueger stressed the importance of politics, saying that we must attempt to solve the problems through politics and group determination.

Otto Klineberg emphasized the importance of education to prepare us for solving these problems. He pointed out the necessity for eliminating certain stereotyped ideas which we have about other peoples and races. People must be trained to throw away stereotypes and start afresh. He added that we might well adopt George Bernard Shaw's motto: "Don't do unto others as you would have them do unto you, for their tastes might be different."

Although this discussion may not have fulfilled the expectations of those persons who wanted the participants to set down in black and white a plan for the future, many valuable suggestions were offered by the forum leaders. Of the various men, Dr. Hovde did most to clarify the issues and offer solutions. Whereas most of the participants tended to digress at length in their particular fields, Dr. Hovde always remembered that he was discussing "The Current Social Crisis."

The Ruthless Gaze

By RUTH MACY



This columnist's spy system is falling through. As a matter of fact, it already has fallen through, completely and absolutely. When Sarah Denny approached Mrs. Webb, counselor of Woman's, with "I want to ask you a question," Mrs. Webb's, immediate and unequivocal answer was "No. You cannot use it in the CAROLINIAN." (Unfortunately, we don't know what it is that we cannot use.)

Even those scouts who do manage to locate material find difficulty in reaching the friendly territory of the CARY office. The one who uncovered the following story finally arrived, after having been overdue since last November. The scoop must go through!

It was in November, or sometime thereabouts, in Dr. Pfaff's 19th century history class that a discussion of the idea of Impressionism in music was in progress. Betty Secunda, in attempting to explain to the class, made the following statement, "Impressionism in music is characterized by the following devices and elements: first the use of neo-modality; second, the use of triads without thirds—that is, open fifths; third, less prominence of bar-line regularity."

As Betty's highly technical explanation was unfolded, frowns darkened the faces of the students. Not a single countenance gave any evidence of un-

derstanding. The phrase, "open fifth" followed by "bar-line" did stimulate a non-musician on the backrow to venture a question. "Would you explain how the 'open fifth' differs from the closed fifth?"

As was evident from the attendance at the lectures and discussions, the reception which the Social Science forum was accorded by the student body was extremely enthusiastic. For one student, at least, a certain speaker apparently had the appeal of a matinee idol. You think we exaggerate? Ask Eve Davidowitz about her latest pin-up boy.—Maynard Krueger. Or better still, go and see for yourself what position he now occupies in the picture gallery in Eve's room. On the back of the door may be found three pictures. The one on the bottom is a picture of some bears (no, we don't know whether they are teddy, grizzly, or polar). The picture in the center is that of Robert Mitchum—nuff said. But the top man on the totem pole these days is Maynard Krueger.

When a chicken hawk, obviously hoping to absorb a little classical civilization, flew into one of Dr. Jernigan's classes not so long ago, the entire class was thrown into an uproar.

(Continued on Page Six)

ImPOSSibilities

By JOYCE POSSON



Freshmen are usually eager and enthusiastic. They arrive at college determined to "do" something, whether it be academically, politically, or socially. They are anxious to become a part of WC, and although they may be terrified of their teachers or sure that they will be forced to leave in a month, they are nevertheless willing to try anything. They join clubs, bravely set forth on blind dates and deputations, go to lectures, attend class meetings, and participate actively in elections. In three words: they have spirit.

When freshmen become upperclassmen, a plague settles slowly but permanently upon many of them. In the next three years cynicism and blase sophistication seem to become more and more attractive. Clubs are called childish, lectures tiresome, class meetings too time-consuming; and there is a disturbing lack of interest in both social and academic gatherings. Unfortunately this change comes not from the sudden failure of organizations which were formerly successful. Instead, students are carried away by a wall of boredom and dissatisfaction which does its best to drown out the shouts of the few who struggle to keep extra-curricular activities alive.

We feel that this upperclassman lethargy is both unnecessary and destructive. It certainly takes much of

the joy from college life. One may spend three years griping and receive little opposition, yes, but an equally small amount of pleasure will be derived. Sadly enough, most of the complaining about everything comes from those who participate the least.

The most popular excuses for lack of interest in student affairs are limited time and poorly organized activities. However, those who make use of the "time element" often scream the loudest that they have nothing to do and are always left out; and no activity can be well organized if only two or three people attend a meeting, and no one bothers to vote for competent officers. Clubs, societies, publications and even student government could be abolished with less effort than it takes to drag in participants. The roar of protest at such action would undoubtedly make restoration of these groups mandatory. Why then is there so little interest in them now?

There are many seniors who are realizing how many opportunities they have missed at Woman's College. Some are lamenting that they were not more active in clubs, did not attend valuable lectures and concerts, and scoffed at the little jobs which led to bigger things—including honors—for others. We only wish that some of those who will be here next year might realize that they are handicapping no one but themselves.

The Carolinian

Published Weekly During the Collegiate Year by the Students of Woman's College, University of North Carolina.
First published May 19, 1919. Entered as second-class matter at the post office in Greensboro, N. C., October 1, 1929, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE:
For the collegiate year, \$1.50 to students; \$2.00 to the public.

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Mrs. Helen Douglas Speaks to Alumnae At Luncheon

Mrs. Boydston Satterfield Presides, Welcomes Guests to Forum

Honorable Helen Gahagan Douglas, congresswoman from California was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Woman's College Alumnae association Saturday afternoon, February 14, at 12:30 at the Bliss Restaurant. Mrs. Douglas's speech was based on two points: the superiority of the United Nations to the League of Nations, and the present tax program in relation to prices and living costs.

Mrs. Boydston Satterfield of Atlanta, Georgia, president of the association, presided over the meeting and welcomed the guests. After Chancellor W. C. Jackson and acting Dean of Women Katherine Taylor had greeted the guests on behalf of the college and the students, Mrs. Satterfield introduced Mrs. Carlton Jester, Jr. as the new Alumnae secretary.

Mrs. R. L. McDonald of Silver Spring, Maryland, then told the group assembled of her work during the war in the Navy department on the Proximity fuse, a new type of radio-active weapon. She had a sample fuse with her which she used for demonstration purposes during her talk.

After Mrs. McDonald's talk, Mrs. Satterfield briefly expressed her appreciation to Miss Ione Grogan, the Alumnae association's representative to the Social Science forum and then introduced the Honorable Helen Gahagan Douglas.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Douglas's speech Miss Mozelle Causey, of Greensboro, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the slate of officers which are to be elected in May. The officers to be filled are first vice-president and four members of the Alumnae Board of Trustees. Nominations were also made from the floor, and after a brief word from the president, the meeting was adjourned.

Bull's Eye

(Continued from Page Two)

be solved. Whenever theories began to soar, an effort was made to bring the ideas back into focus with things as they are, and as we can expect them to be.

The same thing might be emphasized here that was brought out in the last panel. Students, now that their interest is at a high peak, and understanding has been brought up to date, should continue their thinking and study. They should not succumb to the temptation to forget about the world's problems and sink back to everyday concerns. If they are interested in keeping up, periodicals such as the *Nation*, the *New Republic*, and the *Partisan Review* may take a little more digging than listening to an expert talk about current affairs, but they are adequate.

If the students want to do something about the situation, and action was stressed, they can take the suggestion of the panel and join an organization that is doing something about it. There are ample organizations on campus—IRC, PWAC, SDA, and Student Federalists. Why not investigate these and decide which one you can help most in? These are the action groups, and discussion and action will help decide in the long run the success of the forum.

Women Played Their Part . . .



. . . in the activities of the Social Science forum and the Alumnae seminar. Shown above are Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, who spoke at Aycock auditorium and at the Alumnae luncheon, and Mrs. Boydston Satterfield, president of the Alumnae association.

CAROLINIAN photo by Paddy Haskins

Dr. Klineberg Says Our Culture Has Too Many Restrictions

By MARY ELLEN KNIGHT

Dr. Otto Klineberg, born in Canada, is now professor of Social Psychology at Columbia university. He has also taught at Sarah Lawrence college and at the San Paulo university in Brazil. During the war he was in charge of a government supported program of propaganda. Klineberg and his co-workers broadcasted in German to Germany in an effort to persuade them to stop fighting. He stated, however, "as yet there is no proof as to how much good we did in ending the war any sooner."

When questioned about the Social Science forum, Dr. Klineberg felt that it was very worth while and that such forums would be worth imitating in colleges all over the country. In line with the problems facing the forum, he believed that there are two basic insecurities in America today: economic insecurity and insecurity of the individual in the family. These, he felt, could be met—the former with better planning and more social security measures and the latter by the sure knowledge of each member that he is loved. The child should have more freedom and fewer orders. In connection with his latter statement, Klineberg felt that, "a culture which satisfies more of the needs of the individual is better than one that does not."

To combat such things as racial prejudice, Klineberg believes in a minimum of federal control of education to teach the principles of the Bill of

Rights and the Constitution. This would still leave a place for local options on other aspects. There appear to be no inborn psychological differences between races, and this basic attitude should be taught everywhere. There should be an immediate educational offensive begun to spread these truths. In the South, Klineberg feels that the more liberal educational institutions should adopt such a program into their curriculum, and the other would follow. Hand in hand with this type of educational program, Dr. Klineberg believes that a knowledge of the importance of world government should be stressed. This form of government, he believes, must be realized if there is to be a lasting peace. We should have planned for world government during the war. Now our only hope is through education.

The core of our adjustment problem is a culture which satisfies some basic human needs, food, clothing, shelter, etc., but fares badly in matters of sex. Our culture adds too many restrictions. Sexual promiscuity, however, will not solve this problem. Mr. Klineberg stresses the need of an economic system that would make earlier marriage possible.

COMPLIMENTS
of
A FRIEND

Is Industrial Capitalism Doomed?

(Continued from Page Two)

Trust act, passed to defeat financial combination. He stated that this law has failed to serve its purpose, but that nationalization would encourage integration and combination at the operational level, which would simplify production problems and eventually give the public a cheaper product.

Otto Klineberg discussed with Mr. Krueger the idea of economic insecurity as a basis of capitalism.

Bryn Hovde agreed in essence with Mr. Krueger by stating that industrial capitalism will be doomed if it is monopolized by a group who believes that we have capitalism today. He feels that unemployment and depression are not acts of God, but problems that we can and will manage.

An economic system, he stated, needs peace and population control, to operate effectively. This control would permit a higher standard of living for the more backward countries. High standards of living, such as ours, though, he emphasized, must exist as an example to other countries, not as a source of envy. He, too, wants nationalization of certain industries, but he called them public corporations. Representing his particular field, he also emphasized public low-cost housing projects.

J. J. Spengler agreed with both of his colleagues that our system could not continue in its present form, but he differed with them on the changes that should be made. Rather than nationalization of industry, he advocated absolute freedom, mentioning the four freedoms, and emphasizing freedom of invention.

Dr. Spengler presented a new idea in suggesting organized research, that is coordinated work in specific fields of medicine, science, and technology. He felt that this encouragement to invention would result in the development of so many new industries that the problems of the business cycle and unemployment would be by-passed, rather than actively attacked. This freedom, thoroughly coordinated with a continuity of economic activity to provide goods, comprised his program of change.

Dr. Spengler felt that the highest 10 per cent of the people should be encouraged, while the lowest 10 per cent should be left to shift for themselves.

In conclusion, the panel decided that our economy of today cannot survive without change; but they disagreed on the extent of change, and the name to be given to this new, resultant system.

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'Meet Your Candidate' Rally Will Introduce Nominees

Betty Lou Sharpe, chairman of Elections board, has announced that all publicity for the first election will go up Tuesday, February 24th, and for the second election Wednesday, March 3rd. Each candidate will be allowed \$3.00 for campaign expenses, aside from the cost of pictures at Keen's.

The Election rally will be Thursday, February 26th at 7 p.m. in front of

Wyndall Mason Issues Committee Heads For Class Dance

Jimmie Perkins Provides Music for Sophomores; Cinderella Ball Is Theme

Wyndall Mason, dance chairman of the sophomore class has announced the appointment of the chairmen of the various committees for the sophomore formal which is to be March 6.

Betty Crawford will head the orchestra committee; while Helen Mamber will steer the decorations committee. Other committee heads are Paddy Haskins, publicity; Pat Cary, wraps; Barbara Fehr, reception; Betty Green, refreshments; Frances Stevenson, post arrangements; Becky Blankenship, and Lib Westmoreland but party which will be the Saturday afternoon before the dance; Emma Faye West, circulation; Katie Lihn, invitations; Janet Bachman, program; and Letty Bond Slaughter, figure.

Jimmie Perkins of Burlington will provide music for the formal; and the theme has been announced as the Cinderella Ball.

Chaperones for the dance will be Dr. and Mrs. Albert F. Thiel, Dr. and Mrs. Glenn R. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Jester, Jr.

Check-Up Conference Meets To Review Work of Year

(Continued from Page One)

Betty Lou Sharpe, elections board chairman, led the discussion pertaining to having Student Government elections later in the spring and also shortening the time required for elections. No definite plans, however, came forth. The idea that each organization leave an advisory book of suggestions for the next year was emphasized by Betsy Bulluck.

Service league chairman, Gladys Chambers enumerated the activities of her committee—the over-the-top Campus Purse drive; conservation of food and Truman agents; conservation of heat, light, and water; and Christmas in October. The question of combining PWAC with the Service league, since so many of the activities overlap, was left unanswered.

Exercise responsible freedom—vote!

the Science building if the weather is good; if the weather is unfavorable, it will be in the gym.

Acting as Mistresses of Ceremony will be Peggy Clemmer, Lib Kitrell, Alice Keister, and Brady Daniels. The theme of the rally is "Meet Your Candidate," and at the old-fashioned rally each candidate will be presented. All supporters are urged to come out with songs, banners, and cheers to boost their candidates. A group of Woman's College students will furnish music for the occasion.

Candidates will be seated on the steps and on the platform in front of the Science building.

As an added attraction, the Junior Y will sell food at a special booth.

36 Piedmont Counties Meet for Sessions On Nutrition

Dr. Neige Todhunter Will Be Principal Speaker On February 21

The State Nutrition committee is sponsoring a meeting of the Piedmont Region Nutrition and Food Conservation program in the Student's building on Saturday, February 21.

Miss Margaret Edwards, head of the department of home economics, will preside at the sessions throughout the day; and representatives from the 36 Piedmont counties including people from the public health, public welfare, cooperative extension service, public utilities, and medical and dental professions will be present to set up a program of action in nutrition education and food conservation through the various agencies.

Registration will open the meeting at 10 a.m. The principal speaker, Dr. Neige Todhunter, who is a nationally known authority on nutrition, and professor and director of Nutrition research at the University of Alabama, will deliver her address on "Adequate Nutrition For Everyone" at the afternoon session.

This meeting was organized as a follow-up of the conference on this campus last December which met to plan a program of cooperative effort in nutrition in the Piedmont region of North Carolina.

The students of Woman's College who are interested in this work are invited to hear reports on what is being done in this state in connection with nutrition.

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Mr. Krueger Sights Dangers Of Atom Bomb to UN

By EVELYN DEWITT

"Our political party system is the major factor toward leading to war," stated Maynard Krueger. It is an instrument of confusion. The only way this can be straightened out is by the emergence of a third party with so clear a program that the other parties would need to strengthen their programs in self-defense. Wallace does not have such a program.

Our dilemma stems from the fact that this cannot be done now. Only out of dislocation can political development take place. It is an open question whether in a time of dislocation we will turn to a fascist or democratic type of government. A disintegration of the middle is assured. There will be an increase in the rightist (fascist) movement, the democratic collectivist (TVA, public corporations) movement, and the totalitarian communist movement. All three are different forms of radicalism, for in such a time only radical movements thrive.

"The whole feature of the democratic idea is tied up with democratic collectivism." A depression would be dangerous internationally. Our hope lies in the putting through of a new political movement so rapidly that it will prevent totalitarian moves from being successful. At present, our country is turning in two directions. Taft and his pre-McKinley group show no recognition of public responsibility to the problem. Their reaction to the war is to get back to normal as quickly as possible. But there is an increasing proportion, a large minority of people, who are prepared to use public policy to care for the problem of economic order and well being and to whittle down nationalism. Unfortunately, these people are widely scattered. Some are "horsing around" with the democratic party, some have joined the socialist party, and some are following Wallace and the communist lead. Most of them are doing nothing. "Our problem is how to make the mass of these people agree on the race question, the question of public responsibility for economy, and the question of whittling down nationalism. There are at least ten thousand people who would be willing to work if we could get them to act together. Wallace cannot do it."

The 1948 election can be written off, for we are not prepared. Our job now is to get together these ten thousand with the right perspective to work on the task of the framework for an organization, so that we will be ready when the depression comes. There is no such organization now, Mr. Krueger said. The socialist party is a piece, the Americans for Democratic Action is a piece, the CIO is a piece, some of the AFL unions make a piece, the National Farmers Union is a piece, the rebels in the church are a piece, the discontented radicals in the academic world are a piece, and the students, by and large, are a piece. All these pieces need to unite. The World Federalists agree on one of these points, but action on just one point will do no good. We need a combination of all three questions to mobilize the people. It will be rejected if we try to do

one at a time. "The movement has to seem to do the impossible."

The atomic bomb has shortened the time it is possible for nationalism to survive. "We need a shift from the arrogant sovereign state system to a federal world government." This cannot be set up, it has to grow. The different international organizations are more effective parts than the Security council. Progress has to be rapid now. Mr. Krueger spent last summer in Europe and does not believe the danger of war is imminent. "I am tired of people throwing up their hands. The time is not that short. I expect to live to see the time when sovereign states are whittled down or dead. This is the question of our generation and will be settled in our life-time."

Our major obstacles are the United States and the Soviet Union. Since we cannot affect the Soviet Union, we must concentrate on removing the obstacles in the United States. If we can get the kind of political movement and government in the United States to solve the depression problem, then we can go ahead to solve the economic problem of the world. If we cannot solve this problem for ourselves, we cannot work for a world government or a world system.

In regard to communist infiltration in organizations, Mr. Krueger said that it is possible to know which people are communist. We should not be afraid to be called red-baiters in order to prevent their taking positions of authority. The socialists and social-democrats in Europe can take care of the communists—it is the liberals that get confused. The socialists have fought the communists for years for control of organizations. The way to defeat communist control is to eliminate them from getting positions in organizations. We should not outlaw their working in an avowed party.

Mr. Krueger believes that the labor government in Britain is doing well in their domestic policy. Their internal economic program has been good. He feels there is no danger of totali-

(Continued on Page Eight)

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Dr. Bryn J. Hovde Stages Unorthodox Opening

By PAT HUNSINGER

The triumphant entrance of Dr. Bryn J. Hovde near the end of the first session of the Social Science forum did not phase the audience who thoroughly enjoyed the unorthodox opening of the forum. Struggling in vain with our transportation so that he might reach Woman's College in time to present his own speech, Dr. Hovde finally had to admit failure. Regardless of this the audience had numerous other opportunities to hear him express his views in his own individual fashion at the following forums.

Following the initial session Dr. Hovde had some interesting comments to make on several vital questions of the day. It is his opinion that there is a great deal of need for consumer's cooperatives in the United States. He said that cooperatives have no ambition to replace private enterprise, using Sweden as an example of a country where the cooperative system is fairly well developed. The cooperatives can become powerful enough financially to enter into some very important enterprises tending to become monopolized by private organizations. They can force the big companies to drop prices.

In regard to the United States' secrecy concerning developments Dr. Hovde said that there is not much difference if the secret gets out or not. His recommendation was to "put the knowledge in the same cupboard, not so that everyone has access to it but so that the United Nations could police that cupboard." The bomb can be used as a bargaining medium. Mr. Hovde advocated the progress limitation in national sovereignty of all. In his opinion, if the United States continually bypasses the United Nations we can only be thought to have no wish to see it succeed.

In answer to a question concerning the attitude of the present day youth towards the social crisis, Dr. Hovde said that the youth of America is de-

initely more informed than the last generation. This doesn't mean that there is an active interest on the part of all. More interest is found on the college level and in clubs and organizations.

A code of business ethics in some branches of advertising is sadly needed. Many advertisers don't live up to their code. Any technique is all right if it will only sell soap.

The New School for Social research of which Dr. Hovde is president is unique in the country. According to its president only about 20% of the students enrolled are interested in credits and degrees. It is a school for adults and its teachers come straight from the field in which they teach. Artists teach arts, writers teach writing, bankers teach finance and so on. There is a tremendous interest in literature and psychology. There is a graduate faculty in political and social science. Many of the members of this faculty are Europeans who fled from Europe during the war. Dr. Hovde terms the student body a pretty uninhibited crowd, unusual in the sense that they are people with occupations of their own, attending school purely for the sake of learning.

Dr. Hovde is a descendant of Norwegian grandparents on both sides of the family. He himself was born in Jersey City and moved at an early age to Wisconsin. He received his BA from a small middle western college and did graduate work at Iowa university. He expressed part of his philosophy in saying "I hope I learned to think for myself." Later in life he went into politics a bit and public administration.

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Dr. William Ogburn Praises Student Audiences

By NAN KENDALL

Easy going in manner and constructively critical in comment, Dr. William F. Ogburn, chairman of the department of sociology at the University of Chicago, was a prominent figure in the discussions that took place during the Harriet Elliott Social Science forum. Ogburn, a tall, distinguished-looking man in his early sixties, came to Woman's College a veteran of college forums. Through his knowledge and study of social institutions he developed the point of view of the sociologist in today's world crisis.

Spending part of his time as a teacher at the University and part doing research on the social effects of modern technology, especially the atom bomb and television, Dr. Ogburn has ample educational experience to support his views on the needs of education. He felt that to help hold up standards for academic study and for the quality of teachers in the public schools a program of federal aid to the states is needed. College standards are kept up through the various college associations, and although he did not advise interference on the part of the government, he did suggest certain degrees of federal aid. Recently having done a survey of colleges, Dr. Ogburn made an interesting point when he said that his research revealed that southern schools were making special progress in developing individual personality in their students.

Of another subject pertaining especially to the South he said, "I believe that the race question should be seen first, last, and always from the practical point of view." Describing this problem as a changing problem, he emphasized the fact that among the

Negroes definite classes are emerging. Since segregation is costly and difficult to maintain, economic advancement of the Negro is the best cure. He spoke as a southerner when he said that the South must change its attitude on these points.

Tying in closely with the South's problem of the Negro is the problem of birth control both among the whites and the blacks. The population, Ogburn stated, should be restricted. This is especially true in the South where the number of children on the farms should be limited. Lack of the practice of birth control according to Mr. Ogburn is due to a lack of knowledge of it in the lower classes. He was not convinced that we are destined to become a civilization of morons, but he did feel that all information should be given to the low income groups as well as to the more educated classes which now seem to be the only ones who are using it.

It was evident through the discussions and comments on Dr. Ogburn's part that he felt that the church is playing a diminishing role in the world today. His reasons for this were based on the refusal of the church to deal with social as well as individual ethics. He condemned the dogmatic teaching of the Sunday schools, the strict tenet and catechism types of teachings, as a barrier which made it impossible for individuals to face the facts of life. A feeling of comfort, security, and happiness are religious goals in Mr. Ogburn's opinion. He felt, however, that the presence of ministers at the forum would have been a good thing, for the world's problems are the church's ethical problems in many cases.

The general success of the Social Science forum was not doubted by Dr. Ogburn. He was impressed by the size, intelligence, and enthusiasm of the audience. Although he professed no knowledge of conducting panels, his approval was evidenced by his active participation in them. The difference of opinions expressed and the types of men represented were, he felt, the outstanding characteristics of the forum.

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Harriet Elliott Social Science Forum in Review . . .

Participating . . .



. . . in the opening night of the Social Science forum were, left to right: Dr. Eugene Pfaff, Dr. William Ogburn, Dr. Bryn Hovde, and Chancellor W. C. Jackson.

CAROLINIAN photo by Helene Jacobs

On the Receiving Line . . .



. . . at the Alumnae tea was Helen Gahagan Douglas, congresswoman from California.

CAROLINIAN photo by Betsy Waldenmaier

Two Economists . . .



. . . get together with a psychologist and a historian in a discussion on industrial capitalism. They are, left to right: Mr. Maynard Krueger, Dr. J. J. Spengler, Dr. Otto Klineberg, and Dr. Bryn Hovde.

CAROLINIAN photo by Paddy Haskins

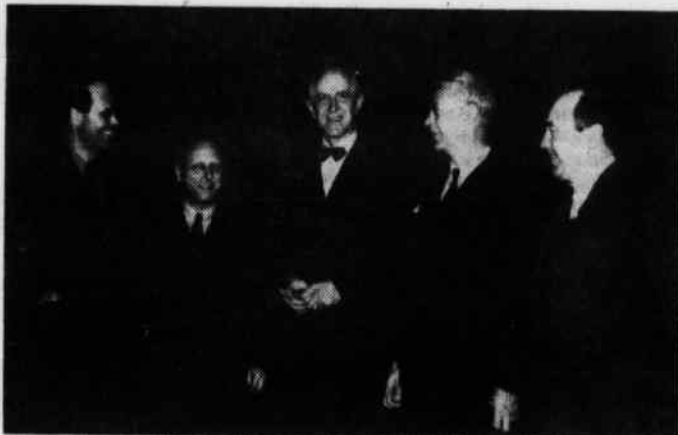
Students Crowd Around . . .



. . . Mr. Maynard Krueger and Dr. J. J. Spengler at the conclusion of one of the panel discussions.

CAROLINIAN photo by Paddy Haskins

Is There a Way Out? . . .



. . . the concluding panel, was discussed by Mr. Maynard Krueger, Dr. Otto Klineberg, Dr. William Ogburn, Dr. Bryn Hovde, and Dr. J. J. Spengler.

CAROLINIAN photo by Betsy Waldenmaier

Maynard Krueger . . .



. . . professor of economics at the University of Chicago, was entertained at dinner by economics majors of Woman's College. Mary Hawthorne is shown above with Mr. Krueger.

CAROLINIAN photo by Betsy Waldenmaier

William Ogburn . . .



. . . sociologist from the University of Chicago, talks with two students after leading one of the panel discussions.

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Human Nature . . .



. . . was discussed by Mr. Maynard Krueger, economist; Dr. William Ogburn, sociologist; Dr. Otto Klineberg, psychologist; Dr. Douglas Kelley, psychiatrist; and Dr. John Gillin, anthropologist.

CAROLINIAN photo by Paddy Haskins

Backstage . . .



. . . after one of the panels were Dr. Richard Bardolph, Dr. Otto Klineberg, Dr. Bryn Hovde, and Dr. J. J. Spengler.

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Dining . . .



. . . with student members of IRC and SDA, Bryn Hovde, president of the New School for Social Research, is shown above with Lynette Boney, president of IRC.

CAROLINIAN photo by Betsy Waldenmaier

L. W. Nordheim . . .



. . . physicist from Duke university, is shown here with Dr. Anna J. Reardon, head of the department of physics at Woman's College.

CAROLINIAN photo by Paddy Haskins

Our Social Institutions . . .



. . . were discussed by Dr. Otto Klineberg, Dr. Howard Odum, William Ogburn, Dr. Bryn Hovde, and Dr. J. J. Spengler.

CAROLINIAN photo by Betsy Waldenmaier

Miss Jamison, Pioneer WC Student, Never Outgrew Youthful Spirit

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of commemorative articles on Dr. Anna M. Gove, Miss Minnie Jamison, and Mr. E. J. Forney, all early members of the Woman's College faculty. The final article on Mr. E. J. Forney by Mary Forney will appear in the next issue.

By NAN KENDALL

Miss Minnie Jamison was once described by a student as "the lady with the powder puff of white hair." That white hair was her crown of distinction in recent years, for morning after morning as she stood on the Post Office steps chatting with her friends, passing students could not help noticing it as they responded to her cheery "hello."

Miss Jamison's position as counselor of Student's building, the one that she actively held from her retirement until the five days preceding her death on January 24, was the last of her many official affiliations with the Woman's College. In 1892 when the State Normal and Industrial School opened its gates to the young women of the state, Minnie Lou Jamison was one of the first to enroll and thus join the redoubtable band of pioneer students who, among their first academic assignments, had to take turns at washing dishes in the newly built dormitory kitchen. She had earned the money for college by doing what she described as janitor duties in addition to teaching in a little country school near her home in Mooresville, North Carolina. She has later told of having only one good dress during that period, making it over into an eon jacket dress in her junior year. "Those were strenuous years, but I do not regret them."

Home Economics

These student years were only the beginning of her part in the college life. In 1896 Miss Jamison returned to help organize the home economics department, and the next years found her active in that field. Lack of materials and equipment limited progress, yet of those early girls Miss Jamison said, "Their will to be and do has been the equal of that of the students of any era." Home economics continued to be her major interest. She left the college temporarily in 1914 to become an assistant home demonstration agent with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. Service to the women as well as the girls of the state again came about through her directing the extension service of the department of home economics at Woman's College.

Although this department was of prime importance to her, it was always the students, individually and collectively, whom she loved most. Her personal responsibility for them began early when she became assistant to the first "Lady Principal," Miss Sue May Kirkland. Speaking of this experience she said, "From that day to the present day, life with the students in the dormitory has been my happiest work." Later after her retirement from the state work she became resident counselor in "Old Guilford," and from 1924 to 1936 she was counselor in charge of all the freshmen. Generation after generation of girls who came to Woman's College found in her an understanding friend. Her faith in them was boundless. "Her girls" could do no wrong; she could never believe that any of them were really failing in their work. Her warm sympathy and motherly interest became a haven of refuge to many a homesick freshman, and her belief in them became a supporting prop to many of all classes who might otherwise have weakened in their efforts to meet college standards, both social and academic. Miss Jamison once said, "My long years of experience have taught me that in every freshman there is a finer, better self to be developed, and that my responsibility

was to give her the encouragement to develop that best self."

The evidence that this idea was more than a beautiful theory comes at this time in a letter from one of her early colleagues, Mrs. E. S. Askeew of Windsor, North Carolina, who says: "Miss Jamison was one of the kindest . . . persons I have ever known . . . When in Spencer building we shared the responsibility of the management of the upper hall, my admiration for her was heightened. She once told me, when her patience with an incorrigible student had ceased to be a virtue, that she prayed for the grace to see the good that she knew must be



MISS MINNIE JAMISON

there, and for understanding to be able to appeal to the girl to awaken her better instincts. In the end she succeeded in doing that very thing, and the girl became one of her staunchest defenders." These students never forgot her. This last year found her still giving advice to some of her former freshmen, now grown women, who visited her at her home on Forest avenue trailed by husbands, who as "dates" had once waited in old Spencer parlor, entertained by Miss Jamison's quick wit and ever-ready chocolates.

Liberal Attitudes

Although born and trained in the Victorian era, Miss Jamison was always liberal in her attitude toward changing social conventions. She could and did sympathize with the point of view of the younger generation. When in the 1920's Miss Harriet Elliott was leading a movement for the gradual abolition of the stern "boarding school" rule which had governed student life on the campus since the earliest days, Miss Jamison gave her cordial support. She had a part in organizing the first dance with "dates" in 1930 when the Junior-Senior ball took the place of the traditional formal banquet. Thus Miss Elliott's "No man's land" as she described this campus in her first associations with it, gradually grew into the co-ed college that it now becomes on weekends.

The Woman's College was Miss Jamison's whole life. She took great pride in its growth and development as an institution. Her devotion to its

interest and her willingness to serve it were never failing. No task that came her way was too big or too insignificant for her if it were something that needed to be done for the college. The planting of flowers on the campus was a project undertaken by Miss Jamison and one of her freshman classes. The campus in the spring, beautiful with roses and wisteria, is a living memorial to her planning. When the college request for closing Walker avenue was announced, protesting residents of Forest avenue tried to tell her that the result would bring a loss in the value of her property. Her reply was, "The important thing is that the college needs the Walker avenue space. What difference does it make to me if my lot do lose value?"

Her interest in every school activity remained to the end of her eighty-one years. Socializing was fun for Miss Jamison. Up until very recent years, when bad weather and an invalid sister kept her at home, she attended all the college dances, a dignified figure with her white hair and her black velvet dress. As Mrs. Betty Brown Jester put it, "She graced the tea table," and it became the accepted procedure for her to pour at college teas. Her words of welcome to friend and stranger alike were sincere and straight from the heart. At the opening faculty dinner in the fall it had become a tradition for Miss Jamison to say grace.

Dedication of Pine Needles

An important and well-deserved tribute came to Miss Jamison in 1939 when the senior class dedicated the Pine Needles to her, and West hall was renamed Jamison hall in her honor. The dedication page of the 1939 annual reads: "Educator, counselor, believer in youth, Miss Minnie Jamison has served the college and the state since her graduation. Her work has been as distinctive for excellence as for length of service. Her personality has influenced generation after generation of college girls."

Eighty-one years young, Miss Jamison never outgrew her youthful spirit. For Christmas 1947 on special request she received not galoshes, but rubber boots. Her keen wit stayed with her to the end; yet she always said that she was glad that she had an average mind so that when she grew old and began to lose it, it wouldn't show so much.

The alumnae, especially those from the earlier classes, returning for Founder's day and Commencement looked to Miss Jamison to represent the college of their day. To the Alum-

The Ruthless Gaze

(Continued from Page Two)

As the girls cringed in their seats, covered up their faces, and screamed, the hawk flew from wall to wall, frantically searching for an exit from the room. Quipped Dr. Jernigan, "Aw, there ain't nobody here but us chickens."

It was 5:55 p.m. when Evvie DeWitt and roommate Nina Smith, loaded with packages, an empty suitcase, and an umbrella, sloshed up to the Walker avenue bus at Jefferson square. There was little more than time to reach the dining hall for supper. The bus was crowded, of course, and so they stood, also of course. As they rode, Nina and Evvie laid elaborate plans for getting the packages back to the room, getting their mail, and arriving at the dining hall on time. They stuffed all of the packages into the suitcase, and with it Nina stood near the door, ready to get off at the first stop after the college corner. Evvie stood ready to get off at the second stop and "buzz" the post office.

The bus swung a corner and stopped. The door opened and Nina stepped out into the rain to start her mad dash for the dorm. As the bus pulled away, Nina looked up, only to discover that she was standing in front of the Ivory store, at least eight long, wet blocks from school, supper, and mail.

Ten minutes later, at fourteen minutes and fifty nine seconds after six, Nina, soaking wet (her roommate having won the toss for the umbrella) dragged into the dining hall.

The definition of the week was furnished by a grammar school quiz kid who informed his teacher that "Adulteration is what you have done to a suit of clothes that doesn't fit when you buy it."

nae house or to her home they came by the dozens to receive her warm greetings and to hear of other "old girls" with whom she kept in constant touch. From them have come touching words of appreciation and sincere expressions of sorrow at her passing.

The traditions and spirit of service of Woman's College were begun by such people as Miss Minnie Jamison. Her devotion to duty, her self-sacrifice on behalf of her college and her family, her generosity and kindness to students, faculty, janitors, and maids will long be remembered. The friendly lady with the "powder puff of white hair" will be missed at Student's building and elsewhere; but the traditions of Woman's College live even though its traditional figures must leave to later generations the task of carrying on the democratic spirit.

Helen G. Douglas States Party Way to Progress

By NANCY SHEPHERD

Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas believes there are any number of ways to get into politics, but her advice to young aspirants is that first they study their own community until they are thoroughly familiar with it. They should know how the courts, the city councils, the chamber of commerce work, and what people are responsible for their actions. It is impossible to cope with the greater problems of the world if one does not understand the smaller scale problems, those in the immediate scene.

Mrs. Douglas believes that only within the party can progress be made. The way to get more liberalism—with action—is to work within the party, get behind the men who are liberal and put them into office. Revolutions are not necessary. Election time is the great opportunity to speak up, to get what you want and to get rid of what you do not want.

Ambitions for Theater

Mrs. Douglas was born in New Jersey, but spent the greater part of her childhood in her family's Brooklyn home ("with a large garden"). For as long as she can remember she wanted to be a part of the theater. Everything she did seemed in some way associated with that ambition. While her sister and brothers were playing or at parties, she was working, grounding herself in a knowledge of all phases of life behind the footlights.

As a freshman at Barnard she directed the college theatre (a task never before performed by a freshman.) While acting in a play, which she and a friend had written, she was "discovered." Her father, an engineer, was greatly opposed to her becoming an actress, and it was only after he fully realized her earnestness and talent that he agreed definitely to her stage career. "I build bridges," he said. "You build character. I don't see there's much difference."

Operatic Aspirations

Starring in several plays, Mrs. Douglas became well known on Broadway. After a trip to Europe, she returned to New York to an all-star play that was waiting for her. But she informed the astonished director that she had decided she wanted to sing instead. Within two years, during which she worked night and day at her singing,

(she memorized twelve operas the first year) she was singing leading operatic roles in the Salzburg festivals—from 1928 to 1930. While she was studying, her music teacher told her that most people do not recognize opportunity because they are not prepared for it; and fleeing as it is, it does not wait for the preparation.

After a trip around the world, in which she was able to see that war was imminent, she canceled her contracts for the Vienna Opera house.

It was during the early years of the depression that, seeing thousands of homeless and jobless young people moving across the country in boxcars, she became deeply interested in their condition. At her urging, a playwright friend of hers wrote a play concerning the migration. His response, *Children of the Road*, was produced on Broadway. Hearing an eminent critic say that he did not believe such conditions existed, and if they did he was not interested, shocked her. She investigated further in a later migration (of whole families) and saw for herself. There were young men sleeping in ditches and mothers and babies pushed from one county to another in order to prevent the spread of the diseases which naturally arose from the unsanitary conditions under which the crowds lived.

Enters Politics

In 1939 she was a delegate to the Democratic National convention; in 1940 she was elected California Democratic National committeewoman. She was a member of the National Advisory council for WPA and in 1941 was appointed to the National Advisory commission, Office of Civilian Defense. She became a congresswoman in 1944 when she was elected to the 79th Congress as a representative from the 14th district of California.

It was while starring in a play that she met Melvyn Douglas, her co-star. In 1931 she became his wife. Their two children, Peter, 14, and Mary Helen, 9, are attending a private school about thirty miles below Los Angeles. Mrs. Douglas's step-son, who lives at their Hollywood home, is a student at the University of California. During the war while their father was in the army, the children were in Washington with their mother. Mrs. Douglas is looking forward to seeing her children again at Easter.

Mrs. Douglas says that she has no definite future plans. She is working hard at her job now, and the future will doubtless take care of itself.

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Miss Moomaw Directs Student Choreography

Now that the numbers of the dance recital to be given as a part of Arts forum are pretty much under control, it will not be too risky to disclose the names of the dances and a little bit about them. Senior Dance group members have choreographed most of the numbers under the guidance of Miss Virginia Moomaw, faculty adviser of the dancers.

First on the roster will be "Waltz in Red," the dance of greeting. The nature of this number is strong and vigorous, departing from the traditional, sentimental type of waltz and offering a unique quality to the movements.

Mary Ellis Shuler did the choreography for "In the Shadows of Ambition," which was suggested by W. H. Auden's poem, "James Honeyman." The dance shows the conflict of opposing elements to the ambition of James Honeyman, which, though not carried so far in the dance, was the discovery of poison gas. Well, in the end, he chooses the good—that may be some consolation.

"Greensleeves" will be accompanied by a ballad sung by Lucille Rieley with Louise Erickson playing the violin. The dance typifies by movement and costume the time immediately before the Elizabethan era.

Light and graceful movements characterize "When We Were Very Young," a series of dances composed by Frances Bowden. The numbers will be done to three poems of A. A. Milne, "Rice Pudding," "Lines and Squares," and "Halfway Down"; the lyrics will be read by Audrey Blackburn and Helen Mamber.

Three dances which are judged best by Miss Martha Hill, guest expert in modern dance, and other instructors present will be selected from the demonstration of dances given by guest schools at the morning session of the dance portion of Arts forum. Miss Hill is head of dance at New York university and Bennington college; she is also adviser to the national dance board of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Next on the program will be "The Singing Master," which is based on

The Legend of Sleepy Hollow by Washington Irving. The first scene is "Twilight in the Village"; second, "On Sunday"; third, "At a Party"; and last, "After the Party."

The final dance will be "General Lee." This dance is one contrasting the old and new Negro and the old and new white man. In the final medley of all these movements, General Lee decides that he likes the present day generation the best. Bess Brothers composed the number.

Composition is no easy job, but the results of the Saturday night production will tell the tale of the modern dancers' efforts.

Can Human Nature Be Changed?

(Continued from Page Two)

niques, pure science, etc., and that therefore the neurotic with his vast amount of inhibited libidinal energy is important in advancing civilization. Dr. Ogburn contended, however, that civilization was not a product of the neurotic and pointed out the low productivity rate of the genius. Dr. Ogburn was challenged in his correlation of the genius with the neurotic and at this point, Dr. Klineberg declared the meeting open for questions from the floor.

During the ensuing general discussion, Dr. Krueger made a cogent point when he stated that with our particular type of political philosophy we have a special duty to see that all facilities, social, political, or economic, are available to help develop the capacities of the people. It is in the masses of the population that the answer to our problem must be found.

At the close of the session, Dr. Klineberg summarized the findings of the panel, in terms of the original hypothesis, that both that which is inherent in human nature and that which is culturally defined, needs modification and expansion. Psychological, anthropological, and sociological studies seem to indicate the truth of this. Dr. Klineberg further stressed that a basic force in the current crisis is hostility of individuals toward each other, which is probably traceable to economic insecurity and insecurity in the individual's home life.

OFF SIDES

by BENNETT and KESLER

Down South . . .

Well, the senior physical education majors are in Birmingham for the district convention of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, (AAHPER for short.) They pulled out of Greensboro on the 3:15 bus with such enthusiasm that they literally knocked people out of the way to be the first to board the vehicle. Disaster could have been more serious if five of the seniors had not left in a car earlier in the day—that eliminated five potential rioters. Let's hope that come back with loads of new ideas and plenty of rare experiences!

Apologies . . .

. . . to Mrs. Jeannette Potter for an oversight in the "Cary" last week. It was Mrs. Potter who directed the physical education radio program last Friday night over WBIG. The program "The New Look" was an excellent production which stressed the hints for good posture to make those long dresses do the most for the "figger."

Gym Meet . . .

Prospective participants in Gym meet got together last Tuesday afternoon to sign up for the activities in which they plan to take part. Each entering has a maximum of three stunts, only plan to take part. Each entering has a maximum of three

Ten Participants Attend Basketball Sports Day

Salem college will be the scene of a basketball sports day tomorrow, Saturday, February 21. Ten participants are attending from Woman's College; Guilford college is also planning to travel to Winston-Salem for the friendly get-together.

The participants will leave Greensboro on the college bus at 8:30 a.m. and be ready to play at 10. Short basketball games will continue until the bus pulls out about 4 p.m.

Five physical education majors and five non-majors will represent the 20 some residence hall teams in the annual basketball tournament now under way. They are as follows: Madge Kennedy, Eloise Moon, Martha Burke, Jackie Ward, Zelene Angier, Kathleen Brinson, Brady Daniel, Marilyn McCollum, Glenna Duncan, and Gladys Lee.

Miss Martha Moore, Miss Frances Bleick, and Miss Eleanor Wolfe will accompany the group to help with officiating. Ethel Kesler and Jean Pyatt will also assist in calling the games.

stunts, only one of which can be a couple stunt, and a maximum of five apparatus feats, one of which must be on the ropes, rings, or double boom.

The stunts took over the demonstration of some of the most popular events to help the participants decide upon their own activities. Of course, in many cases the performance was not perfect, but it is hoped that the participants got the general idea. The juniors were not really trying to kill each other or to tear up the equipment.

Thanks to Betsy Umstead for arranging the affair, and here's hoping that she and Fran Bowden have buckets of success in running off this annual event.

Hits and Misses . . .

Basketball is continuing fast and furious as teams keep upsetting the schedule by getting into such things as three-way ties, but if all runs well from here on out, the tournament is supposed to end March 3. The cheering sections really add lots to a game, so, for goodness sakes, come out and holler!

Cabinet Selects Sponsors, Staff Candidate

Recreation association cabinet met Monday, February 16, at 7 p.m., to elect faculty sponsors for the leagues and to select staff candidate from the nominees for the Recreation association president.

Beth Clapp was elected staff candidate; Ethel Kesler, Jean Pyatt, Hilda Liverman, Doris Hall, and June Holtzendorf were also nominated.

The faculty members who were elected to serve as sponsors for the leagues are Dr. C. C. Jernigan, classical civilization; Dr. Emma McCloy Layman, psychology; Dr. Anna Joyce Reardon, physics; and Dr. Lyda Gordon Shivers, sociology. When the leagues were reorganized last semester, it was decided to elect new sponsors each year, thus bringing in more faculty members and stimulating more interest.

SOUND and FURY

(Continued from Page Two)

ready done to this region of the country. To me, no matter what the political smartness of such maneuverings this spells one thing: the beginning of totalitarianism and the negation of the liberal philosophy of the Democrats, and the negation of the individual. The ends that might possibly be achieved by such a policy do not justify the means used.

The whole point of the forum held here is that we become aware of the social crisis and how we can better the existing situation; I cannot believe that the answer is in blind following of the party line. (And if that doesn't have a familiar ring I can't make it much plainer.) The dictates of one's own conscience and not the dictates of some authoritarian source whether it be the church, the family, or the state should be the fountainhead of one's action.

Granted I have taken one concept out of its natural matrix and deliberately made an issue of it. However, I feel that I am justified, for from this forum we saw emerging a connecting thread, tenuous though it may have been at first; that is the striving of the individual toward self integrity and the need of individuals, the family, the churches, the state and other institutions to guard and nourish this striving. I do not conceive of its growth or advancement in blind, unthinking leadership.

—Laura E. Terrell

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Inter-League Playoffs Will Be Next Week

Finals of the inter-league basketball tournament are scheduled for next week with hopes for large cheering sections of spectators. A schedule for the games will be posted in each dormitory. Come support your league!

Faculty Members Write Magazine Article

Article Gives Purposes Of Freshman Work In Syllabus at WC

The February issue of the *American Journal of Health and Physical Education* carried an article written by the staff of the department of physical education at Woman's College. The article was entitled "Orientation of the College Freshman" and set forth the purposes of the syllabus used by all freshman gym classes here and the manner in which the subject is introduced to the freshmen.

A distinct effort is being made to inform every student just what carry-over values she may expect to glean from an understanding and enjoyment of sports, aids to insure good health, and the intelligent use of leisure time.

World wars I and II, an increase of industrialization, and the tension of modern life have been instrumental in stressing the necessity for an adequate program of relaxation through recreation. As people become more familiar with the goals of this field and make use of the opportunities it offers, an invaluable factor will have been added to American tradition.

Are Our Social Institutions Adequate?

(Continued from Page Two)

Institution of international government?

Opening the topic for discussion, Ogburn called upon the other members of the panel. Adequacy of the institution, was suggested by Spengler as a possible criterion for measuring institutions. However, he pointed out the fact that there is little danger of institutional adequacy, for at all times social structures are evolving toward "we know not what." Instead, man must work with confidence and learn to be more critical of the "glorious past" rather than idealize its measures. He pointed out that should institutions become completely adequate, they would be boring.

Stressing the importance of the family as a basic institution, Klineberg pointed out the need for definite work and training there. Odum brought forth the point that since the function of institutions should be to enrich the lives of all, there must be some means to correlate them that they might perform this. He also stressed the "achievement lag" as a specialization of the Cultural Lag. The lag in government was discussed, with the resulting agreement that although a lag might exist in the Congress, the Committees or the taxing power, the existence of a legislature represents no lag.

"Are Our Social Institutions Adequate?"—the panel members agreed that they are not. Although this inadequacy is present, it is within the power of man to force his institutions to grow more rapidly that they may overcome the current social crisis, for surely their part in the ultimate outcome cannot be overlooked.

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Shaw, Bailey Red, Hinshaw To Play for League Winner; Tourney Finals March 3

As non-physical education major basketball play continues, three league winners have emerged the fray while a three-way tie prevails in the Purple Kappa league. Undefeated freshman teams from Coit and Gray have won in the Blue Beta and Green Gamma leagues respectively. Cotten trounced North Spencer in a close game Wednesday night, February 18, to take the championship in the Red Alpha league. A single elimination tourney will determine the championship of the Purple Kappa league and also the campus victor.

Bailey Red, Hinshaw, and Shaw teams, as a result of the Hinshaw victory over Shaw Wednesday afternoon, will fight out the battle for their league. With Shaw drawing a bye, Bailey and Hinshaw will play Friday, February 20, at 5 p.m.; Shaw will play the winner Monday, February 23, at 5.

This week's plays began as Hinshaw triumphed over Bailey Red, 11-7, in a tight, defensive thriller last Monday afternoon. Halftime score was 4-4; in the second half Hinshaw spurred ahead to take the honors.

Monday night at 7 Cotten downed Kirkland 23-8 in a fast, relatively foul free game. Ina Abernathy tallied nine points to pace the victors scoring attack while Carolyn Wood counter six for the losers. Cotten's guards committed only one foul in holding the Kirkland forwards to eight points.

Following the Cotten-Kirkland game North Spencer defeated the combined Mary Foust-South Spencer crew. Trailing 10-7 at the half, the North Spencer team, lead by Nancy Elfort's 14 points, rallied to win 21-13.

At 5 p.m., Wednesday, Hinshaw won over Shaw 16-12 to cause a three-way tie for the Purple Kappa league. Scoring was nip and tuck all the way with the play carried on mainly between the guarding forces of the two teams.

Cotten avenged a previous loss by winning over North Spencer last Wednesday night at 7. Thirty-two lusty voices yelling their loudest for North Spencer failed to bring victory in the fast and furious game. Anne Veasey chalked up seven tallies for Cotten while Glenna Duncan put six through the net for North Spencer.

In last week's games Coit won over Woman's Well, 11-6; North Spencer over Cotten, 16-12; and Shaw over Bailey Red, 23-17.

The schedule of the campus championship is as follows: Gray vs. Coit, February 23, at 7 p.m.; Cotten vs. winner of Purple Kappa, March 1, at 7 p.m.; and winners of the two previous games, March 3, at 7 p.m.

Dolphin Seal Club Schedules Final Tryout, February 27

Additional tryouts for the Dolphin-Seal club have been scheduled for Friday, February 27, at 5 p.m. Preliminary practices may be taken on Monday and Wednesday, February 23 and 25, at 5 p.m. when club members will be on hand to assist in perfecting strokes.

Prerequisites for membership are good form in the front crawl, back crawl, side stroke, breast stroke, back dolphin, surface dive, standing front dive, and rhythmic swimming.

Can Nationalism Survive the Atomic Age?

(Continued from Page Two)

were repeating ourselves in mistakes. Even the UN had been framed during the war while we were still friends with our present enemies. Dr. Ellis' hope for eventual peace lay not in conference plans, but in a well-established tradition of peace.

Dr. Ogburn timed his conservative hope for world government for about 500 years hence, if all went well.

Concluding, Krueger commended the hope and expectations of youth. World government can and must become a reality and the young must make it come to pass.

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Principal Women . . .



. . . in the Play-Liker production of *The Women*, which will be presented tonight and tomorrow night in Aycock auditorium, are, left to right, front row: Adeline Rogers, Elizabeth Coble, Ethelyn Reaben, Eulene Fisher, Mickey Rainey, Iris Ann Peterson, and Mary Belle Teague; second row, Dolly Davis. Courtesy of the News bureau

'The Women' Opens Run With Mary Belle Teague

The Play-Likers will present *The Women*, a satire by Clare Booth Luce, in Aycock auditorium tonight and tomorrow night at 8 p.m. The cast contains 34 women—no men. The play is the story of Mary Haines, an average American woman, and of how her friends and acquaintances affect her and each other. A critical work of women in all walks of life, *The Women* points up the cruelty which can be done by women through idle gossip.

The role of Mary Haines is being played by Mary Belle Teague, senior drama major; whereas supporting roles are played by Iris Ann Peterson as Sylvia, Mickey Rainey as Edith, Margaret Bond as Nancy, Eulene Fisher as Peggy, and Adeline Rogers as Jane.

Caroline Arden will portray Chrystal; Dolly Davis, the countess; Ethelyn Reaben, Miriam; and Sue Mendelsohn, little Mary. Others having roles in the cast are Mickey Hill, Margaret Covington, Audrey Blackburn, Ann Edwards, and Natalie Bates.

Adding further to the players are Peggy Shamer, Dixie Lyons, Elizabeth

Coble, Doris Brinkley, Georgia Fox, Eve Davidowitz, Lois Smith, Marty-vonne Dehoney, Ann Thompson, Rosalie Teichman, Barbara Pelton, Betty McKinney, Frances Cray, Joan Huse, Sater Clay, and Kitty Loughhead.

Senior Class Can Not Obtain Barter Theater Group

Isabel Howard, president of the senior class, has announced that arrangements were not able to be made by the senior class project committee to bring the Barter theater group of Virginia here to perform as previously announced in the paper.

President Howard also announced that the senior class project of selling subscriptions to current magazines which got under way just before the Christmas holidays will be continued two more weeks. Freshman and faculty members will be contacted during these two weeks.

Mr. Krueger Sights Dangers of Atom Bomb to UN

(Continued from Page Four)

tarianism there. "If the United States could go to collectivism with as little danger of totalitarianism as England, we will be lucky. The democratic temper is deeper in the people of England than in the people of the United States.

In regard to the race problem, Mr. Krueger deals mainly with the problem in the North, for he is unfamiliar with the situation in the South. His two main points are that all public housing should be wide open and that there should be fair employment practices. It is nonsense, he says, to try to get prejudices out first. With institutional changes such as equal employment practices, prejudice will disappear. Most people get prejudices by seeing them in operation. Economic differentials are most basic in determining peoples' attitudes. The FEPC is a more basic and important law than the anti-lynching bill, and for that reason will be harder to pass. Equal employment opportunity is the most revolutionary thing that can be done. Mr. Krueger hopes the Supreme court

will outlaw the restrictive covenants—contracts between real estate owners to keep out Negroes, Jews, and other racial groups—which are waiting for a decision now.

Mr. Krueger has been on the faculty of the University of Chicago since 1932. His field is in the general education program for undergraduates—teaching, not research. He was born on a farm in Missouri and never left it until he went to the state university when he was fifteen. When he was nineteen he went to Europe and kept going back to attend the universities of Berlin, Geneva, and Paris. He believes it is a good idea for youngsters to go to Europe for the summer. It is more feasible than people think. Student transportation is approximately \$260 round trip, and the cost of living is no more than it is here for students. There is no language you can't learn passably in a few months abroad, and "within a year you have it cold." He regrets that people spend four years in the United States learning foreign languages when they could accomplish the same thing in one year abroad.

102 Registrants Apply For Saturday Classes

Dr. Franklin McNutt, associate dean of the graduate school, has announced 102 registrants in Saturday school for this session.

Saturday school is the series of classes which meets on Saturday in fall, spring, and summer sessions. The registrants were divided among the classes offered as follows: remedial reading, 37; secondary school organization, 28; religious education, 21; thesis writing, 13; elementary school organization, 19; philosophy of education, 53; and studies in cultural comparisons, 18.

This report does not include the entire enrollment of Saturday school this session, as registration is not completed for the extensions that are to be held one night weekly in Asheboro, Reidsville, and Winston-Salem.

Dr. McNutt says that the greater part of the enrollment is composed of teachers in service; that means teachers now employed but attending school to improve or renew their certificate.

Dr. J. P. Givler Speaks To Botany Club

Dr. J. P. Givler, head of the department of biology, will address the Botany club Wednesday, February 25, at 7:30 p.m. His topic will be "The Life and Works of Wilhelm Hofmeister," the amateur botanist whose experiments contributed to the knowledge of the unity of both higher and lower forms of plant life.

The meeting will be held in the physics lecture room of the Science building.

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