Averardi Lecture Will Be Illustrated Study

On Monday, December 8, the Department of Italian and the Department of Art will present Dr. Franco Averardi, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. L. D., University of Turin, who will lecture under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, at eight o'clock, in the lecture hall of the Art Museum. Dr. Averardi will speak, in English, on "The Agents of Florence and Stone in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries," an illustrated study of the greatest Tuscan painters of the late Middle Ages and of the early Renaissance.

Dr. Averardi was born in Turin, a well-known Piedmontese family, after receiving his doctorate in Law, Letters, and Philosophy at the University of Turin, he entered the diplomatic service and took an active part in the Naval Conference in Washington and in the Genoa Conference. For over a year he was a member of the disarmament section, of the executive of the League of Nations at Geneva, and participated in the League of Nations Conferences there in 1928.

Several years ago, Dr. Averardi left diplomacy to enter the field of arts and letters, and became assistant professor of German literature at the University of Florence.

Stopping The Next War Is Subject For Lecture

Addressing members of the Liberal Club at Agora, Monday evening, November 27, Mr. Dwight M. Porter, Field Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, emphasized the economic factors which made the United States less able than ever to face another war. The title of Mr. Porter's peroration, "The Next War, His stress was laid upon pre-vention of incidents.

"We are," he said, "in a greater war than we ever knew before, in the greatest war that has ever been fought. It is one where the nations must really be better prepared for such a conflict."

Mr. Porter's topic included not only the economic, but also the psychological causes of war. He discussed the great distress of international difficulties, the fact that new means of war have made the old anachronistic, and international trade relations. He suggested a commission made up of representatives from all the countries of the world to regulate the distribution of the world's raw materials, particularly rub-ber, oil, iron ore, and coal, for which almost any nation, deprived of them, would enter into conflict. Conservation of raw materials already possessed by the United States, he declared, would have a beneficent effect on future conditions. International trade relations as they exist today, Mr. Porter felt, are the most perilous breeds of trouble.

The high protective tariff policy of the United States is producing results abroad which threaten every nation including ourselves. It threatens to destroy home industries and industries that are critical for us. Even before the high tariff rates have often raised American prices by fostering import-competing industries, which have drawn an immigrant labor to the United States and which have thus raised the cost of living.

In the absence of failure of the high protective tariff in this country, there are international complications to be considered.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

Miss Oversacker Gives First Time Contest Lectures

The first of the series of lectures to be given in the Wellesley Women's New York Times Current Events Contest took place Friday afternoon, November 21. At this time Miss Oversacker of the Department of History discussed "The War in Europe," which has made recent election results in such an obvious defeat for the Republican party and a most welcome victory for the Democrats. In explaining this victory, Miss Oversacker suggested that the gain of votes on the part of the factional defeated in the presidential election of 1928 is not altogether an unusual one, since the pendulum of votes has been known to swing in this professional way after other elections of the past. She added, however, that the race in the 1928 results is unusual in that the pendulum has swung in this case, almost to the other extreme. She suggested that this can be particularly in the returns of such well-known Republican States in Kansas, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

In speaking of the most outstanding individual struggles in these elections Miss Oversacker referred particularly to those which occurred in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Colorado, Pennsylvania. Both the gubernatorial and the senatorial elections in the first two states proved to be especially important. The overflow of votes in the state of Pennsylvania to the Democratic party, which means the election of the Vinton, and one of the New York elections, indicated a possible swing of the votes, and the possibility of a swing of the votes, and the possibility of Democratic supremacy in New York.

In the two last states, we find Mr. Roosevelt's re-election of Coldwell and the election of the Coates, whom Mr. Hoover is reported as having won. This result is a result in similar a similar result as the New Jersey elections in the Democratic party. In the New Jersey elections, Dwight Morrow's victory over the Republican candidate in the Democratic party. In the New York elections, Dwight Morrow's victory over the Republican candidate in the Democratic party.
The University of Chicago trustees and faculty have amended the beginning of the regular academic year in order to develop a four-year course of study, as developed by President Robert Maynard Hutchins who is now about 50. The present age of 50 is based on the University. The University will then resume the plan, as follows:

In place of the present four-year undergraduate course, the number of credit hours and a degree at the end, a new and more specialized course is announced which the student will be able to graduate whenever he can pass a comprehensive examination in the subject. A student may get through in two years, but may take as long as four.

A general may get through in two years, a brilliant student in a year. There will be no core of college-level courses that he must take. The student will be able to specialize in any subject that he chooses as long as he can show that he is making good in it. A student who is presently studying physics may be able to graduate in three years, a student who is presently studying economics may be able to graduate in four years.

The present graduate school is to go on, and in place of this and the undergraduate courses, the non-professional training will be divided into five major divisions: (1) the social sciences, the physical sciences, (2) the biological sciences, the humanities, and (3) the college. The college will be the framework around which the new educational method is to be built. It will be extended toward the sixteen leading professional schools, shortening and concentrating their courses.

Plan Developed Gradually

The experiment is expected to challenge the conventional education of the world as an effort to answer the question of whether a student can make it alone, or whether he must be largely at the mercy of the individual. It is a result of the development of the faculty, which has been noted for the past few years in several American institutions, and marked by the University of Chicago at least two years ago by the honor courses established under Dr. Max Minow's presidency.

President Hutchins and the university have been considering this plan for a year as a sort of "five-year plan," for if at the end of five years its good effects are not apparent the student world and in research and teaching, it may be changed or abandoned.

Dr. Hutchins, who has spoken and written on the general aspects of the plan, said in his speech last week that he expects the plan to open the way and make the way possible. If, in five years' time, it is not up to expectations we will bring some other plan to do this.

"In the teaching end, particularly, there is no institution in the Middle West that has the influence upon teaching that the University of Chicago has. This is more in point of number, at least. The complaint has been in many quarters that teaching is too narrow and specialized, that they dilute the general education and produce books, and were not able to change quickly.

"We are trying New Teaching Method

"In this new institution which we are starting, we hope to teach the humanities, which are the foundation of education. We are trying to study what he should do. In the old method the courses of study were too close and too close to certain related subjects. The new school will eat in these departments and in other related information wherever it is to be found.

"There is no complaint in this country that too much time is wasted in education and that it is not worth while. We can at least save time for the average student and give him a broader, deeper education, although the question of just what is a good education is one that will have to be worked out in the course of this experiment." We will permit a student to make an honorable exit college after he has passed satisfactory examinations. For those the best of his college the way will be clear to him. As well as he has been special advantage. And here is where we hope to find the answer as to whether it is worth while. The upper division of the college will be small, and the teachers will be able to deal with the student. They will enter an atmosphere of serious effort, and I think they will react to it, without a question of the student's being in the budgeting system. Division rather than environmental education is the method of under-graduate training. The job of the college is to teach and would be devoted to the purpose.

Department of Study

Hutchins expressed hope that the degree of comparative religious, comparative philosophy, Greek, Latin, romance, German, English.

Social Sciences—Psychology, education, economics, political science, history, sociology, anthropology, home economics.

Physical Sciences—Mathematics, military science, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology.

Biological Sciences—Bacteriology, physical chemistry, physics, biological chemistry, hygiene, agricultural chemistry, pathology, the clinical group.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM CRISIS

(Confirmed From Page 1, Col. 1)

Second times are maintained by various organizations. By the end of October 1924 the Salvation Army alone was feeding 2,000 a day.

While Boston has so far averaged the unemployment for exchanges of soap kitchen and bread lines, the city's daily census has been maintained at 3,000 a day. At the Municipal Workhouse, where temporary employment can be provided, the number of workmen increased from 103 in September 29 to 1,184 at the same time in 1925.

The most outstanding attempt at relieving the situation through the problem of the need was found in the government's proposition to accelerate construction of public works during future periods of shutdown. Leo Wol- man, in a survey which formed the basis of the Review of the Committee on Economic Changes in President Roosevelt's conference on unemployment, prophesied that the total construction on roads and bridges during 1926 will exceed that of 1929 by approximately $300,000.

Governor Roosevelt of New York, who has had a committee working on the situation for some months, recently suggested an interstate conference of the governors of the states, which, on large basis, are already affected so by industrial conditions. He further suggests that capital be loaned from official sources for carrying out industrial activity until it is more possible. Similar plans have been advanced in Congress for the benefit of farmers who were impoverished by the disaster of the past summer.

In line with the construction of public works is the proposal that hard industries provide employment during industrial depression by means of a temporary system. This would require a change in the construction of new industries, extending their facilities in expectation of future requirements. Such a system should be organized by the Federal government for the purpose of building, and maintain the demand for the production.

The Ford Company is doing exactly that at the present time. Nine months ago the vice president of the corporation, others are planned, and a sum of $500,000,000 is to be spent on the project. Ford has already invested $9,000,000, and is in the process of manufacturing automobile parts. The Ford program is a small part of the entire Ford plan, which is to increase the production of cars by 50 per cent in the next five years. The plan is to build a new factory in Detroit, which will cost $150,000,000, and to employ 10,000 workers. The plan also includes the construction of a new plant in the southern states, which will cost $50,000,000 and employ 5,000 workers.

An interesting little news item from the Wills hill shop tells us that "On the top of the new Cathedral of Learning at the University of Pittsburgh there will be an observation platform. This will be a disc, 25 feet in diameter, 3 feet thick, with a rail 2 inches wide. It will provide a clear view of the surrounding area, including the campus, the city, and the surrounding hills."
Economic Depression Reaches Fruit Stores; College Girls Renounce Oranges For Thrift

Do you buy fruit? Do you support war effort by buying local fruits?

The Economic Depression has reached the campus in a new and peculiar form. No longer does the student of the past year, who by thirty students, representing Ger-

The Peregirning Press

PERRY has seen dozens of salesmen and advertisements pass through the Stag's and their personal conference. He reports that the biggest change has been the shift of the salesmen, who were all outside the door. This was especially true of the Saturday night, when the salesmen were at their usual places. Now, however, they have all been driven away by the police, who are stationed outside the door.

The loss of the salesmen has also been a great blow to the students, who have had to pay for the services of the salesmen themselves. The students have complained that the prices of the items they buy are now much higher than before, and that the quality of the products is not as good.

On November 23 the list of the com-

missioner, who was formerly the treasurer of the Student Union, is no longer a member of the board of directors. He has been replaced by a new member, Mr. W. R. Morgan, who has been a member of the board for many years.

Last Tuesday at 4:30 there was a meeting of the faculty to discuss the possibility of a new basketball team. The meeting was attended by the faculty members, as well as by a number of students. The meeting lasted about an hour, and it was decided that the new team would be formed.

The meeting was well attended, and the students were enthusiastic about the new team. They believed that it would be a great addition to the college and that it would help to bring the students together.

The new team will be coached by Mr. W. R. Morgan, who has been a member of the faculty for many years.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45, and the students were happy to have had such a successful meeting.
Opinion Will Out:
The familiar official envelope which made its appearance some time in July concluded, as "will remember, more that the students who have "promised," to prospective seniors the world tidings of June. To be frank, we feel that the onus was to be no more. Two reasons for the prohibition were stated: first, the student's future, and second, the academic life of the college, and, of secondary importance according to the ordering of events, the correction of congested traffic conditions.

Seniors received the news with indescribable joy, for no one had the least idea that anything was going to happen.5 The news was never more welcome, or better received by the seniors.6 On every dormitory corridor, on every train to Boston, there was weeping and wailing.7 On every street corner, in the sounds of anguish even made their way to the ears of the casual observer.

And so, the old days were gone. On the Free Press columns of the news, expressions of feeling have, on the whole, been private and unbeknown. Every student is confident that every fellow student agrees with her in observing the facts of her case, yet nothing is done about it—nothing is even said aloud.

And the reason, we believe, is this: A law that descends upon us from the skies and is impressed upon our souls for, unexplained, is bound to inspire an intellectual contemplation of the college. The ways of Senate may be mysterious and unknown to the individual student, the different majorities know that there is a Senate that knows on certain Thursday evenings there is a light in the As building by which the passer-by in the street may be led in holding a meeting of faculty and student representatives. And even the indefatigable majority knows that she may be affected by student opinion, there is always the sniping rule in point. Why should we be surprised, however, when strong conscience will deny any connection with the college.7 To be frank, to say the least, the one seems happy. If the administration and the student body are not pleased, then, of course, we are not ourselves, as the reason, we reason, there is no use in our objecting. So we have refrained, from the first, from making complaint.

Ineffective as our complaints may be, however, it is our duty to at least state what seems to be the prevalent student opinion concerning "freshmanism." The point is not as the editorial we, but as the struggle—we are addressing the administration—feel strongly, for instance, that the real academic life should be, by the senior year, organized into what administration calls a "divisional council." If there is one aim which college undoubtedly sets as its goal, it is the development of intellectual responsibility; and the achievement of that aim is seriously hindered by the "freshmanism" which is in full patrimonial. The freshmen need protection; it is true; but she also needs guidance for academic success.

We do not mean to overcrowd the columns of this paper with protest, but we feel that our protest, if it should not be obtained, should at least be stated. It seems to us that if the junior year, if you will, is not one of the most vital years in the college life, then the college, as a whole, is most certainly wrong. And we believe that this is the case.

---

FREE PRESS COLUMN

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE SIGNED WITH THE FULL NAME OF THE CONTRIBUTOR, AND THEY MUST BE SIGNED WITH THE EDITOR'S NAME.

We edit and control contributions to this column in order to maintain the standard of excellence that we believe is essential to the free and open exchange of ideas at Wellesley College. Any discussion of College-related topics should be submitted to the Editor by 10 am on Monday.

MARMALADE DEFENDED

To the Wellesley College News:

When we were young, we might have sympathized with the editors of the Wellesley News. We agreed with them, that is, after all, is a very large number of us, that the Junior Class of 1931, for instance, was rather old, we deplore the late and so it is to be hoped feeling passion for constitutional rights on the part of juniors in any capacity. Novelty! Novelty! It is the cry of the undereducated generation. One group accuses the College of being too strenuous—no! No! Not! Yet is it not the familiar that we cherish—upon which we lean in and this is what life is like. And so, on the whole, we hope to depend on our marmalade. The first three years pass too fast for us, but we have to have it. Although the Wellesley College staff is entirely numerous, it is halting-form.

Don't take our marmalade away!

WHY BE KING OF A NUTSHELL?

To the Wellesley College News:

Worried Dickens who didn't believe the Baskins' books—who raised the stimulation to a child's imagination and curiosity by his reading grows-up understanding. Any introduction to a protest against the Wellesley Nutshell is a topic which is to be debated, a topic which is to be debated, a topic which is to be debated, a topic which is to be debated, a topic which is to be debated. And in any event, we are sure that the Nutshell is not the only important problem. It is not impossible, to be told to add two digits to the number of students who know something important to society members or to juniors and seniors. Premature and nonsensical evaluations are absolutely ruinous to the disposition of the faculty. The prospects are all-college servants.

CORRECTION

The News regrets the error in the advance notice of the lecture to be given on December 2, by Professor Edgerton. The notice stated that the lecture had been made in the Cambridge Oration for the year 1932. The true date for the lecture is December 3.

---

OBSERVATORY NOTICE

On the evening of Monday, December 1, if the sky is clear, the Whiton Observatory will be open to all members of the College and their guests from 7:30 to 9:30. The telescope will be used for observing the phases of the moon and, in the latter part of the evening, the planet Jupiter.
The Theater

MAESTRO—The Blue Ghost

PLAYHOUSE

SURREY—The Street Singer

TRENTON—The Merchant of Venice

WILBUR—Street Scene

The second presentation of the Wellesley College dinner took place on November 25. It opened with a program of classical music by Mr. Chenkin, followed by a presentation of a program of international character songs.

Mr. Chenkin

Mr. Chenkin continued his series of character songs with a presentation of a group of Greek and Italian songs.

Mr. Chenkin's character songs are presented in a manner that is both entertaining and educational. He uses the songs as a way to introduce listeners to the rich history and culture of different countries.

From South Africa to Wellesley—

Mr. Chenkin, in his characteristic style, introduced the audience to the world of character songs. He has a unique ability to bring characters to life through his singing and acting.

Mr. Chenkin's performances are always well-received, and the audience is engaged throughout the presentation.

Mr. Chenkin's character songs are a great way to learn about different cultures and to enjoy a night of music.
To European and American modern dramatists by W. W. Proctor must be regarded as an account of an interesting educational experiment. The volume takes its title from the speech of the soul and its making it the character of life to grow in sympathy with all creations and to forget the Supreme Being,” as Tagore himself says in his introduction to Mr. Proctor's book.

To those of us whose preparatory education was drudgery, it is especially interesting to learn that, for the 150 boys of the school, the “Education results, in no giving information which the boys will forget as soon as they can conveniently avoid failing in their examinations, but is allowing the boys to develop their own characters in the way which is natural to them.”

Three boys, from seven to seventeen, not only exercise all the conventional powers of self-government, but their institution, the Court, suppresses the punishment of offenses. A spirit of independence in guiding their own affairs is fostered because it is in keeping with the policy of the Hindu to believe that “self-government is better than good government.”

The boys are of all castes, and it is expressly stated when they are admitted that they are to be allowed to exercise their own discretion in the matter of the observance and instruction of caste distinctions. The boys are not to be made to feel that although in certain cases poor students are allowed free. Each pupil is charged seven dollars a month for tuition, board, and lodging, so that the yearly expense to the parents is less than one hundred dollars. What does not represent the actual expenditure, for the large yearly deficit was not been by the founder of the school.

The daily routine of the school is this: The boys are awakened before sunrise by the singing of one of the choirs’ songs. After this, they have fifteen minutes for silent worship in the open air. The open-air classes begin at seven o'clock and continue until half past eleven. After luncheon, until two o'clock the boys seek refuge from the heat of the day in their thatched dormitories and then again attend classes until the end of the day.

Following the tradition of primitive teachers in India, Shantiketan is a place where the students are taught by the wood, fields, and waves. The method of instruction is through an experiential approach, where students are encouraged to learn from their environment.

The name Shantiketan means “place of peace” in Sanskrit and reflects the goal of the school to create a peaceful and harmonious environment for learning.

This approach to education, characterized by its emphasis on self-discovery and experiential learning, has inspired many educators and students alike. Shantiketan serves as a reminder of the importance of connecting with nature and fostering personal growth through direct experience.
TIE FOR THE MORROW

To harassed authors whose present prose as formless and unsympathetic—tall, Mr. ECLISDER decides to "consider the future": may seem darlings of that sort do not already know what you want to do, take account of stock, and then take some time out to see to this and the right opening.

The Personnel Bureau is unique in that you join with your immediate problems and at the same time: if it is

The functions of the Bureau are many. It suggests candidates in response to direct requests from employers, and may be used by employers who are interested in acquiring personnel for positions. It operates with other vocational service agencies by making combinations and by giving detailed information in regard to Wesleyan graduates, and is always on the lookout for desirable openings of interest to college graduates.

To add to this, it invites every member of the staff to see the value of their work and to help you, both your immediate problems and for the future.

The registration period is from now to December 6th._blanks may be procured from Mr. ECLISDER, Administration Building, and complete instructions for filling them out are posted on the Personnel bulletin board in Founders Hall.

For those who wish further information about registering or who wish to have their credentials before it is too late. This is a $2.00 fee, but it enters you to life membership. The Bureau is constantly helping personnel with whom you should have registered while they were in college and who are at the present time as important an unnecessary inconvenience to the Bureau and precludes the possibility of its assisting such members in any of these ways. Also for original requests, it becomes increasingly necessary to secure your own personal recommendations from the faculty after the passage of years.

The registration period is from now to December 6th. blanks may be procured from Mr. ECLISDER, Administration Building, and complete instructions for filling them out are posted on the Personnel bulletin board in Founders Hall.

For those who wish further information about registering or who wish to have their credentials before it is too late. This is a $2.00 fee, but it enters you to life membership. The Bureau is constantly helping personnel with whom you should have registered while they were in college and who are at the present time as important an unnecessary inconvenience to the Bureau and precludes the possibility of its assisting such members in any of these ways. Also for original requests, it becomes increasingly necessary to secure your own personal recommendations from the faculty after the passage of years.
Dr. Holst Assails System of Lectures

In a recent talk, as reported by the New York Times, Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of the Cooper Union, and the Independent and now president of the Johns Hopkins University, said the system of lectures, except for personal and informal study, was more in the nature of a communal process like the guild system of medieval Europe than a method of teaching. He praised the lecturer's work as a vital one, but denied that the lecture was a form of instruction. For many years he had been a believer in the system of individual instruction, and he was also a critic of lectures.

SALE

To those who are truly fond of Christmas shopping, an opportunity to purchase novel and attractive gifts will be offered in the store for the benefit of the blind, which is scheduled for Thursday, December 1. Among the varied and attractive articles on sale are books at assorted prices, music at $1.00 each, and jewelry at $2.00 each. All in aid of the blind, the store is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with soft woolen coats and gay bags, all made by hand by blind people.

Four Nobel Prize Winners Announced

Four out of five possible winners of the Nobel prizes have recently been announced. Two of the recipients are from the University of California, and the other is from the University of Illinois. The first time that the prize for literature and the second time that the prize for medicine has been awarded to an American is the second time in American history. With these announcements, the total number of Nobel prizes awarded to Americans is now 10.

Swarthmore Probes Condition of Coal

The Leland Club, the Cooper Foundation, and the Division of the Social Sciences at Swarthmore College sponsored a two-day conference on the introduction of new coal in the coal industry. The conference was held in the main auditorium of the college, and was attended by representatives of the coal industry.

For Your Home-for Your Hostess

Though you're far away you can easily send flowers, bowls, and other gifts to bring your personality right to the festive board—to help make the day one of great enjoyment.

Another Lot Of DORM-PJAMAS

Snappy, comfortable lounging pajamas—tuck-in style—will fit any warm, comfortable feeling. Knit cloth. Colors: Green, blue, pink, yellow. Wide flat buttons for perfect comfort and warmth. Just the thing for the coming winter weather.

2.00 each

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Holman Block
Wellesley

Christmas! We will have all of our best Christmas Jades—oranges and flowers delivered within a week. Prices are lower than at regular time.

FLAGS

Telephone Wellesley 1775
Wellesley Studio
Studio of F. S. SLINGERLAND
Preston, Maryland

Your Settings for Christmas Photographs should be made at

FRAMES

In Leech—Silver and Gold Garets

AT YOUR SERVICE!

ALTERATIONS
CLEANING
DYEING

Your Last Year's Clothes Made Over to Look Like New.

TANNOY TAILORS AND FURRERS

Free Deliveries

565 Washington Street
Tel. Wel. 2060