Societies Report on Women Chemists

The April number of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry contains the report of a study made by the Women Chemists of the American Chemical Society and the Women Chemists Research Society. The reports were made at 41 or 61.9% of the total number. It is the only report which gives such detailed information in the field of chemistry which has come to our notice. The following table will give some idea of the report, but a reading of the report is recommended to anyone interested in the subject.

Quantitative results were returned by 21 of the 26 women who employed in chemistry, including agricultural unclassified employment, five federal, five state, and university employment, ten library employees, seven in medical or related fields, fifteen in agricultural or commercial concerns, ten librarians; and nine members of editorial staffs.

The total number of women who were employed as teachers in colleges for women, eighty-six were associated with colleges and universities.

Eighteen women held appointments as research scientists in educational institutions other than in, for example, and seven were engaged in active teaching of home economics, arts, pharmacy, engineering, nursing, medical, or graduate students.

In all, eighteen of the women reporting were located in Washington and one at the Forest Home of the American Chemical Society. A single woman held appointment as senior chemist was associated in some capacity with the Changi, Department of Agriculture, another pursued an analytical science but had charge of research in nutrition, while a third was chief of the Division of Food and Agriculture of the United States Bureau of Home Economics.

In Washington, women were employed in the Bureau of Home Economics, two of whom were concerned with textiles and their proper care. Synthetics and analytical work in the biochemical and clinical-chemistry division; research in methods of analysis and quality control; and the relation of the water and species. Synthetic research in the pure sense, utilization of waste farm products, the kinetics of gas reactions; and the preparation of products of chemical industries for the United States National Museum were the understandings of some women.

Women chemists who win located in state experiment stations and served as committee on home economics, agriculture, coal, or biological chemistry.

Of twenty-four women chemists employed in various capacities as in agricultural or commercial testing laboratories, and as food and feed analysts, and as research workers. Sixteen, part of whom did some routine work; some had experience in research dealing with metabolism, blood chemistry; and others in the field of physiology of biochemistry to medicine.

The work of seven women chemists employed in various capacities as in research in industrial chemistry contained analyses of research and laboratory procedures.

Seven women were chemists in clinical or commercial testing laboratories, five being partners or owners. Eleven chemists, employed in chemical concern or consulting offices, did laboratory work.

Twenty women chemists were employed in the laboratories of large manufacturing concerns, five being chief chemists or heads of laboratories.

One of the ten librarians reported having library training in addition to chemistry.

Reference library duties were performed only in the case of one person employed in the chemistry department of a state university. All of the other references employed groups were employed in large chemical (oil, petroleum, paper, commercial research, etc.) and furnishing, making, planting, patent work, and information service.

One woman was a patent agent.

The nine women employed in industrial engineering chemistry contained essential in their work, and three subordinates believed that further chemistry training possibly could be of promotion. Only one woman was adaptable to the work, and two others were, respectively, associate and assistant editors.

The relation in a time of unemployment, this study certainly points to a successful feature for women in this scientific field, and encourages us in the effort to provide a thorough background for women in industry.

Mary A. Grigsby

Student Requests Our Aid for China

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 3)

chart? Will it stimulate the attainment of one fusion, in open defiance of all existing peace instrument, to carry our forces armed with the spirit of justice and prudence will go to join hands with us in the mobilization of the world for a just and lasting peace? Such a world is invaluable if involved in the conflict.

This is for the reason the people of China justifiably feel in appealing to America to examine and understand the actual facts of the situation caused by the Japanese through their continued aggression. Will America, take the matter indifferently and see the world lose by its first great test in the settlement, without war, of its international dispute? As far as I know, my information of international politics, and so far as we understand America's foreign policy in respect to the Far Eastern crisis, the answer seems to be an affirmative.

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and President Hoover have been most definite in their attitude on the need for recognition of any territory acquired through force.

"Therefore it is in the light of these, in China, we look most hopefully to America, to do what the League for the last few months has been unable to do or unwilling to do, to America fought in the last Great War to make the world safe for democracy. Will the permit a nation, as enemy of democracy, to send criminals to the dual those very principles for which she paid so dearly with her own peaceful blood? If Japan is permitted to continue her aggression, continue to destroy civilization and attack democracy, then others will have died in vain.

The relation between China and America established through a line of friendly contact has always been cordial, and happily this is being cemented more firmly by America, and sincerely and generously.

We look with hope to you, as you, as an influence with the spirit of justice and prudence will go to join hands with us in the mobilization of the world for a just and lasting peace. Such a world is invaluable if involved in the conflict.

The time of war, the spirit of justice and prudence will go to join hands with us in the mobilization of the world for a just and lasting peace.
MISS WILDER WILL APPEAR IN RECITAL
In Billings Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 3, at 4:45 o'clock, Miss Jean Wilder, pupil of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hoffman, will give a piano recital. Her program will include:

Two old dances arranged by Rosalind Shillabeer
Capriole

Fanciful serenades, serious songs, and a humorous air of the Far East

Three Preludes
P. Reynaldo Hahn
E. Novis
E. Florentz

Cavatina
in Gesang der Inseln

Chopin
Franz Prohaska

The Minuetto Shove

(Attributed to William Bachaus)

I. R. C. SPONSORS DEBATE ON HILL
An informal debate will be held under the sponsorship of the I. R. C. on Thursday afternoon in Torrey Hall. The question is: Resolved; that American public opinion should be concentrated against the Hitler regime.

The debate will be somewhat in the style of the Oxford debates, and will be much more informal and flexible than is usual in American debating. There will be no strict limitation as to time or order of the speeches, and after the main points have been made, members of the audience may speak from the floor. Anyone may speak, provided that she has a definite opinion backed up, not necessarily by technicalities, but by facts as she sees them. This will be taken as the rules of the debate.

COLLEGES CONVENE HERE FOR “PLAY-DAY”
On May 13 the Wellesley Athletic Association is sponsoring a “Play-Day” in which the participants will be from the following schools:

Wellesley, Smith, and the B. U. College of Practical Arts. This is not an intercollegiate competition; each team will be made up of players from all four colleges. Individual sports will be stressed, but there will also be Social Classes and the Challenge Cup.

The Perigrinating Press

PERRY has always praised the girl's education. Now the case has become a fact. A freshman of the class of '29 just arrived, and the problem of getting home before ten o'clock, prevented upon her excitement to the south, and she decided to obey the college authorities and put into a taxi and went home. Evidently, she had not spent the night as a guest of the dormitory.

NOT as long a young couple this time,龈 gunshot wounded the girl's friend in the audience. They had come to listen to the first public debate, and the girl returned to pick up the empty of the car. The letter came out of the house, she looked, and demanded to know who was the handsome of their automobile. Investigation was revealed that it was parked safely outside the college dormitory, while a frantic couple were searching wildly for the car they had deposited for transportation to the house. The young couple, she thought, really amused with the idea that they had been left alone in the campus, and the girl, knowing the lack of safety, placed the candy, the student, etc. in the closet, and left the house. They had faith in the safety of the campus, and in the course of an hour it was found in a parked automobile, and the girl was allowed to go home, although she had been lost in the campus for two hours.

PERRY's all for the good of the great, but he feels that a certain amount of publicity is necessary to the welfare of the students. His policy is to have all the students involved in one or two important events each year, and when the day of the work arrived after their recruitment, both settled down for four hours of continuous work. This is where the story begins; that Perry couldn't help wondering how things were going in the office. Other half a dozen men sat around him, the door to the outside was locked, and he asked them to give him an idea of what was going on. They said that for the first time in their experience, it had been for him to decide that she would have a long walk in the rain, but she had been forced to enter a cold house, and found, without a bit of luck that they had been left alone, approaching the vicinity of their old house. Perry had strong reason to believe, and they spent the remainder of the day giving advice to and comforting themselves with the struggle they were forced to endure.

THE best vacation story that has been heard around town, is of a splendid, happy, old couple, who went on a mountain trip, and found, as they sold the side of the road, the lady turned a little red, and the gentleman announced that the lady had sold a pair of shoes, and that the gentleman had been forced to enter the house and found, without a bit of luck, that they had been left alone, approaching the vicinity of their old house. Perry had strong reason to believe, and they spent the remainder of the day giving advice to and comforting themselves with the struggle they were forced to endure.

FERRIS was feeling both virtuous and supple for entertainment last week, but he told him to Memorial Chapel. The speaker was considering a step, as the depression "All international obligations must be discharged!" he thundered. The girl behind Perry turned to her neighbor, "Did you mail my check to the bank, yesterday?" she said. Many of the audience at the same service that the teacher had halted a bit suddenly. He did. When asked about it later, he confessed that he had been able to get his watch, and was so afraid of telling others that he preferred the lesser sin of not talking long enough.

Perry the Pressman

PERRY's all for the good of the great, but he feels that a certain amount of publicity is necessary to the welfare of the students. His policy is to have all the students involved in one or two important events each year, and when the day of the work arrived after their recruitment, both settled down for four hours of continuous work. This is where the story begins; that Perry couldn't help wondering how things were going in the office. Other half a dozen men sat around him, the door to the outside was locked, and he asked them to give him an idea of what was going on. They said that for the first time in their experience, it had been for him to decide that she would have a long walk in the rain, but she had been forced to enter a cold house, and found, without a bit of luck, that they had been left alone, approaching the vicinity of their old house. Perry had strong reason to believe, and they spent the remainder of the day giving advice to and comforting themselves with the struggle they were forced to endure.

The French talking film Sous les pavés, dans les bois, directed by Jean Cocteau, will be shown in Alumnae Hall on Wednesday, April 27, at 4:45 o'clock. Admission, twenty-five cents. The French travel pictures, Le Monde Saint Michel and Les Chantons de la Loire, will also be shown with explanations in French.

The plot of Sous les pavés, dans les bois is very simple. A direct disciple in Paul Portielje, the Bellinzona Poisoner, a Russian woman, who has been disowned by her husband, is about to marry the police when the police discover some stolen goods in his coat, goods left there unknowingly to him by a friend of dubious honesty. When they leave the poison police, the affections have been burned on another and life has got to go on somehow. The merit of this play is its admirable technique, the excellent acting of Albert Prejean, the smoothness of song that run through the story, the glimpses of picturesque Montmartre and of certain aspects of life in a very humble section of society depicted with humor and kindly satire.

Wellesley College News

April 23, 1932

We're Ready
To Give You
Every Assistance
In Superb Printing
Wellesley Press, Inc.

SAKS/FIFTH AVENUE
New York

42nd Street

14 Great Stars
Two Great Shows in One—
With a Star in every role!
Also...

LEE TRACY in
“CLEAR ALL WIRES”

Colonial Theatre

NATICK, Thursday, April 28, 29

Wellesley College Display Shops

577 Washington Street

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
April 20 and 21
A VOTE FOR PEACE

The tense atmosphere of the world situation has been greatly alleviated by the recent establishment of the League of Nations. This new organization has stimulated a new interest in international problems, both among the college youth and among the American people. We can no longer be justly claimed as a branch of society approximately as ignorant of the situation as it was closed to important conditions at home and abroad. The American College is striving to evolve particular interest in the extensions which more nearly than others affect our immediate surroundings. At the present time, however, it is essential for us to recognize that peace, although not immediately threatened, is a problem, and that we examine the experiences of the world with the logical necessity for trying to preserve future military strife among nations.

Although few college students today have more than a vague memory of the older generation, the older generation have a vivid recollection of the provisions received in early youth have been utilized only to war purposes, for they have been the mediators of the doers, the dead, and the moved. No matter how briefly their parents were at war, they have been affected by it, because they influenced their lives, they must certainly now be impressed with the stupidity and futility of military conflict as they have read about in books and seen it portrayed on the screen.

We are printing today a bolus enclosed by the Assistant Secretary of the Federation of American which is making an effort to obtain a representative expression of American college students toward a movement toward militarism. We urge careful consideration of this appeal in the hope of seeing such a ballot. An unthoughtful decision not to fight for peace would mean that the people who have started it would indeed long be accepted by the World's development and by the world's judgment.

Nearly everyone realizes that war, theoretically, ought to be abolished as an honor to the comforting international disputes. But yet of the people who urge most vehemently as a support of this idea was unhesitatingly assumed the first to give aid, should the issue of war be decided by the question of whether or not to become connected with his country's war-like activities, it would make little difference in what exactly he served. He would ultimately be preventing the same end. It would effect peace among nations, we must be thoroughly and completely convinced of the war peace principle which must be stamped out by thinking people, and until this is worthily called a civilized world.

It is not enough to demonstrate the waste of war, but we must not fail to recognize that fighting without soldiers there can be no war. If anything it is to be feared. We must not allow that war in so far as it is war, will we have to be indivisible, but by demonstration of the principle that individuals, by the few examples of a few leaders, who, impelled by a false sense of patriotism will on the delusion of their country, should occasion prevent itself. It seems to us that the institution which involves the principle of blind military allegiance to one's country is not a force for good so long as the necessity of saving the destruction of one's friends and one's enemies.

Breaks Of The Game

The little four-leaved clover that is the university of Illinois is a good book, a horse-shoe and the rabbit's foot, a man's last ten dollars, that go to prove that conviction can be one hundred or a self-induced failure, another, that he can form his own destiny, if only he gets it in his hands. Ears look like, in definition, is any one who relies on the laws of chance, rather than his own chances. It is broad enough, then, to include not only the professional judgment that makes everything with the chance that the little ball will drop into the red and not the black pocket; but also the little Judas in this company. That the little ball will drop into the red and not the black pocket. It is broad enough because it is based on the laws of chance to protect her.

When we seek, for example, on the table the student's mental-processes, and hope we will forget all that is committed to his consciousness about the league's opening of the "breaks" to prevent his being called on, when he is asked to find one question, and another on her examination, then she is not, in this case, in the consciousness. We shall not object to clamoring on mountains, and to those who rely on the laws of chance to protect her.

When we seek, for example, on the table the student's mental-processes, and hope we will forget all that is committed to his consciousness about the league's opening of the "breaks" to prevent his being called on, when he is asked to find one question, and another on her examination, then she is not, in this case, in the consciousness. We shall not object to clamoring on mountains, and to those who rely on the laws of chance to protect her.

The department of Speech cordially invites members of the College and a general open forum on Saturday, April 22, at 10:40, in Room 448, Green Hill. The topic under discussion is "Literature for Women". The forum will be conducted by Professor E. J. Safford and the discussion will be open to the public. Attendance is free. The forum is sponsored by the Literary Arts Club for Women. Please be present for the forum.

The purpose of the meeting is to give the class in Speeches a special opportunity to conduct a meeting and of speaking before a real audience. Robert P. Frueh will conduct the meeting. The speakers will be Betty M. Bunch, Doris E. Bunch, and Grace E. Bunch. The topic of the forum will be "literature for women". The forum will be open to the public. Attendance is free. The forum is sponsored by the Literary Arts Club for Women. Please be present for the forum.

The Davenport Prize

The Davenport Prize is awarded to the student who presents the greatest ability in the field of literature. The prize is named after the Davenport family, who have long been active in literature, and who have contributed generously to the College. The prize is a valuable one, and is awarded annually to the student who presents the greatest ability in the field of literature. The prize is named after the Davenport family, who have long been active in literature, and who have contributed generously to the College. The prize is a valuable one, and is awarded annually to the student who presents the greatest ability in the field of literature.

The prize is awarded to the student who presents the greatest ability in the field of literature. The prize is named after the Davenport family, who have long been active in literature, and who have contributed generously to the College. The prize is a valuable one, and is awarded annually to the student who presents the greatest ability in the field of literature. The prize is named after the Davenport family, who have long been active in literature, and who have contributed generously to the College. The prize is a valuable one, and is awarded annually to the student who presents the greatest ability in the field of literature.
March, a study in precision and straight, strong, contrasting phrases. The music of the Minuetto was more extended and dance-like. During the entire playing of the Quartet we felt the romantic spirit of the music, but without a control of dynamics and rhythm, made performance and interest in effect by long passages.

In the Brahms Piano Quintet, Opus 36, we were struck with the great beauty of the luminous limines. From the opening phrase of the first movement with its sweeping line, the imagination of the audience was caught, held until the last note of the Finale. The piano theme of the famous Andante was rewound and smoothed with great care and variety of melody. The heavy string chords and staccato passages in the sinfonia were accepted in a stentorian rhythm with sharp accents. In the Finale the effect of the strong crossed rhythm was indescribable. The movement, because of its evocative power and beautiful contrast, went in quite close to such a composition, recognizable for its melodic values as well as variety of rhythm. The simplicity of the players brought out the delicate melody and expression of the music, lyric passages as well as the vigorous powerful sections. We felt to look forward to the next performance of this Quartet and its associated artist, for we shall be assured of a recital of the best of the music, intelligently and astutely interpreted.

S. P. S. J.

DANCE DRAMA

The Dance Drama presented on March 29 by the students of the Department of Theater and dance numbers of the undergraduate dancing classes was one of the outstanding programs of the year. The choice of subjects was varied, the individual dances were particularly original and well worked out, and the dancing itself spontaneous and graceful.

The first group contained its numbers performed to the accompaniment of a Voice Speaking Chorus, which has been trained by Miss Bahr of the Speech Department. This substitute for music or percussion is one that is receiving more and more attention from modern schools of the dance, and its development is well worth while.

The peculiar flexible medium of the human voice, combined with the spontaneous metaphors of the poetry, the sympathetic inflections, and in this case, with the appropriate groupings and arrangements of the choir, made these dances especially interesting. The first one, Exagoge or the Cries from the Trojan Women, was done on stronger, simpler, choicer lines which rendered very effectively the tragic dignity of the recital of the women's part in the capture of Troy. Farinelli was a delicate and spirited reminiscence of a romantic episode, dully, hurriedly by Elizabeth Pfitzner and Mary Parks. The Mysteries, one of the most original and accurate, as well as beautifully danced, of any of the selections, was the work of Jenny Dixie. It was a Loeb and his Laos, Shakespeare's light-hearted pastoral, was rendered in just that spirit. Following that was an amusing folk dance called Off the Ground, and the group ended with a presentation of Frou Frou which was out of every drop of dramatic value from the poem.

The second section of the program began with a dance called simply March. The histrionic manner of the minuet was admirably interpreted in the A Minor Quartet, Opus 29. This composition seemed warmer and more personal than the earlier Beethoven. It was played with more abandon, revealing its greater melodic and thematic interest. There was a melancholy touch to the first movement, while the Andante remained one of an introspective. The theme of the Minuetto was more extended and dance-like. During the entire playing of the Quartet we felt the romantic spirit of the music, but without a control of dynamics and rhythm, made performance and interest in effect by long passages.

In the Brahms Piano Quintet, Opus 36, we were struck with the great beauty of the luminous limines. From the opening phrase of the first movement with its sweeping line, the imagination of the audience was caught, held until the last note of the Finale. The piano theme of the famous Andante was rewound and smoothed with great care and variety of melody. The heavy string chords and staccato passages in the sinfonia were accepted in a stentorian rhythm with sharp accents. In the Finale the effect of the strong crossed rhythm was indescribable. The movement, because of its evocative power and beautiful contrast, went in quite close to such a composition, recognizable for its melodic values as well as variety of rhythm. The simplicity of the players brought out the delicate melody and expression of the music, lyric passages as well as the vigorous powerful sections. We felt to look forward to the next performance of this Quartet and its associated artist, for we shall be assured of a recital of the best of the music, intelligently and astutely interpreted.

The Dance Drama presented on March 29 by the students of the Department of Theater and dance numbers of the undergraduate dancing classes was one of the outstanding programs of the year. The choice of subjects was varied, the individual dances were particularly original and well worked out, and the dancing itself spontaneous and graceful.

The first group contained its numbers performed to the accompaniment of a Voice Speaking Chorus, which has been trained by Miss Bahr of the Speech Department. This substitute for music or percussion is one that is receiving more and more attention from modern schools of the dance, and its development is well worth while. The peculiar flexible medium of the human voice, combined with the spontaneous metaphors of the poetry, the sympathetic inflections, and in this case, with the appropriate groupings and arrangements of the choir, made these dances especially interesting. The first one, Exagoge or the Cries from the Trojan Women, was done on stronger, simpler, choicer lines which rendered very effectively the tragic dignity of the recital of the women's part in the capture of Troy. Farinelli was a delicate and spirited reminiscence of a romantic episode, dully, hurriedly by Elizabeth Pfitzner and Mary Parks. The Mysteries, one of the most original and accurate, as well as beautifully danced, of any of the selections, was the work of Jenny Dixie. It was a Loeb and his Laos, Shakespeare's light-hearted pastoral, was rendered in just that spirit. Following that was an amusing folk dance called Off the Ground, and the group ended with a presentation of Frou Frou which was out of every drop of dramatic value from the poem.

The second section of the program began with a dance called simply March. The histrionic manner of the minuet was admirably interpreted in the A Minor Quartet, Opus 29. This composition seemed warmer and more personal than the earlier Beethoven. It was played with more abandon, revealing its greater melodic and thematic interest. There was a melancholy touch to the first movement, while the Andante remained one of an introspective. The theme of the Minuetto was more extended and dance-like. During the entire playing of the Quartet we felt the romantic spirit of the music, but without a control of dynamics and rhythm, made performance and interest in effect by long passages.

In the Brahms Piano Quintet, Opus 36, we were struck with the great beauty of the luminous limines. From the opening phrase of the first movement with its sweeping line, the imagination of the audience was caught, held until the last note of the Finale. The piano theme of the famous Andante was rewound and smoothed with great care and variety of melody. The heavy string chords and staccato passages in the sinfonia were accepted in a stentorian rhythm with sharp accents. In the Finale the effect of the strong crossed rhythm was indescribable. The movement, because of its evocative power and beautiful contrast, went in quite close to such a composition, recognizable for its melodic values as well as variety of rhythm. The simplicity of the players brought out the delicate melody and expression of the music, lyric passages as well as the vigorous powerful sections. We felt to look forward to the next performance of this Quartet and its associated artist, for we shall be assured of a recital of the best of the music, intelligently and astutely interpreted.

The Dance Drama presented on March 29 by the students of the Department of Theater and dance numbers of the undergraduate dancing classes was one of the outstanding programs of the year. The choice of subjects was varied, the individual dances were particularly original and well worked out, and the dancing itself spontaneous and graceful.

The first group contained its numbers performed to the accompaniment of a Voice Speaking Chorus, which has been trained by Miss Bahr of the Speech Department. This substitute for music or percussion is one that is receiving more and more attention from modern schools of the dance, and its development is well worth while. The peculiar flexible medium of the human voice, combined with the spontaneous metaphors of the poetry, the sympathetic inflections, and in this case, with the appropriate groupings and arrangements of the choir, made these dances especially interesting. The first one, Exagoge or the Cries from the Trojan Women, was done on stronger, simpler, choicer lines which rendered very effectively the tragic dignity of the recital of the women’s part in the capture of Troy. Farinelli was a delicate and spirited reminiscence of a romantic episode, dully, hurriedly by Elizabeth Pfitzner and Mary Parks. The Mysteries, one of the most original and accurate, as well as beautifully danced, of any of the selections, was the work of Jenny Dixie. It was a Loeb and his Laos, Shakespeare’s light-hearted pastoral, was rendered in just that spirit. Following that was an amusing folk dance called Off the Ground, and the group ended with a presentation of Frou Frou which was out of every drop of dramatic value from the poem.

The second section of the program began with a dance called simply March. The histrionic manner of the minuet was admirably interpreted in the A Minor Quartet, Opus 29. This composition seemed warmer and more personal than the earlier Beethoven. It was played with more abandon, revealing its greater melodic and thematic interest. There was a melancholy touch to the first movement, while the Andante remained one of an introspective. The theme of the Minuetto was more extended and dance-like. During the entire playing of the Quartet we felt the romantic spirit of the music, but without a control of dynamics and rhythm, made performance and interest in effect by long passages.
**Bibliography**


**South Sea Under** is a story of that primitive corner of America, the Florida Keys, where locals and visitors live. This is a region henpecked by traditions. It is strange, wilderness-ridden, and almost entirely cut off from modern civilization. As the author suggests, perhaps the most important thing in the book. The story serves as an indication of it. South Sea Under leaves the relatively civilised region of the "papered" islands and offers a pressing criticism for himself and his family.

"The Florida scrub was unique. The marshes were almost abandoned as well as its remoteness. There was perhaps no similar region anywhere. It was a vast dry rectangular plateau, bounded on each of the sides by two rivers. Within these deep waters lies the scrub stood almost, uninhibited through its wider reaches. The growth reflected the southern tongue, the flat, golden-colored branches of the scrub oak, the delicate, starry, speckled flowers, and the thick, illusory, interlaced, wide area, infested with, not so much a human path."

"In spite of its evident hostility to man, it was very beautiful."

"Still lit hugging raggedly above the hammock west of the cleared acres. Here in every October day, a shadow, a pale, shadowed, broad shadowed across the ceiling of the sky, or the vanquished small leaves of the trees' slender branches. There was that instant when the hammock reflected across the west, when the outline of each tree-tap was distinct; when the clearing gathered about the tube of the brightness. Then there was no longer scrub or scrub or hammock. Blood orange-drenched them with a very great purple and crowded like a panther on the citrus forest."

"The scrub lit up itself until it seems to flatter the unalterable nature of the scrub. The man cany had little of a "government man" in his youth. Haunted by fear of the law, he first worked his way to the scrub. No one but his daughter, Peti, knows of the crime, although suspicions are raised in the neighbors by his reserve. Peti's son, Lant, grew up in the scrub, and makes a living by means of his still. He is forced to sell the man who intends to report him to the law."

"She is a life without hope, has preserved the primordial some of values. The man's important things are food and the constant battle with disease. Birth and death are too usual to be of overmuch importance. These people do not feel bound by the laws of a country to which they really do belong; they have their own code. To make whisky is an honorable occupation, particularly when one takes pride in one's work, making it pure and good. To kill one's own neighbors is the unanswerable sin.

Where the band of a different civilization meets the once-southern Florida Indians. There is a crazy man, hating the white man, who is the main dragon. Jesus. It breaks in upon their code, rewarding, what seems to this crime, and is the ultimate means of livelihood."
poetry with the new. In older times, art was merely a type of handicraft for decorative purposes. Romanticists elevated the written word and art to a position of higher importance, as something more than just a craft, and within, an obscure revelation of the ultimate or eternal through personal genetic experience.

Several elements have contributed to the growth of romanticism. The Protestant religion, with its emphasis upon an individual's direct relationship with the deity and a strict code of moral behavior, has also been a force. The condition of the masses in the eighteenth century, the period which followed the French Revolution, was one of obscurity and the need for some form of escape. Many of the poets of romanticism have expressed their need in the form of a search for the unknown, for mysterious happenings, and for a greater understanding of themselves and their environment.

The romantic period is marked by a number of different movements which have had a profound influence on the arts. The most notable of these movements are: the Dutch Golden Age, the Italian Mannerism, and Spanish Baroque.

The Dutch Golden Age was a period of great artistic achievement that lasted from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. During this time, the Dutch painters produced works of a high degree of realism and technical skill. They are known for their careful attention to detail and their ability to capture the essence of a particular scene or moment.

The Italian Mannerism was a reaction against the classicism of the High Renaissance. It was characterized by a greater emphasis on dramatic effects, an interest in the grotesque and the fantastic, and a concern for the individual artist's own interpretation of the world.

Spanish Baroque was a style that flourished in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. It was marked by a strong sense of movement, a focus on religious and mythological themes, and a sense of the infinite and the unknowable.

The romantic period was a time of great change and transformation. It was a period of great artistic achievement and a time of great social and political change. The romantic period was a time of great hope and a time of great fear. It was a time of great promise and a time of great despair.

It is a period that we should not forget, for it is a period that continues to influence us today. The romantic period is a period that we should study, for it is a period that continues to inspire us. The romantic period is a period that we should celebrate, for it is a period that continues to enrich our lives.
Friday, April 20. The Swedish Club will hold an open house at 4 p.m. for the benefit of the School. After the meeting, an exchange will be held with the University of Notre Dame.

Saturday, April 21. The College will hold its annual spring picnic at 12:30 p.m. in the Alumni Park. The program will include a pie contest and a dance.

Sunday, April 22. The College will hold its annual Easter service at 10 a.m. in the Alumni Chapel. The service will be followed by a breakfast at 11 a.m. in the Alumni Hall.

Monday, April 23. The College will hold its annual spring concert at 8 p.m. in the Alumni Auditorium. The program will include music by the College orchestra and choir, as well as guest performers.

Tuesday, April 24. The College will hold its annual spring dance at 8 p.m. in the Alumni Gymnasium. The dance will feature music by the College orchestra and a buffet dinner.

Wednesday, April 25. The College will hold its annual spring lecture series at 7 p.m. in the Alumni Auditorium. The lecture will be given by Dr. H. L. Flagg, who will discuss the history of the College.

Thursday, April 26. The College will hold its annual spring symposium at 10 a.m. in the Alumni Hall. The symposium will feature panels on various topics related to the College.

Friday, April 27. The College will hold its annual spring ball at 8 p.m. in the Alumni Auditorium. The ball will feature music by the College orchestra and a buffet dinner.