

THE JOHNS HOPKINS NEWSLETTER

Bowman, At Farewell Assembly, Gives Requisites For Well-Developed Man

Bowman Regarded Best Geographer Now Living By Cambridge Professor

By M GORDON WOLMAN

"I regard him as the greatest geographer now living" were the words of a professor at Cambridge University referring to Isaiah Bowman. Many recall much the same expression by the German geopolitician Hausofer in speaking of his regard for Dr Bowman. The students at Johns Hopkins, however, have not known Isaiah Bowman as a geographer but as President of the University. Though well aware that University Presidents were otherwise before they became presidents, we tend to forget their development and contributions in their special fields. What were these accomplishments and specialties which at one and the same time were abandoned and incorporated into the broader position of university president when Dr Bowman came to Hopkins in 1935? They were extensive.

South America

Graduating from the State Normal College in Ypsilanti, Michigan, and after being an instructor in geography there, Bowman went to Harvard as an assistant in physiography to study under the great geomorphologist, William Morris Davis. Receiving a Bachelor of Science degree from Harvard he went to Yale with which he was connected from 1905 to 1915 when

he became director of the American Geographical Society.

It was in this early period that Bowman began his contributions to the science of geography. An instructor and later assistant professor of geography at Yale, Bowman received his PhD in 1908. In this year he was a special lecturer in geography at the University of Chicago and the following two years at Wesleyan University. A year earlier, at the age of 29, Bowman was the leader of the First Yale South American Expedition which was followed in 1911 by the Yale Peruvian Expedition on which he served as geographer and geologist.

At the same time he published a classic work on the Forest Physiography of the United States. This volume endeavored to combine the descriptive approach of the forester and the soil concepts of the physiographer in the development of forest areas. (It contains, incidentally, a photograph, which he considers unique, of

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DR ISAIAH BOWMAN

"It is the positive and not the negative acts you perform that help you grow and give you stature and influence in the world." In his farewell address this morning before the student assembly, Dr Bowman sounded this significant note that reflects a basic tenet that has guided his career as a geographer and educator.

Bowman Cites Six Qualities For Maturity

By WILLIAM CLINGER

Dr Isaiah Bowman, retiring president of the University, this morning delivered his farewell address to the students at the annual Christmas assembly in the gymnasium.

Dr Bowman, who has directed the University for the past thirteen years, stood modestly before the student body and quietly spoke to them concerning his *Definition of a Man*.

This address is, in many ways, the last of a trilogy. Two years ago, in his speech to the Freshman class, Dr Bowman spoke on the topic, *The Social Contract of an Educated man* which concerned the educated man's debt to society. Last year he addressed the freshmen on the subject of maturity. Now, with his final speech to the school, he has laid down his six requisites for the well developed man.

Dr Bowman opened his speech by calling for a reassertation of our system of faith and right in view of the fact that these fundamentals are now being threatened by "a vast new force on the eastern horizons." In order to maintain a strong nation, it is essential to develop strong individuals.

Dr Bowman believes that their are six qualities which an individual must possess to be strong. In the first place, one must be able to take it, "not be fussed too much by misrepresentation." Secondly, he calls for a good sense

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Text Of Bowman's Final Speech, Given Today Before Students

The diabolical fury of the atom-bomb and the infinite pity of Christ are the two poles of our thinking in world politics, in national government, on this campus, and in this room today. That opposition introduces a harsh note in our Christmas harmonies, hangs like a cloud over our family reunions, interrupts our devotions, and presents the greatest problem that has ever confronted Christian civilization. Only one side of our Christmas tree has been lighted for the past seven years; the other side has been dark as night. The whole doctrine of good-will and humane and individually responsible living now confronts its most crucial test.

A vast new force on the eastern horizon has challenged our entire system of faith and right, and has asserted or implied that naked power, the terrors of slave labor, and a despiritualised materialism are the real sources of enduring national strength. We hope that the day will not come when the angry waves of war will once more beat upon us. War or peace, we must be strong in heart and conscience, in body and soul, if we are to defend and deserve our freedoms.

Now national strength is due in part to sound political doctrine, in part to a constitutional system that restrains the impulses of the moment, and in part to individual character. No one and no constitution, however perfect in theory, and no religion however lofty, can make a strong nation out of weak individuals. We cannot build our house on the sands of sentimentality, or sheer emotion. How do we build strong individual character and thus provide the possibility of a strong nation? That brings the issue right down to you and me. How can each one of us make an impregnable fortress of character and spirit that will meet the difficulties that now beset us as individuals and as a people?

Individual Character

In parting company with you today in an official though not a personal sense, I wish to offer you a stirrup cup whose chief ingredient is a definition of a man, a man fit to stand in defense of that component of the Christian world we call America. A slowly devised definition, it has been worked out in the crucible of experience after wide observation. We all know men

of attractive personality whom we admire, men who have a deep influence upon our conviction and habits of thinking. They are, when you come to analyse them, men of honor, courage, and insight—gifted men with wide horizons and a reasonable, generous, and humane outlook.

"If you explore your feelings toward such men, I am sure that you will sense a desire to be like them. This in young men often leads to unconscious imitation. In fact imitation is a powerful force in all of us, old or young, consciously or unconsciously at work. Every teacher knows that the imitative impulse in students is short-lived in its dominance and that it is sound because it marks an instinct for improvement. Thus it assists in the creative job confronting each man to bring himself to full stature and become a well-balanced person with individual powers. When you define a man you undertake a creative act, you assemble your own ideals of manhood acquired through self-examination and the observation of others whom you admire and wish to emulate.

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On The Inside ...

Bowman

Faculty reflects thirteen years
Sports de-emphasis reviewed
Writer evaluates geographer

Bronk

Career summarized
Regard as administrator
What is Bio-physics?

Feature

Eye-witness, War Trials
Red science reviewed
Crane with laughs
Subotnick and Davis again

The Bowman School

Creation of an Isaiah Bowman School of Geography at the Hopkins was announced Wednesday after a testimonial dinner honoring Dr Bowman, retiring president and world renowned geographer.

Carlyle Barton, president of the Board of Trustees, announced the development of the separate permanently endowed school from what formerly was merely a department. This school is the only one of its kind in the United States.

The school had its beginning several years ago with gifts to the University and has at present an endowment of \$800,000. The school is staffed with five senior members of the faculty.

Dr Bowman was honored by several speeches at the dinner.

Text Of Dr Bowman's Final Address To Student Body

Six Qualities Cited By Bowman

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of humor. Thirdly, he must "know his stuff." He places great stress upon endurance: the ability "to run and not be weary, to walk and not faint." The fifth quality of a mature man is generosity. He "must be willing to join others in the race and give them a fair chance without tripping up the man beside him." Lastly he claimed that a man should have good judgement.

After laying down these required qualities of a mature man Dr Bowman went on to say that one of the greatest delights of the



The Six Qualities

teaching profession is the sign of growing maturity in young men in college. Speaking from the standpoint of an educator, he closed his address by saying, "Into the hands of you who are our dearest possession we commit the great responsibilities and hopes that cluster around the name of your university, feeling quite sure that you will not disappoint us."

Dr Bowman's speech was the highlight of the annual Christmas assembly which was held at 10:00 this morning. One of the features of the program was a special music program under the direction of Mr Osmar D Stienwald. The glee club presented several Christmas numbers in conjunction with a chorus of 150 girl's voices.

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Indispensable Qualities

I think that each man who has come to full stature and whom we regard as an admirable person will be found, on analysis, to have at least six qualities. I would call them the indispensable qualities. First, to be a man one must have learned to take it. That is, a softie or a pampered person who is so sensitive that he resents every remark made about him that is not complimentary is a weak reed considered either as a friend or a citizen. But the matter does not end there. Learning to take it is much wider than that. Sometimes an individual is misrepresented. He is maliciously attacked.

No one in affairs of any importance can escape having bad things said about him that are untrue, even grossly untrue. To fly into a rage about such tales or lose sleep over them, or spend time resenting them or even fighting them is to waste one's energies and have none left for the big positive program that one wishes to carry out. You see how important it is, therefore, to learn to take it and not be fussed too much by misrepresentation. Courage mixed with sense and determination are required and these come with experience. The rewards of good work far exceed in weight the detractions of little or dishonest men.

Sense of Humor

The second quality that a man of full stature must have is a sense of humor. Without a sense of humor a man may do great damage to himself, while learning to take it, by dramatizing himself. In taking it one should not picture oneself as a hero, a wronged man who would have risen to great heights if someone had not tripped him. I once said to a man, who had accepted a professorship in a university, that he was going to have considerable trouble because six other men wanted, his job and might review his forthcoming book unfairly.

"In any event," I told him, "write another book, and before your critics get through tearing the first one to pieces, have a second one on the table." But he was, under no circumstances, to answer back or defend or excuse himself. Among the most tiresome men in this world are those who are always explaining how right they were when they were defeated in a certain attempt. Do not engage in such postmortems or in the airing of grievances. The man with a grievance is an even greater bore than the man who wants to tell you all about his recent surgical operation. It is the positive and not the negative acts you perform that help you grow and give you stature and influence in the world. A sense of humor will help you avoid self-justification.

No Compromise With Fact

The third quality of a mature man is that he must know his stuff. There are a great many people in the world who try to get along on amiability only. They regard compromise and a soft answer as the

best means for getting ahead. They talk out of both corners of their mouths and look hesitatingly over their shoulders before admitting that today is Wednesday and the hour is ten o'clock. Such men, unlike Mark Antony who spoke "right on," are gracious to everyone, and of course the world needs graciousness. They are amiable in difficult situations, and of course we need amiability. But mere amiability is not enough. We need something else, something far more austere and difficult and manly. We need men who know what they are talking about, who know their stuff, and who speak out.

We need men who pause now and then for an offering at the shrine of Urania, goddess of statistics: exact men, studious men, careful men. They are men who put facts and a sound judgment ahead of a smart opinion. Men who know their stuff are recognized by others who know their stuff. The clan is still quite small. Know your stuff and you will become distinguished in the clan.

Endurance And Generosity

The fourth quality is to be able to run and not to be weary, to walk and not faint. Recently I saw the results of a serious study of the reasons for the occasional failure of college-trained men, though the conclusions are no less true of young men in general who do not measure up to their fellows. Here are some of the deficiencies of the few who disappoint their employers or associates:

- 1) Inability to accept responsibility.
- 2) Lack of perseverance which is the ability to follow a path to the end, even if the path be unfamiliar.
- 3) Lack of sufficient self-reliance.
- 4) Finding it difficult to exercise authority without belligerence.

The report, you see, describes men whose minds have not yet been made up. They are men who say, "Show me what advantage I can get out of this race with its austere training before I will consent to run. Make it tempting for me to run." They do not say, "I am resolved that this is the race I want to run and I am going to run it to the end and I shall not weary, I shall walk and not faint."

Generosity

I come to the fifth quality of a mature man. It is generosity. A mature man must be willing to join others in the race and give them a fair chance without tripping up the man beside him. Generosity impels a man to help the fellow of lesser advantage, to find good things to say about men instead of bad things. The mature man fastens his mind upon the nobilities in human nature. To focus on the meanness of others is itself a form of meanness. The muck-raker in *Pilgrim's Progress* is a classic example. It is likely to lead to sourness and a cynical philosophy of life.

You can spot the generous man every time in a committee meeting, in a contest of any sport, as well as in cooperative undertak-

ings. He is no Pollyanna, no softie, but simply a man who assumes that the other fellow also has something important to say. Show me an ungenerous man and I will show you a selfish man who wants to elbow his way through the crowd and who justifies himself by saying that he is clearly superior to his fellows.

I frequently quote a motto that I learned when I was a young man: "No one of us is such a hell of a fellow." Justice Holmes once used an equally striking phrase: "Our government is a framework for men of opposite opinions." To be a mature man one must be generous and recognize the fact that we shall always have opposite opinions and that the attempt at reconciliation of opposites is good for all of us. Every man needs at least a touch of humility now and then. It keeps him in a reasonable relation to others.

The sixth and last of the qualities of the mature man is good judgment. I was once asked what I meant by "judgment" and I answered: Judgment is an opinion, based on experience, as to what men can do, or will do, or may be persuaded to do. Of course there are many kinds of judgment and my definition would not fit if it were applied narrowly, for example, to chemistry. But I think it fits the case in politics, social organization, and community leadership. The man who always derives his inspiration from what men have done is better equipped to form a judgment than a man who, without training in history and philosophy and politics, does not know what men have done. But something more than a knowledge of the past is needed to live in today's world because today's world requires a program suited to today, and no such program can be found in history. We must make up on the spot our own unique solution for today. That is where good judgment comes in. A man of good judgment will decide to do a thing

in a certain way because he knows from experience, aided by history, what men can do, or will do, or may be persuaded to do.

Maturity

When you have acquired the six qualities I have named, I think that you have reached the point of maturity. This means that you will accept responsibility, that you will be self-reliant, that you will be a source of strength to others instead of leaning on others, and that you will contribute, as a good citizen, to the strength of your community. You will have learned to pull your weight in the boat.

One of the delights of the teaching profession, of which I am a member, is the sign of growing maturity in young men in college. The spread in the six qualities that I am talking about, between freshman and senior year, is very wide. From year to year as they advance toward graduation we see a new look in our men. We see them obviously maturing under our eyes and under our teaching until, as they graduate, they look extremely good to us. They look like fellows who could pick up the ball and run with it. You can turn such men loose in a job and feel confident that they will perform. By this means, through the instrument known as a university, we turn out stronger men to serve society, to raise the level of our national thinking, and, with good luck, our national prosperity. If, far above these gains, we also raise our national idealism we shall have realized our fondest hopes.

Dr Welch once called students "our dearest possession." He was thinking, no doubt, of what they are when they come to us and also of what they frequently become in quality and power as they react to the forces and examples that surround them in university life. Into the hands of you who are our dearest possession we commit the great responsibilities and hopes that cluster around the name of your university, feeling quite sure that you will not disappoint us.

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Cosmopolitan Club Party Successful

The Cosmopolitan Club of the Johns Hopkins University held a Christmas party in Levering Hall on December 12. The party was a large success drawing together a group of more than 100 of the club's members.

The highlight of the program was a Mexican pageant arranged and directed by Mr. Carlos Rivera of the foreign language department of Goucher College. Mexican songs and dances done by Goucher students were heavily applauded, especially the rendition of the famous Mexican Hat Dance.

Gifts

Gifts of canned goods, books, mending materials, etc were brought by those attending the party and placed under the Christmas tree. These presents will be sent to Europe in furtherance of the student relief program carried on by the Hopkins.

The remainder of the evening was taken up by dancing along with soft lights, music, and refreshments.

Egypt

The Cosmopolitan club is planning a series of programs for its future meetings. Among these will be a program about Egypt put on by the Egyptian students of the University.

The membership of the Cosmopolitan club has now grown to a total of over 200 members according to the latest figures of the club's chairman.



HOLIDAY IN MEXICO

UWF Adds New Members

Many new members have joined the Johns Hopkins Chapter of the United World Federalists after the appearance of Cord Meyer at Levering Hall last Monday, it was announced. The chapter now has almost forty members supporting The UWF's campaign for World Government.

Plans for the future include a mixer dance which will be open

to all Hopkins and Goucher students, a benefit performance by the Hopkins Play Shop, and a panel discussion at Marty Fisher Hall, Goucher college. Dates and details will be announced soon.

UWF'ers are looking to the new congress with much interest and expect great strides forward from the 68 members of congress committed to World Government.

Neff Outlines Perils Of Tuberculosis To Youth

In connection with the case-finding tuberculosis X-ray survey to be taken on the Hopkins campus February 28, Paul Neff, coordinator of surveys for the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, was interviewed this week by the News-Letter.

He, with the assistance of Dr. Frank Smith, head of the Hopkins Student Health Clinic, are making arrangements for the Hopkins survey for the Baltimore City Health Department. The Student Council and the News-Letter are sponsoring it.

High Death Rate

He stated that tuberculosis is rated as the sixth or seventh most prevalent cause for death in the United States today. However, he added, no other disease is more prevalent in men and women between the ages of 15 to 44.

This is most unfortunate, he said, since it is at this time in the life of most young men and women that they are working and planning for their futures.

Turning to Statistics

Falling prey to the disease at this particular time of life has in many cases destroyed the best laid plans for the future. But early discovery of it has often saved the victim's future.

Turning to the statistics, he said that there are no less than 50 thousand deaths in this nation every year as a result of tuberculosis.

1,200 Cases In Maryland

In Maryland alone there are 1,200 deaths. It is estimated that there are at least five to seven thousand cases in the state, some of which are as yet unknown.

At present, the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, assisting the Baltimore City Health Department, is concentrating primarily on the schools, industries and community projects.

Slums Surveyed

Most of the community projects are confined to Negro housing districts and the slums.

In many of the cases where X-rays are taken of students under the age of 15 in the city schools, it is primarily for its educational value, since tuberculosis cases in that age group are extremely rare.

However, the survey to be taken here at Hopkins, has no other motive behind it than to locate and properly treat any cases of the disease found.

X-Ray Most Useful

There are methods of discovering a case of tuberculosis other than the X-ray method. But the X-ray is used because it is not only the most practical but because it is possible to discover many other diseases through its use.

The survey will take place in the Aeronautics building on February 28.

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DR BRONK'S HERITAGE, A GROWING TRADITION

Dr Bowman has not been the picturesque college president. He has not shelled peanuts and eaten hot dogs in between noisy cheers for the football team. To many students he is familiar only as an orientation week speaker, who reappears during June Week to lead the commencement parade and present diplomas. In between the first day and the last of their life at the Hopkins Dr Bowman has been, to a great number of Hopkins students, a removed dignitary. In his farewell address this morning Dr Bowman revealed himself to the assembly body as an educator familiar with the development of young men as adjusted citizens as well as scholars.

There has never been any doubt about Dr Bowman's ability as an administrator. Carlyle Barton, the president of the board of trustees, publicly recognized this talent of Dr Bowman. Mr Barton explained in March of last year, shortly after the President had announced his plan to retire, "we (the board of trustees) are confident that the University is in better shape today, through your efforts, than at any time in its history."

Dr Bowman has accomplished his success at the Hopkins by his sincere, unfaltering dedication to his programs. As he explained to the undergraduates this morning, among his standards for a useful citizen a personal discipline is required. A discipline that continues to pursue the objectives of an adopted program rather than exhaust energy to counter personal criticism or censure.

Dr Bowman has responded to the business of being the University's President with just such an attitude. He has not compromised his standards to please the superficial whims of associates or the immature desires of the undergraduates.

With the same silent dignity that has characterized his administration Dr Bowman retired from the student assembly this morning. For the students the retiring President left the echoes of his significant farewell address. To his successor Dr Detlev Bronk he entrusts a growing heritage, the Hopkins tradition.

INCONSTANT GLANCES

Migrant birds are gone and the squirrels, like the students, go quietly about their business. This is not the season when the stands of Homewood field are filled with cheering football or lacrosse fans. The green in front of Levering will not be crowded with students lunching. Students will not be studying on the benches on the balconies of Gilman Hall.

This is the time when a student may survey the world and best understand his own place in it. That is, if we are ever to understand our place in the world that the atomic bomb and international frictions have so complicated.

To the farmers living on the outskirts of our city, the men in broad brimmed hats that appear only to deliver their products to the market or attend to city business, it is now certain that it is not the little pleasures of the country that make life worth living here. Although it is the little pleasures that bring excitement for the casual visitors, it is the broad assurances that make the country for the constant country folks. There is no short cut to appreciating these assurances. One must live with the winter snows, the cold frosts, and understand the land and the seasons to appreciate the certainties. The smell of fresh hay or the flash of a robin in flight may offer momentary delight for the senses, but the inner feeling that no matter how bitter or long the Winter these "inconstant glances" will return for another Spring, offers an unwavering inner certainty.

We are told, and often our academic activity leads us to believe, that only a miracle can save us from the inevitable destruction of the atomic age. However, to feel the snow underfoot and realize that there is both fire and ice in the earth, even as there must be in the stars overhead, is to have some sense of this great assurance. The Winter silence that promises to cover the Homewood campus suggests a reassuring sense of harmony.

Art Museum Is Forgotten Campus Hall

By JEFF MILLER

The Baltimore Museum of Art lies just south of The Hopkins. In fact, the land on which it stands was part of the original Homewood campus. The student who seeks an education rather than one hundred and twenty-four credits will find the museum to be a cultural treasure house. As the avowed objective of the museum is to "stress contemporary art as the phase most closely linked with our world today—(and) to present as many phases of art as possible", nearly everyone's interests are touched in the yearly program.

An examination of this season's program immediately eliminates the conception that a museum is a mausoleum-like place where pictures hang in whispered antisepticity. The concert series offers Folk Songs by Libby Holman and Bach arias. The movie program shows outstanding foreign films and great American comedians such as W C Fields and the Marx Brothers. The gallery exhibition ranges from abstract and surrealist American art to Currier and Ives prints.

Support Needed

Monetary support is a problem here, as in most institutions of this type. The city pays for upkeep and salaries, but this is the only use of public funds. The financing of concerts, movies, lectures, and loan exhibitions is accomplished through membership fees and gifts. The advantages of a museum member are multiple. Reduced rates on tickets for museum events, admission to special films not open to the public, use of the Member's Room and the library, and invitations to all previews and receptions are but a few of the member's privileges. The fee for a full member is only ten dollars a year. Besides all of this, the member has the satisfaction of contributing to the cultural well being of the community.

Interests Vary

The Baltimore Museum of Art with its varied interests has much to give to the student. The Business major who attended the recent exhibition *Good Design is Your Business* would have profited greatly. History and English students can look forward to an excellent and very complete show of manuscripts that is due in January. A symposium on architecture and landscaping that is scheduled for the spring should be of the greatest interest to Engineers. The real value of the museum, however, is when it leads away from the rigid channels of the modern university education.

Part of Campus

Here is a place where you can learn without studying, and enjoy such diversified parts of world civilization as Chinese ceramics, landscapes of Corot, sculptured figures by Rodin, movies from France, and the works of contemporary Americans. Throughout the year the many facets of the modern art world are brought to light in rapidly changing succession, weaving in and out of the established works of the old masters and of antiquity. The awareness of these things enriches the life of any one, even an Engineer or Bio-physicist. The Baltimore Museum of Art offers all of this to the Hopkins man. The museum should be considered as much a part of the campus as Maryland or Gilman Halls.



English Major Praises 'Self-Contained' Gilman

The class of 1940 represents the first post-war veteran class graduated after four years at the University. In an effort to reflect the contrasting attitudes of the engineer, the business student, the science major and the humanities students, the *News-Letter* this week begins a series of four articles. This week Mr William Romeike, an English major in the college of arts and sciences, opens the series with this study of four years and the coming of a new Hopkins president.

By WILLIAM ROMEIKE

An old revival hymn exhorts the faithful to "count your many blessings, count them one by one." This is definitely not in the best Hopkins tradition, and the clatter of coffee cups in Levering protests against it. But now as Dr Bowman departeth, full of banqueting, let us climb on the Amen bench, too, and humbly remember whence came our strength in the past.

Subtle Morphia

Shall we not be thankful that the *News-Letter's* periodic and persistent campaign to inject the subtle morphia of 'school spirit' into students has repeatedly failed? About us in the darkness is the fury of joining, of mass-identity in the Elks, NAM, the CP; Hopkins, alone among the universities, is not officially dedicated to training in this befoulment of the spirit. It becomes, surely, an American monstrosity as great as were the six vestal virgins of Rome.

In apparent awareness of this, Dr Bronk has pledged himself to "further de-emphasis of athletics." Perhaps even the young lacrosse bloods, hot from exclusive academies, may be forced to migrate. At least we shall not endure again the sight of a band foolishly parading through Levering Cafeteria with a great sob of trombone for victory.

The "Frats"

Let there be other voices of praise to the past. The frats, those congeries of adolescents who have recently discovered sex and drinking as a substitute for fantasy;

these are yet only excrescences of puberty and a minor disfigurement on the face of Hopkins. (Brotherhood we pray for, and await signs like a second-coming; but Brotherhood of Love, please God, and not this pre-digested vomit of warm advantage.)

We remember the courses on Advertising and Retail Merchandising Fixtures. When Father Adam went out of the Garden he unloosed hordes of such gnats, flies, and pestilential creatures to try the spirit and give it victory over soft temptations of the flesh.

Delicious Terror

There are, however, always demurs and lamentations from the rear seats of the ungodly. The young Kafka-Miller votaries gather court. Ours, the tall one says daintily, is the Age of Anxiety. I find no true teachers at Hopkins, not one, to lead us. His fluty voice quivers with delicious terror. The collected disciples shudder compulsively, like a woman under feared caress; lift long their stemmed cigarette holders; give birth to twin Reviews.

To Bear A Burden

But Hopkins abides questions; and has, at least, allowed that freedom wherein one may (to borrow from Julian Huxley) learn to bear the adult burden of uncertainties. Those others who plead to follow are permitted their little children's crusades. They troop with shrill cries and nonsensical ferocity to the Holy Land of spurious relics: the fraternity, William Reich, or the good sportsmanship of (free) football.

May Gilman Hall, under Dr Bronk, stand long, remote, self-contained, as it does now, brooding over this swirling void.

President Busy Man, Efficient Administrator

According to two friends of Dr Bronk; Dr Willier of the Biology department, and Dr Larrabee of the Biophysics department, the man who will become Hopkins' president January 1 is a "very successful administrator." This may be attributed to the fact that, as Dr Larrabee continued, "He has an amazing knack for keeping a group working harmoniously."

Asked if they thought the students would like him, both men smiled broadly. "He's a very pleasant person," said Dr Willier, "They say that when he was dean of men at Swarthmore he was very popular with the students."

Dr Willier agreed with Dr Larrabee when he said that Bronk will probably be a hard man to catch. "He'll be pretty busy," he nodded.

The idea of Dr Bronk's which may most affect the future of the Hopkins is his belief in the value of coordinating the sciences, with each other, and with the humanities. As Burke Davis reported in the *Evening Sun*, "He thinks the University, with its emphasis on graduate study, is the place for him to continue his efforts to coordinate the sciences, and to link them with the needs of people."

Bronk's interest in the graduate school will also be an important factor. Besides a feeling that the graduate school should be central to the activities of a University—at one time, he has stated that undergraduate students should be of the type that will receive the most good from association with graduates—his own personal interest at the Hopkins will be connected with the graduate schools, inasmuch as he intends to continue his work as a productive scholar in biophysics.

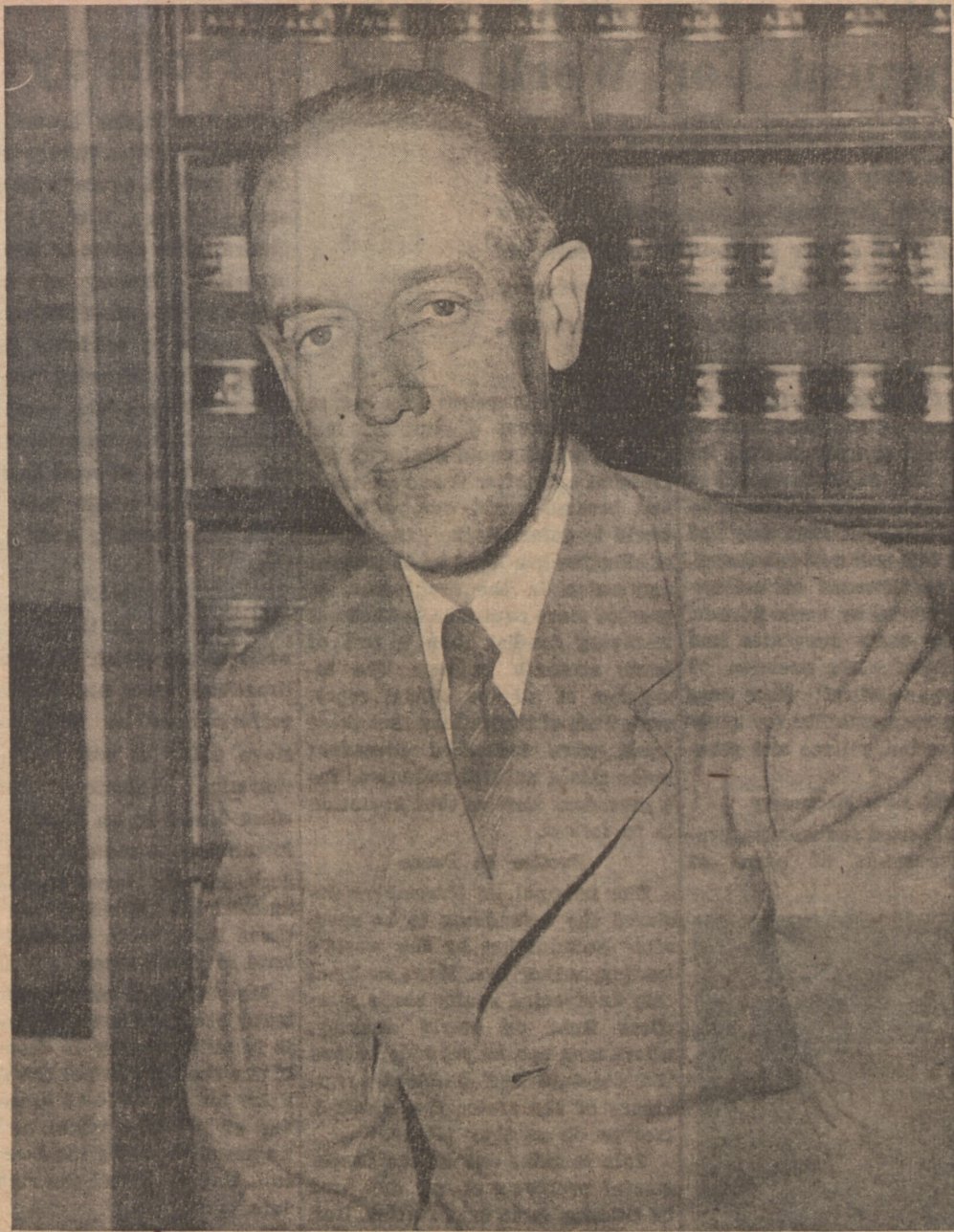
A clue to the practical plans which Dr Bronk may have in the back of his mind in relation to the Hopkins, is provided again by the *Sunpaper*, which reports, "He tried to persuade engineering schools to require courses in biology and physiology, so that graduates would understand human requirements. He also tried to persuade one of the most famous graduate schools in business to require full courses in general science, so that future industrial leaders would understand the fundamental nature of their business."

Another item quotes Bronk. "It is absolutely essential, that basic research be pushed forward in the Universities . . . Yes, I know there is criticism that research sometimes neglects university students . . . There must be both research and teaching, and I think there is a growing improvement in Universities, that science is being more closely related with the problems of everyday living, and with the social sciences and humanities."

BIOPHYSICS

Although it took the committee on the establishment of a Biophysics nearly two typed pages to define the word "Biophysics", Dr Richard T Cox, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and professor of physics, gave the controversial word the following meaning:

Biophysics is the description of biological phenomena in terms of physical principles. It is using the methods of physics on the subject, biology.



—Sunpapers Photo

DR DETLEV WULF BRONK

Bronk Considered Able Successor To Bowman

By HARRY DEBELIUS

A young divinity student and his wife, Mitchell and Marie Wulf Bronk, had a son born to them in New York City Aug. 13, 1897. The father was working for his doctor's degree at the time; his son, Detlev, would do even greater things.

Young Detlev got his bachelor's degree at Swarthmore in 1920, his MS at the University of Michigan in 1922, and his PhD there in 1926.

Before he even received his baccalaureate, he had been executive secretary of the Philadelphia Food Administration and assistant power engineer at the Philadelphia Electric Company.

Married Miss Ramsey

Shortly after graduation from Swarthmore he married Helen A Ramsey and went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he stayed as an instructor of physics for less than a year, then went to the University of Michigan for five years, where he taught physics and physiology.

Biophysics and physiology were now his special field. In 1939 he said, of the physiologists and general biologists who worked under him in the Army Air Force: "Of especial significance is their broadened intellectual horizon and a new interest in problems of human biology."

Returned To Swarthmore

This is applicable to himself at this point in his career. Detlev Bronk went back to Swarthmore in 1926, where he received an associate professorship; shortly he became Dean of Men, and in 1938 a full professor.

From there he embarked on a roving career of biophysics. In 1929 it took him to the University of Pennsylvania again as Johnson Professor of Biophysics and director of the Eldridge Reeves Foundation for Medical Physics, to Cornell Medical College in 1940 as a professor of physiology, and from 1942-46 to Washington as Coordinator of Air Research of the Air Surgeon's Office at the Headquarters of the Army Air Forces.

Served In Navy

He was prepared for this assignment, having served in 1918 and 1919 as an ensign in the Naval Aviation Corps. In 1945 he published a book, *Human Problems In Military Aviation*.

The year 1939 saw his reception into the National Academy of Sciences at the same time as Dr Adolph Schultz of the John Hopkins School of Medicine was received. Dr Bronk had already been for three years a member of the National Research Council Division of Physics.

Record Given

Record and achievements of Dr Detlev Wulf Bronk are far too detailed to enumerate completely here. These are some of the schools in which he has studied and taught: Princeton, Philadelphia College of Physicians, McGill University, Pennsylvania State College, New York University, and Brown University.

Dr Bronk is Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Psi, Delta Sigma Rho, Sigma Tau, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha, and Alpha Mu Pi Omega. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and

Sciences, and the American Physiological Society.

He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophy Society, the British Physiological Society, the American Physiological Society, Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, Philadelphia Neurological Society, American Neurological Association and the Society of Naturalists.

He is an honorary member of the Harvey Society, the Society of Anesthetists, and the Aeromedical Association; as well as a corresponding member of the Society Philomath de Paris.

Journalistic Contributions

Dr Bronk is a contributor to American and British scientific journals, among them *Science* and *Scientific Monthly*. He has edited the *Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology*, *Aviation Physiological Bulletin*, *American Journal of Physiology*, and *Biological Abstracts*.

From 1944 to 1947 he was Chief of the Division of Aviation Medicine in the Committee on Medical Research, of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. In 1946 he was presented the Award for Exceptional Civilian Service.

Well Fitted

Now, Dr Detlev W Bronk comes to the Hopkins from the University of Pennsylvania where he held the position of professor of biophysics. His record, tabulated far from completely here, points him out as an able successor to Dr Isaiah Bowman and a fitting president for the Johns Hopkins University.

Bronk Linked With Hopkins Tradition

By BEN SANKEY

One of the best compliments which has been paid to Dr Bronk is that he will be another president in the Hopkins "tradition."

Certainly, his statements about the University have so far demonstrated an enthusiasm on his part for several salient traits of the Hopkins heritage. Moreover, his own reputation as a scientist, his opinion of the importance of the graduate school and his belief in the de-emphasis of athletics, have all served to link the leader who has not yet arrived on the scene with a tradition that is 72 years old.

Unfortunately, this propensity to identify Bronk with the tradition of the University has tended to underemphasize the possibility that he himself may have some original, and perhaps great, contributions to add to that tradition.

Because the comments which Bronk has made have been very complimentary to Hopkins, there are probably many, who do not know the man, who feel that he intends merely to add his second to the trends already on foot here.

This overemphasis of the importance of tradition is probably a relic of the attitude which Dr Swisher says caused the University, in 1937, to keep staring over its shoulder into the "good old days" of Hopkin's original greatness, instead of looking into the future.

It refuses to recognize that the character of the school is always affected by the character of its president, and that the traditions of the University have advanced during the last thirteen years.

Significant of one of the Bowman administration's strongest aims—that of overcoming departmental barriers—was the Swisher committee, which was formed during the war to survey nation-wide trends in all fields of higher learning, with the object of reporting directions which the Hopkins could take after the war.

In forming this committee, the president was concerned with getting all the members of the faculty interested in the University and its whole set of problems. At each meeting of the committee, which represented all the departments, a different man would report the recent developments and directions in his field.

After a complete survey, the committee reported its findings to the president, and the findings served to re-orient the educational program toward the post-war world.

As one of the results of this report, the Hopkins set out to establish programs and courses with the purpose of presenting each student with a useful liberal background in fields outside his specialty.

The findings of the report have been so thoroughly absorbed by the curriculum that Dr Swisher admits it is impossible to identify all of the established features which were once recommendations of the committee.

Several ideas which were already present in the Hopkins were furthered by the report including the individual treatment of students and the idea of having leaders in their fields teach elementary and survey courses.

In considering one of the great achievements of Dr Bowman, we have perhaps touched upon one of the cardinal points of Dr Bronk's own theory of education.

(Continued on Page 10)

Nurnberg Eye-witness Says War Trials Reveal Strong Argument For World Law

Mr. Richard Sonnenfeldt, an associate member of the News-Letter staff, has during the early part of this year reflected the growth of the World Federalist Movement on this campus. As the Chief interpreter of the United States prosecution and later as one of its investigators. Mr Sonnenfeldt had a unique opportunity to observe the post-war reactions of the leaders of Nazi Germany.

By RICHARD W SONNENFELDT

The recent sentence of Japanese war leaders to death by hanging puts into sharp focus once again one of the most crucial problems of the age: world law and war. In my own mind, it makes vivid once more an intensely personal experience.

It is just over three years ago that a tense little group set out to serve indictments upon the defendants in the Nurnberg trials. British Major Harry Neve, a former prisoner of war, and now the representative of the International Military tribunal, the American commandant of the prison, two Russian officers and I made up the small company. As the interpreter, I had to strain to catch every word, and many were hardly audible in this momentous procedure when twenty-one men were charged with the most colossal crimes of history.

Normal Looking Men

Keitel, once Hitler's general, stood stiffly erect, and only the throbbing blood vessels on his temples betrayed his emotion; Goering, true to form, greeted us with a request for counsel, the pupils of his pale blue eyes mere pin points, mysteriously aloof. Schacht was even then coldly contemptuous and proceeded immediately to read the charges against him: "You are charged . . ."

Crimes against the Peace, War Crimes, Conspiracy to commit Aggression, Crimes against Humanity—as we went through the long recital over and over again, we saw once more the stacks of bloated corpses, smelled once more the smell of assembly line extermination that these men had organized. Their clean, manicured hands reached out for the stapled bundles of documents cataloguing their past. We saw no evil stares, no animal lips baring murderous fangs, no reassuring signs of insanity. The physical normality, the very mediocrity, of these men was more frightening than could have been the sight of maniacs foaming at the mouth. Without knowledge of their past they might easily have been taken for a very ordinary group of twenty-one men, picked at random from a crowd. It was a frightening experience because this tour of the Nurnberg jail quietly emphasized that history might repeat itself.

Attempts At Martyrdom

This startling lack of dramatic abnormality from the human norm remained uncomfortably provoking all during the trials. Hess, whom the doctors labeled a hysteric, was the only exception. The trials of these men were nevertheless unique. The defendants, one and all, made no attempt to deny the truth of the allegations of the indictment. Hitler, Himmler, Goebbels and Heydrich were so conveniently dead and the retrospective modesty of the defendants knew no bounds.

Time after time they claimed that they had sat in their offices, ignorant of what was going on, cheated and lied to by their criminal subordinates, by-passed and overruled by their wicked superiors. Goering discovered the motif; as the first defendant to take

the stand he declared with an inclusive sweep of the hand that he would accept responsibility for anything his subordinates had done in his name, while disclaiming all knowledge of what they had done. And this was well calculated, the first requirement of martyrdom being abuse by one's friends, betrayal by one's associates and injustice from one's enemies. "I accept responsibility!" How does one accept responsibility for genocide, aggression, pillage and plunder?

World Law Necessary

The trial lasted ten months, producing thousands of pages of



RICHARD W SONNENFELDT
Nemesis Of International Anarchy

transcript, the incredible record of Nazi Germany. Charged and convicted by the victorious world, condemned to hang for crimes that they had committed, the death of these defendants yet left the judge nations with a demanding legacy. The avowed purpose of the Nurnberg trials was to establish a legal precedent, to become a milestone in the evolution of world society. The tribunal rejected categorically the argument of the defendants that the tribunal had no jurisdiction over them, that control of a sovereign state from their once exalted positions made them immune from prosecution for crimes. Rejecting these arguments certainly implied acceptance of the principle that henceforth aggression and Crimes against Humanity, should be punishable by a tribunal with compulsory jurisdiction, and backed by as much authority as was the Court of Nuremberg.

From our vantage point in the court room of Nuremberg we often thought of the future. As the story of Hitler's war was unfolded from the numberless documents and the testimony of his intimates, we became convinced that the creation of a sound system of world law and justice was not only a moral necessity after these trials, but an even more urgent practical task before a world emerging from the most destructive war yet fought.

Trials Precedent

Without the creation of such a system of law in the future the Nurnberg trials would come to be regarded as isolated examples of the vindictiveness of 20th century victory, adding yet another incentive to hold out to the last in future wars, to escape the fate of the twenty-one men of Nurnberg.

It seemed hopeless to cling to the old system of international anarchy which could deal with aggression only after it had occurred and become world war, with the world in ruins. Rather, the object of effective law must be to prevent aggression in the first place, to provide more equitable methods of resolving conflict than a test of brute strength in war. The insistence of all the official representatives of the nations that these trials were indeed a precedent made this a natural reflection, for a precedent implies that evolution is to follow.

Justice In Peace

The tribunal of Nuremberg declared the defendants to be sane, after examination by the world's leading authorities. Now, as then, this unexpected sanity sheds merciless light on world anarchy, where men can as yet hide behind the absolute and obsolete sovereignty of the states they control, free to do as they please.

This remains one of the fundamental problems of our day, and its solution is no easy matter. But, this problem also offers a unique opportunity to America. By firm and patient advocacy of sound world law America can demonstrate both her desire for peace, and her insistence that there be justice in peace. This would indeed go a long way towards evaporating the false peace propaganda of which we hear so much.

KNEE DEEP

WITH

Pax Davis

would blushing confess to you that up in that third-floor back-room he's occupying at Miss Susie's, well hidden behind old lunch-pails and frayed mop-heads, he has twenty pounds of yellow paper on which, heaven help us, he has delivered up his soul into the timeless mausoleum of fiction.

As I say, I don't know what gives outside the realm of Homewood. But one glance around these parts is sufficient proof that the Hopkins is cranking out the novels. Deliver us—everybody's doing it, or at least, so they say. All you've got to do is walk into Levering, spill a little coffee onto your neighbor's Accounting 1C text, and you're in for a glowing outline of what promises to be (I quote) THE first chapter.

If you're really observant these days, you can get what the papers forgot to give you a few years ago: a four-dimensional, second-front, V-for-Victory version of the war, each variety thereof guaranteed to be the definitive version of what the GI really felt. All rumors to the contrary, the war is furnishing plenty of material for plenty of proposed first chapters. Just during the past week I've heard three versions of the Bulge, four of Monte Cassino, and two of Guadalcanal. Then to top it off, this morning one seedy little character whispered in my ear that no one had yet gotten around to writing

THEATRE

Holiday On Broadway

After scurrying around to all the nearby cities, Harvey has suddenly decided to make an appearance—the play, that is;—in Baltimore. The choice of time is appropriate. Harvey will open at Ford's on December 27th and stay two weeks to celebrate the New Year; thus allowing any New Year's revellers who come to the theater after some celebrating to get a look at Elwood Dowd's six foot one-and-a-half inch rabbit from an unusually good perspective.

Fay's Show

Frank Fay in the role of Elwood Dowd, which he created on Broadway, gives one of the finest performances on the American stage today of one of the most charming characters. For only when Dowd is on stage—which fortunately is most of the time—does Harvey become something unusual in comedy. At other times it tends to descend to the level of cheap farce.

Mary Chase's comedy was originally produced four years ago and it is still running in New York. It was the recipient of the Pulitzer Prize for the 1944-45 season. For any of you who might be on the wagon since seeing the *Lost Weekend*, Harvey is just the right antidote.

Broadway Survey

In New York, Hollywood seems to have moved in and taken over. I can not recall any time in the past seven years when the Great White Way was so completely dominated by people who gained their initial stardom in motion pictures. Currently, such screen luminaries as Madeleine Carroll,

Henry Fonda, Charles Boyer, Rex Harrison, and Joe E Brown are starring in Broadway productions.

Along with these are old Broadway faithfuls such as Tallulah Bankhead, Bea Lillie, Bobby Clark, Ethel Merman, Ray Bolger, and Jose Ferrer. But the spotlight seems to be away from them.

"Streetcar" Still Running

Of the dramatic plays in New York, all the holdovers have been through Baltimore except *A Streetcar Named Desire* which still plays to SRO houses after a full years residence.

The new season is notably lacking in revivals with only Tallulah Bankhead using an old Noel Coward play, *Private Lives*, as a vehicle to roll 'em in the aisles. Of the new entries, *Anne of the Thousand Days*, was as well received in New York as it was here, and is the leading contender at the moment for critical awards.

Other Plays

The other highlights of the current season as gleaned from New York sources are Robert Morley in his English production, *Edward, My Son*, *Life With Mother*, Moss Hart's new play *Light Up the Sky*, Bobby Clark as the president's husband (!) in *As the Girls Go*, Ray Bolger effectively bolger-stering the musical adaptation of Charlie's Aunt known as *Where's Charley?*, and Jose Ferrer's performance easily carries *The Silver Whistle* along.

Tennessee William's new play, *Summer and Smoke*, opened to sharply divided critical opinions, with the "nays" having the edge. The acting, however, was lauded all the way around.

—MBD

about the CBI, and that he was going to scoop the field by revealing what actually happened at Myitkyina.

Actually, of course, not everyone's writing about the war. The long-hairs (the boys who ordinarily contribute to the REVIEW) are dealing with material which far transcends the mundane level of the Levering bums. What they're writing about no one has yet discovered (I recall a tricky little thing entitled "How The Gold Is Become Dim") but rest assured that if it's *avant-garde* it's the real thing—they keep on telling me.

What's more, not everyone's writing novels. This week I've gotten the word on three plays which are sure to lay great big first-night eggs. And I even ran across a devout, bespectacled lad (he was subsequently stoned to death) who was valiantly trying to write unrhymed, unmetred, unworded verse. So you can see that there's a great deal of variety amid the flurry.

But don't get the wrong impression. I actually saw—a couple of years ago, to be sure, but I did see it—a play that really had gotten down on paper. It was a gigantic thing, epic in proportion, profound in theme, probing in its understanding of human behaviour. As a matter of fact, the Barnstormers were all set to do it when, unfortunately, someone happened to see that in the magnificent finale, the script called for the Battleship "Missouri" to come wheezing up to the Hopkins campus.

Where it's all going to end, heaven only knows. It may be that we're in for a full-scale literary revival, sponsored, authored, and directed by JHU. On the other hand, it could be that the world is going to get a lot of disgruntled grocery-clerks in the next five years. I really don't know; it's gotten to the point where the romantic thing is to escape into the Business School and wrap about yourself the mysterious and Byronic cape of dollars and cents. All I do know is that as soon as I get the last period of this column down, I'm going to hock my typewriter and buy a sliderule. My novel can wait. Absolutely.

Department Heads Comment On Tenure Of Dr Bowman

By BEN HERMAN

"Today the Johns Hopkins University is a dynamic, hard-working institution that looks forward to the future," Dr Carl Brent Swisher, the Thomas P Stran Professor of Political Science asserted in a recent News-Letter interview.

In 1937, the members of the faculty, discouraged over the state of the university, which had lost many good men in the depression, were looking backward to the "good old days" and also "over-emphasizing tradition" to quote Dr Swisher. During the depression the growth of the university had been bogged down by financial difficulties and vacancies.

A committee bearing the name of its original chairman, Professor Spencer, was established to remedy the situation. Upon the death of Spencer, Dr Swisher assumed the chairmanship and a general revision of the existing system was carried out.

Trends And Tendencies

What important changes have occurred in the Social Science and Literature and Language Groups since Dr Bowman accepted the presidency in 1934?

(1) & (2) Two of the major changes during the past 14 years were the founding of two new departments; The Department of Writing, Speech and Drama and the Department of Fine Arts.

(3) All departments have undergone an appreciable expansion with "quality rather than quantity" being the keynote of the administration's program.

(4) Looking back over the past 14 years most departmental chairmen agree that "a spirit of cooperation" is partly responsible for the vast improvements. As Owen Lattimore phrased it "our purpose is to cooperate rather than compete."

The majority of chairmen of the departments emphasize the three all important C's—"cooperation, coordination, and consolidation."

Committee On International Relations

One of the most vital committees to be established in recent years was the "Committee on International Relations" whose job it is to build up a study of International Relations.

How was this to be done? By coordinating those facilities at Hopkins that can best be applied to international relations." Owen Lattimore, the Chairman of the committee, pointed out.

The Political Economy, Geography, Political Science, and History Departments are cooperating with the Page School in this program.

The History Department

The History Department, like all of the other departments in very stormy crises brought on by the university, has weathered the war. Its chairman, Professor Sidney Painter considers his department "well balanced and prolific."

Dr Bowman's particular contribution to this branch of the Social Sciences has been in strengthening of the American History staff.

The center of strength in the historical field "has shifted from Modern European to Early American and European History." A



DR ISAIAH
BOWMAN

"I do not mean to set the humanities apart . . . but . . . no man is educated who has not seriously explored their richest, sources and points of view."

very able and distinguished group of scholars have added to the prestige of the department throughout the years. Arnold Toynbee, Charles Beard, Carl and Samuel Becker and G Morrison have all lectured at the university in various capacities.

Dr Painter's "prolific department" is currently "bursting with publications" by members of the staff. A full scale biography of Henry George is being written by Professor Barker. Professor Woodward is engaged in an important undertaking; he is preparing a history of the South.

The chairman of the department is preparing a volume entitled "The Reign of King John."

The Political Science Department

Although this department is one of the smallest in the Social Science group it is staffed by men of "exceptional ability."

The rebuilding process began after Dr Bowman's arrival. Professor W W Willoughby had retired and it was the new president of the university who secured the valuable services of Carl Brent Swisher, a noted authority on the American Constitution.

In 1938, Dr V O Key was added followed by the appointment in 1942 of Dr Moos. Professor Matern had been a member of the staff prior to Dr Bowman's arrival.

Before we leave this department, it would be well to mention Robert T Crane, a research professor who came to the University in 1947. He has the job of "developing methods that will aid graduate students in research techniques."

The Political Economy Department

Professor George Heberton Evans heads a department that is busily engaged in numerous projects and a staff "that holds a very good standing in the academic world."

"When Dr Bowman came to this university in 1934, our department was in good shape," Dr Evans uttered. "Not long after his arrival we suffered severe losses."

He was referring to the deaths of Professor Barnett in 1938 and of Professor Hollander in 1940.

The war came along and made it "disadvantageous to rebuild immediately, the department just limped along." With the end of the war, however, the reorganization got under way.

"Professor Duncan arrived from Princeton and Dr Long from the

National Bureau of Economic Research," Dr Evans added.

One of the most significant additions to the faculty was that of Dr Fritz Machlup who was recently appointed Hutzler Professor succeeding the late Dr Hollander as holder of that chair. Professor Machlup's addition "greatly strengthened the graduate and undergraduate work in economic theory."

At the beginning of the current academic year, two additions to the staff were made. Dr Domars, formerly of the University of Chicago, came to Hopkins to do work on Russian Economics and business cycles. Dr Rennie, formerly with the Federal Reserve System, replaces Dr Carlson and carries on the work in public finance.

Members of the department have done work for various Federal projects—the Hoover Commission in particular. At present the Political Economy Department "is moving along very nicely."

The Department Of Classics

"An enormous growth and very intensive consolidation" — those are the two significant tendencies in the Department of Classics according to Professor Rowell, Department head.

Commenting on the consolidation of the Classics Department, Rowell explained that plans were made to combine the Latin, Greek, and archeology divisions into one department representing all main aspects of classical study.

After the retirement of Professor David Moore Robinson last year, the project was carried to completion with the eventual establishment of a Department of Classics which includes archeology.

"Bowman was a great supporter of the classics and helped to make the kind of department we should have," the professor said. He displayed "the finest cooperation in building up the classical studies."

The graduate school is "about up to the maximum of 18" with possibilities of a few more additions. The Classic's staff has grown from year to year reaching a total of 14 members compared to the original two who first organized the department.

The coordinated program of the department is bolstered by "an excellent staff representing specialized fields covering a wide range," Dr Rowell is a member of the executive committee of the American Academy in Rome; Dr Oliver is a member of the Managing Committee of the American School of Athens.

The Department Of Fine Arts

"The Department of Fine Art came into being because of the interest desire and leadership pro-

vided by Dr Bowman," Professor Howland the chairman of this department related. According to Howland the Department was inaugurated in June, 1947.

Prior to this date, there had never been a separate department of Fine Art—there had been a few courses in the College for Teachers but nothing extensive.

For the purpose of experimenting in order to find out "whether or not a fine arts department would go here," one was established in 1939-'40. Needless to say the experiment proved successful and with the valuable assistance of Charles Seymour, Curator of Sculpturing at the National Gallery and Miss Dorothy Minor, Medievalist at Walter's Art Gallery, the one time "experiment" is now an up and coming Hopkins Department.

The Department Of English

Professor Kemp Malone describes the English Department as "a well rounded organization which is better now than it has ever been."

When Dr Bowman came to the University in 1934, Dr Havens, Miles Spencer, and Malone were the only full professors in the department.

"There have been very great changes since then," Dr Malone reminisced. "Both Miles and Spencer are dead while Havens has retired. I'm the only one left out of the old group."

"Bowman brought in two more professors, Anderson and Allen," he continued. "Einarsson, who is an international authority on Icelandic Literature, was made a full professor."

What were the great changes that took place? Malone recalled two changes that he considered significant—"the limitation of enrollment in our graduate school and the formation of a department of Writing, Speech and Drama."

The work that had formerly been done by Miles and Dr Fagin in the English Department was taken over by Professor Coleman and his staff. "The new department," Malone observes, "has expanded very substantially."

"It seemed desirable," he said, "to give work in English writing more dignity and independence."

"We are not pioneers," Dr Malone cautioned, "for the idea is practical, not original." The English department is now primarily a "literary department."

He reiterated that "the close association of his English staff with the Department of Writing, Speech and Drama will continue."

The Department Of Writing, Speech And Drama

This is the youngest department in the Literature and Language Group. A spry and bouncing offspring of the English Department with ideas, ambition and the ability to get things done.

Associate Professor Coleman, a versatile and capable individual heads this comparatively new department that has accomplished such outstanding achievements during its short existence. He is assisted by Professors Fagin and Thompson.

Karl Shapiro, Pulitzer prize winning poet who was made an associate professor, has been an extremely valuable asset to the department and students alike. A D Emmart, another member of the staff is an Associate Editor of the Baltimore Evening Sun.

One of the most notable achievements was the Johns Hopkins Lectures in Criticism conducted

last April. (A book on the series is now being published by the Pantheon Press). The list of notables who have appeared reads like a page from an "International Who's Who."

Lecturers: Huntington Cairns, John Crowe Ransom, Allen Tate, Herbert Read, Henri Peyre, Benedetto Croce (essay read), R P Blackmur.

Poets: Padraic Colum, Robert Lowell, Stephen Spender.

Novelists: Victoria Lincoln, William Wilson.

Actress: Frances Rowe.

Dramatists: Frances Ferguson, Padraic Colum, George Freedley.

The Language Department

"Bowman accomplished a remarkable feat when he was able to maintain our department during the war," Professor Emile Malakis asserted. "Taking into account all of the many handicaps brought on by the war period he accomplished a remarkable task."

The department "has grown tremendously under his administration." If the present trend continues the department's enrollment may very well reach the 1,000 mark. The staff itself has increased from a low of 7 to the present staff of 16.

There have been several setbacks that the Romance language staff has suffered, however. Professor Singleton, the departmental chairman and leading authority on Dante left for Harvard in 1948 with Malakis becoming the staff chief. Dr Malakis sites the arrival of Leo Spitzer from Istanbul in 1936 and Dr Salinas in 1940 as great assets to the department.

"Most members of the department are international figures known the world over," according to Malakis. H C Lancaster, the James M Beall Professor of French Literature, is an authority on the French theatre; and Dr Spitzer is "probably the outstanding philologist in the world today."

Other Departments Improved

There are several other departments that have also made rapid progress since the end of World War II. The Geography Department headed by Dr Carter in particular has been improved by the addition of Professors Pendleton and Penrose, Mr Lattimore, an expert on China, also lectures in the department.

Professor Boas and the Philosophy Department deserve mentioning at this point. Boas completed his book on Primitivism this year "and saw it through the Presses." The appointment of Professor Lowe to the staff "enabled the department to handle graduates and undergraduates more adequately."

Dr. Bowman has expressed the vital part played by the humanities.

"In a period in which science is predominant and in which the social sciences take on greater importance, it is easy to pass by an area of learning which does not necessarily require large budgets and which is not always especially interested in practical applications. I do not mean to set the humanities apart as uniquely spiritual and directive, but I do wish to record the conviction that no man is educated who has not seriously explored their rich sources and points of view; and no institution should bear the name university which does not give the humanities an important place in its curriculum."

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Hopkins Professors Review 'Red Science'

Industrial and Military Potential Might Be Kept Up Without Many Scientists: Cox

By JOHN M. BALDER

The suppression and perversion of fundamental concepts in the science of genetics by the Communist Party reveals the extent to which the Marxian dogma is determined to go in revolutionizing the world. The communists have turned Marxism into a philosophy of the universe. They are, by hook or by crook, making it relevant to every domain of knowledge and every field of human activity.

There are no questions on which the Marxian advocate does not feel competent to speak. From the movements of the planets and electrons in their orbits, to the action of classes and parties, Marxian philosophy has an "appropriate" place for all. In this, the analogy between Marxism and religion is unfair: most contemporary religions restrict themselves to a scope which is concerned mainly with ethical ideas. One is forced to turn back to the great traditional religions to match orthodox Marxism in its intense monistic and all inclusive universal dogma.

Suppression Not New

The suppression of science as a stigma on the record of progress is not new. When Copernicus dared to place science above Scripture by announcing that the earth is not only whirling on its axis, but is actually swinging in a vast orbit about the sun, the world was shocked. The powerful Church, horrified by such an outcome of human thought, hastened to the Scriptures to read the Ninety-third Psalm: "The world is established that it cannot be moved," and called Copernicus heretic.

But the circumstances under which the science of genetics is being attacked by Russia today and those under which Copernican astronomy was attacked in the 15th and 16th centuries, differ to the extent that the former is a tragedy of far greater significance.

It can be understood why in the complete absence of science the scientifically inexperienced mind would fret at any revolutionary concepts which threatened the tranquillity and confidence of its age. It cannot, of course, be denied that the quest for truth was not restrained, but neither can it be fully blamed or called an act which did not have some humanly natural basis: the fear of discovering human existence confined to a back alley in the cosmos where the only guidance for man was not the eternal order, but the impersonal whim of blind force.

Attack On Knowledge

The extremely malignant trait of the communist destruction of science, and which makes it a humanly unnatural process, is its very direct and brutal attack on human knowledge. The Marxian advocates, resorting to the methods of cultural barbarians, attempt to apply their mythical party line in evaluating the validity of established doctrine and technical achievement in all fields. Knowledge, scientific and otherwise, is

naturally subject to change because man's observations and experience are not absolute. The significance and tragedy of the Marxian doctrine, however, is its method of changing it.

Destroys Fundamentals

To force genetical science to confirm the validity of Marxian philosophy, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party built up the reputation of an obscure peasant plant-breeder, Trofim Lysenko. As a political instrument of the government, he immediately set to work, not to disprove, but to destroy the fundamentals in the science of genetics.



DR RICHARD T. COX

Ignoring the amassed evidence for the coherent modern conception of living things, Sysenko and another medical colleague, the mediocre colleague, I Present, denied the existence of genes and ignored the all important distinction between heredity and individual development.

Cox Interview

It was the opportunity of the writer to discuss the Soviet perversion of science with the Dean of the Arts and Science Department here at Hopkins, Doctor Richard T. Cox, who also serves as professor of physics. I asked Dr. Cox if there seemed any way by which the true scientist in Russia might manage to circumvent the iron ring of political dogma. He said: "I am anything but an authority on Russian affairs, but I do not think this is too likely in Russia because governmental control is too strong." The fact that in 1937 a public 'genetics controversy' was staged in Moscow and that the Lysenkoists were made to appear the out and out victors, while Nicolai Vavilov and other real geneticists were publicly shamed, clearly expressed the extent to which the Communist Party controls science.

Quantum Theories Struck

As to the Russian attitude concerning physics, Dr. Cox said that some Soviet writers had struck at theories in quantum mechanics. "In the light of Marxian philosophy based on determinism, the theory of quantum mechanics naturally stood to be attacked since it limits the scope of determinism." I inquired of Dr. Cox how science, so seemingly rooted to objective

and factual experimentation, could lead to so much subjectivity and theoretical interpretation. He replied that "In science there are few crucial experiments. There is in most cases a link between the experiment and the resulting theory. This link allows for a field of interpretation and subjective thinking."

Perversion Of Ethics

But could it happen that science, the most skeptical and hard-headed branch of knowledge, might reveal to the Soviet the flaws in Marxian philosophy? Would Russia use the gains of scientific experiments, if they showed weaknesses in her doctrines?

"As long as there exists this field of interpretation I should expect that the Russian government will be able to use the experiments practically, and at the same time interpret the theory to suit her needs for policy. Forcing science to conform to political theory, however, is a perversion of science and politics because it is a perversion of ethics. Seems quite possible that the flaws of communist doctrine might be revealed as a result of its attempt to include all phases of life."

What Consequences?

What about the consequences of the Russian approach to science on the world in general? "In general it seems to me that the social consequences of scientific ideas, whether true or false, have been slow but in the end very important. I suppose it will be so in this case."

By banishing or killing their great non-conformist scientists is Russia sawing off the limb on which she sits dismissing her chances for world leadership through domination? "A country can dispense for a time with many of its top scientists and still maintain an industrial as well as a military potential if it has sufficient numbers of engineers."



DR H BENTLEY GLASS

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Why has the Soviet Union gone to the trouble of denouncing "Mendelian-Morganian" genetics? Why are they eager to put across the point that acquired characteristics can be inherited? The answer is not a simple one and can not be done justice in a short article, but perhaps some light can be focused on the query.

From the Soviet point of view, in order to make the "dictatorship of the proletariat" succeed and reach the point where a classless society can truly exist, after withering away of the state; society must be fully indoctrinated with the ideas and ideals of the communist system.

It is a way of life so different from the one to which we Americans have become accustomed, that it is usually difficult to comprehend certain Soviet methods. However, it is easy for us to understand the intensity of the teaching that would be necessary in order to create a society of human beings to live by the formula: "From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs." From Marx's view a classless society could never exist if individuals continued to put themselves above society and if the ideas of capitalistic profits were not wiped out.

Manufactured Principles

The difficulties facing the Soviet leaders frequently force them to

"manufacture" principles, which appear consistent with their ideology, from whatever subjects possible. The idea that the present Russian generation can acquire the habits and behavior fitting a classless society, and that these acquisitions can be inherited by the next generation is the sort of genetic theory such a totalitarian regime needs. It has no use or reverence for a scientific method unless it supports the social doctrines of the political rulers.

The Soviet Task

Russia denies that acquired characteristics can not be inherited because such a theory could be interpreted to mean that acquired communistic behavior could not be inherited—as an innate human change. So it is the task of the Soviet scientist to develop a principle that can be interpreted to the government's pleasure. If the second or third generation Russians do react "properly", that is, in harmony with the new system, one might say that the characteristics had been "inherited." This behavior, however, would probably be just a result of a communistic education and environment and not one of innate human change. Geneticists of the "classical" school would insist that no genes, as such, had become "communistic" in one generation and had been passed on to another.

—W W G

Glass Views "Approach"

By WARREN W GLICK

"In the pursuit of truth by scientific methods, is the right and obligation to follow the evidence wherever it leads implicit? Or must one, in the interest of society, accept as unchallengeable certain dogmas, whether these stem from Church or Marx?" According to Dr. Bentley Glass of the JHU Department of Biology, this question stands before every scientist.

In another part of his review of "The Genetics in the Soviet Union", by Hudson and Richens, it is stated that Newton's laws of gravitation could not remain unmodified when Einstein came. Must dialectical materialism and Lysenkoan heredity remain above discussion? Dr. Glass believes that the conflict that has arisen concerning "approaches" to scientific problems is really an attempt by the Soviet government to control research and is not a scientific conflict in itself.

Evidence Unconfirmed

"In sum (still quoting from the review) Lysenko's evidence, with the exception of the reported effects of graft hybridization, is disproven or unconfirmed, or where established, is not discordant with modern genetic theory at all, but only with his rather naive ideas of what geneticists re-

gard as true." Lysenko is the Soviet geneticist who has claimed that "classical genetics" is unsound.

Recently Lysenko reiterated his claims to have demonstrated the inheritance of acquired characteristics and denounced his opponents, who tried to prove that Mendelism and dialectic materialism were not incompatible. According to Dr. Glass, "... the Academy of Agricultural Science adopted a letter addressed to Stalin calling for the rewriting of university textbooks and the revision of courses in biology and related sciences, so as to remove all traces of foreign genetics and to bring all teaching into conformity with the views of Lysenko and his mentor, 'the Russian Burbank', Michurin."

No Government Control

Dr. Willier, head of the Biology Department, declared that several government grants for research have been extended to Johns Hopkins; but except for security arrangements, no attempt has been made to guide or direct the "approach" to the problems. Both men expressed belief that these Soviet attempts to control scientific developments might possibly retard Soviet research rather than advance it.

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Uproar In The Downpour

By LEX CRANE

There was a meeting last Wednesday at three o'clock of the Johns Hopkins Aesthetic Association in the woods behind Gilman Hall. In spite of adverse climatic conditions (it was raining rather heavily), the meeting was well attended and consequently, quite successful.

The meeting was called to order by President Al Gaul, who without preamble announced that the project for this meeting would be begun at once. He then distributed baskets of imported daisies, and the communal task of braiding an immense 33 foot daisy chain was initiated with a great show of spirit from association members.

The chain, when finished, was to symbolize the unity of spirit that each member found in the association: the union of individual spirits (or daisies) to form a new and infinitely greater spirit (or chain of daisies).

Elmer Reads

When eight and one-half feet of the chain had been gracefully braided, the President rose and announced the day's visiting aesthete, Elbert Floom, Wurllitzer prize-winning poet and plumber, had accepted the association's invitation to read his latest works before the assembled membership. Disentangling himself reluctantly from the somewhat insidious folds of the rapidly growing daisy chain, Mr Floom rose and cleared his classical throat.

He frowned, withdrew a tattered manuscript from his back pocket, coughed, blew his nose, raised his hat over the manuscript to shelter it from the unfortunate downpour, and read the following poem:

i am
o great heaving mounds
of blessed goodness
tipped with barbs
edged with swords
rolled in one
raise it two
fools
all fools
me too

The association members sat for a moment spellbound, then burst into tumultuous applause; one especially enthusiastic member raised two clenched fists heavenward, then fell back abruptly in a spasmodic faint.

Uproar In Downpour

As the tumult began to subside, Mr Floom raised a deprecating hand, and a hush enveloped the united spirit of the audience.

"I have another", whispered Floom.

Again the tumult burst forth uncontrolled, rising to a stirring crescendo, then, as Floom raised his petal-like hand, giving way to the silence of death.

Floom Flatulates

Floom, clutching the manuscript passionately in one hand, but raising his eyes aloft, recited these lines:

STILL THE DROOZLE

Still the droozle rawley is:
The rimlen yet unsteshed,
But milligollup turgs at thizz,
While Dundlin scrogs enmeshed.

Oh the grailey hargin comes,
And straggles in bethighed,
For masmatose degrutting
frums,

In restless gralls denied.
So would you, could you
schnig for me

Schnig while grallet
crumbles?

Or must I flatuate?

At the close of the poem, the entire membership rose as a man, screaming with aesthetic ecstasy, then turned and raced at a maddening speed through the sodden glade. One unfortunate member, in a paroxysm of sheer delight, dashed himself against the unyielding bricks of Gilman, while two others suffered broken limbs when they collided in ecstatic union.

The meeting closed on this high pitch of intensity.

Pass The Peanuts

BY NORMAN SUBOTNIK

"'Ere, now, wot's all the 'ugger mugger?" shouted Atkins, shouldering his way to our little table in a far corner of the cafeteria. We looked up in surprise.

"Haven't you heard?" whispered



our poet, carefully dropping cigarette ash on his lapel. "They just found Bixby asphyxiated in the English stacks."

"No," said Atkins in a voice trembling with emotion. "Last time I saw the old chap, he was preparing to write his master's thesis on the comma fault in Chaucer."

"Precisely," replied the poet, making a few marginal notations in a copy of Horizon. "That was two months ago. He went into the stacks, got his coat caught on a peg way back in French poetry, and was trapped. Luckily, he didn't starve. He gnawed the bindings off the books on the P-Z shelf. Ate his way through Ronsard and two volumes of Villon." The busboy interrupted to clear the table of coffeecups. With a careful cloth, he brushed crumbs onto all our laps.

"Well, wha hopen?" asked Atkins breathlessly, unbuttoning his greatcoat to reveal a velvet cummerbund embroidered with his fraternity seal.

"Then some oaf," here Motley, a history major with buck teeth,

continued the story, "some oaf, evidently new in the stacks, opened a window."

"Gad," breathed Atkins, emitting a low whistle.

"Yes," said Motley sadly, "The dust blowing down from the old Beowulf manuscripts almost choked poor Bixby to death."

—o—

"Who found him?"

"Egbert, here," the poet said. Egbert, a psychologist, smiled, and his spectacles glittered proudly.

"I was passing through on my way to the w.c. when I heard a sneeze. I looked down," said Egbert, "and there was poor Bixby, covered with dust. Fortunately, I had the presence of mind to notify the Tudor and Stuart club and they sent down their emergency tea cart."

"A sad case," said Atkins, thoughtfully biting his thumbnail.

"A stroke of luck, though," continued Egbert. "Old Bix was covered by the school hospitalization plan. He's in the white house now, recovering from silicosis."

"Yes, all that dust would do it," said Atkins. We all nodded, and as one we bent our heads to our coffee cups. A discreet noise of slurping was heard for a while.

—o—

"Well, chaps," shouted Atkins, banging the floor with his malacca,

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"this ain't a wake, you know. Amor fati, as they say."

"Who say?" someone asked. Atkins quelled the impertinence with a severe frown.

"It could happen to any of us, up in the stacks. Live dangerously, I say." Atkins stood up and put on his cap. "Let's all go up and see the spot where Bixby fell."

"We'll make the place a sort of shrine," suggested Motley. "Here Bixby Bit the Dust."

"Capital!" Atkins said. They moved off, laughing boisterously.

"Savages," said Egbert with a shudder.

"No feeling for the finer things, the important things," added the poet. "Another cup of coffee?"



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Mosely To Speak Before IRC Meeting Today

Philip E Mosely, professor of International relations at the Russian Institute of Columbia University, will speak before the Hopkins chapter of the International Relations Club Friday, December 17, at 7:30 pm in the Sherwood Room of the Levering Hall.

The topic which he will discuss will be "Soviet and American Policy in Eastern Europe." All students, faculty members and their guests are to be invited.

Dalsheimer, Spokesman

Roger Dalsheimer, spokesman of the IRC, is making arrangements for the discussion.

A report on the recent Mid-Atlantic International Relations Club Conference was the key feature of the Johns Hopkins IRC meeting held last Friday.

Lasted 2 Days

The conference, lasting over the weekend of November 19 and 20, at the State College of Pennsylvania, was comprised of college students from New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Canada.

The many incidents and important issues of discussion were presented to the group by Hopkins representatives Steven Albright and Eugene Chase.

Egleton, Chief Speaker

The chief speaker, related Chase, was Dr. Egleton, a State Department legal expert, who forcefully described the tremendous need and practicability of a compromise between Russia and the United States, the major topic of discussion throughout the two days.

Egleton, Chase observed, felt that U S and Soviet antagonism has been reciprocal, and that we are as guilty as the Russians of the existing national incompatibility.

Americans Fear Communism

He went on to claim that American blind and irrational fear of Communism shall make us deviate from our very principles of democracy.

Continuing with a more specialized analysis of the issue were Economic Adviser Dr Feiss, and Dr Morrison, a physicist.

Albright reviewed the discussions of the student round table, which dealt with the ideological, economic and political differences between the US and the USSR, and the approach in solving the problem of conflict.

Conclusions Reached

He mentioned certain basic conclusions that were arrived at: the delegates went on record against such Soviet action as her refusal to join the Food and Agricultural Organization, and it was agreed that partial national sovereignty must be surrendered to a UN Atomic Bomb Inspection Authority.

Both our representatives conclusively remarked that regardless of the heterogeneity of political opinion in the conference, most delegates felt that the US is as much at fault as Russia, and that through compromise, not appeasement, better relations can be achieved.

Also discussed at the Levering Hall meeting was the apparent advancement of the Hopkins IRC in relation to others, as was evidenced by the fact that the only Negro representative within the entire conferring body was Eugene Chase.

During his report Chase mentioned having been given no accommodations—except after much difficulty—because "no Negro had been expected." The Hopkins IRC members mutually and indignantly felt the irony of such an occurrence, and resolved to be as void of prejudice as possible themselves.

Business Discussion

In a business discussion, at the Hopkins meeting, chaired by president Richard Schraml, Joseph Prochaska was temporarily appointed secretary while Edward Keller was nominated for the permanent office.

A constitutional change embracing a yearly election of officers, and the related procedure, was proposed.

Annual Carol Sing Planned By Glee Club

The Johns Hopkins Glee Club will present its traditional Christmas Carol program from the steps of Gilman Hall on the evening of December 20, beginning at 8:00. The group, under the leadership of Osmar P Steinwald, will perform the following selections:

Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring, by Bach; Emitte Spiritum Tuum, by Scheutky-McKinney; See That Babe in the Lowly Manger, by Ryder; Brothers, Sing On, by Grieg; Cantique de Noel, by Adams, with solo part sung by Tom Williams.

Following the regular program, the Glee Club will lead the audience in the singing of the familiar carols, The First Noel, O Little Town of Bethlehem, Adeste Fideles, Silent Night, and Joy to the World.

The Gilman Hall facade will be illuminated and other decorations will brighten the scene. A loud-speaker system will broadcast the program to the audience in the quadrangle.

Following the Carol singing, there will be the annual Christmas Party in the Levering Hall cafeteria, sponsored by Mr. Walter Stephens, cafeteria manager. Food will be provided, and all students, faculty and employees of the University are cordially invited to come.

As part of the entertainment program, the Glee Club Quartet will offer several selections.

Triangle Club Of Princeton Here Dec 21

The fifty-seventh annual production of the Princeton Triangle Club, "All In Favor", will be presented at The Lyric Theatre on December 21.

A tuneful, laugh-loaded musical, "All In Favor" satirizes the small town politician and the excitement of a local election. After various episodes involving political intrigue, virtue triumphs and everyone lives happily ever after.

The main attraction, however, is the music and dancing. Featured, will be a number of excellent songs delivered by the Princeton Nassons, famous vocal group. Also in the spotlight, will be the dancing of the 16 man Triangle Chorus.

Student Participation

Undergraduates, exclusively, write and perform the show. Seventy-five men will go on the road, including a cast of nine, a chorus of sixteen, and a full pit orchestra. This year's tour will cover almost 2,500 miles. Profits from the production will be devoted to the maintenance of McCarter Theatre, Princeton.

Bronk Linked To JHU Tradition

(Continued from Page 5)

Although he himself is a famed specialist in several sciences, Dr Bronk is an arch enemy of much that the word "specialist" implies. He, too, is greatly concerned over the problem of correlating the fields of learning and feels that the sciences need closer correlations between themselves and with humanities.

"Science and human relations, the social values, must be in partnership," he has said.

The Swisher report, which Dr Bowman considers one of outstanding accomplishments of his administration, represents one aspect of the many changes that have taken place during the last thirteen years. The other changes emphasize the fact that—the Hopkins tradition contains today many things that it did not contain thirteen years ago.

In considering what the history of Hopkins may be in future years, it would be unfair to the brilliant qualifications of Dr Bowman's successor to simply check off the ways in which he embodies the Hopkins "tradition" of the past.

The history of the Hopkins during the next administration will not be determined by the ways Dr Bronk happens to agree with the results of the past, but by the ways in which he is able to use those results as cornerstones for new adventure in learning.

Pi DE Elects Eight Men

Seven students and one member of the faculty have been elected to membership in the Johns Hopkins chapter of Pi Delta Epsilon, national honorary journalism fraternity, according to the announcement made at the freshman-sophomore prom last night.

The tap ceremony which was held during the intermission of the dance was conducted by J Paxton Davis, president of the group.

Duncan Tapped

Dr Acheson Duncan, statistics instructor and member of the business school faculty was honored in recognition of his interest in student publications and his contribution to the News Letter. Dr Duncan served as adviser for the publication's poll of student opinion for the recent national election.

Efrem Potts and Fred C Lang, were selected for their outstanding work as business managers of the campus publications, the Hullabaloo and the News-Letter. Potts and Lang, who are both seniors, were the only students selected from the business staffs of Hopkins publications.

Burns Selected

Last year's Editor of the Hopkins Review, Robert Burns, was elected for his work on the literary magazine. Burns, a junior in the school of arts and sciences, has also made contributions to the News-Letter.

Managing editor William R Hevell and associate editor W. John Marck were tapped for what Davis explained as "continually faithful and valuable service to the campus weekly."

Warren Dederick, editor of the Hullabaloo and cartoonist for the News-Letter and Robert Zadek, associate editor of the Hullabaloo were both recognized for their work on the 1948 yearbook.

Membership in the fraternity which is based on outstanding service for either the business or editorial staffs of campus publication is restricted to juniors, seniors, and sophomores of exceptional ability.

Control Group Organized By Engineers

The Board of Control of the Hopkins Engineers Club unanimously elected as chairman John Glass, president of the Hopkins chapter of the SAM, at a meeting held the afternoon of December 8.

The meeting marked the first official meeting of the organization since the ratification of its constitution by all of the five member societies, the ASCE, the SAM, the AICHE, the ASME and the AIEE.

Constitution Approved

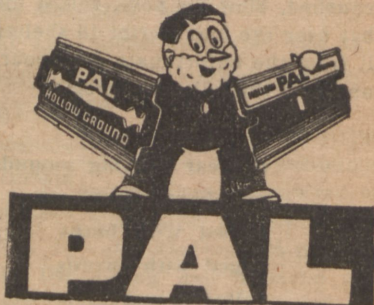
The constitution, as approved, empowers the organization to act only as a coordinating group for the activities of these societies.

Formation of the coordinating body was sparked by F. Gordon Barry, chairman of the AIEE, who called together the heads of the different student engineering societies for preliminary discussion at the beginning of the term.

Constitution Submitted

After agreement on the tentative objectives of the group a constitution was drawn up, largely through the efforts of James Bonwit, last years president of the SAM. It was later submitted to the individual societies for ratification.

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Geography

Dr Bowman Is Contributor To Scientific Journals

(Continued from Page 1)

worm bores exposed in an eroded land bank).

Millionth Map

The first two trips to South America were followed by a third in 1913. Bowman led this expedition to the Central Andes under the auspices of the American Geographical Society. As we like to think of geography and exploration together, these three trips to South America provide us with the facts for our imaginative conceptions of explorers. For Bowman, they provided an early background of knowledge of the South American continent which led subsequently to the famous "Millionth Map" of that continent begun during Bowman's Directorship of the Society.

Bowman published two reports on South America and earlier, an article in Science Magazine on an investigation of river erosion and its relation to the earth's rotation upon its axis.

National and International

As Director of the American Geographical Society, Dr. Bowman's scope of activities became even more broad. He was chief territorial specialist on the American Committee to Negotiate Peace in 1918-1919, and served on numerous territorial commissions at the Peace Conference. Since that time he has been an adviser to the

State Department and was an important member of the United States delegations at Dumbarton Oaks and at San Francisco. He was recently a member of a United States Commission on China. In national affairs he has been no less influential. In 1921, he was called in as a physiographer by the Department of Justice in the Red River boundary dispute. Between 1933 and 1935 he served as Chairman of the National Research Council and also of the Science Advisory Board. At present, he is a member of the Resources Committee of the Hoover Commission. In addition, under Bowman's guidance and that of his successor, the American Geographical Society has risen in a comparatively short time to the status of a great national and international institution.

International Recognition

The list of awards in geography received by Dr Bowman attests to his recognition throughout the world. They include gold medals from the American Geographical Society, the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, the Geographical Societies of Paris and of Belgrade, and for his explorations in and publications on South America a gold medal from the Geographical Society of Chicago. He is an honorary member of countless geographical societies throughout

Attention Veterans

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the world such as, Berlin, Finland, Yugoslavia, Rome, and London. From 1931-1934 he was president of the International Geographical Union and in 1931 also president of the Association of American Geographers.

Position In Field

Unless you are familiar with geographical publications in recent years, it is difficult to realize the position Isaiah Bowman occupies in the field. His publications have included scientific reports for the United States Geological Survey, findings of an explorer who discovered plants in the high Andies that botanists said "couldn't" grow there, and books on the political and social aspects of geography. In a recent issue of the Geographical Review, a writer states that, "Bowman has repeatedly pointed out that horizons widen through association with other disciplines, and the unities that run through scholarship become at last more important than the vanities of little closed systems of thought." Dr Bowman began his work in the basic principles of physical geography. His mastery there and his conception of geography as an ever changing science involving numerous interrelationships has led him into broader fields of world wide significance. It is the writer's hope that this brief article provides some idea of the accomplishments of Isaiah Bowman which lead his peers to place him among the world's greatest geographers.

School Of Engineering

Bowman Fostered Growth In School: Kouwenhoven

By WILLIAM EVANS

"In Dr Isaiah Bowman's 13 years at the Johns Hopkins University, he has fostered a remarkable development and strengthening within the School of Engineering."

With these words Dr W B Kouwenhoven, Dean of the School of Engineering, expressed his opinion that Dr Bowman's influence "has been altogether to the good."

School Has Grown

He added that "the school has grown not only in the number of students instructed each year but in its world-wide reputation and quality. It has made remarkable strides, and much of its success can be attributed directly to Dr Bowman and the organization which he has helped to build."

In 1935, the year during which Dr Bowman was chosen to the presidency of the University, the School of Engineering had a membership of about 320 men. Today it has an enrollment of more than 1,000 students.

Only 4 Departments

There were, in 1935, only four departments in the school: Electrical engineering, civil engineering, mechanical engineering and gas. Since that time aeronautical engineering, sanitary engineering and industrial engineering have been added.

As everything else in the school grew, the faculty expanded until, at the present time, there are 46 instructors—not including the many student assistants. In 1935 there were only 19 instructors.

Curriculum Changed

Dr Kouwenhoven stated that the curriculum has been under con-

stant study and change since Dr Bowman took over the presidency. "We are always trying to increase the value of our product."

Our methods here have changed in two ways, he said. First, in the amount of time spent on English and the humanities; and second, an increase in the teaching of the fundamental sciences.

Professional Course Added

In addition to these improvements, he stated, a number of professional courses have been relegated to the graduate field; and political economy, political science and philosophy have been added to produce a well rounded man, and at the same time a good engineer.

Although there has been no change respective to the administrative setup other than its enlargement, the school has added two new buildings since the coming of Dr Bowman, the Whitehead Hall and the Aeronautics building.

Army Chose Hopkins

During the war, he related, the Army, which has very high engineering standards, allowed some of their men to be trained here at Hopkins. This, he said is a tribute to our standards, since there were only five other colleges in this country that the Army would recognize in this way.

The Army men who came here were put to work on such things as guided missiles, aviation and sanitation.

In noting Dr Bowman's influence, Dr Kouwenhoven noted that "he has a broadness of viewpoint which is especially laudable. He has always watched developments with a keen interest."



THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE

FAREWELL

TO

PRESIDENT BOWMAN

WELCOME

TO

PRESIDENT BRONK

Merry Christmas To All!



PMC Cagers Squelch Late JHU Rally To Win, 59-55

Pennsylvania Military College, still holding the lucky charm which enabled them to hand Hopkins its only 1948 football defeat, returned to Homewood Wednesday night and squeezed out a 59 to 55 win over an underdog Jay basketball combine.

Bobby Martz's twisting layup as the final buzzer sounded put the icing on the game for the Soldiers. Until that final deuce by Martz the issue was in doubt. Hopkins had slowly whittled a 9-point Cadet lead and was only two points behind at 57-55 with 3 seconds to play, when Martz grabbed a loose ball under the Jay basket and stuck in the clincher.

The victory was P M C's second of the season, as against a single loss to Navy, while for Hopkins it was loss No. 2 with nothing to report on the bright side. However, since practically the same Cadet team had trounced JHU last year by some 20 points. P M C had been installed as heavy pre-game favorites.

Newt Margolis gave Hopkins a short-lived lead as the fracas opened by dropping a foul shot. Martz tallied an equalizer for the Soldiers, and Walt Udovich put P M C in front 3-1, with a layup. Penn Military was employing a whole-court pressing man-for-man defense at this point and Hopkins couldn't do much against it. Martz stole a Jay pass and flipped in a two-pointer. Udovich, who captured scoring honors for the game with 19, and Al Ingber, close behind Udovich for game laurels with 18, began to hit for P M C and the Cadets built up a 14-9 first-quarter lead.

Limiting the Pennsylvanians to 7 counters with an improved defense in the second period, Hopkins moved out to a 22-21 halftime advantage. George Mullinix, accurate from the foul line and tossing his favorite left-hand hook, sparked this Jay drive. Co-captain George Mitchell, returned to the Hopkins lineup after missing the Wagner opener, did great work off the defensive backboard in this quarter and throughout the game. It was Mitchell's push shot which gave Hopkins its 22-21 midway lead.

Penn Military picked up considerably after the intermission and at one point in the 3rd period put together a 9-point splurge to grab a 39-31 lead with two minutes to go. Dave Kinsey then bucketed two charity tosses and a moment later stole a Cadet pass and dribbled in to score. Paul Mitros, Hopkins high point-gatherer for the evening with 12, arched in a one-hand push to offset a similar shot by Udovich, and P M C carried a 41-38 lead into the fourth quarter.

Ingber set out on a personal spree at this point and contributed 8 of the next 11 Cadet counters as P M C ran up a 52-43 advantage. Hopkins wasn't through yet, though; Dick Jolson narrowed the count to 52-45 with a push shot from inside. Mitros counted on a one-hander from the left side and was fouled while shooting.

Paul missed his foul shot, but Jolson back-handed in the rebound prettily to cut the lead to 3 points. Mitchell then battled in another Jay rebound, and the 9-point P M C lead had dwindled to one lone marker, 52 to 51. The action became furious, and the next minute and a half were spent wandering from one foul line to the other. The visitors had a little the better of the penalty shooting and nabbed a 55-51 lead.

Mitchell came through to push

BOX SCORE

HOPKINS:	FG	FS	TP
F—Jolson	4	3-5	11
F—Mullinix	3	5-7	11
F—Mitros	5	2-3	12
C—Mitchell	3	1-1	7
C—Adams	1	1-2	3
G—Crockett	1	1-5	3
G—Margolis	0	1-1	1
G—Forbush	1	0-0	2
G—Kinsey	1	3-5	5
TOTALS	19	17-29	55

PMC:	FG	FS	TP
F—Martz	2	1-1	5
F—Lux	0	2-2	2
F—Bosio	1	0-0	2
F—Marks	3	1-4	7
C—Udovich	8	3-6	19
C—Fullerton	1	1-1	3
G—Ingber	6	6-7	18
G—Gallagher	0	1-3	1
G—Grant	1	0-0	2
TOTALS	22	15-24	59

Non-scorers: Hopkins: Tolson; PMC: Van Sant.

Halftime Score: 22-21, Hopkins; Officials: Eckman and Artigiana.

and, refusing three foul shots, maintained possession till the final seconds when Martz emerged from a scramble with the ball and flipped it in. The final count: P M C 59, Hopkins 55.

This was the Jays last game before Christmas; their next outing will be on Jan 5th, when they entertain Swarthmore at Homewood.

Hopkins played vastly improved ball Wednesday over the brand they had exhibited in last Saturday's curtain-raiser with Wagner. On defense they were not faked out of position as much as they had been against the New Yorkers, and the rebound work, both offen-

(Continued on Page 13)

Fencers Gain Active Card For 1948

The fencing squad will take on an active inter-collegiate program this year, for the first time since 1941. The squad was organized on a limited basis in 1947.

Last season's members comprise the nucleus of the present team. Lee Vance, Remo Colarusso, Bernie Sevel, Al Hurwitz, and Mervin Weant are due to see quite a lot of action. New members include Bruce Raymond, Calvert Schlick, Warren Dedrick, Charles Sheekells, and Milton Heck.

Bernie Sevel has been elected team captain.

Meet YMCA

The fencers will joust the Baltimore YMCA on Sunday, December 19. Other teams to be met include VMI, Temple University, Haverford, Virginia, and George Washington U.

The team met George Washington recently and was downed 17½ to 9½. The Jays get another crack at G W later on in the season.

Freshmen Organize

A Freshman team is now practicing in conjunction with the varsity. Out of the team are Ralph Tandowsky, Howard Wise, Gil Snyder, Mike Kormuth, Fritz Zerneke, and Ray Bafford.

A tentative schedule has been arranged. The teams to be faced include the International Y, and three of Baltimore's High Schools, Poly, City, and Patterson.

'Deemphasis' Found Successful As Hopkins' Athletic Program

By WALTER HERMAN

"De-emphasize Athletics!"

Such is the cry of the great educational leaders of the nation; a topic upon which newspapers in every section of the country have run long articles and editorials. But one thing everyone has failed to explain is "What does de-emphasized athletics mean?" Coaches shudder at this phrase, big-time college athletes try to ignore it and operators of the large stadiums throughout the length and breadth of the U. S. try to suppress the thought of it.

Few Phi Betas

However, a review of experiments in de-emphasized athletics should be made before condoning or condemning the system. During the years from 1925 to the present, collegiate athletics have gradually slipped away from the firm grasp of the scholastic leaders into the hands of profit-hungry promoters. In many of the larger schools more money is being spent on a four year course in intercollegiate athletics than in turning out Phi Beta Kappas and much-needed professional leaders.

As a result of the upsurge of big business in collegiate sports, hard-working Alumni Associ-

ations have turned themselves into active scouting units which tour the nation in search of material which will do-or-die for good old Winssocki. Coaches are being hired and fired just on their merit to produce winning teams and not on their ability to properly train our leaders of tomorrow in keeping physically fit.

New Program Set

It was during the height of this early swing to commercialism in collegiate sports that Dr G Wilson Shaffer, now Dean of the Homewood Schools at Hopkins, decided a change in policy was needed. As the Director of Athletics, Dr Shaffer instituted a de-emphasized program here in 1934. Football was the sport which had received most attention and build-up, and as a result the majority of the student body had been left completely out of any form of inter-collegiate competition.

This new athletic set-up, which had the full support and blessings of University president Dr Isaiah Bowman, completely eliminated the three or four scholarships which Hopkins had for athletes. In fact, a vote of the student body was needed at that time to keep football an active

(Continued on Page 14)

Grid Trophy In Spotlight At Banquet

The annual Fall Sports Banquet was held at the Baltimore Touch-down Club last Monday evening. Present at the affair were members of the football, soccer and cross-country teams along with their coaches and managers.

The expenses for the program were paid for by money collected by the sale of programs at home football games. These funds also were used to purchase gold footballs which Uncle Billy Mason, Hopkins most loyal rooster and fan, presented to the gridiron squad for compiling its best record in 67 years of competition.

Three Speakers

Speakers on the agenda included Dean G Wilson Shaffer, Provost Macauley and Mr William Logan head of the Physical Education department. All reiterated the great spirit shown by the football squad during the past season and how instrumental this was in producing such an outstanding record.

One of the highlights of the evening was a surprise package which Dr Tom Hubbard, of the Civil Engineering Department, who was Toastmaster, handed to football coach Howdy Myers. In presenting Mr Myers with the gift, Dr Hubbard commented on the Tangerine Bowl bid which was extended to Hopkins for an outstanding record. Upon opening the unknown quantity coach Myers found that the Tangerine Bowl had come to Baltimore—the gift being a large bowl of shining tangerines.

Kingling Captain

Athletic Director C Gardner Mallonee presented his cross-country squad with letters and announced the election of Bob Portmess and Earl Grimm as co-captains for the 1949 season. Soccer coach George Wackenhut awarded his second place team with letters and announced Bill Kingling as 1949 captain.



"Ace" Adams hooks for two Hopkins points as Bob Blomquist of Wagner tries to block the shot. Other players shown are Dick Jolson (47) Jay co-captain, and Wagner's Jim Gilmartin (8). (Article on Page 15)

Mason-Dixon Cage Lead To Roanoke

A dark horse popped up in the Mason-Dixon basketball picture during the first two weeks of conference play, as an unheralded Roanoke College club won its first three starts in easy fashion. The reportedly strong Catholic U five was the Virginian's latest victim, bowling by a 51-38 count last Saturday night. Previously Roanoke had whipped Towson Teachers and Lynchburg by 20-point margins.

Admitted to the Mason-Dixon loop only last Spring, along with Lynchburg, the University of Baltimore, and Randolph-Macon, Roanoke apparently intends to make an impressive debut. A factor favoring the lads from the tobacco country is that they will not be called upon to face Loyola's Greyhounds till tournament time. However, Roanoke does have to get by American University before it can make any claims to top conference ranking.

A U Has Clean Slate

American, rated as league co-favorites with Loyola according to pre-season dope, has won both of its M-D starts to date. The Eagles beat Towson and Bridgewater quite easily. Loyola's only league start resulted in a 66-42 victory over Frank Skaff's up-and-coming Baltimore U outfit.

Bridgewater stuck close to the leaders with a 3-won, 1-lost record while Hopkins, Mt St Marys, and Randolph-Macon have not as yet played conference games. The other league teams have all lost at least once. Towson Teachers has a strong hold on the cellar with 6 losses in 6 starts.

Inter-Fraternity Fives Open Cage Scramble With 5-Game Slate

GREYHOUND

Fraternities In 5 Games

(Continued from Page 13)

Dick Doyle topped the losers' scoring with 6.

Beta Theta Pi 29, Alpha Tau Omega 22: The Betas, hot pre-season favorites to cop the I-F championship, were extended to the limit by a scrappy ATO quintet before pulling out a 7-point triumph. Neil and Jack Pohlhaus hit for 6 markers each for the Betas; George Pecarella had 5 and Freshman Bob Wroblewski 4. Bob Wright, until recently a member of the varsity hoop squad, scored 6 ATO points.

Phi Gamma Delta 32, Phi Sigma Delta 21: A snappy passing attack and good shooting by Quint Langstaff and Bill Carroll highlighted a fairly easy Phi Gam win over the Phi Sigs. Art Lemberg and Marty Greenfield, a pair of Freshmen, kept the Phi Sigs in the ball game for three quarters, but the Fijis piled it on in the final session to win handily.

Matmen Crush Blue Hens 34-0, Prepare For Loyola College Tilt

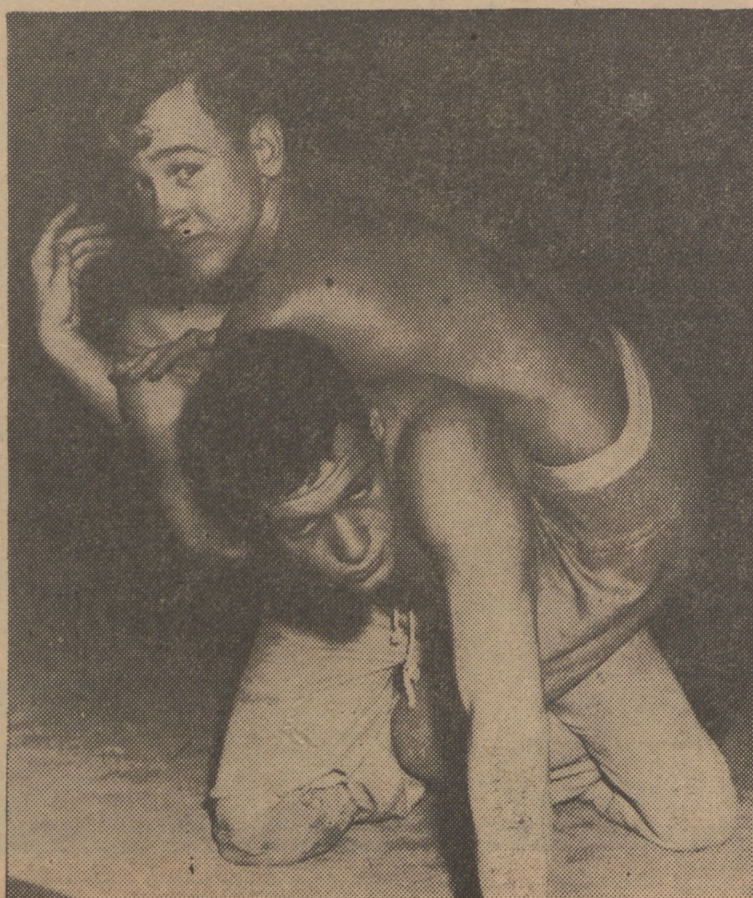
Jays Seek Second M-D Victory Over Greyhounds Today

Today at 3:30 the Blue Jay wrestling team wrestles their second match of the new season when they journey to Evergreen to take on the Greyhounds. Last year the grapplers blanked Loyola, the Hounds have shaped up a better team and plan to give the Jays some trouble.

"Frankly, I'm worried," commented Coach Wackenhut. "They have three Mason-Dixon champs returning while we have only two. Four of the bouts seem to fall our way with the rest very undecided, and the outcome of the meet may depend on falls."

Carter Beese, former wrestler for McDonogh school and holder

(Continued on Page 16)



Ted Phillips (above) working out with John Griffin in a practice session. Phillips won his 128 pound opener against Delaware with a 3rd period pin.

Delaware Offers Little Opposition In First Meet

The 1948 Hopkins wrestling team started off with a 34 to 0 win over the University of Delaware last Saturday at Newark. They took three matches by falls, decisions three, and gained three by forfeit in piling up their second straight whitewashing of the Blue Hens.

Adam Leipold, wrestling in the 145 lb class, pinned his opponent twice—taking less time in his period on defense than when he was on the offense. In both pinning combinations he utilized the cradle.

Smith, Phillips Gain Falls

Wrestling in an overweight 128 lb bout Ted Phillips pinned his Delaware opponent in the third period. The Delawarean, formerly of Oklahoma and the Naval Academy carried the bout to Phillips until he was finally shouldered.

Freddie Smith started his third varsity season by gaining a pin in the 155 lb class. Fred downed his man twice, once in the second and

(Continued on Page 16)

On The Line

By Richard Smith

The other day we went out to Northwood to interview Buddy Jannette, coach of the local pro entry in the Basketball Association of America. We wanted to find out just why the numerous star college cagers that the Bullets started the season with were unable to stand the gaff of the big time basketball wars. When we arrived on the scene, four young ladies from Forest Park High School already had the energetic bossman backed into a corner and were firing questions at him in rapid fire order. It took us some time to get into the swing of things.

MIKAN IS TOO BIG

"Who is the best player in the league, besides yourself, Buddy?" gushed one of the young interviewers. Buddy thought for only a split second before he told them that he believed that George Mikan was by far the best man in the loop.

This was greeted by a chorus of dissenting comments. "We don't like him. He's too big," the girls gallantly told the 5'10" Bullet.

"Is Walt Budko as cute as he looks on television?" asked another.

"There'll never be another Hoffman," wailed a distressed bobby soxer.

"Yeah, we hate his wife for making him stop basketball," added a third.

By this time we managed to rally our forces and asked Buddy the few questions that had not been jarred out of our memory by the four-gal board to our left.

TOO BIG A JUMP

"It's just too big a jump from the colleges to the pro big leagues," Jeanette told us. "You take Danny Krouse. We kept him around hoping that he would find himself. He was a good playmaker, fast and had all the fight in the world. But he just wouldn't shoot. I talked to him until I was blue but he wouldn't take a shot. He wouldn't even shoot in practice. And he wasn't a bad shot either." Puddy shrugged, "What could I do."

"And then Herbie Krautblatt. He froze up every time he went on the Coliseum floor. His arms got like hunks of steel. He just couldn't relax. It's tough to start right out in fast company. Those two boys will be better in a few years."

We recalled that Jeannette, himself started out in Warren, Pa., in a small league and we asked if our recollections were correct. That was the wrong move to make. "Sure," screamed one of the Bobby soxers. "That's where he met Bonnie. Tell us about how you married your wife, Buddy?" The four waited with pencils poised for the words of the basketball players.

We did get a chance to discover that the local manager considered Loyola to be a very good college club and he expressed surprise that they had had so much trouble in their first two games. Jeannette also said that he saw no reason why Loyola's Jim Lacy

(Continued on Page 15)

Czekaj Clicks Watch

During his college days at Penn State, Ed Czekaj, present member of the Hopkins athletic staff, played football and basketball. Proving his athletic prowess didn't stop with these two sports, however, Czekaj expressed willingness to coach the Blue Jay swimming team. His wish was granted, and the versatile athlete and coach is now busy preparing his swimmers for the coming Mason-Dixon race.

Sports Slate

Friday, Dec. 17th

WRESTLING: Hopkins vs. Loyola, at Evergreen; starting time—3:30.

Sunday, Dec. 19th

HOCKEY: Baltimore Amateur League; 2 games at the Sport Centre (North Ave. and Charles St); first game at 8:15.

Monday, Dec. 20th

BOXING: no bouts at the Coliseum.

Tuesday, Dec. 21st

WRESTLING (Professional): 7 bouts at the Coliseum; first match at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 22nd

AMATEUR BOXING: 8 bouts at the West End Community House; first match at 8 o'clock.

BASKETBALL: Loyola vs. University of Detroit, at Evergreen; starting time—8:45.

Thursday, Dec. 23rd

BASKETBALL: Basketball Association of America — Baltimore Bullets vs. Chicago Stags, plus two prelims, at the Coliseum. Bullet game at 9:20.

Writer Considers Thirteen Years Of Athletic Change

(Continued from Page 12)

sport at school. There is no need to say that the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of continued gridiron competition, even on a small scale.

Poor Material

Suitable schedules were arranged. During the 1920's and early 1930's when the Jays received their share of good high school material, it was possible to play Columbia, Pitt, Princeton and the other eastern powers. However, when attractive offers from these schools began to drain the top athletes from a smaller school like Hopkins, a new policy had to be instituted. Attendance fell off and with it dropped the caliber of teams the Jays were able to play and still keep up a guarantee. Moreover, this occurred during the period of the depression.

Dr Shaffer's program was viewed with skepticism by most of the other schools. The belief then was that good gate receipts were necessary to continue a balanced athletic program. However, once again taking the lead in amateur athletics, all gate receipts were abolished in 1938 and the athletic program was placed on a regular budget along with other departments at school. The experts gave little hope for success of this revolutionary program. Nevertheless, Dr Shaffer and Dr Bowman were men of confidence and were determined to see the idea through.

Sports Doubled

When Dr Shaffer put his brainchild into operation in 1934, the Jay athletic agenda numbered only six varsity sports—football, cross-country, basketball, lacrosse, track and tennis. Now 14 years later, there are twelve—soccer, wrestling, swimming, fencing, baseball

and golf being the latest additions. Also, Hopkins now belongs to two well-organized conferences — the Mason-Dixon and the Middle Atlantic States.

After a slow start, Hopkins has accumulated a total of nine and a half Mason-Dixon titles — wrestling four times, track thrice, soccer once, a co-championship in cross-country and the 1948 football crown. In addition the Jays have taken four national lacrosse titles—in 1934, 1941, 1947 and 1948.

Program Success

Thus, after a 14 year trial, academically-renowned Hopkins has met the test and proven to the sports world that a purely amateur athletic program can be successful. Capacity crowds jam the Homewood facilities to see well-coached amateurs play. There is no pressure on Athletic Director C Gardner Mallonee and his coaching staff to win or find other jobs. Despite the normal run of Monday Morning Quarterbacks who gather in Levering Hall to comment on happenings, no students at Hopkins carry "Goodbye Howdy" signs at football games.

To summarize the role of de-emphasized athletics we quote someone who has been instrumental in its success at Hopkins. This man, above mentioned C Gardner Mallonee says that "de-emphasized athletics is not a system which takes athletics from the college scene but rather it is a program which promotes sports for the physical betterment of the individual and not for the exclusive use of a selected few."

That is the case for amateur athletics and it has been successful.

Jays Wilt In 4th Quarter As Seahawks Win 61-51

Picture on Page 12

An aggressive Wagner College five tossed a monkey wrench into opening-night basketball festivities at Homewood last Saturday by spurting from behind in the fourth quarter to trounce Hopkins, 61-51.

Little Ray Doody, with 16 points, and 6'3" Dick Doremus, with 12, played the leading villain roles as the New Yorkers scored their 4th win of the young season without a setback and their second success in two nights over Maryland competition. Friday, Wagner trimmed Western Maryland, 53 to 47, at Westminster.

Mitchell Sits One Out

George Mitchell, 6'-5" Co-captain and center on the starting Jay quintet, sat the game out with a sprained ankle, and, without him, Hopkins' rebound work was poor. Despite this glaring weakness off the boards and the usual first-game jitters, the Flock made a ball game of it for three periods and actually carried a 39-36 lead into the final session. At that point Dick Jolson, who shared Jay scoring honors for the evening with George Mullinix at 10 points apiece, fouled out, and Wagner splurged for 25 fourth-quarter points to win going away.

Jolson, working in Mitchell's usual pivot post, hit for 8 points in the first quarter to spark the Jays to a 15-13 advantage. The period was marred by sloppy ball-handling on both sides and by even sloppier officiating. Fowble and Donahue consistently failed to call obvious rule infractions.

Wagner In Control

Wagner gained control of both backboards during the 2nd quarter and climbed into a 27-24 lead with 45 seconds left in the half. Mullinix then bucketed one of two free throws and Jim Adams tapped in a rebound to knot the half-time count at 27-all.

Adams opened the second half with a fast break layup to stick the Jays in front, 29 to 27. The lead see-sawed through this period, changing hand six times, as Doremus and Doody began hitting for Wagner. But Paul Mitros dropped two consecutive set shots to give Hopkins the lead for the 12th and last time in the game, 39-36, as the third period ended.

Seahawks Roll

Jolson fouled Doremus at the 2-second mark of the 4th quarter and was through for the night. Almost immediately Hopkins began to fold under the fastbreaking Seahawk attack. Doody drove off the left side and hooked for two to make it 40-38, Hopkins. Jay Quintana caged a long set, and Doremus contributed a one-hand push shot from the foul circle. Mike Cicero looped in a set to give the Seahawks a 44-40 lead. Dore-

time Wagner had scored 15 points against JHU's 3.

Six For George

Mullinix notched three baskets in the game's closing minutes, but Hopkins never got closer than the 61-51 ten-point deficit which they faced at the closing whistle.

A glance at the shot percentage records of the contest tells a lot of the story. Wagner made good on 24 out of 68 tries from the floor, Hopkins on only 18 of 71.

Besides the 20 counters divided equally between Mullinix and Jolson, Adams tallied 9 for the Jays and Crockett and Mitros 7 apiece. Jay Quintana and rangy Jim Gilmartin combined for 20 points to assist Doody and Doremus with the bulk of Wagner's scoring.

Margolis Fouls Out

Newt Margolis, Sophomore guard who started for Hopkins along with Jolson, Crockett, Adams, and Mullinix, played fair defensive ball, but scored only 4 points before fouling out in the closing minutes. Two other Yearlings, Byron Forbush and Dave Kinsey, saw considerable service and looked promising.

On The Line

(Continued from Page 14)

would not make a good pro ball player. The Bullets had scrimmaged the Greyhounds four times this season.

TELEVISION HURTS.

When asked about attendance, Buddy scowled. "Our crowds have been terrible," he said. "But then there is a lot of football in the air and we don't get our best crowds until after Christmas. It does look like Television has cut the gate. We'll have to wait and see what happens after the first of the year."

The four girls tried to put his mind at rest by telling him that they nearly always went out to the games and that they yelled like anything.

"Of course, it would help a little if we won some of our home games," Buddy finished.

As we left the girls were asking how many of the Bullet games were fixed and Buddy was explaining that that sort of thing just wasn't done in the BAA. And we went away with a great deal of respect for both the playing ability and the personality of Baltimore's player-manager.

DU PONT Digest

For Students of Science and Engineering

Science paints the future

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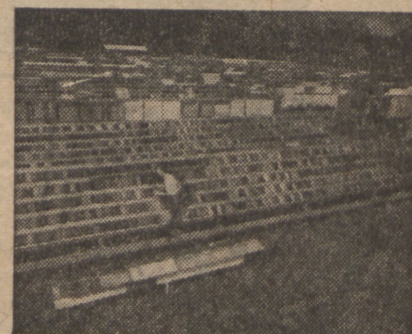
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Matmen Crush Hens 34-0

(Continued from Page 14)

once in the third period. He was never in trouble and was in complete charge of the bout from the start.

Brown, Lapinski Win

Team co-captain Franny Brown, wrestling in the 165s, gained a 7 to 3 decision over his Delaware opponent. Brownie started slowly but by the middle of the second period had the match under control, and was able to win handily.

Wally Lapinski, a second year man, rolled up a 9 to 4 score over his 175 lb opponent. "Lap" used his figure 4 extensively but was

unable to pin his muscular Delaware football star.

121, 136 Forfeited

In the heavyweight division Gerry Schlamm, one of the two newcomers to the squad, succeeded in downing his opponent 9 to 3. Gerry, who formerly wrestled for Mt. St. Joe here in Baltimore, showed promise as he readily licked his fighting opponent.

Delaware forfeited the 121 lb class and the 136s to Hopkins. These two classes were represented for Hopkins by Charlie Brunsmann and Harry Tighe.

Cafeteria Throws Party Dec 20

Food suppliers for the Hopkins cafeteria and the University authorities will sponsor an open house in the cafeteria the evening of Monday, December 20, from 9 until 12.

All students, faculty members and their friends will be admitted free. It will take place immediately after the step-singing which has been scheduled for 7 o'clock as a part of the Hopkins Christmas celebration.

Dancing Featured

Dancing, door prizes and refreshments will be on hand during the evening, according to Julius Stevens, director of the cafeteria.

Greyhounds Appear Strong

(Continued from Page 14)

of the 155 lb championship in 1943, has returned for his third year of wrestling at Loyola. Last year Carter took the 175 lb Mason-Dixon Championship by defeating Franny Brown by one point.

Jeep Mueller, who won the unlimited championship last year from Walt Lapinski, is still wrestling this same class for the Hounds. He will be opposed by Gerry Schlamm, newcomer to the Jay squad.

Walt Lapinski has dropped this year to the 175 lb class and will attempt to dethrone Beese. Last year Walt drew a second in the unlimiteds while last Saturday he

won his first match of the season against Delaware by a score of 9 to 4.

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