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James Stephens Sees Renaissance Ahead

Change Is Manifestation of Mind, Not Brain; America Leads Movement

JAZZ ERA HAS ENDED

Mr. James Stephens, speaking on "Our Overdue Renaissance," Tuesday night, defined and analyzed our time and gave reasons for the occurrence of a general renaissance at the present moment in our country, and made manifest in new literary forms and ideas.

"The reason the Greeks and great poets both as manipulators of the human form in marble and as philosophers. Shakespeare had a consciousness of facility in his art. In contradistinction to this case of expression we find the pro-wars artists turning to violence for expression. Nietzsche's philosophy, Verdi's music, the imagists, the cubists, the dadaistic pulsation of art in the making and the struggling of labor and the social consciousness of the struggle of labor and the capital. The common folk found a new means of capturing the essence of a spirit of violence, which inevitably exalts it in a new spiritual sense.

From 1914 the world was growing smaller. The discovery of the airplane spread to the whole world. The social order was evolving so that it might be possible for people to dance and of music alone typify the jazz era, a movement introduced first into America. The only country left with energy enough to evolve and export.

Mr. Stephens declared that December 31, 1931, that day when America and the world breathed with new exultation because 1922 was coming a new epoch, develop a new epoch, to which the epoch of 1914. From 1914 to 1932 was there a sort of lapse not fulfilling normally; not the world, which should have 1922 had outlined the structure of a new art. Webster had attacked the Victorian manner with singular rage in an attempt to destroy it. But their presidematial destruction was only premonition in reality it was a destruction of the horse age, of the age of pecuniary, and the beginning of the social mechanism's work. The social mechanism is the character of such things as the car, the radio, the plane, and the age of pecuniary, a class which only stops at the clear way of the road, externally a mere abstraction of newness; this new world is built by the social mechanism's work, the destruction of mind.

"There is a new era—wonderful—womb of animal creation—is not present today. Our war and movement is limited to the minds of other human beings. We seek to have fewer men change, but rather hear this sense of ourselves and others

(Continued on Page Two)

Dr. H. Flanders Dunlap

To Lead Sunday School

(Exclusively Contributed by Sara E. Flanders, "33) The Bryn Mawr League is most fortunate in being able to get Dr. H. Flanders Dunlap to speak in the Sunday School. Dr. Dunlap is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, a Harvard Classics, and awarded M.A. and B. Ph.D. by Colgate and is the late Dr. Theological Seminary, and an M.D. by Columbia. He is now connected with the medical and psychiatric staffs of the Columbia Medical School, and a instructor at the College of Phys. Ed. Dr. Dunlap has chosen for his subject the theme: "Observations Made at Louers." She opened a new era in summer and had an opportunity to study its significance both from the medical and religious aspect.

Dr. Dunlap is staying at the Panama Hotel and as yet knows no time to meet her. Coffee will be served in the (Continued on Page Two)

Miss Jannds Finishes

Shaw Lecture Series

Efficacy of Non-Resistance Is Demonstrated by Ghandi

Policy in India

NATIONALISM IS THREAT

"Of far more propen causes for the young men of India—no runs the formulae of the past year is more than that of the youth of the present generation at the University of Havard," said Miss Jane Addams, at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Scholarship Fund last Monday afternoon.

In England, however, men can find all that desire, there be many who seek only to be the men who are known as the students of the world—"the antithesis of our absolute, the make democracy of Athens; the fe-

The etchings will be on view in the Semitic and Near Eastern Library, December 6 to 29.

"Of far more profound effect than all the others, is the new wave of nationalism which is spreading over the earth. The movement since the war has encompassed a wide variety of influences, from there is, a again, a wide diversity of immediate assistance. It is for the students, women's clubs, and Chambers of Commerce—almost every part of the country. The foreign office took first toward proscription by the losing in the world; for the hope for renunciation of the Monroe Doctrine is small; for the hope for a better world for the poor now on earth: freedom; or the possibility of the Western Hemisphere will be a whole the Japanese and Chinese. It is time to draw the margines from the Caribbe.

All, however, unite in one ultimate thought: not to participate in the war. If impossible.

The movement's one estimate of its own country, fostered by nationalistic fervor, is obviously one, and the war being no longer in the way of peace means peace is the final f outcome. The spirit in the economic nationallism which will find in the years to come the Conference, held last summer in London.

The Wheat Commission of that is a the world of grain and that the world of wheat must be produced to feed the hungry and wage peace in the market. While they lamented huge supplies, they were not conscious of the fact that China is a part of the world to which wheat must feed them. Their schemes were partly commercial, a narrowly nationalistic spirit.

The writer's paper is supposed to represent a godfUl effort, an instance of the best of what can be done, which will be followed, we hope, by the acceptance of human nature, not merely by the demonstration of the physical laws which will bring about the building of production.

The writer's paper is supposed to provide a security—either to maintain the present economic system, or to change it for a better, one which will be constructed constitutionally. Any treatment of peace efforts

Art Class Harris Alumna

Recitation on Iconography

Monday morning in First Year History Art of Margaretta M. Sal- "From a Traveling Fellowship, 1729-30, she was, in effect, an authority on the two subjects she re-

pected, the Vesperol and the Throne of the Holy Cross. A recent alumnus has studied under Professor Finder in the Art History Department and is a regular member to the Department of Paint-

ing in New York. Her analysis of the masks was thorough and accurate, which showed that had the depth of symbols on iconography in the late

The Vesperol is a representation of a myth of the descent of the cross and may not be the same, at least, as an ancient story of the appearance of the figure of the Marys and many of the cards. The work is derived from the time of day at which this part of the Passion occu-
We Come of Age

It is with satisfaction that the supporters of self-government greet the revised set of rules laid down for the college by the elected board and subject to the approval of the student body. The new rules represent a real step in the right direction and one which much to strengthen the position of the student jurisdiction. The secrecy of the success which any self-government organization can hope to attain must not be a factor. That which is insinuates into the student body, the propagation and cooperation which it promotes and cooperation cannot be propagated by rules whose one distinguishing characteristic is strictness. The rules, as you well know, are the Brey Mawr rules. No other rules have been among the fact that they were broken openly and frequently by all and sundry. This had to do with the hotels and boarding houses at which students were provided for, and with the places to which we were permitted to go in a spirit of fun and frolic. The rules limited the establishments of this sort to the dullest and most uninteresting. Rules to be found in the “Yale Record,” and with no one ever considering them. Instead they have all been signed signing out to the home of a forlorned friend, and then going off gaily to the center of the city. Our college has pleased our plans and to whatever den of iniquity pleased our escort.

The habit of breaking rules is a very bad one for as its effects on the standing of the student body is concerned, and if the new rules are going to make this correction within the bounds of ordinary life they should receive the support of the entire college. In the case of Brey Mawr, it’s far more preferable to the truth about their activities and if they can be encouraged to do so by the encouragement of a more liberal attitude toward where they spend their leisure hours it would mark a great advance in the Brey Mawr student government.

There are those who feel that by relaxing the rules and allowing more freedom of action, the students will be engaged in the college administration, the college will be subjected to the criticism of the moralists who consider that no intelligent woman is either capable or desirous of looking after herself until she has attained the ripe old age of thirty. To their arguments there can be but one answer—

“We are in the college for education, and if they wish to be educated they should not be allowed to wander around the campus, breaking impossible rules than it ever could from an open removal of those rules. Further, if the object of the many books and signing out to the homes of forlorned friends to locate a girl in case of emergency, would it not be more effective if the girl signed out under the supervision instead of giving the address of a friend, and understanding living some half-dozen miles from the scene of operations?

Again, if the object of the rules is to protect moralists and moralists, they are seeking to operate in a field where they have no power. The behavior of every student depends on her own standards and not on those of the college, and no constant restraint on the part of the powers that be will keep a girl out of trouble if she would rather be in. What the rules can do is encourage girls to admit where they are justified in doing so and why. Of course, we know, whereas the only one open to the public, and the rules are not their neighbors, they will know whether the college will know are they. We have all been told by our families at one time or another that they would rather we kept out of the scandal situations in which they find themselves. We know about it from us than from the public at large. In a sense this rule applies to the college, for it likes to think of itself as our nearest friends. To keep you from being of the pride and joy of the nation. If the authorities knew we would address the same.

One of the most regrettable omissions of the rules is in the case of psychology. Of law cases and of well-sawdung. The students do not know that they have any freedom to do as they please.

Psychology must be read, but for alleviation, and it is to this place quite foreign. Her study's abbreviation.

The education of the student body is essentially a law-abiding group, and because we feel that in the interests of the college the object of the rules should be to promote cooperation instead of antagonism, and not to prevent, we do not believe that we are two unless we are encouraged in that belief by paternalism, we welcome the change in the rules and hope that the students will realize that to keep the rules as they are punished, but that have given up their reign of error. We do not believe that we are entitled to the confidence which the new regulations place in their good judgment and intelligence.

If a student is caught drinking at the University of Colorado, he is fined for every course offered by the University of Colorado for nine years to complete his education.
Engagement
Martha Jane Higgin, 29, to
Joseph Loomis Johnson, gradu-
ate of West Point.

Art Class Heals Alumna
Lecture on Iconography
(Continued from Page One)
Oralized from Page One

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James Stephens Sears
Renaissance Ahead
(Continued from Page One)

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B. M. TAKES OFFENSIVE

On Friday afternoon, Varsity de-
feated the Williams and Mary hockey
team, the first Southern women's hoc-
key team to be sent North, by the score
of 3-0.

Although William and Mary hesi-
tated to make a showing, the game
formed a compact barrier to the con-
tinuing attack of the Bryn Mawr ter-
ite. The forwards were noticeably
lacking in any unified effort to get the
ball toward the goal. The Bryn Mawr
forwards started the game with spe-
cial drive backed up by a strong defense,
but the Bryn Mawr territory only a few
minutes. The forwards, for the most part,
played better than we dared hope for,
had excellent control of the ball passed
accurately and swiftly, and for the stubborn resistances of
the opposing backfield, would have scored again and again.

Varned ended its season with a trip up
elsewhere. A trip we had planned to see,
played hard against an excellent
control of the ball passed accurately and swiftly,
the good work continued, there
should be plenty of room to score in the game
with the All-Philadelphia team on
December 5.

WILLIAM AND MARY MEN
Cambridge, C., Dec. 5.

Charles G. H. Hoyt, editor.


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James Stephens Discusses Poetry at Informal Tea
(Continued from Page One)

James Stephens
Thirty-Five-Cents Isn’t Much!

More college allowances go only so far. But
even at that you can probably save 35 cents once a week.

It isn’t much—35 cents—hardly the price of a movie or shampoo. Yet for 35 cents, if you know your ropes, you can telephone as far as 100 miles.

That probably means you can telephone home! Can 35 cents buy more pleasure than that?

You can pick up a budget of family
news... talk over your problems... share
your interests. There’s nothing like a "voice
visit" with the folks back home to brighten
your whole week—and theirs.


--- The College News ---

Best’s - Armore New! The Harris Tweed Coat With Detachable, Plaid Shaw Lining

$38.00


--- The College News ---

real Harris, hand-woven by the crofters in the primitive little island
of Harris and Lewis. Real Harris, with the unmistakable peat smell. And
the character and distinction that only real Harris has. Tough, sturdy, and
practically weather-proof it is a grand knock-around coat for this season, next season, and many years to come. Besides its silk crepe lining it has a plaid wool shawl
lining that buttons in and is completely detachable so that you may dispense with it when the weather grows warmer, or use it as a lap robe at current outdoor sports events.

--- The College News ---

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania

W-2
IT TAKES HEALTHY NERVES

TO BE THE CHAMPION
TRAP SHOOTER

HOW ARE YOUR NERVES? If you smoke a lot—indoors—outdoors where you sit—make a swing to Camels. You'll find them mild, better tasting, and they never get on your nerves.

WALTER BEAVEN, holder of the coveted Grand American Leadscap, says: "Winning a trap-shooting championship is partly a matter of luck, partly a matter of practice, partly healthy nerves. I'm a steady smoker. People kid me about it at the tournaments. They say I never have a cigarette out of my mouth. During all these years I've been smoking Camels, not only because I like their taste and their mildness, but also because they never jangle my nerves."

If you feel that your nerves are ragged—and to wonder why—Check up on your eating...your sleep...your cigarettes. Switch to Camels. Your nerves and your taste will tell you that Camels are more like cigarettes than any other popular brand.

STEADY SMOKERS TURN TO CAMELS

IT'S MORE FUN TO KNOW

Camels are made from floor to floor, from tip to toe, exactly as cigarettes everywhere. They don't have that dry taste that makes you feel bad. They smoke better, taste better, and never jangle your nerves.

CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS

NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES...NEVER TIRE YOUR TASTE

TO THE COLLEGE NEWS

Women's International League Nearly Managed to End World War

NEGOTIATION IS URGED

"Any orthodox lecture on peace goes back to Isaiah, for Isaiah foretold the future, not in the past," said Miss Jane Addams, speaking in Goodwin Auditorium, Monday night, November 21, on "The Hope of War-Jeroboam." For centuries the early Christians would have nothing to do with war, but Saint Augustine vindicated just as distinctly from unjust, fighting, Sally Creutz, Quakers like Fox and Penn, and, in our own day, Comyn, Tolstoi made efforts to recapture the early Christian attitude, without widespread success. When the Age of Enlightenment was ready to condemn war as opposed to reason, as the son of nationalism, revolutionaries, struggles once more emulated the concept of war.

In the Victorian era, projects were set on foot toward peace. Though the peace movement pursued before the Great War failed to avert that conflagration, there is something to be said for them as laying the foundation for later and more successful post-war plans.

In the late nineteenth century, people talked of the gradual aban- donment of war by a triple international process, comprising in its three parts to the three branches of the United States Government. The first is the judicial method. The Court at The Hague, opened in 1899, aimed to prevent the consumption of lug. effort. The United States led the way at first when the Court when Roosevelt appealed to its judgment over the trouble with Mexico about land in Southern California. Roosevelt appealed to it again in connection with fisheries, confirming American approval of arbitration methods as made possible through the Court.

The second peace method was the legislative. An Interparliamentary Union, composed of two representatives each from nations with parliamentary representation, was established in 1899, to help resolve matters of international interest, and to uphold the views of the Union before the legislatures of their own countries. This Union was able to effect such a world-wide reform as the use of white phosphorus for the protection of the workers in the match-industry.

The third of the peace methods was the executive. This branch of endeavor worked through commissions, such as the International Peace Bureau, which has been active as 275, among them the International Peace Congress Assembly of the League. A type of peace society sprang up after the war, like the League for Democratic Control in England and in Germany the Band of the New Fatherland. The former believed that

if the situation in the British Foreign Office were submitted to the House of Commons each year for discussion, it would make for better foreign relations.

In May, 1915, the Women's International League was established. A group of American women was invited to meet a group of Europeans in The Hague. Most of these were refugees of the International Self-Defense Association. Twelve countries were represented, and they sat for three and a half days. They hoped not to stop war like a traffic police, but to get together various national efforts and present to their countries a feasible peace program.

They advocated a system of continuous mediation, devised by Grace Wailes, of the English Department of the University of Wisconsin. The idea was that if a group of neutral people from the neutral countries met in a neutral capital to consider the fortunes of the war, it might make suggestions which would lead to negotiation.

To make the plan known, two groups of women set out, one to the Scandinavian countries and the other to Central Europe. They boldly took the scheme to the Prime Minister and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in every country, and with almost universal approval and in December of this year, were ready to hear the propositions. There was an amazing response to the plan. The Hungarian minister applauded the women for taking such a step, and declared that it was the first sensible proposition that had come to him since the war began.loyd George, then Minister of Munitions, confessed to occasional sighing about the rights of war.

The Women's International League met at the close of the war in Zürich, with twenty-three countries represented. Later meetings were held at Vienna, and in Ireland. The League, with all other peace societies, pinned its faith on negotiation, as a means of avoiding war.

American peace societies, started as far back as 1908, as the peace exhibit in the present World Fair will prove, culminating in the widespread post-war longing for peace. War is an anachronism, and, whether or not we are at present down in the trough of peace, there is a determination in the hearts of the people and of groups to bring war permanently to an end.

"There is nothing like a strike to dodge examinations," say Chinese students. They have used it so often that administrators now take special care to see that there are no grounds for friction between faculty and students immediately preceding the examinations.

Because of the increasing nuisance caused by smoke in the vicinity of State Colleges, Pennsylvania, the State Game Commissioners have ruled that students may kill the animals without the necessity of a hunting license.
About Cigarettes

Not so long ago practically all cigarettes were made by hand.

Now, Chesterfields are made by high-speed machines that turn out 750 cigarettes a minute, and the cigarettes are practically not touched by hand.

By the use of long steel ovens—drying machines of the most modern type—and by aging the leaf tobacco for 30 months—like wine is aged—Chesterfield tobacco is milder and tastes better.

Only pure cigarette paper—a best made—is used for Chesterfield.

And to make sure that everything that goes into Chesterfield is just right, expert chemists test all materials that are used in any way in the manufacture.

Chesterfields are made and packed in clean, up-to-date factories, where the air is changed every 4½ minutes. The moisture-proof package, wrapped in Du Pont's No. 300 Cellophane—the best made—reaches you just as it went by the factitious.

In a letter to us, an eminent scientist says: "Chesterfield cigarettes are just as pure as the water you drink."
AIM IS CO-OPTION
The Self-Government rules which have been approved by the student body are reprinted below. These rules represent a liberal departure from the more strict regulations now in force, and have been drawn up by the Board as part of its policy to encourage co-operation with Self-Government.

The jurisdiction of self-government is interpreted as follows: During the College year, including all holidays, students staying away from Bryn Mawr shall be under all rules of the Association. Students staying away from Bryn Mawr shall be under all rules of the Association.

Every student or former student or guest is under Self-Government regulations.

EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY BOARDS
I. The President shall have power to use any means she sees fit to make the rules known to the association.

II. A week before any meeting of the association a notice of said meeting shall be posted on the students' bulletin board outside the halls, and forty-eight hours previous to the meeting: a complete list of subjects to be discussed to be likewise posted and no subject be acted on in said meeting that has not been acted on in said list. In cases requiring immediate action this regulation may be set aside by the President.

III. That the Executive Board, acting as such, may be empowered in exceptional cases to act for itself from any member of the Association.

Wardens may, at their discretion, give information to the Board, and the Board, at its discretion, may act upon such information.

(Agreement between Executive Board and the Wardens.)

IV. The Executive Board shall have the power to fix penalties for infractions of rules.

V. Only the Junior and Senior members of the Executive Board and the Hall Presidents may give special permission and depictions approved by the Executive Board.

VI. (1) Hall Presidents shall be responsible for the execution of hall regulations.

(2) Hall Presidents shall be subject, on election, to the approval of the Executive Board, and to removal at any time, if deemed insufficient in the performance of their duties.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MEMBERS
VII. Each member of the Association with rights and duties, and the rules of the Association are shaped.

ABSENCE AFTER TEN-THIRTY
Students must be inside the halls by 10:30 unless they have complied with the following registration and permission rules:

A—Registration
(1) Students returning to college after 10:30 must in all cases register in full, name, destination, means of return, and upon return, actual hour.
(2) If a student after 10:30 finds that she is insurmountably delayed, she must notify the warden, who has an emergency telephone listed under her name.

B—Special Permission
(1) Freshmen must always have special permission to be out after 9:30.
(2) All students must have special permission to motor after dark and must sign out "motoring." After 10:30 destination must be registered. Special permission is not necessary if motoring with families or in taxis.
(3) Special permission of Hall Presidents after 10:30 may be obtained for the following:
   (a) if exerted, 11:30 permission for eating in the village.
   (b) if unsanctioned, three-quarters of an hour permission for eating in the village after evening entertainments in Goodhart.
   (c) 1:15 the latest.
   (d) if exerted, 11:30 permission for movies on the Main Line.
   (e) 12:15 permission for movies, theatres, and concerts in Philadelphia, if returning by motor.
   (f) If returning by train, no permission necessary. (See section VIII, Freshman rule.)
   (g) Two o'clock permission for private parties.
   (h) Two o'clock permission for informal dancing in any reputable place, such as Mayfair, Bellevue, Walton Reed, University.
   (i) Three o'clock permission for formal dances.
   (j) If a student after leaving the hall, returns before 10:30 P.M., that she wishes special permission, she must telephone to a member of the Board for it and have herself signed out.
   (k) Students must not go off campus after dark in parties of less than three, except to the village by way of the station and to the movies on the Main Line when only two are necessary.

C—Students must have special permission for spending the night unaccompanied at any reputable hotel or boarding house.

IX. For an overnight absence a student shall register the following before 10:30 P.M.:
   (1) Name, (2) address, signifying if home address or giving full name of hostess, etc. (3) Purpose of absence, i.e., social, etc. (4) Date of departure and an return actual hour of arrival. If not there by 10:30 to register, the student must send her address to the Hall President or warden of the Hall. (5) If spending the night in another hall, students shall register in the greenbook of that hall.

SMOKING AND DRINKING
A—smoking is allowed:
   (a) in the campus:
   (b) in hall sitting rooms, in hall sitting rooms when receiving guests.
   (c) by the varsity tennis courts and the lower campus, the triangle of land drawn between the President's house, the northwest corner of the Dairy, and the Powerhouse.
   (d) The Student's Wing, the foyer and Music Walls of Goodhart, in the music room or on the stage.

B—drinking is allowed:
   (1) When walking on Main Street.
   (2) Stations or railroad trains on the Main Line.
   (3) No fermented beverages shall be allowed on campus. Cases of intoxication shall be severely dealt with.

DEER
XII. Deed of the Executive Board, the Executive Reserve the right to act in all cases where the dress of students is such as to cause unfavorable criticism of the College.

A—Athletic costumes and men's clothing may be worn:
(1) At college infirmary
(2) At College Inn
(3) In Psychology laboratory
(4) In Dallin laboratories.
B—Athletic costumes and men's clothing may not be worn:
(1) Off campus
(2) To classes
(3) To dinner in the halls.

HALL REGULATIONS
XIII. Quiet Hours.
A—There shall be quiet in the dormitories after 10:30 every night.

In the library there shall be quiet throughout the day and evening.

B—Up to 10:30 the extent and enforcement of quiet hours shall be determined in each hall by the Hall President in consultation with the hall. Each student shall feel herself responsible for the enforcement of all such regulations.

C—These regulations alone may be suspended during the College vacations.

XIV. Students may receive men in their rooms without a chaperon between 2 and 6 P.M. Before 2 P.M. special permission must be obtained. After 6 P.M. no men shall be in the dormitories except faculty who may be received until 9 P.M. Students may receive the officers of the University during the hour of 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

The hours during which the hall victorias may be played shall be regulated in accordance with the quiet hours.

Special permission to play the victo-

issue in private rooms will be given at the discretion of the Hall President.

The students of Glasgow Universi-

ty in Scotland upset the whole of Great Britain by publishing a fictitious story concerning the crash of a trans-Atlantic airship and then took up a collection for their charity fund when a crowd appeared at the scene of the supposed crash.
Fellows Tells Story of Flight Over Everest

(Continued from Page One)

Atmosphere following upon nausea and severe pains particularly in the knees and in the back of the head. Thus provision had to be made to pipe oxygen to the pilots and observers from tanks. The supply needed for the men and for the engines amounted to three thousand liters. The exceeding pressure causes a dropped sheet of paper to fall like a brick, and therefore parachutes had to be abandoned as possible safety devices. And at the high altitude jingling coins make no appreciable noise, so that arrangements for telephone communication were necessitated more complicated. Also, at this height, serious difficulties were encountered in regulating temperature, which ran usually from 80 to 50 degrees below zero. The men's suits, gloves, boots, and gaspots had to be kept heated by an intricate system of wires; the oxygen pipes had to be kept warm lest water freezing in the pipes should stop the supply, and the cameras had to be heated at an even temperature to prevent the film and rubberized shutters from cracking and to keep the metals in the machines from contracting unevenly with the cold.

After much experimenting with the equipment, and scientific tests applied to men and machines to see if they could stand the extremes of temperature and pressure they would encounter in their flight, the members of the expedition had to hide their time for the flight. Among the party were included the excellent pilots, McIntyre and Clydesdale, who in order that the photographers, Bonatti and Fisher, might get a straight survey strip of photographs to map the territory covered in the flight, had to fly apart and then close in as they come toward the peak—all this in difficult flying conditions.

Finally, however, the meteorologists forecast fairly good flying weather for April 2; the wind was blowing only about 15 miles an hour. The members of the expedition now early so that they might get into the air by eight or ten A.M. when there are comparatively few clouds to obscure photographs. The observer and pilot in each plane put on their heated suits, adjusted their telephone, their test miles, their masks, their oxygen pipes and closed the exhausts preparatory to taking off. As they rose above the clouded plains of Nepal the dust base made the fields.

The excitement of achieving their goal was short-lived, however. They had little spare time to appreciate the breath-taking beauty of the summit while they were passing over it, and, further, they were anxious concerning their photographs. These not only constituted the explorers' ends proved—ask their achievement, but also were to represent the contribution of the expedition to scientific knowledge, and if they were not successful the expedition had really failed.

When the films were developed they found that many of them were spoiled, thereby losing their records of the territory patched and fragmentary at most. So the men were insistent upon making a second flight.

GOOD TASTE—YOU CAN'T MISS IT

Lucky's finer smoother taste comes from the finest Turkish and domestic tobaccos. We use only the center leaves for they are the mildest, most tender leaves. And every Lucky is so round, so firm, so fully packed.

Always the Finest Tobacco and only the Center Leaves

NOT the top leaves—they're underdeveloped—they are small!

The Cream of the Crop
"The moderate, mildest, smoothest tobacco"

NOT the bottom leaves—they're inferior in quality—smoke at your own risk!