

finals. Their play was a light comedy filled with excellent pantomime.

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Miss Wilburta Horn spoke to the Kiwanis Club luncheon at the Sir Walter Hotel, April 5, 1940. The subject of Miss Horn's talk was the situation in France, England, and Germany at the approach of the present war.

Miss Horn gave another talk for the benefit of the Raleigh Book Club at the home of Mrs. Althouse on March 18. Miss Horn, in native Tyrolian peasant costume, spoke on the position of women in Europe.

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Pupils of Miss Haig, Miss Scott, Miss Horn, and Mr. Bird gave their joint recital in the school auditorium April 2 at five o'clock. Voice and piano students were selected from the various classes to perform for the occasion.

GONG XVIII

(This is the eighteenth in a series of articles intended to familiarize the student body with the members of the faculty.)

MISS RUTH HOLMES SCOTT

This was the year that Miss Scott was going to take it easy. One year she studied counterpoint; last year she "brushed up on German"; and she has managed to attend summer school in Europe and California, and to write a most impressive thesis (ask her music history class) on *Music Among the Moravians*. We need only watch her dashing wildly from chapel to class to concert, to realize that Miss Scott is hardly taking it easy. She says people tease her because of her enthusiasm, but we think it is rather delightful to find someone so unfailingly and unconquerably excited over everything—from the Overture to *Der Freischütz* to the iridescent feathers on humming birds and the squealing and scampering of little pigs.

Miss Scott was born in Kingston on the Hudson, went to Syracuse to the College of Fine Arts, and took her Master's degree at Eastman. She would rather study than do anything else; her hobby is birds; and she dislikes the things that people just naturally dislike. She can't stand bored sophisticates, and her biggest enthusiasm is "to pour music down the throats of everybody I can get to listen to it." She feels that people aren't taught enough about music, that music should be as important a part of education as literature.

She went to Europe in 1934, at a rather tense time. "Oh, yes," she said with great nonchalance, "We killed off three potentates that summer, Chancellor Dolfus, the Prince Consort of Holland, and Von Hindenburg." She arrived in Salzburg for the music festival the day of Dolfus' funeral, and that night every window was hung with black and every window had a candle in it. Of course that man (if you know who we mean) wouldn't let the leading tenor out of Germany to go a few

miles across the border to sing Tristan . . . it was all very exciting.

Miss Scott feels that the thing Saint Mary's needs most is patience and farsightedness with respect to student government. She gets so disgusted with people who try a thing once and then say, "Oh, it won't work; throw it out." Real student government takes years and needs persistence.

We wonder whether Miss Scott will take that well-earned rest this summer, or find a new enthusiasm. . . . And indeed she is well up on her music, and has an amazing number of famous acquaintances. The poor music history students, since they have found that she even knows the man who wrote their textbook, have been afraid to say anything about anyone who hasn't been dead a hundred years or so, for—ten to one the person in question is a personal friend of Miss Scott's.

CURTIS SELECTED AS SECRETARY OF N. C. STUDENT FEDERATION

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ginia Cothran of Queens College, Treasurer.

It is quite an honor for Adelaide Curtis to be the Secretary of the Federation. Teeny Montgomery, 1938-39 student body president, was last year's secretary to the association, so the fact that Saint Mary's has a student as a federation officer again, so soon, doubles the honor.

When asked how she felt when she became the new secretary, Adelaide said in an excited voice, "Oh, I was so happy; I was so thrilled, really."

Adelaide told us that she gained some grand ideas from the Federation meeting, ideas which she intends to use next year. She also volunteered that she had a great deal of fun and enjoyed her trip thoroughly.

HERBERT BIRD AND EMILY RICHARDSON GIVE JOINT RECITAL

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Mr. Bird then ended the recital with Vidui (Contrition), Nigun (Improvisation), and Simchas (Rejoicing). The last three numbers were from the Baal Shem Suite by Ernest Block.

The audience gave Miss Richardson, who was playing her first recital at Saint Mary's, a great ovation, for it was the first harpist many had heard play in concert. The students seemed entranced as they watched her nimble fingers playing over the delicate strings and producing such lovely melodies. It was Mr. Bird's second recital, and again he played in an accomplished manner. Despite the rainy night many town people attended and the auditorium was packed for the fourth in a series of faculty recitals given this year at Saint Mary's.

CLOTHES LINE

I'll bet there were plenty of fish really hooked at the Junior-Senior fishing party, and why not, what with all those sea sirens around! Frances Barrett was lovely in an old-fashioned dress with black lace etched against the frailest pink. . . . Becky Lockwood in draped white silk jersey with a wide blue girdle and a flighty white feather bird perched in her hair. . . . Margaret Parker in bouffant periwinkle blue net trimmed with narrow cerise velvet ribbons. . . . Sybil Lytle in a snappy creation with a big black and white checked skirt with red tufted dots and a red silk jersey top. . . . "Pop" Holt in Alice blue linen with skirt fitted, collarless jacket embroidered in white wool. . . . Lucile Mitchell in a flared black skirt, wide red belt and a plaid marquisette tailored blouse with full sleeves. . . . Nancy McKinley in a floaty creation of powder blue perfect with her pink roses. . . . Sue Britt in black and coral taffeta made with a tight bodice and gathered skirt. . . . Norsey Grant in heavy white silk faille with gold leaves outlining the neck and hem. . . . Marion Jacob in a navy and white checked taffeta skirt, red patent belt and crisp white chiffon blouse. . . . Elsie Broocks in a drop shouldered red net with a billowing red skirt and matching carnations in her hair. . . . Mary Helen Rodman in delicate pink net (and orchids). . . . Tassie Fleming in canary yellow marquisette with bands of yellow lace on the slip and another layer of marquisette with long full sleeves and blowing skirt. . . . Betty Barnard in neat white pique trimmed in black velvet. . . . "Miss Tick" Jeffress in full net skirt and fitted bodice of multi-colored sequins. . . . Gray Woodard in white eyelet organdy with a wide flounced skirt. . . . Gene Davis in a black and white zebra striped skirt and fitted (!) white silk jersey top . . . ditto Page Gannaway and yours truly.

Our Belles

JULIA T——BOOKER
Home—Chapel Hill.
Weight—"Too much in the wrong places."
Most outstanding features—ears and freckles.
Favorite article of clothing—alarm clock.
Pastime and hobby—meeting people.
Favorite foods—steak and butter-scotch pie.
Spends spare time—wasting it.
Biggest worries—European History, her ears.
Pet dislikes—okra, hypocrites, girdles.
Pet likes—saddle shoes and surprises.
Organizations—Letter Club, E.A.P., Circle, Legislative Body, Dramatic Club, Altar Guild.
Vim, vigor, and vitality, "describe Booker's magnetic personality. She has the enviable record of being one of the first to know all the new girls. Maybe it's her loud voice, or her sportsmanship, or the fact that she belongs to 'bout every organization in school; anyway, everybody knows Booker, too. Her originality is about as famous as her "alarm clock," and all in all, Saint Mary's would be pretty dull without her.

FACULTY CORNER

IN THE NEWS AND ELSEWHERE

The most famous monastic of the Fourth Century was St. Simeon Stylites. He was a pillar saint who was reputed to have lived for thirty years on top of a sixty-foot column, from whence he exhorted his disciples. He was the first of the columnists, and the editor of *The Belles* is responsible for my being one of the last.

It is tragic that so large a part of the income of the Government must now be expended for military preparedness, but in the contemporary world of friction and conflict it is necessary national insurance against disaster.

A strong program of national defense in the United States is designed for the preservation of peace. Those who fear that preparedness will lead to militarism which will in turn lead to war, should reflect that for a peace-loving nation like ours to be fully prepared for eventualities does not create the danger of war. War is not the logical, inevitable sequence of preparation, any more than peace is the logical, inevitable sequence of unpreparedness. And if war must come a well prepared nation may defeat the adversary, while one with inadequate defense faces unspeakable calamity.

For twelve years or more civil aviation in the United States has been growing steadily with ever increasing safety. Almost two million passengers annually fly the domestic air lines of this country. This exceeds the total number of people transported by the combined lines of all Europe in normal times.

There are probably students at Saint Mary's who can remember when people used to say, "Well, I'd only fly if Lindbergh was the pilot." It can now be said that travel by air is one of the safest methods of transport. No country in the world can remotely approach the safety record of our air lines. Indeed the air transport system of the United States now equals the safety achievement of any other common carrier. For the year ending June 30, 1939, the scheduled air lines increased their safety record 50 per cent; they flew 21,654,000 airplane miles per fatal accident. On Tuesday, March 26, 1940, the air lines of the United States established a remarkable record—one whole year of operation without a single fatality or serious injury. This historic achievement is attributed to better planes, better personnel, better airports and radio facilities, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and good luck.

The first official census of any nation was made by King David of Israel in 1017 B.C. The taking of this census was followed by three days of pestilence which cost the lives of 70,000 citizens. There has