

been some trifling opposition to census taking ever since.

The first census of the United States was made in 1790. Six hundred and fifty enumerators asked six simple questions prepared by Thomas Jefferson. Some superstitious people declined to answer the questions, while others thought that the whole scheme was probably a Federal plot to raise taxes.

Today the Census Bureau of the United States is the largest statistical body in the world. The director, William L. Austin, has in his department and in the field 135,000 people. These workers are now engaged in gathering statistics on population, business, manufacturing, mines, quarries, agriculture, crime, religion, death, income, social security and housing.

For the 1940 census there are 120,000 enumerators. An individual may be asked to answer about fifty questions, and he may be fined \$100 and get sixty days in jail for refusing to answer, or he may be fined \$500 and get a year in jail for answering falsely. An enumerator gets four cents for each name listed in his book, and he may be fined \$1,000 and given two years in prison for divulging information.

The opposition voiced by Senator Tobey and others to the queries of the 1940 census is mostly political, frivolous and unworthy. This census should provide a vast store of important facts that can be utilized by Government officials, statisticians, economists, sociologists and all others who strive to share in the solution of the grave problems of our time.

Technological progress is destined to greatly change the American newspaper in the next ten years. The radio printer, through an attachment to your radio, can print the news in your home while you sleep. The self-justifying typewriter writes lines all the same length. The typesetter enables one person at a keyboard in New York to set type simultaneously in a thousand newspaper offices throughout the country. The transmission of photographs by wire is now highly perfected, and a photograph of a page of type can be made as easily as a picture of a European statesman or a Saint Mary's May Queen. Newspaper copy thus prepared can be photographed and a plate can be made from the photograph, eliminating entirely the setting of type.

The conclusion is inescapable that the above devices mean a revolution in the newspaper publishing business. In a few years your favorite newspaper in the old home town, large or small, will consist only of local news. "National and international news will be assembled in New York each day, written, set in type or type written, the pages photographed and the photographs distributed by telegraph or radio to the papers all over the country to be printed as supplements to the local sections."—(Bliven, *New Republic*.)

Engineers who know best foresee sweeping changes in radio within the next few years, perhaps changes more revolutionary than the introduction of sound to movies.

The outstanding American radio inventor is Major Edwin H. Arm-

strong. He has in his time twice revolutionized radio. In 1933 he patented a new system of static broadcasting called FM (frequency modulation). This system has now attained such perfection that owners of FM radio sets around New York, Boston, Washington and elsewhere, have radio programs that are static-free, interference-free, and do not fade. Listeners say "that speech seems to come from the next chair, instead of the next telephone booth; that if an announcer should scratch a match, listeners would hear it burst into flame; that between numbers there is no hum, no crackle, just black, velvety nothing." (*Time*, April 1.)

The FM System is revolutionary, requiring special receiving and transmitting sets, and marks with obsolescence most of the transmitting and receiving apparatus now in use. The change to FM would, therefore, mean the loss of large invested capital. Further, FM employs the same frequency band as television, but television could use a higher frequency. The difficulties in so vast a change are great, but they will be gradually surmounted.

W. C. GUESS.

Saint Sallies

Everyone came back with new views on life in general after Spring Vacation. It seems that we all needed some sort of a change, even the faculty! Let's hope that this will carry us over until the summer! . . . Very few of us attended the Pika Ball due to the date. The lucky ones who did go were Edla Walker, Virginia Kaulbach, Annette Spruill, and Gene Davis. Marie Watters got to go to the Sunday night banquet. . . . Sybil Lytle and Betty Youngblood appear to have a permanent booth down at the Little Store. They visit it every day and slowly sip their cokes! . . . Seen on the roof last Friday were Mary Frances Wilson, Isabel Montgomery, Harriet Carter, Marilyn Reaves, Millie Stewart, and Carol Reed. Jane Hurt is trying to increase that wonderful tan she acquired in Miami. Speaking of tans, Becky Lockwood and Bev Thomas seem to be doing all right! . . . Tackling the tennis game were Foo Withers, Mildred Cleveland, Polly Lindsay, and Mary Taylor. Maybe they have aspirations of entering the tennis tournament! . . . Fannie Cooper had the distinction of receiving the first flowers for Easter on Saturday, a beautiful orchid. Margaret Little Blount, Lucretia Hill, and Mary Daniels also had them the same day. . . . Elizabeth Wilson is really flaunting those chevrons around. In case you haven't heard, they're from A. M. A. . . . Toddy and Ken made up over the holidays; Sara Nair and Jimmie called it a day! Things are happening fast and furious! . . . Drinking dopes the other day were Julia Bridger and Nancy O'Herron. Just taking a few minutes relaxation? . . . Hak Kendrick is continually "on the go." There's not a thing she doesn't participate in. More power

to you, Hak! . . . It was fun having the town boys home from Carolina, Davidson, and Mars Hill. . . . Virginia Lee got to see Bobby, Betty Ellington, Everette, Frances, North, and heaps of others. . . . Ask Lauriston is she didn't have fun Easter with Johnny here. . . . Margaret Cutliff really has been dating that Frank from State. . . .

SAINT MARY'S LAUNCHES DRIVE TO AID HOMELESS CHILDREN OF EUROPEANS

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to make small contributions to help those children who are less fortunate than themselves.

The Children's Crusade for Children has the two-fold purpose of aiding the homeless child-victims of persecution and also of educating American children to appreciate and to value their heritage of liberty and to impress upon them the fact that they are the beneficiaries of this unacknowledged blessing.

When the plans for forming the Children's Crusade for Children were in the making, various prominent citizens were approached concerning it. The Crusade met at once the willing co-operation of William Allen White, Dorothy Thompson, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Lin Yutang, Pearl Buck, and Helen Hayes. Many broadcasting networks, magazines, newspapers and motion picture corporations have offered their facilities to spread the message of the Children's Crusade for Children and are offering every means in their control to make the campaign a complete success.

Raymond Gram Swing, the well known news commentator, said in regard to the Crusade: "For many school children, the benefits of liberty are empty words, because they are unable to understand privation they have not experienced. But they can experience it vicariously, through the act of helping those who are deprived of it. And it is an act of fundamental Americanism to do so."

At Saint Mary's, as in other schools throughout the United States, the climax of this nation-wide program will be the collection of pennies to aid the war-stricken children of other lands. The whole of the collection will be used for the relief of child refugees, because all of the expenses incurred in carrying out this elaborate program have been privately underwritten by relief organizations.

At various vantage points throughout Saint Mary's, Crusade collection cans will be placed and it is urged that each member of the student body contribute as generously as her means permit. It has been suggested that each contributor donate as many pennies as she is years old and more if she feels that she can. *The Belles*,

which is sponsoring the Children's Crusade for Children here at school is anxious to have every member of the student body contribute to the cause.

SOMEDAY

Someday I'm going to sit outside in the warm spring sun for hours and hours, just sit, while the sun shines down on my winter-tired body. . . . Someday I'll lie under the pine tree by the library and close my eyes and hear it talk to the wind. Then I'll open them to look up into the deep blue April-washed sky and watch fat clouds lazily pass. . . . Someday I'm going to take a leisurely walk and pick all the wild violets my hands can hold. I might even take a branch of my neighbor's cherry blossoms while she's away. . . . Someday I'll watch an artist student industriously painting purple pansies. She'll work, but I won't. I'll just sit. . . . Someday . . .

AT THE THEATERS

AMBASSADOR

April 12-13: "I Take This Woman."
April 14-16: "Blue Bird."
April 17-20: "Rebecca."
April 21-23: "Primrose Path."
April 24-27: "It's a Date."

WAKE

April 12: "Love Affair."
April 14-16: "Destry Rides Again."
April 17: "The Women."
April 18: "Each Dawn I Die."
April 19: "U-Boat 29."
April 21-23: "Swanee River."
April 25: "Beware of Spooks."
April 26: "Reno."
April 27: "Oh, Johnny, Oh."

STATE

April 10-13: "Man From Dakota."
April 14-15: "Ma, He's Making Eyes At Me."
April 16: "Five Little Peppers at Home."
April 17-18: "Little Accident."
April 19-20: "Return of Doctor X."
April 21-23: "Congo Maisie."
April 24-27: "Invisible Stripes."

CAPITOL

April 12-13: "Straight Shooters."
April 14: "Silver on the Sage."
April 15-16: "Four Wives."
April 17-18: "Convicted Women."
April 19-20: "Western Jamboree."
April 21-23: "Fighting 69."
April 24: "The Great Victor Herbert."
April 25: "East Side Kids."
April 26-27: "Law of Pampas."

PALACE

April 12-13: "Isle of Destiny."
April 14-16: "I Take This Woman."
April 17-18: "Blue Bird."
April 19-20: "Bullet Code."
April 21-23: "Rebecca."