Read the Lindenwood Authors in This Issue

LINDEN BARK

Listen To The Choir Sunday on KFUO

VOLUME 26 | ST. CHARLES, MO., MARCH 26, 1946 | NUMBER 8

Cultivated Plants Class Gives Floral Display In Roemer Hall

Last week the Cultivated Plants class had a display on the main floor of Roemer Hall. The display, a Flower Show, was the culmination of two weeks work in flower arrangement. This Flower Show gave the class an opportunity to put to practical use what had been learned. Every member of the class created one arrangtment. Eight miniature arrangements were displayed at a previous showing. Seven table arrangements were displayed at another time. Jan Miller's centerpiece for a bride's table brought many exclamations of delight, and Margaret Whitmer's unusual arrangement of fruits and vegetables for the breakfast table centerpiece added much to the originality of the show.

Displays and the girls who arranged them were as follows:

1. Modified Line Arrangement, using blue iris, pink lined bowl, Patsy Smith.
2. Modified Line Arrangement, using pink gladiolus and blue lined bowl, Micky Seip.
3. Modified Line, using cyclamens and white Lennox bowl, Miriam Neff.
4. Modified Line, using callas, and round green bowl, Katherine Bebb.
5. Mass Arrangement, using white Lennox vase, Betty Hardy.
6. Centerpiece for tea table, using pink and white snapdragons, blue iris, foliage of grape ivy, blue lined bowl, Patricia Jenkins.
7. Centerpiece for bride's table, using white flowers in glass bowl, Jan Miller.
8. Centerpiece for Easter breakfast, using small pottery bowls (two), Joann Brown.
9. Centerpiece for porch supper, vegetables and fruits, red checked table cloth, red lantern globes on hurricane lamps, Margaret Whitmore.
10. Centerpiece for informal luncheon, using glass bowl, pink and lavender sweet peas, glass candle holders, pink candles, Carol Lee Kane.
11. Centerpiece for dinner, using floating arrangement, gardenias in shallow glass bowl, Mary Walker.
12. Horizontal arrangement for cofcoffee table, using red and white carnations, white candy jar, Mary Lou Landberg.
13. Horizontal arrangement, using two glass bowls, with pink roses and white daisies, Nancy Dana.
14. Tall green pillow container, using foliage, Joan Wetzler.
15. Modified Line Arrangement, using a pink manker bowl, Janet Brown.

At present the class is working in the greenhouse. The final project of the class will be to plan a landscape for a small home. Cultivated Plants is a course open to all students the second semester of each year.

Linden Leaves Work For Year Almost Finished

Caroline L. Gillette, editor of the 1946 **Linden Leaves**, has announced that all the copy has gone off to the engraver. The major part of the work of the year is over, and the end is in sight.

She wishes to thank the Student Body for their cooperation with their pictures and with regard to the snapshot section.

There is a little more work to be done, and with the continued fine cooperation of the staff, the books should be out on time, sometime in May.

HALL OF FAME

This candidate for our Hall of Fame needs no introduction. Everybody knows Mary Medora Swilley, that popular Junior from El Dorado, Ark., known about campus as Dodie. She has her finger in practically every pie on campus and does a mighty good job of everything she undertakes.

Besides being vice-president of the Student Council, Dodie's activities include Pi Alpha Delta, Sigma Tau Delta, Alpha Sigma Tau, and El Circulo Espanol. Along the journalistic line, Dodie is a member of the Press Club and is on the advertising staff of the **Linden Leaves**. Besides all of this she has been a member of the orchestra and the choir, and a Student Counselor for two years.

But this doesn't mark the end of Dodie's activities. She was the Maid of Honor in the 1946 Popularity Court and will be the Maid of Honor in the May Court this spring. And her personality is not a minor item. It lends more to her popularity than anything else. See why we nominate her for the Hall of Fame?

Regional Science Meeting To Be Held Here Saturday, Apr. 13

Press Club Contest Is Open; Entries May Be Turned In

The Press Club is happy to announce its yearly publication contest. The entire student body is eligible for this contest. Each student may hand in as many entries as she desires. The entries must consist of articles used in student publications this year. This does not, however, include writing for the Linden Bark Literary Supplement.

The winner of this contest will receive five dollars. The closing date for the contest will be announced at a later date, but start collecting your best articles and hand them in to the journalism office. Your name should be placed on each article.

Cone on girls, let's go!

L. C. Girls Assist At Powell Terrace Nursery School

The children of Powell Terrace in St. Charles now have a Nursery School. The mothers of the housing project have enlisted the help of several of the classes from Lindenwood and now the school is opened for eight weeks as a trial.

With Mrs. Searcy as director, the children from the ages of two to five are receiving instruction in play. Lindenwood girls are helping by giving mental tests, helping with speech, telling stories, assisting the director, supervising exercise, and serving meals.

Classes working at the nursery include: Women in Community Life, Social Research, Story Telling, Psychological Seminar, Physical Education, Education, and Home Economics.

Lindenwood Triangle Club To Be Host To Number of Colleges

Members of the Lindenwood Triangle Club will be hosts at the annual regional Science Meeting on Saturday, April 13. The program, which will begin at 9:30, will include the reading of six papers on subjects in biology and chemistry.

A special luncheon will be served in the dining room to the members of the Triangle Club and their guests. Dr. Peterson of Coe College Chemistry Department will give the address at this time.

The colleges expected to participate in the program are Fontbonne, Maryville, and Lindenwood, but delegates are expected from Webster College, Rolla School of Mines, Harris Teachers College and Missouri Valley College.

There will be biology exhibits in Roemer Hall, and probably the Physical Science and Photography Departments will have exhibits. The greenhouse will be open to the visitors.

This College Section has carried on during the war for the Missouri Academy of Science and may be considered a section of that body. Lindenwood has been represented at all of the meetings of this group since 1942.

During the recess of the meeting, officers for the coming year will be elected. The present officers are Miss Shirley Simpson of Maryville College, president; and Miss Mary Speckart of Fontbonne, secretary. The sponsors of the organization are Sister Catherine de Ricci from Fontbonne and Dr. C. V. Mann from Rolla School of Mines.

All science students are invited to the program meeting. Any Junior or Senior Science major will be invited to the luncheon.

The World Was Gay And All Was Tops--- Then They Saw The Rooms

Just as the rest of the world was settling down to a nice night's sleep the Seniors were creeping out of their beds, ready to begin that long awaited day. The day which is known as Senior Skip Day.

After leaving notes for the unaware suckers, the underclassmen, the Seniors probed their way down to a waiting bus, to be driven to St. Louis. The first stop of the day was for breakfast at the Park Plaza. What a shock that grapefruit was to the starving souls. Mid shouts of "bacon and eggs, both on the same morning" and "pass the rolls" a collection of the bill was taken up and then the day had really begun.

Picking out a suitcase from the stack, we were off for a wonderful day. No rules and no regulations could stop us. From a previously prepared list of rules we set out to break as many of them as possible and let it be known there were few that we missed.

Scattered in rooms from the Statler to the Chase and back again, the gals proceeded to paint St. Louis a brilliant pink. It was still glowing when they left for class the next morning, and some of them will venture to tell you that it wasn't just pink, it was a clear-cut red.

Like a missing chapter from the "Lost Week-End," this day was filled with all kinds of fun. From watching the little circles appear on the table to renting a car, from dancing at the Chase to eating oysters in some unknown place, from playing bridge to opening the Statler, there was fun enough for all with some left over.

And suddenly it was over! The weary, footsore Seniors had had their day of play and the old routine was closing in on them. Coming back to Lindenwood presented another chapter of the "Lost Week-End." The DT's had us when we first glimpsed our rooms. The underclassmen had had their revenge. Try as we might we couldn't get that horrible vision to leave. Our beautiful beds that we had dreamed about on the way back, where were they? What had happened to our mirrors? They were covered with some red and white stuff which later proved to be lipstick and toothpaste. Why wouldn't our soap produce bubbles? No, it couldn't be nail polish! Where were the pictures from the bulletin boards? Had a cyclone hit Lindenwood while we were playing? No, after searching the dorms we found all our belongings and discovered the cause of the cyclone. The underclassmen had truly had their revenge.

But withstanding all the sorting, cleaning, and searching, we still had fun, if fun is a strong enough word for it.

Four Classes Present Lenten Services As Easter Draws Near

As a Lenten prelude to Easter Sunday, the Lindenwood theme is "What Easter Means." Each Friday from March 15 through April 12, one of the four classes is presenting a service.

Beverly Bacon, president of the Freshman class, began the agenda with a talk on "Courage." The following week, Pat Poling represented the Sophomores with her address, "Who Shall Be the Greatest?" The Juniors will conduct a service of music and meditative prayer. It will be presented by Margaret Kinkade, Arlene Heckman, Peggy Trimble, and Rosemary Dron. On April 15 the Seniors will conclude the series. Jeanne Moore will speak on "The Joyous Time of Easter," and Emma Lee Morgan will sing.

The Easter sunrise will spread its glow over a hushed campus, for spring vacation begins Wednesday, April 17, and all the Lindenwood women will be walking in their home town Easter parades. However, classes will be resumed at 11:00 a. m. April 22, and the campus will regain its normal hustle and bustle.

Student Cast Turns In Fine Portrayal Of Davis' "Icebound"

Miss Juliet McCrory's production of **Ice Bound** by Owen Davis on March 15 was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The audience voiced well-deserved praise of able acting and direction, and realistic scenery.

The plot was concerned with the avarice of the Jordans, an outwardly upstanding, but inwardly corrupt, Maine family. As the play opens, Mother Jordan's three children and their offspring are waiting for her to die and quarreling over their supposed inheritance. When she dies leaving her fortune to Jane, the devoted servant, all are astounded. Just after she dies, Ben, the black sheep of the family, a tramp and a criminal, returns. Disrupting the sorrowing mood, the sheriff arrives to arrest Ben, but is dissuaded by Jane, who posts Ben's bail on the condition that he will work on the farm until the time of his trial.

The Jordans continually beg money from Jane. She ignores them, and perseveres in her attempt to prevent a neighbor's prosecution of Ben, whom she loves. In this she succeeds; Ben stays on at the farm, learning how to work and how to be a human being.

Jane finally transfers her inheritance to Ben, whom she now considers capable of managing it, and she decides to leave. Ben realizes all she has done for him and how fond he is of her, so persuades her to stay and all is well.

Particularly competent performances were turned in by Rita Finch, as Ben, and Mitzi Wayne, as Jane. The two roles were sensitively portrayed. They were real people; the entire audience struggled with Jane in her humanizing of Ben. The rest of the cast were also convincing in their character parts.

The cast was as follows:

Henry Jordan.....Barbara Hencke
Emma, his wife.....Patricia Elliott
Nettie, her daughter by a former marriage....Marilyn Mangum
Sadie Fellows, once Sadie Jordan, a widow.Gwendolyn Rosier
Orin, her son.....Janet Brown
Ella Jordan, the unmarried sister.....Evelyn Sanders
Ben Jordan.....Marguerite Finch
Doctor Curtis....Margaret Ann Ganssle
Judge Bradford.....Genevieve Willett
Jane Crosby, servant....Mitzi Wayne
Hannah, a servant....Marjorie Everston
Jim Jay, deputy sheriff.Florence Ward

The staff:

Stage Manager—Betty Sue Perry
Lighting—Jane McLean
Properties—Virginia Griewing

Do You Waste Food?

Do you clean your plate at every meal? If not, then you are depriving many people of their daily ration. When the war was going on everyone was anxious to save food to save the starving in the countries throughout the world, but now that the fighting has ceased we have forgotten that people are still hungry.

Rumors and facts concerning a great famine in India are coming into the light now along with news of starving masses in Germany, France, China, Italy and Greece. Are we going to let them starve? Just because we can't see them is no reason to think that we can let them starve.

A little practice is all it takes to save food. Practice taking only what you can eat and then eat every bite. We here in the United States are far from the starvation stage and though we may experience a few meatless or wheatless days we will be far from starving and the food that we save will help greatly to relieve the suffering of millions.

A starving population is a hard population to make peace with so in order to insure our world peace the people are going to have to have the contentment that food gives.

Welcome Scientists

The scientists who will visit Lindenwood on Saturday, April 13, will not be like the austere men that you read about. They are ordinary college students, interested in encouraging the study of science, rather than finding the elixir of life.

These students are members of the College Science Section of the Missouri Academy of Science. It is this section, of which Lindenwood is an active member, that has kept the organization alive throughout the war years when the older members were participating actively in the war effort.

Lindenwood extends a cordial welcome to our guests.

What "Nine Weeks" Can Mean To You

Perhaps you don't think of the nine-weeks tests as being important steps in your lives. But they are, really. The better you do during the semester, the better you are bound to do at the end of the semester. These nine-weeks tests are stepping stones to help you along in the work that you are studying. They are not designed to keep you from getting your regular amount of sleep or to make you nervous and upset, but to help you—to let you know exactly what you don't know and what you must learn between now and May. Look at them in the light of an aid, a guidance, and you will not only do better, but they will not seem quite so serious a blot on your life.

There Is A Time For Quiet

It has been noticed of late that a great deal of talking, laughing, and giggling has been going on during the daily Chapels, Vespers, and Convocations! It has been assumed that we are college women! Somehow the two statements just don't go together! It seems to me that the least we can do is to give our attention, interested or not. The psychologists say that restlessness is the sign of a maladjusted personality, needless to say we don't want to be tagged with such a description—so how about giving a little more cooperation in the future.

Buying New Spring Clothes

Spring is here! To a woman there is a positive and inevitable follow-up .....CLOTHES! Nowadays we hear a great deal of grumbling because clothes just aren't what we want. Then, too, we just can't find a thing. I'm wondering what all those huge and numerous bundles contain that are lugged up to dormitory rooms.

We're plenty lucky to be able to get clothing at all. We should remember that there are millions of people who would be only too happy to wear any kind of clothing that would keep them warm. Not only is it foolish to gripe because we can't purchase the things we want, but we should voluntarily make what we have do. The actual war may be over, but there are still more drastic needs than a new twenty dollar spring hat. We can enjoy Easter just as much in old well-groomed clothes as we can in a brand new outfit. After all, we are to be celebrating the resurrection of the Lord, not our own egotism.

Well, the boys in Washington got going on tax reductions a lot faster than we'd dared to dream about. The resultant cut will be one operation no one is likely to become tired of listening to you talk about.

LINDEN BARK

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Hi, kids! Spring fever has me in its clutches. Haven't enough energy to do any advising, except that I would like to ask you all to save food. Eat enough but don't leave any of the food you take and then decide you don't want. People are starving all over the world and I know that you are far from starving. The results of the Bark Barometer will show that. So save that others may eat.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Dean Gipson will be in Chicago from Wednesday, the 27th of March, to Saturday, the 30th of March, attending a meeting of the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities.

Dr. Thomas Attends Convention In Detroit

Dr. John Thomas, Director of Music, represented Lindenwood at the 21st annual meeting of the National Association of Schools of Music held recently at Hotel Statler in Detroit, Mich.

The Association, which is the only national accrediting body for educational institutions in the field of music in the United States, has a membership of more than 150 of the foremost colleges, universities, and conservatories of music throughout the nation. It has been influential in improving musical standards during the past two decades, institutional membership being granted only after a thorough examination of each school by members of the Commission on Curricula.

ACH du LIEBER

Vergessen, gegessen, versprochen, er isst,
Sie sehen, wir gehen, die Wochen und bist;
I know it's all German, but what does it mean?
As far as my deutsch goes, I'm "nicht on the beam."

There's lieben und blieben und Commer ist heiss,
There's singen und bringen und Schnee is sehr weiss;
My grammar is rotten; my word-order's worse—
In fact, "ich bin dumm" so I'm ending my verse.

She speaks before she thinks and then
It maker her sadly sorry when
The atmosphere's so frigid
It's rigid!

—Louise Shaw

ALL BARK AND NO BITE

by Jane McLean

In the midst of light, we are in darkness—so speak four hundred or so book-weary girls as they trudge sadly from one nine-weeks test to another, while up above the sky is blue and the birds are singing and the trees are budding and everywhere it's spring—except in the hearts of the faculty.

Even last week, when to a degree, it was still winter, tests could not be escaped. The Sophomores, en masse, spent eight hours finding out just exactly how much culture they didn't have, and snickering over some of those "absolutely stupid" questions. Then Saturday, the Seniors get it in the neck with the graduate record examination—on a Saturday, no less, a beautiful spring Saturday.

Oh, yes, by the way, did you know that the Seniors had taken a Skip Day? Well, they did—a couple of weeks ago. It was quite a day—up at 6 in order to catch the bus at 6:30, then to breakfast at the Park Plaza, then on downtown to shop. The shoe stores in St. Louis probably have never enjoyed a day of such booming business. There were very few Seniors who returned to Lindenwood without at least one pair of shoes—some even with three and four pairs. The time went fast and the money went faster—and finally it was time to return—in whatever kind of condi dition one happened to find oneself. No matter how a Senior might have thought she felt, she felt infinitely more so on seeing her room—her own dear little room. For where there once might have been a bed, there was only only a bare mattress (if one was lucky); and bath powder all over the floor, giving the room sort of a dusty air. Oh well, after about three or four days, everything was righted again, except the constitutions of the Seniors, which had suffered a serious setback.

Such is life, and we're sorry it's all over, but there's more fun in store as the spring activities get closer—May Day, proms, the carnival, and so on and so on.

Have a good time and don't work or worry too hard.

'NUFF SAID

Bark Barometer of Campus Opinion

When the Lindenwood girl's thoughts turn to her new Easter suit, she also begins to think about her waistline. Therefore, the poll taken by the Bark reporters this week concerned the weight of the L. C. gals.

As awful as it may seem, 60 per cent of the girls have gained an average of six and a half pounds since September. Twenty per cent lost an average of four pounds. There were 20 per cent of the girls who were lucky enough to neither gain nor lose weight.

When asked the third question, "Is this the way you planned it when you came to school last fall?" the girls hesitated. Finally 46.7 per cent admitted that they expected to gain weight at college. There was 40 per cent that expected or intended to lose weight this year. The rest of the girls expected to remain about the same.

But don't you kids worry. If you feel that you need to lose weight there is always the diet.

OF ALL THINGS

A toast: "Here's to the pictures on my desk, may they never meet."

A nudist is a person you can't pin anything on.

Instructor: "Bob, did you miss my class yesterday?"
Bob: "Not in the least, sir, not in the least!"

And then th re was the dog that saw the sign "Wet Paint" on the bench—and so he did.

A divinity student named Tweedle
Refused to accept his degree;
He didn't object to the Tweedle
But he hated to be Tweedle D. D.

Wolfe's motto: "Let us prey."

"Diana, I would die for you."
"You're always saying that, but you never do it."

"Four out of five women haters are women."

The Error

The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly.
You can hunt until you are dizzy, but it somehow will get by,
Till the forms are off the press it is strange how still it keeps;
It shrinks down in a corner and it never stirs or peeps.
The typographical error, too small for human eyes,
Till the ink is on the paper, when it grows to mountain size.
The remainder of the issue may be clean as clean can be,
But the typographical error is the only thing you see.

Flame Magazine

Solitude.

(Republished by Request)

By Ann Rode

They say—I am alone,
"There is no one close,
I have no friend,
Pity? she doesn't want it!"

"Alone again?" they call,
A snicker playing subtly on their lips;
I smile, for they do not know—
I am not alone.

I wonder if they know,
The company of the stars,
Or the friendship of the moon?
Can they know the closeness of a breeze
Upon a dew wet cheek?

Their time is spent in splendor
Of bright light and loud noise,
They've never known the beauty—
Of the sun upon a tree,
Or the moon upon the grass.

I want to cry—
Compare our friends—
For you—
The blare of untrue light,
For me—
Bliss of faithful dusk.

Oh, mine are deep and lasting—
Yours—will soon leave;
Who is now alone?
If it be me—always say I'm lonely—
Solitude is my friend.

"Don't worry if your grades are bad
And A's you have but few,
Remember that the mighty oak
Was once a nut like you."

The Torchlight

Listen, birds
These signs cost money—
So roost a while, but
Don't get funny

THE LINDEN BARK LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

LINDEN BARK, Tuesday, March 26, 1946

Thomas Jefferson, Mathematician and Scientist.

by Mary Medora Swilley

WE tend to think of Thomas Jefferson as the author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statue of Virginia for religious freedom, and as the father of the University of Virginia. Sometimes we remember him in linguistic powers, in friendly intercourse with the servants of France, as a great student and as a man of vision. Also, Thomas Jefferson was a mathematician and scientist.

Probably the reason for our not thinking so much of him in this line is that he never taught a class or made any additions to the high branches of science.

The study of science delighted him. He was well versed in civil engineering, physics, astronomy, geology, agriculture, architecture, biology, medicine and surgery, and mathematics. Before himself he set a higher ideal than the word "practical" connotes, however, for he asserted that the main objects of science are the freedom and the happiness of men, and that science is more important in a republican than in any other form of government.

Jefferson was a mathematician in the sense that he appreciated the beauties, the grandeur, the values, the classics, and the uses of mathematics. He did much to give the science a recognized standing as a university subject, especially at the University of Virginia. He was influenced in carrying out Washington's idea of establishing a military academy and giving to mathematics taught there the French trend, which was a more progressive system than that of the English school. By his association with intellectual leaders of Europe he encouraged Americans to study the achievements of scholars in other lands.

Jefferson left college when he was twenty with a good knowledge of mathematics and natural sciences possessed, at his age, only by men who have a rare natural taste and ability for those studies. Throughout his life he remained an ardent student, making practical use of his knowledge. Mathematics was such a perpetual delight to him that he habitually carried with him a pocketbook of logarithms as an aid in calculations.

To George Wythe, a professor at William and Mary and a former teacher of Jefferson, Jefferson wrote his views on the way abstract science should be taught. He thought a student should make his own geometric diagrams using ivory or wood, a penknife, and a wooden rule. He wrote a formula and explanation of Lord Napier's theorem for the solution of right angled spherical triangles. He referred to Robert Simson's **Euclid**, Charles Hutton's **Course of Mathematics** and **Mathematical Dictionary**, showing his acquaintance with them and giving evidence that they were in his library.

In Paris, through his association with Francis Hopkinson, and in America, through his association with David Rittenhouse, he became interested in astronomy. In a letter to Rittenhouse, Jefferson stated his regret that he had not been able to observe the eclipse of the sun (the first to be carefully observed in America) because his instruments, especially his timepieces, were not sufficiently accurate. He was very much concerned about a lunarium in America. His attention was drawn to the study of the double refracting power of some crystals, a discovery which improved the telescope.

As a retired president he worked on the equation of time, a calculation of the sun's declination, and a calculation made on his observations of a solar eclipse. How he wished to fit up a room with his instruments! He possessed a theodolite and equatorial by Ransden, and a meridian and horizon.

Not only through observations and mathematics did Jefferson study astronomy but through history. He liked to study the astronomy of the ancient Mexicans.

Again he sought advice from Rittenhouse. Jefferson asked for his help in working out a plan for establishing uniform weights, measures, and coins for the United States. His interest in placing tables of measure on a decimal system showed first in the United States monetary system. It is interesting to note that in one of his account books he used the present American decimal point, as was common in England, and for dollars he used "D" with two horizontal lines across it, as in the crossed "L" for pounds. It was his idea to look upon the dime in the same way as the English look upon the shilling—as a separate unit.

"In physics," Jefferson remarked, "the colonies have produced Franklin, than whom no one of the present age has made more important discoveries."

As a country gentleman, a landowner, Jefferson was naturally interested in surveying farms and running boundary lines. He had a great interest in the reliability of lunar observations which guided the Lewis-Clark expedition.

Jefferson was the leading architect of his day in America and the one man responsible for the classical revival not only in the United States but in the world. Thus America, through Jefferson, led that revival by about twenty years, his work considerably preceding the first example in France, that of the Madeleine in Paris. He had not only built Monticello and planned other houses before going abroad, but while there he drew the designs for the Capitol at Richmond, which was, as originally designed by Jefferson, a landmark of the first importance in the history of our architecture.

There was nothing in the region, with which he was familiar, to arouse his interest in architecture. His imagination had been stirred dur'ng his college days at Williamsburg by his intimacy and conversations with Fauquier, the accomplished Royal governor, and with Professor Small, a Scot. No doubt they brought to his attention the works of Andrea Palladio, leader of the Italian classical architecture of the fifteenth century, with whose plates he was familiar.

In 1767 a site on the crest of a five hundred foot mountain was cleared and leveled for building Monticello, Jefferson's Virginia home. The mansion, as it stood at Jefferson's death and as preserved today, covered twenty-five years in the building, since Jefferson was constantly making improvements. The house was not ready to be occupied when the burning of Shadwell, Jefferson's hometown, drove the Jefferson family to the mountains. In 1773 Jefferson ordered one hundred thousand bricks and in the next year fourteen pairs of sash windows with a small parcel of spare glass to mend breaks. Monticello housed not only Jefferson but his widowed sister and her six children. There were always many guests. When visiting, Marquis do Chastellux said: "Monticello (Italian for little mountain), of which Mr. Jefferson was the architect, and often a workman is rather elegant, and in the Italian taste. It consists of one large pavilion, the entrance to which is by the porticos, ornamented with pillars. The ground floor consists of a very large lofty salon which is to be decorated entirely in the antique style; above it is a library of the same form, two small wings, with only a ground floor attic story joined to the pavilion; kitchen; offices, etc., which form a kind of basement story, over which runs a terrace."

Monticello seemed revolutionary in comparison with other houses in that community. The majority of them were frame, and very few had even pretensions of beauty or charm. The tendency for site selection was in valleys. Jefferson's talent for architecture was employed by friends in the absence of professionals in the colony. One of these is Mon-oe's beautiful home in Londoun County, Virginia.

Jefferson devoted his last years to the establishment of the University of Virginia at Charlotteville. He planned the buildings and oversaw to the minutest details in their construction. It is significant of his genius that when, a generation ago, Stanford White, the brilliant architect, was engaged to draw the plans for the restoration of

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On Dining Out.

by Louise Ritter

Our family had been invited out to Sunday dinner at some friends' home in St. Louis. After an uneventful ride there, we piled out of the car, straightened our mussed and windblown hair, and rang the doorbell. The door soon flew open and we were greeted, quite literally, with open arms. Kisses and greetings flew in all directions. When this ordeal was over and we were seated in the living room, our faces beamed with anticipation and our nostrils eagerly sniffed the air, endeavoring to discover what rare treat was in store for us. Could it actually be steak? The hostess presently excused herself and disappeared into the kitchen. Our morale remained high for the first hour, but as the clock pushed its hands around toward two o'clock, our spirits began drooping. The cheery hostess popped her head in the door with an encouraging, "Dinner will be served soon." Our reply was, "Oh, that's all right. Take your time." By this time, the children of the family were climbing all over us, wrinkling our once-crisp dresses and begging for a story. Being able to stand it no longer, Mother went out to the kitchen to offer her assistance; I soon followed—and to my utter surprise, the table wasn't even set! That job assigned to me, I did with much haste—gee! I was hungry.

At last! Dinner was ready. The somewhat wilted lettuce did its best to hold its head up and appear inviting; the chicken (not steak) was fried to a brown, a little past the golden stage; and the mashed potatoes distinctly reminded me of library paste. Of course we were hungry enough to eat almost anything. We "dug in" with so much grim determination that we all managed to exist until we got back home to raid our own refrigerator.

LINDEN BARK LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The History of the Freedom of the Press In America.

by Carol Clayton

OUTLINE

Controlling Idea: The fight for the liberty of the American press began in 1600, was climaxed in the Constitution, has survived many threatening attacks since then, and still continues.

Introduction: A free press is essential to a democracy.

I. The period of 1600-1800 saw the establishing of the greatest freedom of the press the world had ever known.
   - A. The early colonial press had little or no freedom.
     1. Strict censorship was maintained in New England.
     2. Benjamin Harris' paper in Boston was suppressed after its first issue after printing news of the French and Indian War.
     3. William Bradford fought against supervision of papers in Philadelphia and New York.
   - B. The fight for freedom of the press accompanied the beginnings of American journalism.
     1. American journalism had its beginnings in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.
     2. James Franklin's paper, the **New England Courant,** enjoyed unusual freedom from criticism.
     3. The trial of Peter Zenger reflected the desire of the people for freedom of expression.
   - C. Most of the newspapers supported the colonists in the period before the Revolution.
     1. The storm of protest that arose in the papers was instrumental in the nullification of the Stamp and Townshend Acts.
     2. Since the governors were afraid to stir up trouble by opposing the press, it had an almost free rein in preparing the public for independence.
   - D. In the Revolutionary War there was no freedom of the press as the press was controlled by the Tories.
     1. During the war all newspapers ceased publication except those controlled by Tories.
     2. Censorship was not official during the war but was effected by mobs.
   - E. After the Revolution came the fight for inclusion of freedom of the press in the federal Constitution.
     1. Political leaders on both sides of the fight used the newspapers to sway public opinion.
        - a. Alexander Hamilton in the **Federalist Papers** opposed freedom of the press.
        - b. In various writings Thomas Jefferson urged Virginia to withhold ratification until the Bill of Rights, including freedom of the press, was added.
     2. Freedom of the press was finally included as the first item of the Bill of Rights.
     3. The Alien and Sedition Acts threatened freedom.
        - a. They were passed in order to curb seditious writings and deport troublesome aliens.
        - b. The Acts were repealed by Jefferson.

II. Freedom of the press being an established fact in 1790, during the period of 1800-1890 it proved itself by surviving the disorganization caused by party dissension and by the Civil War.
   - A. During the dark age of journalism the freedom of the press was abused by virulent and vulgar writers.
     1. Newspapers reflected the crassness and vulgarity of the times.
     2. Personal attacks on public figures were not uncommon.
     3. An attack on Thomas Jefferson resulted in the arrest of Henry Croswell.
     4. In the war of 1812 Federalist opposition was remarkably outspoken.
   - B. In the years before the Civil War, freedom of the press was fairly well preserved with the exception of the influence of destructive mobs and the Post Office Department.
     1. Mobs wrecked several newspaper plants in the North and South whose papers expressed sentiments contrary to those of their community, Elijah Lovejoy being a martyr in the history of early abolitionist propaganda.
     2. The Post Office Department often refused to deliver what it considered obnoxious papers.
   - C. There was no official Union censorship during the Civil War.
     1. In the South a strict control of the press was maintained.
     2. Regulations were imposed by civil and military authorities but there was no consistent enforcement of Union rules controlling the press.
     3. The Fifty-Seventh Article of War pertaining to giving information to the enemy was generally disregarded.
     4. The government controlled telegraph lines from Washington and limited the transmission of military information.

III. In the period of 1890-1945 the quality of the press developed and improved with a unified United States.
   - A. The period of 1890-1914 witnessed few attacks on freedom.
     1. Censorship during the Spanish-American War was extremely lenient.
     2. The outstanding libel case was the U. S. versus the Indianapolis **News** and the New York **World.**
   - B. Censorship during World War I was heavily enforced.
     1. President Wilson's proclamation made publication of facts giving aid or comfort to the enemy punishable by prosecution for treason.
     2. The Committee on Public Information was not a censorship office but a propaganda bureau.
     3. Correspondents in Europe were effectively hampered by restriction on their movements and censorship of their copy.
     4. The Espionage Act provided heavy fines for anyone willfully causing disloyalty.
     5. With the Sedition Act came many prosecutions for radical utterances.
   - C. In the period from 1918-1940

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Grant Wood.

by Marcia Ashland

An Iowa farm boy tunred artist, who became the center of a battle among art lovers and won worldwide acclaim together with protest from fellow Iowans—this is Grant Wood, artist. He changed from mediocre French impressionism to an original, regional style of art, causing hundreds of aspiring artists to turn back to main street and to the farm. He discovered Iowa via Europe.

Born on a farm near Anamosa, Iowa, in 1892, he was early in life called upon to take a share of the responsibility in the family. His parents were of conscientious Quaker stock; consequently there was little nonsense permitted in such a household. The story is told that his father once returned an unread book of Grimms' fairy tales to a neighbor saying, "We &uakers can read only the true things." His mother was a person of rare understanding, insight. "She kept faith in her son, encouraged him to make a man of himself and an artist and to win the allegiance of people not precisely noted for esthetic tastes." Somehow, Wood managed even when small to find time between his duties for some drawing. His first artistic attempt was of a Plymouth Rock hen sitting on some eggs. His materials were the sheets of cardboard found in boxes of large crackers which his father bought in Anamosa; his studio lay under the dining room table, covered with a red checkered cloth which hung with arched openings on the sides.

When Grant was ten, his father died, leaving him the sole support of his mother and sister, Nan. They remained for only a short time on the farm. When it was lost, the family moved into the nearby town of Cedar Rapids, where Wood worked at any odd jobs available. Despite the handicaps of poverty, he managed in 1910 to finish high school. During these years, Wood had spend his evenings teaching himself to draw. His water colors testify that he painted with a remarkable show of "professional ease" for one so young.

Upon his graduation from high school, Wood decided to become an artist but to depend on the crafts until he could become self sustaining. The Handicraft Guild in Minneapolsi, Minnesota, fitted well into his scheme and he enrolled, going immediately into the advanced wood and metalwork classes. The first part of the next eighteen months, he worked as an assistant in the forge during the day and attended classes at night. The remainder of the time he reversed the procedure, attending classes in the daytime and acting as a watchman in the morgue at night. It was not an easy existence, but Wood had learned to accept difficult work early in life.

Armed with this new knowledge and training, Wood returned to Cedar Rapids, where he set up his own handicraft shop. His shop prospered and he was left with more leisure time in which to paint, but his efforts displeased him. He needed more training, or so he thought.

Wood dropped in, completely without authorization, on a life class at the University of Iowa one fall day. His admission ticket was requested by the "absent-minded" professor. Wood searched his pockets and finding nothing replied, "I must have forgotten it today." The professor requested that it be brought tomorrow, but he kindly forgot ever again to request the ticket. Wood sat through a year of classes, never bothered by a remorseful conscience, for he said "When you don't get anything, you shouldn't pay —that's the way to run a college." Honorary degrees—Doctor of Literature from the University of Wisconsin, M. A. from Wesleyan University, Doctor of Fine Arts from Lawrence College and Northwestern University—all these were showered upon him when fame was his, but a regular college education was never to be.

Following "college," Wood again left Iowa, working in a Chicago shop which specialized in hand-made jewelry while he was attending classes at the Art Institute at night. It had always been his dream some day to own a shop in which jewelry would be designed and made. With a friend who furnished most of the capital, Wood set up a shop, on the same principle as the medeival guilds, in an abandoned farm house near Park Ridge. W th the advent of the World War, the market for hand made jewelry disappeared along with the shop. Wood walked the streets of Chicago searching for a job—any job—walking back each night to the farmhouse after classes, worn haggard and jobless. This was the only time in his life when it was impossible to get some kind of job. On the very bare chance that he might get results, Wood wrote to a debtor in Cedar Rapids. By some miracle he received a check. The next train carried Wood home.

Grant was back in Cedar Rapids, the place from which he had started; at twenty-three he was still a handy man. In a moment of weakness, he purchased a lot on the edge of town, at one dollar down and a dollar a month. On this he built a shack ten feet by sixteen feet long, where the family settled down. There was no money for food; so Grant made use of what was available. Unsuspecting hares chancing by the Wood homestead were very likely to find themselves the main dish on the Wood's menu. Day in, day out, rabbit was their fare. For their first Christmas in the house, the family wanted something other than rabbit. With their sense of humor still intact, the Woods set out to create a duck. Round steak was wrapped around a stick, covered with muslin, and the edges stitched. The end of the stick was carved to resemble a duck's head. The whole was roasted, the head touched up with water colors; and with a little imagination the family feasted on "duck" that Christmas Day. During this stage, Wood had discontinued his painting because of a lack of time and materials.

After serving in the United States Army, Wood returned to a job in Cedar Rapids as art teacher. For seven years he taught, saved money, and somehow managed four trips to Europe on his school teacher's salary. He traveled in Italy, France, and Germany, remaining most of the time in France. During his stay in Europe, Wood rakishly cultivated "pink" whiskers, wore a beret, and sported clownish-looking clothes in an attempt to become the typical Bohemian. His pictures did succeed in becoming "typical," for he copied the French impressionistic style and his work was indistinguishable from thousands of others. The series "Doorways of France" is significant of the style of work in that period. It lacked originality, appeal. Wood had felt his own approach inferior and so had submerged his creative instincts in the European school. Iowans liked this impressionism; it seemed to confirm their notions of art. Upon his return from Europe, they bought his work at prices ranging from ten to forty dollars and paid two dollars an hour for advice on how to improve their homes.

On his second trip to the continent, he studied at the Academie Julien, still holding to his impressionistic style. His first Europena "exhibition" was held in the billiard room of a hotel in Sorento. Because he had invited a band of U. S. troubadors to the hotel and they in turn had attracted paying guests, the duly grateful proprietor honored Wood by hanging his pictures. They were suitably low priced and sold quite rapidly to the unsuspecting French populace.

During his fourth trip to Europe when he visited Germany, Wood noticed a man copying a painting using the old German master's technique of glazing. The method fascinated him as did the subjects of the old painting —simple German country folk.

Upon his return to America, the artist saw his environment—the landscapes, people, familiar objects—in a new light. The people were sober, kindly, sometimes narrow, fanatical. The reality had suddenly taken on meaning. He had "returned to the crafts as the technical basis of his art and had yielded, without esthetic fears, to the early influences that had made him a part of his environment." Or in his own words, he was convinced that "the only good ideas I've ever had had come to me while I was milking a cow." He had discovered America and Iowa via Europe. Here at last in Iowa he had found what so many seek but few find—the real meanings of life.

He had returned to his former planning tempered by sympathy with his fellow men; his problem now was to adapt his knowledge of people to an artistic purpose. From the Currier and Ives prints which came to his attention, Wood found a "naivete of approach" in the quality of their landscapes which coincided wtih his new ideas. At first he had dfficulty in finding subject matter. He felt he had to paint old things, but soon discovered a "decorative quality in American newness."

The first experiment in Wood's new style was "Woman with Plant," the picture of his pioneer mother staring off into space with a chill, far away look and clasping a plant tightly in he hands. "In draughtsmanship and in sheer control of the medium, this picture is superior to Whistler's 'Mother' and in vitality and the enduring substance of sacrificial devotion, it reduces the Whistler tribute to a fragile silhouette."

With the painting of "American Gothic" came fame. In southern Iowa, Wood had seen a low white farm house with a single long Gothic window and had imagined long Gothic faces to go with it. In the picture he tried to characterize the models honestly, to make them more like themselves than they are in actual life. His sister Nan and a Cedar Rapids dentist modeled for the farmer and his stern-faced daughter. The painting was sold for $300 by the Art Institute. It became the most popular picture at the Century of Progress Exposition; it was the chief representation of the move of the past decade to paint America.

At this time, Wood became interested in the pattern of Willow-ware china. His landscapes became leafy frilly in imitation of the china. He had immeasurable trouble in ridding himself of these mannerisms in later work. After "American Gothic," Wood painted comparatively few pictures. His work consisted mainly of portraiture and landscapes, besides some murals and illustrations. Iowans continued to storm that he debased their womanhood, but the rest of the nation generally seemed to recognize his genius.

"Stone City" followed soon after "Gothic." This city, now deserted, was about twenty-five miles east of Cedar Rapids and had in by-gone days produced limestone In 1932, the artist established an art colony there as a protest against the colonial influence of European art and in the belief that the artist achieves better results individually. Because the students lived in vacant stone houses, tents, and ice wagons, the settlement was dubbed the "Ice Wagon Colony." The colony supported Wood's strong belief in regional art. So great was his faith in regional art centers that he believed them to be the hope of native American art.

"The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere" and the "Birthplace of Herbert Hoover," which Hoover claimed was too glorified, appeared in 1931. Two hundred and fifty prints of his first lithograph "Tree Planting" were sold on advance orders before the picture was finished. "Young Corn," one of a series of four dramatizing the harvest of corn and "Spring Turning" were pure Iowa. "Arbor Day," Fall Plowng," and "Adolescence" were some of his later efforts. "Dinner for Threshers," his first mural, was regarded as a great success. It was well planned, showing his ability to handle groups of figures and to find a decorative quality in commonplace, rural things. "Spring in Town" and "Spring in the Country" were his last works, which he painted at Clear Lake in 1941. In these he tried to show a "homely, lovable nation worth any sacrifice for its preservation."

In 1937 he assumed a professorship of art at the University of Iowa, where he taught three years. There was no formality in his teaching; he wished to help aspiring artists paint what they knew as they saw it. Wood had all work done on brown wrapping paper, finding it cheap and of the best quality for sketching. He taught three afternoons a week and held classes in criticism twice a month. On Sunday afternoons, he and his wife drove

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Measles.

by Eleanor Anne Hedrick

"Nursie. Nursie!"

"Yes, yes, what's the matter?"

"I'm not sure, but I think that I have the measles."

"Well, let's see. Mmm-mmm. Yes, I think you have. Here, keep this in your mouth."

And in just that short itme my life for one whole week was predetermined. After removing the thermometer from my mouth and hastily glancing at it, Nursie bustled off to prepare a room for me. I followed in her wake, trailing pajamas in one hand and a toothbrush in the other. As she led the way down the long hall, I heard laughter and loud talking which seemed to be coming from a room at the very end of the hall. "Say, maybe this won't be so bad after all," I thought to myself. But just before we reached this room, Nursie turned into another in which were only two beds—both empty.

"I'm going to keep you here until I'm sure you have just the three-day measles. Rest as much as you can and call me if you want anything."

I wasn't long in climbing into bed, and from then on everything was hazy until I heard: "Good morning. And how do you feel this morning?" I opened my eyes a crack just in time to see Nursie rustle out the door. "Well," I thought, "I'll just turn over and go to sleep again." Much to my surprise, however, a breakfast tray was stuck under my nose. I just naturally began to eat.

All day long I could hear the girls in the next room having the time of their lives. Bursts of laughter, followed by hysterical shrieks, would bring Nursie hurrying down the hall. "You must be quiet in here! The girl in the next room is very sick. Now I don't want to have to tell you this again!" The noise didn't bother me a great deal, however, because I was too groggy. I would awake only for such important things as Ginny bringing my mail to me.

"Hello," I shouted to her from my end of the hall, trying to ra'se my voice above the din.

"Hello," she shouted back, "How do you feel?"

"Not so hot."

"How long do you have to stay?"

"A week."

"Well, 'bye now."

About evening I began to feel better, and then when I would hear the girls I would feel very lonesome. They had a radio and it was just loud enough that I could hear snatches of the programs. I strained my ears, but the most interesting parts always eluded me. After two hours of that, I could stand it no longer, so pathetically I called Nursie. "Nursie, could you call Ginny and have her bring my radio over?"

"If you are lonesome, I will. Maybe you can go into the ward tomorrow."

That was good news to me, and I fell to speculating about how much fun it would be. Later when Nursie brought my radio in, I settled down to an evening of "Lux Radio Theatre Hour" and others of my favorite programs.

The next morning Nursie gave her permission for me to move into the ward, so with my hands full of my personal belongings I stepped over the threshold into three days of the best time of my life.

The first person my eyes fell upon was Mel. To say that she merely had the measles would be an understatement. Rather I would say she was one big measle. You couldn't have put a pin down without touching one.

"Hi ya," I was greeted by four lusty voices.

"Hello," I shouted back above the screech'ng of the radio.

"Say, I hear you have the measles. I don't know whether you can stay with us or not," that was Ruth teasing me.

"Do you know what we're missing now?" queried Mel.

"No. What?" I rather dazedly answered.

"Chem, and am I glad!"

"So am I," I agreed with her.

Nursie pointed out to me my nook and I was busy for the next few minutes trying to decide just where to put my toothbrush and toothpaste, radio, comb and brush, stationery, ink, and unanswered mail on the white stand beside my bed. Then I sat down and looked over the rest of my fellow patients.

I knew the girls; or at least I knew their names. Ruth had the bed to my right and Mel was the one opposite. Em and Eileen were across the hall, but stayed in here all the time. After being with girls during a siege of measles you learn their pet peeves, their favorite foods, their ways of putting up their hair, and all the little things that are usually reserved for roommates.

Ruth was the witty one; in other words she was a dynamo of potential hysteria. No matter what the situation was she had something amusing to say about it. From early morning to late night she took it upon herself to keep us out of the blues. Her love affairs, her escapades in school, her wild tales, even her pantomimes were all designed for our benefit.

It was to Em we turned when we wanted something. Nothing was too much for her to do for us. While Ruth was cutting up, Em was manicuring our nails, brushing our hair, or doing some little something to make the day pass by more easily. He one little personal amusement was playing solitaire. How she could sit for hours playing that game over and over will always be a mystery to me. And only twice in all that time did she beat "Ol' Sol."

For three days we had one long picnic, and then Thursday came. Thursday meant that Ruth, Em and, Eileen had served their sentences, and it was the outside world for them. Many were the crocodile tears shed at parting.

"Please come back and see us. Just as soon as you can. Please do. We'll be awfully lonesome."

"Oh, we will. We'll be back tonight!"

Out they went, their arms loaded with housecoats, dirty pajamas, hair pins, combs and brushes, toothbrushes and toothpaste, cold cream, ink, stationery, stamps, school books (although they hadn't looked at a one), and radios, their coat pockets bulging with the shape of small square cardboard boxes, but who could blame them when kleenex is so hard to get. The sound of their footsteps echoed down the long hall, and then gradually grew fainter and fainter. Mel and I turned to each other and with woebegone faces began to lament our predicament.

Somehow our other three days have passed. We live in constant hope that we will hear Em's cheery "Hello," or Ruth's casual "Hi Ya," for true to their word our former measle friends do come back to see us.

Our sentence is up tomorrow and beneath it all we hate to go, for we did have fun.

The History of Freedom of the Press In America.

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there was only one major attack on the freedom of the press.

1. The outstanding libel suit of the period was the case of the Chicago **Tribune** versus the City of Chicago.
2. The National Recovery Act proposed government licensing of newspapers.

D. Dissemination of information during World War II was closely controlled.

1. The Office of War Information was established so that the American people would be truthfully informed.
2. Byron Price was appointed official censor.

E. Following World War II the American Society of Newspaper Editor strove for world freedom of the press.

The History of Freedom of the Press in America

"NEWSPAPERS are the sentinels of the liberties of our country." 1. So said Benjamin Rush, and so also have Americans since 1600 been saying. The first colonists from an intolerant England who landed in the Western Hemisphere were seeking freedom of expression, of religion, and of the press. It was proved to them in the years between 1600 and 1780 that if they were to establish a true democracy they must have a free press, democracy being dependent on free circulation of news. Americans wrote freedom of speech and of the press into the Constitution, and Americans have been fighting ever since to preserve those freedoms because, as Daniel Webster said, "The entire and absolute freedom of the press is essential to the preservation of government on the basis of a free constitution." 2.

I

The struggle for freedom of the American colonial press, which continued for two centuries, was climaxed by the establishing of the greatest freedom of the press the world had ever known. The colonists proceeded, against formidable odds, to abolish licensing of newspapers by the English governors. This they did in our War of Independence, after which they wrote the Constitutional guarantee of perpetual freedom of the American press.

There was little or no freedom in the early colonial press. True, the New England governors encouraged learning and printing, but only under strict supervision. Licensing of all publications and severe censorship were maintained until about 1720 in New England and the central colonies. 3. The southern colonies endured suppression even longer; they were so completely English that they played only a negligible part in the fight for freedom of the press.

Official proclamations, pamphlets dealing with public questions, and ballads founded on news events were the pre-newspaper output of the colonial press. 4. Newspapers did not appear until about 1690, when Benjamin Harris founded **Publick Occurances** in Boston.

After battling for freedom of expression in England with little success, Benjamin Harris came to America with hopes of greater freedom. In 1690 he established the first newspaper in America, **Publick Occurances**. In its first issue he declared. "Nothing shall be printed but what we have reason to believe is true." 5. His factual report of a battle in the French and Indian War printed in this issue was true—too true to sit well with the governor, who wanted the information suppressed. As a result, Harris' first issue of **Publick Occurances** was his last, as he was forced to discontinue publication. The Council and the Governor declared their "high Resentment and Disallowance of said Pamphlet, and ordered that the same be Suppressed and called in; strictly forbidding any person or persons for the future to Set Forth anything in Print without License first obtained." 6.

The first newspaper outside of New England was established in Philadelphia by Willian Bradford. From the beginning of his career to the end, he fought a running battle with authority. The Provincial Council of Philadelphia warned him not to print anything not having license from the Council, but he ignored them in printing a charter of rights drawn up by the people. He evaded trouble on this account but was later charged with sedition when he printed another pamphlet similar to the first. In his trial, in which he was acquitted, he established a precedent for later libel trials by his fundamental understanding of publishers' rights. Dissatisfied with Phililadelphia, Bradford moved to New York where he began its first newspaper, the New York **Gazette**. Here also, he clashed with authority when he printed the journal of the activities of the Assembly and refused to print the private diary of the Governor.

Boston, Philadelphia, and New York were the centers in which American journalism had its beginnings, accompanied by the struggle for a free press. "New York was the scene of the first notable battle for liberty of the press; the first newspaper started in Boston; it was to the Philadelphia of William Penn that the colonists looked for leadership in the struggle for a free press." 7.

The most outstanding northern paper of the early eighteenth century was James Franklin's paper, the **New England Courant**. The **Courant** enjoyed unusual freedom from criticism by those in authority. However, one of his more vivid stories caused his arrest and a jail sentence. His prison term evidently did not have a sobering effect on Franklin, since after his release he continued to publish extremely sarcastic criticisms. As a result, the General Council forbade him further publishing.

The first libel case of any stature in the colonies was that of Peter Zenger in New York. The trouble began when, between the death of the governor of New York, Montgomery, and the arrival of the new governor, Cosby, the senior member of the Council occupied the executive position. When Cosby finally arrived, he and the temporary governor had a great battle over who should receive the fees of the office. In order to gain public support, Cosby's opposition bought the New York **Weekly Journal** under the auspices of John Peter Zenger, an apprentice of William Bradford. With Zenger as editor, the **Weekly Journal** printed many severe criticisms of Cosby's conduct and policies. In 1734 Zenger was arrested on a charge of libel and his bail set at eight hundred pounds, an impossible sum for him to raise. During the nine months he was held in jail, until his trial, he continued to edit his paper from his cell.

In August, 1735, the Zenger trial opened. To everyone's amazement, he was defended by Andrew Hamilton, the ablest attorney in the colonies. Hamilton's defense and the jury's verdict established a precedent for future libel cases. As was often done in subsequent cases, Hamilton offered to prove the truth of the alleged libel, but he was overruled. He gained Zenger's acquittal not by the law, but by the feeling in the community th t the law was wrong. 8.

Hamilton maintained that liberty was the best defense against lawless power. "It is the best cause; it is the cause of Liberty; and I make no doubt that your upright conduct, this day, will not only entitle you to the love and esteem of your fellow-men, but, every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honor you, as men who have baffled the attempt of tyranny; and, by an impartial and uncorrupt verdict, have laid a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity, and our neighbors, that to which nature and the laws of our country have given us a right—the liberty— both of exposing and opposing arbitrary power in these parts of the world at least, by speaking and writing the truth." 9.

Reverberations from the Zenger trial were felt throughout America and England; the verdict did much toward convincing the public of the importance of freedom of the press. Hamilton himself appreciated that it was not a local matter when he said, "The question before the court is not of small or private concern; it is not the cause of a poor printer, nor of New York alone, that you are trying. No! It may, in its consequences, affect every freeman who lives under a British government, on the main of America." 10.

The American press in the period before the Revolution was an excellent example of the statement that "journalism functions at its best where it is an active participant in a fight for democratic ideas and popular rights." 11. The majority of the newspapers were enthusiastic in their support of the colonists' cause and did much toward inciting the war for independence.

The Stamp Act was a severe blow to the colonial newspapers. It imposed a tax on newspapers from half-penny to a penny, according to their size, and a tax of two shillings on every advertisement. Before the Act went into effect, a storm of protest arose in the newspapers; they printed full accounts of proceedings of legislatures, meetings, and public protestations against the Act. The most striking protest was made by William Bradford when, the day before the Act was to go into effect, his **Pennsylvania Journal** and **Weekly Advertiser** appeared with a front page make-up in imitation of a tombstone. The announcement was made in this issue that the paper was "bidding adieu to the liberty of the press." 12. In defiance of the Stamp Act, all papers undertook to evade payment of the taxes. A few papers suspended publication temporarily, while others came out without their titles or names of publishers.

The success gained in the case of the Stamp Act conditioned the press for the fight against the Townshend Acts in which public opinion was again flaunted.

In these attacks the papers had almost a free rein since the governors were loath to oppose the printers; an endeavor to censor or suppress the press would only have allied the cause of the press with the other issues of independence and increased the unrest already apparent in the colonies. The attempts that were made to limit the press were checked by the unwillingness of grand juries to indict for such offenses.

Boston was the "hotbed of sedition" in the pre-Revolution days. 13. The radicals who wrote for the papers, especially the members of the Caucus Club, led by Samuel Adams, did much to prepare the minds of the people for the idea of independence. Through his writings in the **Gazette** and his talents for political organization, Adams doubtless did more than any other individual to bring independence forward as a practical measure. "Every man," he said, "is born free; and no man can be a subject of any commonwealth unless he make himself one by positive engagement and express promise or compact." 14.

Another man who introduced to the public the idea of complete separation from Great Britain was Tom Paine. His **Common Sense** articles as published in the newspapers molded public opinion toward that end.

When war was declared most of the patriot papers were forced either to discontinue publication or to move into the country, where they were able to print only occasional issues. Eventually, the only active papers remaining in large cities were Tory. This fact gives evidence that there was not a free press during the Revolution, as no press is free when it is under the control of one party. 15.

There was little censorship of newspapers by legal means in the Revolutionary period, but many invasions of the liberty of the press were made by mobs and threats on the part of the Sons of Liberty and similar organizations.

Following the war, the old newspapers were again established and new ones begun. There was an extraordinary spread of newspapers in the post-Revolutionary America, which was no doubt caused by the fact that here the press enjoyed more freedom than human beings had ever before known. 16.

The first issue the new press met was that of their own survival, the fight for inclusion of freedom of the press in the federal Constitution. The prime characteristic of this battle was the ardent partisan, political propaganda. The political leaders employed the papers to help them in their fight, which presently developed along Federalist versus Republican lines. An example of this practice is the **Federalist Papers**, an ordered, clear explanation and defense of the Constitution, written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, who were instrumental in causing the states to ratify the Constitution.

When the Constitution was first presented, it contained no provision for freedom of the press or the other vital freedoms which make up the Bill of Rights. These obvious faults, soon discovered, caused widespread criticism of the document; Thomas Jefferson advised Virginia to withhold ratification until the omissions had been rectified, and many states followed suit.

Alexander Hamilton was not in favor of giving absolute freedom to the press. He said, "What is Liberty of the Press? Who can give it any definition which does not leave the utmost latitude for evasion? I hold it to be impracticable; and from this I infer, that its security, whatever fine declarations may be inserted in any constitution respecting it, must altogether depend on public opinion, and on the general spirit of the people and of the Government." 17.

Fortunately, Hamilton was in the minority, and the Constitution, plus the first ten amendments, the Bill of Rights, was ratified by all the states. "The Constitutional liberty of the press implies a right freely to publish whatever the citizen may please and to be immune from legal censure and punishment except in case of libel." 18. Also, as state constitutions were drawn up, guarantees of a free press appeared in nine of the thirteen.

In 1798 the Alien and Sedition Acts were passed which constituted serious threats to the freedom of the press and to the rights of citizens. The legislation on these acts was engendered by a seemingly imminent war with France; the government thought it desirable to deport troublesome aliens and curb seditious utterances. The Sedition Act provided that any person convicted of writing, printing or uttering any "false, scandalous, and malicious" statement "against the Government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, with intent to defame ...or to bring them ...into contempt or disrepute" should be imprisoned not over two years and pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars. 19.

Thus was the press effectively muzzled and unable to criticize the Federalist administration. Although the laws were to expire with the contemporary administration, there were numerous prosecutions; twenty-five arrests, fifteen indictments, and eleven trials resulting in conviction. However, when Thomas Jefferson entered office, the laws were declared unconstitutional. He pardoned all those who had been convicted under the Act and restored their fines with interest.

II

Freedom of the press being an accomplished legal fact in 1790, during the following century it was required to prove itself. In surviving the disorganizations of a partisan press and a great war it made more secure its place in the American way of life. Also in this period, progress was made in methods of trying libel cases.

The period of American journalism of 1800-1833 is popularly known as the Dark Ages. Newspapers, as a rule, were poorly edited; they reflected the vulgarity of the society of the times. Personal assaults, corruption, crassness, and blatancy were commonplace.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the chief targets for personal attacks. He understood the times, however, and bore them with fairly good grace, as is evidenced by a statement he made in a letter to a friend. "Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newpapers without a government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter." 20.

Jefferson did have a limit to his good humor, however, which was exceeded when the New York **Wasp** printed an accusation that "Jefferson had paid Callendar for calling Washington a traitor, a robber, and a perjurer." 21. In New York, Henry Croswell, editor of the **Wasp**, was indicted for libel. Although Croswell was convicted, the court refusing to admit testimony as to the truth of the accusation in the evidence submitted to the jury, the importance of the trial lies in the defense and appeal for freedom of the press made by Alexander Hamilton, Croswell's lawyer. He declared, "The liberty of the press consists, in my idea, in publishing the truth, from good motives and for justifiable ends, though it reflect on government, on magistrates, or individuals." 22.

"Hamilton argued that men as well as measures must be canvassed by the people, since it is the men behind the unwise measures who furnish the real danger to popular government. He also urged that the truth of an allegation must be admitted as evidence before the jury." 23.

Although Hamilton's plea did not move the jury, it was so effective as to cause the New York legislature to enact a statute making it possible to introduce the truth, when published with good motives, as a defense in a criminal libel suit. This in turn influenced the other states, the majority of which, by 1850, adopted similar measures.

Freedom of expression in the press is always hampered in wartime, but there was little censorship during the War of 1812; Federalist opposition to the war was remarkably outspoken. The only evidences of censorship were isolated cases of printshops destroyed by mobs

The influence of mobs increased up to the outbreak of the Civil War. In the period of 1833-1860 the papers began to take sides on the slavery issue and express definite views. The printshops of papers which published sentiments contrary to those of their community both in the North and South were often wrecked by mobs.

Elijah Lovejoy, a minister-editor of a religious paper in Alton, Illinois, was a martyr in the history of early abolitionist propaganda. He engaged in journalism in St. Louis, entered the Presbyterian ministry, and established the **Observer**, a religious paper with anti-slavery leanings. He moved to Alton in hopes of finding greater freedom in his crusade against the slave system. In Alton, however, his press was destroyed and thrown into the Mississippi River three times in one year. As he was setting up his fourth press, another mob attacked the building; a battle followed and the editor was shot

In the period of 1845-1860 the chief attempt to limit freedom of the press was made through the Post Office Department. Amos Kendall, Postmaster General under Andrew Jackson, approved a postmaster's action in Charleston, South Carolina, of refusing

continued on next page

Freedom of Press cont.

to deliver abolitionist papers. He followed by asking Congress to empower the Post Office Department to refuse circulation to abolitionist papers in the South. Fortunately, the move was defeated.

Another public figure, the novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, also believed that American newspapers exercised an evil influence upon the public. In his war against the press, he brought fourteen private libel suits against newspapers and won most of the cases.

During the Civil War there was no organized censorship of the Northern newspapers. However, a strict control of the press was maintained in the South; in general Confederate censorship was more consistent and effective.

Reporters on Southern papers were excluded from military fronts; Union reporters covered the war fronts so well that more often than not they gave valuable information to the enemy. In an effort to stop this, the Fifty-Second Article of War was passed which provided court-martial with a possible death sentence for giving military information to the enemy, directly or indirectly. This order was generally disregarded; it is a known fact that newspapers did print such information. General Sherman wrote that the papers were "doing infinite harm." They revealed every plan for surprise movement, he said. "The only successful strokes have succeeded because of the absence of the newspapers or by throwing them off the track." 24.

The Post Office Department, the State Department, and the journalists attempted to remedy the situation. Many Northern newspapers who expressed anti-Union sentiments were refused postal privileges. All telegraph lines from Washington were controlled by the State Department who limited the transmission of information of military movements.

In New York, a meeting of journalists representing fifteen newspapers, under the leadership of Horace Greely, approved a resolution denying the right of the press to uphold treason or rebellion. But, in addition, they said that the press had a right to criticize the acts of the government, both civil and military.

III

The quality of the press developed and improved with a unified United States during the period of 1890-1945. This was true despite the fact the World War I and World II precipitated the first organized and planned censorship ever imposed upon the American press. Progress in the struggle toward complete freedom of the press was at a standstill in these years. However, at their respective terminations, the status quo and progress were quickly resumed. In the between-war years there were few major attacks on the press.

Wars usually bring severe limitations on the press, but during the Spanish-American War the leniency of the military censorship was extraordinary; newspapers reported movements of the army and navy and such news and rumors of American plans as they could gather. In 1898 Grant Squires was appointed military censor at New York, but his measures were only moderately effective.

In 1911, Congress made it a crime to publish "matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination," and the Postmaster General was empowered to deny the mails to papers containing such matter. 25. Many communistic and anarchistic papers were suppressed under this provision, which was held to be constitutional.

A memorable libel case in the first between-war period was that brought by President Theodore Roosevelt against the Indianapolis **News** and the New York **World**. President Roosevelt, angered by hints and statements in the two papers to the effect that an American syndicate including Attorney General William Cromwell had obtained a corrupt profit of many millions in connection with the purchase of the Panama Canal rights, directed Cromwell to begin proceedings in the name of the government against Delavan Smith of the **News** and Joseph Pulitzer of the **World** for criminal libel.

Federal judges in Indianapolis and New York both expressed the opinion that the papers were doing no more than their duty in looking into a public matter and that if constitutional guarantees were anything, the proceedings should fail. Their acquittal was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Progress in the struggle for a free press was halted during World War I as organized censorship made its appearance in the United States soon after war was declared. Ten days following that event President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation in which he declared that the publication of information or statements "giving aid or comfort to the enemy" made the publisher liable to prosecution for treason. 26.

The Committee of Public Information was also quickly set up by presidential proclamation. The C.P.I. was primarily a propaganda bureau and not a censorship division, although the chairman was in close touch with the chief enforcers of censorship. The majority of the papers printed all of the six thousand releases issued by the C.P.I. The material was colored with patriotic propaganda, but on the whole was accurate and full of news value. The danger of such a bureau was that it demonstrated too well the power of organized propaganda; in its wake came similar mechanisms for the promotion of private ends. 27.

As a rule, the papers cooperated with the government in complying with the various voluntary codes devised for the suppression of news which was believed to offer aid to the enemy. In 1918, the magazine **Nation** said, "During the past two years we have seen what is practically an official control of the press, not merely by Messrs. Burleson and Gregory (Post Office and Justice Departments) but by the logic of events and the patriotic desire of the press to support the government." 28.

The American correspondents in Europe were effectively hampered by official restrictions on their movements, by censorship at every point, and by the size and nature of the conflicts. However, they also recognized the need for military restriction of public information and agreed, on the whole, the A.E.F. censorship was sensibly conducted.

"The World War produced a distrust of the patriotism and economic outlook of the foreigner and widespread industrial unrest, founded by the prevalent wartime spirit of intolerance. The Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918 were almost equal in severity with the Alien and Sedition laws." 29.

The Espionage Act, passed in 1917, provided heavy fines for anyone who "shall willfully cause or attempt to cause disloyalty or shall willfully obstruct recruiting," and made publications guilty of such acts unlawful. 30.

The Sedition Act of 1918 imposed heavy fines and imprisonment for the writing or publication of any "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language about the government of the United States, or the Constitution, military or naval forces, flag, or the uniform of the army or navy," or any langugage intended to bring these things "into contempt, scorn, or disrepute." 31.

It is easily apparent that the language of the two acts was so broad as to allow wide scope of interpretation by the administrative agencies The Department of Justice was basic in their enforcement, but the Post Office Department became the most active factor. Without any hearing, any paper using language which the Post Office Department believed was intended to bring the government into disrepute came within its powers and was refused mailing privileges. More than seventy-five papers felt the strong arm of the Post Office Department during the first year the Espionage Act was in effect.

Woodrow Wilson said, "The Sedition Act cut perilously near the root of freedom of speech and of the press. There was no telling when such exercise of power would stop. Their only limitations and safeguards lay in the temper and good sense of the President and Attorney General." 32.

There was still another act of Congress which restricted press action. The Trading-with-the-Enemy Act authorized censorship of all messages abroad, and required any n wspapers or magazines containing articles in a foreign language to file translations with the local postmaster.

It is evident from these facts that the press was not free during the first World War; the series of suppressive measures were reminiscent of earlier centuries. The danger of such periods of lag was that severe restraints in wartime might have become normal limitations in time of peace or supported by public opinion. Fortunately this did not happen; the public was eager to return to the true American way of life of which complete freedom of the press was a vital part

One proof of America's willingness to return to normalcy was the verdict handed down by the Illinois Supreme Court in a libel suit brought by the City of Chicago against the Chicago **Tribune**. The paper was engaged in a bitter fight with Mayor William Thompson, who had sued it for sums totaling one million and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for alleged libel based on his opposition to American participation in the World War. But the big suit was founded upon supposed damages to the credit of the city inflicted by the **Tribune's** exposure of municipal corruption. In 1923 the Supreme Court decided that a city could not sue for damages for libel, and further declared that "the people have the right to discuss their government without fear of being called to account in the courts for their expression opinion." 33.

Also in 1931 the Supreme Court held the so-called Gag-Law of Minnesota unconstitutional. This law provided that "malicious, scandalous, and defamatory" newspapers and periodicals could be suppressed by injunction as public nuisances. 34.

Congress enacted the National Recovery Act in 1933 with the purpose of promoting private industry eliminating unfair competition, stimulating production, and relieving unemployment. The act required that in every industry a code of fair practices should be set up by its approved trade association. The American Newspaper Publishers Association drew up a code to which many publishers objected since it seemed to be a licensing of the papers by the government and therefore a threat to liberty of the press. The A.N.P.A. then inserted in the code a statement of the constitutional guarantee of the freedom of the press. The code was in operation only fifteen months since the N.R.A. was declared invalid in 1935.

During World War II, the American press was again forced to comply with organized censorship. Dissemination of information was well controlled, as news channels were closely watched. The Office of War Information and a censor office were set up for this task.

The O.W.I. was established in recognition of the right of the American people and of all other peoples opposing the Axis aggressors to be truthfully informed. Elmer Davis, head of the O.W.I., declared, "We cannot profess that we are going to tell the whole truth, because sone things must be held back on the grounds of military security; but we are going to tell nothing but the truth and we intend to see that the American people get just as much of it as genuine considerations of military security will permit." 35. The O.W.I. was often criticized, but, on the whole, it did an efficient job of informing the people about the war; an accurate and consistent flow of war information was assured.

Byron Price was appointed official censor by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942. Price outlined his duties in four cateogries: "(a) peripheral censorship; (b) withholding at the source military secrets valuable to the enemy; (c) use of the Espionage Act to prevent publication of information valuable to the enemy; (d) voluntary censorship." 36.

True to the American tradition of idealism in striving for democracy of the world, the American Society of Newspaper Editors drew up a charter for world freedom of the press just before the close of World War II. Their aspirations for world freedom were embodied in four points: "1. recognition that friendship between nations depends on the free and abundant exchange of information among them; 2. conspicuous labels on the source of printed matter, films, broadcasts, or other media of information; 3. denial of government of private monopoly of these media; 4. refusal to recognize the right of any government, organization, or person to (a) discriminate against any media of information; (b) infringe on the freedom of information or expression, (c) place any barriers, technical, political, legal, or economic, against the free exchange of information, or (d) censor, except for obscenity or fraud, any information in peacetime " 37.

Kent Cooper, head of the Associated Press and a leader in the A.S.N.E., maintains, "Without news distortions the people of the aggressor countries could not have been deluded into supporting the acts of their governments. If in the future the means of perverting the truth are outlawed, they cannot be deluded again. A heavy duty rests on the Allied peoples. If they are not convinced that the adopting of free news principles is their responsibility, then once again the next war is their war." 38.

The struggle for freedom of the press, then, is a perpetual one. Americans for three and a half centuries have been striving for complete freedom and have gained it; but still they must fight to preserve that freedom. Now that America has established liberty of the press for herself, she aspires, in this new era of global thinking, to give it to the world.

Footnotes

1. Benjamin Rush as quoted by Robert McCormick, **Freedom of the Press** (New York, 1936), p. 42.
2. **Ibid.**, p. 1.
3. George Payne, **History of Journalism in the United States** (New York, London, 1920), p. 7.
4. Frank Mott, **American Journalism; A History of Newspapers in the United States Through 250 Years, 1690-1940** (New York, 1941), p. 8.
5. Benjamin Harris as quoted by Payne, **History of Journalism in U. S.**, p. 19.
6. Mott, **American Journalism**, p. 9.
7. Payne, **History of Journalism in U. S.**, p. 35.
8. **Ibid.**, p. 5l.
9. **Ibid.**, p. 53.
10. **Ibid.**, p. 53.
11. **Ibid.**, p. 35.
12. W. G. Blyer as quoted by McCormick, **Freedom of the Press**, p. 16.
13. Mott, **American Journalism**, p. 75.
14. Samuel Adams as quoted **Ibid.**, p. 76.
15. **Ibid.**, p. 79.
16. **Ibid.**, p. 143.
17. **Ibid.**, p. 145.
18. William Carpenter, "Freedom of the Press," **Dictionary of American History**, II, 337-338.
19. Act as quoted by Mott, **American Journalism**, p. 148.
20. Andrew Lipscomb, ed., **Writings of Thomas Jeffferson** (Washington, 1903), p. 369.
21. Mott, **American Journalism**, p. 169.
22. Frank Mott, Ed., **Interpretations of Journalism** (New York, 1937), p. 58.
23. Mott, **American Journalism**, p. 170.
24. General Sherman as quoted by **Ibid.**, p. 337.
25. Law as quoted by **Ibid.**, p. 605.
26. President Wilson as quoted by **Ibid.**, p. 606.
27. J. M. Landis, "Freedom of Speech and of the Press," **Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences**, VI, 458.
28. **Nation** magazine as quoteed by Mott, **American Journalism,** p. 625.
29. Landis, **Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences**, p. 457.
30. Act as quoted by Mott, **American Journalism**, p. 623.
31. **Ibid.**, p. 623.
32. Woodrow Wilson as quoted by McCormick, **Freedom of the Press**, p. 26.
33. Decision as quoted by Mott **American Journalism**, p. 725.
34. Law as quoted by **Ibid.**, p. 724.
35. Elmer Davis, "What the O.W.I. Is Doing," **Saturday Review of Literature**, XXV (December 5, 1942), 7.
36. "Official Censor," **Time**, XXXVIII (December 29, 1941), 59.
37. "Charter for a Free Press," **Newsweek**, XXIV (December 11, 1944), 88.
38. Kent Cooper, "Freedom of Information," **Life**, XVII (December 13 1944), 55-8 .

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Thomas Jefferson cont.

the Rotunda, the library of that institution, he asked for time to study the architectural scheme of Jefferson, on the ground that it would be a profanation to strike a discordant note in the plans of the statesman.

Also with a leading architect he worked out plans for a new Capitol at Richmond. He patterned the Capitol on the Maison Quaree at Mismes, to him, "the best morsel of ancient architecture now standing."

It was not enough for the house at Monticello to be beautiful but Jefferson's tastes demanded a harmonizing landscape. He was his own landscape gardener. He planned the grove and terrace, flower beds, vegetable gardens, walk, and drive. The trees, the vines, the shrubs, the bulbs and the roots were of his personal choice. Every spot on the mountain top bears an imprint of his taste.

THE CLUB CORNER

The Press Club has invited the League of Women Voters and the International Relations Club to hear Mary Sue Tallman, an alumna, speak April 8 on her experiences in New Guinea.

Army-Navy brats met in Sibley Club room Wednesday, March 20. Dr. Schaper recounted a few of her experiences in the Waves.

Dean Gipson and Dr. Gage welcomed fifteen new members at the Alpha Sigma Tau initiation Tuesday March 19. Dr. Schaper spoke, and refreshments were served.

Beta Pi Theta had their annual dinner Monday, March 11, in St. Louis and the members were taken by Miss Wurster to a meeting of the Alliance Francaise where a young French doctor spoke in French on the difficulties of doctors during the occupation.

On Wednesday, March 27, Alpha Psi Omega will meet to plan their annual commencement play.

A tea will be given in the Library Club room Thursday, March 28, by the Future Teachers of America. St. Charles teachers will be guests.

American Troubadors Give Program Of Songs Of American Life

The American Troubadours gave a program in Roemer Auditorium last Wednesday night at 7 o'clock for the faculty, guests, and student body of Lindenwood College. This group is a quartet who sing songs of early American life, Negro spirituals, and popular American folk music.

They started their program with songs of the Revolutionary era, progressing through the time of the Civil War, and up to the present. Their most popular numbers were: Deaf Woman's Courtship, Oh Susanna, Cowboy Fantasy, Keep Your Hand on the Plough, a spiritual, and Bess, You Is my Woman Now from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," an American folk opera.

The members of the quartet are Mary Edwards, soprano; Alan Werner, tenor; Jimme Jean Haward, mezzo-baritone. Mr. De Merchant is the director of the group.

Miss Lucy Brown, the pianist, gave a group of modern compositions for the piano, including Ciacona, In a Mist, and Prelude. She, with the narration given by Mr. De Merchant, played The Battle of Trenton, a piece dedicated to George Washington by James Hewitt.

Freshman Class Attends Ice Follies Show In St. Louis

Th Freshman class, en masse, journeyed to the St. Louis Arean on March 6 to see the Ice Capades. The girls agreed in th ir enthusiastic approval of this choice for the annual Freshman off-campus activity.

The Ice Capades, a frozen extravaganza, featured numerous colorful and picturesque comedy and romantic routines performed by a cast of more than a hundred skaters.

An unusual handling of the much-used Arabian Nights theme was the high light of the show. The skaters, in riotously colorful costumes, danced their routines under ordinary light which was suddenly replaced by black light, giving an eerie, dramatic glow to the costumes. One girl commented, "It's breathtaking!" The Freshmen were also enthusiastic over the skating perfection of Donna Atwood and Bobbie Specht, the principals in this number.

Member Of France Forever Group Speaks At Convocation Here

Thursday morning, March 14, Lindenwood was honored to have as their guest Capitaine Jean Minery of the France Forever group, who spoke to the student body on the work of the French resistance during the German occupation. Capitaine Minery was a member of the French army until it was defeated and then worked with the French underground.

Having been in this country only three months, Capitaine Minery had remarkable use of the English language and had mastered several American slang expressions. Probably the most amusing thing the Capitaine spoke of was the fact that an American could be spotted in Europe immediately by chewing gum— a fact dangerous to the French underground who was trying to get our boys out of France safely.

Mary Celeste Hirsh Married At Church In Evening Ceremony

Mrs. James R. Hesser, the former Mary Celeste Hirsch, was married Saturday evening, March 16, at 8 o'clock at the Fifth Street Methodist church. Mr. James Richard Hesser is of the United States Navy. A reception followed the ceremony at the church.

ECHOES FROM THE GYMNASIUM

The Webster-Lindenwood game which was played in Butler gym on the morning of March 11, was the first tie game of the year, the score being 24-24. It is said by the authorities that the Webster girls had the fastest team of any of those that we have played thus far, and that the game was an exceptionally good one—too bad that there weren't more of you out to see it! How about giving your support to more of the athletic activities from now on? By the time you read this, the last game of the year in basketball will have been played at Maryville Friday night, March 22.

We have heard faint echoes of "set 'em up" coming from the gym lately, and being of curious nature, went over to see just what was going on; however, these cries were coming from the gals who were enthusiastically getting their practice in for the volley-ball intermurals!

The Terrapin Water Pageant scheduled for Friday evening, March 29, should prove to be one of the best ever given considering the amount of work that the members have been putting in on it lately. Tau Sigma is well under way with their work on the May Fete, also the dance groups taken from the Freshman class for the May Pole, and the girls from the modern dance classes who are doing the authentic Morris dance. Beta Chi and the Riding Team are hoping for a riding meet with Maryville, and are planning to show in the St. Louis Horse Show again this year.

We designate orchids to Mr. "Mac," the band, and the cheerleaders for their loyal support at our inter-collegiate athletic activities!

Upperclassmen Attend Motion Picture Party

While the Freshmen were seeing the wondrous Ice Capades the upperclassmen were seeing that man of all men, Van Johnson. Yes, on March 8 Lindenwood took its Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors to see "Weekend at the Waldorf," starring Van Johnson, Lana Turner, Ginger Rogers, and Walter Pidgeon.

Impressions Of Churchill From President Gage

by Caroline L. Gillette

In a special interview with Dr. Harry Morehouse Gage, your Linden Bark reporter received firsthand information on Mr. Winston Churchill. Dr. Gage attended the address of Winston Churchill at Fulton, Mo.

Most of the interview with Dr. Gage consisted of a personality and personal appearance analysis. Concerning the speech, Dr. Gage commented, saying that it was what everyone expected. Mr. Churchill merely drew the line and challenged the nations of the world to declare on which side they would stand.

The interest arises from the power of Winston Churchill's personality. In his speaking, the elocution is very impressive. His voice is well modulated and has great refinement which is not obvious when stepped up for broadcasting. On: of the finest devices of the speaker is the use of pauses in speaking. This is an index to his mastery of speaking. One wonders during these pauses just what the word or words to follow will be. They soon learn as the concluding words are always emphasized. In hearing Churchill directly, one notices that he has overcome an original speech defect which was a form of stammering and hesitation.

Physically, the man is impressive. He is less than medium height; but gives the impression of being a big man. His head is very large and sits into his shoulders without much neck.

He seems physically fit. His complexion is ruddy, but not as ruddy as one might expect; it's a pink in his cheeks. The man's figure is good. His feet are small, well molded, and his hands are beautiful. His hands give an impression of extreme sensitivity which responds to different situations or sentiments. Gestures are few and his body remains positively still while speaking. Mr. Churchill is not a desk thumper as might be expected. His only gesture is to raise his hand in pauses and this is done very infrequently.

His eyes are companion to his hands; they are instantly and always alert; missing nothing. His facial expression changes continually in response to developing situations.

Dr. Gage felt that Churchill might have been more free if he had been more certain about his audience. It is obvious that he knows how to speak to Parliament, to a heckling English audience, to Harvard, and to the Congress of the United States. He had never, however, spoken to the people in the valley of democracy. This was his chance, and he was trying to discover them. In order to get a better understanding of his audience, he asked, "Do these people read their Bibles?" Upon receiving an answer, he asked what version it was that they read. Emphatic approval was expressed when Churchill learned that it was the King James version.

The best impression of his personality was obtained when he spoke extemporaneously, acknowledging the degree conferred upon him by Westmin ter College. He said, "Just another degree, and I get it without preliminary examination." This showed his wit, for as a boy he uniformly failed all examinations.

After his return from South Africa as a boy, he set himself to studying and remedying his speech defect. He entered Parliament in his twenties.

An impressive moment in his appearance was noticed in his acknowledgement of the degree. He affirmed his loyalty to his king. Then he paused a long while—his eyes went into action, they glistened—tears streamed down his face. He was impassive. He did not wipe them off. Then without indication in his voice, he continued, "The United States is my mother's land." For five generations on his mother's side, there have been American patriots.

He went on to say that he had been invited to join the Sons of the American Revolution, then he added, "And I am eligible."

Here we see his tremendous personality and great artistry.

God's Minute

I have only just a minute
Only 60 seconds in it
Forced upon me—can't refuse it,
Didn't see it—didn't choose it;
But it's up to me to use it;
Give account if I abuse it;
Just a tiny little minute,
But eternity is in it.

Molly Freshman Feels That Spring Should Mean A Skip Day---For All

Dear Diary,

Rushed as I am I will endeavor to let you in on the latest gossip at the college for young females commonly known as the gals and dames of Lindenwood.

Not much to be said about the dance last Saturday night. It was a little out of my class since I am but a lowly Freshman. But from all reports it was a grand success.

Made a pair of mittens for the Red Cross. Can't figure out how the little kids are going to keep them on but I guess the Red Cross knows more about it than I do. Was a lot of fun though and I did learn to sew a crooked seam.

The bean supper was good. Their soup is better than some of the full-fledged dinners that we have, but we aren't griping about the food now. Not while millions are starving.

Spring is here. The flowers, which we aren't allowed to pick, are tempting us more and more. About this time our rooms are in need of a little freshness and the daffodils would help immensely. Never would have thought of picking them but now since I know we can't I want to. Call me the mean little brat.

Do you see mice coming out of walls? Do you have the DT's? Then you are studying too hard. How about a skip day? Wouldn't that be nice We could sleep all morning and loaf all afternoon.

Senior Skip Day really took us by surprise. The telegram they sent back was clever and the one we sent them was even more clever. Had a lot of fun wrecking their rooms too. Thought up some darling new ideas. Ever think of painting soap with clear nail polish? That was about the best thing pulled.

The Ice Capades were really on the beam. Now why can't I skate like that? Every time I get on the ice I spend three-fourths of the time sitting on the stuff. But I guess everyone has some weaknesses.

Nine weeks tests are here again. Just think, in just nine more weeks we will have finals and then we will be on our way home again for a wonderful three months at home. Wishful thinking, but I'm ready.

Sorry this was written in such a hurry but I've got to study so that I can pass one of my tests. Lots of things are buzzing on the campus and there is lots to say but most of it is strictly for the birds.

With my love,
Molly Freshman

Students Attend Meetings In Varied Fields Of Interest

Many students have been attending conventions as delegates this semester. In February, Betty Sue Perry and Jacqueline Dod were present at a race relations conference in St. Louis. Montelle Moore and Mary Elizabeth Murphey traveled to Emporia, Kans., to represent the Lindenwood College chapter of the International Relations Club. Last week Carolyn Hempelman, Jean Sebzastian, Willie Viertel, and Ruth Waye went to the University of Missouri in Columbia with Miss Mary Elizabeth McCoy to attend a physical education convention. Also at the University of Missouri, a collegiate press conference will be held in May. A number of students in the Journalism Department are plann[ng to go.

Sophomores Are Hostesses To The Seniors At Dance

Members of the Sophomore class were hostesses to the Seniors, Saturday night, March 23, at a formal dance.

Decorated in a green motif, Butler gym was the scene of dancing from 8:30 until 12 to the music of Jay Jensen and his orchestra from St. Louis.

A committee headed by Joanna Swanson provided entertainment by Carol Lee Kane, dancing by the Fowler twins, Jean and June, and a eading given by Jimmy Hardin. Refreshments of cookies and punch were served.

Invitations were extended to Dr. and Mrs. Gage, Dean Gipson, Mr. Motley, Dr. Schaper, and the other members of the staff of the Personnel Office.

Grant Wood

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around the city while Wood studied types and faces. For an artist who could command $10,000 for a work, the position of artist-in-residence with a salary of $4,000 was a sacrifice. In 1940 he retired for a year to paint. He had been involved in financial and marital difficulties, and the year gave him some much-needed rest.

With the appearance of "Parson Weem's Fable," his first painting in three years, a battle royal began over the validity of the story and Wood's treatment of it. He had done a great deal of research on the costumes and the background of the period and had made a full scale preliminary drawing. Sixteen hours a day for six weeks he had labored over the work. Upon the appearance of the finished article, the public clamored that Wood "debunked "Washington. The picture shows energetic Parson Weems drawing back a cherry red curtain and pointing to the scene of his invention—six year old George Washington, ax in hand, at the moment when he says, "I cannot tell a lie, Father—." George at six has the same head as the one given him by Gilbert Stuart in his painting. The work was sold for $10,000 by his New York dealers with terms stipulating that Wood was to receive 50% of the profits on all resales. Other of his works had been resold again and again, but the artist never profited.

On February 12th, 1942, the eve of his 50th birthday Wood died of cancer in Iowa City. His famous "American Gothic" had just gone on review as one of the central exhibitions in a "Decade of American Painting—1930-1940" at Worcester, Massachusetts. "An earthy peaceable Iowan who managed to stir up many an artistic rumpus" had found peace at last.

Children Can Be Funny.

by Louise Ritter

Twice a week, on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, girls in starched dresses, and boys in starched suits came to the library lugging a stack of books to be returned to the charge desk. Their bright eye danced with excitement as they quizzed me, "What are you going to tell us today?"

To my embarrassment, during my too-realistic relation of the story "Jack and the Beanstalk," one timid child rushed from the room bursting into tears and screaming at the top of her lungs, "I'm scared of the giant!" After that I made especial effort not to frighten anyone else.

Another experience I recall vividly, was the party which was the climax of our sessions. Each child was given an Eskimo pie, cookies, and a napkin. Because there was a surplus of cookies, we passed the trays around to the children who were seated on the lawn. It was astonishing to note the many "kids" who had a brother or sister to whom they'd like to take a cookie. Soon there wasn't one crumb left on any of the previously heaping trays.

The recess period, which lasted ten minutes, caused a great deal of excitement. Favorite games were "Lemonade," "London Bridge," and "Cat and Mouse." It always made them squeal with delight to see me run. To this day, I can't understand why—perhaps it's because I've never seen myself run.

This proved to be a profitable job in experience as well as cash. Imagine! I had the huge bank account of $32 just for telling stories to a group of eager children.

Lenore Jones Is Crowned Rolla St. Pat's Queen

Miss Lenore Jones was crowned St. Pat's queen at a beautiful ceremony at the Missouri School of Mines in Rolla, Mo., on March 15.

Preceding the coronation there was a visiting frat dance, a tea dance given by the queen, and the parade which featured floats from the various fraternities.

The coronation took place at the costume ball. St. Pat, whose identity was unknown until the parade, took the crown from the 1942 queen and placed it upon his new queen. Lenore was beautiful in a gown of white satin embroidered with rhinestones. Her train was of shell pink brocade.

Following the coronation there was dancing. The festivities ended Saturday night with a formal dance.

The following Lindenwood girls attended: Genee Head, Shirley Giliatt, Betty Hunt, Gail Frew, Dana Vincell, Mary Bovaird, Evelyn Sanders, Jean Larner, and Marge Crawford.

Miss Dorothy Keithly Is New Secretary In Student Personnel Office

Miss Dorothy Keithly of St. Charles, Mo., has replaced Mrs. Coralee Ogden as secretary in the Personnel Office. Mrs. Ogden left re ently to join her husband who has just returned from overseas duty with the armed forces of the United States.

Miss Keithly was graduated from the St. Charles High School. Before becoming a member of the staff of the Lindenwood Personnel Department, she worked at the St. Charles Gas Ration'ng Board, and then in the St Louis office of the War Department.

A Rec-Room Party, Or, Who Combed Their Hair In The Soup

"Where's Janie? Didn't you tell her we were coming down to the Rec Room? I wouldn't care so much, but after all we want to use her butter for this pop-corn.."

"Nothing cold-blooded about you, is there, Bet? She said she'd be here as soon as she found her Navy wings."

"You mean she has some of those, too? Well, I'm going to go ahead and use the butter anyway."

Dishes rattling, voices laughing jokes, uninvited guests using the ironing boards, and the banging of the icebox door—all of these, usually accompanied with persistent aroma of burnt toast, make up a Rec-room party. There were ten of us, so I stood waiting for the food at the end of the table knowing from an unfortunate experience last year what happens when one brave soul dares to put the food on the table. Some kind mother, fearing that her daughter might be losing weight (I wonder who misled her?) had sent a beautiful chocolate cake and a large sized jar of preserved foul (barnyard variety). At this moment Janie came bursting into the room with her portable, jarring me out of my meditations.

"Move the body, Bev, in case you didn't know—T. D. is on, and I want to plug this job in the wall."

"Oh, wonderful,—dance?" But that invitation was soon squelched when the food made its debut, and T. D. was drowned out by what ever sounds hungry girls might come forth with. And so the evening ran on, and the food ran out as ten joyful women ate their way into "spinster-hood."

Lady In Waiting

("There is a probability of stainless steel stockings in the future." News Item.)
No store sells stockings knit of silk,
So I am wearing wood or milk,
As those produced from coal or air
Have now become extremely rare.
Some day I'll stroll in stainless metal
To put me in the finest fettle,
No runs to bring embarrassment,
No holes to darn, no cause to vent
My anger on a speeding truck
Tnat sprays my legs with icy muck.
I hope that Science sends this boon
D------ soon!

Dog on highway,
Car comes along;
Car has right of way,
Doggone

Little dachshund,
On a log;
Forest fire—
Hot-dog.

Dr. Parker: Is this composition purely original?

Student: Yes, but you may find some of the words in the dictionary.

Though college days
Have their delights,
They can't compare
With college nights!
—The Ball State News.

You kissed and told,
But that's all right—
The boy you told
Called up last night.
—The Hilltop.

A Texas-born major was cautioning his all-Texas company on their behavior toward the Japanese in occupied territory. "Our job is to police," he told them, "not to re-educate. Don't try to argue with the natives—even if they say that Japan is bigger than Texas!"

My form was never meant to fashion girdles—
I'm far too fond of eating, ther's no doubt;
Though destiny may shape our ends, as quoted,
My **middle's** what I'm worried most about!