



By Michael Kunz

Of the events that transpired in the chaotic state of European affairs during the past week, the swift and dramatic conclusion of the Russo-Finnish war was by far the most important. On Wednesday, March 13th, at 12 o'clock noon, Leningrad time, hostilities ceased on all sectors of the front.

Terms Brief

The terms of the armistice, in brief, ceded to the soviets all of the Karelian Isthmus, the city of Viipuri, the entire region in which the natural defense barriers that formed the now famous Mannerheim Line, and a thirty year lease of the island fortress of Hango. Essentially, all these concessions constituted approximately three times as much territory as was originally demanded by the Russians. Besides a trade agreement between the two countries, which is now in the process of being worked out, they signed another of those documents commonly referred to as a "non-aggression pact."

Opinion Divided

Some parts of the world hailed the latter peace terms as being fair and square; other quarters of the globe denounced them as harsh, stern, and unjust. The Finns, faced with the almost certain possibility that effective outside help would not be forthcoming, evidently realized that Russia's terms were the best they could expect under the circumstances. In fact if they had kept fighting alone their entire country would soon have been overrun.

In the light of recent history we have seen the conclusion of peace treaties whose terms were much more cruel and brutal to the defeated nation than those forced upon the Finns. It is the opinion of this writer that a mighty and powerful aggressor could have dictated an infinitely worse peace to a small and weaker victim.

Fought Bravely

Without much practical outside help, the Finns fought bravely for 105 days against the terrific onslaught of superior numbers. They stood their ground firmly, and at various instances the invader was forced to retreat after having suffered tremendous loss of life. Field Marshall Baron Gustav Mannerheim, commander-in-chief of Finland's fighting forces, was able to outwit Stalin's Red army commanders in almost every phase of the military campaign calling upon the best strategy and ingenuity. Finland's heroic defense will probably be recorded among the most valiant in the annals of history.

Outside Appeal

Realizing the tough spot they were in, the Finns appealed for outside help. During the earlier stages of the war Sweden was asked to join in the cause against Soviet aggression. The assistance rendered by the Swedes consisted of money, supplies, and several thousand volunteer fighters. Other Scandinavian nations contributed similar help of a non-military nature, as did the United States.

In the meantime Britain and France were organizing volunteers to be sent to Finland should the Finns ask for them. The allies had already sent munitions and an undetermined number of war planes in an effort to prolong the war. Germany kept completely aloof, but threatened to enter on the side of the Russians if the allies provided more aid to the Finns than what the Germans termed "the antiquated museum pieces our enemies refer to as military aircraft."

Why Not Britain and France

Why, we may ask, didn't the powerful British and French empires help little Finland halt aggression, in view of their war aims which purportedly are to safeguard the territorial integrity of small nations? In as much as Russia had already trampled upon British foreign policy by gobbling up half of Poland, a nation whose independence England "guaranteed" and for the restoration of which she was now fighting the Germans, why didn't England declare war on Russia?

It would have been to the Allies' advantage if the war against Germany were spread over as many fronts as possible. Perhaps the Siegfried Line, for which they seem to have

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Carl Van Doren Calls Attention To Imagination

Dr. Carl Van Doren, a silver-haired man with a well-tanned face filled with character and experience, was the lecturer at the assembly last Friday. After surveying us from a pair of kindly eyes that seemed to see beyond us as well, he proceeded to speak on "The American Imagination." "Armour has been highly recommended to me time after time by my friend Franklin P. Adams, who claims he has a perfect record



Carl Van Doren

here," he said. (An investigation revealed that Mr. Adams, the F. P. A. of "Information Please," graduated from Armour in 1899 with a straight "A" record.)

An eminent author and literary critic, whose biography of Jonathan Swift is a classic, Carl Van Doren has long studied the American people from a human interest, as well as a psychological, point of view. His lecture summarized his observations, many of which seemed quite close to home.

"Man is the only animal with an imagination," he said. A hungry animal will instinctively look for food in his own manner and, should he not find it, he will simply grow weaker and weaker, and finally die. A human being, on the other hand, will begin

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Cleveland Presents Talk to Physicists On Raman Spectra

Latest information on Raman Lines research was revealed by Forrest F. Cleveland in a talk at the University of Chicago March 6th. By means of a new method of measuring the depolarization of Raman lines, which was developed by the speaker and Maurice J. Murray, Dr. Cleveland has been able to study the frequencies of certain modes of vibration within the molecule which heretofore have received scant attention because of the difficulty and expense involved.

Expounds Theory

Dr. Cleveland divided his discussion into several main parts, explaining first the Raman Effect itself. Sir C. V. Raman discovered, in 1928, that light scattered at right angles to the incident beam, contains not only the incident wave lengths, but also other longer and shorter wave lengths of small intensity. The resulting spectrogram is valuable in discerning the molecular structure of the medium by which the light has been refracted.

Following this with a discussion of the Depolarization Factor, Professor Cleveland proceeded to expound the general essence of the depolarization factor, and, more particularly, the mathematical background for its development. He reached the conclusion that the depolarization measurements are of exceptional value in the determination of the type of vibration to which a given frequency corresponds.

Reflected Beams Investigated

The empirical aspect in the consideration of Raman lines was then investigated as to the probability of reflected beams resulting in right angle polarization, to the consideration of the agents necessary for the production of such results. Dr. Cleveland then continued in analytical fashion to analyze the molecular structure in which the effect of depolarization of Raman lines was most likely to be found. The professor colored his lecture with particular instances, with tabulations and analyses of carbon dioxide, carbon disulfide, nitrogen dioxide, and similarly allied compounds.

GRADUATE SCHOOL—

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motion studies, E. Hurwitz of Chicago's Sanitary District, J. S. Monell of the Universal Oil Products Co., Stephen P. Timoshenko of Stanford, and John I. Yellot of Stevens Institute.

Four Week Summer Sessions

The summer session will consist of three four-week terms, the first extending from June 17 to July 13, the second from July 15 to August 10 and the third from August 12 to September 7. The typical course will meet an equivalent of two hours lecture daily (including Saturdays) for four weeks. The student will carry only one course for credit during each period of four weeks. However, a student enrolled for credit in one course will be permitted to visit the lectures of a second course upon the payment of an auditor's fee of ten dollars.

Graduate Institute New

As stated before, the Summer Graduate Institute constitutes a momentous epoch in the history of Armour and preparations for the coming terms have been very extensive. L. E. Grinter, Vice President of Armour Institute and Dean of the Graduate division, announces that every step has been undertaken to publicize the graduate school's undertaking. Over 20,000 folders, containing details of the courses offered, have been sent to universities, graduate students, professors and professional men.

Advantages Definite

The average undergraduate may perhaps wonder just what all this may mean to him. The advantages the school as a whole will receive are obvious. First, there will be the publicity. What with the new summer, graduate school and the coming merger with Lewis Institute, Armour will become one of the outstanding technological centers in the country. Also, our own staff, in contact with so many distinguished teachers, will be influenced and the result will probably be new ideas and methods for teaching undergraduate students. To the graduating senior the summer graduate courses represent a real opportunity. Before stepping into industry he may better his chances for a better position by a term or more of advanced graduate study.

Engineer's Journal Features Paper by Armour Professor

A paper, "The Simple Replacement Problem (A Method of Presenting it to Students)," by Prof. E. H. Freeman, appears in the March issue of Journal of Engineering Education. An understanding of the values to be used in a replacement problem appears to be rather difficult for students of engineering economy. Prof. Freeman's approach to the subject is offered as one means of promoting a clear conception of the values involved. The problem is first considered in a numerical example and then in a more general statement in an algebraic form.

The problem of replacement first occurred to Prof. Freeman about 15 years ago, while he was employed by the Bell Telephone Company.

Dr. Hayakawa Talks to N.A.P.S.

At the Hotel Roosevelt in New York, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, instructor of English at Armour, spoke to a convention of the National Association of Private Schools, on March 1. Dr. Hayakawa spoke to the English Section of the Secondary Education Board, including an audience of about 150 teachers and principals.

Linguistics Explained

Dr. Hayakawa's subject concerned "Linguistics and General Semantics as Applied to the Teaching of English." He explained in detail before the group, the manner in which he is now using linguistics and general semantics in the teaching of English 101 here at Armour.

While in New York, Dr. Hayakawa held consultations with Harcourt, Brace, and Company, well known publishers. They are planning to publish in book form his *Language in Action*, revised and supplemented.

In his English 101 classes, Dr. Hayakawa has been using *Language in Action* in pamphlet form, as a text book.

Senior Chems Tour Sherwin Williams Plant

Clad in old clothes and covered with paint, 45 senior chemical engineers toured the Sherwin-Williams paint factory at 120th and Cottage Grove last Tuesday. This plant inspection was a part of the regular chemical course and was pronounced the most successful to date by Dr. R. E. Peck who, with Dr. R. C. Kinter, conducted the visit.

Departments Explained

Viewed by the class were the white lead and the dry colors plants along with the buildings where intermediate dyes are prepared. Some of the boys were taken through the printing-ink department. All the workers in the latter department could easily be identified by their coloring, those working with blue ink being covered from head to foot completely with blue ink, and those in the red ink department being thoroughly camouflaged with red ink.

Accompanied by Dr. W. L. Wasely of the Institute, the Armour faculty staff alone toured the newly-completed lacquer division. It is considered the most modern in the world, as most of the operations are carried on automatically. All the chemical reactions taking place in the 1,000 or 700 gallons reactors are conducted completely in carbon dioxide to prevent oxidation.

Heald To Speak At Commerce Dinner

Today, March 20, President Heald will be the guest speaker at the regular meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the Association of Commerce of Chicago. His subject will be "What Technology Does for Chicago." Several members of the faculty and a number of representative students will be present also. The group will meet in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House.

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