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Another OP Special:

**Holiday Supplement on
WAR or PEACE?**

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Friday, December 22, 1950

**Sooner Slow-Down Stops Lavender,
By 48-43; Warner Sorely Missed**

By HANK WEXLER

That Slow Weave . . .

OKLAHOMA				CITY COLLEGE			
	FG	F	TP		FG	F	TP
Terrell	0	1	1	Layne	4	0	8
Grossman	1	0	2	Roth	3	2	8
Pugsley	6	3	15	Ronan	4	6	14
Owens	3	1	7	Nadell	2	0	4
Lynn	0	3	2	Smith	4	1	9
Norton	2	1	5				
Freiberger	5	6	16				
Total	17	14	48	Total	17	9	43

The chief product of Oklahoma is oil, a by-product of which is natural gas. City should take some. This remark is not meant in a derogatory sense, but merely as a bomb to the Lavender team that met with little—often horrendous—luck with its shooting. They sorely needed injured co-captain Ed Warner and had to contend with two referees who could probably not describe a pick-off if their very lives depended on it.

Oklahoma's 48-43 win was the result of an effective slowdown as well as deadly accuracy from the foul-line. Both teams made 17 field-goals, but the Sooners outscored Lavender 14-9.

Marcus Frieburger, who came in as a dark horse for the third straight year, proved a trojan horse. He stayed on the outside during the opening half but finally cruised in to take command of both backboards.

Six-eleven March hit for 16 points but it was Charlie Pugsley who did the damage when it counted. The 6-0 veteran hit for 15 markers, and in the end it might as well have been 115.

The Beavers took to the floor a 3 point favorite but soon found themselves behind, 8-3. As Pugsley hit for 3 straight baskets after Frieburger had opened with a brace of free throws. The only City basket was made on a Roth conversion of a pretty Roman pass.

Layne and Owens matched baskets but Roth closed the gap to 10-7 with a short shot from the keyhole. Oklahoma then went on a 6 point scoring spree as Frieburger and Pugsley made a basket.

(Continued on Page Eight)



Marcus Frieburger
Big Oil-Man . . .

**'Open School to Women'
Say Liberal Arts Heads**

By Shelly Kohan

By a unanimous decision, the Faculty Council of the College's School of Liberal Arts and Sciences last week voted in favor of the admission of women into that school. Morton Gottschall, Dean of Liberal Arts, informed Observation Post that the Council urged President Harry N. Wright to obtain the necessary authorization at the earliest feasible date.

When questioned, Dean Gottschall stated that the recent request by the Hunter College faculty for a co-ed Uptown Center had nothing to do with the Faculty Council's decision. The Council consists of the chairmen of all departments in the Liberal Arts School.

Leslie Engler, Dean of Administration, disclosed that the subject of a co-ed Liberal Arts School at the College was one of the topics of discussion at this week's meeting of the Board of Higher Education. "The Board is in favor of co-education," he stated, "but there are financial problems and Hunter College to be considered."

Dr. Ordway Tead, chairman of the B. H. E., has assured Pres. Wright that co-education at both Hunter and City would be discussed and decided upon at the same time by the Board. The Hunter Faculty has requested that the Uptown Center be made

a four-year co-ed school beginning September 1951.

Wisan Supports

In querying the various department chairman in Liberal Arts, Observation Post found that most of them were quite enthusiastic in their stand. Prof. Joseph Wisan (History) said, "I am wholeheartedly in support of the movement to get women into Liberal Arts."

Prof. Colford (Chairman, Romance Languages) noted that the admission of women into the School would fill classes with better students, for they would be taking courses they are interested in and not because they are being forced to seek an unwanted degree. "I can assure the students," he stated, "that the Romance Languages Department will work with them to achieve sanction for this move forward from the Board of Higher Education."

A meeting of representatives of the student bodies of Hunter and City will be held during the vacation to determine the best methods for assuring the establishment of co-education.

**Deferment for
Most ROTCers
In the Offing**

By Norm Verkman

Draftees with college degrees upon application can enter Officer Candidate School, after a six-week "leaders course" in the Army with basic training as a necessary adjunct.

Advanced R.O.T.C. students are deferred from the present draft until graduation. Joining them in this status next term will be all R.O.T.C. students, save non-matriculated ones and late starters. However, those of the beginner's courses who fail to qualify for the advanced courses are no longer draft deferrable and fall under provisions pertaining to general college students—deferment till June.

Students with high scholastic ratings will be deferred from the draft if a plan suggested by the advisory board to Selective Service-system goes through, provided the pupils curricula "are conducive to the national effort." Until the passage of a new draft law by the 82nd Congress, local draft boards will continue to govern exemptions and deferments.



Ed Warner
Too Long Absent . . .

**Check Up on
Your Records
In Room 120**

"Student Personnel Cards, originally filled out by the entering freshmen must be kept up to date if they are to be of maximum benefit to the individual," the Department of Student Life reported. The Department has announced that it is receiving more requests than ever before from prospective employers, the Armed Forces, the F. B. I., and others for information on various students. Since the cards are filled during the first year, they do not include all information on the individual's college career. Therefore, the student body is urged to check up on their records.

Xmas Dance - Today - 3 pm - Main Gym



Thirty

By Dave Weinstein

It is customary at the end of each semester, when the retiring Editor-in-Chief steps down from the ship of state for him to write his remembrances, his thank yous, his grievances and plaudits.

As I leave the post of Editor-in-Chief of OP, I can also recall many joyful and exciting experiences, but at the same time, the headaches, worries and mental anguish that accompanied the honor and prestige of this exalted post are also not forgotten. I could finish this column in describing them, but somehow this would never impart the message that I wish the staff of OP to hear and heed.

Instead of throwing brickbats, as the Monday morning quarterback so ably do, it would be to the advantage of all to really know of the responsibility this lofty position entailed. The worry of getting the newspaper out within the limited budget, the unfulfilled promises of those who seek honor and bylines, and yet had to be prodded along to keep the overtime check down to a minimum, the hindsight boys who told you so, and the final responsibility of doing the job when there was nobody else available—this kind of honor is the full and satisfying type that leaves the mark of ulcers! (This is not sarcasm, but the God's honest truth.)

Now that this has been said, I wish to thank each and every one of my co-workers of the staff for the splendid cooperation they have rendered the paper this semester and I hope that they will continue to be as loyal as heretofore.

I wish to congratulate my successor Martin Deutsch and the new managing board and staff and wish them success in all their endeavors. I leave you with a clean slate, a balanced budget, and a strong, successful, respected paper.

As my last request, I would like to have the managing board vote a gift to my predecessor, Nat Halebsky, now that we are in a position to be able to purchase same. Although I may have been at odds with him in more than one instance, this experience for the past six months has taught me that he had no bad of roses and if there are any apologies I am rendering them now.

To you, the succeeding editors, remember, you will not have an easy job. You must seek throughout for new applicants who have something on the ball because OP has meant that much to me and I am very sure that it means the same to you. New blood and new ideas should be encouraged and developed. At no time should you hog the limelight when you can give the opportunity to a new candidate or staff member to carry the ball.

Just as you were given the opportunities, do not deny the same to your newer teammates. Eventually, you too, will have to bow out of the picture and I am very sure that you would want your successors to carry on that which you sweated to achieve.

I feel that each and every member of the newspaper from the sweepup boy, copy carrier, newspaper pickup assignee to the Editor-in-Chief are all one interdependent unit. So be sports and give everybody a chance to show what he can do and those of you who have more experience to lead, encourage and teach and not insult, discourage and degrade. I feel that this sort of cooperation will solidify a working team that eventually will grow to be the Voice not only of the Student Body but some day also of the City College itself.

In parting, I wish to thank your friend and mine, Colonel Raymond F. Purcell, a man whom you all can look up to for advice. He is a staunch and loyal friend, to whom OP means more than just an extra-curricular activity which he is faculty advisor of. To you, Col. Purcell, thanks from the heart for the cooperation which you extended to me with your understanding and learning, truly as the honest, unselfish educator enlightening me when I was wrong, and extending me a helping hand when I needed it most.

To you, Dean James Peace, my grateful thanks for the many, many hours of listening, advising, and correcting many thoughts that materialized in print. Your level-headedness, your understanding and your friendship not only for me but for the City College student body in general can well serve as an example for others to follow.

To Deans Jesse Sobol and Dorothy Wells, may I extend the same praise as above so as not to be repetitious. I hope my sincere thanks will suffice.

To the many wonderful instructors of the Eco Department, Profs. Villard, Brody, Jaskow, Aspis, Dressler, Sigsbee and Bobby Sand . . . Doc Lloyd, Nat Holman, Sam Winograd, Doc Desgray, Chippy Spohr, Tom Reilly, Doc Ehrlich, Messrs. Karlan, Wulfers, Frankel, DeGiralamo, Graf, Wittlin, Miller, Montague, Sirutis, and Mr. Kelly of the Hygiene Department and AA Office . . . Les Nichols and Larry Weiner of PRO . . . Prof. Edel of Philo . . . Profs. Hendel and Marvick of the Government Department . . . Profs. Kohn, Zeichner, Janowsky, and Page of History . . . Registrar Taylor . . . Deans Engler and Gottshall . . . for your wonderful cooperation in extending your experiences in assisting and teaching me . . . thank you.

And last but not least, I wish to thank you, President Harry H. Wright for your wholehearted, friendly cooperation that you have offered to me from the very first day I ascended to the position of Editor-in-Chief.

I hope the above educators will find the time to grant my successors the same friendly cooperation that they have extended me. To my successors I can ably recommend that should you seek, you will find they are not wanting.

To one and all, Good Luck, Thanks and Thirty.

Xmas Dance

Don't forget! The Christmas Dance is being held this afternoon at three o'clock in the Main Gym of the Hygiene Building. Admission is F-R-E-E. Refreshments will be served, there'll be music, live entertainment, a choral group, a dance contest and prizes. The dance is under the auspices of the Hygiene Department and Student Council. Let's go, you Scrooges, get that Christmas spirit!

Letters

Dear Editor,

Student Council has been very busy worrying about Brooklyn College students and other affairs not directly pertaining to the inhabitants of St. Nicholas Heights.

How about letting council do some worrying about us? As a puzzle for them to solve, I offer these problems. Why is it that students in the hygiene classes have such poor locker facilities? Why do they have to carry their soiled gym uniforms home on the subway every week? How about letting council sponsor a laundry service for hygiene students at C.C.N.Y. and not at the University of Hawaii.

Bernard Kohn



I'm Never Wrong

By Marv Kitman

WHAT THIS COLLEGE NEEDS, MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, IS:

- a good old-fashioned talk with the Lord . . .
- an undergraduate body which goes to football games on frosty autumn afternoons, and undergraduates who furtively sneak snorts from leather flasks when things get dull (Lewisohn Stadium would become a veritable saloon) . . .
- a bigger delegation of guitar-strumming LYL red-eyed lads and ladies . . .
- a winning basketball team . . .
- more bearded professors, in the best Heidelberg tradition . . .
- a student council which would conduct their business out in the coliseum-ish Stadium on sunny Fridays, like they used to do it in democratic Greece's palmier days, with the masses wildly howling and exhorting their favorite legislator. This would develop statesmen and orators of the highest order, but probably wouldn't draw more than a Kings Point-City soccer battle . . .
- more co-eds who drive their pappy's Cadillacs to the College grounds. There is much room for machines of this type . . .
- a good daily newspaper . . .
- chiaps like Allagarooter big-wig Jerry Jacobson, with leather-lungs . . .
- more guys who wear buckskin shoes and silk-repp ties . . .
- somebody like Jimmy Cannon to teach English 11 . . .
- a Pick-and-Shovel combo which would really do something constructive, say seeding the Stadium turf.
- a reliable bookie . . .
- dolls, with blond hair, who wear lowcut things and prance around in the winding Gothic hallways . . .
- a reform movement. It is fashionable, and we have many little student racketeers who work out of the AA office, particularly at Gerden ticket-selling time . . .
- another Leroy Watkins
- more ebullient cheerleaders, like Joany Warsaw, who knows more about football than any other doll . . .
- General MacArthur, to become prexy when Wright goes . . .

Doc Ehrlich, Freshman Emancipator, Tells Jokes And Institutes Reforms

By Irv Cohen

The taller of two students wearing class of '54 buttons, queried, "Do you want to stay for the Assembly? A guy named Ehrlich is giving the lecture."

"No, let's cut out," replied his friend. "It's probably another stiff."

They were about to leave, when an upper-classman intruded, "Just a minute, fellers. I wouldn't miss this if I were you. This Doc Ehrlich is really quite a fascinating character."

Many people have often wondered why Professor Ehrlich pulls gags in his classes. The primary reason is his awareness of the students' natural tendency to lose interest after a certain amount of lecturing. Beyond this point of verbal saturation he will cease to derive further benefit from the talk. To snap a class out of its mass coma, Dr. Ehrlich has been known to produce live white mice, fire cap-pistols, make handkerchiefs change color, and even toss an egg at a student in a particularly deep state of lethargy. After a minute of this refreshing diversion the student is able to focus his attention on the subject more easily and absorb much more of the factual material.

He, too, was a student at City (class of '35). As an undergraduate he was on the Fencing Team



OP Photo by Moss
Dr. Ehrlich

which boasted the membership of J. E. Barmack (now acting chairman in the Psych Dept.) and Counsel Wilde. While still in his senior year, the fabulous fencer received an appointment to the Department of Hygiene; and thus it came to pass that Dr. Ehrlich and the renaissance came to Hygiene 71.

When Dr. Ehrlich became a member of the faculty, he departed from old teaching methods. He slowly incorporated a style which has made his subject far more vital and digestible for student minds in that "It crosses into several fields of education."

The "Doc" is firmly convinced that the guidance system at the college should be greatly expanded. He believes that college students need someone in whom they can confide and who can give advice, on the basis of their own knowledge and experience, which will enable them to plot a steady course in life. He does not think very highly of a vegetating vacuum which calls itself a teacher but more closely resembles a mobile textbook.

To ease the entering freshman's transition from high school to college, Professor Ehrlich has been giving an orientation lecture to the Freshman class for several semesters. In it he discusses and describes, in that humorous manner, some of the problems which may confront the frosh in his first term at college. He recounts the tribulations of the young student who finds himself confronted with the arduous task of writing a term paper.

He received proof of the students' approval by being cited the "Most Popular Professor" in a competition held last year in the Evening Session. His success stems from his smooth flow of sense of humor, his deep interest in the problems of students, and his genuine and sincere actions in their behalf. All these factors have combined to make Dr. Ehrlich the inspiring instructor he is.

OBSERVATION POST

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OBSERVATION POST

Our
Great
Problem:

WAR OR PEACE?

Five years ago, the "war to end all wars" came to a conclusion. Fascism had been smashed, and peace and democracy had been guaranteed for all mankind. A new unity of nations took place in the form of a United Nations Organization. Peace for all time seemed to be assured.

The youth throughout the world, took off their uniforms and cast aside their guns. They returned to the rubble and debris which they had helped create and started to rebuild. In the United States, Chevrolet cars replaced Sherman Tanks on the assembly lines and television sets took the place of radar equipment. Peace and normalcy seemed to have returned.

But it never did return. A new totalitarian force replaced fascism—a force infinitely more aggressive—Communism. In short order, Eastern Europe had fallen under the oppressive yoke of Communism and then Asia, for centuries, intransigent to changes—awoke and also tumbled under its spell.

Today, that magic word that inspired mankind five years ago, Peace, seems to have disappeared from its vocabulary. We walk through the valley of the shadow of death. The world has become an armed camp and as the crisis increases the armed camp grows larger and larger.

We, the students of the City College, will also be affected by this world situation. As the world rapidly re-arms and prepares for the "inevitable" conflict, it is a vital necessity that we re-appraise the crucial world situation and see the whys and wherefores of our current dilemma.

It is for this reason that we have invited men more fully informed than ourselves to participate in this forum discussion of "Peace or War," and the steps we must take to prepare ourselves in any eventuality. We gratefully and cordially acknowledge the contributions that have been submitted by President Wright, Professors: Kohz, Hazam, Hendel, Lloyd, Villard, Edel, and Treat. We are sincerely sorry that illness prevented Professor Wal-



ter Sharp of the Government Department from participating.

The message that these men are trying to impart to us is not a simple one. They are trying to show us that we are making mistakes in preparing our defenses.

Above all, they seem to be trying to say that war is not inevitable and that with judicious and careful consideration, it can be prevented.

We must recognize these mistakes and try to correct them.

We must recognize that we who live in the land of plenty are surrounded by peoples who have nothing.

We must recognize that we who live in the land of opportunity are surrounded by peoples

who have no chance to rise at

We must recognize and realize the words that terrified us in economic texts—gross national income and standards of living when transferred into harsh reality show the United States to be the land of haves and the rest of the world as have-nots.

We must recognize that men who live in the shroud of personal hunger, abject misery and economic degradation will eventually rise up and cast aside their oppressive yoke and join forces on any side that offers alleviation of their pitiful woes.

We must recognize that today we are confronted by a revolution that is a direct aftermath of the last war and is being inspired by a cold, hard, and calculating foe who will seize at every opportunity to push his ideology forward.

We must realize that love of Liberty and hatred of Communism, per se, is not enough moral impetus for us to overcome the obstacles within which we are enmeshed today.

We must recognize that war can aid none but most of all hurt the nation, which has comparatively more than anyone else, the United States.

At the same time we must not become complacent. We cannot stay weak. We must prepare for any eventuality. If Communism is intent upon war we must be ready to defend ourselves. We can never allow ourselves again to lapse into the unprepared state that we found ourselves in on June 25.

As the first half of the twentieth century draws to a tense, uncertain conclusion, the recognition that we must be ready for war and yet must strive for peace is driven home more poignantly every day. The youths of the nation have been asked to share in the trials of war.

For the interest of survival, they must see to it that they are also allowed a more responsible and active role in determining the course of the drive for peace.

David Weinstein
Editor in Chief

One of the leading educators in the nation, Dr. Wright, before assuming the Presidency of CCNY in 1951, had won an outstanding reputation for his noteworthy contribution to the field of mathematics.

Education

We Must Train Leaders

By Harry N. Wright

In discussing our defense manpower policy, we necessarily take into account the nature of the crisis. It is rather obvious that we are preparing militarily for a long term defense. This in all probability is the case whether an active hot-war situation comes in the near future or whether the tensions of cold war continue. In any case the United States of America as a democracy is facing the new experience of having to arm itself heavily for a long term. This has great significance for us internally as a free people. During our past, our standing armies and navies have been of exceedingly modest size. It has been a matter of pride with us that a larger standing

army has not been required. Another outstanding feature of the defense situation is the very rapidly accelerating technical character of armed defense in all branches of service. In this connection we should note that trained technicians and educated leaders not only in engineering and the physical sciences are called for, but also those who have been trained in economics, government, accounting, and other areas are needed. In short college trained leadership is a necessity of the general defense machinery. The outstanding general principle which I would emphasize to be observed in the administration

of our selective service or other military law, is that it should be administered in such a way as not to interfere with the steady flow of trained educated leadership. Our enemies in the present world situation outnumber us overwhelmingly in manpower. Our superiority then necessarily lies in maintaining an advantage in superior equipment, methods and leadership. Our post high school educational institutions must be fully utilized for this purpose. The necessity for such a policy has long been evident with respect to physicians, dentists and nurses. Today it must be extended to many other areas. This naturally will call for

some type of deferment for those students who are able to train for leadership. This deferment might well be given after the student is inducted into and made a part of the armed services, and by them is assigned to complete his studies before going into active service. It is important that such deferment to be granted should not be looked upon as a favor to the student. The student should in no sense be looked upon as privileged. Rather the completion of his education should be made possible for the sake of national welfare and defense. Reasonable provision to maintain a continuous flow of leader-

ship for the nation would at the same time maintain the educational agencies which are so necessary for our entire cultural life. Again I would note that a program of deferment should not be primarily for the maintenance of the educational institutions, although it would render that service, but rather for the sake of maintaining the defense of the nation and its institutions at the highest efficiency. Of course, it goes without saying that, if a state of active warfare of a major sort should come upon us, a program such as indicated above would have to be modified to some extent to meet the needs of the situation.

Economics

We Must Keep Producing

By Henry H. Villard

The current severe setback to the U. N. forces in Korea has understandably led to a rapid increase in our military preparations. As I see it, our greatest danger is becoming so involved in these immediate preparations that we will lose sight of the fact that the basic problem facing us is to increase our real income as fast or faster than Russia for several decades to come; for it is our real income which determines not only our standard of living but also our military strength. Obviously this analysis implies that Russia will not start a war soon and that we will not fight in the absence of Russian aggression. The latter proposition I assume does not require proof; the former seems likely because I fear that time is on Russia's side. I fear this because I am afraid that we underestimate the difficulties Russia has overcome in recent years. The planned economy we will be competing with in the future was developed after 1928. It immediately received a severe setback due to the necessary collectivization of agriculture, an operation which was so badly mishandled that even Stalin remembers it with distaste. But as soon as collectivization was achieved in the early thirties, rapid industrialization east of the Urals became obligatory to make possible the completely unexpected Russian resistance to German aggression after 1941. Finally the years since the war have thus far no more than made good the destruction of the war itself.

In short, of twenty-two years



To win—We must keep producing.

that have elapsed since the first Five Year Plan, four were primarily devoted to reorganizing agriculture, eight primarily to basic industrialization east of the Urals, and ten to war and the repair of war damage. But collectivization is established, war damage has been repaired, and the basic development of Siberia is well in hand. Hence it seems to me quite possible that Russia's future progress will be rapid. Of course, I may be quite wrong—we know so little about Russia—but in my judgment to underestimate Russia's future economic potential would be as stupid, and quite possibly as devastating, as Hitler's (and for that matter the world's) underestimate of Russia's military potential in 1941. Of course, the costs in human life and happiness that Russians have paid for their country's achieve-

ments are immense. But such costs are borne by the Russians; the achievements alone concern us.

What must we do to maintain a steady increase in real income? Many factors are involved; inventions, capital accumulation, and full and effective utilization of the labor force are among the most important. The recent Russian discovery that all inventions of importance were made by Russians may seem laughable to us but it indicates a stress on innovation that has already borne fruit in the quality of Russian war material. In my judgment as much as a billion dollars a year more than we now spend might profitably be devoted to encouraging technological improvement in all areas of our own economy.

Russian capital accumulation is also rapid, as the rate is de-

termined by the state and not by individual decision as in our economy. At the same time material rewards for individual achievements are substantial, making for effective realization of the abilities inherent in the labor force. For Russia, which started out with the slogan "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need," now has a degree of inequality in the distribution of real income after taxes which is substantially greater than that prevailing in Great Britain and not greatly different from that of the United States. One of the most difficult problems we face, therefore, is levying taxes to pay for our military preparations in a way which is both equitable and also such as to encourage capital accumulation and effective utilization of the abilities of our labor force.

How little slack exists is shown by the fact that in 1948, the peak completed year for corporate profits were paid in corporate income taxes, while another \$13 billions were retained as savings by corporations to finance their growth and expansion, leaving \$8 billions for dividend payments. But of this \$8 billions \$3 or \$4 billions probably were absorbed by personal income taxes or personal saving, so that the \$34 billions of total profits probably resulted in no more than \$5 billions of consumption expenditures. Under these circumstances can we, in order to eliminate war-induced "excess" profits, raise another \$4 billions through corporate income taxes, as the Treasury proposes, and additional billions through increased personal income taxation without reducing

Chairman of the Economics Department, Professor Villard, won world-wide recognition for his outstanding work on the business cycle. During the last war, Dr. Villard served with the OPA.

the rate of saving and capital accumulation?

All our long-term problems are greatly complicated by the need for speed in our military preparations. For this need makes the widespread use of direct controls—price controls, rationing and allocations—quite frankly in the near future. Such controls suppressing the velocity with which money passes from hand to hand—without curing the cause; hence once imposed they could not be removed from an economy deriving a large portion of its production to defense without causing an increase in prices far more rapid than took place from 1946 to 1949. But can direct controls be maintained for a decade or so without in themselves slowing down the rate of increase in real income? All of us who worked for OPA during the war thought of price controls as essentially temporary; certainly continuance of such controls on a more or less permanent basis constitutes a wholly new problem.

In short the problem facing us can be simply stated: can we build up our immediate military strength greatly and rapidly and at the same time keep our real income increasing as fast or faster than Russia's against the possibility that the struggle may be a long one? The solution is not as easy as the statement.

Philosophy

For the Minds of Men...

By Abraham Edel

Celebrated author of "Theory and Practice of Philosophy," Dr. Edel (Assistant Professor in the Philosophy Dept.), has won an outstanding reputation for his work in this field.

All over the world today there is a struggle for the minds of men. Every country is facing a barrage of propaganda and counter-propaganda, for this is a time when ideas and crystallized attitudes, can be crucial in the determination of peace or war.

There are three major hypotheses about the character of world events today, which point in very different directions. The official American hypothesis thinks in terms of an international Communist conspiracy for world domination. Every move toward fundamental change anywhere is dictated by Moscow. This view bids us gird ourselves for almost inevitable war. Negotiation now is appeasement of evil.

The official Communist hypothesis is that capitalism is in advanced decline and struggles to maintain its exploitative grasp. Capitalism will fan war and embrace fascism rather than negotiate a peace releasing its hold on subject peoples.

There is a third hypothesis, one which sees world events in terms of the upsurge of the masses of the globe to achieve progress made possible by science, industry and education. Communism is simply a particular form this upsurge has taken here, as in Tzarist Russia and Communist China, oppression was

most intense. Nehru has said that Communism is not the central problem of Asia. In this view there are genuine possibilities of negotiation because the American people have no real stake in world poverty and colonialism.

The liberal tradition integral to the American way calls for decision among these hypotheses by the free play of ideas in mutual criticism. Many questions have to be faced frankly in determining present policy. For example: How do the people of China, Indonesia, Europe, Africa, actually look upon what is happening? What is Communism actually doing and why has it grown? Why has it, rather than the American way, become the form in which colonial countries have sought liberation from colonialism and landlordism? Have we failed to democratize German feeling and thought, and, if so, why? Why have we found ourselves supporting reactionary governments in so many areas of the world? Are we really right in interpreting every movement against these governments as Moscow directed, or are we like the employer who shouts "Red!" at every strike for higher wages? What actually is the role today of monopolies and cartels concerning whose influence liberalism in the '30's was centrally concerned? And what is the American way? Is it political democracy or capitalism that we are primarily called on to defend?

The tragic fact in America today is that such questions dare hardly be asked. The first hypothesis maintains its place by dogmatic emotionalism and

by opposing views. Instead of the logic of inquiry we have argument by suspicion and character assassination, the McCarthy nightmare logic of guilt by association. The extreme is reached in the McCarran law under which the slightest expressed criticism of the official thesis can be interpreted as aiding substantially in establishing a totalitarian dictatorship. Legal and economic penalties applied at selected targets are spreading a mantle of fear and intimidation. Government workers, public officials, teachers, writers and artists are being thrown out of posts and harried in pursuit of their work. It is a fatal mistake to dismiss this as a hunt for Communists. It is an attack on non-conformity, on independence of thought. At the University of California, those finally dismissed for refusing to take the oath were independent spirits already cleared of Communism by a faculty committee. In arguments about "subversive" teachers one even finds the claim that objective teaching is an oblique Communist tactic! So far has the distortion of minds gone.

The real victims of such suppression will be the American people, if they are forced to determine their international policy on anything less than truth tested by criticism. For subversion of intellectual freedom is part of the road down which we may readily coast toward World War III. Especially in a national emergency it becomes the duty of students and intellectuals to seek the truth fearlessly and to avoid the arrogance that sees a mote in another man's eye but not the beam in one's own. If

we carry out our responsibility to the nation and stubbornly re-instate the right to think and decide, it may be that we shall find the road to peace has been only temporarily blocked. Should the third and most hopeful hypothesis be true, we need to revise our policy and program while there is yet time, time to work out a compromise by which men may live together, time to halt the freezing of attitudes both here and in the Soviet Union before mutual distrust reaches a breaking point, time to begin to think once more of cooperation of the great powers on permanent peace and global development.



Health

We Must

By Frank S. Lloyd

Professor Lloyd, Chairman of the Hygiene Dept., is considered to be the world's top authority on the vital subject of health and physical fitness.

This increasingly hot war, as was the case in the last two wars, will be won by the men who are psychologically and physically fit. Experiences of World War I and World War II indicate that about a third of the nation's manpower was unfit for military service and the two-thirds that were accepted needed an intensive period of physical conditioning before they were physically fit for duty. The need for health is no less apparent in peace than

in war; in fact, it is axiomatic that peace will be won—and it must be won—by the moral, intellectual and physical competency of our people, particularly our young people. The rights to life, liberty, property, work and the pursuit of happiness can only be achieved by those who have the moral and physical powers necessary for the creation and maintenance of the social arrangements in which these rights can be realized.

Health is more than the absence of disease; it is dynamic; it is dictated by the ability to live effectively; and, to be able to do the utmost demanded of us and have some left over. The wealth of this nation is not hidden below the ground in Fort Knox or represented by our ability to amass the present enormous individual

Far East

Revolt Against Poverty

By John G. Hazam

These are troubled times of terrible turmoil. The cold war is beginning to thaw out into a hot war. So far it has been really a battle for the minds and hearts of men, especially for those undecided millions residing on the teeming confines of Asia. Here revolution stalks across every country from the shores of the Pacific to the tepid waters of the Mediterranean. This revolutionary spirit did not erupt suddenly, nor was it generated by the dynamic impetus of Russian Communism; it has in fact been simmering for over half a century. Far more fundamental and disruptive than communism are the twin forces of the industrial revolution and nationalism, both imported into Asia in the nineteenth century. It is the tremendous impact of these two forces that is rapidly tearing asunder the ancient fabric of Oriental civilizations. What Communism is trying to do is merely to turn the resulting social upheaval to its own ideological and material ends.

Under the stress and weight of these irresistible forces Asia is forsaking its old-time habit of patient acquiescence and abject resignation. It has become tired of poverty and hunger, impatient with disease, misery, and resentment of corruption and exploitation. It ceases to accept these as normal conditions of human exist-

ence. They long for sympathetic understanding and material assistance from the outside world to help them escape unhappy from their traditional fate. But they find a Western world ranged between two opposing national power blocs each seeking to draw Asia into its orbit. Since Asia contains half the population of the earth, whichever side wins it has a superb chance to gain the world.

So far America has not done too well; we have muddled badly. The average American voter knows almost nothing about the Orient. Here our educational system is at fault. We impart information about Europe and the U. S. and relegate the rest of the globe to the dubious ministrations of highly organized pressure groups each with its own axe to grind. Regarding proper understanding of the complex problems of China, of Southeastern Asia, of India and of the Near and Middle East we are a nation of virtual ignorances. How can we hope to lead a world with which we are scarcely acquainted?

Under the circumstances the surest procedure is to shape our foreign policy in the Orient to fit the obvious needs and expressed desires of the peoples of Asia. What specifically do the peoples of Asia want? They want four things: 1) They want to enjoy the blessings of liberty and independence; 2) They want justice and equality of treatment with the West; 3) They want a reasonable measure of political security without foreign interference; and 4) They desperately want and need economic and technical assistance from outside. Whichever side can satisfy these desires and



We must understand Asia . . .

aspirations will win the deepest gratitude and lasting friendship of Asia.

So far our policy in the Orient has been a disappointment. Instead of backing the forces of change, reform and progress we become linked with corrupt, reactionary, or unpopular regimes. We seem to be more concerned with buying allies than making friends. No wonder our prestige in Asia is at its lowest ebb.

Today the strongest basic force throughout Asia is nationalism. Why not back it and get credit for it rather than buck it and suffer the present and future consequences? In our panicky attempt to stop communism we have tended to blind ourselves to all other considerations regarded as more important by Asians. In the mind of Asia communism is not a primary issue, but secondary. The real issue is nationalism, and next to that economic subsistence. To the Asian, imperial-

ism which he has experienced and groaned under for generations is far more abhorrent than communism.

Secondly, the peoples of Asia want equal justice with the Occident. It is no secret that racial and religious discrimination has been endemic in Europe and the U. S. We cannot very successfully peddle democracy abroad and at the same time deny it to large segments of our citizens at home. We cannot refer disparagingly to Asians as "natives," "gooks," etc., and still retain their esteem. We seem to be constantly subordinating the fortunes of Asia to the demands of Europe. We pour out billions to rehabilitate Europe before we give a single penny to alleviate the sufferings of twice as many people in Asia. And the life of a Chinese or a Korean is no "cheaper" to his family than that of an American boy to his.

Such discriminatory judgments are certainly not helpful to mu-

Famous authority on the Far East and Islam, Dr. Henry (Associate Professor in the Middle East Department), has won nationwide recognition for his work on the Partition of Palestine.

tual understanding. The third desire of the Asians is for political security and freedom from foreign aggression and meddling. They seem to be more suspicious of our ex-imperialist allies than they are of the Russians. They wish to be free to choose whatever type of government suits their purposes. They do not care to take sides in the "cold war" or to become satellites of either East or West. They wish neither to be enslaved by the Soviets nor bombed into "liberation" by the democracies. Asians feel they have enough problems at home crying for solution without participating in the power struggle outside.

And finally the Asian longs above all for the economic and scientific know-how of the West. Largely through this economic approach undertaken on a grand scale and planned on a long range basis can the living standards of the Asian masses be raised and the peace and security of Asia be thereby guaranteed. Here again the peoples of Asia are sensitive. They want no political strings attached to such aid; they would prefer to receive it not from any one of the great powers but from such a disinterested international body as the United Nations.

These are the hopes and aspirations of Asia. The U. S. is on trial in the eyes of Asia. Let us remember that the greatest strategic bulwarks in Asia are neither naval or air bases nor atom bombs, they are the friendship and good-will of its people.



The U. N.

By Samuel Hendel

Noted for his work on the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States, Dr. Hendel, Associate Professor in the Government Dept., has been hailed for his new book, "Charles Evans Hughes and the Supreme Court."

In these troubled times, men live continuously in the shadow of war and despair. And since the search for causes and cures requires penetrating analysis of a complex amalgam of forces, while many compete as prophets, no one speaks with genuine authority. It is, unfortunately, often a

Our Fight to Save Peace

case of the blind leading the blind. But difficulty of understanding, that ought to make for humility, does not eliminate the obligation of evaluation—particularly in a democracy.

I believe that the cardinal act that shattered our fragile peace was the attack of North Korean forces upon the Republic of Korea. Whatever may be offered in denial or justification, the basic culpability for breach of the peace was established when the North Korean government refused to acquiesce in the Security Council resolution of June 25 to "cease hostilities" and withdraw its armies. In seeking to frustrate aggression, we acted, therefore, not only with military force and United Nations support, but with moral force, as well. Simultaneously, however, we made the tragic error of ordering the Seventh Fleet, without U. N. sanction, to prevent any attack upon Formosa (Taiwan) and raised a question about the ultimate disposition of territory which we had already recognized, de facto, as an integral part of China. (Does any one think this question would have been raised if the Chiang Kai-shek forces had been victorious?) That mistake was compounded by our failure to heed the advice of our foreign friends when we moved our armies up to the Manchurian border, ignoring vital Chinese interests and fears. I think we should now agree to a settlement with China, if such is possible, which will involve removal of the Seventh Fleet and the unification and neutralization of Korea under a freely elected government of its own.

In long range terms, however, peace can be maintained only if the Communist forces are prepared to implement their peace protestations by eschewing direct aggression of the kind practiced in Korea and indirect aggression of the kind used in Czechoslovakia. We, in turn, would have to forego attempts to bolster decadent and discredited regimes like those of Chiang Kai-shek and Bao Dai. Instead we should use our power and resources to strengthen the forces of democracy and reform. For, without for-reaching land, tax and other economic reforms in such countries as the Philippines, Iran, Indo-China and other disadvantaged areas, democracy will have little appeal to their poverty-ridden masses, as Nehru has the wisdom to see.

Peace would also require both power blocs to agree upon the unification and neutralization of Germany, under a representative government, a program of general disarmament under close U. N. supervision, and the resolution of conflicts in a spirit of mutual compromise.

Of course there are many who believe that a durable settlement with the Soviet Union is impossible because the Soviet Union is committed to world revolution and conquest. They offer historic statements by Lenin and other Marxist writers as evidence. To them, Stalin's repeated affirmations regarding the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of capitalist and communist nations are mere "camouflage." There are also many who quote Lenin to establish that the very nature of capitalism, in an age of imperialism, commits America to seek

world domination. They, in turn, regard expressions of peaceful intentions by Truman and Acheson as a "curtain of lies."

If either or both of these "categorical imperatives" are implicit in the world struggle, a holocaust of the most horrible dimensions is in the making. I reject, however, the suggestion that blind, impersonal forces of history are driving mankind to destruction. This rejection finds support, on the one hand, in the past ambivalence of Soviet policy and particularly in the fact that it was Stalin who, in his fight against Trotsky, once accepted the impracticability of world revolution, (given capitalist strength) and may do so again. The rejection finds support, on the other hand, in the established errors of Marxism in regard to the dynamics of capitalism which were supposed to lead to increasing misery of the proletariat, and the imminence of world capitalist collapse.

Rejection of the inevitability of war does not however imply acceptance of the probability of compromise. As both sides increasingly subordinate all considerations to the power struggle, the prospects for peace grow dim. To secure peace will take more wisdom and restraint than this world presently appears to offer. Nevertheless, when the awful consequences of war, and the tremendous benefits of peace, are envisaged, only the irrational will oppose the attempt to find a modus vivendi on the basis of reasonable compromise, consistent with our fundamental principles. While, in the interim, we prepare for any eventuality, we must

Stay Fit to Win

and national indebtedness; it is to be found in the worth of the individuals who make us this nation. Health is a priceless attribute, all too often only appreciated when it is not present.

The advances in preventive and curative medicine have increased the expectancy of life. The question is what we do with our life. This is particularly so in a democracy where health is primarily a personal problem.

Health is a responsibility of the federal, state and local governments. It is an increasingly assumed responsibility of labor and management. The family has enormous responsibilities for health, but fundamentally in our democracy it is a personal responsibility. Citizenship carries with it an obligation to develop and maintain good health. If we

are to maintain and develop this democracy of ours we must be a people who are fit to meet all of its emergencies and to live efficiently and effectively.

The nine million work days which are lost per year due to sickness does not reflect a nation where health is an apparent as is our wealth. As individuals we are responsible for our health. As citizens we must have an ideal to develop and maintain health. This certainly would involve medical attention and the correction of remedial defects, proper nutrition, the practice of personal hygiene, adequate rest, sleep and recreation, proper healthful living conditions, and certainly a regimen of sufficiently vigorous activities to at the early ages develop and at later ages maintain a high degree of physical efficiency.

World Crisis

Cold Peace or Hot War?

By Hans Kohn

The conditions under which we live are unprecedented only in their magnitude, not in their nature. Thucydides described a similar situation in Greece: "Everywhere prevailed an attitude of pitiless antagonism. There was no word binding enough, no oath terrible enough, to reconcile enemies. Each man was strong only in the conviction that nothing was secure. . . . When men take revenge, they are reckless; they do not consider the future, and do not hesitate to annul those common laws of humanity on which every individual must rely for his own deliverance should he ever be overtaken by calamity; they forget that in their own hour of need they will look for them in vain."

Peace with the present communist Russia is impossible because there is no basis for understanding. The present rulers of the Kremlin are dogmatically and fanatically convinced that "socialism" is infinitely superior to any immeasurably more just than "capitalism" (by which they understand everything non-Stalinist: Titoist communism, the British labor socialism and the American New Deal are to them equally instruments of the devil). The Soviet Union is a "socialist" state and whatever she does is thereby "socialist" and good. She has therefore the right to interpret treaties and agreements, and should any other country oppose the "socialist" and "just" demands of the Soviet Union; the latter for the sake of socialism and justice, will be forced to realize its demands by any means possible. Should a conflict ensue, not the Soviet Union will be guilty but the attacked party which had wickedly resisted the demands of justice and the course of history. All that seems to the Communist mind logical and evident.



... When men take revenge, they are reckless ...

Though "socialist" logic and justice will ultimately prevail, according to the Kremlin faith, and the realm of true freedom will dawn, this blissful future seems to recede more and more into the farthest distance. But as the fault for the continuing terror and poverty in the communist countries cannot lie in the system itself, it must be sought in the wickedness of the enemy, in treachery and bribery. Thus the Utopian faith necessarily regards the future as a continuous apocalyptic struggle and mankind as divided into two opposing camps with no compromise possible. From Hegel, Marx inherited the vice of historical prophecy and

final fatality. As long as this attitude will be fully maintained, peace is impossible.

But it would be an acceptance of communist interpretation of history to conclude that war is inevitable. Society and human nature are much too complex to be reduced to two rigid camps. The future contains always unpredictable elements. Communists are convinced of their mission to lead and shape all of mankind. Knowing their own world-wide designs, they are afraid of possible counter actions on the part of those peoples whom they wish to bring under their leadership. Thus their aggressive missionary ideal produces in their own minds

a deep-seated fear and suspicion of the non-communist world.

Under these conditions, it falls to free men to convince the communist leaders that their world-wide designs are doomed to fail. To that end the free world must be united beyond any possibility of disruption and materially and morally strong enough to thwart aggression. But the maximum of strength must be coupled with patient moderation, a sustained long-range view and the open minded knowledge that the future is unpredictable and that new and unexpected turns may happen. Perhaps this restraint will slowly convince the communist leaders that if they abstain

Professor Kohn (History Dept.), is unquestionably the foremost world authority on Nationalism in modern times. His latest work, *The Twentieth Century*, has recently been published.

from aggression (not out of love for peace but out of respect for Western strength) they need not fear that the free world will open war upon them.

It was dangerous wishful thinking which prevailed in the 1940's that peace with communism is possible. It would be equally dangerous for the long-range cause of free civilization to believe in the 1950's that war is inevitable. Theodore Roosevelt is reported to have advised a policy of carrying a big stick and of talking softly. Today we find ourselves in a situation in which we carry a very small stick and speak very loudly. Communists and fascists will always out-hout us in invectives and vituperation. No possible good can come from imitating them. To keep up civilized standards and the "common laws of humanity" in times of stress, to preserve cool judgment and objectivity instead of succumbing to justified indignation and understandable anger, will help to avert the tragedy of war with its uncertainty of outcome and consequences. Should, however, in spite of all our restraint, war come, then cool judgment and objectivity will help to avoid those fatal mistakes which we committed in World War II and which put us only five years after the war into a position of doing things which five years ago would have appeared more than improbable. But the difficult combination of united and dedicated strength with rational and patient restraint may produce, if we live up to it, a long period of a cold war or a cold peace. To return to the Greeks we quote Euripides: "Many are the shapes of the divine; many things the gods accomplish beyond hope; and often the expected is not fulfilled but a god finds a path unexpected by us."

Science

War and Overpopulation

By Asher E. Treat

The basic factors that govern the growth of human population are the same as those that affect other living things. Dispersibility and high reproductive capacity favor an increase in numbers; environmental resistance checks this tendency. While man's reproductive potential is not particularly high as compared with that of many other animals, an unprecedented though still imperfect control of his environment has partly freed him from the restraints that tend to limit population in other species. The result is a rate of human increase which has risen without appreciable interruption for the past 7,000 years and which today, despite war, pestilence, and famine, shows no sign of slackening. The present rate, if maintained for only 200 years more, would yield a census total of nine billion—more than treble the current estimate. Another 1000 years (a period less than one fourth that of recorded history) would see one man, woman, or child, for every square yard of the earth's land surface—literally standing room only. And the rate of increase is still increasing.

No one can suppose that such a trend will be maintained much longer. Some factor or combination of factors will inevitably combine to reduce the human population. What are these factors?



We must eliminate disease ...

fluences, and what is their bearing upon our prospects for peace? The historic efforts of biological science have been directed chiefly toward reducing rather than increasing death rates—toward prolonging life and lowering infant mortality. Never since reliable data has been available have even the most

ravages of warfare and disease significantly dented the rising curve of population. Local population pressures have encouraged wars in the past and may be expected to do so in the future, but previous wars, far from solving the population problem, have often intensified it by the destruction of crops and by the di-

version of effort from production and distribution of food. Modern weapons may indeed change this picture, but it is worth while reflecting that merely to keep our present numbers constant, one well aimed atomic bomb would have to be dropped every twenty-four hours, year in and year out, killing each day more than 60,000 people. Disease, too, may sometime take a proportionately heavier toll than it does now, though the trend has been the reverse. In any event, the elimination of warfare and the control of disease, however desirable, would leave to coming generations an ever more serious problem of food shortage, itself a by-product of war and pestilence. Half of mankind is already undernourished, and so long as production and distribution continue to lag more and more behind our increase in numbers, the threat of famine must continue to grow. Not even the maximum conceivable yields of soil and sea could long supply the needs of a population growing as ours is growing, even with the produce well distributed and augmented by industrial scientific food synthesis, which is not now practical. Disease, warfare, and starvation all favor increasing death rates, though civilized man has usually been reluctant to use them deliberately as means of stabilizing his own numbers. But pestilence and famine do not wait to be used

Dr. Treat (Assistant Professor of Biology Dept.), is noted for his contribution to the field of birth rates and population. He is presently doing extensive research on this question.

deliberately. Combat them as we will, they remain always ready and able to control our fecundity if we refuse to do it for ourselves.

The alternative—if there is one—to increasing death rates, is to reduce birth rates. Present birth rates among undernourished peoples make it clear that we cannot expect this factor to operate automatically through any spontaneous or unconscious process. Effective voluntary action must be planned, organized, and concerted. As long as human fertility remains both unimpaired and unrestrained, we can choose only between allowing and encouraging warfare, starvation, and disease to take their inexorable tolls. That either course is repugnant to the best instincts, sentiments, and traditions of mankind will not save our descendants from misery and disaster unless we can successfully readjust our attitudes and practices so as to limit our own reproductiveness. For many, this fact is unwelcome. We may ignore it if we will, but neither we nor our descendants can escape the consequences of it. We can choose for our children a decent life for a reasonable number, or chronic hunger and early extermination for teeming multitudes. The choice cannot be long delayed, and if we fail to make it, it will be made for us.



Ad Nauseum

By H. Westbrook Ginsberg

It would be all right if Phi Epsilon Pi's shocking behavior was confined to Phi Epsilon Pi. Then all you'd have to do would be to skin them and nail them to President Wright's front door. But like most bad things, there are lots of them.

I know personally of several other fraternities practicing the same sort of bias, although perhaps with minor variations—only Italians allowed, only Catholics, etc. But you can't get proof.

Most people have long suspected the hypocrisy of these Greek letter drinking clubs. *OP* offers proof. Let Phi Ep answer that on the City College campus they cannot have a fraternity of "all types." But can they answer the revealed declarations of their being a Jewish fraternity? Can they answer the facts that on out-of-town campus, where Jews number in the minority, Phi Ep (and the other big Jewish frats—Sigma Alpha Mu, Zeta Beta Tau, etc.) serve as the rallying points for the Jews to cluster together and avoid "mixing." Some people have declared that this very trait has been one of the reasons why the Jews have incurred such violent hatred. Their sticking together (and their donning of the cloak of superiority to hide their feelings of rejection) have made the people resentful and jealous. In turn, they started to pick on the Jews.

That's one tale. Certainly, it contains at least some truth. Certainly, too, Phi Ep is helping make it true.

Which brings us to the matter of the Great Compromise on Civil Rights. The Gentleman's Agreement is out the window. (College men are always thinking of new things.) Now they take a few of the "undesirables" in, keep them in a corner and, in case the newspapers come poking around, pull them out and put them on exhibition.

But there are about 35 chapters in Phi Ep and it can always happen that one of them will step out of line every once in a while, especially when they step out for such a plum as in UConn case (the Negro was a Big Man on Campus).

Besides which, it's always good to be able to drag out a few neo-Jews in a large group, in case anyone comes around asking questions. You can always sit back and say: "Why some of my best friends . . ."

Such things as these should not shock anyone familiar with fraternities. The members are snobs, open bigots. They say directly: "If you cannot afford fraternity life, don't go in for it." (This again from the Phi Ep Manual.) They say indirectly: "Once you become a fraternity man, you don't mingle with the rest of the rabble."

They revel in all kinds of discrimination—financial, pseudo-intellectual, besides the regular religious, national, ethnic, and semi-racial. From personal experience, I state that most of them are undeveloped, undevelopable, low-IQ boobies, looking in college for the organized mysticism and herd-feeling-of-security they will find later on in the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Masons, ad nauseum.

TW to Grapple With Cocteau 'Internal Machine' Next Show

No longer will interested parties have to go to stag dinners or Hollywood movies to procure their share of erotic entertainment, for Theatre Workshop is belatedly cashing in on Sigmund Freud by scheduling a production of Jean Cocteau's "The Infernal Machine" for mid-January.

"The Infernal Machine," as some of you may have surmised, is not the autobiography of a mechanized cannibal, though exactly what it is the press release fails to indicate. Lots of room for a creative imagination to romp about.

It seems that the Oedipus legend wasn't by far as witty and exciting as Cocteau thought it should be, so he ran away from home and his unwhispering mother at an early age with the express purpose of adding new life to this otherwise drab tale. To see how well he succeeded one has but to buy tickets at 50c a throw at either the Concert Bureau in the cafeteria, the Beaver Student Shop or the TW office in 220A Main.

The production is being presented as the fourth annual Richard Coough Memorial Production, reason enough to see it. None of the original Cocteau wit will be lost in the translation, as none other than Max Galack is revising the English translation.

The Walt Whitman Studio Theatre at 25 East 78th Street, will house the affair on the evenings of Jan. 12, 13 and 14 at 8:30 P.M.

Uncover Phi Epsilon Pi Frat Preaching, Practicing Bias

By H. W. Ginsberg

(Copyright, 1950, Broadway News Syndicate)

Definite proof that Phi Epsilon Pi preaches and practices bigotry is now in the possession of *Observation Post*. Phi Epsilon Pi, a national fraternity with a chapter here at the College, is revealed to be a Jewish fraternity on a campus where discrimination against a student because of his religion (or race) is illegal.

According to the Phi Ep Pledge Manual (1945 Edition): ". . . there was no alternative to manliness and self-respect but that ours should become, in name and organization, a Jewish Fraternity." (Page 26, bold theirs!)

(A later edition than the 1945 one has been issued but it is, according to Chancellor Herb Waldorf, "substantially the same." Waldorf would not release a copy of the new edition to *OP*.)

Oddly enough, Phi Ep was organized (in 1904) at City College by a group of fervent believers in fraternalism among men of all religions! The founding fathers adopted a coat-of-arms showing the Jewish star of David, the Christian cross and even the Mohammedan crescent!

The emblem was changed to a mystic rope and dagger, Phoenician galley and rising sun. The Manual explains: "The original coat-of-arms was found objectionable." (Page 44.)

Throughout the Manual, which has to be studied by all pledges, references to "Jew," "Jewishness," etc., are sprinkled liberally. It would be hard for a non-Jewish pledge to miss the almost explicit sign: "Keep out. Synagogues nearby."

It is interesting to place these facts against the news (a few months back) concerning Phi Ep, when its Grand Council suspended a chapter at the University of Connecticut for pledging a Negro student. Three chapters (City College, Queens College and New York University) voted to quit. Or so *The New York Times* and other newspapers reported. A spokesman for Phi Ep, however, claimed the reports inaccurate. The chapters only "considered quitting."

After "considering," they decided not to quit. They were going to "work from within."

Political dopsters in Phi Ep saw it this way: there are a lot of southern chapters in Phi Ep. They didn't want any Negroes. But they're beginning to regret the early publicity. So they'll back down, but only on this specific case. Phi Ep policy won't change.

The OPIum Den

By Jerry Fishman

Modern education has been justly criticized as being too academic, it does not prepare the individual for life. For example, many of the subjects taught in our schools are seldom used after leaving and some subjects that might be useful are taught in an unreal manner.

I maintain that the poolroom is the only institution that will save young America. The poolroom adapts one to life as it really is.

Modern education is failing. Teachers are complaining that youngsters are not doing their homework. Scholastic averages are plummeting downwards . . . The cause is evident . . . studies do not appeal to the children. They would rather watch television for hours at a time. They would sit in a hypnotic trance and not utter a word.

Biology is a practical subject, but as taught in college has little value. Coelentrates and the love life of flatworms are analyzed and cross analyzed . . . but where is the application? We never make love to Coelentrates or flatworms at parties.

In the poolroom, the secrets of sex are exposed. One week in Joe Red's place will teach anybody the real, important and worthwhile facts of applied sex and, what is more, it is fascinating. Of course, some of the knowledge may not be entirely true according to science . . . but who cares? Science is not always exact, either. And what is more, no students fall asleep during his discussions.

Who buys books on married life and the psychology of love? . . . nobody but college graduates. A poolroom habitue wouldn't be found dead with one. He has a liberal education.

Take psychology . . . nothing but book learning in college. In the poolroom, you learn how to deal with people and also how to train your parents . . . that is, how to get the most out of your old man and how to bait your mother into leaving her pocketbook around the house. Slow parents have to be taught these things . . . For example, it is not an uncommon sight in poolrooms to see well-trained mothers bringing up hot lunches to their children.

The college student has been taught that the world is all sweetness and light. Competition in the world is of a cutthroat variety and so the college student goes into the world unprepared.

However, in the poolroom, one meets the worst types, people whose only aim in life seems to be to trip the sucker.

There is a far cry from theory to practice. This is realized in the Education course, where the students are sent out into the high schools to observe actual conditions and get a true perspective. In the same way, might I suggest that every college have a bona-fide poolroom as an adjunct where pupils can practice at living.

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Freiberger, Pugsley Star In Oklahoma Victory

(Continued from Page One)

Lions Inflict Initial Defeat on Mermen Browdy Stars for Beavers; Wins 2 Races

Coach Jack Rider's Beaver mermen suffered their first defeat of the season Wednesday afternoon, losing to the Columbia Lions, 40-26, at Morningside Heights.

The Lavender, soundly trounced in the nine-event meet, salvaged some honor with captain Joe Browdy placing ahead of the rest of the field in both the 220 and 440-yard events.

In the remaining races the 300-yard Relay was won by Auwarter, Rancich, and Wuorinen in 3:11.

The 50-yard Freestyle went to Orrik of the Lions, in 0:25.5, with City placing second and third. In the One-Meter Dive the Beavers again placed behind Columbia. Thomas of Columbia took the 200-yard Breaststroke with Auwarter repeating in the 200-yard Backstroke. The final event of the meet, the 400-yard Relay, found Columbia again placing ahead of the Beavers with Sanfillippo, Wuorinen, Thierjung and Duncan doing the distance in 4:00.

—Giacino.



Ed Roman
Lone Siege-Gun . . .

ket and a free shot apiece.

During this time Roman failed to hit with his one-hander while Roth was playing the bucket. Five foul shots by Roman sandwiching a Pugsley free throw brought the count to 17-12.

At this point City used a 2-1-2 zone but Sherm Norton came in for Oklahoma to dazzle the crowd with some brilliant set shooting. He hit with a one-hander from the side and, after Roman and Roth of City, and Grossman of the Sooners all hit for baskets, he came through with two long sets to bring the count to 26-17.

His last set shot was a 45 footer that never touched the rim and it ended the scoring for the first half.

It took the Beavers four minutes after the opening of the second period to score their first basket. Layne's set shot was countered by two free throws by Freiberger, but Roman came through with a jump shot and Layne followed that with an awe-inspiring twisting, turning shot on the dead run to make the score 30-23.

Roman and Freiberger each tallied a goal and a foul shot to bring the count to 30-26. Smith and Owens matched set shots and

then Smitty traded baskets with big Freiberger. The Oklahoman converted a foul after the basket for a three pointer but a Nadell set closed the gap at 38-33.

Smitty made another basket as Lynn and Pugsley each hit foul shots for Oklahoma. Lynn added another to make it 41-37. Nadell's set reduced the gap to 2 points with two minutes remaining. Holstrom stole the ball for City but a foul was called on Smith as he tied up Terril lafter a jump ball.

The referees were slow in blowing the whistle for a jump and the difference caused City the ball game as Terrill converted successfully and Oklahoma made 5 quick points to kill City's chances.

It was the Sooners' second consecutive triumph over the Lavender, having won last year 67-63.

Extra . . .

The Lavender Frosh Hoopsters ripped St. John's 90-50, yesterday afternoon in the Main Gym. Jerry Domershick was high with 20.

New Captains

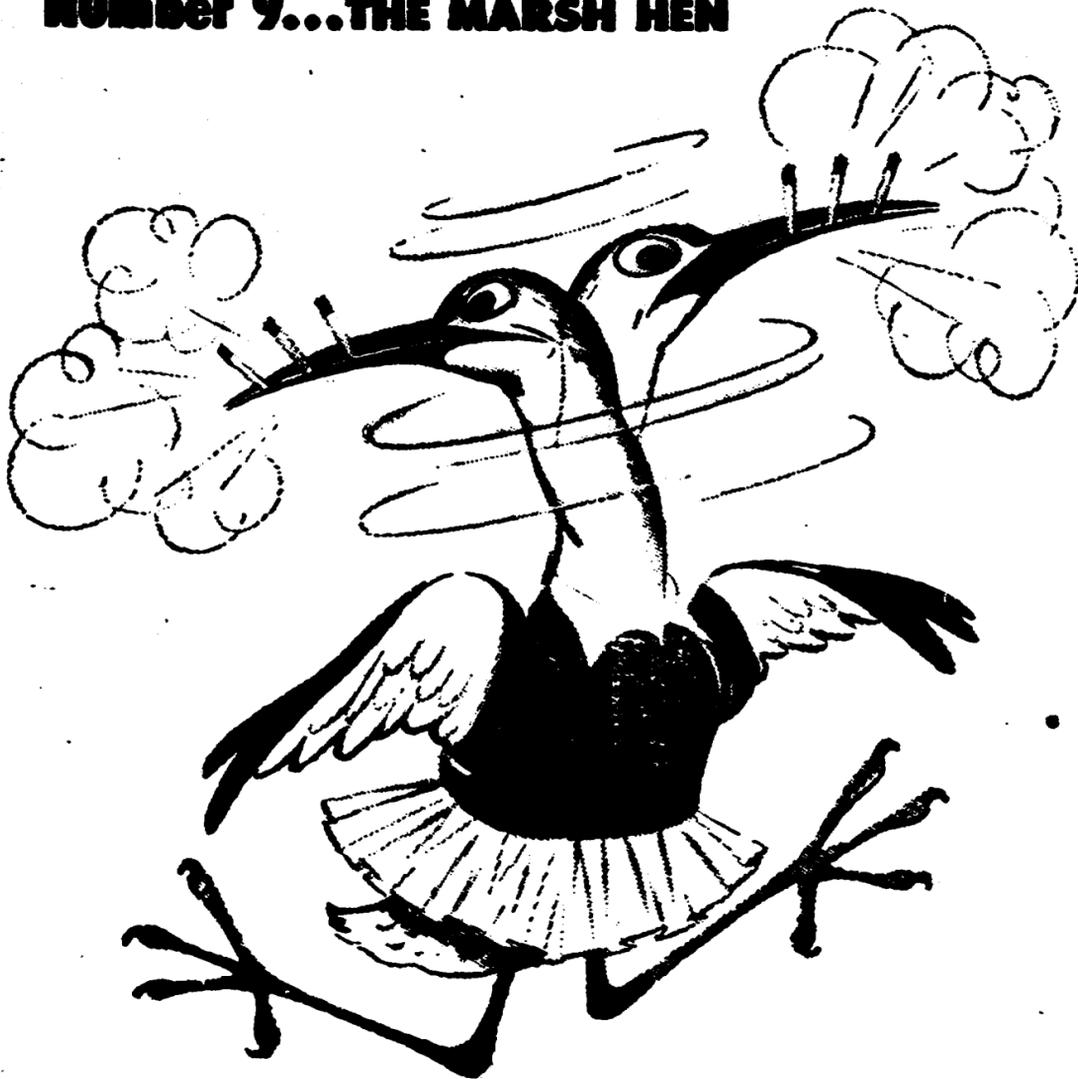
Two juniors, Pete Pizzarelli and John Palesty, have been elected co-captains of the Lavender football team for 1951.

Pizzarelli has two year of varsity experience in the backfield. A 150-pound scaback, he plays at left half on offense and defense.

Palesty, a two-letterman, who also competes for the wrestling team, played at guard in his first year on the varsity but was switched to fullback last season.

Campus Interviews on Cigarette Tests

Number 9...THE MARSH HEN



"For a while they had me swamped!"

Seems like this confused fowl got mixed in a metaphor and was almost turned into a guinea pig. The story goes she got caught in a welter of quick-trick cigarette tests . . . one puff of this brand, then a puff of that . . . a sniff, a whiff — a fast inhale and exhale. And then she was supposed to know all about cigarette mildness! Is that the way to treat a lady?

And is that the way to judge a cigarette?

We think not. That's why we suggest:

The sensible test — The 30-Day Camel Mildness Test, which simply asks you to try Camels as your steady smoke — on a pack after pack, day after day basis. No snap judgments needed. After you've enjoyed Camels — and only Camels — for 30 days in your "T-Zone" (T for Throat, T for Taste) we believe you'll know why . . .

More People Smoke Camels than any other cigarette!



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- TOBACCO
- CANDY

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In Army Hall
7 BARBERS HAIRCUTS—50¢ NO WAITING

Season's Greetings

and

Best Wishes

for the

Holiday Season

City College

Cafeteria Employees

Series