



GENE WORCESTER

THE JEWISH RACE comprises less than one per cent of the world's population, yet this numerically insignificant people is the subject of considerable front page newspaper reporting and the topic of discussion in many circles today. There is perhaps no more widely disseminated or historically significant people than the Jews. They have entered into the social and economic development of present nations and past, and the role they have played has been of consequence.

JEWISH HISTORY has been a tragic history. 3500 years before Christ, an Egyptian Pharaoh stated, so the inscription reads, that the Semitic race was dead. For fifty-five centuries the Jews have borne this epitaph. They have been the scapegoat of most every ruling class. They have experienced persecution and national intolerance. Two hundred and fifty thousand of them were butchered within a few weeks' time in the infamous Ukraine massacre. Rumania and Russia never liberated them. They lost their haciendas and prestige in Spain when the Inquisition expelled them in 1492. Previously they bore the yoke of Roman rule and taxation. And now today they must leave Germany and Austria or starve, so strong is the feeling there. Authorized national action designed to persecute the Jew is taking place in Italy, Poland and Hungary, and shall probably soon be felt in Czechoslovakia.

AND NOW THE question might be asked, why have the Jews been persecuted? First, let it be said that not only have the Jews felt oppression, but so has every other minority in the annals of history. And it is always the minority that must bear the oppressive whims of the majorities who divert truth with propaganda concerning them and injustice to them. Significantly, the Jews have been a lasting minority. Perhaps it is the long centuries of scapegoating that have made them a people of inferiority complexes.

IT WAS NOT until 1918, at the close of the war, that the Jewish race felt national resistance, the first in comparatively recent years. The chaos and disorganization of the post war era brought national bankruptcies. Times were hard in 1921-23. Conditions improved in the next six years, while the world was busy extending its credit, expanding its home industries and building up its machinery of war. Food supplies were inadequate even then, but not as to discomfort too many people. Unemployment was unknown. Then came the breaking of the bubble in 1929. For nine years the world has experienced a hectic social and political revolution, greatly responsible to its economic upheaval. And contemporaneously the Jews have felt a greater oppression than ever before. It is well to remember that the luxury of security and abundance is tolerance. But when credit shrinks, jobs are scarce, factories close and the security of prosperity is gone, tolerance goes too. And the hungry masses demand an explanation why they must hunger. The parasitic controllers of the state's wealth, and hence its policy, then turn mass action on the minorities of the state, blaming them for the economic plight which is due not to the existence of the minority, but rather to a basic inconsistency in the economic and social order men are living under, and on which the select few so ably thrive.

A JAPANESE consulate visiting Germany to study national organization complimented the Nazis on their strong party system, and their cleverness in diverting mass "exuberance" in an expression against the Jews. They bemoan the fact that there were no Jews in Japan. It is not that the Pole or the German hates a Jew for being a Jew. Basically men do not hate each other because they are men. But when the destitute Pole, or proud but impoverished German, realizes that if he operated the same shop that the Jew across the street does, or if the Jew weren't there to offer him competition, he might make a more comfortable living, it is a natural reaction to join with mass action and bring pressure on the Jew. Eth-

## Testing Program Now In Third Armour Year

Educational testing is gradually becoming an important and essential part of Armour Institute's program. The results of these tests enable the administration to help students fit into the type of work in which they will be satisfied and most efficient. Mrs. Anna C. Orcutt has charge of the testing department.

Mrs. Orcutt instituted the system at Armour in February, 1936. By intelligently interpreting the tests, it is possible to locate the skills and abilities of the students.

This year, tests were given in reading comprehension, visualization, psychology, and mathematics aptitude. These are tests of ability and not of capability. They are not limiting tests, but rather give an indication of the student's capability.

Orientation tests have no effect on grades. Instructors know nothing as to the results of these tests in regard to any certain individuals. Thus, the freshman class of '41 has had the highest average of any class since Mrs. Orcutt has been at Armour.

cally he realizes, in retrospect, that it is wrong to persecute his kind, but the profit motive displayed in the struggle for existence is a strong one. Men must some day learn not to pit themselves against each other, but with one another.

THE ONLY HOPE for the Jew and all minorities is in a democracy. Not only a democracy of the political state, but so too of the economic state. Security must be restored, not through periodic unhealthy inflations typical of our cyclic economic life, but through a great international co-operative. Just how this is to be effected I do not now venture to say. But when millions of people, because they have a common blood in their veins are persecuted, and with national sanction, being expelled from their present homes into countries already overrun with unemployed and idle, it is time a capably thinking world takes action to end the oppression of its minorities, including the Jew.

## Halloween Party Planned By Senior Electricals; Hold Affair in Bellwood Center

Clowns and ghosts will dance at the party given next Saturday by the senior students of the electrical department. Although the attendance will be restricted, a large crowd will be in attendance, according to L. Strocchia and E. Marik, members of the committee. The party, the first planned this semester, will be held in the Bellwood community center in the suburb of Bellwood.

Last summer the senior group held a picnic which met with huge success and led the way for other social events of the department. A masquerade party was planned in order to keep the spirit of the party in true Halloween style. Prizes will be awarded the couple appearing in best costumes in the opinion of Marik and Strocchia, who will act as judges for the evening.

Ping pong tables have been arranged for those who care to play while other members of the party dance. Refreshments, as planned, will consist of hot dogs, root beer, cake, and candy, and will be included free of charge for each couple attending.

"It is to be emphasized," said L. Strocchia, "that each couple be dressed and appropriately masked in order to be admitted to the party." No one will be admitted without a ticket. Tickets will not be sold at the door.

## ARX BANQUET—

(Continued from page one)

ized Armour Institute, attended a meeting of the trustees of Art Institute in 1893 and stated that Armour would like to establish a course in architecture but did not wish to conflict with the Art Institute course. A special committee decided that the school continue under the joint management of Armour Institute and the Art Institute. This arrangement continued until 1904 when Armour assumed complete responsibility and financial control.

Since that time the Art Institute has allowed free access to the museum and libraries. From 1898, when two students were graduated, to the present time, over 400 students received their degree in architecture.

## Students and Profs Hold 'Round Table' Session at W.S.E.

Those in charge of the W.S.E. came through with a surprise meeting in Chapin Hall, room 220, last Friday at 10:30 a.m. which left the members of the society in a very enthusiastic condition. After receiving a short report by the Junior class committee on the W.S.E. Smoker, a "Round Table" discussion was held, with Professors Stevens, Penn, and Sears doing the answering to all of the questions asked. B. Kirz was the main interrogator with questions from the floor being permitted. From the types of questions asked, the interest shown, and the rapt attention of the listeners it was evident that the information obtained was something that each man was in search of.

Such questions as "What is the comparison of the present senior class to one of 10-12 years ago?", "Our seniors all are worried about jobs. When you were in school did you worry about one? If so, how did you solve your problem?" and "Is the Civil Engineer trying to cover too much of a scope?" were typical questions answered by the staff to the complete satisfaction of everyone.

Every face broke into a broad grin when Professor Penn asserted emphatically; "Our Armour graduates will stand up against the graduates of any college, and I mean every college." To reciprocate this compliment the audience seemed to have the unanimous opinion that Armour's teaching staff is better than that of most colleges and comparable to that found in any college.

Professor Spears gave a short, informative talk in answering one of the questions asked regarding the relative merits of personality as compared to those of mental ability. He said that when an employer does not know those men that apply for a position, all other conditions being equal, he's apt to decide in favor of the more personable one.

The meeting came to a close too soon for everyone but there was the promise that another "Round Table" would be held in the near future.

## Solution to Labor Problem Probed by Professor Hansen

Some of the Armour students had several classes less for a week, recently. The reason was that Professor A. S. Hansen, of the social science department, had gone on a visit to New York City and Washington, D.C. He was kept busy visiting large companies' headquarters, such as those of the Standard Oil Company, the Socony Vacuum Corporation, the Anaconda Copper Corporation, and others, in New York City; while in Washington most of his time was spent in the departments of the Treasury, Internal Revenue, and Labor, as well as the United States Chamber of Commerce, and with the Social Security Board.

According to Professor Hansen, the purpose of his visit sheds a hopeful ray of light on the labor problem today, probably even on its solution. Some of the companies have been experimenting with what may be called a profit sharing system, where employees are allowed a percentage of the profit from the business. This system may promise a decrease in strikes by affording a "better way out" of the wage increase problem, and may probably be inductive to a better spirit of work among the employees in seeing if they can increase their share of the profits.

These views, however, are still in the speculative stage, waiting for reliability by means of experimental proof. It was to investigate records of these experiments, as far as they have been carried, that sent Professor Hansen on his trip. He also attended meetings of the Association of American Manufacturers, where these problems were discussed.

He then went to Washington to obtain information relative to the theory behind this system, and also investigated what was being done in the matter of levying taxes on business which would act as incentives to adopting this system of profit sharing. "We are investigating it on the assumption that it is a good plan," said Professor Hansen.

## TECH SHORTS—

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and not only that, but the team will be penalized.

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We always knew that landing in a sandpile from a thirteen foot height wasn't good for anybody's health. If you don't believe us take a look at Ralph Dixon's rib. It has all the symmetry and general appearance of a french curve. Dixie broke it last year while landing in a strained position after one of his flights into the stratosphere.

## TOUCHBALL—

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the frosh defense tightened and held. The "Short Pants" also threatened their opponents' goal, but were stopped by the firemen who punted out of danger.

This game was a replay, as the first match was successfully protested by the frosh.

After battling for thirty minutes, the junior juicers and the soph mechanicals were unable to come to any decision. Neither team was able to penetrate the other's defense, with the result that the game ended in a scoreless tie.

In the other games played this week, bringing the total number to nine, two freshmen and two senior teams clashed. The Rats and the Phi Pi Phi's fought with the Rats finally triumphing 13-7. The Senior Mechs garnered two touchdowns and two extra points against the Senior Civils' lone safety to come out on top, 14-2.

Yesterday was to see play between the Junior Elects and the frosh Rats during the noon hour.

Teams which have suffered two defeats, and which are thereby eliminated from the tourney, are the Senior Civils, the Senior Fire Protects, and the Junior Firemen.

Fifteen teams remain in the race. By last Saturday all but the Soph Elects had been scheduled for play this week.

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