

Barnard Bulletin

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Open All-College Atomic Energy Program

DEBATE BRINGS VICTORY FOR BARNARD TEAM

Shared Atomic Energy Advocated by Barnard

"Any efforts to keep the atomic bomb a secret would be disastrous," stated Anna Chacho '49 in the Barnard-Columbia debate on the atomic bomb Tuesday evening, November 20, in the Conference Room. "Resolved that the secret and control of the Atomic Bomb should be placed in the hands of the United Nations Organizations" was the debate proposition. Barnard defended the affirmative side with Betty Jayne Smith '46 and Anna Chacho. Columbia took the negative with Edward Gold '47 and George Borts '47 debating.

Affirmative Contentions
Miss Chacho opened the debate by stating the five contentions on which the affirmative based its argument: (1) since the principles of the atomic bomb are known to hundreds of scientists, the manufacturing process could be kept a secret for only a very short time. It was merely our ingenuity of application that enabled the United Nations in development of manufacturing.

Should an attempt be made to keep the bomb in the hands of the United States (2) it could not be done democratically as has been proposed under the May-Johnson Bill, since neither Congress nor the President would be consulted by the "scientific committee." Secrecy in regard to the bomb would hinder scientific research (3) which would aid mankind through complete and free interchange of all information on new atomic developments.

Scientist's Opinion
Noted scientists who worked on the bomb (4) have made statements in favor of releasing our information on atomic research to the United Nations Organization. Secrecy on our part (5) will lead to another war since it will instigate an armament race among the nations.

Therefore, concluded Miss (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

FACULTY OPINION ON ATOMIC ENERGY PROBLEM IS PUBLISHED ON PAGE THREE OF THIS ISSUE. A STUDENT QUERY WILL APPEAR NEXT MONDAY.

Cites Press Objections To May Bill

By Ruth Murphy

The much discussed May-Johnson bill has become the butt of the most severe criticisms. After Congressional and public discussion for a number of weeks, it appears to some that we are taking an almost "medieval" attitude toward our new found "philosopher's stone." If the bill had been a temporary check on the unleashed power until the United Nations Organization had decided upon the proper course to be taken, it might have been more favorably received.

Provision of Bill

There can be no doubt that a domestic program is essential to further research on atomic energy possibilities, but according to the present bill a fine up to \$300,000 and a maximum imprisonment of 30 years may be the penalty for willful disclosure of restricted information. Furthermore, the bill makes provision for a maximum fine of \$100,000 and ten years imprisonment for violation of rules and regulations made by the commission on atomic power. Such a provision, if made law, would have dire ramifications. In the first place, since a scientist cannot plan his own results in a new field of research, he might hesitate to pursue any course in the atomic energy field. The work itself could go on, but of what avail would his findings be if through restrictions on the press, he could not communi-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

"Modern Man Is Obsolete"

By Ruth Lyons

In August, 1945, the Saturday Review of Literature published an editorial called "Modern Man is Obsolete," in which Norman Cousins discussed the implications of the atomic bomb. This editorial met with instant approbation, and has since been published in book form, two-and-a-half-times longer than the original editorial.

Mr. Cousins does not believe that every new weapon produces a counter-weapon of equal power, or that mankind can go underground and live through an atomic war while the crust of the earth blazes indistinguishably overhead, or that warfare has now become too horrible for any nation to dare attempt it, or that any nation can keep the secret of the atomic bomb to itself, or that a system of voluntary inspection to detect secret atomic bomb manufacture is workable. He believes that there are only two courses left to man if he wishes to continue to inhabit the earth.

The first is to establish a world government. This is infinitely the more difficult of the two. The second is to revert to the condition of mankind in 10,000 B.C., by destroying science, progress, government, knowledge, and thought.

"The world which the San Francisco conference met to consider no longer exists, even though the same people belong to both the old and the new worlds." The success of the Atlantic Charter depended upon time, but time today works against peace, as nations' rush to obtain the secret of the atomic bomb.

"Man is left with a crisis in decision. The main test before him involves his will to change rather than his ability to change." Cousins calls, not for another conference, but for a Constitutional Convention of the United Nations. The difficulties to be faced by such a group would be greater than those faced by any group in the world's history, and, while the consequence of failure are certain, Cousins asks if the tremendous strides made in developing the atomic bomb in the last few years may not augur well for similar development in establishing world government.

While world government cannot guarantee world peace, peace itself is not the end and aim of world government. "The real peace is more than non-war. It is a vital peace, a restlessness to get on with" (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

CAMPUS NEWS—PAGE 6: DEAN GILDERSLEEVE TO RETIRE, WIGS AND CUES, NWF DRIVE, GLEE CLUB CONCERT, PC NEWS, FRENCH CONSUL-GENERAL.

PC SPONSORS ATOMIC BOMB CAMPAIGN

Has Booth on Jake Lectures and Movies

"In accordance with Student Council's request that Political Council conduct an all college informational campaign regarding atomic energy and the atomic bomb, we are going to have lectures, movies, and discussions," announces Jane Weidlund, chairman of Political Council.

It is the hope of Student Council that by means of this program of information, the majority of the student body will possess enough knowledge to form clear opinions about this vital issue.

Letters were sent to the chairmen of every department and members of History, Government, Economics, Chemistry, Physics and International Studies, to acquaint the faculty with the plans of Political Council and to enlist their cooperation. If members faculty are in favor of the plan, discussions will be held in the classroom on some vital phase of the atomic bomb with which that subject is associated.

Member Clubs

Political Council has enlisted the support of the clubs represented on the Council. Action for Democracy, and International Relations Club will feature discussions at their meetings on the United Nations Organization and the atomic bomb, the May-Johnson Bill, the question of internationalization and the scientific aspects of this great problem.

A debate with Columbia on the atomic bomb was held by the Debate Club in the Conference Room on November 20, as part of the plan to inform the student body. The resolution debated on was: "Resolved, that the secret and control of the Atomic Bomb should be placed in the hands of the United Nations Organization." Barnard was the victor.

Truman Attlee Plan Raises Controversy

By Ruth Landesman

In response to public pressures and questions about the future of the atomic bomb, British Prime Minister Attlee, Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King and President Truman held a five-day conference out of which came a declaration of policy on the bomb.

The plan calls for the formation of a commission under the auspices of the newly-created United Nations Organization to establish international controls over atomic energy, outlaw the bomb as a weapon and insure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The commission would have the right of inspection in all countries in order to protect states against violations of agreements.

Exchange of Knowledge

In order to create an atmosphere of confidence, there was approved a free exchange of scientific knowledge and it was hoped that other countries would follow the same policy.

In answer to the debate over the question of sharing the secret of the manufacture of the bomb with Russia, the three nations decided that the secret would be kept for the present by themselves but would be shared with others after adequate international controls are effected.

Reception of this plan has been mixed. It has been hailed by some as a victory for the principle of world cooperation and a bolstering of the United Nations Organiza-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

American Colleges Arouse Interest In Atomic Energy

Petitions and Letters Sent to Washington
Barnard is not the only college which has been seeking a way of bringing about active thought and discussion on the subject of the Atomic Bomb, its peacetime possibilities, and its control. Wheaton, Bennington, Brooklyn, Vassar, Radcliffe, and other well-known colleges have been stimulating interest, inter-exchange of ideas, and discussion groups to deal with the subject.

Petitions to President Truman, notes to Congressmen, letters to other colleges, and various other means of consolidating public opinion have been used by student groups which seem invariably to urge international cooperation in the control of the bomb.

Brooklyn College, one of the newest of our city's colleges, has circulated a letter addressed to the editors and student leaders of New York City's colleges and universities, urging the importance of world cooperation to maintain a peaceful world. The letter states that it is the sacred duty of all students to realize that the present secrecy on the Atomic bomb formula is breeding distrust among the United Nations and that the secret must not be withheld from the Security Council of the UNO. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Organize Inter-Collegiate Council On Atomic Energy

The first meeting of an Intercollegiate Council on Atomic Energy, proposed at a meeting of representatives from city colleges on November 20, was held last night, with Joan Raup as its temporary chairman. Other Barnard delegates were Judith Rudansky and Elaine Ryan.

The group met last night as an interim committee which is to function until the body can have its charter ratified by the member colleges. Its purpose is to be to act as a non-partisan group to assist the member colleges in the education of their student bodies on the political, sociological, technological, and economic aspects of atomic energy.

The November 20 meeting included representatives from Barnard, Brooklyn College, City College, Hunter, Manhattan, New School, Pratt, Queens and St. John's University.

The committee was organized under the initiative of the Physics Society of Brooklyn College, which called a preliminary meeting for November 9, at which time it was decided that the colleges should coordinate their activities. Mary Louise Stewart and Miss Rudansky were the Barnard delegates to this meeting.

CIRCULATE AD PETITION

Action for Democracy Club, headed by Tamara Bliss is sponsoring a petition to President Truman on the issue of internationalizing the atomic bomb. The petition, which will be circulated by Action for Democracy members, reads in part: "We believe that the power politics followed by our government on the control of the atomic bomb will be disastrous to this peace, and that they are fostering the worst types of imperialism globally."

If enough signatures are obtained, the petition will be put before Student Council for action. The petitions are to be returned to Miss Bliss through Student Mail.

The committee is urging its member colleges to support the "Crisis" Rally to be held next Tuesday evening at Madison Square Garden under the sponsorship of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Science and Professions.

Barnard delegates participated in the meetings with the authorization of Student Council and the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, which will be asked later to approve the charter.

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Today

By Betty Smith

Just five years ago, the *New York Times* stated that talk of atomic power will probably only result in the reducing of a new promise to a beautiful dream. Today, we see how wrong they were, and to what great extent science has developed conclusive evidence as to the great havoc this bomb did in Japan, and we all have a fair idea just what it could do to the United States or any other country in the event of another war. A war which would definitely be the most disastrous the world has ever seen.

Consequently, the great question facing the world today is just what is to be done with this bomb—shall the United States attempt to keep it a secret or shall we place it in the hands of the United Nations Organization. This is a question which affects not only the leaders of the world—it is a question which deals with you and me. In plain and simple words, it is "we the people" who must be concerned with the outcome of this mighty decision. On this decision, rests the question of whether or not the world is to survive.

Keeping Secret Impossible
 At this moment, President Truman is still determined that the atomic bomb shall remain a "secret" until we have devised some method to combat it. This decision would be all well and good, if it were possible to keep it a secret, but this is absolutely impossible. There is no secret to be kept, for a memorandum prepared by the scientists who worked on the project says: "it has been known for forty years that this form of energy exists. The principles required for its release have been the common property of scientists throughout the world for the last five years. Each one of the advanced civilized nations possesses scientists capable of working out the details required for the accomplishment. Each one of the advanced civilized nations has access to some of the resources re-

Sentiments Not Enough
 President Truman states that everyone will feel that our possession of the atomic bomb is no threat to any nation and that we regard this possession as a sacred trust. This type of reasoning, however, can only fall on deaf ears; for as long as we refuse to share the bomb with the remainder of the world, "all our lofty sentiments, all our professions of peace and all our insistence on democratic processes will simply sound hypocritical to the other peoples of the world." The Attlee-Truman plan to share the fundamental scientific information with the rest of the world is not enough. We must release the entire control of the atomic bomb.

Russia Wants to Cooperate
 Many, however, are going to raise the issue of Russia by saying that we cannot trust her with the atomic bomb. The point is however, that the Soviet Union has expressed her willingness to cooperate with the world. The only intelligent reason we could have for refusing to give her the knowl-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Atomic Age

It's about time all of us realized that the immediate economic, social, and political objectives we are working for now, won't do us any good in the long run if a few atomic bombs can destroy our whole civilization in an hour or two. This statement might have sounded fantastic back in the ancient Pre-Atomic Energy days of July, 1945, but today we know it almost dictatorial powers. In practice this bill would result in an American monopoly of the secrets of atomic energy, and an eventual armaments race which would destroy the world.

Share Secret
 It is obvious that atomic secrecy cannot and should not be kept from the rest of the world. Science is by nature international, and it is merely a question of time before an advance made in one country is known to the others. The reactionary Congressmen who approve of the May-Johnson bill don't seem to realize this. Even President Truman himself doesn't seem to realize it, when he calls for universal military training and the guarding of the secret by the United States.

Utilize Energy
 The problem, therefore, is a question of utilizing our newly-found atomic energy for either constructive or destructive purposes of either an atomic world based on the abundant life for all, or no world at all. No one views with relish the prospect of atomic destruction, our problem is how to prevent it and provide for a fuller life for all.

One thing is clear: the May-Johnson Bill, recently placed before the House by its Military Affairs Committee, does not offer a satisfactory solution. This bill would nationalize control and development of atomic energy in utter secrecy under a commission of nine men invested with wide and

About Town

MOVIES, ARTICLES STRESS ATOMIC BOMB ISSUE TOO

Until four months ago, the words "atomic bomb," were virtually unknown, and its concept was seldom discussed. Now, everywhere you turn, whether it be to the newspapers, the magazines, the movies, or even to the comic strips, those two words scream out at you.

World conferences have been called to discuss its use and whether the secret of its invention will be made public. Naturally, the newspapers have been on hand offering simplified explanations of its concept. Editorial pages debate the policy of the nation in regard to the bomb. Corny columnists delight in printing such trite expressions as, "Up and atom!" and "It's positively castr-atomic". Leonard Lyons of the *Post* reports the following information under the heading "Wouldn't You Know It!": "A car to be known as the atomic car will shortly be on the production line. The enterprising manufacturer has already registered this name with Washington." A favorite query of the columnists is to ask what people you would want to have survive if an atom bomb landed in New York, destroying everyone but you and four others.

Meitner Story In "Companion"

As for the magazines, even such publications as *The Woman's Home Companion*, which obviously caters to the lesser intellects of the female sex, have become aware of the atomic bomb. This month's issue of the *Companion* carries a story by Dr. Lise Meitner, one of the scientists who worked on the bomb. *Life* magazine carried graphic evidence of the effect of the bomb on Hiroshima, and other periodicals sent over reporters to view the wreckage.

The comic strips are not to be outdone, however. In *Smilin' Jack*, Cindy is trying to prevent a Nazi-lover from dropping atomic bombs on New York and Washington. Little Orphan Annie is right in there pitching against three arch fiends who are seeking to steal the bomb. Next thing you know, Superman will probably race to catch the bomb before it can explode on a city.

Theater Guild's Part

A few months ago, the Theater Guild dramatized on the radio a play they had produced in 1927 entitled, "Wings Over Europe." This play prophesied the advent of atomic energy. At the time it was originally produced, the play failed because the idea seemed too fantastic. Radio has also sponsored forums debating the use of the bomb.

As for the movies, one in particular capitalized on this invention by taking on a few scenes having to do with it. The picture was "First Man Into Tokyo," a very mediocre attempt. Another, but much more worthwhile film, portrayed the espionage attempts to steal this secret. This was "The House on 92nd Street," which is on 93rd Street.

Every which way you turn, you cannot fail to notice the words "Atomic Bomb." What is probably needed now is a synonym, for that expression is becoming so very overworked.

BABETTE BRIMBERG

Merci, Spasiba, Thanks

BULLETIN wishes to thank all contributors for their interest and cooperation in making possible this issue on atomic energy and its implications. We will welcome letters expressing the reaction of the college to this issue.

There was some copy which could not be included because it arrived after the deadline, and therefore will appear next time.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

FACULTY MEMBERS EXPRESS OPINION

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve

The use of atomic energy must obviously be put under international control. When the General Assembly of the United Nations meets in January it must consider how best to use and to develop the machinery of the new world organization to exercise this control. An "atomic bomb race" among nations must be prevented and the new source of power when further developed for industrial purposes, must be made available for the benefit of all peoples.

Professor Jacques Barzun, History

The excitement over the atom bomb is understandable but rather beside the point. Unless we mean to get rid of political messes through large-scale extermination, the mere destructive extent of the new bomb does not change the age-old problem of what to do with power. Since it is likely that the world will use atomic energy indiscriminately, like all preceding weapons of war, we are just where we were before: facing the task of organizing peace.

It is of course possible that our imaginations have at last been struck hard enough to make us think equally hard—and mainly about three things: political organization, industrialized warfare, and modern science which serves both. Whether an aroused imagination will produce brighter ideas and more practical solutions, no one can say. In some persons—the artists generally—it does. In mankind at large it may well lead to panic and worse folly than ever; in which case the hopeful future rests with the survivors after they emerge from the cave—I mean the bomb shelter. In any case, it is not Civilization that will disappear from the earth, but our civilization. Our fate is, as always, in our own hands.

Professor Frederick C. Mills, Economics

The Truman-Attlee-King declaration on atomic energy represents a substantial advance over previous statements of policy on this issue. Had such a statement been issued three months ago the atmosphere of international discussion would have been far more conducive to agreement than it has been.

Time is of the essence of the political problem posed by the discovery of methods of releasing atomic energy. It is of the highest importance that the United Nations dispel suspicion and achieve mutual confidence on this subject before patterns of separatist action are set, and before programs looking toward national exploitation of atomic energy for military purposes have crystallized. For this reason I question the wisdom of the slow, stage-by-stage program suggested in section 8 of the three-power statement. Prompt action must be sought on the central issue, which is military.

For this purpose there is need of immediate demonstration that effective inspection of laboratories and plants engaged upon atomic research and development is technically feasible. Uncertainty on this point will hold up political action. Scientists of the three atomic powers should outline a program of inspection. This work should precede the establishment of the United Nations commission on atomic energy proposed by Truman, Attlee and King. It is to be hoped that this commission will first concern itself with the military uses of atomic energy and with means of internationalizing such uses, under the United Nations. If the commission can agree upon procedures and instruments,

and if the recommendations of the commission are accepted by the United Nations Organization, the western Allies should be prepared to make available to the appropriate instrumentality of the United Nations all atomic energy information in our possession. A statement of our readiness to do this should be issued when the special commission is appointed.

Reverend Mr. Robert G. Andrus

The atom bomb stands as a menace to society, but may be the source from which the drive may come to force world government on the recalcitrant human race as the only alternative to chaos. A step in the right direction would be to place the responsibility for such control as is possible in the United Nations' Organization.

Professor Raymond J. Saulnier, Economics

It would be ridiculous to deny that The Bomb presents a complex problem, but I am inclined to doubt that it is as complex as many believe it to be. In any event it is not a novel problem. It is the old and familiar one of preventing warfare. Is it not true that this is precisely the problem with which we expect the UNO to deal? Are we prepared so soon to write off the San Francisco effort? The Bomb may require some redesigning of the UNO structure, as has recently been suggested, but it seems obvious that it is only by preventing the atomic war, through UNO or other international action, that we can conquer its threat. I am ready to be persuaded to another view, but I do not now see how the essential task of preventing war can be affected favorably by showing everyone how to wage it with bursting atoms. And I have even greater difficulty in seeing how true international friendship and cooperation will be advanced by a selective sharing of our technical knowledge.

In the interim we will probably be prepared, and quite wisely so, to wage a "36 hour war" ourselves; this fact itself should deter others from initiating such an affair.

What else can be done? Some decentralization of new essential plant facilities should be planned; perhaps a certain amount of protection can be obtained from a highly selective program of underground construction. But the idea of a nation in foxholes strikes me thoroughly ridiculous. The Bomb problem is not one to be solved by spreading our population over a greater acreage, or by digging deeper and deeper into the earth's crust. It is, unfortunately, a political and moral, not an engineering problem.

Professor S. Stansfeld Sargent, Psychology

Is it a hundred or a thousand times I've been told, since August 6th, that humanity is at the crossroads—that we now face a choice between civilization and disaster? Anyhow I'm sick of hearing it. The plain truth is that people who the world over aren't interested in such broad cosmic choices. Their problem is atomic bomb jitters, and they're anxiously wondering how they can manage to be miles away from industrial centers only a few years from now when the bombs begin to fall.

Our statesmen and social scientists know a great deal about the causes of war. They have even worked out some fairly sensible programs for preventing war, except that they never have figured out how to interest masses of people in these programs.

But the situation is different now. People have a real sense of

imminent personal annihilation. As a friend put it last summer: "Only a few days ago we could look forward to living out our lives and enjoying our grandchildren; but now — — —". People want leadership as they never wanted it before.

Can our leaders present a broad and simple, yet specific program which will give heart to people and harness the world-wide jitters into a real drive toward an enduring peace?

The political, scientific, educational and literary leaders in each nation can unite on a fundamental peace program. It can stress, for example, the fact that war is not instinctive; it results from frustrations which are preventable. That children can be educated to world-mindedness just as they have been trained in national patriotism. That national and racial antipathies can be eliminated; they are learned just like other attitudes. That world organization is attainable; from the dawn of history human beings have been forming larger and larger groups.

The United Nations Organization can help to start and keep things moving. Then people and leaders together in each country can work out the specifics, in the press, in classrooms, in clubs and forums. Which are our most dangerous frustrations and how can they be removed? How does our education fail to promote tolerance and world-mindedness? What persons and groups are working against international organization; how shall we best expose or boycott them? What imperialist tendencies do we see in the making?

Idealistic? Of course. But we're not really at the crossroads because we know this is the road we have to take. Let's harness those powerful atomic jitters and get down to business.

Chaplain Otis R. Rice

The problem of the secret of the atomic bomb should not be considered apart from a larger frame of reference. The more basic question is whether the major powers will honestly and earnestly attempt a workable international organization which will seek effective measures to insure peace. If the members of the United Nations Organization are prepared to abrogate some of their so-called sovereignty and will sincerely study and work for mutual well-being and peaceful pursuits, the formulae for the release of atomic energy ought surely to be shared in order that they may be used creatively for the benefit of all concerned rather than simply as a destructive instrument in war.

If the nations are to give but lip service to the idea of permanent peace and international cooperation, an armament race will inevitably ensue. In that case each nation will be openly or secretly jockeying for strategic positions; and the present secret of the atomic bomb, or some similar formula, will undoubtedly be discovered in a few years by those countries which do not now possess it.

Scientists have generally felt that all discoveries should be shared, and it would seem tragic wastefulness if the many fascinating vistas opened by the research on the atomic bomb were not further explored.

Ultimately the whole question rests with the statesmen of the major powers. The hopes for a peaceful world as contrasted with the dismal prospect of whole nations driven underground depend upon adventurous thinking and action in international cooperation.

Professor Helen Huss Parkhurst, Philosophy

World-wide wreckage and agony, total collapse of civilization, instantaneous wiping out of vast cities with all their inhabitants, and even complete extinction of the human race—these, almost overnight, have been transformed from mere fantastic imaginings of an H. G. Wells into frightfully real possibilities. And it is scientific knowledge that is responsible for the atomic bomb, the new instrument of wholesale destruction. It might seem only natural then for us to deplore this knowledge.

But consider, in the first place, that to be safe-guarded against dangerous information, human curiosity and inventiveness would have needed to be suppressed at the very outset, in the days of Neanderthal man. And who can really wish that we had remained in a state of naked savagery even if the price we must pay for our progress from the stage of crude stone implements to recent triumphs—radio and television, airplanes, preventive medicine and creative chemistry—is the risk that we may misuse our mastery of nature to bring about our own annihilation?

And consider, in the second place, that it is not too much knowledge but too little wisdom that is our trouble—too little breadth and depth of understanding, too little concern for eternal values, too little self-discipline. Perhaps nothing less than a sudden sense of our mortal peril could have served to shock us into a fuller realization of the urgent need to learn that wisdom. And this is our great hope; that in the face of the awful fate that threatens us we may actually meet the challenge and strive for that large mindedness and tolerance and feeling of universal human brotherhood which alone can save us from ultimate disaster.

Professor John Useem, Sociology

The atomic bomb is an impressive demonstration of what co-operative research can contribute to American society. The atomic bomb does not fundamentally change the situation of war . . . it merely intensifies it . . . and the vital question is whether or not we can control war.

There is no doubt that the other nations of the world will develop atomic bombs soon. It is only common sense that we give our atomic bomb secrets to a world organization that will control not only atomic bombs but all phases of atomic energy for the betterment of mankind.

Reverend Father John K. Daly

Because the nations of the world recognize no practicable common moral code, I think that we shall not discover any currently effective control of atomic power motivated by religion or moral concepts. The only hope we have is political control applied through a revamped UNO, or an entirely new and more efficient world government. At the moment we ought not concentrate only on the problems of secrecy since the "know-how" reportedly will become common knowledge so soon. Our worry now must be to so act that our whole policy will not persuade others that we are virtually threatening them with our A bombs.

Dr. Lorna P. McGuire, English

I support the Truman-Attlee statement because the only way in which we can cooperate is by having a common trust and a common pool of information.

Rabbi Isidor B. Hoffman

I strongly believe that we should share our scientific knowledge with other nations inasmuch as we will be showing our faith in the United Nations Organization. Only mutual confidence in one another will avert the supreme curse of mankind—world war.

Dr. Marjorie D. Coogan, English

In my opinion, the atomic bomb makes a world government imperative. The Truman-Attlee plan for international control of the bomb is a step in the right direction, but only a step. Politically and morally we shall have to catch up with the rapid advance of physical science. The new political concept of world federation and the old concept of the love of neighbors together are essential if the world is to continue.

Reverend Mr. J. Edward Dirks

That the atomic bomb should be internationalized should be obvious to all people in the academic community. "Keep the edge" is no slogan for education. It is as fallacious politically, particularly in the present chaos of suspicion, economic unrest, and unsolved problems. Furthermore, our reflection on the destructive implication of atomic energy should take place at a deeper level, where we would express our awareness of our moral predicament in this period of history of "controlling" the atomic bomb. It was, in the last analysis, an international "product." All men should have the responsibility for its control. To deprive other nations and peoples of their share of this responsibility would be an emphatic denial of our acknowledged purposes toward world solidarity.

Professor Henry A. Boorse, Physics

There appears to be a great deal of confusion regarding what we should do with atomic bomb. I believe that current differences of opinion are almost entirely due to a lack of understanding on two points: first, that other major powers can quickly duplicate our achievement, and second, that there appears to be no adequate defense against this weapon. Scientists who understand these things are in practically unanimous agreement that nothing short of rigid control on the manufacture of fissionable materials in all the countries of the world will offer any real protection against a war the appalling consequences of which are almost beyond the imagination.

A political organization which we might term a "World Stat" seems to me to offer the only protection against such a catastrophe. I think that we should do everything in our power to bring this world authority into being as quickly as possible and further that we should, as a proof of good faith, immediately stop whatever plants we may now have running for the production of concentrated fissionable material.

Professor Thomas P. Peardon, Government

I am afraid I am inclined to be pessimistic about the future but then no particular war is inevitable. If we have economic prosperity there might be a lessening of tension which would make co-operation on the bomb possible.

The Truman-Attlee-King proposals are certainly the most constructive to be presented thus far. This series of steps is excellent for we have to see if other nations are really willing to cooperate with us. I am against the May-Johnson Bill because the scientists, are and they are in the position to know. Any regimentation of free inquiry is most undesirable.

"The Anatomy of Peace"

By Judith Rudansky

It was just a few months before the first atomic bomb devastated the city of Nagasaki, that Emery Reves' provocative study *The Anatomy of Peace* was published. Yet the book may well have been written with the tremendous problems posed by the bomb, in mind, so pertinent is this analysis of national and international relations to the position of a world threatened with a sword of Damocles.

With the skill of a surgeon, Mr. Reves dissects and lays bare all the policies and philosophies of world politics which failed so utterly to bring peace in our time. No system of political or religious beliefs thus far promulgated has been able to cope with the difficulties of keeping the peace in a rapidly shrinking world peopled by a multiplicity of sovereignties.

Mr. Reves traces the historical meaning of sovereignty, probably one of the most used and misused words of the day. Sovereignty, according to the 18th century political philosophers, meant the residing of all rights and powers in the totality of the people living in one particular community.

The author shows how there has been a broadening of the base of sovereignty as the community transferred authority from the church to the federal lords, then to the monarch, and finally to the democratic state. We do not think of such delegation of sovereignty as "surrendering" it but only as a widening of its scope.

The next step in this historical trend would be the vesting of sovereignty by the people in some higher organization than the individual nation-state which has shown itself utterly incapable of given its citizens permanent security. For the one underlying cause of all wars through the ages has been the exercise of unrestricted sovereignty by two or more groups and wars cease only when sovereign

power is transferred from a smaller to a larger or higher unit.

Thus Mr. Reves comes to the conclusion that the United Nations Organization will not succeed where the League of Nations failed because the former is built upon the same fallacy upon which Wilson based his idea of "collective security." As long as the states of the world recognize no higher authority than their own national law, as long as force not based on law is to be used to keep the "peace," there will be no peace.

The author's answer is the establishment of a world-wide legal order binding upon all the states just as all the people within each state are bound by the Rule of Law. Mr. Reves begs of us not to falter just because the conception of world government is termed "impractical," "idealistic" or "utopian." We must break away now from the vicious circle of keeping the old things under new names.

Law or Conquest are now the only two roads to security. The first can mean undreamed-of peace and progress; the latter, the emergence of a world dominated by a single state which will justify its actions in the name of the search for security.

Mr. Reves writes brilliantly, concisely, with passion well disciplined by reason. We would put this book on the required reading list of every statesman responsible for building our world of tomorrow. They cannot afford to ignore its message.

Ask World Federation

By Ruth Raup

A question paramount in discussions of atomic power is: How shall atomic energy and the production of the atomic bomb be controlled so that the destruction of atomic war may be avoided. Among the most significant of the answers to this question are found the proposals for World Federation of the nations of the world.

Last month forty-seven prominent men and women, including Norman Cousins, author of *Modern Man is Obsolete*, Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court, Robert P. Bass, former governor of New Hampshire, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Washington news correspondent, Cord Meyer Jr., and Clarence K. Streit, author of *Union Now and Union Now With Britain*, met for five days in Dublin, New Hampshire, to discuss plans for world government and to decide on steps to be taken in effecting world federation.

UNO Too Weak

Convinced that the UNO, as it now stands, is too weak to control the use of the atomic bomb adequately, the Dublin group urged in its majority report "immediate action" setting up a World Federation, with a world Legislative Assembly at its head.

With representatives to the Assembly weighted according to natural and industrial resources in addition to the population of the country, the body would have power, limited by a world federal constitution, to prevent war and to preserve peace. And while there will be as little central government exercised as possible, "there can be no world peace until there is world order based upon principles of the limitation and pooling of national external sovereignty by all nations for the common good of mankind," the Dublin statement asserts.

Want World Federation

The delegates agreed that some world federation should be set up and differed only in their proposals

for the institution of a system. A Minority Report was made by Justice Roberts and Mr. Streit, with three other persons, suggesting that world federation be started by a nucleus of nations—including the United States and Great Britain (and perhaps Russia)—to lay the groundwork for a union which would eventually become world-wide.

A slightly different plan is sponsored by World Federation Inc., which is an organization led by Ely Culbertson, of bridge and other fame. In connection with the setting up of world government institutions whose limited powers would transcend those of the formerly sovereign nations united under it, Mr. Culbertson proposed 1) "World-wide quota limitation of the production of atomic and other scientific weapons," and 2) "A World Peace Force, separate from the armed forces of the member states to suppress aggression or illegal production of scientific weapons."

Retain Altered UNO

Most world government organizations, contrary to popular belief, are not advocating scrapping of the United Nations Organizations. When the Dublin conference's statement was released on October 16, the New York Times, in an editorial, criticized the group's seeming lack of respect for the United Nations Organization. The editorial was answered by Louis B. Sohn, acting as a spokesman for the delegates, however, a week later. The Dublin statement was not intended as a proposition for a "scrapping" of the United Nations

12 Points

The following twelve points appeared in *Time*, November 13, as a synthesis of all the fact and conjecture concerning the problems that the discovery of atomic energy has brought about.

1. Atomic weapons will overshadow peacetime uses of atomic energy, at least until the world is confident that it has atomic weapons under control.

2. No military or scientific defense can be expected.

3. Breaking up cities is the only practical defense idea so far advanced; one plan for re-distributing the U. S. population and key industries would cost \$250 billion.

4. Much larger atomic charges are in prospect, in the form of robots, rockets, etc.

5. Atomic weapons might kill 20 per cent of a nation's people in an hour.

6. No big secret protects the atomic bomb. Other nations may learn the engineering skills the U. S. A. knows now in a few years.

7. All major powers have access to the necessary raw materials.

8. The cost of atomic weapons is not prohibitive. Any nation that can afford a large army or navy can afford them.

9. Out-producing the enemy is not much advantage in atomic warfare. Two hundred bombs may be better than one hundred, but ten thousand is no better than five thousand because 5,000 would destroy all important targets in a country. Consequently, a small, relatively poor nation might defeat a larger, richer nation.

10. Atomic weapons increase the incentive to aggression by multiplying the advantage of surprise.

11. International control will be extremely difficult. Expert inspectors will have to follow raw materials through every step of the process, which would be almost impossible in nations intent on evading control.

12. Publication of atomic research is impossible.

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Charter, he held. Only the security clauses in the Charter met with criticism among the Dublin conferees, and they could be amended without there being any need for a new conference or constitutional convention Mr. Culbertson's organization would not scrap the Charter made last summer either.

They do advocate a "stronger" United Nations Organization, however. "With the atomic bomb in the world" writes Ely Culbertson, "we can have either the conquest of the ruins of the world by a world dictator, or the conquest of ruinous wars by an effective organization of peaceful peoples." And a convincing case is presented for the futility of pursuing peace as long as power politics are at play in the world and as long as sovereign nations are not united in a binding federation whose main aim will be the prevention of war.

Einstein Told FDR Of Atomic Energy In '39

It was a letter written by Albert Einstein to President Roosevelt in 1939 that did much to prompt the years of experimental research which culminated in the atomic bomb.

On August 2, 1939, just a month before the outbreak of World War II, Dr. Einstein wrote the now historical letter to the late President. It starts with the sentences "Some recent work by E. Fermi and L. Szilard leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy. This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs... extremely powerful bombs. A single bomb of this type exploded in a port might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory." It was Einstein's daring formula, E equals mc², which led to the concept that atomic energy would some day be unlocked.

In the article "Einstein on the Atomic Bomb," appearing in this month's *The Atlantic Monthly*, this famous physicist explains how mankind must control atomic power.

Contrary to the beliefs of many statesmen, scientists, and citizens of note, Dr. Einstein is sure that another war is inevitable. But he is even more certain that the atomic bomb will not wipe out civilization in World War III; it will however, eliminate two-thirds of the earth's population.

On the question of sharing the secret of the bomb with the United Nations Organization, however, Einstein concurs with the administration. Nonetheless, he goes on to advocate that the United States should give the secret to a World Government founded by the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia—the only three powers with military strength. After the three great powers have drafted and adopted a constitution, the small nations should be invited to join. The World Government would then have power over all military matters.

Only through the establishment of this World Government can we find any hope for peace. Although Dr. Einstein realizes the possible tyrannical nature of such an organization, he fears even more a series of increasingly intensified wars.

We must take this step for still another reason; we shall not have the secret long anyway. Other nations, especially one possessing the

Today

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 3)

edge of the atomic bomb is if we intended to wage war on her in the near future. This is inconceivable, for Russia needs peace as badly as we do. And, furthermore, whether we like it or not, the Soviet Union will have discovered the atomic bomb in approximately a year. Certainly, it can be said that it is better to deal with the situation in an adult manner and share the bomb now, rather than bring about distrust and have her know without our help. We cannot let the atomic bomb become an issue between America and Russia. We cannot let our statesmen use this weapon to force Russia to concede certain diplomatic questions to us.

Millions of lives were sacrificed in this war—supposedly to bring about democracy. Let us not make a farce of this. The question of whether we are to have one world or no world at all rests on our willingness "to form international arrangements to harness the atom." For the safety of the world, we must place the control of the atomic bomb in the hands of the United Nations Organization.

resources of Russia, will soon discover the formula.

Dr. Einstein does not consider himself the father of the release of atomic energy. Indeed, he didn't believe that it could be practically used during his life-time. It was discovered by Hahn in Berlin, and he himself misinterpreted what he discovered. It was Lise Meitner who provided the correct interpretation and who escaped from Germany to place the information in the hands of Neils Bohr.

To give any estimate of when atomic energy can be applied to constructive purposes is impossible. What now is known is merely how to use a fairly large amount of uranium.

Though atomic energy will be a great boon in the future, at present it is a menace which, if not properly controlled, will wreak undreamed-of destruction upon the whole world.

—Jane Gordon

'Modern Man Obsolete'

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

the work of the world, an anxiety to meet the future. The real peace means progress.

"All the manufactured calm and scorn in the world cannot alter the precise fact that the atomic bomb plus another war equals global disaster. Nor that the crisis is fast approaching and may be upon us within a few years unless we act now to avert it. Nor that this crisis is created not only by the explosive atom but by inadequate means of controlling international lawlessness. Nor that control is inoperative without power, that power is dangerous without law, and that law is impossible without government."

ATOMIC AGE

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 3)

Now we come to the second point which the May-Johnson Bill does not cope with satisfactorily, and that is the Development of Atomic Energy. It is clear that the development of this mighty power must not be left to the giant corporate monopolies. There is nothing contained in the May-Johnson Bill to prevent this from happening. The secrecy with which the May-Johnson Bill would shroud the development is incompatible with public knowledge and criticism, and freedom of scientific research.

Public usage of atomic power must be developed by and for the people through the medium of a public project under government supervision such as the TVA. The guidance and administration of this huge public corporation must be done by competent civilians, scientifically qualified.

In the Senate, a special atomic energy committee headed by liberal-minded Brian MacMahon has been formed to study the problem before considering the May-Johnson Bill. Senator Joseph Ball has just submitted a new atom bill to this committee which would limit secrecy to military use only. Research and industrial study would proceed unhampered, Senator Ball has declared.

However, that will still leave a big question-mark over the problem of International Control, and we must remember that the atomic bomb does not discriminate; when it destroys it obliterates management as well as labor, factories as well as homes, and reactionaries as well as progressives.

—June Felton

French Club Hears Vasse

M. Lionel Vasse, Consul General from France, will address the French Club tomorrow afternoon at 4 in the College Parlor. M. Vasse will discuss the recent French elections and the Constituent Assembly.

A question period in English will follow M. Vasse's speech.

M. Vasse was one of the first to break with the Vichy government and to join the forces of General de Gaulle.

At the beginning of the war, M. Vasse served as Chargé d'Affaires at the French Legation in Bogota, Colombia.

In 1941, M. Vasse refused to swear allegiance to Marshal Petain and broke with the Vichy government. He then joined General de Gaulle, while his citizenship was revoked by the collaborationist government.

NWF Total Reaches \$671 In Two Weeks

Funds from students, faculty members, and benefit drives total \$671.72 within two weeks of the opening of Barnard's National War Fund drive, chairman Betty Jayne Smith has announced.

This week, as the semester drive swings into full speed, letters have been sent to faculty members and a second cake sale is being held. International Relations Club is sponsoring the cake sale held between 11:30 and 4:30 today and tomorrow on Jake.

Toward its goal of \$3,000, Treasurer Alice Hansen reports the following funds: Student contributions, \$425.25; faculty contributions, \$100; \$106.07 from the first cake sale, and \$41.40 from the football ticket raffle.

W & C Tickets On Sale Monday

The Duchess of Malfi by John Webster will be presented by Wigs and Cues Friday and Saturday evenings, December 7 and 8. Tickets will be sold on Jake during the noon hours beginning this Monday. Student subscriptions are twenty-five cents while guests' admission will be fifty cents.

The leads in the Elizabethan tragedy will be taken by Leora Dana as the duchess, Raiford Ragsdale as Ferdinand, Ann Murphy as Antonio, Mary Graham as Bosola, and Chaury Horsley as the Cardinal. Other principals in the cast include Ellen Goepper as Cariola, Clare Sheil as Delio, Bette Rubenstein in the role of Pescara, Clare Visconti as Grisolan, Sheila St. Lawrence in the role of Silvio, Harriet Berg as the old lady, and Ellen Violett as the doctor.

The play is under the direction of Mr. Jose Ruben. Ann Ford is stage manager, while Phyllis Ruckgaber is assistant production manager. Barbara Schultz has been named prompter, Marcia Bal-four is costume chairman, and Barbara Sheldon Neale will do the make-up.

REP ASSEMBLY REINSTATES KEY AWARDS

Representative Assembly voted last Monday to give sterling silver Bear Pins, Senior Proctor Keys, and Student Council keys this year. Student Council keys will be given to incoming and outgoing groups next spring. Keys have not been given since 1942.

An amendment to the class constitution was introduced, which would add the following sentence to Article III, Section 1: Of these, the executive officers, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, as well as Greek Games chairman and social chairman, may hold office for a term not exceeding one year.

The amendment will be voted upon by the classes at their next required meetings.

The Assembly voted to recommend Jane Weidlund, Political Council chairman, as a possible leader for one of the panels which will be formed at the Model United Nations Assembly conference to which Barnard is sending representatives in March.

Joan Raup and Margaret Weitz were named representatives to a meeting to be held on December 15 by the American Association for the United Nations.

Dean To Retire

To Work in International Affairs

Dean Virginia Gildersleeve has expressed to the Acting President of Columbia University and to the Trustees of Barnard College her desire to retire from the position of Dean not later than June 30, 1947.

Dean Gildersleeve explained that on December 1, 1941 she had told President Butler of her wish to retire as soon as she became eligible, that is, on June 30, 1943. But shortly after December 7, because of our country's entry into the war, the President and the Trustees asked the

Tickets Available for Barnard-Columbia Glee Club Concert Saturday

Free tickets may be obtained now for the Barnard College-Columbia College joint fall term concert, to be held Saturday evening at 8:30 in McMillin Theater, in the Barnard social affairs office, 104 Barnard; in the Barnard and Columbia music department offices; and in the Residence Halls office.

Led by Mr. Igor Buketoff, the clubs will sing a program including works by Bach, Holst, Gilbert and Sullivan, William Schuman and numerous other composers. The men's club will sing some numbers separately as will the Barnard Glee Club, and the remainder of the program will be devoted to songs sung jointly by both clubs.

The concert will be followed by a formal dance for members of the clubs in the Brooks Hall Living Room.

Dean to remain in office during the difficult adjustments of war time. Now that the war is over, the Dean has raised the question again. As she happens to be feeling particularly well and vigorous she said, it seems a good time to plan to go.

Miss Gildersleeve has been Dean of Barnard College since 1911. She said that she would devote her time, after retirement, to international affairs through the international organizations with which she has been connected.

Show Faculty Baby Pictures

Today is the last day on which El Circulo Hispano will sponsor an exhibition of baby pictures of the faculty, with the Conference Room, in which it is being held, open from 11 until 4.

The National War Fund will benefit from the exhibition to which a ten cent admission will be charged. Everyone coming to view the pictures may vote for the faculty member she thinks was the cutest baby and four prizes—the winning babies—will be given.

Second Fiesta

Last Tuesday El Circulo Hispano sponsored its second Fiesta from 4 to 6 in the college parlor. Included in the entertainment was a recital by Senorita Carmen Rodriguez, Spanish songs by Senorita Pilar Arcos, and self-accompanied Colombian melodies by the guitarist, Senorita Marta Obergon, a Barnard senior.

The Spanish Club was also honored by the presence of the Spanish actress, Amparo Fernandez Villegas, who gave a monologue from Emelia Pardo Bayan. Refreshments were served.

Spotlight On Political Council

Town Meeting Dec. 10

Political Council will sponsor a Town Meeting under the chairmanship of Margaret Weitz on Monday, December 10 at 4:00 in the Conference Room. The meeting will be devoted to a discussion of the origins and histories of the various Barnard political clubs and of those outside organizations with which the Barnard clubs have had dealings in the past. In view of the present interest on campus concerning student participation in world political affairs and in the extent of affiliation with outside organizations, the meeting is both timely and pertinent.

To facilitate discussion, there will be short talks on the various clubs and organizations by individual students.

Maintain Booth on Jake

In view of the importance of stimulating student interest in world affairs, Political Council has decided to erect and to sustain a permanent booth on Jake to be used to spread information among the students of the college on current issues. The booth may be used by the member clubs of Political Council for exhibits on questions in which they may have a concern.

The first exhibit planned by Political Council is to be on the atom bomb, and is being held this week under the direction of Nancy Elmendorf and Elaine Ryan.

Poll Colleges

Under instructions from Representative Assembly, Political Council is now conducting a survey of college student participation in world affairs. Questionnaires with eight questions dealing with the problem of the use of the college name in outside affairs and other problems have been sent to approximately 135 colleges in the United States.

Information received will be organized and presented to Representative Assembly. With a concrete idea of the practices followed on other campuses, the Assembly can better act on the question of such activity at Barnard College.

Sponsor Nejlá Izzedin

Miss Nejlá Izzedin, a representative of the Arab League, will speak at a meeting to be held under the auspices of Political Council next Thursday, November 29, at 4:00 in the College Parlor.

The Arab League is a federation of seven Arab states, representatives of which signed a charter at Cairo on March 22, 1945.

Miss Izzedin, as a representative of this League, will speak on "Arab Nationalism and Its Significance in the Present Day."

AA Tea Today

Miss Morina, from Elizabeth Arden's Charm School, will describe glamorous posture at a tea sponsored by Health Committee this afternoon at 4. Come for advice and win the posture contest on December 13, suggests Barbara Hewlett, AA health chairman.

Tomorrow is the deadline for the second round in the badminton tournament, reminds Sue Smith, manager.

June Ross '49, Grace Peters '48, Renee Jones, '47, and Virginia Heller '46 are managers of their class basketball teams.

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