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CONSERVATIVE EINSTEIN.

EINSTEIN expresses his dissatisfaction with the quantum theory, for the development of which he is in part responsible. It is a theory which asserts that the atom, and hence a universe composed of atoms, lacks unity. Ultimate particles jump about for no apparent reason. Order, continuity—these are human inventions, the quantum theorists tell us. Natural laws? There are none. We make them and then attribute them to nature.

Young Professor HEISENBERG caps our confusion by telling us that we cannot observe the course of nature without disturbing it. Experiments mean nothing. One instrument can prove that light comes in continuous waves; another that it comes in discrete bullets. We have been assuming these many centuries that a knowledge of the present enables us to determine the future—at least in scientific experimentation. The assumption leads us nowhere when we attempt to explain what goes on within the atom. Since the old laws have broken down, prediction is impossible. Cause and effect vanish. New mathematical methods have been invented to overcome the difficulties thereby presented. A whole science of statistical mechanics has been evolved, which means that the haphazard events that occur within the atom are handled much as life-insurance actuaries deduce the average expectancy of life of a group of 5,000 iron workers. A high degree of probability has taken the place of what we once were pleased to call accuracy. Why, then, do engineers and chemists undertake to build bridges or make rayon, confident that their plans will be realized? Because lumps of matter are merely statistical effects. In their vast conglomerations of atoms and electrons conflicts and agreements combine to form a colossal average that seems to obey the "laws of nature."

EINSTEIN is not alone in quarreling with this point of view. Even MAX PLANCK, inventor of the original quantum theory, sighs for cause and effect. To the younger school the two are clascists for all their once revolutionary

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the barbarous quick lunch on American railways. His illustrator drew pictures of the ravening mob at an American pie-counter and of the decorous company at a European table d'hôte. But a greater proportion of the American people sit at lunch-counters today than in the first administration of U. S. GRANT.

Some of the restaurateurs blame it on Prohibition. But at most Prohibition accentuated a national trend, which is now making conquests abroad. The Old World, by common report, is drifting away from the Fine Art of Dining. Europe is beginning to gulp its food and to use the time thus saved for doing things, after the American fashion.

Ebb From Farm. This country had more people on the farm at the beginning of the present year than ever before in its history.

Figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington show that the farm population was bigger by a million and a quarter than in 1920 and bigger by two million and a quarter than in 1930.

But it is also true that the trend reversal produced by the depression has in turn been reversed. Last year saw very nearly a million people leave the farm for town, while less than 800,000 persons went the other way. The excess of births over deaths on the farm gave a net rural increase for the year of 270,000.

Washington thinks that one reason for the larger flow from country to town is the bigger relief payments in town, but it also takes note of some improvement in urban employment.

Women and Jobs. The same depression which has sent a couple of million people back to the farm is sending many women back to the kitchen. Dean GILDER-SLEEVE of Barnard College says employers are unwilling to give work to married women, because jobs today go not by fitness but by need.

This would put the average employer—and our system is still dominantly capitalistic—in an amiable light. By every rule of laissez-faire the business man today should leap at the chance of hiring a woman to take a man's job. He can get her cheaper than a man, and he is supposed to find the women easier to handle. Yet here we have the employers actually "discriminating" against women, to use Dean GILDER-SLEEVE'S word. Profit-makers are putting social needs before their personal advantage.

Society in the Dock. Our social order was placed on trial and found guilty in Northern New Jersey the other day. All the formalities of indictment, judge, jury, prosecuting attorney and counsel for defense were employed. The participants were chiefly members of the Youth groups of the commuting belt. The indictment accused society of failing to provide the younger generation with adequate employment opportunities, moral education and instruction in the arts of marriage and friendship. The verdict was guilty, and the defendant was put on probation for a year.

Perhaps the idea of haling society into court came from Soviet Russia. There they have been staging solemn court proceedings in which the defendant is a botched pair of shoes or some other defective commodity from the State factories. It shows that the native Russian gift for drama has not perished under the Soviet Government. Moscow, as a matter of fact, has shown itself a genius at picturesque publicity.

The people of East Orange, too, are probably aware that an old-fashioned debate on the ills of society would scarcely be news, but putting society into the dock is something else again. It now remains to be seen whether society in New Jersey will carry out the judicial process to the end and will take an appeal.

do with it, except to be happy that the "Yagielonian Idea"—idea of eternal love and unity between Poland and Lithuania, at least partially triumphed. Mr. Orenstein asks, Did not Poland renounce the treaties anent the protection of minorities? She did renounce a highly obnoxious clause against which she vehemently protested at the time of signing. It requires quite an animosity to call it a breach of treaty. I refer all who worry about it to an article by Frank Simonds, who declared that not only the United States but any country with spunk would have done the same under similar circumstances. S. K. OSTOYA. Woodbury, N. J., April 26, 1935.

LONG HOURS AT WORK.

An Office Employee Finds Little Time for Leisure.

To the Editor of The New York Times: I was much interested in the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine of April 21, entitled "Great and Growing Problem of Leisure." The author inquires what we are "to do about the large amount of leisure that lies ahead." It is also stated that "workdays have been shortened and are likely to be still more shortened in the future."

Now I rise to inquire where is this wonderful new leisure? I am a white collar worker employed from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. (theoretically) and 1 on Saturday. But as a matter of fact I am never able to leave the office before 6 P. M. and 2 or 2:30 on Saturdays. I consider these long hours, but I look about me in adjacent offices and see girls kept until 7 P. M. continually, frequently until 8 P. M. and sometimes till 9 P. M. So perhaps my hours are not so long.

In pre-depression days I worked from 9 to 5 P. M. and 12 Saturdays. And those hours were really observed! It is the rule rather than the exception among employers to work their employees overtime at present, rather than take on extra help or send out work to a public stenographer. It seems to me I have heard something about a thing called NRA. What is it? Where is it? Why is it? Or doesn't it apply to the beast of burden known as "office worker"? JANET DALRYMPLE. Closter, N. J., April 30, 1935.

THE LATE EMMY NOETHER.

Professor Einstein Writes in Appreciation of a Fellow-Mathematician.

To the Editor of The New York Times: The efforts of most human beings are consumed in the struggle for their daily bread, but most of those who are, either through fortune or some special gift, relieved of this struggle are largely absorbed in further improving their worldly lot. Beneath the effort directed toward the accumulation of worldly goods lies all too frequently the illusion that this is the most substantial and desirable end to be achieved; but there is, fortunately, a minority composed of those who recognize early in their lives that the most beautiful and satisfying experiences open to humankind are not derived from the outside, but are bound up with the development of the individual's own feeling, thinking and acting. The genuine artists, investigators and thinkers have always been persons of this kind. However inconspicuously the life of these individuals runs its course, none the less the fruits of their endeavors are the most valuable contributions which one generation can make to its successors.

Within the past few days a distinguished mathematician, Professor Emmy Noether, formerly connected with the University of Goettingen and for the past two years at Bryn Mawr College, died in her fifty-third year. In the judgment of the most competent living mathematicians, Fraeulein Noether was the most significant creative mathematical genius thus far produced

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reduction of private employees certainly has been at least 25 per cent—in some instances it ran as high as 70 per cent—and these reductions began in 1929 instead of in 1932 as with New York's employees.

2. Certain city employees, particularly teachers, are today being paid substantially more than the average pay for non-city work requiring similar ability and responsibility.

3. New York's policemen, firemen and teachers are the highest paid in the world, and this latest increase will make the differential even greater.

4. City employees pay no State income tax. If Mr. McGarrett is interested in correcting injustices, here is a very obvious one.

5. Besides their larger salaries, city employees enjoy other prerogatives not available to private workers—security of tenure, pensions, annual increases in salary in accordance with established procedure, short hours and, for teachers, long vacations.

6. New York today is in serious financial straits. An unparalleled number require its care, and to provide for them taxes have been increased to the breaking point on every possible source. Wholly unjustified to begin with, this salary restoration would in effect be taking bread from the mouths of the needy. FRED BANNINGER. New York, April 27, 1935.

Home-Modernization Jobs.

To the Editor of The New York Times: A vigorous campaign by our local relief agencies to urge home modernization as authorized by the Federal Housing Administration easy-loan plan would result in the creation of thousands of jobs for the unemployed of Greater New York this Spring and Summer.

In this campaign of job-stimulation, white-collar workers, unemployed men and women, now on relief, could be profitably employed contacting home owners to have needed repairs and modernization done now. This campaign would not only stimulate employment in the building industry, the second largest in the United States, but those trades supplying building materials would also enjoy needed stimulus.

The repairs and modernization for which contracts might be let under the easy-loan plan could include painting, carpentering, repairs of fences, walls, ceilings, walks, air-conditioning, stuccoing, construction of sun and sleeping porches, garages, shingling, roof sheathing, &c.

In the experiences at the City Free Employment Agency the odd or temporary job as is made possible by the home-modernization plan served as the most effective medium of immediate relief. Thousands of jobs were created that lasted a week or longer.

EDWARD C. RYBICKI. New York, May 2, 1935.

Need for Treaty Revision.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Downrightness alone can save Europe. Prime Minister MacDonald's censure of Germany was held in a spirit of frankness and to the point, but somehow not entirely free from a suggestion of self-righteousness. The German mentality may be accounted for by a German proverb: "Und wenn er seinen Ruf verliert, dann lebt der Mensch erst ungeniert," which may be freely translated, "And when his reputation's lost, Man lives then heedless of the cost."

It would be well if the nations were to shape their reciprocal attitude in accordance with what was once expressed thus: Act toward others as if you were responsible for their actions toward you. The existing state of international relationships is unendurable and urgently calls for incisive action. Now, the corrective procedure needs must start with a revision of the treaties, stupendous a task as it is.

GABRIEL WELLS. New York, April 30, 1935.

Clippings collection: 1935 (selected pages only) From the Shelby White and Leon Levy Archives Center, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, USA

"saddening sight to see an ex-Prime Minister going cap in hand to a dis-honored and a discredited Government to persuade it to accept a policy which in its heart it rejected." A young woman from London seconded the motion in this cordial fashion:

It is partly the fault of Liberals themselves that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is now angling for Tory support. There is no whole-hearted support for these proposals in the Liberal party, and the only reason for that is because of the name of the man who is putting them forward.

After the resolutions, which nobody favored, had been accepted without dissent, the delegates soothed their dissatisfaction by turning their thoughts back to their not distant days of school debate. They discussed briefly and passed a resolution urging that capital punishment be abolished. Our Young Republicans are at least more harmonious and look older than these Young Liberals.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE."

Cardinal HAYES—the "Cardinal of Charity," as he has been called—has made it most emphatic in his annual appeal for Catholic Charities that taxation should never excuse us from, exercising the virtue of charity toward our fellow-men. "It is inconceivable," His Eminence says, "that our Christ-like charity could be expressed only through the increased burden of taxes which we are bound to meet as a civic obligation." Especially does he urge that a decisive conflict must be fought between Christianity and communism, for the latter "by its very nature" hates the church's preaching its gospel of charity. No modern or future statecraft, he adds, will ever have the genius so to recondition society that there will not be need of charity.

The first concern of the Catholic Charities is the welfare of children, though in the annual reports "family care" is put first. But while the strength of a nation lies in the spiritual and physical fiber of the family, its future depends on those in the family "who face the sun—the children." Last year 36,780 children were under the benign influence of the seventy-two agencies of child care: the foster-home for the dependent child; the day nursery which cares for young children when the mothers are at work; the shelter which cares for children during the temporary breakdown of the home; the Summer home which provides vacation for the children; the convalescent home which assists the sick child back to health; the shelter which opens its door to the unmarried mother and the new-born child; the after-care agency which guides the friendless boy and girl; the Big Brothers and Big Sisters who stand by the youth astray; the guidance clinic—these all through their more than two thousand religious and lay workers are in constant ministry to those who "face the sun"—to give security to their future.

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Young Professor HEISENBERG says our confusion by telling us that we cannot know the position of an electron

views. Both veterans experience an intellectual need for causality. Whereupon they enter the mire of metaphysics. Which shall it be—determinism and a machine universe, or free will? The old theological controversy still rages. Now it is conducted with the help of Greek letters, probabilities and new forms of mathematical logic. All this means that science is in a transition stage. The old "laws" still work when it comes to explaining why stones fall to the earth; but only the new ones can illuminate what happens to the ultimate constituents of the stone. In the end the physicist finds himself contemplating a set of equations. Do they tell the truth? Or is the truth something that must be divined?

RICHARD HOOKER, the eminent theologian of the sixteenth century, made some interesting observations on the subject of regimentation. They appear in his "Ecclesiastical Polity." It is argued that the Law of Nature "doth now require of necessity some kind of regiment." Yet the kinds of regimentation are many.

At first some certain kind of regimenting being once approved, little was thought of the manner of governing. So that the thing which they devised for a remedy "did but increase the sore which it should have cured."

They saw that to live by one man's will became the cause of all men's misery. This constrained them to come unto laws whereip all men might see their duties beforehand and know the penalties of transgressing them.

Topics of The Times

Lucullus here from England to Leaves teach the American people Us Cold. how to spend two hours at a lunch has set himself a hard task. As a hobby the two-hour luncheon might receive the sympathetic attention of the Leisure League. As an institution the Fine Art of Dining is doomed to find a sterile soil in the United States.

Leisurely eating simply will not flourish in this country. Sixty-five years ago MARK TWAIN wrote with great feeling of the barbarous quick lunch on American railways. His illustrator drew pictures of the ravaging mob at an American pie-counter and of the decorous company at a European table d'hôte. But a greater proportion of the American people sit at lunch-counters today than in the first administration of U. S. GRANT.

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BERSLEEVE of Barnard College says employers are unwilling to give work to married women, because jobs today go not by fitness but by need.

This would put the average employer and our system in still desperately dependent on the government for relief.

Letters to the Ed.

THE POSITION OF POLAND.

Mr. Ostoya Replies to Questions Asked by a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Elias Orenstein in a letter to THE TIMES disagrees with my letter dealing with Polish problems which was printed in your issue of April 5. Mr. Orenstein asks, Who started the war with the Ukrainians of Galicia in 1918?

There was no war, but some friction in Galicia, during which the Ukrainian chieftain sent his wife and children to Cracow, as to a safe place. Later the Galician Ukrainians joined the Poles in common defense against Bolshevik invasion, fighting successfully and heroically. General Szeptycki, the chief of the Polish General Staff, one of the most outstanding figures of the War of Liberation in 1918-20, is a Ukrainian.

If the question is intended to apply to fighting in the present Russian Ukraina, then it should be first remembered that Ukraina united peacefully with Poland in the fourteenth century, and that before the first partition in 1772 the eastern Polish boundary ran along Dnieper and Berezina Rivers. In carrying the fight to Dnieper River the Poles were trying to re-establish the historical legal boundaries, to regain their own possessions. Ordinarily, such thing is called "a fight for freedom and liberty," but at that time the Poles were criticized for "invasion" by many people who did not know the first thing about Poland.

Mr. Orenstein asks, Who staged the pogroms?

I suppose by this is meant a story that 600,000 Jews were killed in Poland. It was staged in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, and was released for the gullible world from Berlin's Propaganda Bureau, with a branch office in Copenhagen, Denmark. The story enjoyed a phenomenal run of nearly two years. The 600,000 Jews were not killed.

Mr. Orenstein asks, How did Poland get Wilna from Lithuania?

Because Wilna wanted it so. Wilna was forcibly taken by General Zeligowski, a fiery, patriotic Lithuanian, thus forcing a plebiscite in Eastern Lithuania by which that country, including Wilna, solemnly declared to unite with Poland. Poland had nothing at all to do with it, except to be happy that the "Yagiellonian Idea"—idea of eternal love and unity between Poland and Lithuania, at least partially triumphed.

Mr. Orenstein asks, Did not Poland renounce the treaties anent the protection of minorities?

She did renounce a highly obnoxious clause against which she vehemently protested at the time of signing. It requires quite an animosity to call it a breach of treaty. I refer all who worry about it to an article by Frank Simonds, who declared that not only the United States but any country with spunk would have done the same under similar circumstances. S. K. OSTOYA. Woodbury, N. J., April 26, 1935.

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since the higher education of women began. In the realm of algebra, in which the most gifted mathematicians have been busy for centuries, she discovered methods which have proved of enormous importance in the development of the present-day younger generation of mathematicians. Pure mathematics is, in its way, the poetry of logical ideas. One seeks the most general ideas of operation which will bring together in simple, logical and unified form the largest possible circle of formal relationships. In this effort toward logical beauty spiritual formulae are discovered necessary for the deeper penetration into the laws of nature.

Born in a Jewish family distinguished for the love of learning, Emmy Noether, who, in spite of the efforts of the great Goettingen mathematician, Hilbert, never reached the academic standing due her in her own country, none the less surrounded herself with a group of students and investigators at Goettingen, who have already become distinguished as teachers and investigators. Her unselfish, significant work over a period of many years was rewarded by the new rulers of Germany with a dismissal, which cost her the means of maintaining her simple life and the opportunity to carry on her mathematical studies. Farsighted friends of science in this country were fortunately able to make such arrangements at Bryn Mawr College and at Princeton that she found in America up to the day of her death not only colleagues who esteemed her friendship but grateful pupils whose enthusiasm made her last years the happiest and perhaps the most fruitful of her entire career.

ALBERT EINSTEIN.
Princeton University, May 1, 1935.

CITY EMPLOYEES' SALARIES.

Restoration of Cuts Is Regarded as Unwarranted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Vincent McGarrett's letter favoring restoration of city employes' pay cuts, displays indifference to many of the important factors affecting this problem. I would like to point out some oft-repeated facts for the benefit of others.

1. City employes have been subjected to one small pay reduction averaging about 6 per cent and applied only to salaries exceeding \$2,000; the average pay reduction of private employes certainly has been at least 25 per cent—in some instances it ran as high as 70 per cent—and these reductions began in 1929 instead of in 1932 as with New York's employes.

2. Certain city employes, particularly teachers, are today being paid substantially more than the average pay for non-city work requiring similar ability and responsibility.

3. New York's policemen, firemen and teachers are the highest paid in the world, and this latest increase will make the differential even greater.

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6. New York today is in serious financial straits. An unparalleled number require its care, and to provide for them taxes have been increased to the breaking point on every possible source. Wholly unjustified to begin with, this salary restoration would in effect be taking bread from the mouths of the needy. FRED BANNINGER. New York, April 27, 1935.

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