

NEW LEAVES

Capitalism And Socialism; War Would Transform Asia

Capitalism and Socialism on Trial, Fritz Sternberg, The John Day Company, New York, N. Y., 603 pages, \$6.00.

Fritz Sternberg's new book is the culmination of thirty years of writing on the economic trends of the twentieth century. He is the author of "Der Imperialismus," "Der Niedergang des Deutschen Kapitalismus" neither of which were ever translated into English, and "The Coming Crisis," published in English in 1947.

In his new book he carries forward his general theory of the revolution of capitalism from feudalism to democratic socialism. "Capitalism and socialism on Trial" is organized into five general parts, dealing with world and national economics for the past hundred years.

It is all but impossible to review a book of the depth and breadth of this one in the space allowed. A century of economic, military and social conditions cannot be adequately summarized, even by Mr. Sternberg. But it may be possible to touch upon some of the general ideas and outstanding points of the book.

Three significant events have left capitalism in an extremely untenable position, according to the author, with half the population living in a state closer to feudalism than to modern industrialism, with totalitarianism creeping into every country; and with socialism already well-

established as the advance guard economic movement.

The author predicts that "a great part of the second half of the twentieth century will be marked by the efforts of the Asiatic countries to raise their present ignoble standards of living." The unanswered question is which powers will lend support, and what social systems will enter into the fight for life.

But a third world war would probably transform the asiatic peoples into active participants in the shaping of world history, because of the comparative invulnerability to an atomic war, the author contends.

The author sees Britain as too small to succeed under socialism without support from the United States, but believes, "any American intervention in the social structure of Europe which runs counter to the general historical trend in Europe (to socialism) is a gift for the Communist Parties, which represent one of Soviet Russia's strongest weapons in her efforts to prevent a united Europe."

The book has been lauded as readable and understandable by the layman. That it most certainly is not. However, it is a competent survey for the student of the rise and fall of that set of factors in the destiny of the human race which has come to be known as Capitalism.—GAH

As Citizen, Communist, Spy Philbrick Tells His Story

"I Led Three Lives." Citizen-Communist — Counterspy by Herbert Philbrick. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. \$3.50.

Have you ever suspected that you were being unwillingly drawn into something to which you were morally opposed? Have you ever doubted your own loyalty and moral obligations?

"I Led Three Lives" is the story of a college student living moderately in a Cambridge community. It is the autobiography of an American citizen (the author) who started in church circles to rise to the position of leading top

Communists in the country. The star witness of the Medina trials of some months ago is now revealing the whole story of how he became an innocent right hand of the Communist party.

His loyalty to his country and his failure to see any disadvantages to Communism and Communist methods of getting followers convinced him that he should seek the aid of the FBI.

The force of "I Led Three Lives" rests within the story itself rather than in the narration of it. Dialogue forms the major portion of this illustrative work

and displays how easy it was for a well-meaning youth to fall helplessly into the hands of top-notch Communist organizers.

This is a valuable book for this age plagued by McCarthyism and political accusations. No punches are pulled and the author is just another guy who became confused.

The story could happen to anyone and may be happening to any one of us now. "I Led Three Lives" is not a book that blindly throws around defamations and points fingers, but it is scientific in its observation of the United States citizen in relation to Communist forces. It makes good reading, too.

Your Spelling, Sir

Ralph Dornfield Owen, writing in North Carolina Education, asks what you call a man who handed you a card reading JOHN POUGH. Would you say Mr. Po (o as in dough or toe)? Mr. Puf (u as in rough or cuff)? Mr. Pawf (aw as in cough or off)? Mr. Poo (oo as in thorough or too)? Mr. Pou (ou as in bough or doubt)? Or one other that Mr. Owens did not mention: Mr. Pup (up as in hiccough)?

That's the trouble with the English language. You can never be sure how a written word is pronounced or how a spoken word is spelled.

What's the use of the four silent K's in knickknack? And why not spell circus like this: psoloquoize-ps (as in psychology) for the initial c; olo (as in colonel) for ir; qu (as in bouquet) for the second c; oise (as in tortoise) for the final us.

Mr. Owen recalls that George Bernard Shaw once proposed that we use the spelling ghoties for a familiar word—gh (as in rough); o (as in women); to (as in nation); es. The word is fishes.

And to illustrate still further the vagaries of English spelling, Owen gives us a few of Prof. Ernest Horn's Rimes Without Reason:

A teacher whose spelling's unique,
Thus wrote down the days of the wique;
The first he spelt 'Sunday,'
The second day Munday,
And now a new teacher they sique.

A Merchant addressing a debtor
Remarked in the course of his lektor

That he choose to suppose
A man knose what he ose;
And the sooner he pays the beb-tor.

A wise old owl lived in an oak;
The more he saw the less he spoak,
The less he spoak the more he heard;
Why can't we be like that old beard?

Professor Owen thinks the only thing we can do is to rebel against the spelling of the English language—to become spelling Bolsheviks, as it were until we force the adoption of a system of phonetic spelling that would duplicate the sound of the words as spoken by a majority of the people. By using for each sound the letter or combination of letters that has represented it most frequently in our traditional spelling, this sentence: "Although he stubbed his toe, Tony towed four more boards through the open door" would become "Auldhoe he stubd hiz toe, Toeni toed foer moer boerdz throo dhe oepen doer."

And the old nursery rhyme would come out like this:
Oeld King Koel woz a meri oeld soel,
And a meri oeld soel woz he.
He kauld for his piep, and he kauld for hiz boel.
And he kauld for hiz fiddlers three.

Does it appeal to you? It does to us after trying to explain to the seven-year-old such tormentors as "Mary, watch Tommy catch the ball" and "Tommy, put your cup on the table."

—The Charlotte News

Campus Interviews on Cigarette Tests

No. 34...THE FERRET



Descended from a long line of distinguished researchers, this studious scholar has burned too many gallons of midnight oil to gloss over a subject lightly. Especially such an important item as cigarette mildness. He burrowed into the matter with his usual resolution and concluded that a "quick puff" or a "fast sniff" doesn't offer much evidence. Millions of smokers agree there's but one true test of cigarette mildness.

It's the sensible test...the 30-Day Camel Mildness Test, which simply asks you to try Camels as your steady smoke on a day-after-day, pack-after-pack basis. No snap judgments! Once you've tried Camels for 30 days in your "T-Zone" (T for Throat, T for Taste), you'll see why...



After all the Mildness Tests...

Camel leads all other brands by billions