

# Cagers Upset Wayne For 13th, Hi Charlie Comedy Slated For March 13

The Steinmen rolled to their 13th straight victory last Saturday evening, as they ripped a favored Wayne squad 76-68. Guard Len Winograd paced the upset with 27 points as the hoopsters sharpened their attack for tonight's finale against Boston College at the Boston Garden. Game time is 7:15.

Earlier last week the Steinmen rolled over American International 77-69 and edged St. Anselm's 74-73.

Winograd, playing his last home game for Brandeis before a packed house in the Shapiro center, scored against Wayne with a variety of shots as his floor-play completely overpowered the Tartar defense.

Joining Winograd in double figures were Jim Houston with 14 and Roger Morgan with 12. Charley Primas led the losers with 20 points.

The winners, who led from the very start, moved to an early 14-6 lead, which was reduced to 18-11 at the end of the first period. With Winograd scoring 10 points in the second period, the Judges moved to a 38-24 half-time lead.

With Primas leading the way with 10 points in a 26-point period, the Tartars closed the gap to six points at the end of the third period, 56-50. Jerry Greenberg opened the last period with a driving layup and the margin was cut to four, but here Winograd, Houston and Company took charge and the Brandeis attack only gained momentum from there on.

In the second game of the double-header, Boston University, once again sparked by their "little" guards, 5-6 Johnny Nunziato, and 5-8 Mario Sottile, upset a highly favored Boston College team, 88-81.

## Brandeis 74, St. Anselm's 73

WALTHAM, Feb. 24—Behind the accurate shooting of Lenny Wino-

grad, Jim Houston and Ernie Helmrich, the Brandeis quintet rolled to their eighteenth win of the season and their twelfth in a row, as they squeaked past a high-spirited St. Anselm five, 74-73, at the winners' court, Wednesday night.

The Judges, leading throughout the game, saw a 20-point lead, 58-38 in the third period, dwindle to a precious one, at the buzzer. Winograd, with 21, and Houston, with 19, paced the Judges. Ernie Helmrich and Jules Yoselevitz contributed 12 and seven points, respectively, to the Blue and White cause. High scorer of the game was St. Anselm's John Collamore, who netted 22 markers on a variety of inside shots.

Brandeis started first, and went ahead by six, 22-16, at the end of the first quarter.

Then, the Judges began to roll. Jump shots by Gerry Smith, Winograd, and Houston, sent Brandeis to a 34-24 edge. During the final four minutes of the half, the winners "poured on the heat" and outscored the Hawks, nine to three.

The Hawks began to slice into the Brandeis third quarter lead early in the final frame and by the time the Judges were able to call for a time out, the score read, 72-66, Brandeis.

At that moment, the Judges held the ball for two minutes until De Grant fouled Yoselevitz, who sunk both free throws to give the Blue and White a four point edge, 74-70. With forty-five seconds to go in the

game, and leading by a field goal, Brandeis called for another time out.

As the ball went into play, the Judges lost possession, and Helmrich committed his fifth personal foul by "See Basketball," P. 5

## Elect Two Juniors To Honor Society

Jacques Kornberg and Paul Lucas, both juniors, were elected to the Brandeis Honor Society at a meeting of the group held Thursday, February 25. The next election meeting will be held in the spring when seniors will again be eligible for membership.

A cocktail party and reception was held Monday, March 1, in the Student Union lounge to honor the two newest members and also Janice Lerner, '54, elected to the society in November. Members of the faculty, administration, and graduate department affiliated with Phi Beta Kappa; alumni and present members of the Honor Society attended the event.

A cast of 16 and a full crew of directors and other personnel are working nightly on this year's Hi Charlie production which will be presented Saturday night, March 13, in Hovey Hall. The musical comedy, written by Raoul Pizer and Barry Finer, takes place in fictional, modern-day kingdom and concerns a young girl, Juliette, who encounters a number of eccentric characters and unusual situations in her efforts to straighten out the man she loves.

Micah Naftulin, as composer and musical director, and Marvin Lander, as director, are retaining the positions they held in last year's production.

"The program shows prospects of being the best Hi Charlie performance yet," declared director Lander.

### Features Six Main Roles

The play features no single role, but rather distributes the main parts among six characters.

Ozzie Katz '57, plays Juliette, a clever, straight-forward young girl, in love with Hawk Jones, Minister of the Royal Press, and editor of the kingdom's single newspaper. Hawk, played by Ike Goodman, '54, is determined to set the affairs of the kingdom in order.

Chuck Burkhart, '57, plays the megalomaniacal Mr. Minister, the self-assured villain who has his own ideas about how the kingdom should be run. Donald Kline, '55, plays Glug, Mr. Minister's assistant and sidekick, whose character may be

described as "little Mr. Minister".

Sanci Cohen, '56, plays the Queen, an indecisive, near-sighted, comical old windbag who prefers sleeping, but gets a kick out of giving orders. Her daughter Lulu, played by Joyce Kalina, '57, is a beautiful young girl, rather bored with her life as a princess. She has a hobby of playing with people.

Marie Gordean, '54, is choreographing parts for the chorus who will portray subjects of the kingdom. The members of the chorus are: Ronald Fishbein, '55, Charles Goldsmith, '55, Graubard, '57, Albert Grodner, '57, Judy Grossman, '56, James Hooke, '57, Renee Maisel, '57, Judy Myers, '57, Roslyn Shapiro, '57, and Allen Sklar '56.

## Ralph Crowned

Charity week was climaxed at Night of Sin as Ralph Norman, campus photographer, was crowned Kampus King. Belle Dorfman, '55, was the lucky winner of the typewriter raffle, another feature of the fund-raising activities which ended Friday.



## "India '54" Sets Goal; Hears Indian Diplomat

"India 1954" launched its seminar program last Tuesday night with a discussion of the political situation in India by R. G. Damu, a member of the Indian foreign service. "India 1954" is a newly formed student organization planning a visit to India this summer.

Mr. Damu, who is presently attending the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, expressed concern about the rift between the United States and India. The main reason for this rift, he felt, has been a lack of knowledge and understanding on both sides. Such understanding is not aided by the attitude of the press in both countries, which only prints accounts of race riots here, or anti-American demonstrations in India, and problems of foreign policy.

In discussing internal problems, Mr. Damu pointed out that it has taken India five years to establish a mixed economy. Large industries such as telephone and atomic energy will be taken over by the government. All available funds have been allocated to long range projects, among them the six major river projects.

### Education has Shortcomings

Indian education has not been systematized. "The Indians have inherited the British system which trained Indian students for the role of minor bureaucrats, gave them a smattering of western culture, and made them neglect all the beauty of their own country", he stated. "We are proud of our success in solving the problem of religious hatred between Moslems and Hindus", the Indian diplomat stated.

### British Systems Retained

The British judiciary system of equality before the law and fair treatment has been retained by India, as well as the federal system instituted by the British, Damu said. Land reform is progressing slowly, because of a clause in the Indian constitution which states that no land shall be confiscated. Money and technical information is now being furnished by the government for training establishments in some 60,000 communities.

Mr. Damu had an answer to those who are wondering about India after Nehru. "Our tradition is bigger than Nehru. From a distance of 10,000 miles you unconsciously tend to personify nations. We had a greater man. He died and we survived."

## Discussion of Thomas, Socialism Reflects Diversified Attitudes

by Dan Morgenstern

(Although it is not one of the functions of a college newspaper to cover classroom activities, the JUSTICE believes that General Education 5 is of such a nature as to suggest coverage of featured speakers and panel discussions.

In order to preserve the integrity of the classroom our coverage of this panel has been approved for publication by course chairman, Mr. Milton Hindus — ed.)

A panel representing a great variety of opinions last Thursday discussed the relative merits of Norman Thomas and of socialism as an idea. The panel consisted of Mr. Coser and Mr. Howe, who represented the socialist point of view, a historian, Dr. Fisher, a scientist, Dr. Szilard, and a representative of the Fine Arts, Mr. Shapero. The debate at times became quite heated.

Mr. Coser discussed Thomas as a person, emphasizing the Calvinistic roots of his thought. His inability to compromise, Coser said, made him reject broad social reform movements and turn to socialism.

Thus he gave up his unquestionable charismatic powers and failed as a practical politician. He succeeded, however, "in keeping alive the tension between moral demands and immoral society."

### Finds Thomas "refreshing"

Dr. Leo Szilard, found Thomas "refreshing". Thomas demonstrated, he said, the validity of Nietzsche's saying: "Who you are becomes evident only after you have ceased to demonstrate what you can do."

Viewing socialism in terms of its goal rather than its methods, Szilard pointed out that this goal represents, roughly, "a heaven on earth."

This goal, he said, could be accomplished "with the stroke of a pen" if the billions now spent on defense production could be parceled out in the form of a yearly bonus to each American family.

He saw Thomas "as a humanist rather than a socialist."

### Discusses Thomas' Appeal

"To hear Norman Thomas was an ambiguous and painful experience", Irving Howe stated. He found that many students "were taken in by Thomas' canned spontaneous jokes and platform mannerisms" while others seemed to exhibit a preconceived negative attitude, expressed in such sentiments as "Thomas has lived too long."

Stating that he himself had been "moved and impressed by Thomas in his youth", Howe now found him

"a combination of the ridiculous and the pathetic", but he emphasized that these characteristics cannot be separated in contemporary human existence, and even "constitute in a sense a form of heroism". "Men are controlled by historical situations" he stated.

### Reviews Socialism

Turning to the historical implications of socialism, Howe pointed out that it had added "a new impetus to action." Not really a vision of "heaven on earth", socialism does not attempt to resolve all conflicts but would "solve the deadening material problems which still afflict most people."

"Socialism failed because it didn't come about", Howe stated, "but it is still a living idea."

### Seeks Force to Undercut Stalinism

Howe spoke of the need for a force which can undercut Stalinism from the left in Asia and Europe. America is in a special position, he said, since "the tremendous crisis" which the world is undergoing at the moment is hardly felt here.

Mr. Shapiro was "disturbed by the ease with which Thomas dismissed religion and the religious life". Speaking of the present spiritual crisis, he viewed politics in the light of religion. Quoting Italian author Silone's statement that "every man must become Christ" or "become a saint without believing in God", he

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## Yiddish Group Seeks Classes

A move to have Brandeis offer several courses in Yiddish language and literature was set afoot at the organization meeting of the Yiddish Club Thursday night.

The proposal calls for a petition to the administration calling for the institution of an elementary and an advanced course in Yiddish during the year 1954-1955. In the meantime a non-credit course on elements of the Yiddish language will be offered by the club.

Elected president of the club was David Schultz. The constitution committee consists of Schultz, Nettie Levine and Bernard K. Johnpoll.

Twenty students attended the meeting. The club was organized through the efforts of Frank Lavine.

It will meet again Wednesday at 3:30 p.m. Yiddish records will be played and tea will be served yiddish style. Interested students are urged to communicate with David Schultz through student mail.

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## LDB Talk Thurs.

Judge Charles Wyzanski will deliver the annual Louis Dembitz Brandeis lecture this Thursday evening, March 4, at 8:30 in Nathan Seifer hall.

Tickets for the lecture can be obtained from Mrs. Rosen in the Student Personnel office.

The Memorial Lectures were established to bring to the University speakers from the various fields of endeavor in which Justice Brandeis distinguished himself.

The LDB lectures were inaugurated in 1951, when Felix Frankfurter gave the address. Justice William O. Douglas spoke in 1952, and Irving Dilliard, editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, presented

## Sachar Opens Hillel Weekend

The Third Annual Hillel Inter-Collegiate Weekend will begin Friday evening when President Sachar delivers the opening address at the Hillel banquet, which will be held in the Castle dining hall starting at 5:45 p.m.

Representatives of approximately 70 schools here in the northeast were invited to attend the weekend, whose theme is "The Challenge to our Generation." After the banquet, the regular Friday evening services will be held at 7:30, following which, Dr. Ludwig Lewishohn will speak.

Saturday morning services will feature a talk by Julian Smith, '53, after which, a buffet luncheon will be held at 12:30. Mrs. Rose L. Halprin, former national President of Hadassah and member of Jewish Agency Executive Board, will deliver the main address of the weekend at 2:30, following which, the group will divide up into individual seminars.



# THE JUSTICE

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## Let's Let Blood

With less than a week to go to Blood Donation Day, the pledges obtained still represent an exceptionally small percentage of the Brandeis Community. Blood will be drawn next Monday, March 8, between 9 and 5. There is still time to sign a pledge and obtain parental permission. The pledges are needed; the opportunity is here. Need we say more?

## Thomas...

Continued from Page One  
 expressed a feeling that our "metaphysical baggage" can't be easily discarded without weakening our "resistance to barbarism."

Shapiro made it clear that he was not calling for a "back to religion movement, pointing out that religion must be dynamic, not static. "Religion is not a retreat or an expression of dependence", he said.

"The American left is split into a Communist and a non-Communist camp", Dr. Fischer stated in answer to a student's question as to why there is no united labor party in this country today. He saw no possibility for a strong Socialist party here because of U.S. prosperity and high

living standards, and because the major parties "assimilate those ideas of the left that have popular potential". He felt that the democratic system was "vigorous enough to muddle through crisis situations" whether the threat comes from left or right. If the crisis should become acute, Fischer said, fascism would be more likely than socialism, but this was "in the realm of pure speculation."

On the subject of Thomas M. Fischer felt that society needs both "Realpolitik" and dissent, and spoke of the "corruption of the visionary function by attempting to merge it with practicality". Thomas had avoided this corruption, he said.

## Trace LDB Stand On Freedom, Govt. Control

(This is the second of two articles dealing with Justice Brandeis and the Supreme Court. Next week the Justice will examine Brandeis' earlier career as the "peoples' advocate.")

It is primarily in time of crisis that societies seek to regulate and control the thinking of their members. And it is in those societies, where the ruling groups generate crisis and creates fear in order to justify their own power, that thought-control becomes the order of the day. America has known periods of repression in the first sense, but a powerful tradition of freedom has prevented their extension.

Presumably the reaction of a healthy democratic society to a supposed emergency can occur through democratic processes. The American escape from freedom during the 1920's, in response to an emergency which was largely mythical, does not tell a story of inner security or confidence. The fact that repression was accepted at that time, and did not become a matter of concern for most Americans, points to a possible weakening of the democratic tradition. If this is true, there is little excuse for the optimism displayed by some liberals today.

Repression began during the First World War with the passing of the Federal Espionage Act (1917), and its use in curbing those who published statements alleged to interfere with the prosecution of the war. These were primarily socialists and pacifists of many varieties, and their criticism continued well into the twenties.

### Defines Position

It is not only the critics of the social system who must fight the limitations on freedom in such a period, but also its truest defenders. Justice Brandeis belongs to the latter group. To some, his fight was an undemocratic one, for he would set limits to the actions of a majority. But the goal envisioned is not merely that the people rule; it is that they rule correctly, and arrive at correct decisions by correct processes.

With this in mind Brandeis opposed conviction of men whose spoken or written word was deemed treasonable by the majority. In the

eyes of Justice McKenna, radicals were using the Constitutional guarantees to destroy the Constitution. Brandeis understood, however, that those who valued liberty could not separate dissent into nice and not nice, and suppress only the latter:

### Defends Liberty

"Those who won our independence believed that the final end of the state was to make men free to develop faculties, and that in its government the deliberative forces should prevail over the arbitrary. They valued liberty both as an end and as a means. They believed liberty to be the secret of happiness and courage to be the secret of liberty. They believed that freedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are means indispensable to the discovery and spread of political truth, that without free speech and assembly, discussion would be futile... that it is hazardous to discourage thought, hope, and imagination; that fear breeds repression; that repression breeds hate..."

Brandeis and Holmes evolved the "clear and present danger doctrine" to demonstrate that free speech, indeed very free speech, need not worry fearful defenders of status quos overly much. "Clear and present danger" as a legal device was stated lucidly by Brandeis, in *Whitney vs. California*: "... no danger flowing from speech can be deemed clear and present, unless the incidence of the evil apprehended is so imminent that it may befall before there is opportunity for full discussion..."

Who is to "apprehend" evil? Who is to delineate its "imminence?" Presumably the court. Then liberty is safe only when the court is controlled by men who accept its assumptions. For it is not necessary to believe that truth or good will inevitably triumph to affirm the value of a *laissez faire* marketplace of ideas. There is no magic hand which guarantees the result. It is simply necessary to believe, as Brandeis did, that anything less than freedom is not worthy of the human personality.

### Fights Wiretap Ruling

In 1927 and '28 federal agents tapped the telephone wires of men

## Criticizes Critic

The review of the New Art Wind Quintet Concert by Mellon C. Pierce, in the February 22nd issue, did not fulfill the obligations of genuine criticism. Although it is true that the critic may air his own views, he is, nevertheless, duty bound to his public to present them in the light of the total situation, and not as an isolated part of it. Therefore, when Mr. Pierce discusses how the musicians played, and only devotes one sentence to the actual works performed, he is giving us a lopsided version of the event. This is especially true when the compositions played were, for the most part, totally unfamiliar to the audience.

The one sentence in question: "Fortunately, the program consisted of works which could and did take the beating (of the musicians)" can only be interpreted as a succinct condemnation of the entire concert. To overlook the logic and restraint from musical excess of the Berger and Fine works, is a gross misjudgement on the reviewer's part. Not to mention the good natured wit of the Francaix piece (which, it is true, was superficial, but, even so, a lot of fun), or the diffuse stylistic elements, but solid construction of the Dahl Quintet, is also the critic's error. One prefers to read such comments, rather than the statement that "the execution of the tempo changes in the Andante of the Berger and the retard in the Allegro of the Dahl was commendable." After all, the program did not contain a familiar Mozart Divertimento for Winds (e.g.), where one is better equipped, through its familiarity, to discuss such details of execution.

When Mr. Pierce says that the artists were "the poorest five musicians I have heard in long time," one wonders what kind of Utopian ensembles he is used to hearing. The secret of valid ensemble playing is proper blending. It is not

necessarily true that "each one of the players must be a virtuoso if the group is to be successful," (although it certainly helps). What counts is the ability to give and take, musically, from the gestalt listening experience. The musicians were not at all poor; as an ensemble one might have asked, however, for greater clarity and precision.

I am sure Mr. Pierce realizes that the acoustics in Seifer Hall are far from being of the best. Yet the comments on the "vague, insipid and unfortunate" sounds of the players. The overtones of woodwinds are bound to fight a losing battle as they bounce off the walls of such an auditorium. There is little medium here for proper resonance. As a vivid example of this may I point out how differently our chorus sounded when it sang in the Athletic Center for the Graduate School Opening Ceremonies, and when most of the same group sang in Seifer Hall at the recent French Club Concert. Added to the acoustical situation, how comfortable can an audience be when the air conditioning in the hall had to be turned off in order that its noise would not interfere with the performance?

— Jack Gottlieb  
 Teaching Fellow in Music

## Pierce Replies

Mr. Gottlieb was certainly right in that the article was lopsided because it dealt only with the performance. But those passages which had been written about the music had been cut from the review at the printers.

I must admit I did not take into consideration the total situation. I had neglected the air conditioner. As for the component which is responsible for the tone of an instrument, the overtone series, Mr. Gottlieb, not hearing any overtone, rather than suppose that the performers are at fault, decides that the acoustics in the hall are responsible. Now there are two ways in which

an auditorium may be acoustically imperfect. Either sound will not be projected or else it will be projected offensively from wall to wall. Certainly the latter must have characterized the chorus performance in the Athletic Center which Mr. Gottlieb considers a vivid example of good acoustics.

For a large chorus perhaps but for a small ensemble Nathen Seiffer is not inadequate even though it does not project perfectly. I have heard such delicate instruments as viol's, recorder's and harpsichord in Nathen Seiffer. They sounded very well. For light sounds like those of the instruments I have mentioned, and for beautiful tone, one must have a small room where the highs will bounce around. This is why such men as Casals or Segovier record in what must be almost telephone booths. If the highs have to fight a losing battle in Nathen Seiffer it only means that there are not enough of them to survive. The truth is that the fundamentals were so poor that they could not afford to support any overtones.

When I speak of the beating which the music took I am of course to some extent condemning the music. It was not beautiful and therefore did not require beautiful playing. Or if the music was beautiful the musicians successfully hid the fact from us. Composers have in mind the beauty of the instruments for which they write. This is more than an ability to orchestrate. It is above that. The timbre is an essential part of the musical line. Thus certain portions of the Mozart or the last Beethoven Quartets, when played methodically or practically, hardly give any pleasure. Nor does this have anything to do with what Mr. Gottlieb refers to as "diffuse stylistic elements".

To speak of the "logic and restraint from musical excess" of a piece of music is hardly necessary and certainly not complementary. And if Mr. Gottlieb likes solid con-

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have eliminated competition. "The curse of bigness has prevented proper thinking." He warned against centralized bureaucratic control and asserted that, historically, great advances had been made on state and local levels and in particular industries.

### Defends New Deal in Court

On the whole, Brandeis supported New Deal legislation as it was paraded before the court. Until 1937, however, much of it was rejected by the court majority. Strong reaction developed to the court's frustration of Congressional efforts to deal with a critical economic situation. The provisions of the Constitution, Justice Sutherland replied, "must be upheld when they pinch as well as when they comfort".

The Constitution means many things, but finally only what the judges say it means. In 1937 FDR presented his court packing scheme which would change the Constitution by changing the judges, or if those over 70 years old refused to retire, by adding new judges.

Brandeis remained silent throughout the bitter battle over the proposal. He opposed it strongly, feeling that judicial independence could exist only in an atmosphere of freedom from political pressure, but he also understood and perhaps shared FDR's exasperation at the position the court majority had assumed.

### Decisions Change

Before the year had ended, however, 5-4 decisions were going in favor

or rather than against the administration and precedents for many of the new decisions were sought in Brandeis' dissents of earlier years. Social security, TVA the Wagner Labor Act, and many others now received judicial approval.

The most essential thing which must be said in criticism of Louis Brandeis is that his mechanics of power are thoroughly inadequate for the achievement of his vision. That is why, despite victories for Brandeis' ideas, we are still far from a realization of the Brandeis ideal.

### Hoped To Remold Society

In a position of power, he hoped to remold a society which had gone (a little bit) astray. Like many latter-day classical liberals, he was forced, albeit reluctantly, to surrender *laissez faire*. He never turned to socialism, but substituted for the magic hand a contrived system of regulation and balance.

He probably did not recognize sufficiently, the tremendous drives toward centralization in modern business and government. Nor did he perceive clearly the power relation between the two which has made government regulatory agencies susceptible to control by the very groups they are supposed to regulate.

But if decentralization is more a dream than ever, it is still a good dream. And the society envisioned by Louis Brandeis may well hold the last best hope for the liberty and dignity of the human personality.

—Michael Walzer

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