

The next biennium

THE biennium beginning July 1, 1933, promises to hold the most interest for alumni and friends of the state University of Oklahoma. During that biennium the university will be required to operate on a million dollars per annum for salaries and maintenance, quite the lowest sum per capita enrollment ever granted the university, and an educational co-ordination committee authorized for the fourteenth legislature will consider methods of consolidating and co-ordinating higher education in the state.

The total reduction per annum voted by the legislature is in excess of thirty per cent as against the sum allowed during the biennium now closing. Placed at a million dollars by Governor Murray's unofficial budget commission, the appropriation for the university was later reduced to \$970,000 by the state senate but was restored to the round figure by a joint committee of the house and senate.

The bill as enacted into law carried Senator MacDonald's proviso granting the governor power to make quarterly revisions in the budgets of various state institutions and departments, as dictated by the manner in which taxes are collected. Fundamentally, this provision will not require a change in contract with faculty members, since present contracts provide for adjustment in salary at any time during the year without invalidating the contract.

The revision clause in the appropriation bill follows:

And provided further that the reason that the collection of taxes in sufficient amount to meet the appropriations herein made is uncertain, the governor shall have the power to restrict expenditures authorized by this bill to the collection of taxes for that purpose. To that end, the governor shall have the power to require the heads of state departments and institutions to file estimates of expenditures covering each quarter annual period, in advance, with him; if he shall approve such estimates, contracts may be let for expenditures in the amount of such estimates; if he shall disapprove any estimate, the head of the department or institution shall revise the same so as to come within the estimated revenues. The auditor shall not issue warrants in excess of the approved estimates, neither shall the Board of Public Affairs, the Board of Agriculture, or other governing boards make contracts in excess of such estimates. If the head of any state department or institution shall refuse to file such estimate, the governor shall certify the matter to the state auditor and he shall issue no warrant in favor of such department or institution.

The medical school with an appropriation of \$66,000 per annum is placed in

most jeopardy by the new bill. The university proper at Norman is granted \$786,000 for salaries and \$214,000 for maintenance for each year. An appropriation of \$12,000 for boiler replacement, voted from the public building fund, was vetoed by Governor Murray.

The appropriations for the university and its branches follow:

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA		
	1933-34	1934-35
Salaries -----	\$ 786,000.00	\$ 786,000.00
Maintenance --	214,000.00	214,000.00
Total -----	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00

Which amount is appropriated from the following funds

General Revenue		
Fund -----	1933-34	1934-35
Fund -----	\$ 840,000.00	\$ 840,000.00
Section 13 Fund	115,000.00	115,000.00
New College Fund	45,000.00	45,000.00
Total -----	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00

MEDICAL SCHOOL		
	1933-34	1934-35
Salaries -----	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 54,000.00
Maintenance ----	12,000.00	12,000.00
Total -----	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 66,000.00

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, Oklahoma City		
	1933-34	1934-35
Salaries -----	\$ 113,000.00	\$ 113,000.00
Maintenance ----	71,500.00	71,500.00

VETERANS' WARD:		
	1933-34	1934-35
Support and Maintenance ---	13,500.00	13,500.00

Provided, that said money shall be expended under the supervision of the Soldiers' Relief Commission at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per day per patient, which shall include among other hospital services, all X-Ray, laboratory and surgical services and supplies, and provided further that at all times there shall be available for destitute ex-service patients not fewer than thirty-two beds.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL Oklahoma City		
	1933-34	1934-35
Salaries -----	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 54,000.00
Maintenance ----	71,000.00	71,000.00
Total -----	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 125,000.00

Educational co-ordination study is the object of House Bill No. 686 by Representative Leon Phillips, '18as, of Okfuskee county, providing for a Co-

ordinating Board of fifteen members, to survey Oklahoma higher education. Co-ordination is not confined to the state of Oklahoma alone, as a number of states have made provision for such a survey; in Kansas, the legislature authorized the board of regents to make it.

Mr Phillips' law follows:

Section 1. There is hereby created for the institutions of higher learning of the State of Oklahoma, a central co-ordinating agent to be known as the "Co-ordinating Board;" to be composed of fifteen members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; the terms of office shall be co-terminus with the Governor of the State. As soon as practicable after the passage and approval of this Act, the Board created shall be called together at a time and place designated by the Governor, for the purpose of organizing in conformity with this Act; and said Board is hereby empowered to formulate such rules and regulations as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The duties of this Board shall be:

a. The assembling of exact information that will show the actual cost of education at the several institutions, together with the immediate and future needs of each school, and shall make a report thereof annually to the Governor.

b. The checking of the up-grading and expanding tendency by a clear interpretation and definition of each of the several institutions and the elimination of unnecessary and undesirable duplications.

c. The bringing of harmonious working relationships among the institutions by establishment of needed councils.

d. The unifying of the tax-supported institutions into a state system of higher education through the determination of an intelligent plan for their further development.

Section 2. Any regulations, courses of study, or standards set up by the "Co-ordinating Board," when approved by the Governor, shall be in full force and effect in the administration of the affairs of the institution. The said "Co-ordinating Board" shall not draw any salary, but may be compensated for actual expenses while in performance of said functions and duties.

Section 3. Sections 6756, 6757 and 6758 and the laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Section 3 repeals a Co-ordinating board provided for by the 1931 legislature but never appointed.

The new board has not been named by Governor Murray but it is believed it will consist of the original board named by him to consider duplications, plus the heads of a number of denominational schools in the state, in conformity with a recently announced Greater University of Oklahoma plan.

Bishop Francis Kelley of Oklahoma City and a number of interested Oklahoma City leaders interested in the problem of higher education in the state have for the past several years been discussing a Greater University of Oklahoma, in which the entire state and private educational system is co-ordinated, standardized and made more efficient by more closely adhering to a common purpose. Governor Murray has approved the general plan, which would provide for close co-operation of all the higher educational institutions under a Chancellor, with offices in the state capitol.

Luther White, John Rogers—may we depend on Tulsa sending a hundred Sooners for the forty-first Commencement-Homecoming? What are you Tulsa Sooners doing about it?

Mike Monroney, Dave Shackelford, Lewis Morris—how about getting the capital clan together and making it a party of 200 strong for the forty-first Commencement-Homecoming June 3 to 5? What are you Oklahoma City Sooners doing about it?

Rutherford Brett—why not get your Ardmore Sooners together and make it a party of twenty for Commencement-Homecoming?

Mel Nash—Are you and your Chickasha Sooners coming over?

Dick Caldwell—how about some of the old Sooner pep among Sapulpa Sooners?

Glenn Francisco, Evelyn Champlin, Max Minton—since your district has gone democratic, why not go all the way and bring a crowd of Enid Sooners to the forty-first Sooner Commencement-Homecoming?

Ben Hatcher, Joe Lee—what about you Ada people and the forty-first Commencement-Homecoming?

Harrington Wimberley—let's get the Altus crowd together for a real Homecoming visit?

Chester Westfall, Tom Irby, Ernest Skinner—you Ponca City people claim one of the best Sooner cities, so why not bring thirty Sooners out to the forty-first Sooner Commencement-Homecoming?

Benton Ferguson, Seward Sheldon—you K. A. men ought to get every K. A. out to give your distinguished K. A. brother "Deke" Parker the proper kind of support in this Commencement speaking business. How about it?

Governor Murray's statement announcing the new Greater University Plan which at the same time received the endorsement of the presidents of the various sectarian colleges as well as of President Bizzell, follows:

After many discussions over the co-ordination of institutions of higher education in this state, I have come to the conclusion, after conferring with the authorities on the subject representing both the tax-supported as well as the non-tax supported colleges, that the state owes something more to the latter than a mere "thank you."

Going farther, I am convinced that, by bringing these institutions, which were our pioneers in the field of higher education without increasing the burdens of the taxpayers by a dollar, into the picture, and letting them help us solve our problems, we shall not only be rendering them a belated recognition, but working for the best interests of education, and saving the state money.

It may not have occurred to the average citizen to consider the debt that tax-supported higher education owes to the independent non-tax-supported colleges. The percentage of state educators who received all, or the greater part, of their training in these independent colleges is high, perhaps as high as 75 per cent of the men and women who today are the backbone of state-supported higher education. These represent a contribution of ability and brains at no expense to the state.

Now these independent colleges are becoming slowly done to death by thoughtless insistence on keeping them out of our planning. The state enters into what must be considered, in all fairness, active competition with them; but since the state in this is backed by the taxes, the battle is one-sided.

Yet, if the state allows these independent colleges to go to the wall, it is plain that the burden of the taxpayer must needs be increased. He will have to take care of thousands of students who now cost him nothing.

If the tax burden cannot be increased, and I am quite sure it cannot and should not, we shall have to retrench still more, by cutting out courses in the state schools, or still further lowering teachers' salaries. We must bear in mind there is no especial virtue in tax-paid education over any other kind.

My conferences on this subject were for the double purpose of finding out if and how the independent colleges, both senior and junior, could be used to help solve the educational problem before us, and, if such aid as they can give would, at the same time, result in economy to the state, I am satisfied that I have obtained a favorable light on both questions. Pursuing my policy of keeping the people informed on what necessarily interests them, I am now laying some results of my study before them.

I believe that the work of the committee I appointed on the co-ordination of our state institutions of higher education might well extend its study and planning to the idea of including, insofar as least as education itself is concerned, the independent colleges, senior and junior, to the end that they may receive from the state such help as it is lawful to give.

I mean by this help, through degrees, loans of laboratory equipment and books, extension activities, counsel and, if requested, inspection and standards; all without in any way infringing on their right to manage their own affairs and teach such special subjects as may be one of the purposes of their existence.

To this end, I believe that the committee might well consider the idea of establishing a Greater University of Oklahoma with a co-ordinating board of higher education of 11, eight appointed by the governor and three representing the non-tax supported educational interests of the state. They would not select the faculty but govern grades, degrees, et cetera.

Under this co-ordinating board of higher edu-

Jo Mathews—why not desert the shack for a bit and round-up the Pawhuska Sooners for the Commencement-Homecoming?

Dave Logan—why not use your political charm in getting a record Commencement-Homecoming delegation of Okmulgee Sooners?

Hiram Impson—why not use the power of the press to arouse McAlester Sooners to come en masse to the forty-first Commencement-Homecoming?

Doc Bowles—what are you Shawnee Sooners doing about the Commencement-Homecoming?

Ned Shepler, Charles Pokorny—Lawton should send a dozen Sooners to Commencement-Homecoming. Will you help?

Jerome Sullivan, Dale Arbuckle—why not bring the Duncan Sooner club in a body?

C. R. Bellatti, Roy Cox—Blackwell Sooners should make it a party. Don't let Ponca City lead the Kay county parade!

Dutch Brewer—you've always made it a delegation of one from Hugo but this year bring Ennis DeWeese and the other Hugoites for Commencement-Homecoming.

Floyd Absher, Ludwig Schmidt—they tell us Bartlesville is a good K. U. town but we'd like to count census on the Sooners from your oil city at Commencement-Homecoming.

Moody Tidwell, Harry Ballinger—How about a Miami "on-to-Norman" club?

Malcolm Rosser, W. Tipton Huff—let's get Muskogee talking Commencement-Homecoming right now and see that the cars start rolling Normanward June 3.

Merle Wood, Emmett Thompson—you El Reno people usually make it, at least a small delegation. How about making it a crowd this year?

cation would be a chancellor of the Greater University, with his office in the state capitol. He would have such administrative, educational, and character-building committees as might be needed, the members of such bodies to serve for the honor and credit only.

I believe that the graduate schools alone should be regarded as the university proper, and that such undergraduates as enroll at Norman should be considered students of a university college of liberal arts, not of the university proper, that is, be put on the same basis as that of the undergraduate students in the other colleges that would make up the "Greater University."

Professional schools should be listed as such; for example: the university college of law. Thus Oklahoma would have a real university according to the best traditions of higher education and the present trend of educational thought everywhere.

I further assert my conviction that the state should not drive the independent colleges out of the educational field by unfair competition, but should agree with them as to reasonable tuition fees. There are now, I believe, only four states in the union which offer free tuition. If higher education be worth anything to the individual, it is certainly worth a sacrifice.

Nor do I see why the tax-burdened poor of this state should pay the tuition fees of those who can well pay their own. The independent colleges have found a way to handle worthy exceptions. The Greater University could do likewise.

From the university school of journalism, I would have a weekly paper published, to be made up of information and news from all the institutions of the Greater University. Such a paper would, I think find a welcome in thousands of homes and could be made self-supporting by subscriptions, as well as by the advertising as would not conflict with local interests. That paper might be called "The Greater University."

I would likewise establish a Greater University foundation to solicit and receive gifts and bequests for a fund to be used, as private donations could legally be, by both the state and the independent institutions. Such a fund might grow in time to such proportions as to become a great relief to the taxpayer. Wealthy citizens today do not seem to think about the importance of endowing higher education. The whole burden falls on the taxpayer and the churches. Such a fund might well attract their attention, as other worthy objects have done.

I would have an auxiliary board made up of the heads of all the tax-supported institutions for higher education, to attend the details of their management, educational and curricula, under the co-ordinating board of higher education, and another such board for the independent colleges, made up of their presidents. The members of these two boards could take over such duties as complementary to the regular duties of their offices and without increase of salary, for their work on the boards would be auxiliary to their work in their schools.

I can see many advantages in this idea of a Greater University. It would, for one thing, bring all our educators together in mutual effort and understanding, as well as eliminate foolish rivalries, while promoting healthy competition for the best results.

It would make the state independent of outside influences in standardizing, and allow us to get back to what is the actual test of good work—the examination system, which excludes sentiment and influence in the granting of credits and degrees.

For I would have the papers of such examinations corrected by committees which need not know either the colleges or the students from which they came. This would give us the

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UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
LIBRARY

The reason why a Greater University of Oklahoma is possible is because you have a Great University of Oklahoma. You Sooners who are a part of this Great University of Oklahoma should make every effort to make the 1933 Commencement-Homecoming a Greater Commencement-Homecoming. Set aside June 3 to 5 for a return to Norman. Arrange now if you live a considerable distance away to bring a party of Sooners. Accommodations are ample both in Norman and in Oklahoma City. Remember, the Alumni-Senior dance is on Saturday night, June 3; reunion banquets are on Sunday night, June 4; George B. Parker and Charles E. Marsh of the Class of '08 are the speakers at the big functions Monday, June 5. Let's refill the campus with the classes of yesteryear

fluence of the court, which will bring you success in many a close and hard fought legal battle. Remember that law is the savior of society, that without it we have anarchy, each man fighting his neighbor. With it we have peace and peaceful adjustment of misunderstandings and dispute.

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DEBATE LAURELS

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the Stimson doctrine, public utilities, war debts, Monroe doctrine, taxation, recognition of Soviet Russia, limitation of the number of students in colleges, and the soldier's bonus. Opposing schools have included Universities of Mexico, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Baylor, Iowa, Nebraska, and Washington. The Oklahomans attended the Delta Sigma Rho tournament in Iowa City early this spring where they met and debated teams from fifteen mid-western schools.

Realizing the importance of debating for every student, both from the standpoint of acquiring a knowledge of important questions of the day and being able to make a successful delivery of knowledge gained, Coach Emery during the current season has expanded his squad to greater numbers than ever before. At the present time there are twenty-five students on the squad. In order that his inexperienced men might have an opportunity to gain valuable practice, Coach Emery instituted the plan of conducting extension debates before various civic clubs over the state utilizing two teams from his squad at each debate. Business men over the state have responded to this plan most favorably as a means of gaining the fine points of timely topics for their own enlightenment. This additional touch to the debate program has paid its own way in that the clubs entertaining the speakers have provided funds for the expenses of the trips.

In line with his plan of broadcasting programs so that it will be of benefit to a great number of students, Coach Emery is considering plans for the establishment next season of a debate union on the university campus patterned after the Oxford Union, where students and faculty members will meet at regular intervals for debates on important questions of the day.

Demonstrating the value of intensive research and the presentation of important questions of the day, Mr Burns and Mr McElroy in their key debate with the University of Arkansas based their conclusions and arguments on three major points of the electric utilities question. First, "that additional federal regulation is unnecessary," second, "that additional regulation would be contrary to the public good," and third, "that such regula-

tion would be politically and economically unsound."

In opening his argument as the first speaker for the negative, Mr McElroy stated that the rapid expansion of the power industry to the point where it is able to serve the farmer and the small community as effectively as it does the larger community was not due "to any action similar to the rubbing of Alladin's magic lantern, but to years of tireless and painstaking efforts on the part of the holding companies. In his definition of a holding company Mr McElroy stated: "a holding or a management company comprises a group of individuals familiar with the industry, highly trained technicians, who have the supervision of not only one, but ordinarily, of a dozen or more utilities. They make possible the efficient and economical operation of utilities through buying the requirements of a number of utilities, whenever purchases are made, thus providing a greater purchasing power and lower prices; by giving the small companies the managerial advice and experience which would otherwise be available only to the larger utilities; by ability to obtain money cheaper through the credit rating of a number of utilities; and by being able to render expert engineering and construction services at a minimum cost, which might otherwise be cost prohibitive to the smaller units." Mr McElroy pointed out that the utilities were already sufficiently regulated through various state and federal boards, and cited as an example, the state corporation commissions, called in some states, the utilities commissions.

Continuing the argument for the negative Mr Burns stated that although there was no provision in the Constitution authorizing the government to engage in business, that the federal government was engaged in operating some 232 various businesses and services. He pointed to federal regulation of the railroads, which had cured some of the evils of railroading and added "that the railroads of today are very weak sisters."

Mr Burns said: "It is wholly within reason to say that the utilities having passed the boom stages may find themselves slowly improved and regulated to death just as most of the common carriers have. Some of the leading writers even go so far as to predict that the next few years will find the federal government taking over ownership and control of the railways in order that it may be repaid the vast loans given by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"My next point is that such regulation would be politically unwise. We are all aware of the already overburdened system of government. A recent magazine article states that if the present trend in government is continued one out of

every two citizens will be employed by Uncle Sam in 1960."

Mr Burns showed that the additional regulation would be paid for ultimately by the consumer, and that a federal commission for the regulation of utilities would be less satisfactory than the state commissions in that the federal group would not understand local problems.

Both speakers indicated that the matter of inter-state regulation could be handled very easily, and was being done, in as much as the state regulation of power lines began at each state boundary, and that any company would be subject to the regulations of the state in which it was operating.

These points merely illustrate the depth of the research and comprehension of difficult questions of the day, as presented by university students who have taken their spare time from regular class work and preparation to work out debate topics.

Debating is an extremely important extra-curricula activity and perhaps in the near future it may become a vital part of the regular curricula of colleges and universities throughout the land.

Certainly with the proposed expansion of the program on Oklahoma's campus and its availability for a greater number of students assisted by the seasoned knowledge of faculty members, debating is destined to become a very vital item in the lives and activities of those at the university.

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THE NEXT BIENNIUM

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best form of scholastic rivalry—a race of the colleges themselves for distinction, by the day, would prove a good rival for competitive college athletics.

And I would suggest in this connection that such a system would at once do away with such foolish tests as attendance and endowment in determining the right of schools to recognition. From all past experience we know that it is the product that tells the tale of education as in all other activities of life.

Another advantage would lie in giving the independent colleges that are under religious control additional freedom to enforce their own tested ideas of discipline. Far from discouraging them from giving their students moral training and instruction, I would encourage them in both; always keeping in mind the rights of the personal conscience. As a matter of fact, too little attention is now paid to character-forming influence in state education.

Such a plan of co-ordination would have another advantage, one now fully recognized by the Universities of Harvard and Chicago, that of permitting exceptionally brilliant students to graduate as soon as they are able to pass the academic tests.

It has always seemed strange to me that such students are forced to the expense of a fixed number of years of college residence, during which they are held back to await the slower progress of others, and thus, kept from their work in life. By such a plan, too, even if the tax-supported colleges lose students to the independent group which I think might be the case yet the enrollment of the Greater Uni-

versity would increase, while such students who are drawn from the tax-supported colleges to others would no longer be an expense to the people of the state.

To the end that the soundness and practicability of this plan may be fully and prudently considered, I have determined to add five new names to the co-ordination committee already appointed and at work. These names are: Dr. Eugene M. Antrim, president of Oklahoma City University, and Dr. J. N. McCash, president of Phillips university, Enid; Dr. J. D. Finlayson, president of Tulsa university, and Dr. Hale V. Davis, president of Oklahoma Baptist university, Shawnee, to represent one group of independent colleges, both men of experience in the field of education; and Bishop Francis C. Kelley, to represent another group, a man whose qualifications have been recognized by several universities both in America and abroad.

I intend also to give this committee plenty of time, so that the decisions its members arrive at may be the result of a most comprehensive study of the whole field of higher education in the state, helped by the best thought of educators everywhere, and made with an eye on the necessity of economy, while promoting efficiency, and constructing an Oklahoma system of higher education worthy the name.

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RESTLESS NEW YORK

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ment which compares with one two hundred and twenty years ago, when Addison's *Cato* was applauded to success by the enemies of despotism and the supporters of constitutional freedom. The difference lies in the fact that contemporary Whigs and Tories have not yet realized that despotism is doomed and that freedom needs to be proclaimed anew.

IV

From nine o'clock in the morning till six o'clock at night Macy's department store is alive with people. Men fingering ties and trying on shoes. Women looking at hats, coats, dresses, house dresses, sport dresses, street dresses, afternoon dresses, evening dresses. Men and women fighting for etchings, on sale in the picture section. Men and women filling the acre-wide dining room. Women waiting for chairs in the block-long rest room. People, people, people, turning family incomes back to business channels in the largest cash department store in the United States.

In the cut-rate fur shop in Union Square the painted models make their endless circle in front of the second-story corner windows. In the street below a paint-bedaubed dwarf clowns among the sidewalk crowds, pointing attention of passerbys upstairs to the procession of tired models.

Business as usual—From Klien's to the customer—Gimbel's will not be under-sold—Brother, can you spare a dime?

The crocheted hats in the department stores are made by a hat-maker for forty cents a dozen. It takes her a week to

make two dozen.... The aprons in the department stores are made for two-and-a-half cents a piece. It takes the apron maker a day to earn twenty cents.... The frogs on the men's pajamas are made by home workers at eighty cents a gross. Two sisters and a mother earn by such work a combined family income of four dollars a week.... Girl cleaners in a Brooklyn pants factory are paid one-half cent for each garment they thread and sponge. Income: six cents an hour, \$2.58 a week.... In a food factory packing girls—aged thirteen—receive one cent for filling a dozen jars, putting them in wooden boxes, lugging the boxes to the next department. Maximum daily wage: fifty cents.

All during the month of December the *New York Times* in its Sunday issues runs its annual plea for "The One Hundred Neediest Cases." For twenty-one years the *Times* has presented to charity such appeal for aid. This year the cases are hard to select.

"The Neediest for whom aid is asked," states the feature writer, "are those whose distress is attested by the charitable societies to be the gravest in all the city. How desperate is their plight may be learned by reading the cases published in these pages today. Here are the brave widowed mothers, like Amy's, of Case 109, who have gone hungry that their children might have food and now are too ill to earn for them. Here are devoted pairs stricken by age, like the starving sister and brother of Case 66, who in their feebleness strive to keep up, dreading separation; and fathers, like Mr W., of Case 164, going blind and still toiling to save their families from want."

Bread lines and flop houses. Sixth Avenue employment agencies. Over in the Ghetto twelve people to two rooms. In Greenwich Village five people to one girl's salary. In Harlem whole families without work. "The Negroes were let off every job before the white people," says the secretary for the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race.

Men pick dirty newspapers from subway garbage cans to scan the want-ad sections. "Unite!" shout the handbills littering subway station floors. "Hunger marchers to convene on Washington!"

On every subway train, Negro beggars. At every subway entrance, a physical monstrosity, his hat off for his evening penny. We turn from the Carl Shurz Memorial overlooking Morning-side Park to find a panhandler at our elbows. "Help me out, sir? Good God! I'm hungry and cold!" Panhandling has turned into a poor man's racket. Two blocks down, around the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the lookout may be standing now, waiting for his share of the money collected by his fellows.

On the tenth floor of an abandoned slaughter house, the police find a hobo

jungle, where twelve Negroes and three Mexicans have gone into winter quarters. Negro Paul, "The Boss," dining on mulligan stew made from scraps scavenged from meat markets, has not been downstairs in four months.

On the Grand Army Plaza artists and their wives shiver in the chill wind of November. Etchings and drawings flap in the breeze, framed oils leaned against the war memorial fall noisily to the ground. Brooklyn is sponsoring a sidewalk art mart. Etchings for a dollar, oils for five. A group of spectators gather around the artist who "makes them while you wait." It is Sunday afternoon. His business is brisk. A father pays fifty cents for a portrait of his little daughter. A woman coaxes her Pomeranian to stand for his picture. "What can I do?" shrugs the artist. "If I make ten a day it will give me more money than I've seen for some time."

A gray haired school teacher lives at the little hotel near the university campus since she lost her position in New Jersey two years ago. She is taking an extension course in children's story writing. But her funds are getting low. She has sold no stories. Next week she will move to the ground floor, where rents are cheaper.

"They told me at Macy's that I couldn't stand the work," says the former Junior Leaguer, who resigned because she could no longer keep up her dues. "So I'm selling hosiery at Lord and Taylor's. My husband has had no sales in months, and we have to keep our little girl in private school."

"If I can sell some blood next week, I'll get by for a time longer," says the sometime contributor to the *New Republic* and the *New Yorker*. "Thanks to my friends who give me a meal occasionally the hospitals find it still tests all right."

Flags fly over the little shack town at Riverside and Seventy-second, where the citizens' independent mode of living has attracted the help of municipal officials. But over at East River the shanty colonists this year kicked over Mr Zero's pot of Thanksgiving dinner. "We want jobs, not a meal," the colonists declared. In Central Park one of the transients has a copy of Shakespeare in his makeshift tent. "It wouldn't be so bad except for Sunday," the owner said. "Then the people come and stare at us as if we were animals."

"I'm so sorry for you, my man," says a fur-clad matron to one of these Central Park squatters. "We feel sorry for you, too, Madam," answers the squatter.

What does he mean by that?

The giant still slumbers. In one of the members of his body the blood has ceased circulating. The great body stirs. A groan issues from its lips. But the convulsive agony is still unconscious. The brain of the giant is still asleep.