

The Daily Tar Heel

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CITY EDITOR FOR THIS ISSUE: BOB PAGE

Friday, November 17, 1933

The Plan At Hopkins

One of the distinguishing marks of the progressive university is its receptive attitude toward change. In a world of ever-increasing knowledge and application of knowledge the spearhead of civilization's advance should by rights comprise its educational units. That this maxim so often does not obtain is a regrettable commentary on our pedagogical methods.

As proof positive of the constructive thinking going on here at Chapel Hill, a new plan of study has been evolved and is under consideration. In many respects it involves the principles now being applied at the Johns Hopkins University. At the latter institution the college of arts and sciences (comparable to our own liberal arts school) is divided into two distinct phases. The first two years consist of a series of basic courses in history, economics and English, and adequate introductory courses in the sciences and mathematics. Languages are considered important only as tools to further knowledge.

The entire range of subjects is approached from the critical viewpoint. The student is encouraged and trained in the application of logic to various problems which present themselves. The attitude striven for is not one of blase skepticism but tolerant interrogation.

At the end of the sophomore year the student has two alternatives: he may apply for admission to the graduate school (entrance into which during the third year is restricted to those persons exhibiting a marked ability to do individual research); or he may elect to continue in the undergraduate school, in which case he must enter one of the following three divisions of study: languages and literature, the social studies, or mathematics and applied science.

The experiment at Hopkins places a maximum of responsibility on the shoulders of the individual student, class attendance is optional and, in general, one may say that the scholar proceeds at his own pace. Results at the Baltimore institution will be viewed with added interest by North Carolinians now that a somewhat similar plan is being considered for their own university.—V.J.L.

Preserve the Friendly Attitude

Saturday in Durham the University plays its hardest football game of the season. Not only will this game be a test of football skill and sportsmanship, but it will be a test of the spirit of the whole student body.

Much has been done in an effort to improve the inter-school relations between Duke and the University, but in spite of all efforts a feeling of bitterness still exists in certain groups of both student bodies.

Last year Duke defeated Carolina 7-0, which means that the players at this game will be on edge in an effort to win over their most feared and respected rivals. The strength in football, which Duke has shown this year to the extent that it has defeated some of the south's strongest teams, indicates an even harder game than would have been the case if Duke had the same team which it had last year.

As a result of the bitterness between the schools and the conditions under which this

year's game will be played there will be a tension throughout the course of the game, and afterward, that may under some slight provocation result in an action between the student bodies of Duke and Carolina, which would be regretted later and which would certainly be a disgrace to us as well as to them. It is therefore up to us as guests at Duke tomorrow to do our best to maintain a friendly attitude toward our hosts.

It is certain that the Duke student body will be willing to meet us halfway in trying to make this game a success. If each student behaves as best he can, not only will the game be a success, but much will be done to establish better relations in the future.—F.P.G.

Their Own Backyard

With hundreds of thousands in the nation on the brink of starvation and the government desperately striving to meet an ugly situation, it is very interesting to examine the payrolls of some of the men who hold the positions of trust and influence in our economic world. During the last five years the president of the Chase National Bank received a salary of over a million dollars and another a third of a million in bonuses. During part of this time the bank was losing money, but the president was not allowed to suffer because of that, even though it is difficult to imagine what sort of work is worth such fabulous pay.

Charles E. Mitchell, late of the National City Bank, was chairman of the board for which he received the modest sum of three and a half millions in one year in bonuses and a salary in the bargain. This was when the depression was at its worst. During the same period the presidents of five large insurance companies were paid between one and two hundred thousand dollars a year for their work. The officials of Paramount Publix four years ago got almost a million dollars between two of them and were drawing a hundred thousand dollars a year when their firm was on the verge of bankruptcy. These figures are immense and dazzling. When one thinks of the millions about to lose their homes and the thousands freezing on breadlines and at soup kitchens these figures seem truly inflammatory. Thousands could be kept alive through the winter on this money that these men could not use if they wanted to.

The big business interests of their "slaves," David Clark and others, who tremble and quake at the word socialism and are ever seeing in the colleges the hotbeds of such teachings, would do well to hide the above statistics. The possibility of anarchy and bolshevism comes not from the shady quiet of the campus. It comes from the cities where bloated millionaires cram useless millions into their stuffed moneybags while thousands stand trembling in rags for their free soup. No academic theories of professors can give an infinitesimal fraction of the impetus to the "isms" as can facts such as those above. When men greedy as these become greedier while their countrymen starve they lay a dangerous foundation for the thing they so greatly fear and are always seeking where it does not exist. If they want to find the root of communism let the hogs look homeward.—J.F.A.

Speaking The Campus Mind

Editor, the DAILY TAR HEEL:

M.K.K.'s argument against disarmament is a bit difficult to understand. It seems to resolve into a proposition that complete disarmament is impossible, ergo complete armament is necessary. To prove that complete disarmament is impossible he cites many agencies used in normal, peaceful life that are also potential war machines. The plane which today transports passengers tomorrow becomes, with the addition of machine guns, a fighting plane. The steel mill which today produces railroad engines tomorrow produces cannons, and so on. Of course, this manner of speaking it a bit loose. It is not, according to aeronautical engineers, such an easy matter to convert passenger planes into war craft; nor is the process of beating plowshares into swords so simple when you have first to make, then to use intricate machines to do the beating. But, fundamentally, M.K.K.'s proposition is true; for as long as you have men you can have soldiers. So long as there is a human race there can be no complete disarmament. As a sincere champion of disarmament M.K.K. probably reasons that another long protracted war will produce disarmament by the process of annihilating the human race that does the arming.

Let us agree with him and recognize that his logic is necessary, given his definition of disarmament. Is that definition valid? Does disarmament mean the scrapping of every agency that can possibly be used in war. A better definition would be that armament is that whose sole or principal use is for war. The principal use of transport planes is to carry freight, not

bombs. Our steel mills are not designed principally to produce cannon. I trust that we do not breed children so that they may fly at each other's throats. Transport planes, steel mills, and human beings are not armament.

There are, however, some implements which have only a military value. Cannon and armies serve no useful commercial purpose. A bayonet is a poor instrument for slicing bread, and few hunters use army rifles. These instruments are designed almost solely for butchering one's fellows. Disarmament means scrapping them.

With a realistic definition, let us look at the problem again. M.K.K. is greatly disturbed, lest the United States be subjugated. How many times has the United States gone to war to avoid being subjugated? Did England intend to subjugate us in 1812, or Mexico in 1848, or Spain in 1898, or Germany in 1917? The last time we went to war we had to travel three thousand miles even to find an enemy. But, says M.K.K., all that is changed. Overnight, an enemy, with little or no preliminary statement of intention, could devastate our large cities. Nor could we, according to M.K.K., prevent his so doing, even if we were completely armed. We could, however, bomb one of his cities and take a life of his for a life of ours. In other words, when only our enemy is armed, only so many cities are bombed, so many people killed; when we are armed twice as many cities are bombed, twice as many people killed. And for many years I had thought that one murder is only half as bad as two murders!

After all, is being subdued as bad as being killed? It is doubtful that any nation in the world would endeavor with set intention to subjugate the United States. We are a considerable chunk to swallow in one gulp. Nor can I imagine any nation engaging in wholesale murder of an unarmed civilian population not in active military opposition. Those are bogey fears, created and maintained by militarists. We arouse the desire to kill us only when we meddle in the affairs of other nations. If our marines stay at home and our capitalists understand that investments abroad are made at their own risk, with no possibility of armed intervention when they go bad; we can stay out of trouble.

Furthermore, I cannot understand this terrible fear of subjugation. We are willing to have the Methodist Board of Temperance and Morals dictate our morals. We allow a group of financial brigands to tell us how much we shall earn and a crowd of ballyhoo artists to indicate how we shall spend our earnings. We cheerfully pay tribute to a host of profiteers who own the food, the clothing, and the shelter of the nation. At the most, foreign subjection would mean but a change of masters. Anyone who can assent to tyranny from Americans ought to tolerate it from foreigners. What difference does it make what flag you salute or what national anthem you sing? Japan is as much my country as the United States, since I own none of either.

ARNOLD WILLIAMS.

JORDAN PUBLISHES BOOK

Dr. A. M. Jordan, professor of educational psychology, has just recently had published a manual entitled "Experiments in Education Psychology." The central purpose of this booklet is to allow the student to study the psychological processes of himself in his immediate environment.

RELATIONS CLUB TAKES POSITION CONDEMNING WAR

Group Discusses Five Causes of Armed Conflict to Settle International Disputes.

3-POINT PROPOSAL MADE

In an informal and animated discussion Wednesday night, the International Relations club here took a stand opposing war as a mode of settling international disputes. The question will be discussed again when the club meets Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The club's stand against war rises from a three-point proposal submitted to the club by one of the members. Besides asking for a stand on the problem of war, the proposal also suggested that the club study war, and then take action to try to solve some of the problems.

Discuss Causes

After declaring itself against war in principle, the club proceeded to a discussion of the causes of war. It was agreed that there are at least five general underlying causes of war. These, in the opinion of the International Relations club, are economic causes, such as individual greed and national imperialism; population causes, that is, the pressure of increasing population, such as that to which Japan is subject; nationalism, which gives rise to jingoism by the press and militarism in many countries; fear and difference in levels of culture.

When this subject is discussed again Sunday evening, the above points may be expanded. Ben C. Proctor, president of the club, has indicated his desire for as many students as possible to take part in the discussion.

Largest Rally of Year To Be Staged Tonight

(Continued from first page)

12:30 o'clock were also discussed by the organization. Every University student possessing an automobile is urged to back the project. The procession will make its way to the heart of the Duke campus and from there to the stadium.

Plans were also made for taking Rameses III to Duke to participate in the activities there. The ram will appear during the half in a private parade behind the band, if his recently-elected custodians, Smith and Watkins, can inveigle him into taking part in the festivities.

FEWER IN INFIRMARY

The following students were confined to the University infirmary yesterday: Dorothy Bowen, W. R. Eddleman, J. A. Farmer, O. H. Garrison, Margaret McDonald, Vida Miller, Wilson Shelton, W. F. Strayhorn, and B. T. Woodard.

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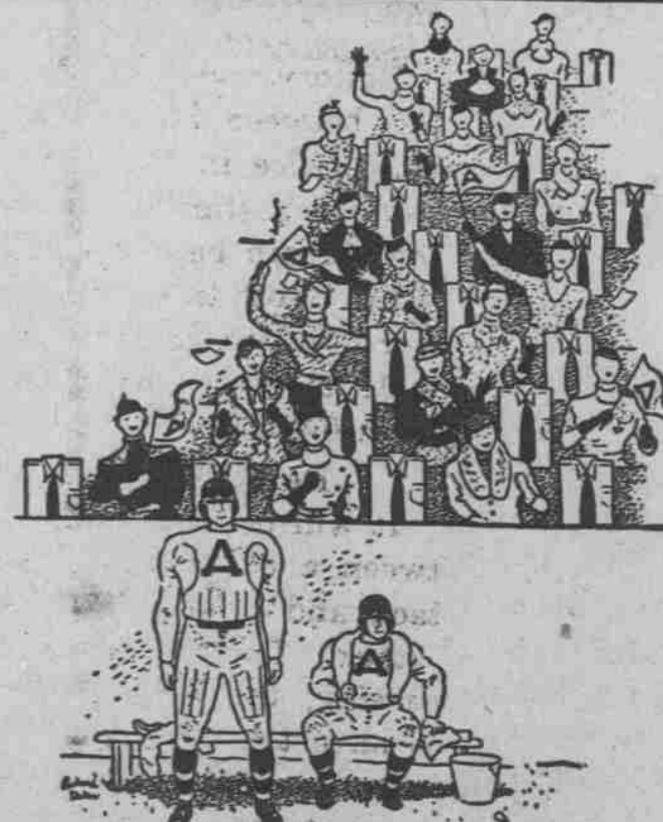
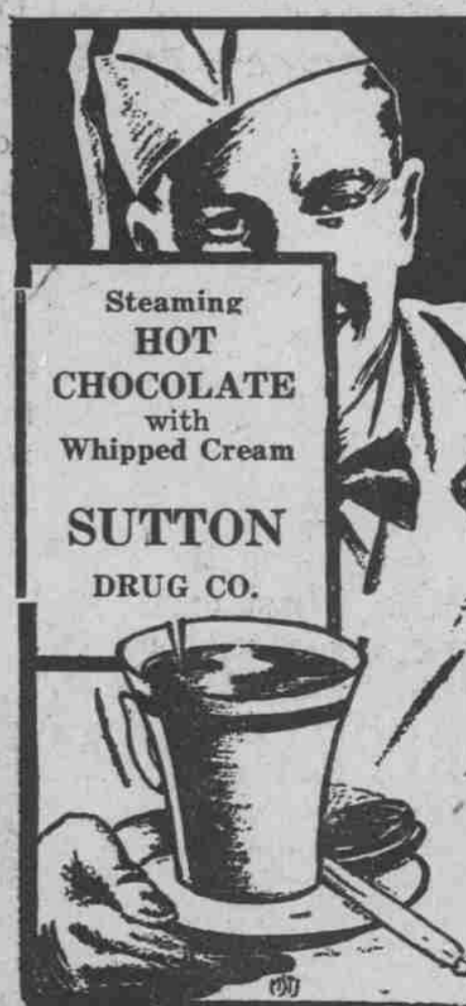
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