

## Munition Industry Being Investigated By U. S. Senate

Nye Committee Reveals Business Methods and Great Profits

The Senate inquiry into the munition industry has been a well planned investigation, one intended for a fact-finding mechanism and for an educational campaign exposing the dangers inherent in the existence of an international munitions "trust" which is responsible only to itself.

It has long been suspected that the policy of munition makers has been to sell to practically any nation, under almost any circumstances, and by any possible means in an effort to increase their profits. Likewise it was an established fact that there existed international combines in the munition field. The present Senatorial committee of investigation is exposing such matters and revealing the ways and methods of the agents in the various countries. Those methods are of such a nature that they would not be tolerated in the more decent business houses.

The Nye Committee has also brought to light that certain companies have gotten a faction in a nation, or a whole country to fight and kill somebody else just in order to "drum up business." The investigation has exposed the deliberate spreading of falsehoods regarding potential enemies in an effort to create misunderstandings and even bitter enmities. And companies which have been almost guilty of such practices in terms of this investigation have been the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., and Vickers, Ltd., of Great Britain, which have been guilty of dividing the world into great submarine areas. Other companies which have been exposed are Soley and Company, Ltd., and the American Arms Corporation, which never have been active in maintaining trouble in Paraguay and Bolivia. With such practices so current, it is impossible for governments to succeed in their policies and drives for peace.

Not only has the Nye Committee been instrumental in revealing the practices of the munition companies, but it has shown the vast profits in the industry. DuPonts alone admitted that their profit in the World War was \$250,000,000 and that they had supplied about 40 per cent of all the explosives used by the Allies.

This world traffic in arms and munitions is not a new problem. And of all the exporting countries participating, four—Great Britain, France, United States, and Czechoslovakia—gain the most from the international traffic.

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## Day Students Plan Monthly Parties

The Day Student Council has now begun a series of monthly parties for the purpose of promoting and maintaining a friendlier spirit among the Day Students. The first of these parties was held in The Union on Tuesday afternoon, with Peggy Mitchell, President of the Day Students, acting as hostess to the fifty students who attended. During the afternoon a number of games were played, and prizes were awarded to the winners of several contests.

The program was arranged by Martha Grey, Jean Orr, Marie Wilkinson, and Rachel Boylston. The Social Committee, consisting of Elizabeth Cassels, Martha Pette-way, and Katherine Lowrance, served refreshments.

## Dr. Frazier Speaks On Problems of Industry

Dr. William H. Frazer, president of Queens, in speaking before the Saint Martin's community club declared that in his opinion it is not impossible to evaluate the exact contribution of all three factors of modern production and that it is not impossible to satisfy each of those factors on a basis of equity.

"No question of our time or of any other time has ever so arrested the attention of men as the inequalities and the disparities of distribution of the products of industry," said the president. "There are three factors of production—capital, management, and labor. Capital furnishes the means; management supplies the brains, while labor executes the plans. The greater the production, the greater the discontent. The big problem is to satisfy each of the factors on a basis of equity, and still leave each the freedom to do with his share what he wishes so long as it does not result in harm to society.

"There is a possibility of weighing the exact value of the contribution of each factor in the production, and of allowing each to receive his proportionate return. But after this division, there will be an untouchable residuum, and the principle of equity divides the rest among the three factors. It should be possible to make each accept his part and go into his sphere without a feeling of fear, hatred, or distrust.

"Low wage is not what brings about industrial strife but a sense of injustice on the part of a man at not receiving what is his. This engenders a feeling of resentment and results in strikes and the destruction of property. After we have weighed the value of each man's contribution to the production and rewarded him accordingly, we should hold up this ideal: When I get my share of the untouched value, I have no right to criticize the other man for the way he spends his! We have the problem of making every man feel that what comes to him is on the basis of righteousness."

## Radio Jr. College Begins Second Sess

In this age so dominated by the radio, it is interesting to note that the Ohio Emergency Radio Junior College has now begun its second session. This year five courses are being offered, sociology, French, fine arts, English, and psychology. All instructors in this unique college are members of the Ohio University faculty. Supplementary material, including notes, instructions, and course outlines, are provided free of charge to all interested students. The courses in the Radio Junior College will not carry regular University credit, but any person who enters the University after completing the requirements in one or more courses and then passes a satisfactory examination in the department concerned will receive regular credit.

Courses are scheduled as follows: sociology, daily except Saturday, 9 to 9:30 A. M., October 3 to December 18, 1934; French, daily except Saturday, 10:30 to 11:00 A. M., October 15 to December 18, 1934; fine arts, Wednesday and Friday evenings, 8:30 to 9:00; English, Monday and Thursdays, 1:30 to 2:00 P. M.; psychology, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 2:30 to 2:55, October 15 to December 18, 1934.

## Hitler Defeated in Church Dispute

Opposition of Protestant Pastors Forces Change in Nazi Religious Policy

MUCH BITTERNESS EXISTING

The church dispute which has been raging in Germany for many months is reminiscent of the church wars and controversies of the sixteenth centuries. The conflict among the various German Protestant Churches is the most serious dispute of its kind in these modern times. It is a dispute which has brought Germany to the brink of schism. Feeling among the opposing religious camps has been running high, and the entire issue has caused the Nazi government more trouble than any domestic problem since it came into power two years ago. With that problem Hitler has met with his first major domestic defeat, for, whereas he has been able to do as he pleased with everyone else in Germany, he has been forced to yield to those who opposed him on the religious policies.

### HOW THE DISPUTE AROSE

One must turn his attention to the events of a year ago last summer in Germany when the present dispute began in order to understand the church fight of Germany, or the history of the religious struggle is tied up with the entire history of the Nazi movement. Hitler has always had one primary end in view since his rise to power, and that end has been to unify Germany; to "co-ordinate," as he terms it, all opposing groups and factions. The Fuehrer lost no time whatever in accomplishing those ends. He started with political parties and one by one dissolved all those in opposition to his. Next he "co-ordinated" all businesses and industries, newspapers and any one who had any power.

The job could not be complete, however, until the German churches were "co-ordinated." Again Hitler lost no time in getting at his self-appointed task. This preliminary step was to effect a compromise with Catholics. He had first to get their political party, the Centrists, out of the way. When it was agreed that the political party should be dissolved, the church demanded that its complete independence and freedom in Germany be respected. The Catholic issue was settled for a time by allowing the church organizations to continue.

But the Protestant situation was a different one. Hitler attempted to bring all the Protestants under a centralized single Evangelical church, which would be under a national government. At first the Protestants agreed, then dissension arose. Some Protestants wanted a loose organization with each sect exercising certain rights. Others wanted the church to be more of an instrument of the government. And in the dissension which arose the Christians have been most active, since they have developed with the Socialist party.

### OPPOSITION AROSE

Opposition increased after the elections for a Reichsbishop, and when Mueller was finally elected, certain parties of opposition became definitely organized. Mueller's appointment of Jaeger became aggressive and provocative. He determined to unify all churches under a central leadership, even the Catholic church.

Pastors who objected to the unification as governmental interference held meetings and refused to sign oaths of allegiance to the

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## N. I. P. A. Plans to Begin Work in February

The National Institute of Public Affairs is now looking forward to its inaugural training in the practical operation of the government during the months of February and March, 1935, and hopes to complete the selection of the eligible college students and graduates before Christmas.

Each student selected by the Institute to serve and study under this plan will serve as an apprentice to a government official, receiving instruction at the same time according to a program of study which will include:

"1. Conferences and forums with the high governmental official and subdivision of students into small groups on the tutorial basis for individual contacts and relations with the governmental officials.

"2. Observation of the practical operations of the major functions of the Federal Government.

"3. Analysis of these dominant functions, in connection with the discussion groups led by some visiting professors.

"4. Application by each student to a particular case problem of his choice.

"5. The serving of an 'internship' which comprehends actual work in a governmental agency of particular interest to the student.

"6. A report or thesis by each student on the training program, one copy of which must be submitted to the Institute and one to his college."

That training and supplementary academic study will prepare the carefully chosen students for future service in one of several fields,—actual participation in government and politics, teaching, as well as the regular function of citizenship as performed by business and professional men.

The 1935 plan is open on an experimental basis to juniors, seniors, graduate students, and recent graduates of accredited institutions who have been pursuing courses of political science and some related subjects. A permanent plan of much longer training with emphasis on the post-graduate level is now anticipated.

The plan for the National Institute of Public Affairs was presented at the 1933 convention of the National Student Federation by Mr. Chester McCall, Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, upon the suggestion of Secretary Roper. The NSFA has been active in formulating the plans for the Institute during the months since the plan was first suggested. The realization of those plans is another tribute to the ability of youth to throw itself into a worthy project with energy and results.

## Honor Roll

(Cont. from p. 1, col. 2)

Jeannette Malloy, Betty Manning, Mary Marion, Elizabeth Maynard, Mrs. Mary McMillan, Misses Frances Y. Query, Elva Ranson, Virginia Sampson, Virginia Senn, Ione Smith, Miriam Steele, Margaret Trobaugh, Marie Wilkinson, Dorothy Woodside.

### SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Misses Peggy Alexander, Martha Asbury, Virginia Austin, Olga Blake, Eleanor Finch, Juanita Hunter, Dorothy Hutchison, Julia Johnston, Elizabeth Kennedy, Virginia Meacham, Grey McLemore, Frances Sellers, Charlotte Voorheis, Elizabeth Washam, Ann West.

## N. S. F. A. Seeks To Revise the Fraternity System

Advocates Intellectual Bond and Greater Service to Culture

WOULD MAINTAIN SOCIAL LIFE

The National Student Federation of America has today undertaken a tremendous task—the revision of the "fraternity" system. It is the aim of that organization to see the fraternities become useful to the cause of culture and education, too. But it is not the aim of the Federation to deprive the fraternities of their dances or their pins—the inviolable rights of those societies. The project of the NSFA is to get each fraternity to choose a topic of conversation.

Under the new system so proposed each fraternity would be rushed by the Frosh who are most interested in the main topic of that fraternity, thus saving time, money, and energy, as well as insuring a more congenial group of brothers. Also under this plan all hypocritical rushing would be eliminated. No longer would the brothers have to tell a prospective pledge that he will undoubtedly be the captain of football, basketball, class president, and all the additional officers on the campus. No longer would a chapter have to declare that they are the choice of all the beautiful girls.

The NSFA believes that if the fraternities will "establish an intellectual bond, promote a common interest among all its members," they will achieve real popularity and will evidence its meaning of "fraternal." The NSFA includes in its new plan for the Greek Letter Societies the new idea that pledges may relinquish their pledges to a fraternity after one semester, if they feel that their interest is changing, say from poetry to history.

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