

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Saturday, January 16, 1932

### Independent India— A Dream

Although the saintly living and the Christian doctrines of Mahatma Gandhi have aroused much talk and agitation for the cause of Indian independence there is little prospect of such an independence within the next hundred years. Granting that self-determination and the right of self-government are the inherent rights of a people, there is little indication that the people of India are capable of exercising these rights. The case is in many ways similar to our own problem of the Philippine independence but magnified and intensified many times.

Upon examining India we find a huge territory populated by three hundred million people. This third of a billion souls are of all stages and types of culture and civilization. They are divided into forty distinct races and speak a hundred and fifty languages and dialects. Besides these differences there exist great barriers of religion and many quarreling sects and creeds that are at constant warfare with each other. The social order is composed of many castes each strictly separated and mutually abhorrent to the other and the political views where extant range from passive resistance to armed revolt and assassination. How long a nation as heterogeneous as this could exist is a matter of conjecture but it certainly could not be for long.

At present the best hope for India would seem to be the continued control of Great Britain, the greatest colonizer in the world's history. The task of ruling such a people is not an easy one and the British have brought much injustice and cruelty upon them. Their rule, however, has been as good as may be expected and has accomplished much good. Under the British child marriage and the burning of widows has been curbed. Health and cleanliness have reduced the great toll to fever and pestilence. Roads, canals, and irrigations have been constructed. Education has been

begun and a high degree of orderly government and organization been bestowed upon the natives. England has, in addition, given Indians a voice in the government which in proportion to their capabilities is great.

The weakening of the caste system, the enforcement of law and order, the introduction of good legal codes, the admittance of Indians into political life and the coming of education for the masses all tend to develop some measure of unity and homogeneity which may in the far future lead to some sort of national consciousness so vital to independence and self-government. But it is a long way in the future and while the English rule may be selfish and in some respects bad it is achieving much good. It should continue until India can give far greater evidence than it now does of its ability to create and maintain a national government.—J.F.A.

### Kentucky Justice

Kentucky, stronghold of malicious capitalism, in an attempt to shield her widening doors from public intervention, has transgressed the rights of man made inalienable in the blood shed for it. The right to equity in trial, and to the freedom of the press, because its power has been felt, has been prohibited. The *News-Sentinel*, newspaper of Knoxville, expressing serious doubt as to the justice being administered at the trials of Kentucky miners indicted for criminal syndicalism, has been denied the right to report the proceedings.

If the court possesses the same vindictive doctrines and rapacious nature of its plaintiff, the state, it is to be expected, it being part of the political whole, that the justice handed out is directed by the gloved hand of the mining interests (in which Judge Jones of the circuit court has enormous interests)—a condition the *News-Sentinel* condemned.

As in many other states, from the governor down, the legislative and judicial systems are infested with so many men whose sense of public obligation is confined to the "interests" in order that the sprinkle of crumbs, like the proverbial jackal, may be theirs. For instance, the Governor of Kentucky. In a report made by his own investigators regarding the coal war in Harlan county, beatings and bodily mutilating, deliberate house burning, insolent offering of bribery, unqualified arrests, murder, ruthless and malevolent, characterized the "justice" handed to miners struggling for the minimum of economic independence. Thus the potency of moneyed interests—for the report—was ignored.

Yet the nation, through the Dreiser commission and the press, has been made aware of this grievous situation. Public sentiment is slowly, but just as surely, passing the bounds of passive indignation. But not until then will the miner be free from persecution.—G.B.

### Imperialism

Lest we too hastily condemn Japanese aggressiveness in Manchuria, it is only fair that we should attempt to understand the Japanese viewpoint. It is commonly said of the American people that they are unable to grasp the fact that every question has two sides to it but invariably assume as correct the argument which best suits American interests.

In order to thoroughly understand the national economy of any state it is first necessary to consider its geographical and social environment. The Japan of today is faced with the same problems which confronted Great Britain 150 years ago. The area of Japan is small with a

high density population. The population question is becoming a serious one and the increasing birth rate makes an outlet or place of immigration an immediate necessity. Being an island territory and not having advantages such as Great Britain's extensive colonial empire, there are not many areas available for this over-supply of people. It also must be remembered that the Japanese are not everywhere welcomed guests. Also the Japanese, a more intelligent people than their brother Orientals, are changing from an agricultural economy to one of diversified industrialization and it is this latter stage of her development which has gained her recognition as one of the Great Powers of the world today. But Japan lacks natural resources. She has some coal but is negligible in iron ore deposits. This is a great handicap to her economic progress.

The next point of consideration is the fact that Japan is situated in the midst of the world's greatest future market, China and India, and it is only natural that she should share in its development. Her problem is, then, how to improve her position in order to take full advantage of this new rising source of commercial enterprise. She wants to place her manufactures on the market, but she cannot do it and compete with the rest of the world without a ready, cheap supply of raw materials, both to feed her industry and to feed her people.

Let's go back a few years. The Dutch exploited the East Indies; we find the French entrenching themselves in Africa and Indo China; the Germans also in Africa and the English spreading themselves over the seven seas, "an empire on which the sun never sets." This great period of colonization was purely for commercial and economic reasons. In order to become a Great Power a diversification of industrial forces was a prerequisite and, in most cases, a source of raw materials was a necessity. This whole process is termed "imperialism" and was considered a natural manifestation of economic growth. Most of these territories annexed were rich in natural resources, had a less developed civilization and preserved no law and order. Now we come to Japan and Manchuria. Is there any great distinction between the Japanese policy toward Manchuria and the policy other nations have been pursuing since Columbus discovered the Western Hemisphere? Manchuria is just what Japan needs. Her coal, iron ore, and other mineral deposits, not to mention her vast agricultural area, would be a boon to Japanese industry and colonization.

It should also be remembered that Japan expects to develop this region; it is not an idle conquest. This will be a benefit to the world as a whole, for it was a cardinal maxim of Adam Smith that the development of any economic unit, selfish though it may be for profits, nevertheless results in a net gain for society. Therefore, in the light of these conditions, we should not be too harsh in judging Japanese imperialism, League of Nations and treaty agreements to the contrary.—H.W.P.

### The Banker's Side

Is the banker to blame for the present financial crisis or is it due to certain flaws in the banking system itself? The opinion held by William S. John in his recent article "The Rise and Fall of Banks" seems to be the most logical answer to the question.

He says, "The root of our present-day banking trouble lies in the inadequacy of the original rule, fixing an obligation between two men to cover the interests and the rights of thousands of grouped depositors."

There is no mutual protection. The depositor demands to be safeguarded. It is his inalienable right to draw out his money upon slightest provocation or fear. The banker, however, has no protection. Left with vast sums of money, he is instructed to use his best judgment until such time (the time often not designated) as the depositor may recall his principle. This parable of the talents bears this out. When the master returns, he chides the servant who has only the original amount, but commends that one who has doubled the sum. What of the one who might have the sum invested at the time in securities not yet bringing in increase. His fate is not told. It is the fate of the present-day banker. He is persecuted and harshly criticised.

Moreover, the present system does not provide equal and impartial protection for all depositors. The excited patrons have an unfair advantage over the trusting ones. Nervous depositors may make a run upon a bank greatly endangering the savings of those more confident. A bank is only as strong as its weakest depositor. To a greater degree than any other profession it depends upon faith—absolute faith. This faith must be strengthened by security and security comes only from a firm and well-balanced system. The screws in our banking system need tightening and it is the duty of those skilled in economics to devise the means.—L.P.

## With Contemporaries

### Classroom Sarcasm

A University professor, Dr. I. I. Nelson, adjunct professor of the art of teaching, recently addressed the teachers of the New Braunfels public schools upon the evils of using sarcasm in the classroom.

Reformation, like charity, begins at home. There are a few University professors willing to intimidate the student who is not always ready with a glib answer.

If personal remarks would encourage a student to think clearly instead of making him more self-conscious, there might be a need for them. But a student who has to stand the brunt of sarcasm, only founders along miserably until the professor in disgust allows him to slink back to his seat in disgrace.

Often a perfect recitation is spoiled by a side remark which disconcerts the one reciting. If this practice continues, a good student will come to the point of answering "I don't know" in peace rather than the correct answer in humiliation.

Professors who resort to sarcasm to hold their students in their "proper places" are forced to use rigid means of compelling work from their students. No one is fond of destructive criticism. The suppressed bitter retorts that cannot be expressed in class to a sarcastic professor out of respect to his position, finally accumulate into a hatred of the man, the course, and the subject.

All the professors of this University should feel their responsibility to be worthy of the respect their position incurs. All the students in this school have some intelligence. Let the professors win the respect of their students and they will find that the students are ready to work for those who believe in them.—*Daily Texan*.

### Standards?

The annual report of a prominent leader in the American educational field offers food for reflection, not only to those ac-

tually engaged in the vital work of education but to that section of the public which evinces a deep concern in the progress of the younger generation.

Dr. Butler of Columbia University covers many matters of great import; but the topic which received the greatest publicity is that which protests concern to all educators. He deplores bad manners, lack of consideration, and a fundamental "unconcern for standards of excellence" which has led to "loss of respect for age, for accomplishment, for excellence, and for high standards which have long marked, and should always mark, the cultivated gentleman."

"Unconcern for standards of excellence" is a serious count, and as such stands squarely in the path of true progress. Who is to progress if youth does not? The observer of student life in America can not doubt that universities conform to standards. But what are these standards? Are they of excellence—or mass standards of mediocrity which refuse to act except as the group acts in spite of the prevalent vaunted freedom of student life? These are serious questions, and can only be answered by the students themselves.

If Dr. Butler's analysis is correct, then there is a potent Floyd H. Allport who will speak over a national hook-up on need for moral, social and intellectual leadership in American society at present, a leadership that will rise above mass levels and invite the individual upward thru mediocrity to freedom—and to excellence. The great need of democracy—competent leaders—will be supplied by the students now in universities throughout the country.—*Syracuse Daily Orange*.

### The Shell Of Peace

"Twelve Lewisite gas bombs thrown from an airplane over Berlin or Chicago, would utterly destroy every living organism in that territory!"

"In 1924 the United States was making gas masks at the rate of 2,000 per day!"

"The cost of the war of 1918 to European countries alone amounted to \$20,000 per hour for every hour since the death of Christ."

This Emil Ludwig in the *Saturday Evening Post* shows why we are already late in preparing ourselves to stave off the next war.

While the World Disarmament Conference placed limitations on such fighting equipment as ships, planes, and submarines, it delicately avoided mention of any limitation on the production of chemicals. We shall be polite and call it an oversight, but could not this conference see what many others saw; that the next war was to

be a battle of chemicals?

The aged father cringing in a cellar, the infant in the cradle, the invalid already half dead in some hospital, all will be open to the attack of enemy planes loaded with deadly chemicals travelling at the rate of 300 miles per hour.

A gas has been made in the United States, according to Mr. Ludwig, which will cling to the soles of one's shoes, and when carried into the home will attack the tender skin of the infant, literally eating it up.

The gas mask? What chance would it stand against a gas which is not checked by any material which could be used for a mask? A gas has actually been compounded which forces the wearer to throw off his mask, and then the other element in the gas suffocates him, finally causing him to die in convulsions.

Students, are you to sit idly while your very soul is trafficked? Investigate the conditions which are existing just below the shell of peace—a peace which will end in pieces if the present trend continues.

—*South Carolina Gamecock*.

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