

The Daily Tar Heel

The official newspaper of the Publications Union Board of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where it is printed daily except Mondays and the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Spring Holidays. Entered as second class matter at the post office of Chapel Hill, N. C., under act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price, \$4.00 for the college year. Offices on the second floor of the Graham Memorial Building.

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Wednesday, February 3, 1932

Japan's Economic Crisis

Japan's sudden and rampant aggression on Chinese soil during the last week seems to show that she is anxious to bring China to her knees in a hurry and wring an advantageous treaty from her immediately. China has sacrificed everything, life, property, and national pride that Japan might not have the satisfaction of winning a war. This has not been satisfactory for the Japanese government, for she realizes that thus far none of the land she now occupies is hers legitimately. She can get it either by making China fight her and then declaring Manchuria and the Yangtze hers through right of conquest or by making China sign it away in a forced treaty agreement. China has done neither and Japan is desperate.

Japan's desperation may be seen in the fact that her stock market closed yesterday because stocks were declining so precipitously. Her operations have been costly and her exports to China, her second greatest market, have fallen off enormously. Japan is on the brink of financial and economic ruin.

The unrestrained violence of the Japanese these days looks like the last writhing gyrations of a dying nation trying to fight back to recovery. It would be curious to find that in this conflict in the Orient Japan and not China had been defeated. This likelihood does not seem, today, to be at all impossible. Japan has not entirely recovered from her depression of the last decade. The disorders and abnormalities of war have thrown her into a still worse depression, it seems. It is likely that the end of the trouble in China is in sight, if unforeseen and complicating factors are not involved.—R.W.B.

Depression And Education

In years of serious depression, such as those in which we are living, the revenues of governments are curtailed just as are

those of individuals. Expenditures must be cut correspondingly if a deficit is to be avoided. When legislators are faced with such a situation, as they are today, they seek every possible means of reducing expenses. One of the most obvious methods of effecting governmental economy is to cut the appropriations for education. To many in this and other states, education beyond the three R's has always seemed a sort of extravagant and useless frill. Even to many legislators, the work of such an institution as our University seems inconsequential when compared with its annual appropriation of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. As a result, when government revenues fall off, appropriations for higher education are among the first to be cut. In this state the depression has meant the ruthless curtailment of the work of the University and the other state institutions.

It is especially unfortunate that such a reduction of appropriations, which is typical of what is happening all over the country, should come at this time. If ever there has been a time when the world has been in desperate need of university-trained leaders, it is today. The increasing complexity of our social, political, and economic systems has made it impossible for an untrained mind to control well either government or industry. The all-important and deep problems concerned with the coming of the machine age demand wisdom and broad knowledge in our leaders. Such a man as Andrew Jackson would be utterly incompetent to control our government today. One reason for our being in our present situation is that our leaders, industrial and political, have too often been men without real education, concerned only with the narrow, "practical," problems of the day. Now, more than ever before, the universities must produce men who understand economics and government, who know history, who have a breadth and depth of training sufficient to make them able leaders and intelligent citizens.

It is indeed a disastrous economy which would curtail the work of our universities in times like these. The recent thirty per cent appropriation cut was, of course, a drastic emergency measure necessitated by a financial crisis in the state. The University has taken this blow without complaining, but it cannot continue its work if its appropriation is to be cut by the next legislature as severely as it has been cut by the last two. The next decade offers the greatest opportunity for service to the state and the nation that the University has ever had, but it cannot perform that service if it does not have money enough to buy books and supplies and to pay its faculty salaries in some degree suited to their ability. If the people of this state want to see the University carry out its responsibilities as a producer of citizens and leaders, they must elect to the next legislature men who will see that new sources for revenue are discovered and that the work of education is not strangled by the blind "economy" of depression.—D.M.L.

Faculty Recognition Of Student Honor

To publicly declare that faculty members on this campus have usurped students' rights would to some persons be a startling announcement. But nevertheless the statement is true.

Since its establishment here several years ago, the honor system has been a student function, controlled and supervised by students. The right of students to set up such a system has

never been questioned; and it has been generally understood that all punishment of honor disobedience was solely in the hands of a student council. In short, it has always been the right of students to handle all matters pertaining to the honor system.

But recently the professors have taken over some of this power. No longer are faculty members willing to let their pupils supervise their own conduct in the classroom. Today all supervision is in the hands of the instructors. When a quiz or examination is given, members of the class are required to sit in alternate seats or in some other room in the building; a pledge must conclude each paper or quiz turned in, and the professor often takes it upon himself to patrol the room in search of any "cheating." The majority of faculty members have apparently failed to aid in the perfection of a student honor system. Since it has not worked in the past they contend that it is incapable of being put into effective use now. To them the honor system is no more than a name—"a Carolina tradition."

By their actions on class, professors have taken from the students one of their traditional rights—student self-government. In the beginning it was naturally expected that faculty members would cooperate in this student movement to found an efficient honor system. But the faculty's connection now has changed from one of cooperation to one of supervision. Since professors have taken this step a student no longer feels the responsibility of seeing that his fellow students refrain from disobeying the honor code.

The system which instructors use in giving their quizzes and examinations is used "in spite of" the honor system and not "because of" it, i.e., they employ methods which would work as effectively without an honor system. In other words, the faculty members, doubting the efficiency of student honor systems, have introduced their own devices from preventing unfair means by students.

If professors would only place more confidence in the honor of their students, perfecting the honor system would not be a hard task. After all it is a matter of a man's own personal honor; yet no student can believe this so long as his professors apparently have no faith in his honor.—C.G.R.

SPEAKING the CAMPUS MIND

The Daily Tar Heel does not necessarily endorse letters published in Speaking the Campus Mind. Lack of space prohibits the publication of all letters submitted. Preference will be given letters which do not speak upon subjects already exhausted. Letters should be four hundred words or less, typewritten, and contain the name as well as the address of the writer. Names will be withheld upon request, except when the writer attacks a person. No libelous or scurrilous contributions can be printed.

Stimson's Mysterious Conduct

It seems that "Statesman Stimson" has gotten himself into another jam before a Senate investigating committee. It appears, in the matter of the Barco oil concession, now enjoyed by Mr. Mellon and his interests, that Mr. "Statesman Stimson" was guilty of rather serious bungling and double-dealing. According to reports, he used the influence of his department to secure the granting of a foreign loan to Colombia, a loan which the bankers themselves felt would be unsafe. Now that the fears of the bankers have been realized, Mr. Stimson's sins have found him out; but he has steadfastly re-

KNOW YOUR UNIVERSITY

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the same vein in which a survey of University courses was presented before the holidays, the Daily Tar Heel continues with this issue a comprehensive summary of campus institutions with the idea of causing every citizen of the University to become better acquainted with the policies and systems of operation of his service organizations.)

THE WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION

The Woman's Association of the University of North Carolina was organized in 1917 as a club for women students. At that time there were only twenty-five women students on the campus. The purpose of this club was to promote their interests and to heighten their status in the college community. The association hoped to create a sense of unity and fellowship among all its members; to promote and maintain high standards of University life; to encourage the leisure hour activities of its members, those activities which add zest to college life. It was likewise eager to bring about closer relationship between students and the women alumni. Although not much was accomplished in this latter respect, it was through a reunion in 1922, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of women to the university, that the movement was begun which resulted in the erection of Spencer hall.

Organization Aims
The fundamental aim of this organization is to cooperate zealously with each student in order to enhance the value of her college life. For this reason every woman automatically becomes a member of the association upon entering the University. The annual dues are three dollars. Regular meetings are held the Tuesday of the second week in

fused to confess them. He has refused with the utmost tenacity to divulge to the public the telegram which seems to be the heart of the whole affair. He explains his refusal by saying that such an action might cause an explosion in South America. Just why should "Statesman Stimson" be so greatly concerned about South America? It would seem that, under the cover of such disinterested phraseology, he is seeking to divert attention away from the effects of his acts at home. The public is justified in entertaining pretty serious suspicions toward Mr. Stimson, not only for this affair, but for other acts in his foreign policies as well. What is he trying to do, hide his own bungling mistakes, or protect his colleague, Mr. Mellon, who is now threatened with impeachment?

If these suspicions are not justified, Mr. Stimson can easily dispel them by square dealing with the public. So long as he locks up the truth about this affair in the secrecy of his files, he need not be surprised if the people show little confidence in him and his acts.

One of the greatest needs of the American government would seem to be to provide some means whereby the major Secretaries, the members of the President's Cabinet, can be held responsible for their acts. They ought to be responsible to Congress as well as to the President. The most minute details of their public acts should be subject to review by Congress and the country at large.

Secrets have no place in the prosecution of public policy. The people have the right to refuse to be bound by secret acts of their agents. (These last two statements may be subject to certain limitations, but none are brought to mind just now.) If Mr. Stimson is more concerned with the interests of other countries than of his own, he certainly represents a radical departure from what is generally expected in a Secretary of State.—J.M.M.

each quarter. Special meetings are called only by order of the president.

The executive body of the association comprises a council consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, house-president of Spencer hall, and representatives from all other houses having as many as ten students. The house-president presides at house meetings and assists in the discipline of the dormitory. The house representatives keep in contact with the town members and represent them in the association. This council is endowed with disciplinary powers and decisions reached are subject to no appeal other than to the faculty of the University.

The officers upon retiring from office return to the president all money, accounts, records, papers, and property belonging to the association. The finances remaining in the treasury at the end of the school year constitute a sinking fund to be used in whatever manner the group designates.

Executive Duties

The executive duties are a minor function of the association, however, far greater emphasis is placed upon an effort to unify and integrate relationships among the students. For this purpose social and outside activities are stressed. Dances

(Continued on last page)

SPECIAL NOTICE NAIMAN'S College Photographers

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