

The Daily Tar Heel

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John Gibson Pulque

Writing on Sunday, I assumed for the sake of argument that there was something more behind the Board of Trustees' order for Saturday classes than a mere attempt to utilize a few hours of that day. Today let's assume that there wasn't. Such a "let's-keep-the-kids-off-the-street" attitude betrays on the part of the Board a rather striking belief in the fundamental immaturity of Carolina students. This is regrettable, but on the other hand Carolina students often give evidence of an immaturity which is indeed striking.

Let's also assume that the utilization of Saturday classes will put us on the semester system. What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of this system as compared to the quarter schedule?

Under both systems the student carries an average of 15 hours per week. By semesters, five three-hour courses over a six day week; by quarters, three five-hour courses over a five day week. With the quarter system, the student studies a smaller number of courses rather intensively. Under the semester system, it means studying a larger number of courses less intensively. The comparative advantages of the two methods depend largely upon your point of view. This writer prefers the quarter set up, since it is hard enough to assimilate and associate three different subjects at once; five is impossible.

With the semester system a greater number of courses are taught per teaching unit, so the choice is somewhat greater. Couple with this, however, the fact that more courses must be taken and it about evens out. The semester system is used by many more colleges and universities, and this is a consideration to students transferring in or out of Carolina.

A switch to the semester system would result in an increase in the total number of jobs available to graduate instructors. By quarters, 6 courses are taught by two instructors who teach one class each quarter. By semesters, 6 courses would be taught by three instructors; one class each time. (Unless they doubled up, which is not likely.) Though increasing the number of positions, the pay per month would be lowered if it were spread out pro rata over the additional time. This would reduce the already low monthly wage of an instructor to such a point that the University would find itself in an unfavorable competitive position with other good institutions, especially in the light of the new tuition policy.

It would seem that under the quarter system it would be easier for professors to take time off for research, since they could miss a third of a year, instead of half of it. It would also be easier to get replacements for them, since they would be teaching a smaller number of courses. Also there are many research professors who seem to feel that the quarter system lends itself particularly well to their purposes. And like it or not, the position of a University depends, more than any other single thing, upon the quality of the research done at that institution.

The Board is asked only to consider carefully the effects of a change to the semester system before authorizing it. If a number of Carolina's excellent faculty members would resent such a shift, and therefore look for greener pastures, the move should be carefully weighed. Though the University is run by

"Anything Yet About Me Moving Somewhere?"



DREW PEARSON

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON — When Gen. Eisenhower appointed Charles E. Wilson of General Motors to his cabinet he automatically killed two birds with one political stone. 1. He paid off an important debt by rewarding the motor moguls who pressured Arthur Summerfield into switching from Taft to Eisenhower at the Chicago convention.

2. More important, he secured the best production man in industry to head up the Defense Department—a department which now puts tanks and guns on a par with men. He also brought into his official family an earthy, warm-hearted individual who works long hours, sometimes spends the night in his office, drives his own car, and had the foresight to negotiate a labor contract which electrified the world.

Along with Wilson's production genius and his refreshing outlook on labor problems, Eisenhower has bought himself some headaches.

It is said that the sun never sets on the General Motors industrial empire. It operates four plants in England, two in Australia, one in Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Brazil, India, Java, Peru, Mexico, New Zealand, Venezuela, Sweden and South

Africa. But it is likewise true that the American soldier does not fight without using some piece of General Motors equipment—from trucks to tanks, jeeps to airplanes, guns to refrigerators, AC spark plugs to locomotives, plus gas engines, diesel engines, airplane engines, and so on. Thus, the new boss of the Defense Department will be in the embarrassing, sometimes almost untenable position of differentiating between Wilson's new interest as head of the armed forces and Wilson's old interest as head of General Motors.

Wilson will have to lay down general policy not only on contracts but on allocations of critical materials. And if he asks that he be relieved of these decisions, then it will fall to the lot of his deputy, Robert M. Kyes, who also is a General Motors man. Furthermore, some of these general policies cannot be side-stepped or delegated. For instance, Wilson, when head of General Motors in 1942, argued in favor of continuing the production of automobiles—despite Pearl Harbor and despite the urgency of war production. Finally the War Department stepped in, ignored Wilson's arguments, closed down all auto production, turned the auto plants over to munitions.

In just one week, Wilson will be in a position where he will have to make similar policy decisions, whether his own companies are involved or not.

Not only will he have to decide such difficult problems as whether critical materials shall be allocated to industry or government; but he will also have to pass on the general policy of whether critical materials shall go to little business or big business.

Thus the new Secretary of Defense will meet himself coming round the corner as ex-head of General Motors at almost every turn of the road.

One of the first hot potatoes Secretary of Defense Wilson will have tossed into his lap is the question of profits on government contracts. For some years, military contracts have been renegotiated after completion and the profit scaled up or down so the contractor gets a profit of 6 per cent.

Recently some big government suppliers, including General Motors, have wanted the profit upped to 12 per cent. "That," remarked Secretary of Defense Lovett when the problem was handed him, "is something I will let my successor decide."

So the ex-head of General Motors, one of six companies supplying the armed forces with 60 per cent of all munitions, will find this baby on his doorstep when he moves in Jan. 20.

Wilson got his humanitarian qualities from his parents who were small-town school teachers. He began life as an electrical engineer at 18 cents an hour, designed the first automobile

Norman Jarrard Reviews

The two books which came to my hand to review this week are both reprints of novels which first appeared in the thirties. The later one is Aldous Huxley's "After Many A Summer Dies The Swan" (Avon, 35c), and the earlier, Christopher Isherwood's "The Last of Mister Norris" (Avon, 25c). As it happens, both of these writers have an interest in the religion of India and the East and mysticism in general. Huxley can point to his preserved eyesight as a fruit of his study in that field. The continuing interest of both is shown by a recent edition of the Bhagavad Gita of which Isherwood is a co-translator and which has an introduction by Huxley. But all of this bears only indirectly on the two novels, although the theme of "After Many A Summer"—man's relation to time—does show the direct influence of Eastern thought.

On the plot level, "After Many A Summer" is the story of a sixty-year-old California millionaire, Jo Stoyte, who is trying to find a way to live longer. In the meantime, he gets temporary boosts from testosterone. His incentive is his twenty-two-year-old mistress, Virginia Maunicle ("Baby"), who adds necessary spice to the story. The climax comes when the living results of an eighteenth-century experiment in longevity are found.

Isherwood's "The Last of Mr. Norris" is written in a less heavy-handed manner and is appropriate to his use of irony as contrasted to Huxley's satire. In general, Isherwood's novel studies morals and feelings rather than a metaphysical problem. It pictures the political and moral confusion of Berlin in the days just before the Nazis took over. It is told choppy by William Bradshaw and is the story of his friendship with Arthur Norris, a man of peculiar sexual interests and a mysterious source of money. Both men are on the side of the communist party in Germany. Most interest for me was centered on the description of that period of unrest and on the characterization of Mr. Norris. If anyone wants more, there is Isherwood's "Goodbye to Berlin" (Signet, 25c) the story from which the Broadway play "I Am A Camera" was taken.

self-starter for Westinghouse. . . . After he joined General Motors in 1919, he took over its sales division, became executive vice president, and pushed G.M. to its biggest expansion. Bendix and North American Aviation were acquired; also Winton, Sunlight, Allison. . . . After going through one of the worst strikes in labor history, Wilson hit on the cost-of-living formula for wages and signed a long-term contract with the United Auto Workers.

Mrs. Wilson doesn't go in for much social life, probably won't care for Washington's gala dinners. . . . Wilson operates a farm, specializes in Ayrshire dairy cows and prize horses, once rode with the hounds but gave it up after a bad spill from a balky horse. . . . Wilson pays an income tax of around \$430,000. His salary and bonuses in 1949 were \$586,000. He also owns 18,742 shares of G.M. stock which he probably will not want to sell during his term in the Defense Department.

Proposals

You're minus 5 bucks each quarter. That five accumulates. In less than two months the green stuff is to be divided into a dozen different sections. Whether you like it or not, whether you know it or not, a bunch of people, 50 students, decide the fate of that money. Multiply five by 5,000 and you have 25,000. Three a year gives you \$75,000 a year. That's a lot of money.

This bunch of people, the Student Legislature, meets or night. Fifty elected students may be there. Next week, we know maybe only 35 will be there. By the time March rolls around, there might be an average attendance of 30 to 35 with at least 10 to 20 seats vacated, members reappointed.

That's the group that handles your money. They'll show more, interest, go to more meetings, accomplish more if you let them know occasionally how you feel about them, their party or their efforts, or lack of efforts.

Both parties, the University party last spring, and the Student Party, this all have promised so many point programs. The SP is in power by a slim margin. That party has promised a positive program for two years in the legislative branch.

Whatever their plans or the plans of Prexy Horton, we have some suggestions, because we feel that any group of elected people having \$75,000 to handle, has a lot of power. The Legislature starts from there, and can go on almost indefinitely. It has, therefore, more than just the budget to worry about.

1. A Voluntary Student Entertainment Program, letting ALL students participate. It's physically impossible now to get 2,000 into Memorial Hall for a good program.

2. Make the Debate Council a University project. Since one of the primary objects of the council is to spread good will around this region, investigate the possibility of letting the University provide funds for intercollegiate debates.

3. Strengthen the National Students Association program at Chapel Hill by making the local committee report to the legislature periodically.

4. Reconstitute a committee to look into the mechanics of the Honor Courts.

5. Resolve to work with the Interdormitory Council to provide phones for all floors, water fountains for all floors of dormitories.

These proposals are a start. No redistricting bills are mentioned. We suggest that if either party wants to redistrict, let the subject be brought up around election time, when it is most pertinent.

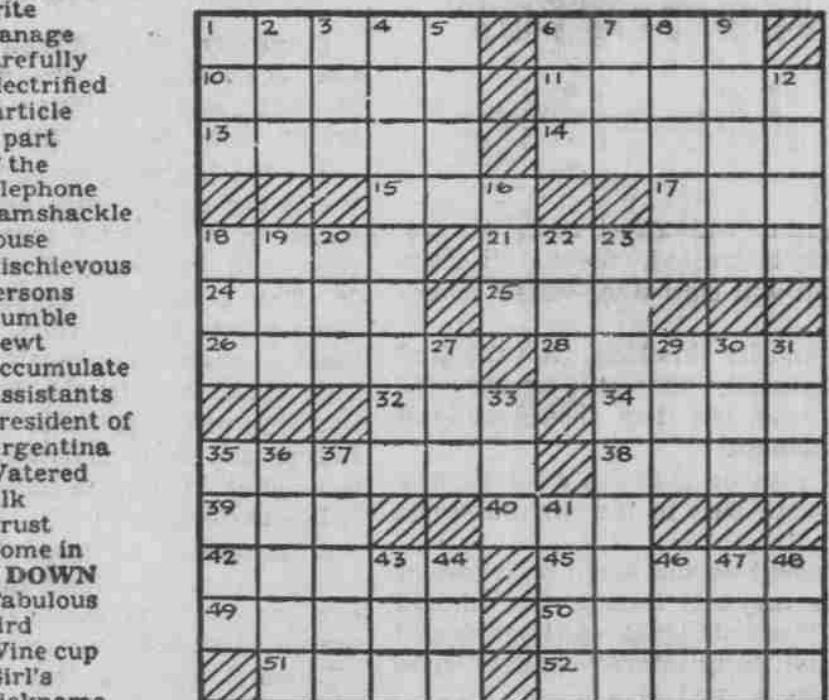
DAILY CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
 1. Large farm (West U.S.)
 6. Taxicabs
 10. City (Neb.)
 11. Take as one's own
 13. Artificial inland waterway
 14. Citadel
 15. Cry, as a cat
 17. Guido's highest note
 18. Artificial light
 21. Too much
 24. Verbal
 25. Audience
 26. Trite
 28. Manage carefully
 32. Electrified particle
 34. A part of the telephone
 35. Ramshackle house
 38. Mischievous persons
 39. Humble
 40. Newt
 42. Accumulate
 45. Assistants
 49. President of Argentina
 50. Watered silk
 51. Trust
 52. Come in DOWN
- DOWN
 1. Fabulous bird
 2. Wine cup
 3. Girl's nickname



Saturday's Answer

23. Scholarship
 27. Fate
 29. Border
 30. Juice of a plant
 31. Elevated trains
 33. American humorist
 35. Strike with the hand
 36. Greek poet
 37. Conscious
 41. Renewal
 43. The sun
 44. Upward curving of a ship's planking
 46. Close up (Dial)
 47. Before
 48. Varying weight (Ind.)



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE—Here's how to work it:

is LONGFELLOW
 AXYDLBAAXR

One letter simply stands for another. In this example A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

A Cryptogram Quotation

JV NOPVR TJK XOVR SK TOC F
 NFRSOCH CFLV-XGBLLKXC

\$1,500,000
 IN IRON LUNGS
 LAST YEAR

