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Give me the young man who has brains enough to make a fool of himself.
Robert Louis Stevenson,
Bern Nov. 13, 1850.

Wanted: Basketball Backers

There has been considerable discussion at various times in the past concerning the lack of a football team at Armour. If the intensity of the interest shown can be viewed as a criterion, a sufficient number of men would turn out for the squad—at least for the first practice.

Anyone who has given thought to the matter should be able to predict, with reasonable certainty, what would happen after that first practice session. It would be found that a high percentage of the would-be football players had attended the practice at the expense of cutting class. A much smaller group would come out for the second day of training, these men would find themselves dropping so far behind in their classwork as to be in danger of failing, their numbers would diminish from day to day and before long the whole enterprise would collapse for lack of players.

The above prediction does not express our own opinion only. It portrays the ideas of most of the men who have given the matter sane consideration. That this is the case is proved by the fact that no movement for the formation of a football team has succeeded in carrying itself beyond the stage of elementary discussion. Everyone in school realizes that the Armour schedule is far too long and strenuous to allow many men to devote the amount of time to football that the game requires.

But if the interest in football is as great as the known facts seem to indicate, should not a considerable portion of that interest be directed toward other sports—sports that actually exist at Armour? If we are so filled with school spirit that we earnestly desire a football team and bemoan the conditions that keep it from the realm of possibilities, why not show some of that collegiate loyalty in a more constructive manner? Crying for something definitely beyond the possibility of attainment is one of the most futile of human endeavors; lending support where support is needed is one of the most beneficial.

For the past several years, Armour's basketball teams have had much less support than they were reasonably entitled to receive. Few things encourage a team as much as the knowledge that, whether it wins or loses, the student body is backing it and is giving it all the support possible.

The basketball team has started practice but recently. The men who are trying out for the squad are making quite appreciable sacrifices in order to do so. Let's play square with them by attending the games for which they spend so many hours of practice.

"The Slipstick"

Cleave to "The Slipstick"; let the Slapstick fly where it may.

To a Freshman

Why do you want to wear such a hat Cocked on the top of your head? You know it looks like a bit of a rat That acts as though it were dead. A freshman is bad enough as he is He's bad enough, homely enough, look at his "phiz" I'd rather be the freshmen wear little tams, 'Twould make them gentle and peaceful as lambs. A freshman looks silly whatever he wears, So what is the difference? Who knows or who cares? —Jacques Pierre.

Thanks, Jaques, hope you'll be around again. But if the frosh put in a complaint, you are to blame.

And our own news chaser, Ballyhoo Blurper, has it that one Mr. Nebel has applied Radio theory to Mech. Lab. and is now trying to convince his radio group that the only proper method of determining the velocity of an electron is to place a Pitot tube within the vacuum tube.

This idea sounds original (to say the least). We'd like to be informed of the results (if any).

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Bongineer:
Would like to know what you pay for your concession. Why don't you write a book and publish it? In that way those who like the Slipstick Column may read it and the other 99 44-100ths percent of us will not be disgusted every Tuesday morning. If you can't get enough contributions from fellows in school you could buy a joke book or run jokes printed elsewhere. There probably wouldn't have been any column at all if you didn't have the Empress Eugenie hat and its application to the frosh to crack wise about.

Just as a little summation we believe the Slipstick Column is inadequate, insipid, and unbearable. "33".

Thankalot, old man, we're glad to get your opinion. We believe every word you say and we fully agree with you. Too bad somebody started the Eugenie movement; crazy idea, isn't it? As for the book, we've got it on the press now. Watch for the first day on sale. We'll even autograph your copy.

At any rate we're glad to know that you enjoy the Column and anytime we can be of further assistance to you just let us know.

"How did you like the banquet last night?"
"Not at all."
"What was the trouble? Bum food?"
"Oh, the food was good, but I sat next to a lady who squinted, and she ate off my plate all the time."

We were just admiring the Senior Jacket on display in the lobby with Mort and Tom when some small voice from the back ground piped up:
"Where's the hat and pants?"

WRONG AGAIN
"Which one is your aunt, the one on the right or the one on the left of the scarecrow?"
"The one in the middle."

RIFLE CLUB TO SHOOT FACULTY

But don't believe everything you hear. We understand the rifle club is trying to arrange a match with a team composed of faculty members.
We wonder if the intended match could be anything but an honorable contest.

While on the subject of the rifle club we want to say that while down on the range last week we overheard some sophomore ask Dickey if he lived in the suburbs.
"No," he replied, "just in one of them."

Bigger, Better Lunch Hours

Yes, mister editor, we are fully in accord with your idea for a longer lunch hour, one lasting, say, from 11:00 o'clock to about 1:00, or thereabouts. Of course we don't like the idea of coming to school at 8 bells, but the longer lunch period is very good. And another thing you might editorialize upon would be to move the lunchroom between Main and Mission, for the winter months especially.

WE THANK YOU, SOMEBODY
Yes, we are very thankful. Somebody ran out of gas while driving off with Virge's car, and left it in the middle of the street up on the North Side.
As a result we know right now that we will not have to ride the street car to the Senior Dance.

AND HOW
Klopptapple: "What did you realize on your various stock investments?"
Beerbarr el: "What a fool I was."

Blacksmith: "Now Pat, I'm going to take this horse-shoe out of the fire and lay it on the anvil. When I nod my head, you hit it as hard as you can with that hammer."
Pat did, and the blacksmith was buried the next day.

And to end our weekly lecture let us leave you with the thought that "an onion a day gives your diet away."
The Bongineer.

REVIEWS

THE WORLD'S ECONOMIC DILEMMA

By Ernest Minor Patterson
"The World's Economic Dilemma" by Ernest Minor Patterson, is a rather detailed picture of the world situation today, discussed from a broadly international point of view with analytical treatment of actual conditions in various localized sections. The book is an attempt to present the fundamental factors which today govern the economic balance of the world with the object of indicating how these factors have created, in an insidious but quite orderly manner, a perplexing dilemma.

So far we have nothing to justify Professor Patterson's labor or the time we might spend in the reading of his volume. The fact of interdependence is quite well known and the difficulties attendant have been discussed widely since the close of the war. In fact, we might delicately ask, "Oh yeah?" and "What of it?" (slight pause between for echo to die). Despite our indifference to questions in political economy, most of us are well aware of the hitherto proposed solutions; universal peace, the League of Nations, a World Court, lowering of tariff barriers, free trade, socialism, prohibition, and idealism. I believe that dollar wheat, five-cent cigars, dime movies, and two-bit haircut have been mentioned. Lydia Pinkham's, Plow Boy Rough Cut, non-sinkable soap, and horsehair mattresses may soon be exploited as the certain way to international good will.

Patterson starts with a clean slate; one of his first statements is that, unfortunately, no one of them nor even all combined (not including the last eight) would be adequate. The problem is far more complex. And then he rolls up his sleeves.

The effects of growing population, congested areas, difficulties in securing food, raw materials and markets, the continual attempt to raise standards of living by migration, are all piled up against the current reaction to the emigration movement to indicate the trend of the growing problem. Increasing the difficulties are the growth of capital, the nature of the monetary system, the corporation form of organization, and the existence of huge business combinations, since all of these tend to necessitate a high degree of mutual dependence where none can be had. Further, there are forces making for imperialistic policies in nearly every country today, and in the reel of international political dealings if any ethical code at all exists, it is a harsh one.

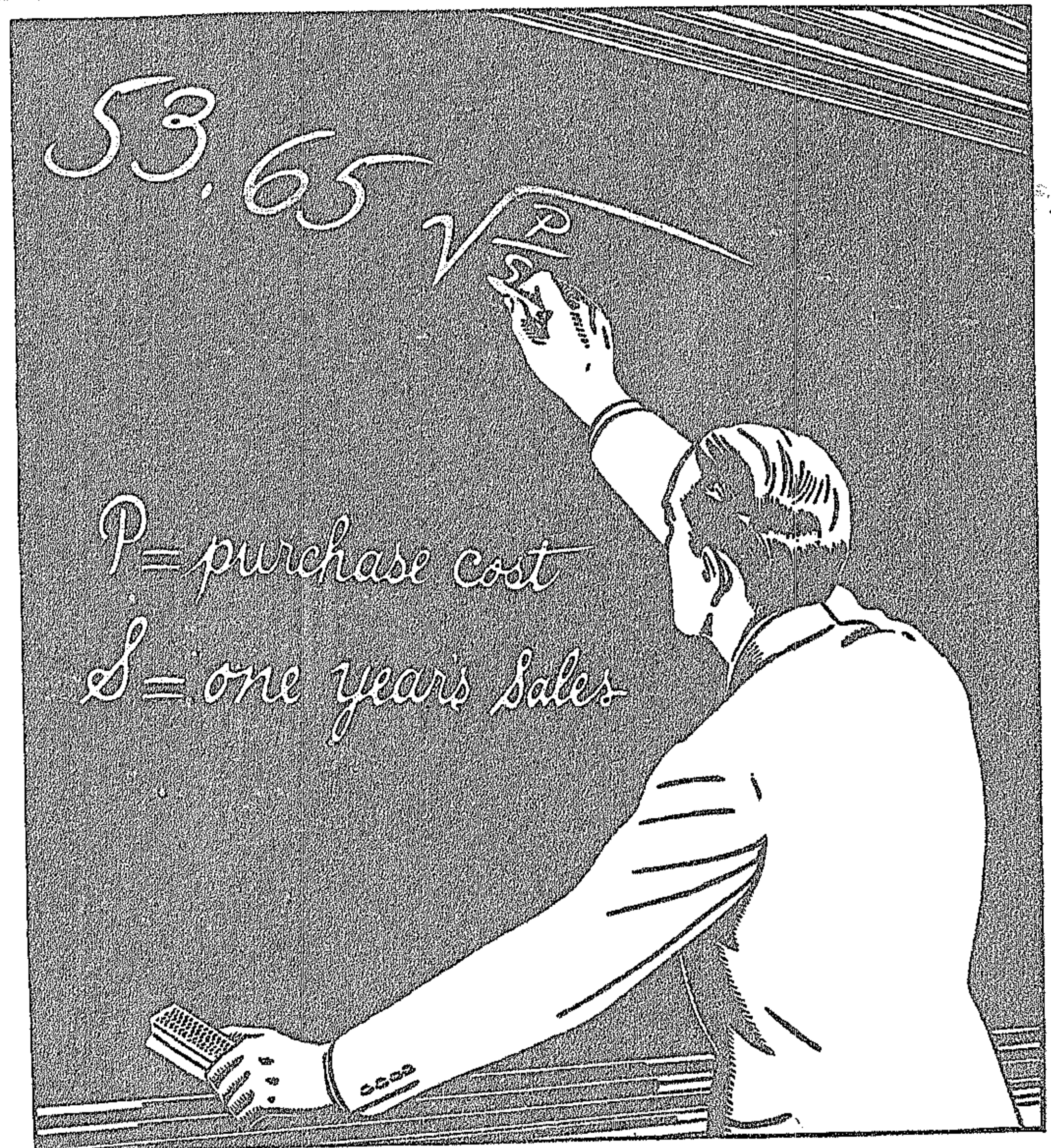
In order to show exactly how these factors are influencing the economic status of the leading nations today, the author analyzes the affairs of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

The standard of living in England is higher than that of any nation on the Continent, yet with its very dense population, it is extremely dependent upon the rest of the world for a large part of the necessities of life. Germany's economic recovery, following upon its "nationalization" or the scientific industrial management plan, means, more than ever before, a need for co-operation on the part of other nations. Markets must be kept open, large amounts of capital are necessary, and most important of all, reparation payments must be reduced if the prospect of German default is to be avoided; a situation which would result in a huge flow of German goods to all the world markets. France is today prosperous and economically strong. Due to its diversification of industry and the policy of reconstruction the problem of suitable markets is becoming a grave one. Italy is one of the best illustrations of the dilemma

faced by the modern world. With limited resources, a dense population, growing with great rapidity, and an industrial life dependent upon imported fuel and high tariffs there is only one way of continued existence; close co-operation with the rest of the world. The United States, in spite of its own large supplies of raw materials and its vast crews of farm hands, is calling upon outside sources for huge supplies of foodstuffs and raw material.

He makes four suggestions for constructive effort in solving it. First is the plan for solving it through commercial treaties. Reduction in tariffs may be agreed upon through mutual concessions which bring a definite and prompt gain. Second is the formation of international corporations through which business disputes, quarrels over raw materials, and the question of selling prices may be adjusted. Financial organizations of international character might produce benefits by obviating the concern of individual national governments in supporting their own groups. The third suggestion is the International Chamber of Commerce. This organization affords an opportunity for business men of different countries to talk over their differences, to present their views, and to correlate the points on which they all agree. Finally, the League of Nations is suggested. There are possibilities for this, or a similar league, in leading to co-operation in treaties, in finance, and in all of those details attendant upon international relations.

"The World's Economic Dilemma" is meant to be primarily informative. So it is, with the added grace of lucidity. Recognizing its object and the attendant limitations, we have something different from the usual economic exposition, but I feel that most of us shouldn't care to read the book. Go through this review again, and set the problem on the shelf. Morton Fagen.



A formula to end "Mother Hubbard buying"

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Telephone men attacked this problem of distribution in a scientific spirit — studied every angle of purchasing, shipping, warehousing, costs, methods. There emerged a mathematical formula. From

this, tables have been developed showing just how much of any item should be stocked to meet requirements most economically. Result: investment in stock is kept low — turnover is speeded-up — 99.25% of orders are filled without delay!

The working out of this formula is typical of the thought Bell System men give to improving the telephone art in all its phases.

BELL SYSTEM



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