

The Daily Tar Heel

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Saturday, February 11, 1933

The Farm Problem

Brought Home to the Student

"What significance has the modern agricultural problem to the University undergraduate?" is a question some of the audience at Thursday night's Open Forum Discussion program might have asked on perceiving the large number of students present to hear two addresses on "Men and Land." For a large portion of the assemblage was composed of students, all of them apparently interested in seeing the way to some solution to the farm problem. Dr. Clarence Poe and Dr. Gordon Ward, both of them eminent authorities in the agricultural field, brought light on the struggles of our six million farmers to produce and sell—at the same time maintaining a decent living.

In a state university, the farm problem strikes home to almost every student. Since nearly two-thirds of the University student body claims residence in North Carolina, an agrarian state, it is apparent that the farm problem is one of paramount importance. Happily, the Tar Heel farmer is some better off than his Northern brother.

In many middlewestern states riots in farm sections are common occurrences, an unprecedented state of affairs. A two-story farm house together with barn and livestock sold recently for \$1.18 in Pennsylvania. An Iowa farmer sold his cattle on foreclosure for ten cents a head. An entire farm in Illinois went down to the hammer at forty-five dollars. As one of the speakers pointed out, we may soon face some of these conditions.

The livelihood of our populace rests in the ability of the farmer to produce sufficiently to feed the urban population and at the same time earn an income enabling him to spend part of his earnings on factory produce. When the dollar, varying from sixty-four cents fifteen years ago to \$1.64 today, remains on an unsound basis, the farmer is at loss to pay debts and purchase sufficient material to raise the needed crops.

With the calibre of our present Congressional material much in doubt, it is evident that the farm problem will not be solved to the satisfaction of all for some time. One of the speakers pointed out that a recurrence of the present state of affairs is inevitable under the present system in 1940. By that time some of those who crowded Gerrard hall Thursday night may face the same problem at the polls and in the legislative halls of the state and nation. By that time we may be sufficiently educated.—D.C.S.

The Supreme Court Interprets Our Legal Enigma

In a very recent decision the Supreme Court of North Carolina has declared unconstitutional the state's four-year-old law for the sterilization of individuals unfit to bring children into the world. This decision is based upon the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution which forbids a state to deprive any one of life, liberty, or happiness without due process of law. It is impertinent to question the wisdom of this august body but it does appear that the court has given this clause a rather wide interpretation to render null and void a valuable and far-sighted law.

Liberty is a word that all but defies definition. Where liberty leaves off and license commences

is a matter for speculation only, but liberty in the general interpretation of our legal institutions is the right to act in any manner or do anything providing that the rights of others or the welfare of the community are not thereby endangered.

The sterilization law was intended to prevent manifestly unfit individuals from bearing children to perpetuate their undesirable characteristics. It was a law that marked this state as progressive and a leader in sociological advance. It was a law that jeopardized the life or happiness of none, and which before being carried into effect demanded the approval of qualified experts. North Carolinians of intelligence were proud of this law which through a legal technicality has been stricken from laws of the state.

If it is the just right of diseased or mentally feeble persons to bring into the world others like themselves, then the court is correct. If liberty means the privilege of foisting upon our people lunatics, hopeless invalids, and dangerous criminals then the decision is sound. If it is the right of these unfortunates to carry on their afflicted lineage forever, a source of misery and suffering to themselves and burden and menace to the community, then there are many who will take issue with this conception of liberty and declare that it has passed from its bounds and has become a dangerous license.

There is no law of God or man intended to produce crime, poverty, disease or suffering, nor to interfere with its eradication when such is feasible. The man who operates an automobile recklessly upon our highways is promptly restrained and punished, but the individual who seeks to bring into our midst dangerous or burdensome offsprings is not restrained nor punished, but by decree of our courts is now to be protected.

In its zealous championing of the rights of the individual the Supreme Court has taken a step which will direct itself against the best interests of the state. It is a misfortune that North Carolina has been checked on the path of progress and it is to be earnestly and fervently hoped that our highest tribunal will if possible reverse this decision before the precedent becomes too strong and stands forever between us and a healthier, safer, and happier people.—J.F.A.

Out of the Battlefield Arises a "Compromise"

The outcome of the *Buccaneer's* much-discussed proposal regarding the election of publication heads by the staffs seems to have resulted in a victory neither for its opponents nor for its protagonists. For last Tuesday night the activities committee in a free-for-all meeting defeated the motion by a sixteen to nine vote and in its stead favored the plan of the student council's requiring each staff to select its choice for editor just prior to campus elections. This solution of the problem was doubtless arrived at in order to place more emphasis on the importance of the particular publication's choice for editor, and while the arrangement is by no means final, the activities committee seemed to think that the staff nomination alone would be considered by our student body to be actual election.

However, in spite of this concession, the battle over which is to elect editors—the student body or the publication staffs—remains essentially a compromise. The proposed plan of the student council makes no drastic adjustment of the problem, nor does it mark any noticeable departure from the usual method of electing these officers. The publication staffs in recent years made it evident as to who of their members was most eligible for the positions of editor. The force of competition drove some able staff-members before the campus eye. And the student body voted on its choice. That the student council places within the hands of the staffs the right to nominate candidates prior to elections is little more than a confirmation of the situation that has been the rule on this campus in past years.

So, now that the tumult and the shouting has died and the captains and the kings had their say, the recent solution to the problems almost puts us back where we started. The compromise may be a good thing in that it has sounded campus opinion on a matter which has plenty of argument on both sides. And the student body, if it evinces this same alertness on campus issues, need have no fear that the editors of its publications will be mal-chosen.—A.T.D.

Something new again! We see that Butler University will offer a course in the Art of Staying Married. The irony of it is that the instructor has been married twice. He certainly ought to be marriage-wise, even though he doesn't know how to stay married himself. It's another case of graduating from the school of hard knocks—and flying cups and saucers.—Carnegie Tartar.

At the University of California, students who have a grade of "A" on a course at the end of the first four weeks do not have to continue the course and get a five dollar refund on their tuition.

Our Times

By Don Shoemaker

Election

A fellow by the name of Roosevelt was elected the other day in Washington. He is, we understand, a fifth cousin to the Roosevelt who kept us out of war sometime ago. The same day six firemen were killed and a number injured in a mid-western fire. A sailor named Blotz fell overboard in a small storm off the Grand Banks.

Lady Known

As Lulu

This unpretentious department woke up one morning this week to see in the column that someone named Lulu had written a letter to us asking some questions about things hereabouts. And just when we thought it had all blown over, a mysterious person called us on the phone and requested that we use the following:

"Dear Mr. Shoemaker:

"We would like you to answer the following questions along with those of Lulu . . . did the same girl 'who was scared by being called up at a fraternity house' have a good time with a certain fellow from the University during the past Christmas vacation . . . which of the Playmakers would, in her own words 'like to be bronzed' . . . who swore that he would stay away from the Playmakers after the tour and then showed that he couldn't take it . . . what politicians have actively been organizing a bigger and better party to oppose the All-Campus party . . . what co-ed has 'never been afraid of anything' . . . and what fellow thinks he can cure her of this . . . who continually loses her keys to the co-ed shack . . . we wonder who paid for the meals that one 'Red' eats with the tall boy in the swellest restaurant in town . . . who is Lulu . . . yours . . . 105 Combination . . ."

Frankly, yes and no.

Headline

PROFESSOR WILL READ "CALVACADE"—Headline in DAILY TAR HEEL. Sorry, Mr. Coward. At least we got all the letters in.

Poesy

During a lull in Thursday's Open Forum discussion we found ourselves jotting idly on a notecard, the resulting bit indicating what's preying on our mind: The speakers of the League for Industrial democracy Engineers, college presidents—all may run down Technocracy, And rave instead about Power, Labor, and Lines for Bread And other doctrines somewhat pink or slightly red— But we maintain (Don't think us vain) That a Technocrat Knows where he's at.

Varied Construction Materials Utilized In Campus Buildings

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walls have been preserved, although the tinted cement wash placed on some of them has largely concealed the identity of the original brick and stone.

From 1857 to 1898 only one building was constructed this being old Memorial hall, built in 1883, eight years after the reopening of the University following the Civil War depression. The old Memorial hall reflected the character of the times both in its mixed architecture and strangely combined building materials. The classic Greek and Italian had passed and the well blended brick and stone gave place to strange combinations of brick, cement and wood. The age of architectural unrestraint had begun.

The third period of University construction from 1898 to 1913 witnessed the construction of thirteen buildings. Most of these are built of buff pressed brick, and under this head are Alumni, Carr, Bynum Gymnasium, Pharmacy (old Chemistry), old Library, Infirmary, Davie, Caldwell, Battle-Vance-Pettigrew, Peabody, and Swain. Two buildings of this period were more cheaply built—the Y. M. C. A. building of stucco and concrete, and the Mary Ann Smith of red brick, concrete and terracotta. Most of the buff pressed brick buildings were trimmed with one of three materials: concrete, terracotta, or limestone. The later ones of this period were trimmed with limestone and the early one, except Alumni, with terracotta. During this period granite was used in steps and some foundations.

Alumni Building Individual

The Alumni building is different in most respects from other buildings in this group. It is architecturally more ornate and mixed in type. It is the only building using a considerable amount of granite. The buff sandstone window seats and columns are much like the Brier Hill stone from Ohio. This sandstone, according to Dr. Collier Cobb, came from the Triassic beds near Sanford. The columns in this building were hand turned and are quite irregular in shape, the sections not matching where joined.

During the fourth building period from 1918 to 1928, the University constructed sixteen buildings and made over a number of the older ones. With the exception of the first one in this group, Phillips Hall, built of tapestry brick with limestone trim, and the New Library, built largely of Indiana limestone, the exteriors of the buildings are largely alike in materials of construction, common light red brick and Indiana limestone trim, with use of Mt. Airy granite for steps, Avonia, Va., slate for the roof, with reinforced concrete beams, pillars, underfloors and bearing parts. Spencer Hall differs somewhat from the rest in its trim of Vermont marble.

In the more recently constructed buildings there is a considerable amount of ornamental stone of various types to be seen. Buff Indiana limestone is the light colored stone used with light red brick in the majority of the newer buildings. The Library is largely made of this limestone and the columns of Graham Memorial, South, and the new Memorial Hall are fine exhibits of this type of stone. A harder gray Indiana limestone is used in the floor of the portico of Graham Memorial. The famous cream colored Caen stone of France is used in part of the wall space in the entrance hall of Graham Memorial. Travertine from Italy is used in stairs and stair banisters in the new Library building. The Kesota dolomitic marble floors the stacks in the Library.

A number of marbles are represented in the building. The Tennessee marble is used in many floors as in the entrance hallway of Graham and New Memorial. The Carrara marble and the statuary Vermont marble are largely used in the memorial tablets and corner stones, and small amounts of Georgia and Alabama marbles are used as wainscoting in a number of the more recently constructed buildings. Some foreign marble is seen here and there as the Botticino Italian in a tablet in the lobby of Graham Memorial, the deep red Levanto marble in tablet of the Bell Tower, and the Belgian Black in the base of columns in the reading room of the new Library.

SPEAKERS STATE CONDITIONS TODAY WARRANT CHANGE

(Continued from first page)

the basis of the average purchasing power of a dollar in the years of 1920-30 when most of America's staggering burden of public and private debt was created. "Give us that," he argued, "and America will work out its own salvation."

The details, he maintained, may be left to experts: whether stabilization should be effected through adjusting the gold in the dollar to the commodity index, by arbitrarily reducing the gold content or the dollar, by greater use of silver, by Federal Reserve operations, or some other method. But chaos will exist until stabilization allows "debts to be paid off in dollars of the same value that the debtors received."

Dr. Ward in his address said in part: "The first step in a program for immediate relief is to save those farmers threatened with the loss of their farms. They should be granted a moratorium until prices rise to a point where they can pay."

Another step would be "the restoration of income to the millions of unemployed" through the development of numerous "publicly and cooperatively owned and operated hydro-electric power systems and transmission lines, through gigantic housing projects, and other construction projects."

"The only way out," he concluded, "that I can see is through the development of a planned national and world economy operated on a co-operative non-profit basis. This will mean socialization of natural resources and many basic industries. But I believe that conduct of as much of our business activities as possible by producers and consumers co-operative associations is preferable to universal socialism."

Reverend Tamblyn Is Visiting Kansas Congregational Church

Reverend Ronald Tamblyn, who has been the pastor of the Presbyterian church here in Chapel Hill for the past several months, has gone to Lawrence, Kansas, to preach for the next two Sundays in the Plymouth Congregational church. He is being considered for a call there.

Reverend J. N. Thomas of Rapidan, Virginia, will officiate at the Presbyterian services here tomorrow morning, and the pulpit will be occupied Sunday, February 19, by Reverend Thomas F. Barr of Nashville, Tennessee.

"Bruin" Reveals Famous Men Played Chorus Girl Roles

Many of America's famous men once capered as chorus girls or played comic opera roles, according to the California *Daily Bruin*. Records show that the undergraduate actors in Harvard University's Hasty Pudding Club theatricals, dating back to 1884, included the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, '55; Thomas W. Lamont, '92; Oliver Wendell Holmes, '61; Richard Washburn Child, '03; former Gov. William Tudor Gardner, '14, of Maine; and Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, '08, of Massachusetts.

Ward Addresses Assembly

Dr. Gordon H. Ward of Virginia Polytechnic Institute was speaker for the freshman and sophomore assembly period yesterday. Ward, who is associate professor of economics at V. P. I., emphasized the fact that farm prices decline along with the decline in factory wages or the consumer's buying power. He was in Chapel Hill to speak on the Forum lecture series.