

The Daily Tar Heel

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 Saturday, April 8, 1933

Born Twelve Months Too Soon

Having used to considerable advantage a plank in his platform last year that the engineering school be given a special representative on the student council, the retiring president of the student body Thursday night made his first strong attempt to carry out this promise by bringing the question up for discussion in the Student Activities Committee meeting. That the idea was prompted to a large measure by a desire to secure every possible group of extra votes in the close election of 1932 can not be denied. But even though it might have been instigated by such an insincere motive, had it had any merit of its own, its proponent should long ago have brought it from its hiding place to be put into use on the campus.

Such was impossible, it is claimed. The student government was taken up too much with more important matters—such as sponsoring a revision of the honor system, which revision was shut from the sun-light while it was still young by strong adverse student sentiment. This was during the fall quarter, however. But nothing has been done since then.

To some this may sound as a severe condemnation of student government on the campus during the past year; as such it is certainly not meant. It is merely trying to point out the lack of memory officials seem to have of their campaign promises after they get into office. Nor is this true only of student government officers. Publication editors as well are guilty of this neglect. Before going into office there is always a spirit of idealism present in the minds of the candidates. When they get into office they will accomplish great things. They will turn the world upside down. They will make an entirely new organization.

After the election, though, and after the glamour of the honor has faded, the practical side of the campaign issues come to light. What had appeared to be an easy path has turned out to be one strewn with stones. The newly-elected find themselves fighting between two elements. They feel that they must carry out their promises, yet they find that to do such would require much more energy and perseverance than they had anticipated. They lose courage. Their pre-election ambitions soon vanish, and it is not long before they are just another set of officers.

The same situation will undoubtedly face the men who will soon go into office. They have but one solution. If they have made promises that they think worthy of carrying out, let them leave not a stone unturned to accomplish their goal. If they will take their new responsibilities at first with a conservative attitude, developing later into radicalism, if such is their inclination, they will find their task much easier. There is always a new-born enthusiasm which follows the inauguration of new officers. But if this enthusiasm is burned up too rapidly in the early period of the regime, the rest of the term will be quite dead. On the other hand, if this enthusiasm is conserved until the newly-elect become more acquainted with their offices, the success will be far more outstanding.

But by all means don't wait until the last few days before retirement to carry out campaign promises made twelve months before.

The recent elections at St. Lawrence University were invalidated because, although only 465 ballots were handed out, 485 votes were cast.—Hill News (N.S.F.A.)

Spring House-Cleaning Begins

With the several preferences of the student body emphatically proclaimed at the polls, the University turns in a few short spring days to twenty-seven New Deals, Square Deals, and Fair Deals in the annual quest for student government. The new incumbents take office in the face of one of the most severe political shake-ups in campus history. They become part of an era long to be remembered as the epitome of fiery politics, an era that perhaps may culminate in many respects an old institution on this campus.

Those who leave office depart with a vigorous round of spring cleaning for the new incumbents. Numerous loose ends remain to be spliced together in what should be a wholesale effort to build for a greater University:

In student government the new president of the student body and his student council must search for an adequate solution to the honor system. The new council must endeavor to equalize the representation on the council in the professional schools.

In the classes an effort must be made to shorten the ballot and abolish needless offices, minimize the size of the executive committees to a compact, efficient group. A definite drive must be launched to reduce class fees until the present period of economic stress fades from the social picture.

In publications there is necessity for the closer cooperation of the four campus literary organs. The *Yachety Yack* must be provided with more adequate quarters, THE DAILY TAR HEEL must strive to conserve space and time in a more thorough coverage of campus news, facing at the same time the obvious necessity of adopting a smaller type font in conformation with a standard daily newspaper. The *Carolina Magazine* must strive to attain a better measure of popular appeal and the representation of every literary faction on the campus. Publication fees and their expenditure should be investigated by the student council, and the immediate entrance of the Publications Union into the audit board must be contracted. The board itself needs immediate revision and a policy of closer perusal of contracts and appointment qualifications. It should be expanded, adding the editors and business managers of publications for consultation over contracts.

These and many other problems too numerous to mention demand the immediate attention of the several new regimes. Toward the immediate perpetration of these endeavors, the student body must join hands with its officers, realizing that a spirit of wholesale cooperation is means to the end.—D.C.S.

Youth Takes Its Stand

The tendency of youth to do things instead of sitting by talking about it as their elders do has been manifested again. This time it is the high school and grammar school pupils and not the college students who have come to the front. In Chicago 13,000 pupils went on strike because their teachers had not been paid for over a year while the city meanwhile had spent over sixty million dollars for the unemployed, although still owing its teachers approximately fifty-two million dollars.

The day before the strike the teachers received notes saying that the pupils were sick of the existent situation, in fact were so sick that they would be unable to attend school the following day, and that they hoped the teachers were as sick of it as they were. School authorities, when approached about the matter, expressed the belief that the notes were of communistic origin. This would seem to be almost utter nonsense on the part of these officials. It is much more likely that the students, realizing that the city was unlikely to pay those employees to which it owed money, took matters into their own hands by calling the strike as the only remedy for a desperate situation.

Whenever youth takes the initiative in a cause, no matter how just and efficient its methods, there is an immediate outcry by the older generation opposed to any thought or action upon the part of the younger generation that communism is back of the movement. Using the word communism as a stigma to be applied to anything slightly radical entered into by youth, these old fogies attempt to stifle any use of brains in hopes that they may soon coerce youth into adopting the trepidation and hesitancy of action that is characteristic of old age.

If the fact that the school children of Chicago recognized the need for justice to their teachers and acted in a manner both rational and efficient while their parents sat idly by and permitted one of the cities leading the institutions to collapse be communism, then it would indeed be wise for the whole of the United States to adopt such a system.—F.P.G.

There is a marked tendency for American colleges and universities to get away from the honor system in examinations, according to Dr. John R. Effinger, dean of the literary college of the University of Michigan.—Duke Chronicle (N.S.F.A.).

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARY HEADS CONVENES HERE

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that libraries are now having an unprecedented demand for books dealing with present economic conditions and possible ways out. Libraries, it was also said, are supplying to thousands the books that will enable them to fit themselves for new vocations, and are helping to sustain the morale of other thousands by giving them an escape from the strain of life through books to read during enforced leisure. But unfortunately, it was pointed out, most of the people in the south, especially in the small towns and rural areas, are without access to libraries.

There were morning, afternoon, and night sessions yesterday. The concluding session will be conducted this morning when Dean Louis R. Wilson of the graduate school of the University of Chicago, who until a year ago was head of the University library here; Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, and President Frank Graham of the University will be among the speakers.

Need for Economy

The opening session, yesterday morning was presided over by Howard P. Jones, editor of the *National Municipal Review*, who maintained that while the times demand greater economy in government "it should be constructive and not destructive economy."

Extending the University's welcome in the absence of President Graham, Executive Secretary R. B. House asserted that "too long have we subscribed to the doctrine: get wealth first and then get culture. Too long have cultural and spiritual agencies played second fiddle to business. We know now that schools, colleges, churches, libraries cannot afford to wait to pensioners on business that must first make itself secure. Business, like the King of France in the Mother Goose rhyme, marches up the hill only to march right down again. It never stays on the crest long enough to pull these agencies up with it."

President H. A. Morgan of the University of Tennessee, another speaker at the morning session, stressed the point that adult education is now "one of the chief functions of a state system" and that the library is a big factor in promoting adult learning.

Trend Toward More Reading

"Educational programs for adults are especially timely in the critical period through which we are passing," he said. "Unemployment is leading additional thousands to turn to public schools and colleges for further training. They are seizing the opportunity to better prepare themselves for the time when the doors of industry and business will again be open to them."

"One of the greatest advantages of education for older men and women is that the commonwealth is in a position to reap immediate and direct results from their training. In the case of youth, it is a matter of dealing with hopes for the future."

Sidney B. Hall, superintendent of public instruction in Virginia, was detained at home but his paper was presented by C. W. Dickinson, supervisor of textbooks and of public school libraries in Virginia. Mr. Hall's paper revealed records showing that collegians coming from schools with inadequate library facilities are much poorer prepared than the boys who had access to good libraries.

Too Much Reading Bad

That students must not be permitted to over-indulge in

reading along one line was another point emphasized.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, stressed the view that the social development of the world depends on the libraries and schools.

Other speakers at the morning session were Walker Cocking, commissioner of education of Tennessee, who thought that too many things not sought by them are being crowded in the school's curriculum; W. R. Weatherford, dean of the Y. M. C. A. Graduate School at Nashville, who maintained that character building should be emphasized as the basis for education; and Rev. W. A. Stanbury, pastor of the Duke Memorial church of Durham, who felt that the church should, through stimulation of moral courage, serve as a source of inspiration for community effort rather than attempt to direct community-wide programs such as relief projects.

Presiding over the afternoon session was Wilson Gee, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of Virginia.

Government Affects Libraries

Trends of government as they affect libraries in common with other public agencies were discussed by Dean W. C. Jackson of the University School of Public Administration, Dr. Paul W. Wager of the University department of rural-social economics; Dr. Howard Odum, director of the Southern Regional Study, Social Science Research council; J. O. Modisette of the American library extension board; Miss Mary Rothrock, celebrated county librarian of Tennessee; Essae M. Culver, secretary of the Louisiana Library Commission, Mr. Milam, and others.

Dean Jackson discussed the results of the states taking over many of the responsibilities formerly devolving on local governments and predicted that trend would continue.

Dr. Wager deplored that while there had been a shift in control the agitation for consolidation of county governments had produced little effect in the south so far. Such consolidation, he said, would result in considerable economy.

Asserting that the south is capable of providing adequate cultural institutions, Dr. Odum cited facts based on a two-year program he is directing for the Southern Regional Study group. He said the studies show the south excels in natural resources and population, but lags in wealth and social and cultural resources.

Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, librarian of the woman's college of Duke University, presided at the banquet last night, and Mr. Modisette was toastmaster. Speakers were Dr. Edgar W. Knight of the University of North Carolina school of education, Miss Tommie Dora Barker, regional field agent for the south for the American Library Association, and Miss Essae M. Culver, secretary of the Louisiana Library Commission.

Miss Barker showed how counties in which the Rosenwald foundation has established libraries in the south had become "library conscious" and had provided a pattern for others.

"The habit and desire to read can be instilled in students only through great and inspiring teachers," Dr. Knight said.

"Books and libraries and a general diffusion of knowledge will come in the southeastern states when we have more teachers who encourage learning to emerge from the cloister, who stimulate the minds of others, whose scholarship is broad and whose learning is generous, who create among children and adults a thirst for knowledge

RAILROAD HEAD STATES TRUCKS DAMAGE ROADS

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no more damage to highways than do automobiles.

"Such testimony is usually bought and paid for and is without foundation as to the facts in the case," he said. "It is just like a lawyer paying an alienist to swear that his client is sane, regardless of how insane the client may appear. Only casual observation is necessary to show what great damage the trucks have already done to our highways."

"We have spent 180 millions on our highways, and we know it is going to be practically impossible to get others built when these are worn out. All the railroads are asking is a fair break. Let the trucks use the highways, but in all fairness to everybody concerned, let them pay to help maintain their roadbeds and then the railroads will be able to meet their competitive rates. At present the trucks are getting away with murder."

E. Carrington Smith, chairman of the community service committee of the club, made a report showing Rotary is being of great service to the needy in this community.

Allotment Prospects For School Brighter

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defeat. Three weeks ago they seemed to have the upper hand in the House in proposing a bill granting the biennial appropriations at \$73,000,000 and an annual allotment of \$644,800 to the Greater University.

Previously a recommendation for \$832,240 to go to the consolidated institution failed to pass in the House and the bill sent along to the Senate contained appropriations of approximately \$760,000. The Senate quickly raised this figure to \$832,240, where it is expected to remain.

Following adoption of the conference report by the House Thursday, the Senate had the bill up for consideration yesterday but results on action taken by the body could not be obtained last night.

The finance committee yesterday made its report into the House and recommended a three per cent sales tax to balance the \$83,000,000 biennial budget. The measure was put on the calendar for consideration Monday.

With action on the revenue and appropriations measures well under way, prospects for adjournment of the legislature soon are much brighter, as these two problems are the major items of business for consideration.

E. C. Daniel Chosen As Mangaing Editor

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for Cate and 270 for B. C. Proctor, the third candidate. In the regular election Daniel received 915 votes, Miss Parker 875, and Cecil Carmichael 149.

As was the case in the first election, the voting yesterday set a record for run-off elections. It is second only to the regular vote Wednesday for the number of students going to the polls in one day.

Electioneering yesterday was much quieter than Wednesday; yet the balloting furnished plenty of excitement as it marked the close of the hottest general political campaign taking place at the University.

and a desire for personal excellence, teachers who are emancipated from pedagogical scholasticism and untrid by the routine of a pedagogical priestcraft."