

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 at Chapel Hill, N. C., under act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price, \$3.00 for the college year.

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THIS ISSUE: NEWS, GILMORE; NIGHT, SPRINKLE

"HALT! CRY THE DEAD"

The raging cross fire on the Ethiopian front, the growing tide of emotional nationalism, army appropriations, navy appropriations, inconceivable growth of commerce to belligerents, the loud mouthings of the jingoist press, the blare of the military bands, the howling of the R. O. T. C. proponents, the talk, talk, talk of war—all this a part of the rational, objective twentieth century! Patriotism and loyalty! Protection of women and children! Fight! Fight! Fight!

We have grown up in a period of hectic disturbance following the greatest war in history. We have been filled with the philosophy of the horrors of conflict. We have been pounded with a never-ending barrage of the moral, psychological, and social effects of war. We have seen the gradual diminution of anti-war talk from the generation just preceding us until, at the present time, the fight against this most terrible form of human degradation is almost entirely in the hands of the youth of the country.

And yet, there are those of us who still glorify and admire the men who are too much of the coward to refuse to fight—to refuse to be battered and maimed, torn and killed for the sake of some amorphous, irrational, unfounded principle. There are those who still thrill to the bright, clean uniform and precise military formations. There are those whose minds are so befuddled, so clouded, by the sound of martial music that they do not recognize the bloody wrecks, the revolting, putrid bodies that deck the fields of battle. Their ears are so filled with meaningless words of the selfish "patriot" that they cannot hear the agonized shrieks of the men whose guts were torn out by the flying shells. They cannot be stirred by the actuality of dirt, and muck, and the gurgling cries that rise from the blood-filled mouths of dying men.

Is it to the end of sudden, horrible death that we were born? Must the evolution of society be spotted from time to time with violent outburst? Is it an axiom of progress that periodically there must arise such flaming destruction as the world witnessed in 1917?

Is it futile to attempt to curb emotional outburst, ostensibly spontaneous, but, as we know, the planned product of degenerate and greed-wracked men? How can we fight an attitude as yet not concrete? Will an emotional appeal offset an emotional appeal? Can we point to the terror, the hideous ruin, and the destructive results of the past great wars and hope to make ineffective the hypnotic effect of insidious propaganda? Or is it rather for us to point out of the logical causes of war and by united action to wipe out the evil at the roots?

Will a realization of the economic basis of war endure through constant hammerings of such phrases as: "Make the world safe for democracy;" "Remember the Maine;" "The Germans are cutting off the hands of the little Belgium children;" "Wipe out slavery and make Ethiopia a CIVILIZED country." Will logic be strong enough to conquer emotion? Hardly.

We must fight this instigating, emotional, jingoist patter with facts, calculated to offset the wild outburst that follows inevitably the nonsensical hue and cry of the powerful illogical agencies of propaganda. We must attack propaganda with a more forceful propaganda based on actual occurrences, and stripped of none of the hateful and disgusting facts. We must drive home the uselessness, the illogicality of armed conflict by a presentation of the hideous and the terrifying. We can never hope to control human emotions by any other method. Where the war proponents whip up a frenzy by quoting patriotic inanities, we must quench the conflagration by adequate and truthful presentation of the facts; where the war barons stimulate war sentiment, we must be strong enough to tear down their work. It is a difficult fight with the power on the opposing side.

The fields of the world need fertilizer. Kill and let rotting human bodies fill the need. Let human blood water the crops and human slop feed the hogs. Let arms, and legs, and eyeless heads, and yawning bellies, and livers, and spleens, and brains, ripped from screaming men, decorate once again the surface of the earth.

POT SHOTS

BY
DON WETHERBEE

This thing about America's participation in the 1936 Olympics in Berlin has raised quite a stir on the campus. It would, being on the sports pages. Most of us can tell you right now every all-America candidate with half a chance of rating the final selection, even though the candidates for the United States president we have to elect before long are ephemeral and thoroughly uninteresting nonentities as far as we are concerned.

Be that as it may, everyone on the campus has decided whether or not we are going to participate, but then that hasn't got us anywhere because just as many think we should as think we shouldn't.

The whole question hinges on the definition of good sportmanship. The purists claim that it isn't good sportmanship to participate with a people who trample on human liberties and discriminate against races. The others claim it's none of our business what the German people want to do themselves, and we are darn poor sports if we don't participate against a people who are thoroughly competent to select their own team. They say the Olympics are purely an athletic contest, fostering good will between nations.

It seems that a good portion of the objectors aren't thinking so much about human liberties as they are about how much they dislike fascistic forms of government. Now your correspondent hastens to say that he is holding no brief for Nazism or any other form of fascist government. The point is, we are not deciding, nor is it our place to decide so far as Germany is concerned, whether Nazism is the best form of government for that country, unless we are arguing on a purely academic basis.

America has been assured of decent and courteous treatment of whatever athletes she chooses to select as her representatives. So far as we're concerned that's all that should be taken into consideration in deciding whether we should participate. Naturally, it is anyone's prerogative to decide not to participate, and any purist objectors are perfectly free not to participate nor to contribute to the Olympic fund.

Nonparticipation in the 1936 Olympics is tacit disapproval of the German form of government. Are we going to tell Germany how to run its government or are we going to be interested observers, and only observers? Now your correspondent believes in being an observer, but he doesn't think he can tell a nation of people how they are going to govern themselves, and no matter how many of us think we know more about German government than Hitler, Hitler isn't going to pay the slightest attention to our directive efforts.

In your correspondent's humble opinion, the 1936 Olympics should cease to be an international political issue and come back down on the plane of competitive athletics and international goodwill, where it belongs and where it was originally intended to be. Then there wouldn't be any grounds for all this mess that has arisen for the most part from socialistically inclined individuals who think that nonparticipation by America, and consequently damnation of the fascistic form of government, would raise the stock of their pet governmental theory to an abnormal boom time level.

COSTS OF WAR

1. The whole world was shocked when the Lusitania went down with a loss of 1000 lives. To equal the 26 millions dead in the World War it would be necessary to sink a Lusitania every day for 70 years, or one every week beginning nearly a century before the discovery of America by Columbus and continuing to the present.

2. The grand total of costs for the World War was \$337,946,179.657: the equivalent of \$20,000 for every hour since the birth of Christ, the Prince of Peace.

3. Every time a nine-inch gun barks the cost is \$500.

4: Today the world is annually spending five billion dollars on armaments, exactly twice its expenditure in 1913 on the eve of the outbreak of the greatest war in history.

5. Uncle Sam's estimated army and navy appropriations for 1935 and up to \$700,833,372.

6. Good old peace-loving Uncle Sam! From 1913 to 1930, Great Britain increased her expenditure for national defense 42 percent; France, 30 percent; Italy, 44 percent; Japan 142 percent; Russia, 30 percent; but peaceful Uncle Sam 197 percent! This was in 1930—before Navyman Roosevelt got hot.

7. To build and operate a battleship for 20 years costs the American people 250 millions, twice as much as the Revolutionary War.

8. Keeping our weapons of slaughter sharp and shining costs over two million dollars a day.

9. Imagine you are watching the dead soldiers of the World War passing in review. They are going by, ten abreast in rows two seconds apart. You have been standing for 24 hours. But the funeral parade has only started: it will take 45 days more for the grand army to pass.

10. With the money spent on the World War, we could have built a \$2500 house, furnished it with a \$1000 worth of furniture, placed it on five acres of land worth \$100 an acre, and given this home to every family in the United States, Canada, Australia, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia.

With what would still be left over, we could give each city of 20,000 inhabitants or over, in each country named, a five million dollar library and a ten million dollar University. The remainder set aside at five percent interest would then provide a \$1000 yearly salary for 125,000 teachers and 125,000 nurses.

11. Take the number of those killed in the Civil War, add the victims of the Franco-Prussian War. Then throw in the thousands who died in the Spanish American War. The number who were shot down in the World War would still be twenty-eight times the total of the three previous wars.

12. The average loss of life in the World War was 16,585 deaths for each of the 1567 days the conflict lasted.

13. To earn the cost of one day of the World War, 2150 workers receiving annual wages of \$2500 each would have to labor for 40 years.

14. According to FORTUNE, it cost \$25,000 to kill a soldier in the last war.

15. Bethlehem Steel earned \$9,000,000 in 1914; in 1918 it was raking in \$57,000,000.

16. Zaharoff's companies made \$7,000,000,000 during the World War.

17. In 1916 ten thousand Americans more than in 1914 declared million dollar incomes, made out of the war trade.

18. The average daily cost of the war was more than 215 millions of dollars, or 9 millions per hour.

19. A secretary of the treasury says that over 80 percent of Federal expenditures go to national defense and war.

20. Loss of life in World War: 10,000,000 known dead soldiers; 3,000,000 presumed dead soldiers (they never came back!); 13,000,000 dead civilians; 20,000,000 wounded; 9,000,000 war orphans; 5,000,000 war widows; 10,000,000 refugees.

21. The U. S. Steele Company averaged a quarter-billion in profits for every year of the War.

22. Our share in the World War costs would take care of the following social expenses: all the churches in the U. S.; the total cost of education for five years; all the surfaced roads in the U. S.; the total cost of medical care for five years; all the fire losses for 20 years.

23. A good, first-class battleship sells for something like \$40,000,000.

24. Education in the United States from the beginning of the government up to the present has cost considerably less than the World War.

25. The cost of all the wars in the world from 1793 (beginning of the Napoleonic Wars) to 1910 was only one-eighth of the cost of the World War.

26. The war costs for one hour would have built ten \$1,000,000 high schools. A single day's cost would have built in each of the 48 states two half-million dollar hospitals; two \$1,000,000 high schools; 300 recreation centers with gymnasiums and swimming pools costing \$300,000 each; and there would be left \$6,000,000 to promote industrial education.

27. "Do you know how many of the young men of Europe gave their lives in the last war? Suppose you could gather them together from a thousand battlefields. Suppose they could march, a grim parade of ghosts, along some broad avenue while you and I stood watching. Twenty at a time, dawn to sunset, not a break in the line. First the dead of Britain. All day they march—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Ten days for the British dead to pass in review. Then the dead of France. Twenty at a time, dawn to sunset, not a break in the line. Eleven days for the French dead to pass. Then the dead of Russia. Once brave, strapping youths from the hills of Siberia and the plains of eastern Europe. Now thin, wavering ghosts, marching by in silence. Twenty at a time, dawn to sunset, not a break in the line. Thirty-five days for the Russian dead to pass. Then the dead of Germany and her allies. After all, these young men were tired of fighting. They wanted to get home, just as the others did. Now ghosts, marching twenty at a time, dawn to sunset, not a break in the line. Forty-two days for the German dead to pass.

"If that parade began tomorrow at sunrise, it would take more than three months for the ghosts to file by. That is what this last war cost the younger generation."—J. G. Gilkey.

TWO YEARS AGO TODAY

Compiled from the files of the DAILY TAR HEEL

State votes dry as Chapel Hill favors repeal of Eighteenth Amendment . . . Di Senate favors transferability of athletic passbooks . . . Mayne Albright explains functions of Student Union to freshmen . . . Sybille Berwanger and Sarah Vann set co-ed fad of eating raw vegetables . . . String beans, cabbages, turnips, and sweet potatoes are favorites . . . President Graham makes first address to sophomores for the year.

Ben Proctor upholds U. S. recognition of Russia as Milton Kalb attacks Hitler . . . Co-eds slated to begin tennis tournament . . . and bowling contest . . . A certain E. J. G. in an open forum letter decries the unscholastic attitude of present day college students.

Summer Session

(Continued from first page)

conflict of laws here in the summer of 1934 and legal method last summer, is one of the leaders in the development of the modern school of realistic jurisprudence. Trained at Columbia, he had taught at the Universities of Nebraska, Missouri, Wisconsin, Chicago, Yale and Columbia before becoming one of the four members of the originating faculty of the Institute of Law created several years ago at the Johns Hopkins University. He has served in an executive position in the United States treasury for the last two years, and is an ex-president of the association of American law schools and of the association of American University professors. He joined the faculty of law at Northwestern University at Chicago this fall.

Duke Professor

Douglas B. Maggs has been a professor at Duke since 1930. Before coming to Duke he had taught at the Universities of California, Southern California, and at Columbia University. He is regarded as one of the most gifted of the younger law teachers.

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MIDNIGHT SHOW TONIGHT THE MAN YOU LOVE TO HATE

Eric VON STROHEIM
IN EDGAR ALLEN PO
The Glimpse OF Dr. Crespi
ALSO VITAPHONE COMEDY
CAROLINA