

The Daily Tar Heel

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Editorially Speaking

THE MOREHEAD PLANETARIUM

We are indeed proud to know that the University of North Carolina will be the first university to have a planetarium. We are grateful to Mr. John Motley Morehead for the gift.

It may be argued that the University has more pressing, immediate needs, such as dormitories, classrooms, library, and an extension of Graham Memorial. But do we not make similar decisions in our everyday life, and live to be glad of them? Don't we often buy our mothers, for instance, a birthday present that we hope she will cherish for many years to come, rather than some "practical" thing? The new art gallery, art collection, and planetarium will be something the University will be proud of for many years. It will take its place beside our Patterson-Morehead bell-tower, as a must to see when visitors come to Carolina.

The Morehead Planetarium will be more than a show-place, however. There are five planetariums in the United States, and they are in constant use. The one built by the Museum of Natural History in New York City features regular afternoon and evening programs, which are changed regularly. Anyone who has attended one of these programs can tell you that it is extremely educational and incidentally, entertaining. The chances are, if he is a resident of New York, he has seen it more than once. It is not uncommon for a group to plan an afternoon or evening at the Hayden Planetarium.

For those who don't know, a planetarium is an enclosed theatre with a dome-shaped roof which is used as a screen upon which is projected the entire visible solar system. The projector is in the center of the auditorium, and the seats, unlike a regular theatre, are arranged in concentric circles around the projector. The projector consists of many electric lights of varying intensity mounted on a dumb-bell shaped cylinder which can be rotated in any direction. The dome, or screen is itself equipped with special lighting effects, which can be controlled by the operator.

This extremely complex set-up permits the presentation of many absolutely realistic (and breath-taking) pictures of the heavens, from the light of sunset to the dusk of morning.

The students may well look forward to the completion of the planetarium, and the many interesting hours it will provide.

DEFINITIONS IN ORDER

Of the important terms which are abused on this page, few have been so manhandled as the old standbys "reactionary, conservative, radical and liberal." It is about time that the readers and writers of this paper arrived at some common understanding of them. We will be bold enough to supply the common ground, if you will supply the understanding.

With an assist from the College Standard, we find that one is conservative if one believes that present conditions are optimum, and that change would be for the worse. A reactionary is one who feels that present conditions are, on the whole, inferior to past conditions and that moves to restore these latter conditions are necessary. A liberal is one who feels that the present is susceptible to improvements, and that action toward those improvements is advisable. A radical finds many evils in the present system and advocates large scale changes to alleviate those evils. There are of course degrees in each of these traits. In fact, it is doubtful if anyone has none of the characteristics of any of the other traits.

However, the important thing for us to remember is that none of these words implies blood, dirt, Wheaties or anything else bad or good, though many of these phenomena have been associated, at one time or another, with each group. So let us use the words sensibly, without giving them emotional value. A man is not bad if he is "reactionary" or "radical," unless one or the other of these traits does not jibe with an individual's or society's comprehensive system of values. A man's individual suggestions may be bad, but they are not bad because he (or it) bears one of these labels, but because of the merits or demerits of the particular suggestion. If we keep this in mind our discussions will be a great deal more valuable and peaceful.

About This I Know Most—Russia

Soviet Union Looking to Its Population In Motherhood, Marriage, Family Degree

By C. H. Pegg

Professor of History, U. N. C.

Last week a member of the *Daily Tar Heel* staff asked me to do a brief article on some phase of contemporary Russian life. At that time I happened to be engaged in an analysis of the Soviet Union's recent decree on marriage, motherhood, and the family, and I thought that a brief discussion of the essentials of this law, which to the best of my knowledge was scarcely noticed by the American press, might be of interest to some *Daily Tar Heel* readers.

On July 8, 1944, at the very moment that the last German soldiers were being expelled from Soviet soil, the Presidium of the Soviet Union issued a rather lengthy decree dealing with marriage, motherhood, and the family. The primary purpose of this law is to accelerate the growth of population in the Soviet Union. This end is to be achieved through the glorification of motherhood, State aid to large families, the extension of institutions for child welfare, more stringent divorce measures, and special taxes on unmarried men and women. Perhaps the easiest way to get at the substance of the new law is to examine the provisions relating to these major points.

In an effort to glorify motherhood, special medals and titles are awarded to mothers of large families. For example, mothers who have reared five children receive the Motherhood Medal, Second Class, while mothers who have reared six children wear the Motherhood Medal, First Class. The Order of the Glory of Motherhood, First, Second, and Third Class, is awarded to mothers who have reared nine, eight, and seven children respectively. The highest title, that of Mother Heroine, is conferred upon mothers who have reared ten children.

In addition to these decorations, mothers of large families enjoy substantial increases in State Aid. Upon the birth of a third child the mother receives a grant of 400 rubles from the State; for each subsequent child the State not only makes a grant but also a monthly allowance which runs from the time the child is one year old until it is five. For the fourth child the grant is 1300 rubles and rises to 5000 rubles for the tenth; the monthly allowance is 80 rubles for the fourth child and rises to 120 rubles for the tenth. But direct grants are not the only financial benefits that large families enjoy. They get greatly reduced rates at kindergartens and nurseries, and benefit indirectly from the special taxes that the childless pay.

The law provides for a considerable extension of the network of child medical centers, kindergartens, nurseries, and other institutions designed to promote the health and training of children. The period of maternity leave for women employed in offices and factories is increased from 63 to 77 days with pay.

As indicated above, the new decree revises the tax schedules for the bulk of single men from 20 to 50 years of age, single women from 20 to 45, and for the heads of small families. The tax is only one-half per cent of the total income for families with two children, but it rises to 6 per cent of the total income of single men from 20 to 50 years of age.

Finally, the new law makes

divorce a much more difficult and expensive thing than it has ever been in the Soviet Union. A citizen seeking a divorce must draft a petition setting forth the reasons for the divorce, and present it, together with 100 rubles, to the People's Court. The People's Court must then summons both parties and, after a discussion of the whole matter in the presence of witnesses, must make an effort to reconcile the husband and wife. If the petitioner still insists on the dissolution of the marriage, he or she must file a petition with one of the higher courts. In the

event the higher court grants the divorce, one or both parties, depending on the decision of the court, must pay a sum ranging from 500 to 2,000 rubles.

While these measures speak for themselves, it should be remembered that the population of the Soviet Union is small in relation to its area. For example, in 1940 vast Soviet Asia averaged only five inhabitants per square mile. For years Soviet authorities have striven to settle and develop the more favored sections of this massive region.

BY-LINES

Dance Floors Man Traps

By Bill Lyman

On the Devious and Ingenious Wiles Employed by Women on the Dance Floor, the Remarks on Which We Are Addressing to Men Only:

Some of the most interesting aspects of the devious and ingenious wiles employed by women to attract men show up on the dance floor. As a matter of fact, it probably represents the most fertile field for feminine strategy, which is why, I suppose, that most girls knock themselves out to get their dates to take them to a dance. It is in the ballroom that they have the greatest chances to play the field, to employ their tricks, to assert their dominance.

We feel it is our duty to make a careful survey of any situation involving women's artifices, in order that we may warn the male collegian. We attended the Spivak dances the other weekend not for enjoyment but because of our obligation to scrutinize women in their dance floor tactics.

The greetings women give when men break can easily show her up as either a: 1) neophyte, or 2) veteran. The neophytes, however, are not by any means to be sneezed at. Their greeting is usually a mere "Hello, Joe," or "Hey! How U!" but it is given with such a welcome and insinuating smile that the average male succumbs before the lift of an eyebrow. The really clever and experienced prom veteran adds a touch that appeals to the most particular man. Her typical greeting might be (in addition to the brilliant smile), "Why Joe, you old devil you!" which immediately creates in his mind the illusion that he is a gay blade and a "dawg with the women" in general. There are a number of variations on this type greeting, but all tend to make the male collegian think he is a "power" (at last!).

It is obvious that the girl has the man under her control as soon as he breaks. His problem is to put her on the defense so he can gain the upper-hand. Unfortunately, although we have pondered at length on the subject, we have no clever solution to offer. The only way we know to throw her off balance is to make some rude, crude remark about her personal appearance, such as, "Bathed lately?" or "My, what clammy hands you have." We apologize for the utter lack of subtlety of these remarks, but it WILL place the man in the ascendancy (for a little while).

The male collegian must never make the mistake of paying a woman a compliment while dancing with her. Nine times out of

ten she will throw it right back at him, leaving him so pleased and flattered that he can contemplate nothing else for the moment. The other night we were foolish enough to compliment a couple of girls on their dancing. One came back with, "Well, of course, look who I'm dancing with!" and the other with, "It's so easy to dance with YOU!" In both cases we, moron-like, were gratified but speechless.

Much the most important of female dance-floor tactics come into play when a new man breaks, and she has to give an impressive parting. At all costs she must see to it that he returns. She has very little time to get in that last moment clinch, for she has to greet effectively the new breaker—but fast.

In parting, less experienced girls are likely to give a suggestive pat on the back. This is good, but with some men it has the implication of sisterly affection, or perhaps of "good deed well done"—as to a favorite dog.

Smarter females display (at the flip of an electric light switch) a momentary brilliant, seductive smile, as though "Come back chum, there's lots in store for you here."

More experienced prom women give the hand a confiding, intimate squeeze, as if to say, "This is just for you. What are the possibilities that it might lead to in the future?"

The most experienced dance-floor girls, limited to the few really first-class prom trotters, quickly let their left hand rove up to the back of his neck, imparting a short but tingling caress there. Most men are goosy in this region anyhow, and this invariably gives them a big charge. Her clear implication in this case is, "When'll I see you in the Arboretum?"

To combat these parting devices we have absolutely no solution. Each is obviously a variation of the old game, insinuating but insincere. Where sex is even remotely implied, the male has no defense, particularly if the element of challenge is shrewdly employed.

So clever and so enticing are the artifices of the female that sometimes we are tempted to surrender and succumb entirely to their tricks. On reflection, however, we realize that it is imperative to keep up the struggle, lest women gain complete dominance, which won't do at all.

The Ram Sees

And in the beginning the good Tri Delts burst upon Rameses with some colorful facts. Last fall they painted their own dining room, but for spring they are going to have decorators from Greensboro do the job. Why hey?

Welcome

This paragraph bids a warm welcome to Lambda Chi Alpha. Baron Mintz has been elected president by the ten members recently reactivated. Other officers are: Lawrence Clements, vice-president; Dave Denning, secretary; Zeb Little, treasurer; and Dr. "Geology" Erickson, chairman of the five faculty sponsors. Attention all additional "strays": Contact Dave Denning in Everett Dorm.

Words 'n Phrases

The signs along the walks should read "Keep Off The Grass At Your Own Risk." . . . Buddy Glenn really tripped a waitress the other night in Danziger's. . . "Blithe Spirit" competition will be plenty keen at try-outs this afternoon. All the parts are good, but not too plentiful. . . Nothing could disrupt the eternal bridge games in the "Y." They must take energy pills. . . Beverly Eisenberg is truly starry-eyed over the prospect of becoming Mrs. Hahn to an out-of-town Mr. Hahn. He's just back from China, but he could never be accused of wasting time. . . The Phi Delts are planning a big party in Washington in March. Will the city survive? . . . Carr Dorm will entertain Lewis Dorm, winners of the March of Dimes contest, Sunday night at an informal party in the 24 Below Club. . . Ray Sylvester and Bob Arnel are seen walking their cocker spaniels every afternoon. . . One of the boarders at Davis' on McCauley St. found the epitaph of foam. She sat in a tub of bubble bath and blew bubbles with Bubble-O. . . Bill Walston is always seen hanging around outside Murphy everyday when one o'clock classes are out. Spring has sprung. . . The girls at Carr hated to see Mrs. Duffey leave them, but they are very pleased with the new house-mother, Mrs. Buchanan.

Pin Points

Joan Miller had a little trouble when she first became pinned to Jim Hunter. She said nothing about the new addition and Bean Brown thought there was a bug on her sweater. . . Mary Hill Gaston and Fred Flagler constituted a surprised audience to a pin-up drama in the Yack office. Roy Thompson mixed pleasure with business and gave his pin to Bettie Washburn. . . Prince Charming, Howard "Rabbit" Walters, hung his "courtin' privileges" badge on Sallie Robinson. . . A Phi Delt pin has made Randy Curran's monopoly on Lib Schofield legal. . . Marie Blaylock is wearing a PiKA pin set in emeralds. The owner is an off-campuser from Pittsburgh. Class, yet! . . . Ann Thornton is now pinned to Ike Aiken another out-of-towner.

Comings and Goings

Marguerite Emmert, Pi Beta Phi, had a visitor from Atlanta, Lt. Jack Baldwin. . . Buddy Glenn was visited by his mother and sister. He went to the infirmary immediately after they left and is still there. . . Mary Marrow, ADPI, has been visiting Sorority Sisters. She's the class of '45. . . Bobby Kontz who is now wearing the Navy blue made a quick trip to the old stomping grounds.