

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Saturday, May 23, 1931

## Awards Night

Monday night is Awards Night in the University year. At this time all awards for achievement in campus activities are made. It seems unfortunate that an appeal to the students has to be made to get them to attend so important a convocation of the University.

Such meetings as these are the unifying forces which tend to keep the growing University a more unified body. The old institution of chapel for everybody, the "bull sessions" around the well, the going to the post office for mail, etc., are all things of the past.

We, however, have left the pep rallies before leading football games, the student daily newspaper, and such general mass meetings as that which comes Monday night. Besides the advantage of seeing who is honored with awards, and attending a well worked out program which President Albright has promised, we have in such meetings the opportunity to discuss our common problems, and to exchange ideas with each other.

These occasional mass meetings, our almost realized student union, and student publications have a great unifying effect. They are invaluable to the University and should be heartily supported by every Carolina man.—K.C.R.

## The First Move

It seems that the Di and Phi are "gunning" for the German club. After the two societies had passed a bill to take away the power of the German club over social affairs of the Univer-

sity, representatives of the club were given a chance to defend themselves before a joint session of the two societies. Although represented by President Albright of the student union, President Ramsay of the Di, "Bim" Ferguson of the student council, and McBride Fleming-Jones of the Publications Union board, the German club again went down before the verbal attacks of the senators and representatives.

Great power has been extended to the German club in the past but it is time that more of the students were represented on the executive committee of the club if we are going to give them absolute power over the social life of the University.

For sometime liberalism has been at a low ebb on this campus. Student controlled activities have been becoming a thing of the past. Publications, athletics, and other student activities have also been rapidly coming under the control of the faculty and individual organizations.

With the taking away of the power of the German club as the first step in the formation of a more liberal University, other student activities will fall in line. The added impetus given by the decline of the power of the German club will foster in the minds of the student members of the Publications Union board, the athletic council, and other controlling bodies of student activities, a mental decision, the outgrowth of which will be a more liberal and a greater University of North Carolina.—T.H.B.

## With Contemporaries

### The Yale Situation

The decisive editorial stand taken by the Yale News in favor of revising Yale athletic control to conform with the plan introduced at Pennsylvania in February and more recently followed at Columbia is one that will probably be given serious consideration by the administration at New Haven.

The News sees considerable merit in the stand taken at both institutions in regard to unified academic and athletic direction and in the decision to place the director of physical education in a professional capacity while it wisely pays no attention to the endowment plan fostered by President Butler of Columbia.

In advocating the adoption of a new system at Yale, the News rightly places considerable weight upon the developments along the line of intramural sports which might be expected.

The main difficulty at Yale seems to rest mainly with the diversified control vested in the hands of the 24 members of the Board of Control of Athletics. The unwieldy group has been the subject of attacks before and, in the opinion of the News, should be limited in size while the same balance of power is maintained. The attitude taken infers that too many of the memberships are conferred merely to satisfy individual desires for honor and that not enough attention is paid to the abilities of the personnel.

We derive considerable satisfaction from the attitude of Eastern Colleges towards athletic reorganization in that it bears out our statements made at the time the Gates' plan was first proposed. It is even more apparent now that nearly every institution with a major athletic schedule must inaugurate athletic reforms or else disregard entirely the charges of over-emphasis made against college sports.

Developments in the Yale situation should be forthcoming before the end of the present term if changes are to be inaugurated in time to take effect with the beginning of the fall season. Each college which places its athletic control on a basis which allows for the greatest amount of student participation will aid materially in placing intercollegiate sports upon a stronger and more permanent basis.—Pennsylvania.

### Cooperation Will Save The Situation In The South

Agricultural prosperity can be effectively delayed by one state placing a prohibitive tax on the product of another. Retaliation is the next step. The system leads to demoralization and eventual disaster.

South Dakota has placed a 5-cent tax on vegetable shortening. A similar bill is proposed in Wisconsin. Iowa has passed a 3-cent tax bill. One proposed in North Dakota was defeated. Ohio and Illinois propose to prohibit vegetable shortening in state institutions. South Dakota reveals the character of discrimination by exempting corn oil.

These measures are directed against cotton seed oil. It is exclusively a southern product.

The value of the seed crop to the cotton farmer is 250 million. The chief outlet of seed is oil. Eighty per cent of cottonseed oil is sold in the form of shortening. One billion two hundred million pounds were consumed in 1930.

States sponsoring this legislation are interested in protecting their dairy and swine products. Their situation is critical.

The situation in the south is critical, too. Fifty per cent of the value of cotton seed goes into oil.

The plights of the western and southern farmer are identical. Over-production, absence of market, and production cost in excess of price. The problem will not be solved by the states legislating against each other.

If South Dakota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and other states would lay a prohibitive tariff on the products of other states all would be fine. Provided they were permitted to compete in a free market in other states with the products of those states.

The south is a large consumer of hog lard. Packing house products enjoy a fine market in the south. The same is true of northern dairy products.

The cotton belt is the largest market for northern grain and hay. But the south could not afford the price of northern products if it had no market for its own.

Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama could lay a dollar tax on a bushel of corn and oats. The farmers would be forced to raise their own feed. Cotton production would be curtailed, and that in itself would not be bad. The south could supply its own dairy needs by the same process.

But man cannot live by bread alone, or meat, or butter. A state cannot live by itself alone to the exclusion of others. It is not practical. It is not wise.

The south is a cotton country. It needs the northern market for its by-product. The north has its grain, hogs, and cows. It needs the southern market for its surplus product.

The problem in the north is Russian wheat. No southern lard substitutes.

The problem in the south is Egyptian and Indian and Russian cotton. Not northern grain.

This is a poor time for states to start an economic war. War is not profitable. Co-operation will save the situation. Those who win a war often lost more than they win.—Stormy Petrel.

## The New Commission

On the subject of Prohibition political parties have been formed, economic treatises have been written, and sociologic surveys have been compiled. For more than a decade it has been the outstanding dilemma of American life. When it first became apparent that the 18th amendment was not a successful solution to the liquor problem its sponsors asked, quite reasonably, that it be given time. But the years have made clear that time alone will be unable to produce a suitable solution. Recently prohibition has assumed the aspects of a truly dangerous problem both because of its obvious evils and because of the derision of thinking men.

There have been various attempts to arrive at some conclusion as to the relative merits of prohibition, but all for one reason or another have failed to produce results which could be crystallized in material benefits. Mr. Woodcock, the present Prohibition Director, has recently forwarded a new plan of attack. He has asked various college professors to help him in his attempt to offer an effective answer to the question, with Professor Cabot of the Social Ethics department as chairman of the committee. In attacking prohibition from its sociologic aspects the committee hopes to find its effect upon the American civilization. This is a logical approach, for the amendment was passed primarily as a social benefit. From a layman's view it has not been successful as such, and it has brought in its wake a host of political and economic evils. It will lie within the province of the committee to ascertain the real benefits and the real evils which have accrued from prohibition, and to

offer if possible correctives.

How much the committee will and can accomplish is a question. Other committees have sought the true solution and have failed, but each has contributed something, if only to reaffirm the complexity of the problem as it exists today. Some results can be expected from a group of sincere and thinking men, and some relief from the present situation can be hoped for. Their success lies largely with themselves. If they approach with a thesis to prove, they can accomplish nothing, but if they begin with an unbiased desire for correction, they should contribute something of value.—Harvard Crimson.

## Mr. Chaplin And War

Charlie Chaplin caustically hopes that all the old men will be sent to the front first in the next war. We believe that such measures would be highly effective in not only stopping the war but decreasing future struggles. We might even go Mr. Chaplin one better and suggest sending only those persons who are above a certain rating in wealth. In other words, send the rich men first.

It would be a bully war. Of course the armies might not be so huge, nor the fighting so prolonged, but it would be a good war just the same, if it ever reached the stage of actual declaration of conflict. Imagine the Fords, Raskobs, and du Ponts going over the top and throwing hand grenades at the Cotys, Stinnes's, and Krupps. Or some of the steel barons and leather magnates using some of their own products, not to mention the wheat kings eating their own trench bread.

Yes, Charlie, your and our plans would solve more international difficulties than a century

of disarmament conferences that don't do any disarming.—Daily Trojan.

## Sinclair Lewis Splits With Yale Officials

The impetuous and temperamental Sinclair Lewis, winner of the Nobel prize medal, has had another one of his frequent tiffs, this time with the officials of the Sterling Memorial library at Yale university.

The dispute centers around whether the noted author offered the prize medal to the library collection or not. Lewis contests that he stopped over in New Haven while motoring through the country with the express purpose of donating the medal to his alma mater, but changed his mind because of the seeming indifference of the librarians.

Charles E. Rush, associate librarian, says that Lewis made no statement to the effect that he wished to present the medal to the collection, but that he flew off in a temperamental rage when the librarian did not seem to understand a question as to whether the library had a collection of permanently loaned coins.

The dispute has caused considerable amusement among the literati; the erratic author causes a turmoil wherever he goes, having recently figured in the head-lines by his fisticuff maneuvers with Theodore Dreiser, author of *An American Tragedy*.

The whole difficulty seems to be that a drought functions so much more speedily and efficiently than Congress does.—San Diego Union.

New York is conducting a vigorous anti-noise campaign. It is already well equipped with speakeasies.—Arkansas Gazette.

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