

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Friday, February 12, 1932

### Wasted Talent

The women of this campus have shown themselves to be unusually gifted in scholastic attainments. In fact there is a certain group of them so far outranking the rest of the student body in grades as to be in a class apart. Yet these women confine themselves to classroom brilliance. They take no active interest in those extra-curricular events in which their ability should admit them and in which intelligence is a particular asset. That co-eds could contribute much is admitted. Always women have exhibited talent in those fields requiring infinite patience, precision of detail, and even executive ability. These points are essential to success in any line. Moreover the feminine perspective lends charm to the otherwise wholly masculine contributions. These qualities which are intensified in women are in marked contrast to those talents displayed in men.

In all universities women have collaborated with men in bringing distinction and recognition to their alma mater. They are truly a valuable part of the university, and are accorded that esteem which they merit. While the co-eds of the University of North Carolina are content merely to sit by and watch, there will be no advancement in their status on the campus.

Right now there are great opportunities open to energetic and spirited women, opportunities to prove again that co-eds are an indispensable part of North Carolina's University.—L.P.

### Friends And Neighbors

During the last few years at Carolina there has developed a hatred and contempt for our neighbor, Duke. This dislike has manifested itself in the spirit of our athletic competition and in the general attitude of the student body and in rare instances the faculty. The antipathy has reached a point where a profession of intense loathing of Duke

and all things pertaining to it seem a requirement for the genuine Carolina man. While rivalry with other schools has led to amicable relations our attitude towards Duke grows constantly more bitter and our connections more strained. This era of bad feeling is not entirely the fault of Carolina but we appear the most violent in the mutual unfriendliness that mars every game and threatens to make competition between the two schools no longer desirable. To some extent outside forces, notably the sporting press, has aided in creating an unwholesome atmosphere of hostile rivalry between the schools.

There is no justifiable reason for this feeling and upon analysis it becomes ridiculous. Duke university is a coming institution in the south. Its faculty boasts of as many learned and cultured men as does ours. Its teams are composed of as true sportsmen and its student body is of as high calibre. The only logical conclusion that can be drawn upon which to base our feeling is jealousy. This is not a pleasant truth to realize but no other reason could cause us to hate a school as admirable as is Duke.

Duke is far richer than Carolina and is able to procure greater advantages. It can afford more in the lines of coaches and equipment. For this reason some of its teams have been superior to ours, but Carolina has overcome this advantage in many instances. Duke is a beautiful college in appearance but much may be said for the mellow and historic loveliness of our own campus. Carolina is fortunate in the possession of one thing that money cannot buy—the glorious tradition and noteworthy record that has marked the oldest state university in the country. We are justly entitled to a reasonable amount of pride in our school and to descend to heaping abuse and jealous contempt upon another is to admit lack of confidence in ourselves.

Carolina and Duke are both outstanding educational centers. They are prominent in the fields of education as well as athletics. There is much to be gained from friendship and friendly competition. They are close enough to permit intimate relationship between faculties and student bodies and it is not too late to substitute a dangerous policy for a beneficial and pleasant one. If we drop our attitude of hostility Duke will be too glad to reciprocate and a relation unworthy of two high schools will be terminated. College spirit directed along the proper lines is an excellent thing but the lines should be for college men and not school boys. The two schools will be here for many years to come and it is upon our shoulders to promote a pleasant understanding and not a dangerous and increasing hate.—J.F.A.

### Hoover's Plea

The recent plea of President Hoover, addressed to the people of this nation, to discontinue the hoarding of their money, an amount estimated at \$1,300,000,000, is more than a hallowed generality. Without doubt, the enormity of this accumulation of buried money has been a decided cause for the prevalence of bank failures. And Mr. Hoover's plea, as hackneyed as it may appear, would in effect be decidedly ameliorative to the distressed banking conditions.

To a degree, people have had reason to be apprehensive of their life funds deposited in banks. Precipitated by depression and enhanced by gross mismanagement and willful unscrupulousness, some banks have received their inevitable reckoning. But with their destruction, as warranted and inevitable as

it may have been, there has followed the subsequent loss of confidence, the consequent withdrawals of deposits; and with this severe deflation of reserves, banks, inherently healthy, have failed. These withdrawals, of course, have only aggravated and intensified the depression. For what followed was that oft-provoked vicious circle. With these enormous deposits in the aggregate recalled, bank reserves have been depleted; loans, of necessity, have been called; investments have been sacrificed; and credit has been tightened;—all of which aided the continuity of the deepening furrow of depression. With reason distorted by fear, people, en masse, have withdrawn their money, little realizing that their ills would be heightened by their own actions, but rather possessed with the attitude of each for himself—and tragedy to the latter.

President Hoover's plea can hardly be classed as a form of jobbery. Rather it is a plea addressed to his country for alleviating its distressed economy by restoring individual confidence.—G.B.

### Monopolizing Class Time

Time and again there has risen editorial lament concerning the student monopolist, that student everyone knows, who, either because of his zealous ardour for acquiring knowledge or, more likely, because of his fanatic hunting for high marks, appropriates the classroom discussion. Admittedly a petty problem, it still is annoying and, to a degree, injurious to those who share his presence in class. The detrimental effect of desultory student chatter upon classroom propriety, upon the various students' brow made feverish by exasperation and the hopelessness of the situation is too well realized for further elaboration.

By the time such a student reaches his junior year and still is as incorrigible as ever, the situation is well nigh hopeless. At least with a freshman, whose tendencies and habits are set in a foundation not too firm, he can with pleasure be told his faults with the probability that they will be corrected. But of course, with an upperclassman, it is different. And besides, it wouldn't be such a pleasure to tell him.

But how distressing is this too visible manifestation of the failure of home-training, of the past secondary and even college education which have allowed the individual to retain this disagreeable habit, this aggressive selfishness for fulfilling, in a superficial manner, his desires, a habit which will of necessity become more intense, more offensive, as his desires are heightened by ambition.

Let the old dog suffer his fate. It has been said that one can't teach him new tricks. At least the freshmen, as they learn in history classes, can profit by the oppressive experience of their predecessors.—G.B.

### Growth Through Exercise

Much is written and said about the desirability of "free speech." We speak of it as one of our inalienable rights, one of the privileges that our forefathers fought for, something which is necessary in the fuller freedom of democracy.

Freedom of speech and, correlated with it, freedom of the press is manifestly something fundamental on which intellectual growth may be possible. Policing the thoughts and words of society and "tommy-hawking" those that cast doubt on the old beliefs cannot fail to cause stagnation.

In this land of freedom, restrictions upon speech and press have caused life to become formulated and staid. People are far too unresisting and absorb-

ent. Psychologists say that the physical organism, including the cerebellum, experiences change through adaptation to use one's mind, the mind becomes more active. If it is necessary to be sensitive to changes in thought processes of our friends, we slowly make ourselves attentive to that task. If it is necessary to have opinions on important matters, opinions are formed. In storm centers minds are far more active than in social deserts where the climate is unvarying. New England of 1774, Russia of 1917, Poland of 1919, Shanghai of 1932; they were centers where thought seethed because it was necessary to think.

America, not unlike other parts of the world, however, restricts the thought of her people by not encouraging controversy, self-criticism, and creative discussion. This works out into a vicious circle: suppression kills thought... dead minds do not produce brilliant conceptions... newspapers and conversations reach a low level... suppression is a superfluity (there is nothing to suppress!). Then when someone rebellious intellect speaks out he is crushed into submission to the low-water dictates of society.

It is possible that freedom is dangerous, but it is at least progressive, and respectable human beings should desire, above all, movement and freshness. Lifting the bars of censorship and letting men speak out their feeble thoughts may ultimately lead to a social order where vigorous minds are as much in demand as bulging pocket-books.—R.W.B.

### Drys Fear Referendum

The attitude of the Drys toward a prohibition referendum reminds one of the old saying that a losing side always hates discussion. The Eighteenth Amendment was passed in a time of national frenzy when it was impossible truly to ascertain the real public opinion. Since its ratification, its imperfections have become quite apparent. No one can deny that the Eighteenth Amendment has accomplished a great deal in doing away with the open saloon. But it is equally as evident that it has done untold harm in creating the "speakeasy" and the "bootlegger" and in fostering the widespread disrespect for law and

the constitution that exists today. When one sees the open and nearly universal flaunting of the law and the heavy drinking which is done and socially condoned by young and old, it is folly to say that the prohibition law has been an unqualified or even a moderate success. It has simply and completely failed as a means of eliminating or even restricting drinking except perhaps among the laboring classes.

As a result of this apparent failure of the law, opposition to it has arisen all over the country. From the very beginning there was a large group in the country bitterly opposed to the amendment, and that group has been steadily growing. So large and representative a body as the American Legion has declared itself in favor of repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment. There is little doubt that college students of the country are overwhelmingly in favor of some change in our present arrangement. The recent *Literary Digest* poll showed a large majority in the country in favor of either modification or repeal. Any unbiased observer will have to admit that only a minority of the country today is in favor of prohibition as it stands.

In the face of this continued and vigorous agitation on the part of the American people for some change in the prohibition laws, the Drys have firmly opposed all efforts to submit the question to the people in a referendum. They have said that the question of prohibition is forever settled and must be taken out of politics, in spite of the evident fact that tens of millions of citizens consider the present situation disgraceful in the extreme and are demanding some change. They have avoided and seemingly will continue to avoid to the last any submission of their case to the people.

Their efforts to avoid a referendum have become so painfully apparent that many have come to question the sincerity of the Dry leaders' claims to represent the great majority of American people. Surely if the leaders were as confident as they profess to be of the backing of the multitudes, they would welcome any opportunity to secure the overwhelming expression of popular support which must be shown, if their claims are true, by any fair referendum. If

they are sincere in their statements that they are trying to secure the enforcement of the people's will, seemingly they would be eager to find out authoritatively what that will is.

The question is fairly before the Drys. The provisions of our constitution make it possible for a very small minority to prevent the passage or repeal of any amendment. The Drys in Congress must admit that they represent such a minority determined to prevent the carrying out of the will of the people, or they must vote to submit the whole question of prohibition to the people.—D.M.L.

### Brief Facts

At the beginning of 1932, American investments abroad amounted to \$18,000,000,000.

The average American consumes about 150 pounds of meat yearly.

In Druid Park, Baltimore there is a sundial by which one is able to tell the approximately correct time in all of the principal cities of the world during their daytime period.

Hans Lobert, Jersey City's manager, was once the fastest man in baseball, holding the base circling record until the coming of Maurice Arch-deacon.

The cost per capita for criminal justice in Jersey City, N. J., \$11.30, is the largest in the United States.

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## DEPTH SOUNDERS FOR AIRCRAFT

WITH the application of electricity to aircraft instruments, another chapter was written in the annals of air transportation. To-day's ship is not only swifter but safer and more dependable. Modern depth-sounding devices indicate instantly the height of the ship above the ground surface. A unique feature of General Electric's recently purchased monoplane is the almost completely electrified instrument panel.

The most recently developed instrument is the sonic altimeter, which provides a quick means of indicating changes in height above ground. Sound from an

intermittently operated air whistle is directed downward. The echo is picked up in a receiving megaphone, and the sound is heard through a stethoscope. The elapsed time between the sound and the echo determines the height. Tests show that water, buildings, woods, etc., produce echoes that are different and characteristic.

Besides developing a complete system of aircraft instruments, college-trained General Electric engineers have pioneered in every electrical field—on land, on sea, and in the air.

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