

The Daily Tar Heel

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Wednesday, February 17, 1932

Disregarding

The League

The Anti-Saloon League is again trying to crack its ever-weakening lash by threatening not to support these senators and representatives whose vote may be construed to favor a repeal of the prohibition law. In a recent letter sent out by the League, it was stated, among other things, that a vote favoring resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to a state referendum would be considered as hostile to the prohibitionists.

This attempt to intimidate the congressmen is a direct reversal of the appeal which these same forces made when prohibition was a national issue in 1914. At that time Bishop Cannon, Reverend Dinwiddie, and Ella Boole all spoke in favor of a referendum vote. The burden of their argument was that such a course would not necessarily compel Congress to pass the proposed amendment even though the returns showed a majority of the people stood for Constitutional control.

Senator Sheppard, another who, in the past, favored a state vote, now states his unwillingness to concur to such a step.

Such a mandate on the part of the League really carries no weight because of the evident impotency of the threat. The League does not control the vote of anything like the majority of the American voting public, and the idle words of a powerless group does not jeopardize our congressmen's chances for re-election.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has in its letter to congressmen the following statement: "... it was all right in 1914 for a member of the Congress who did not believe in National bone-dry Prohibition to join nevertheless in submitting to the people for decision an amendment installing such National bone-dry Prohibition. But now, they say it is all wrong for a member of the Congress who may personally favor national bone-dry prohibition to join in submitting to the people for decision the question of repeal of

this 18th Amendment."

No stand could be more narrow-minded or illogical. It appears as though, once having won Prohibition, the Drys are afraid to test the desirability among the people of continuing such a policy.

No constitutional change has been effected which alters the duty of a member of Congress, and the right to submit questions to public vote is no more objectionable now than it was in 1914. To quote the Association's letter again, "It all depends upon which foot the shoe is on."—W.R.W.

Rational

Revision

Wide revision of the football rules code by the National Football Rules committee in session at Hanover, N. H., Monday, has elicited the almost wholesale derision of the "old school" of coaches and alumni throughout the country, press dispatches yesterday indicate. The love of brute force in athletic encounters is one of the birthrights of the American game-playing and game-watching public, and thus it is not surprising that a new code to eliminate brute force and its attendant dangerous blocking and tackling formations and introduce the element of cunning and skill meets with such opposition.

A careful perusal of the six points drawn up by the committee of coaches and football devotees clearly indicates the advantages of the new code over the old, if for no other reason than that the rule eliminates the element of hazard so prevalent during the past season. Football can well stand the "cream puff" application, not only for the safety of players but to combat the over-emphasis of what has been termed the "national sport." When the brutish type of lineman is ruled off the playing field, the elements of skill and dexterity will enter the game, making way for the athlete whose weight does not permit him to combat with his more "beefy" brothers. Speed, agility and head work, which are, after all, the only real sustaining virtues of the game, will take the limelight.

The change is similar to the transition from force to cunning which has been innovated in many other sports today. Quick thinking defeated a slugging heavyweight champion several years ago as did clever maneuvering prove the downfall of a baseball club which depended upon heavy sluggers and Herculean pitchers. The triumph of brain over brawn is, happily, a growing trend in American athletics.

We hope that the new code will spur this cause. The permanent maiming or death of one football player is not worth an aeon of football seasons.—D.C.S.

Conventions

For Ideals

It seems queer that ideals should be mistaken for customs and conventions. In the last issue of the *Carolina Magazine* it is stated in the editorial that principles and ideals have been set up by dead ancestors, and that we of an entirely different age accept them as we do natural laws. To substantiate this argument there is listed many outworn and forgotten customs and conventions which modern thinkers and philosophers no longer deem necessary to refute. This question is asked: "Who said that ideals were sacred?" and this answer is given: "The same man, perhaps, who said that silver buckles on colonial shoes were style for men." Here, definitely, ideals are put in the same category as conventions.

Does the nature of man change so from age to age that in one age honesty is an ideal worthy of being sacred, and in

the next should be discarded as useless? Substitute the word "conventions" for "ideals" in that question and there would be no disagreement, also substitute the word "conventions" for "ideals" in the other question, and there would be no point in writing this editorial; nor, in fact, would there have been any point in the editorial in the *Magazine*, as there is no reason to believe that anybody is trying to revive Puritan customs and traditions.

"The two sacred things in life are the human heart and the human intellect." That is a rather broad statement; and given without any authority; and worse still, without any defense; it is rather hard to swallow. Is the word "heart" used in the literal or in the figurative sense? It must be figurative because later on is found: "All heritages and traditions should be brought to trial before a modern intellect and a human heart." And nothing could be brought to trial before a heart in its literal sense.

Now what does the figurative meaning of the word heart include? All that is good? All that which is moral? All that which is worth while in a human life and mind. It seems impossible to include all those and deny ideals and principles. Here is a concrete definition of ideals: ideals are the necessary and sufficient conditions required for men to live peacefully in a community. They are necessary because man has found it impossible to tolerate a neighbor who does not observe them; they are sufficient because men can and do form communities, basing all of their laws and actions on ideals.—R.M.F.

Matter

Over Mind

Despite the many advantages and comforts that the machine age has brought to civilization it has not been without its drawbacks which due to the fact that they affect only a class have not been as widely felt. The advent of the machine into the rough life of a century or more ago brought with it untold horror to the people who were forced into the mills and the factories. Long hours, hard work, lack of protection from dangerous machinery, and complete absence of all sanitary measures took a tremendous toll of life and health creating a class in England whose grandchildren and great-grandchildren have not yet outlived the marks of their forefathers' sufferings. Beside the terrible conditions and treatment of the workers while occupied the pittance that they received enabled them to drag out a bare existence and any slight disability often meant starvation or the work house.

The share England contributed to the horror of our machine age was undoubtedly a great one but it has remained for the United States to institute a further and far more evil consequence. Having had its effects on the bodies of its victims the machine moves on with the aid of our great magnates to conquer the human brain. The system of belt assembly lines of which we are the leading exponents is one of the most pernicious attacks upon the mental welfare of the race that might be imagined. Men by this method of manufacturing are forced into one place where they stay hour after hour, month after month, tightening the same rivet into the same part of the same machine. After a short time the man becomes as mechanical as humanly possible, loses all feeling of personal pride in his labor and in his machine like precision fulfills the desires of the great industrialists by increasing their output. The conditions of work may be healthy, the hours reasonable and the pay good but none of these can atone for the

deprivation of man's right to make his work a function of his personality and not his reflex action.

The great ideal of life is the combination of labor and mind and this union has been responsible for every outstanding achievement of man. Work to be fruitful in the best sense must be at the same time the pleasure of the worker. The great things have not been done by men who set their working hours aside as drudgery and counted every hour until time to stop. This is a dangerous policy for man to follow and has always existed. The fact of its existence is not due to modern methods but its encouragement is our guilt and points to an eventual form of slavery worse than we have ever known—the slavery of man's brain. It is doubtful that anything will occur to change this deplorable trend and we must mark it down as another victory for the machine which is, as has been prophesied, conquering man.—J.F.A.

Brief Facts

Dr. S. V. Sanford, newly elected president of the University of Georgia, is the first "president" the university has had since 1860. From that time until the election of President Sanford the university head received the title of chancellor.

The Ministry of Education in Italy has been granted an appropriation of \$10,650,000 greater than that of 1931.

The stock of money in circulation in the United States, June 30, 1931, totaled \$4,821,933,457, which was \$38.59 per capita.

Dr. Barnett Cohen, John Hopkins university, has succeeded in making a battery out of living bacteria.

Beer is mentioned in Egyptian papyri over three thousand years old.

With Contemporaries

A Correction

From Chapel Hill

It is a timely dispatch from Chapel Hill that tells of the University faculty's previous action in endorsing without reservation President Graham's pledge of full co-operation in maintaining the state's credit. A story making use of personal comment rather than of formal and recorded expression had given quite the opposite impression, not only as to the attitude of the University but of the other state educational institutions as well.

It is not difficult to imagine that of the many faculty members who derive their pay, and shall we say insufficient pay?, from the state there are some who resent the repeated reductions. It is by no means an unnatural reaction, and we are quite willing to accept Mr. Baskerville's story for just what it said, except that it puts a face on the matter that is by no means official and does not portray the character of these men as collectively they deserve to be portrayed.

They may resent the condition that makes another reduction in salary unavoidable, and that we can understand. They may feel that other things might be sacrificed for the continued progress of North Carolina higher education, and we do not hesitate to agree with them except to point out that other state employees too have been adversely affected, as have various functions of the state government. But when it comes to the crux of

the matter it is fairly well evident that our faculties will bow gracefully to what cannot be helped and will continue in outliving an emergency that everyone hopes will soon pass.

—Charlotte News.

—And Not A Drop to Drink"

We learn with much surprise and a great deal of delight that the campuses of Georgia are simply flooded with liquor. Mr. Bill Cunningham, a writer whose business carries him to many college towns during the football season, tells us about the deluge in the *North American Review*:

"Down in Georgia, when the Yale team broke all precedent by touring into Dixie to dedicate Georgia's Sanford field, and to dedicate it, incidentally, with a most amazing loss, we were escorted to attend a student dance. Unquestionably the liquid fruit of the corn was copiously present. It was a trifle hard to differentiate between the undergraduates and the townies, because they all mixed in indiscriminately, but at least an inherently collegiate function was redolent with the juice of the juniper, and if at least one freshman made his classes next day, his recuperative powers were nothing short of miraculous.

"In the city of Atlanta, the University of North Carolina eleven arose to unsuspected heights and flattened Georgia Tech on Tech field. I chanced to be stopping at the Atlanta Biltmore at the moment and that likewise chanced to be the University of North Carolina's headquarters. Hilarious hosts have no doubt held forth before in celebration of some unexpected triumph, but seldom have I ever witnessed such various grades of whoopee as the Tar Heel constituency pulled off upon that occasion."

It sounds interesting, to say the least. Personally, we have never had to wear raincoats or anything on account of the dampness. In fact, after our operative told us the other night that the best he could do on short notice was \$1.00 a pint, we had the idea that there was quite a drought.

Of course, Oglethorpe has never beaten Yale. And maybe the North Carolinians brought their bottled happiness down with them. Anyway, we believe Mr. Bill Cunningham has not even been on the Oglethorpe campus or he wouldn't have said that the Georgia campuses are flooded.—Oglethorpe Petrel.

The College

Myth

"The college student is in a class by himself so far as popular portrayal goes. He is characterized as a more or less indolent individual, but he is immensely popular with the American public," says a contemporary, speaking editorially, and the same writer continues by advising college students to preserve the illusion.

The college student no doubt is popular with the general public—but it is the sort of superior interest which a crowd shows in a circus clown. College students are all very well as long as their escapades furnish a slightly salty tang for the conversation over the tea cups. But when it is suggested that one come into closer touch with them—well, the public gets just a bit panicked.

Such, at least, has been the public's attitude toward college students in the past. And when the same students went out to apply for jobs and places of responsibility, the employer all too often remembered specimens of crooning whoopee boys he had seen on the screen and read about in books. As a result the college student did not get the

job.

It is all very well for the colleges to represent that glamorous realm of forbidden naughtiness which the Big City and later Paris and finally Hollywood have, in turn, typified; but when that reputation becomes so strong as to jeopardize a man's chance for a job, then it is time to call a halt.

Freddie Football has been demoted to high schools and drug stores, and the sooner comic papers and a minority of students make this discovery, the better for higher education in general.

—Indiana Daily Student.

Here's

How

No more exemplary manifestation of the spirit which will bring North Carolina through its present period of adversity has been furnished than that shown by the University in its efforts to raise a loan fund for needy students and the fight which these students themselves are making to continue their education.

No contributions have proved too small in the campaign which has been launched in the University community where individual students, student organizations and faculty members have already responded liberally. Various benefits have been given in the effort to raise funds, and a systematic canvass of Chapel Hill, with a committee appointed by the mayor in charge, is in the offing. Emanating from the University, the movement has met the hearty co-operation of trustees and is now being taken up by alumni generally with an enthusiasm and a determination which are doubly encouraging.

The need for such a fund, and it is probably as prevalent at other institutions as at the University, is obvious in the face of existing conditions. Several hundred students find that it will be impossible to continue their education unless aid of some sort is forthcoming. Only a limited amount of work is available in a place of Chapel Hill's size while demands have long since drained regularly established loan funds. Donations from other students and faculty members who must be hard-pressed themselves and authentic reports of sacrifices which those in need of assistance are making that they may prepare themselves for the future give added testimony to the worthiness of the project and the spirit which actuates its sponsors.

When an institution, whose own operation is jeopardized, pauses to strain another notch for struggling students and these students themselves evince such a determination to carry on, there is *prima facie* evidence of the sort of leadership that it is providing and the qualities which will prevail among the students of today when they shoulder the responsibilities of citizenship tomorrow. The combination shows North Carolina at its best; an abiding determination to find a way and to carry on.—Greensboro News.

"It is difficult for an outsider to get into the best Hollywood society," says a writer. Presumably one has to live there quite a time before beginning to move in the best triangles.—The Humorist.

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