

The Daily Tar Heel

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Thursday, January 18, 1934

Fitting Tribute

As the work on the new athletic field being constructed by the CWA goes rapidly on, considerable interest is arising as to the naming of the completed work. Roosevelt Field is obviously the first thought to present itself and there are those who contend with good reason that the project should be named in honor of the man whose leadership and program made it possible. While this would certainly be a patriotic gesture it would in probability be an empty one. Thousands of fields, parks, buildings, and avenues will be named for the president and it is more than likely that he would never know that a track named in his honor existed here.

On the other hand, to name it for someone known locally and eminently deserving of the honor seems a far apter use of the opportunity. For this reason there is one man whose name first comes to mind. That man is Coach Bob Fetzer. The new addition is to be devoted to track and it is fitting that it bear the name of a man acknowledged the dean of southern track athletics and who has for numerous years developed teams so consistently excellent that the University enjoys an enviable reputation in this realm of sport. Quietly and without the publicity attending other sports, the track team, under Coach Bob's guidance, has turned in an almost unbroken string of victories in conference meets and over the best teams of north and south.

Coach Bob is loved by all who know him and in particular by those who have been fortunate to come under his influence on the athletic field. They have been inspired by his skill in coaching, by his will to win, and above all by his strict adherence to the highest ideals of sportsmanship. His unselfish and tireless efforts in behalf of the school and his teams have long been recognized and appreciated. It is our duty to see that some concrete recognition be given his great work here, and no more suitable opportunity could ever present itself than to name in honor of Robert Fetzer the field and stadium devoted to the sport he has coached here so long, so ably, and with such great honor to the University.—J.F.A.

Newspapers and Education

"Whatever we say in the south, we still act in accord with Governor Berkeley when he thanked God that there were no printing presses or schools to disturb the peace," said W. T. Couch in a speech he made recently explaining the purpose of the University Press.

The attitude of Governor Berkeley, Royal Governor of Virginia, was prompted by the fear that should the masses of people become educated, they would revolt against the supremacy of the aristocratic class, and this attitude in regard to education still prevailed in North Carolina for over 50 years after the United States declared its independence. The aristocratic, moneyed class in the east of the state feared that the "vulgar masses" would tax them highly should they become educated enough to participate in governmental affairs.

Sad to relate, this antipathy toward higher education seems never to have become wholly obliterated during the course of time. To overcome this adverse feeling requires messages of

intelligent, liberal men through a medium which will reach the majority of the people. Mr. Couch expressed the sentiment that the University Press could take an active part in such a movement through the publishing of intelligent, cultural books.

Though it is true that such volumes would be of considerable aid, the newspaper represents a more widely read medium through which education and culture can be advanced. The link between the University and the North Carolina Newspaper Institute each year brings their convention here for its annual meeting.

Because of the mutual aim of the two institutions, the press and the University, the attempt should be made to display to the newspapermen and through them to their readers, the great work and future benefits which shall be reaped from liberal education.—C.G.T.

Booze, Bootleggers and Bamboozlers

The results of North Carolina voters' puritanical hypocrisy are gradually becoming apparent. Last November they, the people, wailed out in one long whiskey tenor their holier-than-thou intention to remain dry even though forty-seven other states might admit a costly mistake and attempt to rectify it. Now the skeleton has come out of the closet.

The state of Virginia, we see by the papers, is threatened with a flood of North Carolina moonshine, which will undersell legitimate Old Dominion manufacturers and in general deluge our neighbor with blind tiger booze dressed up in fancy labels.

We neither waste our sympathy on the unfortunate situation that will exist in Virginia and in surrounding states, nor go to the extreme of declaring North Carolina, as did the Raleigh news release, to be the ultimate "beneficiary" in the case. North Carolina, on the contrary, will do penance by eventually being overrun with the lawlessness and contempt for law that breeds from bootleg money.

In support of this, we mention the about-face of South Carolina's Governor Blackwood, who was a dry throughout the prohibition controversy, but changed his stand on the issue a few days ago, after having arrived at the conclusion that prohibition was responsible for an increase in crime.

This progressive state will unfortunately have to bear the vicissitudes of running contrary to the wiser course of its neighbors, since there is little chance, with the exception of repeal of the Turlington Act, of reversing its stand on so irrevocable a decision. We hope, with some malicious satisfaction, our native apostles of Volstead will sate their own thirst for self-righteousness in the "dry" years to come.—A.T.D.

Welcome to Chapel Hill!

The modern newspaper is an immense mechanism built on discovery and invention such as the telegraph and linotype machine. It is also built on an ideal. This ideal, especially pertinent to American life, is the ideal of the popular distribution of information—economic, political, and social—to every person capable of reading and understanding.

Without newspapers a vast country like the United States could not present the uniform face that it does. Newspapers are a necessity. The fireside reader and the business man each finds in papers a medium for increasing knowledge along his individual and particular lines. The housekeeper finds methods to better her home, the religious leader finds material for thought and discussion, and the political leader finds a method to make himself known and at the same time, a caution to be honest.

While the newspaper is the realization of an ideal, it also maintains ideals within itself—those ideals of accuracy, efficiency, and speed. These three factors have contributed largely to placing the newspaper in the important position it occupies today.

College papers are to accomplish in a lesser manner what a great daily accomplishes. The DAILY TAR HEEL is more fortunate than many college papers in that as Chapel Hill has no daily of its own it may within its capacity compensate for this absence. We have our ideals and aims. Our interest in the newspaper as an important organ of daily life is keen. For this reason, as well as many others, we gladly welcome our assembled newspaper guests at the beginning of the tenth annual North Carolina Newspaper Institute.—J.M.V.H.

The Michigan Daily gives its weekly nomination for the Hall of Fame to A. and M. College of Magnolia, Ark., "for their excellent sense of humor in selecting such a suitable and characteristic name for their college publication." The name of their paper is the Bray and their trademark is a Jackass.—McGill Daily.

The Babson Institute at Wellesley, Massachusetts, has a course in job hunting for unemployed men, with a guarantee that tuition will be refunded if on completion of course the "student" fails to find work.—The Davidsonian.

NON CAMPUS MENTIS

By Joe Sugarman

Lapsus Linguae

Rhapsodized English's rangy, ballad-loving Wordsworthian, "Yes, ladies and gentlemen, I assure you, you will all get a tremendous thrill out of that magnificent book by Hervey Allen, that I am now reading, 'Anthony Absolute.'"

The King's English

Brightest blue ribbon of the week is securely fastened to the blouse of the old Dominion's co-ed who thinks the "Rockfellow" Foundation a great beneficiary of education. A less brilliant blue goes to the lawyer from Raleigh for admirably summing up the "cocensus" of opinion. Of a cheaper dye is the adornment to Buncombe's miss who was agog at how much she knew about Einstein's "Theory of Revelation."

Behold This Dreamer!

Earnest, tongue-twisted Haywood Weeks prattles maliciously that one of the victorious contestants in the bitter political clash last spring scanned Mr. Tabbi's stimulating observations and then asked, "Say, is that the way politics is run at Carolina?"

Ignorance Is etc.

Added to list of hopelessly hopeless: the swarthy junior who queried, "Is Joe Penner that guy who plays the sax in 'Ossie Nelson's orchestra?'" the class mate from the Jersey metropolis who has no speaking acquaintance with Pop-eye's Wimpy; and the representative from South Carolina who Noel Cowarded it by lumbering, "Texas is a large state, isn't it?"

Smoke in His Eyes

Pittsburgh's recently returned sophomore squinted diligently at one of Mary Dirnberger's attractive, "slightly askew," highly-polished maps of Chapel Hill. Clamping his upper teeth over his lip impatiently and vexedly, he finally blurted, "Say, just what is that anyway, a chess board?"

Hero-Worship

The president of the student body, two administrations removed, was busy identifying Charles Gate Dawes to the president of the student body in this year of grace. Among other comments on the Senate's bad boy were statements maintaining that he never has associated with the cabinet, was neither a banker nor a diplomat, and had had nothing to do with the R. F. C.

Can't you hear us callin', Crittenden?

Linguistic Note

Ebullient Tar Heel tycoon Carr lifted his eyes from leatherpusher Novich's Semitic caption on last Saturday's little-reverenced infirmary list and cackled to roommate Cope, "How do you like that head on the list today?"

"All right," parried Savannah's coming Darrow, "I can read that German just as if it were English."

The Book of Boners

The local press pow-wow might do well to find out what sort of fellow is the publisher of the Carolina sheet which recently carried the date-line, "January 10, 1034." Psychiatrists, too, might take a look at the seaboard freshman who suggests that "oxygen-exhaling plants be carried on submarines to serve as a 'preventative' against sailors choking to death."

Are Japan And The United States Facing War?

Upton Close Analyzes Premises to Answer; Writer Concludes Series of Articles Written Especially for Daily Tar Heel.

By Upton Close

When I have pointed out these things people ask me after the blunt way in which most of them think: "Do you expect war between Japan and the United States, and if so, how soon?" Blunt questions usually require very involved answers. However, I will try to put the premises to the answer quite as bluntly. I leave the conclusion for the questioners to draw themselves.

Premise 1. There seems no longer hope for the overthrow from within of the Japanese military clique, which believes that it is operating under stars so favorable that it can afford to take any risk in establishing once and for all at this time Japan's complete domination of the Pacific west of Hawaii and absolute political and economic control of China proper. Japan is at present paying her campaign expenses with the trade which she has captured in these areas and other outlying portions of European empires. The people of Japan have been so convinced by propaganda and sensationalism of Japan's inevitable success and of the decline of the white nations, particularly Great Britain, that they will not permit discretionary pauses or retreats in the campaign. This is an entirely different situation from the national-honor-or-suicide frenzies which existed in Japan at the numerous other times when talk of war between Japan and America has been common.

Japan's Demands Difficult

Premise 2. It seems doubtful that any administration of the United States will make such a thorough right-about-face in Pacific policy as would be necessary to wipe out the Japanese feeling that America is a menace to Japan's ambitions. To truly establish Japanese-American friendship today would require on our part the abandonment of the open-door policy, the recognition of acquisition of territory made in defiance of treaties, and the withdrawal from China of moral support tendered her in all vicissitudes since the days of the clipper ships. It would require complete giving in to Japan's demands that our firms cease selling China airplanes and that our government prohibit the engagement of Americans to teach their use. It would require that the United States make no loans, money, wheat or cotton to China henceforth without Japanese approval. Also equally it would require that we render Russia no encouragement that would stiffen soviet

resistance on the Pacific front.

Premise 3. It is exceedingly doubtful that the exacting conditions upon which alone Japan will enter any renewal of naval limitation after 1935 will be given consideration by any conceivable American government. Those conditions are: First, absolute parity—the abandonment of the theory that since Japan fronts on only one ocean and has no far-flung lines of empire to protect she requires only three-fifths as much navy as Great Britain or America. Second, recognition of Japan's outright ownership of the mandated islands. Should Washington be willing to make both these concessions, it would find itself unable to enter contractual relations with a power which reserves the right to unilaterally break contract at any time conveniently considered an emergency by its war lords.

Naval Pacts Favor Nippon

On the American side there is the deepening conviction in both state department and defensive services that America has been tricked under the limitation contract now running out. That is, that although the patriots in Japan gnash their teeth in rage at the "pusillanimous" Japanese statesman who signed the Washington and London pacts, they are secretly laughing in their sleeves at the

(Continued on page four)

LOST

Sum of money. \$5.00 reward. Please return and have a clear conscience. W. R. Hollingsworth, Sigma Nu house.

LOST

On campus or in Library, Bill Folder containing money and valuable papers. Reward if returned to S. E. Leavitt, 305 Murphey.

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