

The Daily Tar Heel

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Thursday, May 17, 1934

Athletics

For Everybody

ALTHOUGH we are inclined to be pessimistic about their completion in view of the fact that the CWA has left that apparently up to the Athletic association, it will be gratifying when the new intramural fields are eventually finished. The fact that they are dedicated to providing a place where every student may take part in athletics, whether or not he is "varsity" timber, is a wholesome sign. Already we note the shift of emphasis in several schools that are bent on educating students from intercollegiate athletics to intramural athletics.

With the exception perhaps of baseball, intercollegiate athletics have grown to such a state of severe competition that they border on professionalism in any institution that hopes to have a successful athletic program. The spirit that first instigated these competitions has been outgrown. The spirit was one of friendly competition, though none the less keen, but the emphasis has so shifted that anyone who dares to promulgate the idea that athletics should be for everyone and that intercollegiate competition should be of secondary importance, is looked upon as a "boy scout educator."

We need not go into the evils of exclusively fostering only intercollegiate athletics, for they should be obvious. We are glad to see something besides the gym dedicated to the average student whose most strenuous exercise is too often cheering and ping-pong.—B.C.P.

A Problem And a Crisis

IN less than a month the war debt problem will again reach a crisis, one more acute than any crisis the war debt problem has brought since the close of the war. Simply stated, the problem amounts to this:

The debtor countries cannot or will not be able to pay the full installment due June 15.

A recent ruling by the Attorney-General of the United States prevents further use of the face-saving token payments.

Congress, in passing the Johnson bill last winter, makes illegal any financial relations between private corporations in this country and the governments of defaulting nations.

It would appear, then, that a stalemate will be reached within a month unless the hitherto unsolved war debt problem can be liquidated to the satisfaction of both a bankrupt world and an adamant Congress. There has been some talk of a compromise whereby America would waive all interest charges and collect only the principal of the debt. But this principal alone reaches into the billions of dollars, and it is our opinion that sooner or later the American taxpayer will have to pay the bill.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that debtor countries simply do not have gold enough in their vaults, even if they were to drain them dry and leave their currencies unsupported, to pay the enormous debt they ran up in the desperation of the war years. They can repay American loans only by maintaining a favorable balance of trade in their commerce with the United States. But it is the policy and conviction of the United States that American prosperity depends upon having the balance of trade favorable to us.

In one respect, our former Allies have a sound moral argument in refusing to pay the debt. Although it seems stupid to us now, the fact remains that in 1917 America was convinced that it was to her social and economic advantage to

crush the German Empire. If we were making the world safe for democracy, we were at the same time making the world safe for American industrial expansion. And so perhaps it is not altogether unreasonable that our allies of the war years should expect us to bear a large portion of the financial burden. Distasteful it is; but it is the price of a straddling foreign policy which is isolationist as regards world peace preserving instruments and non-isolationist in imperialistic trade relationships which create problems. And these problems cannot be solved peacefully because we insist on a false political isolation.—D.B.

The Tax And Publicity

FRIENDS of the sales tax, opening their campaign to have the measure retained by the next general assembly, have circulated literature and tags with the slogan, "support the sales tax to help the state and to help the schools." Pamphlets showing how the tax has saved the public schools system are being mailed over the state, and stickers bearing the battle-cry are being pasted on cars, show-windows, and other places of prominence.

We are pleased to see such a display of backing for the tax, but in our opinion, supporters of the levy are making a mistake in tying up the retention of the tax with the future existence of our school system. It is true that the sales tax has saved the schools of the state, but they should not have to depend on one source of revenue. Perhaps in the next few years, money obtained from the sales tax, if the measure is retained, will not be used for educational purposes.

Besides, it leaves the proponents of the sales tax open to the charge that the writer of a "Public Pulse" letter made in regard to the stickers sent out by the real estate board. "The real estate board has gone Wimpy," he declared; they say, "Have good schools but you pay the bills." The fallacy of such an argument seems to be that good schools, like Wimpy's duck dinner, must be paid for by somebody, but the school issue can be kept out of sales tax propaganda without enfeebling the arguments for it. The very fact that business volume, according to figures published some months ago, has increased rather than decreased under the sales tax may not be an argument for it, but it certainly does not support many of the charges against it.

However, the sales tax should be judged on other tests: its fairness to the taxpayer, its ease of collection, and whether or not the revenue it brings in is great enough to justify its retention. And we believe that the sales tax, judged fairly on these points, will successfully stand examination.—T.H.W.

With Contemporaries

A Paying Business

(Edward E. Androvetto in The Brown Daily Herald)
 RUMORS of war in any quarter of the world, however remote, are meat and drink to the manufacturer of arms and munitions. This may be easily proved by the rise in steel stocks attendant on international crises such as the recent complications in the Far East and in South America.

When one munitions works in Czechoslovakia, the Sellier-Bellot Company, announced a dividend of 20 per cent in this year of economic disaster, the handwriting on the wall is plain enough: there is a potential war in Europe, and the reader may be certain that the armament makers will do whatever they can to spur on the impending crisis. Often such manufacturers realize a profit of 200 to 300 per cent on arms sales to belligerent countries. In the three years immediately preceding the World War, the U. S. Steel Corporation netted \$180,000,000; between 1916 and 1918, this firm earned \$621,000,000, a jump of almost 350 per cent. It might be wise to add here that the output of U. S. Steel Corporation is not limited to steel rails and machinery.

As a result of the investing of immense amounts of private capital in this business, and because the companies involved are so closely interlinked with governments and international banks, the problems of controlling sales of arms and munitions on a world-wide basis is almost insuperable. In addition to the above complications there is the fact that many of the wartime products of these manufacturers are invaluable as commodities in times of peace. Ammonium nitrate is a fine fertilizer as well as an explosive; cotton, used for nitro-cellulose during a war, is vital to the world at other times. Our government has listed 3,876 peacetime products which may find use as munitions during the next conflict.

Under our present economic system there are over two hundred firms, scattered throughout the civilized world, whose business it is to make possible the senseless slaughter of fellow humans. Their grip on international political and

financial relations is a death-grip, which can be relaxed only when the order of things as they are is changed. No effort, however well backed or planned, can alter the present situation since disarmament is fundamentally an industrial problem in an industrial world.

Chapel Hill Residents Recall Visit of President Before Bank Failures

(Continued from page one)

tinued their fine play they would have little difficulty in handling the team from the "state of luscious peaches and big cigars." Roosevelt showed much interest in Carolina sports and encouraged both students and athletes present.

From the stadium Roosevelt and his accompanying party journeyed to South building where, after a short visit to President Chase he stood on the back steps for quite a while shaking hands with hundreds of students. In the shortness of time allotted it, the group was able to have only a few buildings pointed out to it, among which were Old East and Old West, New East and New West. One of the deepest impressions the guest of honor received was of the beauty of the campus. According to his own words, he had been looking forward to seeing these beautiful grounds. He told reporters that ever since he had known Josephus Daniels from the Navy department he had been hearing about the Carolina campus, and he seemed happy that at last the opportunity had been permitted him.

To the anxious newspapermen who dogged his tracks he told several anecdotes concerning his experiences as former editor of the Harvard Crimson. One that he related to the eager audience

was about a certain Yale-Harvard football game. It had been the custom between the rival newspapers of the two schools to stage a race to see which school could put out the first extra after every important athletic event. In the year 1904, while Roosevelt was editor, his staff rented a small stationery store near the stadium just before the game and had a play-by-play description of the classic football game telephoned to them. As a result of their clever efforts in thus obtaining news they had their paper on the streets seven minutes before the Yale News. It took real resourcefulness for newspapermen to "scoop" another newspaper, especially when there was such close rivalry as that which existed between the two schools.

After seeing the most prominent features that proud Carolina had to offer her distinguished visitors, the party traveled to pay Duke University a similar visit. President Few of that University led the procession to Durham. From there Franklin Roosevelt returned to Raleigh where he later boarded a train for Albany, New York.

FACULTY OF LAW SCHOOL DEVISES NEW REGULATIONS

(Continued from page one)

University ruling to have the "C" average in 50 per cent of their courses; but the last two, namely, those who have three years of work and are not candidates for combined degrees, and those who are eligible under the old two-year plan, have been able in the past to enter with a straight "D" record.

To Raise Standards of raising the standards for ad-

mission of these two latter groups to those required for the University's undergraduate degrees that the new regulation has been promulgated," Van Hecke stated.

The second ruling about participation in extra-curricular activities names positions as player or manager in intercollegiate athletics, executive positions on either the DAILY TAR HEEL or Yackety Yack, the position as president of the student body, and others which the faculty may list as the extra-curricular activities in which law students who do not have an average of "B" will not be allowed to participate.

Whether a first-year law student will be allowed to participate in the named activities will be determined by the record for his last undergraduate year and the grades received on his November quiz in the law school.

The second ruling was drawn up to prevent a student from failing to do justice to his professional work because of a division of his attention between the law school and outside activities which have no bearing on his regular work.

The clause which states that a "B" average will permit a student to go in for the major outside activities was brought in because the faculty realizes that there are occasionally men who are capable of a division between two interests without serious loss to either.

The operation of both the regulations has been postponed a year in order to facilitate compliance.

Chi Omega Initiation

The Chi Omega sorority announces the initiation of Jane Ross and the pledging on Nan Norman.



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