

Government Institute

(Continued from first page)

eral departments make available to local officials. Mr. McGalliard showed us the actual copies, and we could see from a brief examination why these are the standard works, in daily use in offices throughout the state.

We knew also that the Institute held state-wide and district training schools and conferences for different officials from time to time. But we had no idea that it had conducted more than 50 such schools, ranging from local police to state and federal department heads and covering not only all major offices but also students and teachers of government, and that the attendance had totalled more than 3,000. Mr. McGalliard showed us outlines of the different courses of instruction, the attendance rolls for each, and pictures of many of the groups, and we were amazed at the scope and value of this in-service training program.

PUBLISHES MONTHLY MAGAZINE

And we knew vaguely that the Institute published a monthly magazine and conducted a clearing house of information and inquiry service on governmental problems. But we never realized the breadth or bulk of these services. Mr. McGalliard showed us the actual magazines, daily Legislative Bulletins, digests of State Department Rulings, and representative samples of questions and answers, which run into the thousands and come from officials all over the state.

One official, now a supreme court justice, took exactly 14 typed single-spaced pages to set out his appraisals and suggestions. It is hard to tell which the staff values most highly, this letter or the striking tribute from Mr. Roosevelt in which the President declared, voicing a sentiment echoed in many of the letters from other states:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE

"The Institute of Government has and will render fine service to its state and nation. I hope that states having no comparable agency will recognize and follow North Carolina's leadership."

Our tour of inspection with Mr. McGalliard was one of discovery and revelation, and when we finally returned to Director Coates, we were full of in-

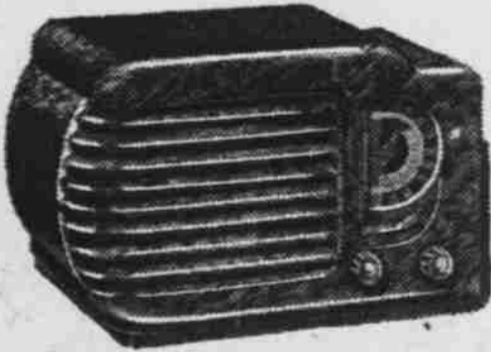
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terest and running over with questions.

THREE-FOLD PROGRAM

"Your program and your work are so broad and many-sided," we asked him, "what concretely are the primary purposes of the Institute?"

"They are three-fold," he replied. "First, to aid the officials in their efforts to do a better job. Second, to put citizens in touch with their government and keep them in touch with it. And third, to bridge the gap between government as it is practiced and as it is taught in the schools."

"And"—he added—"the Institute is non-partisan and non-profit organization, and it works always to inform rather than to reform. Any improvements are, and must remain in the job of the officials, citizens, and schools, respectively. If we can just furnish them the facts, materials, and tools to help do the job, we will have our work cut out."

In this brief statement from its director is found the uniqueness of North Carolina's Institute of Government.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

Different groups of city, of county, of state, and of federal officials had met and worked together before on their own peculiar problems. However, the Institute was the first organization of its kind to bring together the many different groups who were working on the same problems for the same people in overlapping units. It was also the first organization to go beyond this and make an equal place for citizens and taxpayers, who after all have the most vital stakes in good government, and for the students of today who are tomorrow's taxpayers and voters.

"But this is such a broad and ambitious program," we interposed. "Don't you find it prohibitive as to cost, staff, and time to provide three separate programs for officials, citizens and students?"

"Not at all. As a matter of fact, it makes for economy," was Mr. Coates' explanation. "The same materials our staff gathers in the field go into guidebooks for officials, discussion programs for citizens, and texts for students, only in slightly different form. They provide the instructional materials for our training schools for officials, institutes for citizens, seminars for teachers, and so on all along the line. Why, it would be extravagant to go to the expense of collecting such materials and then use them for only one purpose."

"While we're on the subject of costs and economies," we continued, "just how is the Institute financed and what is its plan of organization?"

MADE PERSONAL SACRIFICES

"Our organization is representative but simple," Mr. Coates explained. "The different groups of officials, citizens, and students and teachers constitute the Institute. These groups elect their own leaders who represent them on an advisory board. These advisors and the director elect the staff, determine policies, and generally direct the work."

We knew, when we got around to the question of finances, that Mr. Coates would be the last to admit what only a few of his intimates know, namely, that much of the work was financed in the beginning out of his own pocket and salary as a law professor, and we were not wrong.

"The work was started," he admitted, "with the contributions of a few private persons, most of them former students and college mates who believed in our idea and saw its potential value to the state, and some public spirited citizens."

SUPPORT IN INCREASING

"During the last few years an increasing part of our operating expenses have been met, first, out of private memberships and subscriptions of individual officials, and later out of joint county and city memberships and out of the sale of our publications and materials. Individual citizens, however, have continued to supplement the revenues from these sources, and to help finance our new laboratory. Thus far, every penny that has gone into the Institute's work and the laboratory to house it has come from local and private sources without any supplement or contribution from state or federal funds."

This brought us around to the Institute's new home and governmental laboratory—the first of its kind in the country, don't forget—and it was easy to see that this was the fulfillment of a dream of several years with Mr. Coates and the apple of his eye, so to speak.

DEMONSTRATION LABORATORY

This handsome new laboratory, which will be formally opened here November 29 and 30 with Speaker Bankhead making the principal address, has four floors and 20 rooms. It will house the Institute's governmental demonstration laboratory, training schools, library and clearing house of information, clubrooms for officials, staff offices, and miscellaneous services.

Mr. Coates stressed particularly the

significance of the new demonstration laboratory.

"Our staff for the past five years," he pointed out, "has been going to state departments, city halls and court houses throughout the state, collecting, classifying, and comparing the different methods and practices in use. With these materials as a beginning, we hope to build a central demonstration laboratory to which successive generations of officials, citizens, teachers, and students may come to see demonstrated in one place the governmental methods and practices they would now have to go to hundreds of places to find."

"Moreover, through its agency it is hoped that North Carolina officials and citizens may raise the standard of governmental performance by lifting the present practices to the level of the best."

We were thoroughly sold by now not only on the soundness of Mr. Coates' original ideas but also the logical, efficient ways they are being worked out and the far-reaching results they are achieving. "Veni, vidi, vici," — only this time we were conquered. But there was one more question in our mind. "Tell us this," we said, "and we will leave you to your all-absorbing work. How did all this start? How did you happen to get into it in the beginning?"

"It's a long story," Mr. Coates replied. "But it started when the University entrusted me with a law school classroom 15 years ago and later with its course on the law and practice of state, county and city government. Teaching these courses, as most teachers do, out of a casebook of supreme court decisions, I awoke one morning to find that only four-tenths of one per cent of our cases ever go to the supreme court."

BRIDGES THEORY—PRACTICE GAP

"In other words, I was trying to teach 100 per cent of the knowledge out of four-tenths of one per cent of the materials. And I felt that I couldn't keep my self-respect without trying to do something to bridge the gap between government as it is taught and practiced."

"Starting with that effort," Mr. Coates went on, "I set out to open up an avenue from my classroom to every federal agency, state department, court house, and city hall in the state. Through these avenues I wanted to flow into my classroom all the new methods and techniques that are constantly being developed by officials and public officers throughout the state. And I wanted to flow back to these of-

Playing The Game

(Continued from page three)

—and is taking a lot of math courses on the side. But he's an honor student, and things like that don't seem to bother him.

This fall Wimpy ran cross-country again. For two weeks in a row he finished in a five-way tie for first place as the Tar Heels turned in perfect scores of 15 points against Davidson and Duke. The next week he was fifth for Carolina—in the scoring—and the eighth man to finish as the Tar Heels lost by one point to the Terrapins of Maryland. Carolina made up for that loss the next weekend by beating the Navy by another perfect score, Wimpy taking third. His greatest cross-country race was in the conference championship meet a week ago, when he ran fifth behind Hardy of Carolina, Jimmy Kehoe of Maryland, Crockett of Carolina and Jim Vawter of Carolina.

Grunt, Groan

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fault or forfeit will count as a match won for the team while byes will not count as victories.

Matches will be limited to six minutes, and if at the end of that time neither man has been pinned, the referee will declare the winner. Six holds (the straight hold, full nelson, body slam (except from the knees), over-scissors, toe hold, and any torque holds will be barred to the grapplers in both meets.

Last year's meet in which 198 mat men participated, was featured by ties for the championship in both leagues. Phi Gamma Delta and Zeta Psi finished in a dead heat for the fraternity crown while Ruffin and Everett tied up for the dormitory championship. The finals in this tourney drew one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds to ever witness an intramural activity.

faces the benefit of all the studies and researches that are constantly being made in a great university, and so to make my classroom mean everything it could mean in the life of this commonwealth."

How well Mr. Coates has succeeded to date is best shown perhaps by the fact that officials and citizens of the state have come to the support of the program and built a shelter over its work. Mr. Coates declares that the "work has only just begun" and still maintains he wouldn't swap his "teaching for any job on earth."

Duke Wins

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Twice it moved the ball down to the two yard line and twice was repelled. The Wolfpack got down there on first down in the second period after a 15 yard Duke penalty and lost six yards in four attempts. In the fourth period, Fehley and Rooney took the ball to the two, but a Fehley-Rooney pass over the goal-line failed and on the next play Andy Pavlosky fumbled. Duke recovered, Steve Lach punted out of danger and the game ended a few plays later. The Blue Devils had completed another successful autumn.

After an exchange of punts between Rooney and McAfee had pushed State deep into its own territory midway the first quarter, Rooney attempted to kick out from his own 29. Perdue rushed in, deflected the ball and it sailed out on the 40.

George McAfee took a reverse from Davis and picked up 18 yards before Rooney dragged him down. Davis pulled a fake reverse to the right side of the line on the next play and went through 22 yards for the touchdown. Bailey converted.

Duke scored five minutes later. George McAfee began the drive taking a Rooney punt back 24 yards to the Duke 34. Duke was penalized five yards for off-sides, but it promptly made up the yardage with plenty to spare when George threw a pass to Davis on the Blue Devil 40 and Jap took it to the Wolfpack 40.

Wes McAfee picked up six yards around right end. After George had dropped an aerial. Brer Wes threw one to Bailey who was brought down on the 27 by Rooney and Sabolyk. This set the stage for George to head over left-tackle and gallop 27 yards for the score. Bailey was on hand to add the extra point.

State threw a scare into Duke after Curtiss Ramsey had partially blocked a McAfee punt. The Red Terrors got the ball to the two before Wallace Wade, figuring the time had come for action, sent in Bailey, Sweetpea Johnson, Perdue and Frank Ribar, all of whom had been sitting the quarter out. These four gentlemen put out the State touchdown drive.

It began on the State 43 when Fehley threw an aerial to Rooney and Art was brought down on the Blue Devil 27. Rooney cut around left tackle for five yards. Sabolyk stumbled over right guard for five more and a first on the 17. Duke was penalized 15 yards when Wade's substitutes talked too soon.

With the ball on the two, Sabolyk

Twelve Sophs

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he developed fast under Wolf and Johnny Vaught and was a starter by the NYU game, fourth on the program. Faircloth hit an absolute peak for the fall with a brilliant defensive job against Duke. There seems to be no way to get him out of the starting line-up with field guns the next two years. Not with Jim Woodson and Chuck Slagle graduating.

Wolf has always had outstanding ends. He arrived here from TCU in 1936 to find Andy Bershak and Dick Buck on the scene. Wolf developed Chuck Kline, Paul Severin and Jim Mallory. This year has been no exception. Three brilliant soph ends dot the scene and for the life of him, Wolf can't figure out who's best. Pinky Elliott is light but aggressive; Stew Richardson is plenty fast and a good pass catcher; Fred Stallings is outstanding on defense. With a few more pounds, Elliott would probably be best of the lot. Pinky can catch passes and plays an alert defensive game.

Bob Stoinoff is a good guard who hasn't much of an opportunity to perform because of the presence of seniors Woodson, Slagle and Hank Abernethy, and sophomore Faircloth. George Spransy and Gwynn Nowell have come along fast at tackle. Both are big tough boys who will give the Tar Heels plenty of service in the future.

Suntheimer came up from the freshman team with the reputation of being one of the best centers in recent Carolina history. He has not let his boosters down. Against Tulane he stood off an entire Greenie 200-pound front wall. Against Penn he was magnificent, recovering three fumbles and intercepting a forward pass to set up two touchdowns and a field goal as the Wolfmen trounced the Quakers. Carl is outstanding on defense and offense.

Frank O'Hare hasn't had much opportunity to play this year. First, there has been the matter of George Stirnweiss and Jim Lalanne at quarterback; second, Frank has been hurt most of the season. But he has the reputation of being another triple-threat quarterback and with Stirnweiss graduating, the way is clear for O'Hare to move up with Lalanne. Charley Baker is a good pass catcher and runner.

lost a yard at center; Watts was dumped for a four yard loss; Rooney made the ground up but on fourth down Art was stopped by the entire Duke line.

CAROLINA

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