

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Night Editor for this issue: Everett Parker.

## On Other Campuses

Several students at Southern California were caught recently dancing the "Cemetery Drag" in a graveyard. The students told police they went in for tombstone tangos and some beer drinking just for sport.

Business manager at the University of California is looking for his raincoat. Last week as a representative of the administration he attended the student discussion of the honor system. At the end of the meeting his raincoat was gone. He ascribes the disappearance not to the dishonesty of anyone attending the honor session, but to a "mistake."

The engineering school at Tennessee has invented an ingenious device for student aid. Students press a button on their desk when they don't understand what's going on, and an electronic device lights up on the professor's desk. There is no excuse for a misunderstanding now but who will have time to take notes.

With final exams near at hand on some campuses, students working under the honor system must again make ready for the superme test—the test of personal integrity.

Here's what some college newspapers have to say about this test:

The Baylor Lariat—"Most of us watch people cheat, get hopping mad, but don't do anything about it except sit around and gripe. Some say they don't want to be a tattletale; all right, had you rather report them or sit around the rest of the quarter and watch them cheat all the time causing your grade to be lower.

"We must decide for ourselves. If we want the honor system to work, we must be the ones to make it workable."

The Tulane Hullabaloo—"If there is no honor system at Tulane, it is because there is no honor. If there is no honor it is the students' fault.

"The teachers have caught on. There is cheating, often obvious cheating. . . . If the students won't stop it the school must.

"Therefore it is the duty of every student . . . to find this honor, or it is his duty to ask that the honor system be abolished so that he may be protected against himself like the intellectual midget that he is."

The Postscript, Richmond Professional Institute—"Cheating is the easy way of doing things, but it helps no one. . . . Most of us would not take money or an article from a fellow student. Why steal his thoughts?"

### STUDENT IS MORE SERIOUS NOW THAN 50 YEARS AGO

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(I.P.)—The college student of today is a good deal more serious than his grandfather was 50 years ago. That's the conclusion of Dr. William L. Prager, who recently retired after a half-century of teaching chemistry at the City College of New York.

Reviewing their activities, Professor Prager decided that college students of 50 years ago were more boisterous than the present day crop, "panty raids" and similar exhibitions notwithstanding. Dr. Prager believes that "the modern college student is less naive than his predecessor and he approaches his work with greater strength of purpose."

Professor Prager finds that the relationship between student and professor has undergone considerable change during the last fifty years. "In my student days at CCNY," he recalls, "the faculty was steeped in the West Point tradition and its members were strict disciplinarians.

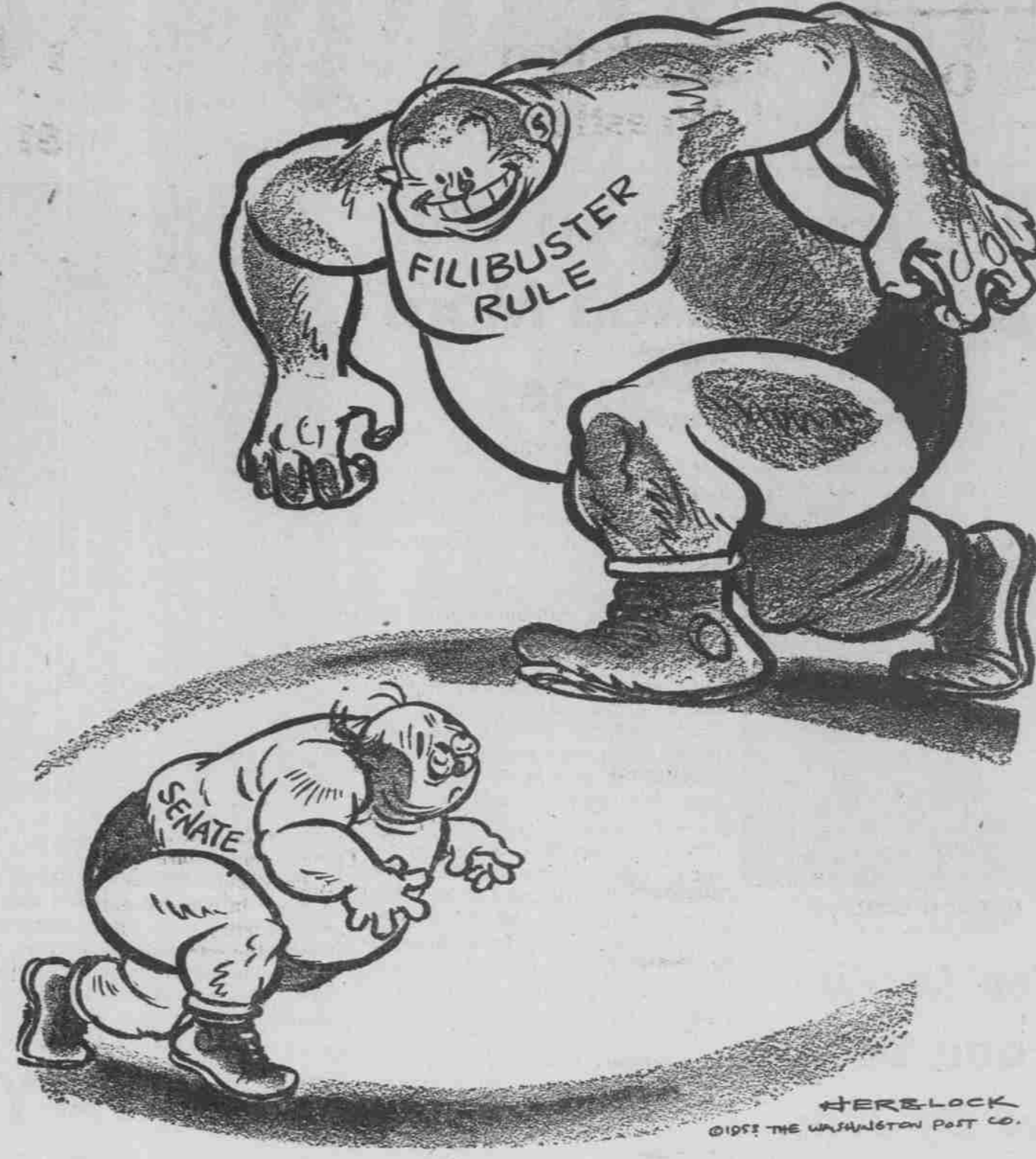
"Today," he finds, "the relations between students and teacher are decidedly more friendly. And it's a change for the better I think, because more is accomplished by everyone in such an atmosphere."

## -- Grants --

(Continued from Page 1)  
literature. Suggested fields of study in the sciences, the humanities, and the social sciences are given with the listing of grants.

General eligibility requirements for the majority of the grants are (1) U. S. citizenship; (2) a Bachelor's degree; (3) a good academic record and (4) a good knowledge of the language of the country of study. The closing date for applications for grants given by the French government is February 1; for most of the other grants the closing date is March 1.

## "Shall We Dance?"



DREW PEARSON

## The Washington Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON.—The man who will collect your taxes in the Eisenhower administration, who will partially determine how much those taxes are, and who will have a major voice in the question of inflation, deflation, loans to Europe and borrowings at home, is a modest, unpublicized businessman from Cleveland, Ohio.

George M. Humphrey, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is chairman of seven big corporations, president of three, and on the board of directors of 34. They total assets of \$2,600,000,000—almost as much as the national budget prior to the Roosevelt administration.

Looking over Mr. Humphrey's record and his prospective colleagues in the cabinet, you come to this conclusion: Gen. Eisenhower has picked a conservative businessman's cabinet, but he has picked the first team.

The general caliber of his appointees is far ahead of other GOP administrations under Hoover, Coolidge, Harding. And if a conservative government does not survive in this country it will not be because Eisenhower has picked second-raters.

He is definitely going to bat with the first team. And the next four years under it will be among the most important in recent history. They will also be extremely important—and fascinating—to watch.

### Big Holding Company

The new Secretary of the Treasury typifies the first team. With almost no fanfare, he has built up one of the bigger holding corporations of the nation.

The M. A. Hanna Company, which he heads; controls the biggest coal company in the world, steamship companies, steel mills, rayon factories, vast ore deposits, a sugar company, and one of the biggest banks in Cleveland.

This background has the advantage of bringing great ability to government, but it also puts a cabinet member under constant fire for possible favors to his own far-flung companies. In the past three weeks, for instance, two companies owned by the future Secretary of the Treasury received tax write-offs of more than \$22,000,000.

One tax write-off was on an iron ore project in Dickinson County, Michigan, on which the Hanna Coal and Ore Co. got a 75 per cent tax amortization on a \$11,345,000 investment. The other was a 70 per cent write-off on \$22,000,000 to the Hanna Coal and Ore Co. in Douglas County, Ore., for ferro-nickel facilities.

Fortunately for Mr. Humphrey, these tax concessions were granted by a Democratic administration. But later, when he becomes Secretary of the Treasury, and when his many companies and their subsidiaries come up for government benefits, as is inevitable, the situation may prove embarrassing.

This is one reason why Senator Byrd of Virginia, no critic of either Eisenhower or big business, wants to question Ike's cabinet officers regarding their enterprises and get a record of their investments.

No one quite like Humphrey has sat in the cabinet since the days of Andrew W. Mellon. Born in Michigan 63 years ago, Humphrey began life as a small town Michigan lawyer, came to Cleveland where he joined the M. A. Hanna Company, founded by the famous—sometimes infamous—Ohio political boss who was the power behind President McKinley. At that time the Hanna Company was primarily engaged in hauling ore down from the

After this time it became apparent that George Humphrey had an extraordinary gift for judgment. In fact, some of his competitors claimed it was a gift of prophecy. During the depression, for instance, the most profitable part of the average steel company was the tin-plate division. And National Steel, of all the steel companies, had the greatest percentage of tin-plate capacity. Humphrey had built the company with the tin-plate shortage in mind.

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"I don't work here! I just got tired of waiting!"



## The Modern Federalist

ARTICLE II

So we have a United Nations. So what? Is it not doomed because of its own ineffectiveness, just like the League of Nations?

No, the United Nations is not doomed. Nor is it ineffective. Many major disputes have been settled by the UN, and if nothing else in the deadlock in Korea and in other major East-West issues the UN has acted as brakes from all-out war, and has afforded both sides TIME, time to cool off and compromise. No. On the contrary, the United Nations is growing stronger, gaining more support. Even the League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, etc. were not total failures and even supplied groundwork to the present UN. Similarly the present UN is good ground-work for a stronger UN. Unfortunately, these things need time to gain strength and support.

Today America is in a rather unique position. Whichever way we decide to vote in the UN, a large majority of nations will consistently fall in line and vote as we vote. Russia has a smaller bloc of support herself. Yet neither America nor Russia will take steps to strengthen the UN, even though both nations know that these are countless smaller nations actually anxious to vote with them to strengthen the UN. Why doesn't America lead the way? A curious dilemma exists. Most of our diplomats know that we should, and indeed would like to strengthen the UN, but FEAR, immediate fear, and lack of adequate enthusiasm and support from Americans at home, prevent them from taking the best steps.

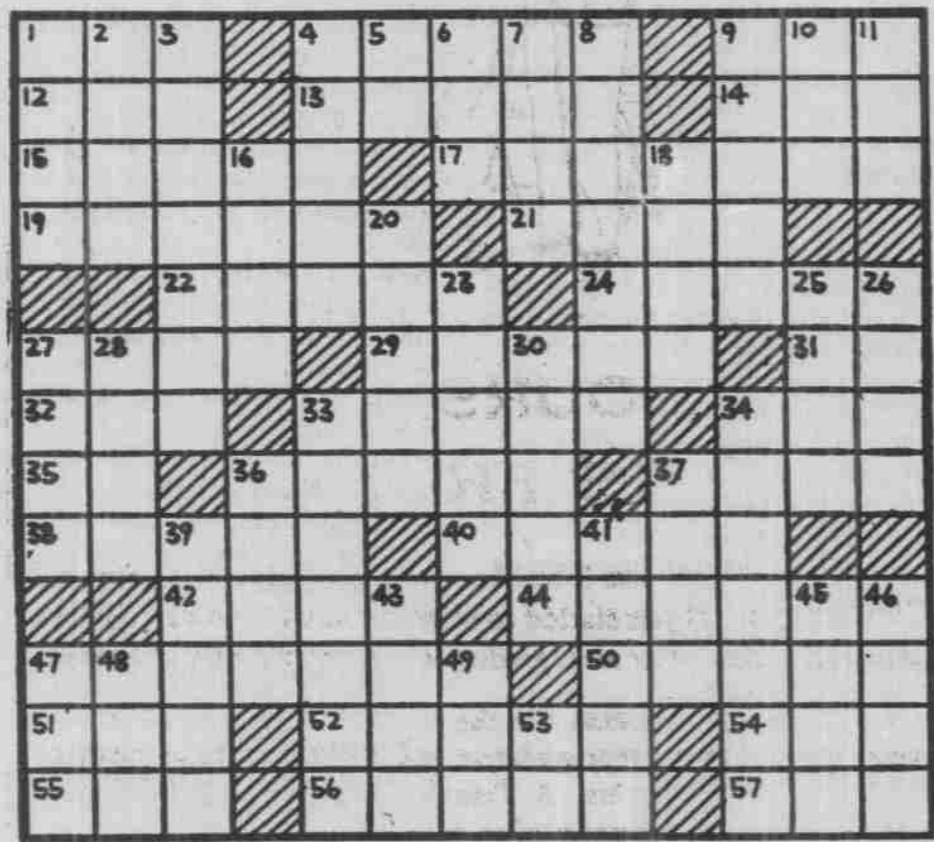
American fears the immediate situation with Russia, just as Russia fears us. We know we now out-power Russia, but we fear we may not if we release our military and economic strength to the UN. This fear is real and well-founded, but seems to me destined to lead us to tragedy in this atomic and hydrogen age.

Yet from the above it seems clear that if we get the United States to make the initial lead, the majority of the world will follow suit, and Russia and the minority block would be forced to fall in line or face the wrath of a free world. And America will be in the glamorous position of having led the world to a stronger United Nations and to means thereby of relieving international tensions.

### Damn The Torpedoes, The Atom Bombs?

If the United States should take the lead to strengthen the UN—such as committing ourselves and all member nations to give full economic and military aid, if necessary, to enforce UN decisions about international disputes, for example—what will be the consequences? What will be the cost to American sovereignty, to our national traditions and prestige and integrity? In short, what will we love and what will we gain by making the UN stronger?

We will lose much (although not as much as many claim), and we will not get the heaven-on-earth many dreamers insist we will. All we will get is a world (literally) of responsibility, tremendous moral (See FEDERALISTS, Page 4)



HORIZONTAL  
1. the heart  
4. piece of property  
9. dry, as wine  
12. imitate  
13. defaces  
14. argument for  
15. small valleys  
17. adding pieces for enlargement  
19. drudges  
21. asterisk  
22. seed  
24. severe  
27. appearance  
29. church recesses  
31. bomybid moth  
32. annex  
33. hits with open hand  
34. father  
35. symbol for neon  
36. metric cubic unit  
37. sapient  
38. compound ether  
40. stories  
42. harvest  
44. knave

47. breed of dog  
50. the theater  
51. restrict  
52. food fish  
54. city in Brazil  
55. yelp  
56. facing  
57. put on movement

VERTICAL  
1. despicable fellows  
2. iridescent gem  
3. told  
4. donkeys  
5. therefore  
6. small drink  
7. nome of Greece  
8. African files  
9. steepie  
10. eagle  
11. tooth of a wheel  
16. equal  
18. feline animals  
20. insipid  
23. asunder  
25. narrow inlets  
26. knob  
27. horse's neck hair  
28. March date  
30. pointed weapon  
33. connecting bodies of water  
34. throw away  
36. observed  
37. the Occident  
39. vagrant  
41. endures  
43. saucy  
45. exchange  
46. masculine name  
47. timorous  
48. edible  
49. game of chance  
53. personal pronoun

Answer to yesterday's puzzle.  
TAP ICED RATE  
ALE RUSE ETON  
CONVERSE ATES  
TENANT RISE  
SEAS NONCE  
PEAT IMPENDED  
AIM SHARF ERE  
CREVASSE IDES  
TRENON HATS  
DIES GRAVES  
ALEC ETHEREAL  
FIRE ANES ISO  
TESS LIDS LEE

Average time of solution: 31 minutes.  
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