

THE TECHNICIAN

of NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

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Textile Forum Will Be Published In Feb.

Under the editorship of John S. Walker of Jackson, Texas, *The Textile Forum* is being published for the first time since 1943, when the magazine had to be discontinued because of the war. With the aid of Dean Campbell and Mr. Grover, work on the coming issue was started in the fall when the staffs were chosen and the contents of the magazine agreed upon. The coming issue is to contain 32 pages and is to be published during the second week of February. Mario Cohen is business manager and James West the circulation manager.

The Textile Forum is a magazine for the industry with articles written by the faculty and by the students of the Textile School. The coming issue is to contain articles by Prof. Shinn, Dr. Peircé, and by Dean Campbell. *The Textile Forum* presents articles of general interest to those in the textile field and the recent developments in the research and activities here at the Textile School.

The purpose of *The Textile Forum* is to keep the Textile School constantly before the eyes of the public by publishing a technical magazine fully covering the experiments and the research conducted at the school.

Bom McLaughlin, the editor of *The Textile Forum* when it was first published in 1942, was by the school recently and expressed the belief that the magazine was in good hands.

Notice!

Inactive social fraternity members and chapters that need assistance in reactivating their chapters or other problems are urged to contact The Interfraternity Council.

The purpose of the Interfraternity Council is to promote interfraternity relationships and to deal with interfraternity matters, therefore, our full cooperation will be given, wholeheartedly, to any social fraternity man who needs assistance.

B. E. Gupton,
President, I. F. C.

Evening Courses To Be Offered Students

The North Carolina State Extension Division has announced a series of evening courses to be held for those interested in gaining college credit or for those interested in taking the course for the value offered. A fee of \$3.00 per term hour will be charged for credit courses. The fee for the non-credit courses will vary with the length of the courses.

At the first meeting of each class, during the week of February 4-8, those interested may attend and register for the desired course. Veterans eligible for training may take these courses under the GI Bill. Veterans should write to the GI Supervisor, Vocational Rehabilitation, U. S. Veterans Bureau, at their nearest regional office (Fayetteville, N. C., for North Carolina) and request Form 1950. This form should be filled out and returned at once. The student will be issued a certificate of eligibility, which he in turn presents to State College.

Forestry Publication Heads



EDWARD SULLIVAN

DOUGLAS HOUSE

Edward Sullivan and Douglas House have been elected editor and business manager of *The Pinetum*, student publication of the Division of Forestry. Sullivan is a member of the Board of Publications, Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity, the Forestry Club, and Xi Sigma Pi, honorary forestry society. House is secretary of the College YMCA and is a member of the Student Council, the Forestry Club, the Board of Publications, and *THE TECHNICIAN* staff.

Editor And Business Manager Elected For The Agriculturist

Dennie Loftin of Kinston, a senior in agricultural economics, and Fred Wagoner of Gibsonville, a junior in animal production, have been elected editor and business manager, respectively, of *The Agriculturist*, official student publication of the School of Agriculture at State College, it was announced yesterday.

Loftin and Wagoner, both veterans of World War II, plan an elaborate edition of *The Agriculturist* in February following a two-year wartime suspension. The magazine is regarded as a leading journal of its kind in the Southern States.

The new editor, who was awarded the Purple Heart for injuries sustained in Italy, is a member of
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Memo To Clubs

Many student organizations which have been inactive during the period of the war will wish to re-activate themselves.

All such organizations should make written requests to the Faculty Council for permission to re-organize.

Such written requests must be filed with the secretary, Dean E. L. Cloyd.

Attention of all student organizations is called to the rule of the college that there is to be no activity preceding initiations usually known as "Hell Week." For purposes of definition, "Hell Week" activities include all outside demonstrations of any kind, including treasure hunts, quests, sending pledges into the country or into the city of Raleigh, requiring pledges to wear ridiculous costumes either on the campus or on the streets of Raleigh. In other words, initiations are to be confined to the chapter houses in the case of Greek Letter Fraternities and to the chapter rooms in the case of Honorary Societies and Departmental Societies.
J. W. Harrelson,
Chancellor.

Board of Trustees Committee Inspects School's Facilities

The visiting committee from the Board of Trustees of the Greater University of North Carolina visited State College this week for conferences with various members of the faculty and for an inspection of a portion of the facilities of the institution.

The group, headed by Senator Edwin Pate of Laurel Hill, met in Chancellor J. W. Harrelson's office and attended a luncheon in Leazer Dining Hall. A series of conferences followed the luncheon.

Chairmen of the sub-committees follow:
Rep. Thomas J. Pearsall of Rocky Mount, agriculture; Dr. David Clark of Charlotte, textiles; Col. A. L. Monroe of Raleigh, engineering; and H. P. Taylor of Wadesboro.

Mills, Harper, Bundy, and Garner Elected As New Freshman Class Officers

First Meeting Of IRC Was 'Huge Success'

The International Relations Club met last Friday in the conference room at the YMCA. Ira Helms presided as temporary chairman over this first session at which the aims and purposes of the club were explained. Tommy Garrison, Bill Thornton, and Joe Houston were appointed as a committee to nominate officers and to recommend one or more faculty advisers to help the club at its next meeting to be held today at 7:30 in the Y.

There were 15 students present at the meeting. As yet, there is no restriction on membership; however, it was brought out in the meeting that membership would certainly be restricted to those interested in world affairs. From here, it looks like that would take in nearly everyone on the campus.

The club plans an extensive as well as interesting program for the remainder of the year. Plans are going forward to invite several
(Continued on Page 3)

Interesting Address And Forum Held At 'Y'

Principal responsibility of the State Planning Board is to conduct studies to determine the State's needs and resources and to recommend a course of action designed to hold a planning agency, one of Tar Heel citizens, declared Felix A. Grisette, director of the Board, in an address at State College Monday night.

Reviewing the accomplishments of the Board, Grisette asserted that his organization is "the one State agency which is charged by law with the responsibility for thinking in terms of the over-all needs of the State."

"The purpose of State planning, as interpreted by the present State Planning Board, is to aid and stimulate the utilization of all the State's resources for the maximum well-being of all the people," he said. "Such a definition presupposes a knowledge of the State's resources and its needs. The first task of a planning agency, then, is to know what its needs are and what resources or potential resources exist with which to supply those needs."

"In the light of the needs and the extent to which existing resources will fulfill those needs, it is the purpose of the planning agency to recommend a course of action."

"It is rather obvious that one of North Carolina's greatest needs is a higher per capita income. The present income of the State is only about 60 per cent of the national average. Furthermore, the State per capita income is below the average for the South as a whole. In 1944, the figures were: North Carolina, \$689; the South as a whole, \$722; the nation as a whole, \$1,117.

(Continued on Page 3)

Officers named at the election meeting held by the freshman class last week are: Robert Mills of Raleigh, president; Floyd Harper of Charlotte, vice president; Ralph Gardner of Wilson, secretary; and W. A. Bundy of Charlotte, treasurer.

The necessity for holding the election at night resulted in a rather small gathering, but interest by those present was very high. In order to allow time for late arrivals to be in time for the voting, Bill Gatlin, who presided, led a discussion of projects sponsored in the past by the freshman class organization. Freshman - Sophomore Day was the major subject of this discussion.

Votes were taken by standing with Chester Flesler and Whitney Byrum, members of the student council, acting as counter and recorder. Open discussion was held on each of the candidates and the very able speeches made it clear that unusually fine leadership is available in the freshman class. Upon election, each officer was asked to speak a few words to the students. Each expressed gratitude at being honored and spoke his determination to do a good job.

Before dismissing the meeting, President Gatlin delivered a short speech on the student council and the need for earnest cooperation of all students in organizing the new honor system.

Engineering School Buying Army Release Surplus Equipment

Dean J. H. Lampe, Dean of Engineering at State College, announced here last Saturday that State College has been purchasing excess army equipment for the Engineering Schools since last term.

According to the army's new regulations concerning the disposition of surplus war equipment, educational institutions get first choice at excess material. State College may only be shipping charges for the equipment purchased.

Professor R. B. Rice travels from place to place in search of needed supplies and, when he has found some, puts in first bid for them. This is the only way the equipment can be purchased. Some of the equipment purchased include lathes, milling machines, drill presses, and other machinery for the shops here. The college has also purchased electronic, chemical, and machine testing equipment. Professor Rice and Dean Lampe purchase this equipment from government ordnance depots throughout the country.

It was estimated by Dean Lampe that equipment valued at upwards of \$150,000 has thus far been purchased, although new supplies are bought whenever they can be obtained. All the equipment is fairly new, and helps tremendously in meeting State College's demands for its rapid expansion.

THE TECHNICIAN

Published Weekly North Carolina

By the Students



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REVISION NEEDED

If big name bands are to make a reappearance at State College, an immediate revision in the rules of the Social Functions Committee should be effected. As the rules now stand, the Social Functions Committee meets once every term on the third Saturday of the term. At this meeting all social affairs for the remainder of the term and for the first three weeks of the next term are discussed and approved, if there is no conflict. With this setup, the maximum amount of time allowed the organizations to work up their dances and other events is three months. The big dances, however, usually come in the middle of the term and, therefore, the organizations which sponsor these are allowed only three or four weeks time to make all arrangements for their dances.

The trouble caused by these rules is this. All big name bands are usually booked for one or two or three months ahead on their tours of different sections of the country. The only way to get a big name band at a reasonable price at State College is to engage them while they are en route from New York to Georgia or Florida. However, by the time the different dance committees are given the go ahead signal from the Social Functions Committee, the bands already have contracts arranged for the time during which they could be available to play at State. The only way to get a good band for the dances on this campus is to revise the rules of the Social Functions Committee so that the dance committees will have a maximum period of at least four months to make arrangements for the dances. This action should be taken immediately, if the students wish to get well known orchestras for the dances during the spring term.

GLEANINGS

Eddie Mahoney, the high-pressure business manager of the *Agroneck*, has little difficulty in solving his business affairs with such capable staff members as Cyma Saltzman. She's putting on a big front for Eddie. Wotta Front!

If anyone has been tripping over old limbs, branches, etc., on the campus, that's an indication that Dave Franklin has been in that immediate area. Dave is the campus tree doctor.

It seems as though West Virginia holds the monopoly on the football squad for next season. Those West Virginia boys have a lotta meat. Incidentally, Coach Rich is from West Virginia.

And speaking of football, who is the certain hero who rooms at the west end of the field house and stays awake all night looking out of his window at the east end of the trailer camp. You should be ashamed of yourself, Charlie.

Allow us to correct a false statement of last week. Liz Hight is the little daughter of Charley Honeycutt's sister, his niece, no doubt—not his cousin. So sorry.

Our music columnist is in great demand these days. Red Munroe called him at least twice over his Night Owl Club the other night.

The other day in Professor Bartlett's meteorology class the subject of radiation was being discussed. The good Prof was explaining how heat had a tendency to rise toward the ceiling of a room (a fact which every good mechanical engineer knew before he was out of high school). Our boy Shorty Clark got a big kick out of this. Exclaimed he, "You're not kidding. It's hot as h— way up here!"

Wild Bill Thornton, the Bagwell D. A., looks half naked since he eliminated that soup strainer from under his nose. And speaking of moustaches, take a look at Herb Banton and Joe Smart. They've got a \$10 bet that they won't shave them off for a month. The bad part about it is that they're losing their women, but fast.

THE LONELY FOUR.

GOOD WORK!

Recently the North Carolina State Foundation, Inc., completed negotiations with the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company of Winston-Salem that will make it possible to house approximately 500 additional students in the near future. In borrowing money to build two new dormitories, the Foundation is doing a job which the College, itself, is prohibited by law to do and which will provide a means by which 500 additional students will be able to obtain a technical education. This service rendered by the Foundation will increase dormitory space by thirty-three per cent and will make it possible for the College to have more than its prewar enrollment even with the crowded living conditions in Raleigh.

We would like to express the appreciation of the student body to Mr. R. D. Beam, President of the North Carolina State Foundation, and to all others who have made possible this action. It is indeed, an invaluable service they have rendered.

OPEN FORUM

What, No Carolina Game?

Would someone explain why State no longer plays Carolina in football, or why Carolina no longer plays State, whichever the case may be; and why these reasons are applicable only to football? We hear all manner of conflicting rumors that football engenders bad feelings between the two units of the Greater University. Maybe so, but nothing like the feelings that will be engendered by the cessation of this traditional game. As has been the case when other schools adopted this method of cementing relations, all other athletics between the two schools has resulted in a brawl rather than a contest of athletic skill. And more so than ever for both State and Carolina are back up to strength.

For those of us who have been away from State College the past several years, and for the new students, the absence of the Carolina game is a surprise and we would like an explanation.

Sincerely,
Charles Ballin.

State College Campus Centrifuge

By BILL GATLIN

College Spirit

School spirit, *cameraderie*, *esprit de corps*, all these terms signify solidarity, efficient cooperation, and mutual sympathy. Cooperation results when a common need can be better supplied by organized action. A materialistic need, however, will not achieve that higher condition of unity. Such mutuality rests on an emotional basis. Only a spiritual appeal brings out the best in human behavior.

Modern nations have attained it by building an intense pride of race in their people. The church gains it by organized submission to a common cause. America resists to racial pride and the individual's desire to be a part of something powerful and successful. All of these organizations depend primarily upon pride.

Pride

Great student organizations are built upon pride also. Winning athletic teams contribute somewhat to this pride. Military corps, beautiful buildings, scholastic reputations are sometimes causes of student pride. A glorifying pride, distinguished from vanity and conceit, arises from a delight in the reputation of the group when that reputation reflects staunch character.

Temporarily neglecting the proper object of students' pride, consideration of the nature of pride is worthwhile. Pride is not a thought or an act, but is an emotion. College life is a fertile soil for stimulating and vivifying the emotions. Even though science and reason is in control of the thought processes on the campus, the comfortable and easy existence of students gives sustenance to the spiritual drives. The drudgery of day labor makes no comparable allowance. Students have an opportunity to enjoy life to the fullest. Provision for the exercise of every faculty is at hand.

Joe College

Although many unflattering descriptions of the college student (typified by Joe College in a massive overcoat) are in print now, the world's great writers have often paid tribute to the beauty of their student days. Even the long hours spent mastering a difficult section of the mathematics text, the interminable labor of library research, the eye-straining concentration on an orthographic projection, along with all the other exasperating chores of the advanced student furnish happy afterthoughts to the graduate adult. Beyond their natural occupation, students have pleasures not available to many others.

From ancient times to the present, students have gained a considerable part of their education from informal discourse among themselves. Dormitory rooms, alleys, and eating halls have always been the class rooms in promoting informative and intellectual discussions. Man's learning through the ages is concentrated in the great libraries and trained minds of the colleges—an intriguing realization in itself. Some students even become obsessed with the pleasure of learning itself. Colleges have become so attractive that many of their enrollees could be termed professional college students.

Emotional Display

To reestablish the aim of this distinctive discussion, college life stimulates the emotions. Creative work is also an aid to a person's emotional welfare. Most college assignments are in the nature of creative work.

Understanding of the arts sharpens the emotional appetite. Public lectures by the great leaders of our society have an emotional appeal through mankind's awe of success. Colleges are foremost of all our large groups in promoting emotional display. Evidence of such display is obvious enough when one considers the violent cheering sections at athletic contests and political demonstrations (more popular in foreign countries where educational programs are a dynamic part of society).

The emotional susceptibility of students can be used to foster a great constructive force. The might of the spiritual drive available in young people is illustrated in how they became such capable disciples of *Gleichhaltung*, the basic principle of Hitler's Nazi Party.

Multifold Dividends

No such program is advocated here, but the same capacity of students to lend themselves so spiritedly to whatever they sincerely believe in is needed to firmly establish and maintain a workable honor system. Nothing can unite students more solidly than an organization that contributes multifold dividends for every bit of energy put into it. One that builds self respect in the individual and attracts respect from his associates.

These dividends are not to be had for just lip service. Through the years State College has usually had some form of honor system. Yet, few college students or the public, have been deceived by the lofty title. Cheating on quizzes, rough neck antics in the dormitories, and boorish conduct downtown have had far more effect upon the reputation of State College than all the idealistic programs that have been weakly promoted on this campus.

Certainly State College has as many Christian-minded men to enter as any of the other schools. They are obviously in a large majority. Already, we have a reputation for staging the most gentlemanly dances in this section. Where there is good organization, all of the fine programs have prospered here. Our YMCA could hardly be more active, and who can name an organization with finer ideals?

What our new honor system needs is just such organization. The great majority of students who do believe that honesty is the best policy must demand that it be the policy of the entire campus. Here lies the proper object of the pride that will support a great school spirit.

Pure Intellect

This column is not preaching a religious dogma. In conformance with the non-sectarian nature of this institution, an appeal is made to students' pure intellect. Sound character is an economic asset. It is requisite to social or political success.

Disregard of society's accepted ethics is a danger from childhood. A natural attribute of a great number of children is disrespect and defiance of authority, which develops into disbelief of moral teachings. Colleges have historically accepted moral and cultural education as a part of their curriculum. A byword of Carolina's student body is "A gentleman though Drunk". To be a graduate of Harvard has always meant being an honorable gentleman. This is a college, too, not a trade school.

EVENING COURSES

(Continued from Page 1)

the development of home workshops, and the extension of creative interests utilizing wood as a medium.

The first meeting of the following classes will be held on Tuesday, February 5, at 7:30 p.m., in the rooms listed: Arch. 100—Pencil Sketching, 3 credits, Room 316, Daniels Hall; Basic Electricity, non-credit, Room 101, Daniels Hall, and Elements of Diesel Practice, non-credit, Diesel Building.

The Diesel course will cover the fundamentals of Diesel Construction, nomenclature, components, classification, and selection for various fields of service. The course will give the student an appreciation of the general relative merits, virtues, and limitations of the American Diesel.

Applied Psychology, Accounting, and Industrial Electronic classes will hold their first meeting on February 6, at 7:30 p.m. Psychology and Accounting, offering three credits each will meet in Room 112, Tompkins Hall and Room 108, Peole Hall. The Industrial Electronic course will meet in Room 101, Daniels Hall.

A course in English Grammar or Contemporary American Literature will be held in Room 105, Pullen Hall on February 7, at 7:30 p.m.

An practical course in drafting for those in industry who wish to learn the basic principles of drawing board work will be held in Room 208, Page Hall on February 7, at 7:30 p.m.

FORESTRY NEWS

By DAVE FRANKLIN

Opportunities For Work In Forestry

"Everybody wants a job." That is the attitude which brings many boys to N. C. State College to study forestry. Yet some of the boys forget that a desire for a job does not prepare them for the work which is required by the job.

Professor J. W. Chalfant, faculty member in the School of Forestry, spoke to the members of the Forestry Club Tuesday night on "The Junior Forester Examination and Work With the Federal Forest Service." Mr. Chalfant outlined a series of discussions concerning the various types of work which are available now to men who have graduated from Schools of Forestry; he proposed that each discussion be led by an experienced forester and, if the Forestry students are sufficiently interested, he suggested that the forums be presented at meetings of the Forestry Club. Included in the list of topics which Professor Chalfant proposed for discussion were:

1. Work of the Forester with Lumbering Companies.
2. Work in Forest Extension and Farm Forestry.
3. Work in Forest Extension and Farm Forestry.
4. Work in Forestry Research.
5. How to Get a Job in Forestry.

All forestry students who are interested in hearing these topics discussed are requested to speak to Bill Ellis, program chairman of the Forestry Club.

During his discussion of the Federal Forest Service, Mr. Chalfant told the members of the Forestry Club that the training new men receive in the forest service is valuable although the men may decide to work with some other organization later. Professor Chalfant stated that, while technological skill is required in professional forestry, the personality and the character of the individual forester is very important in determining his success. He said that a member of the forest service should be interested in the development of public forests and that he should be willing to work in an office even though he would rather be working in the woods.

Dr. Murray F. Buell, Professor of Botany, will address the Forestry Club Tuesday evening about research which he has been conducting concerning the genetical relationship of fossil tree species to living tree species. All forestry students, especially those who are enrolled in botany, are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Better Rural Schools Advocated By Erwin In Talk To Faculty

The development of a larger type of high school unit is needed in the rural areas of the state in order to provide the variety of courses necessary to equip farm children for life and work in the complex modern world, declared Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in an address to the State College faculty Monday.

This varied type of instruction, Dr. Erwin emphasized, cannot be carried out in the smaller school units so prevalent in the state today. College records also indicate, he said, that a majority of the students, who are unable to pass academic work on the college level, are graduates of the smaller type of high school.

In his address on postwar trends in secondary education, the state school official cited the need for more thorough instruction in the sciences in an attempt to give children a clearer understanding of the technological trends of the world and the opportunities open to them in the various professions. Dr. Erwin also emphasized a need for more work on the fundamentals of education, including reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic.

Educational institutions must urge a stronger course of study on the conservation and development of our natural resources "if we are to maintain a permanent civilization on the American continent," Dr. Erwin asserted. The latter factor, he stated, is "a matter of self preservation."

Dr. Erwin pointed out that high school curricula should contain "a great deal more work on physical education and health instruction, including nutrition."

The school-official was introduced to the State College faculty by Prof. E. W. Winkler of the Department of Electrical Engineering. Dr. Erwin's address followed a faculty business conducted by Chancellor J. W. Harrelson.

Need \$10?

Any student needing part time work, please submit an application to Bill Gatlin, president of the Student Council, Box 3603, Watauga Hall.

A messenger is needed to post official notices in dormitory, fraternity and campus bulletin boards. Salary will approximate ten dollars a month.

A small electric sprayer to apply DDT in the home is in production.

I. R. C.

(Continued from Page 1)

Chapel Hill boys from their IRC to come over and serve on a round table discussion. Joint meeting with the Meredith Club and possibly with clubs from other colleges are contemplated also.

The purpose of the group is to stimulate interest in international affairs as well as to attempt to arrive at an understanding of the problems that face our nation such as armament, trade, international cooperation, atomic energy, and the many other controversial issues that press upon our country—particularly at this time. To accomplish these ends, informed speakers will be invited to future meetings and students will have open discussions on all subjects brought before the group.

All those students who are interested should plan to be present at the meeting tonight. The club officers are to be elected from the recommendations of the nominating committee. However, nominations may also be made from the floor. The club is expecting to have about forty regular members during this term.

Parliamentary procedure will be stressed to an extent so that all members will have a good chance to learn something about it. The recent Student Legislative Assembly showed some of our students how little they knew about legislative procedure. Carolina literally ran circles around our delegation in putting things through the assembly by technicalities.

INTERESTING ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

"One solution for this economic need of a higher relative per capita income is the right type of industrial development, 'right type' meaning the type which will utilize local resources and which will be locally owned, locally managed, and locally financed. In keeping with this thesis, the State Planning Board has published extensive research materials designed to facilitate this type of industrial development throughout the State."

An open-forum discussion followed the address. The speaker was introduced by the Rev. W. B. Bedford, chairman of the State College student committee on State planning. The committee currently is formulating proposals for submission to the tenth annual session of the North Carolina Student Legislative Assembly to be held in Raleigh in November.

Cooling a Battleship

Fifty cooling systems—complete with compressors and other equipment—are required for a modern U. S. battleship.

Attention All Seniors

Senior Class meeting Tuesday, February 5, at 12 o'clock, in the YMCA. The grade of invitation for your graduation will be selected. All seniors are urged to be there.

AG. EDITORS

(Continued from Page 1)

the College's Board of Publications, the Agricultural Club, the YMCA Cabinet, and the Student Welfare Committee. He was associate editor of *The Agriculturist* in 1943.

Wagoner, a tackle on the grid team in 1942 and 1943, is a member of Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity, Golden Chain, Blue Key, the Board of Publications, and the Agricultural Club. He also was awarded the Purple Heart and was involved in three battles in Europe as a combat engineer.

Junior Class Members Can Order Rings At Y

Mr. Chiles, the representative of the Josten Company, will be at the college YMCA on Wednesday, February 16 beginning at 11:00 a.m. to measure rings for the Junior Class.

A three dollar deposit is required with the order. The ring will be shipped to the buyer COD.

Any student who will complete his work for graduation in June, August or December, 1947, will be eligible to buy the ring.

Students are requested to have the exact change if possible, when giving their order.

The L. G. Balfour Co. handled the rings last year.

Donate Old Clothes

People are starving and freezing all over the world. There is very little that the average person can do to help supply the starving, but everyone can help to lessen the clothing situation by giving old clothes to the destitute people of the earth. Put yourself in their place. If your home had been burned, if you were forced to give up all your clothing, if you had worn the same suit for several years, wouldn't you be glad to receive a gift of clothing—any kind—in any condition? Many people all over are in this condition. They are without any place to stay or anything to wear—do your part, donate your old clothes! Take them to the "Y" desk.

Lost

One green Sheaffer's Lifetime fountain pen. Probably lost on Doak Field during ROTC drill Monday noon. Finder please return to Marshall Bryant, 229 Becton Dormitory. Reward.

THE MOST HONORED WATCH ON THE CAMPUS



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Text Of Grahams Speech Made Last Week

By DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM

In this historic place of the birth of the North Carolina State College of the University of the people, and in this historic era of the birth of the atomic bomb, we are deeply aware of the fateful relations between old institutions and new mechanisms. We are all in our three institutions part of the first university of the people to open its doors in America. The place and the hour select from many vital factors and forces in the processes of historic transition and make appropriate for our present consideration mainly two factors: the constant responsibility of an old institution, the university, and the high potential of a new mechanism, the atomic bomb, in the momentous transition of our times, catastrophic or regenerative for all mankind. For deeply needed in our perspective comparison, it should be helpful to recall the origin and influence of universities and mechanisms in other great transitions of western history.

Influence of Universities

The ancients developed the higher learning but did not found universities. The university is a child of later medievalism, of the commercial, urban, and intellectual resurgence of the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries, and basically of the mother church. The modern university has an unbroken connection with the medieval university.

The first European university, founded in the Eleventh Century at Salerno, was devoted to the study of medicine. The second university was founded in the Twelfth Century at Bologna. Both of these universities in origin and impulses were vocational and, for that reason, gave purpose and zest to scientific and humane learning. The third university was founded at Paris in the Twelfth Century and was devoted to the study of the liberal arts, philosophy and theology. An offshoot from Paris was Oxford, in 1167; from Oxford, Cambridge, in 1209; and from Cambridge, Harvard, in 1636, whose progeny have multiplied and replenish America today.

The University of Bologna, chief example of the university as a corporation of students, and the University of Paris, chief example of the university as a corporation of teachers, soon became two of the most influential institutions of the later Middle Ages. The universities, along with parliaments and cathedrals, towering from later medieval times across all the transitions of the modern age, still abide as among the noblest institutions of Western civilization. The history of European universities makes it vividly clear that as early as Rome was the center of the spiritual dominions and Germany was the theoretical seat of the medieval empire, so the University of Paris was the main center of philosophic conflict and synthesis, and intellectual energy and curiosity which stirred the mind and lifted the spirit of Western and Northern European peoples.

The universities, stirring mightily in the minds of men, were both the flowering of the medieval mind and the seeds of the study of spirit. For all their ecclesiastical institutional lags, and intellectual frustrations the medieval universities, in which we find the revival of Greek medicine and philosophy, Roman law and Arab science, which promoted the study of spirit, grammar, rhetoric and logic, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music; which mastered the scholastic synthesis; and which were the source and stimulus of much spiritual energy and intellectual curiosity, prepared the way for the European Renaissance, which, in

turn, prepared the way for the Scientific Revolution and which, in turn, prepared the way for the Industrial Revolution.

Mechanisms of Science in Historic Transitions

Along with the universities, for our timely consideration as factors in the transition of history have been and are the mechanisms of science. In the transition from medieval to modern times, we shall concentrate on the compass; and in the transition from mid-medieval to contemporary times, we shall concentrate on the power engine, as comparative bases for our awful concern with the potential atomic device for compressing and releasing the energy of the universe in the present transition to a new era whose adumbrations challenge the destiny of the human species on this planet.

I. The Compass and the Commercial Revolution

In the transition from medievalism, the compass, along with two other mechanisms, helped to change the status and outlook of the later medieval peoples. Gunpowder overthrew the power of the medieval castle and made the common soldier superior to the feudal knight. The printing press broke the monopoly of learning and put books and religion in the hands of laymen. The compass, a result of the ideas, gadgets, and experience of the Chinese, the Northern European, and the Persian peoples, made possible the new age of exploration beyond all the known horizons of the ancient and medieval world. Evolved out of the minds, hands, and necessities of many peoples, it was much perfected as a maritime device in the Thirteenth Century by the theoretical insights and skill of a French soldier and engineer, Peter Peregrinus. This composite mechanism and its allied gadgets were much further improved by Italians and Portuguese in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries and guided Columbus across fearsome seas to the discovery of America.

Ships held for thousands of years within interior seas or close to continental shorelines were released by the compass to sail all the outer waters of the planet and all the continents of the new world and new ways to the old world, and to change the direction of commerce and the course of great events. In the midst of the ferment of ideas and forces let loose in the world by humanism, individualism, nationalism, and commercialism, which all together wrought the disintegration of the medieval world and the reintegration of the modern world, we find the compass connecting the ways of the earth's magnetic lines of force with the winds and the heavens and the ways of the seas, thus changing the ways of men and the history of nations. Upon the compass, as one dynamic factor with its tiny magnetic needle, pivoted and free, turned the medieval to the modern world.

The Commercial Revolution, given mighty propulsions by the little compass, in turn gave impetus to the rise of the middle class, whose capital and capitalism helped to free the serf from the land, the vassal from the lord, and the Protestant from his own privileged power, and liberated industry and trade from medieval restrictions and boundaries. This rising middle class of business and professional people played a decisive part in the Revival of Learning, the Protestant Revolt, the new national state, the power of parliament, the Scientific and Philosophic Revolutions, the democratic struggles for political and civil liberties, and in the coming of the Industrial Revolution which was to bring in the later modern age.

II. Instruments of Precision and the Scientific Revolution in the Seventeenth Century

Just as the compass was a mechanism which helped to bring in the modern age, so the power engine was and is the pulsing heart of the Industrial Revolution. Between the Commercial Revolution and the Industrial Revolution came the Scientific Revolution. With such new instruments of scientific precision as the telescope, microscope, and thermometer, and with such advanced techniques as thorough observation, experimentation through trial and error, factual data, and the inductive method of free scientific inquiry, the Scientific Revolution was underway in the Seventeenth Century stimulating the curiosity, increasing the knowledge, testing clearly, and widening the insights into the nature of the universe and enlarging the mastery of men over natural resources and human destiny. New societies of scientific fellows and new scientific techniques wrought a revolution in the outlook, attitude, work, and hopes of men.

The Scientific Revolution came from the summary interaction of many factors and movements. The Revival of Learning, with its idea of the roundness of the earth, made possible the Scientific Revolution. The rediscovery of the Old World led to the discovery of the New World. The Revival of Learning prepared the way for the advancement of learning. The mastery of the old learning caused the quest for the new learning caused the invention of new devices of scientific precision. The resulting Scientific Revolution made possible the Industrial Revolution. The new basic scientific knowledge patiently won with the new devices in university laboratories led, in turn, to the invention of new dynamic mechanisms which caused the Industrial Revolution. The Commercial Revolution with its new attitudes new resources made ETAO ETT and techniques of banking and trade, with its new oceanic new continents, new peoples, and vast new resources made necessary new scientific and technological ways for larger production, longer transportation, and quicker communication for trade in the Old World and between the Old World and the New.

III. The Power Engine and the Industrial Revolution

To meet the necessities of production and commerce in such a world came the modern steam engine. James Watt, a skilled technician and instrument mender in the basement laboratory of Professor Black in the University of Glasgow, made possible the use of an old Newcomen engine of a type which, for seventy years, had uneconomically used atmospheric pressure over a vacuum created by condensing steam. Watt, by the device of a separate condenser, used the constant force of the steam on a piston whose reciprocating motion was converted into the rotary motion of the modern steam engine. The university professor's theory of latent heat and the expansive power of steam was mechanized by the instrument mender, the course of a pump which revolutionized the modern world.

Along with the steam engine were geographic, economic, social, political, intellectual, and spiritual factors and forces, making possible and vastly enlarging the course of the Industrial Revolution. Britain was the home of the Industrial Revolution, by virtue of its detached geographic position, by virtue of the inventions made necessary by the expanding needs of the textile and woolen industries, and by virtue of the alliance between the

national central authority and the commercial interests and because Britain had early become the largest free trade area in Europe. The new scientific and philosophic conception of a Deistic mechanistic universe with its new basic laws of nature contributed to the development of the theory of the natural right of man which supplanted the theory of the divine right of kings. This new science and philosophy of fundamental laws of nature gave sanction to corresponding economic and political theories of the inalienable rights and natural liberties of men inherent in nature and in the mechanistically self-regulating universe. The old mercantilism with its royal monopolies, class privileges, and stifling restrictions on industry and trade, was giving way to the new theories of the natural liberty of the individual, laissez faire, and free enterprise in commerce and industry. This untrammelled freedom as the source of daring, initiative and enterprise was, it was held, not only to supply and demand in a free, competitive, self-balancing and self-regulating economic system.

It was not a mere coincidence that the *Wealth of Nations* became a manifesto of freedom, the new industrialism and that the *Declaration of Independence* became the manifesto of the liberties of the new democracy in the same year, 1776. Adam Smith, Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin, Quasney, and the American and French natural philosophers and contemporary champions of economic, political and civil liberties which were above the lawful authority of kings and states. It was not a historical accident that the American, French, and Industrial Revolutions all came in the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century. The democratic victories for political, civil, and economic liberties, the liberation of trade and industry from the monopolies and restrictions of kings, pillage and parliaments, gave a lease to the daring investments and adventurous enterprises of bankers, merchants, and the new rising manufacturers. The widening markets of free trade at home and of peoples and goods of the home and abroad gave mighty impulses to the production and transportations by steam power. The capital reserves of the Commercial Revolution now poured into the new enterprises of the Industrial Revolution. The steam engines were soon to be joined by the electric dynamo and then by the gas and oil engines which caused their own revolutions in production, illumination, communication, and transportation on land, on the seas, and in the air.

The power engines multiplied the production and goods of the population of the world. The power engines gave rise to the new industrial middle class and the mounting millions of industrial workers who are becoming the powerful economic groups and the most dynamic social forces of the modern world. The philosophy of the Industrial Revolution sanctioned the free and ruthless competitive exploitation and waste of resources and peoples. The power engines thus gave impetus to social reforms, to the labor school system, to the chapter of the rise of democracy in the western world, to the woman's movement when women followed machines from their homes into the new factories, and helped to give a democratic base to the stupendous public school system. Workers backed up the agitation of philosophers for the universal education of children regardless of race, color, creed, or economic position. The Industrial Revolution, in making the nations more economically interdependent, gave a lift to the cause of international peace. The power en-

gine became the driving force of an earthwide mechanical framework which holds up the structure of the modern world. The mass production in America, made possible by the power engine and the cooperation of management and labor, has become the basis of the wars in Russia, China, and America to win the war on all the fronts of freedom. The Industrial Revolution in less than two hundred years changed the ways men work and live more than they had changed in more than two thousand years.

Hopes and Disillusionments

By its mighty capacities for production, for equalizing opportunities, and for making an interdependent world, wide unemployment, and the hope for abundance for all, for freedom and democracy in all nations, and for permanent peace on earth. These hopes have been crushed to earth in this generation by a world dependent world, wide unemployment, hunger and human misery for hundreds of millions of forgotten people; by the rise of fascism and the Axis Powers when lately freedom and democracy were renounced or crushed in almost half the world; by the rise of international, global, total, and destructive without parallel in any other age of history.

Confronted by such humane hopes and such terrible disillusionments, such potential capacities and such miserable frustrations, it is a clear and terrible fact that human society has not learned to master the science and technology of the modern world.

The Fragmentary View of the Universities and the Social Lag

In the minds of men, as animal organisms, are scientific mechanisms without corresponding political and social mechanisms of control. For the use of man with a primitive biological inheritance of untold ages is a technological power which makes necessary an adaptive social intelligence and spiritual development for its social mastery. In a changing industrial world are an unchanging human nature and a changing social mind and motive. The political and economic ideas evolved in the handicraft age reach over with controls in the age of the power engine.

The shibboleths of liberty which came flaming from the soul of a people in the Eighteenth Century in behalf of the freedom of forgotten men were turned against the freedom of forgotten millions in the Twentieth Century. The universities have given youth a fragmentary view of learning, of human being and human society.

As noble repositories of the great tradition of humane learning and as scientific guardians of the tested and true, the universities, reflective and creative parts of our modern society, are also parts of the social lag. The colleges and universities were mainly scholastic in Renaissance times, dominantly classical in scientific times, powerfully but narrowly scientific in the midst of complex and multiple social changes, and often reluctantly socially minded and apologetically philosophical and spiritual minded on the eve of the greatest social, ethical, spiritual crisis of human history.

The college and universities have within them honest men and researchers to help mankind onward toward the new age. The college and university must help to make adjustments, not as lags in the social process, but as leaders of the people in need of the truth which can come from honest and thorough research in all fields, from informed and dedicated teaching, and from clear, responsible thinking by scholars who seek the truth and who, in their own lives, are free and unafraid to find and speak the truth as they see it.

The scholars and teachers, scientists (Continued on Page 5)

Dillon's Dailies

We've compiled a week-by-week schedule of the football games which Duke, Carolina, and State will play next fall, and we thought perhaps you'd be interested in these schedules. We're sorry that the entire Wake Forest schedule is not available for publication at this time.

- The week-by-week schedule:
- Sept. 28—Duke at State.
 - V. P. I. at Carolina.
 - Oct. 5—State at Clemson.
 - Tennessee at Duke.
 - Carolina at Miami.
 - Oct. 12—Davidson at State.
 - Maryland at Carolina.
 - Clemson at Wake Forest.
 - Duke vs. Navy at Baltimore.
 - Oct. 19—State vs. Wake Forest (site unannounced).
 - Richmond at Duke.
 - Carolina vs. Navy at Baltimore.
 - Oct. 26—State at V. P. I.
 - Florida at Carolina.
 - Duke vs. Army at New York.
 - Wake Forest at Tennessee.
 - Nov. 2—State at V. M. I.
 - Carolina at Tennessee.
 - Georgia Tech at Duke.
 - Wake Forest at Chattanooga.
 - Nov. 9—State at Vanderbilt.
 - Wake Forest at Duke.
 - Carolina vs. William and Mary at Norfolk.
 - Nov. 16—Virginia at State.
 - Wake Forest at Carolina.
 - Duke at South Carolina.
 - Nov. 23—State at Florida.
 - Duke at Carolina.
 - Nov. 30—Carolina at Virginia.

N. C. State Star



HOWARD TURNER

Howard Turner of Rocky Mount, who landed a berth on the All-Southern grid team, plays forward for N. C. State College's basketball team and is one of the leading point-makers for the Red Terrors. He will be in the starting lineup when State plays Duke at Durham in Duke's indoor stadium.

INTRAMURALS

The Sigma Pi's got off to a good start in intramural basketball last week as they handed the Pi Kappa an 18-13 defeat. Burtnor paced the Pi victory while White stood out in the loser's play.

Plank and Cooke, playing heads-up ball, led Sigma Chi to an 18-10 triumph over the S.P.E.'s. The loser's scoring was scattered.

The S.A.M.'s used almost every man on their squad in handing the Delta Sig's a 19-15 defeat as Suntag whisked the netting for eight points to head the victor's individual scoring. Hughes and Knott starred for the losers.

A.L.T. had the honor of scoring the most points in a single game last week for the fraternities as they beat Sigma Nu, 20-13. Hutchins, with nine points, was the A.L.T.'s high scorer.

Second Turlington jumped on

Third Alexander for a 27-15 victory in the first dormitory contest of the week. McClane scored eleven of the loser's 15 points.

The highest team and individual scores of the present cage season were racked up as First Syme poured on the stea into crush First Turlington, 42-16. Stinson, playing left forward with his eagle eye in perfect shape, ran up the highest single score for any one player in a game with a total of twenty-one points. This game was the greatest exhibition of scoring shown thus far.

The week's only forfeit game was Berry's win over Second Syme.

Stewart hit the loop for seven baskets and fourteen points as Third Syme coasted to a 20-13 victory over the Off-Campus Vets. Third Bagwell could not muster the necessary defensive power to halt Second Alexander and lost 25-6.

Boxing Tourney To Be Held Wednesday Night

Next Wednesday night at 7:30, the annual intramural boxing tournament will be held. Much interest has been shown by the fraternities and dormitories in the past boxing tourneys, and it is expected that the rivalry in this year's contests will also be very keen.

During the past few weeks, many entrants in the tournament have been "getting into shape" down at the gym, and it is no unusual thing to see these participants sparring in preparation for the event.

Each entrant must get an OK from Dr. Campbell and weigh in before he can enter the tourney, and these OK's must be turned in to Mr. Miller's office by Tuesday morning.

There will be an admission of ten cents, and the money will be used to buy medals for the winners.

Bible Study Group Continues Sessions

The Bible Study Group, sponsored by the B. S. U. Council met with such success last week that the council has decided to continue as long as the students so desire.

This meeting is so designed that no definite pattern is followed; questions are discussed and clarified by both the adviser and the students.

The group will meet upstairs in the YMCA at 6 p.m. on Friday, February 1. Students of any denomination are invited. This is an opportunity to discuss and clarify any questions you may have about the Bible.

PIKA & Upper Becton Take Swimming Meet

Red Terrors Lose To Little Creek Amphibs

The Little Creek Amphibious Training Base last Saturday defeated the State cagers by the score of 45-34. This was the Red Terrors' seventh straight loss of the season.

The State team has won two conference games and lost four games for a percentage of .333.

State started the scoring early as Acting Captain Stan Kohler hit the hoop on the opening tip off. The sailors quickly tied the score on a snowbird. After a few minutes of play, the score was knotted at 14-14 but the Amphibs rapidly moved out in front and stayed there for the rest of the game. At half-time, the score was 26-16 in favor of the Navy.

The box:

State	G	F	TP
Nickles, f	2	4	8
Neal, f	1	0	2
Boger, c	2	2	6
Kohler, g	4	1	9
M. Johnston, g	1	0	2
Turner, g	1	1	3
Hobbs, f	1	0	2
Owens, f	1	0	2
Lineville, f	0	0	0
Cool, f	0	0	0

Totals	13	8	34
Little Creek	G	F	TP
Economidis, f	4	0	8
Lodge, f	3	3	9
Watson, c	4	2	10
R. Johnston, g	1	2	4
Taylor, g	2	3	7
McClone, g	1	0	2
Miller, f	0	0	0
Robeson, g	2	1	5
Richards, f	0	0	0
Bradley, f	0	0	0

Totals 17 11 45
 Halftime score: Little Creek 26, State 16. Personal fouls: Nickels 3, Boger 2, Kohler, M. Johnston 4, Turner 3, Hobbs 2, Owens 2, Lineville, Cool, Economidis 2, Lodge, Watson 2, R. Johnston 3, Taylor, McClone, Robeson 2, Bradley. Officials: Christ and Bates.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE STANDINGS

(Through Tuesday, January 29)

	W.	L.	Pct.
1. Duke	9	1	.900
2. U. N. C.	8	1	.888
3. Wake Forest	4	2	.666
4. V. P. I.	2	1	.666
5. Furman	3	2	.600
6. Maryland	3	2	.600
7. Clemson	2	2	.500
8. V. M. I.	1	1	.500
9. Richmond	2	3	.400
10. N. C. State	2	4	.333
11. W. & M.	1	2	.333
12. South Car.	1	6	.143
13. Davidson	1	7	.125
14. Citadel	0	1	.000
15. G. W. S.	0	4	.000
16. W. & L.	0	0	.000

Conference Games
 Tonight: V. P. I. at Richmond.
 Saturday: State at Duke, Wake Forest at UNC, G. Washington at Maryland, V. P. I. at W. & M.
 Tuesday: Wake Forest at Duke, Furman at South Carolina.

Non-Conference Game
 Tuesday: ORD at UNC.

Last Tuesday night, the PIKA swimming team took first place honors in the annual intramural swimming meet as they scored 19½ points. Runner-up for the All-Campus honors went to Upper Becton with 14 points to their credit. The Sigma Pi's gathered 13½ points to place in the third position.

In the dormitory race, the final tally found Upper Becton with 14 points, Lower Becton with 6 points, 2nd "C" with 3 points, and Welch and 2nd "A" with 2 points each.

In the fraternity loop the PIKA's scored 19½ points to win division and campus honors while the Sigma Pi's tallied 13½ points, the ALT's scored 5 points, the Sigma Chi's scored 4½ points and the Sig Eps scored 2 points.

The three leaders of each division received 40, 20, and 10 points respectively toward the final intramural standings.

In the 50-yard freestyle, Pruden of Upper Becton was first in 28.2 seconds. Mayor of 2nd "C" placed second while Valencia of the ALT's was third.

In the 50-yard backstroke, Johnson of Upper Becton was first in 36.2 seconds while Jones of PIKA placed second. Brady also of PIKA was third and Freeman of Sigma Pi was fourth.

The winner of the 100-yard free style was Millican of PIKA. Thompson of Sigma Pi was second and Sadler of PIKA was third with Allen of Lower Becton in fourth place. The winning time of this event was 1:07.4.

In the diving contest, Colhard of Sigma Chi and Mattox of Upper Becton tied for first place with Wyatt of Sig Ep in third place. Three persons tied for fourth place in this event. They were Davis, Sigma Chi; Stadler, PIKA; and Monroe, Sigma Pi.

The 50-yard breaststroke was won by Thompson of Sigma Pi in 42.8 seconds. Second place was won by Valencia of ALT, third place went to Mauney of 2nd "A" and fourth place was won by Butner of Sigma Pi.

The 200-yard relay was won by the PIKA team with the time of 2:01.5. Upper Becton took second place with Sigma Pi taking third place honors. The Welch team came in fourth.

Each team will receive as many points as they made on the meet may have received for placing in the first three places plus two points for each man that entered in any event in the meet. These points will count on the intramural standings that decide the winner of the cup at the end of the year.

GRAHAM

(Continued from Page 4)
 lists and philosophers of the universities have had a vital and creative part in every major scientific, agricultural, industrial, educational, professional, social, intellectual and spiritual development of modern times. If society should fall now more adequately to sustain the schools, colleges, and universities, then society, in failing its own high purpose, will set in motion its own downfall. The universities cannot, without their own self-destruction, fail society in this hour.

The universities, in intensifying the specialization needed in the training of men and women for modern society, also need to equip the specialist to be a better specialist with an integrated view and understanding of his specialty, himself, his society, and his world in which he is to be a responsible and fellow human being and a citizen (Continued on Page 6)

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GRAHAM

(Continued from Page 5)

of his local, national, and international community. The curriculum of the college, often an age behind the highest needs of the age it should be serving, cannot afford in these times to be belated and provincial in any place on the earth or any period of history to come. The curricula should vitally represent the best of all branches of useful and humane knowledge.

Human society, and therefore the curriculum of the college, needs not less science but more thorough science, more scientific attitudes and techniques in all areas of knowledge and in all relations of human beings; not less but more social sciences as ways toward the social-scientific mastery of science and technology, our human nature, our political and economic processes; more first-hand understanding of the classics of the great tradition which bring to the plastic mind and spirit of youth the fellowship of the greatest minds and noblest spirits of all nations and of all ages, whose precious wisdom and goodness provide the basis for the thoughtful perspectives and ethical valuations of our own thinking and self expression; and more fine arts for fine feeling, heightened emotion, noble imagination, the inner vision and the beautiful creation of the human spirit.

The curriculum needs more recognition of philosophy and religion as the basis of an intellectual and spiritual synthesis of the physical and moral, the vocational and liberal, personal freedom and social responsibility, stability and progress, ethics and politics, justice, democracy and excellence, religion and learning, and man as belonging both to the world of nature and to the world of spirit.

Youth in the college needs both the scientific view and the spiritual aspirations of the whole person for the true, the beautiful and the good in the free and responsible, self-governing campus democracy, through which the students may have a vital part in their own education in preparation for their part in the great society of men and nations in the high adventure of creative cooperation toward the Kingdom of God.

The Need for Political Social Mechanisms

The curriculum of the school and college is thus one of the intellectual, social, and spiritual mechanisms needed to keep the human being and human society abreast of

the scientific mechanisms of an advancing technology. The scientific mechanisms carry with them the necessity for the invention of political and social mechanisms for the human mastery of their power so that the pecuniary will be subordinated to the industrial, and the industrial subordinated to the human and spiritual.

Political and social mechanisms needed and in process for democratic adjustment to world depressions, world wars, and the onward sweep of the revolutions of science and technology suggested for timely consideration now are, for example: (1) the organization of the United Nations; (2) national plans for full production to stimulate private initiative and, if constructive and necessary, to supplement with the public aid the creative energies of free enterprise within the reference frame of the public welfare; (3) a broader base of social security to lift the level of human liberty; (4) minimum wages for human decency both in the nation and within the states; (5) equal freedom of self organization in religion, politics, business, labor and the professions; (6) national and international practices regardless of race, color or creed; (7) equal suffrage without poll tax in all America; (8) federal aid to the states for the schools under state and local control to provide equal educational opportunity for all children regardless of creed, color, race, economic status or the place of birth; (9) federal aid to the states and localities for building hospitals and rural health centers to provide more adequate medical care for all the people in all the states; (10) the reinforcement of the basic and historic old bill of rights with a new bill of rights to implement the Atlantic Charter; (11) cooperative research in all fields; and (12) not least, as we have observed, the revaluation and reintegration of the curriculum of the college as basic

to the understanding and the decisions necessary for the mastery of our dynamic world. Immediately, the world, in this potentially tragic hour, needs cooperation, cooperation between nations for justice and peace, cooperation between management and labor for reconversion, full production and fair distribution, and cooperation between governments, industries, endowed institutions, agricultural and engineering experiment stations, and graduate schools of the universities for cooperative research, not only in science, agriculture, industry, business and medicine, with their humane and dramatic victories, but also in all fields of knowledge and human relations, whose economic and social tensions may compress psychological bombs of devastating power.

The Second Scientific Revolution

The university graduate schools themselves have been the creative center of the Second Scientific Revolution which is preparing the way for another Industrial Revolution as a factor in the transition to a new era in human history. The mechanistic universe, itself a revolutionary conception of universality men in the Seventeenth Century, with its law of gravitation, with its later theory of the conservation of matter, its theories of electromagnetic waves, its theory of the ether, and with its theory of the atom as the indivisible ultimate stuff of the universe, this universe in fifty years has been overturned by college men and women. The X-ray, radioactivity, the theory of relativity, the electron theory of matter, the quantum theory, the nuclear theory of the atom, and the astronomical explorations of the universe, have revolutionized our conceptions of the nature of the atom and the universe. Men and women in college laboratories and graduate seminars have been on the quest

for pure knowledge which has resulted in the capture of nothing less than the energy of the atom and the power of the universe. A program of cooperation is imperative in such an age in which social mastery lags behind scientific knowledge and the social conscience lags behind technological power. The transitions of history impelled by the compass and later by the steam engine were processes of slow centuries and gradual adjustments. Social drift and slow adjustments did not then, on such scale as now, mean swift and wide social tragedy and involve maybe the survival of the human species on this earth. The possession of the earth might return to an animal species which has not learned to make mechanisms beyond its mastery. Human society with an atomic bomb in its bosom cannot lag in adjustment to its explosive power. Mankind, with his swift scientific inventions and his slow social adjustments, has, with such economic progress and much human misery, muddled through to this fateful hour. Confronted with the atomic bomb, men and nations through cooperation now are to master this modern mechanical civilization or be destroyed in its unregulated self-destruction.

IV. Atomic Power and the Need for Spiritual Revolution

The atomic revolution demands an intellectual and spiritual revolution. As the home of the atomic bomb, by virtue of her geographic and economic position, international cooperation, presidential daring, business and military genius for organization and production, college and university leadership, the devotion of preeminent scientists of many lands and the loyalty of workers from many states, America has a great moral responsibility. America, for the sake of her own soul, must take the lead in putting the atomic bomb under the ban and

control of world government. America must, with wise safeguards, share the knowledge and use of atomic power with all the peoples, for full production and fair distribution within the nations, and for justice and peace among the nations. Standing where cross the high road and the low road of human destiny, America, with her mechanisms and her universities, let us pray, will not, in her choice, fail mankind in this tragic hour, but will rise to the responsibility of her power and the opportunity of her greatness to give fresh hope to the stricken and fearful peoples of the earth as brothers of men and some of God for one cooperative world in our time.

Notice!

There will be a meeting of the AICHE in Winston Hall next Tuesday night at 7:00.

Lightning Puts on a Show
Lightning flashed 354 times in 44 minutes in one of the most intense electrical storms on record at Buffalo, N. Y., shortly before midnight on June 29. Instruments of the Buffalo Niagara Electric Corporation recorded the spectacle. The previous record there was 191 flashes in 43 minutes on June 2, 1943.

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Dennis Morgan Barbara Stanwyck Sidney Greenstreet
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"SING OF THE PEARLS"
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Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
"SNAFU"
Robert Benchley Vera Vague
Starting Wednesday
"Colonel Effingham's Raid"
Joan Bennett Charles Coburn

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"The Very Thought of You"
Dane Clark Dennis Morgan
Saturday
"The Falcon Got West"
Tom Conway
Late Show Saturday—Kay Kyser and His Band in "Carolina Blue"
Sunday, Monday
"Birth of the Blues"
With Bing Crosby and Mary Martin
Tuesday
"Princess O'Rourke"
Olivia De Havilland Robert Cummings
Wednesday
"Brazil"—with an all star cast
Thursday
"Arsenic and Old Lace"
Cary Grant Frisella Lane

We Have No:

1. STEEL CARRYING KITS
2. ALARM CLOCKS
3. NAIL CLIPS
4. DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
5. PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
6. PARKER AND SHEAFFER PENS

Occasionally We Are Out Of A Few Other Items

But We Still Have Many Other Things That You Need In Your Daily Work And You Can Buy Them At The Same Low Prices

STUDENTS SUPPLY STORE
"On The Campus"

Refreshment coming up

DRINK Coca-Cola

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