

The Daily Tar Heel

The official newspaper of the Publications Union Board of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where it is printed daily except Mondays and the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Spring Holidays. Entered as second class matter at the post office of Chapel Hill, N. C., under act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price, \$4.00 for the college year. Offices on the second floor of the Graham Memorial Building.

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CITY EDITOR FOR THIS ISSUE: NELSON ROBBINS

Sunday, May 21, 1933

At Last— Action!

The formation of the University spirit club Thursday night satisfies a long-felt need on this campus. We had talked about reviving school spirit, supporting our teams, and bringing back organized cheering, but toward these ends little more than talking was done. Now, however, we may give full credit to the initiative and the splendid cooperation shown by those representatives to the meeting, which resulted not only in making definite provision for a spirit club next year but actually in electing next year's officers.

The club has a dual purpose. First, it intends to encourage student loyalty to the University and, secondly, to provide a group to act as hosts to visiting teams. It is part of the general purpose of the Monogram Club to do both these things, and that organization has even appointed a committee to welcome visitors to the University. But it is especially significant that the student body at large can boast of a group that will supplement the work of the Monogram Club and will represent the hospitality of the entire University.

For the purposes of the University club reflect ideals that are infinitely greater than a selfish and narrow-minded school spirit. Although the club intends to foster school spirit, this is not its only reason for existence, and we may be proud that students of this University do not regard cheers for the home team as the sole expression of their support and loyalty. For good will toward the opposing team, a hospitable attitude toward the stranger within our gates, shows best how much we think of the University and how much we are anxious for our visitors to think the same thing.

Toward the accomplishment of its commendable purposes we wish the University club success throughout the coming years.—A.T.D.

Another Near-Sighted Act

When the legislature repealed the act providing free tuition for those students of the school of education who expect to teach in this state, it took a step the ugly footprints of which will be long in erasing from the educational system of North Carolina. Many years ago, a wiser body of men, acting in the same capacity, desiring to raise our schools out of the slough in which they had long been stranded, placed on the statute books a provision for free tuition for embryonic teachers of the state attending the University. This provision has been material in placing our school system on the plane of respectability which it occupied a few years ago, and was influential in making this at Chapel Hill the greatest educational school in the south.

Many defects have been found in the provision, and doubtless the contention that many students have availed themselves of free tuition who never really considered teaching as a permanent vocation is true, but granting these flaws in the law, the money spent by the state in carrying it out has not been wasted, for we have an excellent corps of high school teachers today, thanks largely to the fruits of that provision and our efficient education school here.

The teaching profession in the state is at present not an alluring one, and even with the attraction offered by free tuition, the finest young brains of the state are being diverted into more fruitful fields of endeavor. With salary scales for teachers as they are, and all attractions gone, it is easy to conceive that before long, our schools will be manned by second rate men and women, trained in cheap normal schools where standards are low and instruction is inferior. With its enrollment dwindling, as it likely will, our education school cannot long exist and a great and noble institution will have passed away. Then, too late, these men will awake to the folly which they have committed.—W.A.S.

Radicalism And Cheap Exhibitions

True to their schedule the over-enthusiastic "free-thinkers" of Columbia staged their second annual riot last Monday following agitation for the reinstatement of Donald Henderson, professor who was discharged for what he termed his "liberal ideas." Once again the patriotic students have brought notoriety and disgrace with their cheap demonstrations in the name of liberality.

It was just about this time last spring that Morningside Heights was the scene of another

riot of the expulsion of Reed Harris, then editor of the Columbia Spectator. So well did the general public receive the rioters last year and so much did the discharged editor profit by the publicity that, Hollywood style, they decided to pull a follow-up at the first opportunity. Already this second riot has begun to attract notice in the national press. Columbia is in the limelight again.

Liberalism, if it is true progressive liberalism, is an essential ingredient to any higher educational institution, and it should be the aim of the institution to instill it into the students. Likewise, it should be the duty of every liberal thinker to resist any inclination towards bigotry, but the recent actions at Columbia savor too much of the "red" spirit. Men of intelligence do not need pamphlets urging them to "strike!" nor soap-box orators pleading for "freedom of speech" to convince them that one side or the other is right.

There is quite a difference between intellectual radicalism and liberalism, and mob movements. The actions at Columbia are to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that in the future that student body will conduct itself in such a way as to be a credit to its University.—V.C.R.

War or Peace?

Roosevelt is pointing out for the world the path which may lead to a lasting peace but before that path may be traversed there must be a whole-hearted spirit of cooperation which precludes reservations and conditions which apply to particular situations. Before this may be, there must be engendered a world attitude of mind which will make it possible for the peoples of the world and their governments to meet on a common footing and work for the universal good, divorcing all vestige of international prejudice and any tendency toward dissembling.

Through the President, the United States has called upon 54 nations of the world to follow the leader up the path which leads from the maze of world-wide economic instability and political discord. America has come out of her isolation and is extending a hand. She has abandoned her long cherished right to maintain order and the status quo in the western world by force of arms. Germany, the kicked-about outcast of Europe, has remonstrated against such treatment, demanding equality in return for the promise of accepting the full program of Roosevelt. She has backed up her words with action in agreeing to the British plan for an arms conference. Yet France maintains her army and doubts the sincerity of Germany while the Englishman from his island across the Channel stolidly observes that "Hitler still menaces world peace." Italy has fallen into line and even the Soviet union promises cooperation in spirit but Japan hems and haws about and finally announces that the world must accept her support under certain conditions which means that she is not yet ready to abandon her campaign of aggression in Manchuria. What may the cause of permanent peace reasonably hope to gain from a congress at which there are present parties who are ready to hurl the monkey-wrench into the machinery at the slightest provocation.

Such conferences have been tried in the past. For several hundreds of years the nations of the earth have been attempting to avert war by pacts and agreement with the result that every outstanding attempt at peace has been followed by wars of increasingly greater magnitude. The attempt of President Roosevelt is by far the most vigorous move made in this direction for a long time. Is it also to defeat its own purpose simply because some nations are still so wrapped up in hatred that they cannot see over their own back-yard fence? We sincerely hope that Roosevelt is a man powerful enough to stand up on his hind-legs and get the wrench-throwers told in the way which will do the most good.—R.L.B.

With Contemporaries

Library Thief a Genuine 'Public Enemy'

Unless stealing of books from libraries is curbed guards will be placed at the doors of Minneapolis libraries next fall to scrutinize book borrowers, was the warning sounded by the librarian of the Minneapolis public library. Not only has thievery of books from city libraries become prevalent but also mutilation of volumes has become a serious problem. Working on a curtailed budget, these inroads on the book supply are proving a serious handicap to Minneapolis libraries.

City libraries, however, are not the only libraries confronted with these problems. The library of the University of Minnesota has "lost" many a volume and has had to replace others because of careless treatment. It is a strange quirk of human nature which permits people to rob from public institutions such as a library without feeling that they are damaging someone. When a person steals or mutilates a book from a public library he is injuring not only that institution but every one of its borrowers. The crime is

World Affairs

By Vergil J. Lee, Jr.

The Geneva Conference

The long, hard road to world peace has reached another important point this week at Geneva with the opening of the world arm conference. Cynics are wont to say that the parley is more Roosevelt ballyhoo, or is just so much balderdash—a sop tossed to the peace-lovers of the world—or that the conference is the result of habit: there have been disarmament conclaves every year or two since the World War and the diplomats just can't help themselves.

Attempts at humor in this respect seem rather flat during the crucial period we are now passing through. In the first place, the parley represents a distinct pressure upon Japan to cease her imperialistic operations in China; secondly, it offers an opportunity to consider the case of Germany, which, under the new regime of Hitler, offers a distinct threat to the peace of Europe. Furthermore, it has come to be seen that no single conference can ever be effective in maintaining the peaceful attitude among nations. Conditions are always in a state of flux. Civilization is dynamic; its laws and treaties must be formulated to this end.

The Roosevelt Proposal

The idea of a non-aggression pact, as formulated by President Roosevelt, is certainly not a new one; the Kellogg Pact or the Pact of Paris outlawed war in

therefore proportionately greater since the person robs not an individual but hundreds of people of the pleasure and profit they may derive from the volume.—Minnesota Daily.

no uncertain terms. The striking difference between the two proposals lies in the more concrete definition of aggression as set forth by the President. The terms of the treaty provides that no such thing as the crossing of borders by armed forces will be countenanced. Likewise, the kind of operations which the United States has been conducting in Nicaragua during the past few years would be prohibited. The British have raised objection on the grounds that their troops could not adequately protect the Indian frontier because they would be unable to pursue the murderous Afghan tribesmen. However, the striking out of this provision would negate the treaty's principal reason for existence.

Hitler's Speech

The relatively mild manner in which Chancellor Hitler's speech relating to armaments was couched continues to be a source of wonder to most observers; but certainly Hitler can gain nothing by rattling the saber at the very opening of a peace conference. The chancellor, by his suave, diplomatic statements, has spiked the guns of the French opposition. Although he asked for German arms equality, there was a distinct attitude of conciliation apparent in his words which contrast strongly with the fiery campaign oratory with which he swept most of Germany to his banner. Hitler must realize that the most effective way to accomplish his ends is to crystallize international opinion for revision of the Versailles Treaty. A continuation of the Jewish persecutions will go far to destroy any hope for world-wide sympathy toward German aspirations.

PATRONIZE OUR
ADVERTISERS

With The Churches

Chapel of the Cross
Rev. A. S. Lawrence, Pastor
8:00 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11:00 a. m.—Service and sermon.
7:00 p. m.—Student forum.
8:00 p. m.—Short organ recital.

Catholic

8:30 a. m.—Morning mass.

Baptist

9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:00 a. m.—Sermon and service.
7:00 p. m.—Young people's service.

Methodist

Dr. Albea Godbold, Pastor
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:00 a. m.—Service and sermon, "The Church; Its Power."
6:45 p. m.—Wesley Student Association; Miss Betty Barnett, leader.

Presbyterian

Rev. Ronald Tamblin, Pastor
9:45 a. m.—Student classes.
11:00 a. m.—Service and sermon.
6:45 p. m.—Student forum.

United

10:00 a. m.—Sunday school.
11:00 a. m.—Service and sermon, "People Who Overcome"; music under direction of Walter Patterson.
7:15 p. m.—Loyal League.

Fraternity Opposes War

Boulder, Colo., May 20.—Adelphi, debating fraternity at the University of Colorado, this week went on record by a majority vote as endorsing resolutions adopted by a number of Oxford University students, who pledged themselves not to bear arms for their country.

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WEDNESDAY
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LEWIS STONE in BENITA HUME
"Looking Forward"
THURSDAY
JOHN BARRYMORE
DIANA WYNYARD in
"Reunion in Vienna"
FRIDAY
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
in
"The Little Giant"
SATURDAY

COMING
May 29th and 30th
Robert Montgomery
Walter Huston
Madge Evans
in
"Hell Below"
June 2nd and 3rd
Peggy Hopkins Joyce
W. C. Fields Rudy Vallee
Stuart Erwin Burns and Allen
Cab Calloway and His Orchestra
in
"International House"