

The Daily Tar Heel

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Wednesday, May 24, 1933

Encouragement Is Needed

The organization of the University club follows the reorganization of the Monogram club in the determined steps of students to revive the fast waning Carolina spirit. The effect of the Monogram club has already been manifested and it remains for the members of the University club to show by their work whether or not their present enthusiasm will bring any definite improvements.

Since its reorganization, the Monogram club has gathered momentum slowly and, in spite of the adverse criticism the "Big Dumb Athletes" received, the group has taken the position of dignity and respect on the campus that it should hold. The lettermen have acted swiftly and uniformly in cases where infraction of the training rules appeared and as a result, the general spirit of the athletic squads has improved 100 per cent.

The newly organized University club has a definite job before it. The athletes have taken the lead and have made their determination and enthusiasm mean action. The student club must do the same; its members are working for no definite reward, and personal satisfaction gained from the knowledge of doing a job well is all that will be their compensation. Their is an unselfish duty, but to supplement the work of the athletes should be their goal.

The pendulum of victory seems anxious to swing our way, and if we are to be prepared to accept triumph in the correct spirit, we must have cooperation from the student body. Our teams are tired of losing, and they are also tired of entertaining a listless group of supporters all afternoon. They are determined to win regardless of student support, and have become accustomed to playing by themselves, so to speak.

The University club can and should help the student body support our teams as they should be backed. The determination and enthusiasm of its members must be encouraged by the entire student body.

Freshmen and Sophomores—

Whether aimed at the fraternities or not, the proposed University ruling to the effect that freshmen be required to live in dormitories next year would be a staggering blow to the Greek letter organizations on the campus. According to President Boyle of the Interfraternity council, such action would "spell absolute ruin to practically all fraternities on the campus."

It is an open secret that the fraternities have been in hot water for the last difficult years trying to meet the obligations incurred in better days. That they are in no position to take any further burden of a financial sort seems obvious. Yet the exclusion of freshmen from fraternity houses would precipitate a crisis.

The Interfraternity council has made five recommendations to the University administration, four of them suggesting rental of the vacant University dormitory to private organizations. The other and most important recommendation was the idea of turning fraternity property over to the University in order that the fraternities might benefit by the same tax rate as the dormitories. This last recommendation does not appear unreasonable. The fraternities at Chapel Hill are an integral part of the University social structure. The relationships and benefits that accrue from fraternity contacts are invaluable. The houses serve as dormitories of a smaller size, but they claim to be something more, inestimably more.

Clearly, the University authorities are not in favor of wiping out the fraternity structure, since it lies in their power to use more direct means. Then, it would appear that some reasonable adjustment can be made, especially inasmuch as the suffering of fraternities and their demoralization cannot but appear as a manifesta-

tion of suffering of the University as a whole.—B.B.P.

The Little Man Again

The administration has once more placed itself on record in defense of the small-salaried American. It has refused to put through a sales tax. During the last two years the threat of a general sales levy has been hanging over the country. Under the aegis of William Randolph Hearst and certain Republican leaders a sentiment for the sales tax has slowly been gaining popularity as a method for the removal of deficits—both state and national. Considered purely from the economist's viewpoint this form of governmental finance violates one of the primary requirements of a good tax: it does not tax according to ability to pay.

In recognition of the short-comings of this type of levy, the President, through the House ways and means committee, has definitely placed his approval on other taxes to cover the approaching deficit; income taxes will be boosted, stock dividends will be taxed, and gasoline levies will be raised. Another feature of the committee's report is the provision for the continuation of the entire list of excise taxes as contained in the 1932-33 budget.

This financial program is entirely consistent with the President's pre-election promises of placing the tax burden on those who can best bear it. In practically all of Mr. Roosevelt's activities to date one can see the great contrast between our present executive and his predecessor. Mr. Hoover maintained that the best way to help the little man was to provide a few more crutches for "paralyzed industry"; Mr. Roosevelt has preached and acted "create purchasing power and industry will soon revive."—V.J.L.

The Price of Blood and Iron

Heywood Broun, who a short time ago was one of the foremost opponents of Hitler and his anti-semitism, has retracted a good deal of his objections toward the Nazi leader. There are two sides to the question, says Heywood, and the one that we have adopted is purely a revival of the old war-time hate for the German people.

We can hardly blame Germany, he states, for resorting to drastic methods in order to bring back her pre-war status, if we have insisted upon retarding her normal recovery with the vindictive Versailles treaty. The Kaiser was exiled, socialism has failed, communism has resulted only in civil blood-shed, and Germany has been left without the strength of a national leader—that is, until Hitler came along.

But in spite of this conciliatory attitude, we can hardly go to the extreme of pardoning Herr Hitler's methods or of justifying them because of the unfortunate plight of post-war Germany. Every man of destiny rises to his power by the unstinted application of Bismarck's phrase, "blood and iron." Since the Nazi leader evidently believes himself a man of destiny, it is only to be expected that he has followed the path of violence and left in his tracks the human suffering that is never justifiable.

Doubtless Germany would be worse off, from a standpoint of her place among nations, if Hitler were not the leader of the country. But it is certain that Germany would be infinitely better off if her ruler learned to apply his iron hand toward preventing violence instead of sanctioning it.—A.T.D.

With Contemporaries

Another Example of The Organization Mania

Among the records of achievement which some students pile up while in university is the record of belonging to as many organizations as possible. The campus affords innumerable opportunities for the "joiner." Everywhere he turns he finds a club which he can belong to if he is willing to pay out some specified amount of money. And in his senior year, the yearbook will carry under his picture and name a most imposing list of societies in which he claims membership.

A large proportion of the organizations on this campus are so innocuous that little can be said against them. Many of them of course have useful purposes. But there are some societies which not only have no definite purpose to fulfill, but fail even to provide a common interest for the members, and which are actually nothing but incipient rackets. At one time in the history of campus activities, these organizations were numerous. In time they became such pernicious institutions, and the political skulduggery which grew out of them created such a stench that they were abolished.

Those organizations were the well known class honoraries, which were created innocently enough as a result, no doubt, of some person's mania for organizations. But they became pure and simple rackets, dummy societies, used to further the political ambitions of certain of their members.—Daily Nebraskan.

Radical Changes In United States Develop During Eventful Week

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gle for world peace. What James Truslow Adams has chosen to call "America's Lost Opportunity" is to be no longer lost. Under Roosevelt this country resumes the leadership of Wilson. That leadership had been temporarily stifled by the reactionary wave that swept the country after the World War and had been typified by three Republican administrations.

National Recovery Bill

Hot on the heels of his "new deal" to international diplomacy, Roosevelt sent to Congress a "National Recovery Bill" providing for a three and a third billion dollar public works program. This bill also provides for the licensing of industry and governmental control of it if necessary. It may mean suspension of the anti-trust acts to facilitate attainment of the aims of the bill.

This is another radical departure from traditional American individualism—"rugged individualism" that has proven too rough. Such a trend has been foreseen and predicted by both political thinkers and industrial leaders in the event that business did not regulate itself.

Business has failed to regulate itself. Under boom conditions the public could stand a lot; under the stress of depression the public has repudiated laissez faire and is going in for regulation. Industry and the banking system will be responsible to a popular "benevolent despot."

Is this trend in American policy to be permanent? The chances are good that some of the progressive legislation and policies will remain even after the return of prosperity. A complacent conservatism brought on by prosperity should act as much to prevent reactionary as progressive trends.

These are the more outstanding, but not the only important events of the past week or so that has been crowded with epochal events. Pending the world economic conference, an economic truce has been signed by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Norway. This is another important departure from American tradition if it is true, as Walter Lippmann declares, that American post-war foreign financial policy had much to do with precipitating the depression.

While the general farm strike that threatened has been postponed, pending farm relief legislation, the milk strike in Wisconsin continues to rage with rioting and fighting.

The Japanese continue to advance southward in northern China, and when this is written, are probably in control of Peiping. Nippon has greeted Roosevelt's non-aggression proposals rather coldly, and probably will do so until she has achieved the hegemony of China.

Hitler Becomes Conciliatory

In his speech to the temporarily convened Reichstag, Adolph Hitler assumed a conciliatory attitude. His speech followed Roosevelt's appeal for international peace and disarmament. It is believed that this appeal also included a threat to any nation, such as Germany, which might persist in a policy of aggression against the will of the world. Hitler's speech liquidated the Geneva Crisis. He declared that the Reich was willing to disarm along with the others, but was not willing to remain an inferior nation.

Another event of this past week was the signing of the Muscle Shoals bill providing for government operation of the plant.

It is well to consider these events against the background of the last few years. A wave of reaction swept the country after the World War. The United States refused to join the League of Nations, the one shred of an ideal that Wilson was able to salvage from the Versailles Conference.

The world, except the United States, was bowed down with debt. The victors owed war debts; the vanquished reparations. America insisted upon a favorable balance of trade, refused payment of the debts in manufactured goods and raw materials, and expected a steady flow of gold to this country.

Germany and Austria were the first to break at the approach of the depression. Unemployment and hardship increased and economic warfare continued amongst the nations. The United Kingdom gave up its traditional policy of free trade and built a tariff wall to fight that of the United States. Then England went off the gold standard, and so did this country.

In the meantime, threats of war were increasing. It seems that the depression has aggravated the causes of war and at the same time acted as a restraining influence. However, in September of 1931 Japan began the conquest of Manchuria and North China Proper which has not yet spent itself. Russia, grim and waiting, watches Japanese expansion. If Japan goes too far and steps on Russia's toes—

In Germany, Hitler has come into power. Too late, the Powers made concessions to the Reich to prevent this. Reparations are, to all intents and purposes, non-existent. War debts, too, must be either scaled down or abolished.

That, then, is the background of the events of the past week. This country must take the lead toward (1) return of prosperity, (2) elimination of international economic war, and (3) international peace and disarmament. If President Roosevelt can gain the confidence of the world as he has gained the confidence of this republic, the United States may successfully take the leadership.

Wartime Air Picture To Play Here Today

Fredric March and Cary Grant play the lead roles in "The Eagle and the Hawk," wartime aviation picture, which is to be shown at the Carolina theatre today.

The story, written by John Monk Saunders, author of "Wings," centers around two wartime flyers who are an unbeatable combination in the air but the bitterest of enemies on the ground. March plays the pilot and Grant the observer in the duo.

Hollywood's famed "suicide squadron"—the organization of stunt pilots who risk their necks putting planes through required maneuvers—participated almost en masse in the filming of the air scenes.

Frosh Track Picture

The freshman track team will have its picture taken for the "Yackety Yack" this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock at Emerson field. All members are urged to be present.

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COMMITTEE PLANS UNIQUE PROGRAM TO GIVE AWARDS

(Continued from first page)

membership awards will be read to complete the recognitions of achievement in commerce.

For the first time the awards for spring athletics will be made public and recognition accorded to performers in freshman baseball, freshman track, varsity baseball, freshman tennis, varsity tennis, and varsity track. Bob Fetzer, dean of southern track, will give the monograms for all athletes.

Harper Barnes, president of the student body, will preside at the ceremonies. Due to the increased size of the audiences each year it was first necessary to move from Gerrard hall to Memorial and this year it has been judged necessary to print an increased number of programs in order that all may be accommodated.

PERMANENT LAWN FUND SET UP BY STUDENT GROUPS

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establishment of the new fund was heartily recommended by Burch and campus leaders.

Thirty campus organizations cooperated in the drive, most of which were fraternities. Every honorary order and the Y. M. C. A. contributed five dollars along with the lodges to make the drive a success.

An extended program of grounds improvements has been instigated by the buildings department and the lawn on the lower campus and surrounding several buildings has been shorn and nicely shaped up.

Awards Night Aimed For Campus Unity

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last year were E. C. Daniel, Nutt Parsley, Theron Brown, J. C. Goodwin, John Miller, Vass Shepherd, and Steve Lynch. Professor W. A. Olsen also took part in the entertainment.

Originally begun as an occasion to make athletic awards, the event later grew into an all-campus affair. One of the major presentations is the Patterson Memorial award to the athlete who is most outstanding in spirit and cooperation.

Once held in Gerrard hall, the program now takes place in the larger Memorial hall. Last year it occurred on Thursday, May 26. At that time the Carbis A. Walker accounting award was first made.

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