

The Daily Tar Heel

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THIS ISSUE: NEWS, GILMORE; NIGHT, RABB

"The open air of public discussion and communication is an indispensable condition of the birth of ideas and knowledge and of other growth into health and vigor."—John Dewey.

MANY-SIDED QUESTION

Beneath the book situation are basic fundamentals which must be borne in mind in any analysis. One is that the ordering of books is a multifarious activity which involves above all the interests of the student. The students' interests might be considered just as strongly from the light of availability of all books, speed and dispatch in their delivery, and service in their dispensation as well as economy. And it is obvious that economy is considerably dependent on those other factors.

For example, that the Book Exchange must charge list prices on text books is obligatory because only through that method can it retain its A-1 rating with publishers and have all the many desired texts available. It assumes, therefore, the responsibility of providing many different books. A private book store can neglect this fact because it can sell only a few texts, and can cut the price because it does not need—and does not have—the confidence of all publishers.

This does not mean that the Book Exchange cannot make refunds if any profits accrue. We urge that such a procedure be followed. But we must remember that such a profit shows only if the ordering of books is carried on with the least possible loss in left-over copies. And left-over copies often result from cut prices in private stores.

This is only a small part of the situation which the advisory committee should explain. It illustrates an axiom which we seem to be forgetting, which holds in general that liberty is effective only as it acts within the law. We may need some sort of obligation to buy books at a central University-operated store where savings can eventually be effected.

VOCATION BUDGET

Many campus organizations show signs of renewed activity in the field of vocational information. We are vocationally conscious. Simultaneously there has been a 300 per cent pick-up in the number of firms seeking Carolina graduates. Is the University performing its second duty in co-ordinating this student enthusiasm with actual, material placement in real jobs?

Prior to 1930 there was a so-called vocational bureau, but the depression and its general inadequate service caused its abolition. Today only necessarily insignificant attention is given the matter by Dean Bradshaw in the mad whirl of his multifarious duties. A full-time guidance and placement director today would have effected another 300 per cent higher placement record, declares Dean Bradshaw. The University is not performing to any degree of fullness its function of helping students find jobs.

To eliminate all lost motion between firm representatives and students, thereby securing better jobs for more students, this bureau director must be a guidance as well as placement man. He must know each student, his character, interests, abilities, and attitudes. Such a man must be a full-time psychologist, not an application filing secretary. Such a director would have to help each student work out his curriculum in the light of satisfying the students' aptitude and interest requirements—certainly a University service.

But the establishment of an adequate vocational bureau involves budget manipulations. Michigan sets aside \$14,000 a year for her placement bureau; stretching the point, we are allotting today at most, less than \$1,000. If this guidance and placement is an essential University service, it should not be entirely omitted from the budget.

...CABBAGES and KINGS

By Terence Palmer

VIOLETS, OLD CHIMNEYS

To many of those whose thoughts aren't too much occupied by love—the popular connotation of spring—late March and early April days of returning warmth and greenness, a sort of prelude to summer, offer an opportunity to be out of doors, to take long walks in exploration of the reawakening countryside. The ridges and creek valleys near the Village, with their rich variety of terrain, scenery, vegetation, and wild life, contain fascinating spots for Sunday afternoon rambles. All this sounds a bit like Chamber of Commerce tourist-bait, however, so we'll go on to the description of some particularly interesting places we discovered recently.

South of Chapel Hill fields and pine-woods slope rapidly to Morgan's creek, which rushes down a rocky bed leading eventually into the Haw river. By following a country road (passable by automobile) which makes a three-mile curve from the Pittsboro to the Raleigh highway, you reach the creek two hundred yards or so this side of the new government experimental reforestation "farm." Pleasant and not too arduous search along the banks of the stream will bring reward in the form of a fallen tree or, when the creek is low, stepping stones, over which you can cross dryshod—if you don't slip.

A path hard to find but not absolutely necessary leads away from the valley up a hill situated across the creek and a little upstream from the government station. Covered with rocks, scrubby pines, and broom-sedge, and scarred with red-clay gulleys, the hill isn't particularly attractive until you come to the top of it. There, in the middle of an unexpected clearing, on a spot said to be the highest in the vicinity of Chapel Hill, are the ruins of an old country home.

Peach and apple trees and a bed of jonquils, all in bloom now, are more vivid souvenirs of the family that once lived on the hill than two chimneys, far enough apart to indicate that a large house once covered the space now grown up in weeds and grass; a barn and carriage-house, constructed with strong axe-hewn logs and still standing long after the less substantial home had disappeared; the wheelless body of a once-fine carriage, and a large well, filled with earth now as the result of the death of a cow which wandered away from a neighboring farm and fell into the shaft.

To the north and east wooded ridges and valleys sweep away to the horizon in a prospect uninterrupted by screening trees. Twelve miles north-east the Duke chapel tower and the Washington Duke hotel appear bright and sharp against a soft blue-green background, and on clear days Raleigh can be seen to the south-east.

An appropriate spot for romantic solitude and meditation, this lofty brooding hill, deserted except for the ghosts of its former inhabitants.

If you have a companion, or are in no spirits for brooding, go back to the creek and scramble through rocks and underbrush a few hundred yards upstream until you come to Laurel Hill and King's Mill. The hill is steep and covered with fascinating grey rocks, deep, luxuriant moss, and the thick green laurel bushes which give it its name. The laurel blooms in May, we be-

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Now YOU'RE Talking

VAGUE CO-OP

To the editor,
THE DAILY TAR HEEL:

The legal status of the Student Co-operative association remains a mystery. It is not any reflection on the Student Council and its investigating committee that it was able to get no further than saying it was not a student organization. In my opinion, the co-op has been a student organization in theory if not in fact from its beginning. Since it was formed its advertisements and activities have been conducive to my belief that it is a student organization. Consider these facts: Beside the names of the original board of directors, their official positions in the student body were printed; only student members had a vote in the election of the five directors last spring; the Publications Union Board was willing to lend its students' money after it was assured through the auditor of the Student Audit Board, which supposedly keeps only student accounts, that the loan would be safe; and the more recent activity carried on by the clothing store in getting out a student activities list every week on the front of which is printed the statement that the concern is a student-owned, student-operated and non-profit organization. But it is now declared to be a private enterprise, by the two directors remaining from the five elected by the students last spring. That and their claimed freedom to determine the fate of the co-op baffle me.

To me the relationship between the student members, and the management is still vague, and as yet I have been unable to ascertain my liability as a student member with a voting privilege. If the Student Council's efforts to investigate has increased the momentum of the co-op efforts to define clearly its true nature and status and fix the liability, I think the Student Council has again served the best interests of the students in campus life.

An Interested Student
Co-op Member

CREAM-SKIMMING

To the editor,
THE DAILY TAR HEEL:

The implication, contained in a letter to the DAILY TAR HEEL (issue of March 29th), that the department of economics and commerce is co-operating with the Book Exchange in exploiting the students deserves to be refuted. Whenever an accusation of bad faith is made the first question to be raised is the motive of the accused—not to mention the accuser.

As representing the accused, I should like to point out that neither the department nor its personnel receive any profits cuts, rebates, commissions, discounts, or any other favors from the Book Exchange or the publisher. On the contrary, our obligation, both as employees of a public university and as members of the teaching profession, is to the students. We have no other interest to serve.

It was the students' interest that guided the attempt to secure "orderly marketing" of an economics text. Due to misinformation and uncertainty as to the number of books ordered for the general economics course by a private dealer the University Book Exchange cut drastically its order for the winter quarter. The result was that not enough books were available at the be-

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Diplomatic Digest

BY
DON BECKER

William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard foreign editor, had a keen analysis of the present European situation in the March 16 issue of the Washington Daily News. Part of his article is quoted below.

In reading his comments on Hitler's military occupation of the Rhineland, it should be remembered that Hitler's move is only an incident in a connected chain of events. It is more a symbol than anything else. After all, there are not now enough Germans on the French frontier to really threaten war. The significance of their being on the frontier lies in what they forecast for the future.

Germany is determined to become a first class power. To do this, she must engage in international politics. I think it is important to stress that word "politics." International affairs are markedly similar to national maneuverings, with the important difference that in national affairs statesmen generally have the last word, while in international relations the last word is spoken by the bullet.

So Germany will maneuver, Hitler will "politic," public opinion will be sought, nations will be weighed against one another, and eventually—who knows? As for the present European crisis, Simms is able to find three possible outcomes. He has been in Europe and has talked with some of its leaders. Here are the conclusions.

"Europe therefore, I find, is seen as having reached the long-dreaded parting of the ways. She must now take one of these three roads:

"First, a compromise solution which will admit Germany as a full-fledged partner in a general scheme of European peace, perhaps revolving about a reconstituted and reinforced League of Nations of which she would again become a member.

"Second, failing this, Germany must be surrounded by a coalition so united and so powerful that she would not dare commit an aggression.

"Third, if neither of these proves practicable, then Europe will split up into two or more quarreling camps, speed up the present perilous armament race and finally blew up with a bang.

"Only the first of these three roads is looked upon as holding out any real hope of long avoiding general conflict. And not many believe that Europe in her present mood will prove sane enough to engage in it.

"The second solution would merely postpone the issue with Germany, an embittered waiting prisoner, has a chance to hack her way out.

"If the powers commit the folly of taking the third course, it is universally admitted that war will be the inevitable result in the not distant future, with Japan in the Far East almost certainly joining in against Russia and perhaps against China."

Policy League

Members of the Foreign Policy League desiring to serve on a committee of arrangements for a University institute of international relations will meet with President Niles Bond tonight at 8 o'clock.

Plans for obtaining international affairs authorities will be discussed by the group, which will meet in the lounge of Graham Memorial.

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STUDENT CO-OP Store

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Actors Discuss

(Continued from first page)

Twenty-five thousand people heard the outdoor production of "Mark Anthony" although not all of those people saw the show. The C. C. C. boys did not like "Julius Caesar," but strangely enough, they liked "The Taming of Shrew."

Concerning the publicity of the troupe the actor said: "We have at least secured the sanction of the New York press, and if you don't think that is hard, just try and get it."

Thomas Carnehan, who played the role of the secretary to Jefferson Davis, concluded the program with a description of the C. C. C. camp productions. "We played to boys who had never seen a play in their lives, and now some of them have organized their own dramatic troupes."

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Phi

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The discussion lasted so long that the assembly voted to hold over the bill until next week's meeting for the final vote. Senators Wingfield and Beacham who "just came over to visit the Phi and see what they are doing" publicly announced that they wished to withdraw from the Di and join the Phi if the constitutions of the two societies permitted.

The Phi voted to hold a debate with the Di within the next few weeks upon a subject to be decided by a joint ways and means committee meeting of the two organizations.

Marine Officer

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real causes of war. "The theory that we are working on," he explained, "is to have in civil life a sufficient number of men of culture who have a college education and who, in their younger days, have received some basic military knowledge. Then, if Congress declares war, these can come in as leaders in war as well as in peace."