

# Goldsboro Hi News

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Goldsboro, N. C., High School

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### POOR 1 PER CENT

Accepting the fact that 100 per cent can never be persuaded to help do a good thing, we'll speak for a moment in terms of the 99 per cent whom we know are going to help keep the auditorium in tip-top shape. "Where there's a will, there's a way," and the 99 per cent, if they have the will necessary, can prevent the remaining 1 per cent from marring in any way this new gift to us and to all the people of Goldsboro. By marring it, we are referring not only to the defacing of its walls and seats with pencil scratches, but also to the harm done to its very atmosphere when that 1 per cent are disorderly at public gatherings held in the auditorium at night. Unless this 1 per cent learn how to behave properly and learn how quickly (before the formal opening on the twenty-ninth), the 99 per cent are going to bar their entrance on such occasions. Nor will they be allowed to peep into the windows or stand in the lobby or just outside and chat and smoke.

As yet, of course, the names of those who actually compose this 1 per cent are not known by anyone. Time and their conduct will publish their names. But whoever they may prove to be, the 99 per cent are going to require such conduct as would be used when attending a picture at the Paramount for instance.

Perhaps because we come out here every day except Saturday and Sunday, we feel so at home that when some performance or program is being presented at night and attended by the public, we tend to show off, make ourselves conspicuous. According to the 99 per cent, good conduct is exactly contrary to this. We should be the ones quietly to come in, orderly take a seat, and attentively enjoy the program. In other words, we are the ones who should set the example for the public. They'll follow it and admire us for setting it.

### THE BACKBONE OF DEMOCRACY

Freedom of speech and press make a democracy. If we were unable to express our opinions, then how would our government know what we want? How could we keep underhand movements out of our government? Officials watch their steps when they know a false move will bring the wrath of public opinion upon their heads. They realize that the press can bring them victory or defeat. Without freedom of speech and press we would be subjects of Congress, forced to accept what they want and not what we want. The expression of opinion, desires, much needed improvements, and the makings of a democratic government—are voiced and can only be voiced by means of papers, radios, and the like, because of the immensity of our land.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—This editorial was written by Arthur Allred on American history class, Friday, April 15, 1932.)

### DAME RUMOR

Are you one of those persons who pass them on? What? Rumors—the work of busy bodies; the cause of many bank failures; the ruin of many a person's hopes for success; the final blow to tottering businesses; cause of broken friendships. We could not begin to enumerate the damages done by what often seems to be harmless chatter. Perhaps if damages could be estimated in dollars and cents we would be thoroughly shocked and certainly more careful how we tell things we hear. Perhaps it is another of those little tricks of human nature that makes us want to "tell it to someone" and add our point of view and probably elaborate a little.

There are situations over the country, and in our school that illustrate just how harmful, and often how ridiculous, rumors are.

Are you one of those persons who hear a thing, let it sink, and pass on their interpretation without thinking of what might ensue from idle chatter? Are you? Or are you one of those persons who demand details, logic, and the source of the information, and then pass on a broadminded interpretation? Which?

### FOR TWENTY-TWO CENTS

For twenty-two cents a day the State provides an education for every boy and girl.

Twenty-two cents a day is the difference between ignorance and education; twenty-two cents, the difference between failure and success; twenty-two cents, the difference between disappointment and happiness.

—Extract from State School Facts.

### SUCH IS LIFE

"Jabez wants you."

"Me?"

"Yeah."

Nit turns several shades whiter and cold perspiration breaks out on his forehead as several scenes dance before his mind. Surely Mr. Wilson hadn't traced—or maybe that's where he had left his monogrammed handkerchief—gosh! had that snippy little freshman told?

Nit suddenly finds that he is knock-kneed. Torn between the desires to rush out of the building or face the music he looks down and sees his suddenly cold feet leading him down the hall where Mr. Wilson can be seen standing by the door. A heat wave passes over him as out of the chaos of jumbled thoughts he hears Mr. Wilson addressing him. "Did you—?"

Nit interrupts quickly: "N-n-no, sir, I—"

"Well, come in here."

Uneasily Nit walks in and sees a chair which to his stunned mind faintly resembles an electric chair; over this is a bright light; behind the chair a sheet is hanging. Before Nit has time to take in his surroundings he finds himself in the chair. A light flashes and something snaps.

"Wh-what—?" stammers Nit.

"Just wanted your picture for the senior issue," calmly replies Mr. Wilson.

(Quick fade-out as startled cameraman rushes to get water for fainting boy.)

### THE OLD AND THE NEW

That auditorium,

It looked so bare,

Without any seats,

No benches to spare.

No curtains were hanging

Around the wall;

No heat to warm us,

No heat at all.

A lot of things were missing,

We had no lights;

There are several more reasons

Why it wasn't used at night.

That auditorium now

Doesn't look so bare;

We have good seats

And plenty to spare.

Many curtains are hanging

Around the wall;

We have enough heat,

Plenty to warm all.

No things are missing,

We have plenty of lights;

There are several more reasons

Why we use it at night.

With all these things

That we value as a treasure;

We have a moving picture

To add to our pleasure.

I guess this is enough,

I'll worry you to death;

But if you don't believe me,

Come see for yourself.

—Roy Liles, '33.

### EVERYBODY SEE IT!

If you're a freshman and have never seen a Junior Play—see this one.

If you're a sophomore and have seen one Junior Play—make this two.

If you're a junior and have seen two Junior Plays—see it anyhow.

If you're a senior and have seen three Junior Plays, don't break your record—see this one.

### GEORGE S. DEWEY



—By Courtesy Goldsboro News-Argus

George S. Dewey, chairman of the building committee for the erection of the Goldsboro High School, was appointed as chairman when the building was first started in 1926 because of his knowledge of architecture and of building materials. He was ambitious to give Goldsboro a perfect school building, and in this interest he carefully inspected the progress made each working day.

The board of trustees, of which he is now chairman, realizing the value of his services and the extreme sacrifice of his personal business interests, has recently expressed its appreciation for his labor by giving him a vote of thanks. The Goldsboro High School student body is signifying their appreciation by dedicating this issue of the Hi News to him.

### G. H. S. GRADUATES WORK

Out of the 200 graduates of the classes of '26, '27, '28, and '29, of the Goldsboro High School, only 18 are unemployed, as compared with the 172 who are employed and the 10 whose records cannot be traced.

Some of the positions held by the graduates of the above four classes are: manager of the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh; advertising manager of a newspaper; manager of McLellan's 5 and 10 in Raleigh. One girl studied in Paris, and one boy has a large class in Physical Education.

There are many unemployed people in Goldsboro, these being mostly grown men who have had experience and should be able to get positions easier than mere boys and girls. The majority of these unemployed in Goldsboro are not men of high school education. This, of course, does not apply to all.

The following chart shows that high school graduates do get work, which fact in turn disputes the theory of so many uninformed people who still think that a high school education is "time lost".

Of the 200 graduates of the classes of '26, '27, '28, and '29, 49 are in college, 21 are doing office work, 12 are teaching, 17 are clerks, 5 are nurses, 3 are salesmen, 6 are working for their parents, 25 girls are married, 33 are doing other work of various kinds, 10 have moved away, and only 18 are unemployed.

These facts were compiled by Mr. Harvel's civics classes in the fall of 1931.

### REMEMBER

Unnecessary hurrying is one of the greatest breeders of accidents. A few moments' delay may save a life.

Careful driving is the salvation of highway and street traffic. Won't you be careful?

### APRIL BIRTHDAYS

April, as well as other months, has its number of famous birthdays. Many people who are literary geniuses were born during this month.

Hans Christian Anderson, who was born on the second day of April, is one of the best loved writers of children's stories. He is known the world over as the author of "The Ugly Duckling," "The Fir Tree," "The Constant Tin Soldier," and other stories which we have heard and liked since our childhood.

America's pioneer in literature is Washington Irving, born April 3, 1783. All of us are familiar with Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York," "Rip Van Winkle," "Geoffrey Crayon's Sketch Book," and "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." Irving was the first man to win real recognition for American literature abroad.

Though it is unknown exactly what day in April William Shakespeare, the great literary genius was born, it is thought that it was on April 23. Shakespeare was a writer of comedies, historical plays, and tragedies; and according to most critics he is the greatest literary genius the world has ever known.

Among Shakespeare's well known works are, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Julius Caesar," "Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "Hamlet," and "Macbeth." Shakespeare did not make up the plots to his stories but got them from old chronicles, romances, plays, or biographies that he thought contained the proper dramatic elements. He re-created lifeless, dry tales and gave them new vitality.

William Wordsworth, a great English poet, was born April 7, in 1770. He has been called the "Shakespeare of the world of nature." Among his most famous poems are, "We are Seven," "Lines on Tintern Abbey," "Michael," "The Happy Warrior," and "The Daffodils."