

# The Tar Heel

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## OUR SPRING PROSPECTS

Spring brings us again the two sports, track and baseball, and on Emerson field the varsity and freshman squads of both these branches of athletics have been hard at work for some time endeavoring to get in shape for the seasons about to open. The topic of student conversation, in the meanwhile, centers around the prospects for the Carolina teams, and all about the campus the subject is now the chances of the baseball team winning a state championship, and now the chances of the track squad having a victorious season.

The Tar Heel notes with regret that much student sentiment relative to the baseball team is somewhat pessimistic, many men feeling that owing to the vacancies left by departed stars prospects for a good season are not so promising. This pessimism, both unwarranted and unwise, and the consequences of such a spirit are always bad.

In the first place, the baseball team looks mighty good to Coach Fetzer and others who are close followers of the game and they feel that Carolina's prospects are exceedingly bright, and that the calibre of the material out for the team, though inexperienced in some cases, is easily Carolina varsity material. Even if this were not true down-hearted talk is not wise. Such a spirit, even among the students, is worse than overconfidence, and is certainly not in keeping with the traditional Carolina, which has been an invariable premonition of victory until the contest itself tells another tale.

The track squad is showing up well under the careful training of Coach Bob Fetzer. It looks as if Carolina will have her best year in track, although at present men are badly needed for some of the events. We understand that in one or two events the squad is practically destitute of material. This is, indeed, unfortunate, since a track team should be well rounded in order to make a good showing and score. But material for ALL the track events is here at Carolina if only it will make itself known. Here is a fine chance for some men to serve Carolina and make a place on a varsity team. Coach Fetzer welcomes new men out for track, and there is a chance of development which the men, themselves, seldom realize. Experience is not necessary and it is often the case that a man has possibilities in track unknown to him. It is a sport that is coming into its own at Carolina, and a sport that Carolina men should support by giving their services.

## NOW FOR THE DANCES

The spring dances with the Easter holidays are just around the corner, and Carolina's social set is happily anticipating the events which promise to be the most beautiful and delightful in the history of the University.

The Tar Heel is glad that the rumor afloat for awhile that the pledge sys-

tem was likely to be repealed has proved itself only a rumor. We are also glad that the faculty has passed a regulation forbidding these night late dates not wholly uncommon in the past. With these two regulations enforced the spring dances here should be fine and beautiful in every respect and a credit to the institution. Nothing seems likely to occur that will mar the beauty and happiness of the occasion.

With the weather in strict accordance with the traditional Young Man's fancy, with Bynum gymnasium dressed up in gay Baster clothes, and with the most charming and beautiful girls in the South (i. e., the most charming and beautiful girls in the world) on hand in countless numbers, and with this Shamhusky or Olisky or Quadrouskey or whatever-it-is music (be it jazz or otherwise)—what more, pray tell us, could youth desire?

## AUTHORITY ON ECONOMICS

The people of Chapel Hill and the University will have an opportunity Thursday night to hear one of the greatest authorities on economics in the world when Henry Higgs lectures here. Mr. Higgs is an Englishman and is recognized to have no superior in that country in general understanding and knowledge of economics and the relative subjects pertaining to the world of business. Through a stroke of good luck the economics department of the School of Commerce of the University was able to get Mr. Higgs to deliver a lecture here. It would be folly for any person, the least interested in questions of economics, to fail to attend his address here Thursday night.

## GOLDSBORO ORGANIZATION WINS PLAYMAKER CONTEST

Splendid Advance Publicity Work Wins Prize for Goldsboro Woman's Club—Fayetteville a Close Second.

The Woman's Club of Goldsboro has been awarded first place in the Carolina Playmakers' contest for the best advertising campaign conducted by local organizations in connection with their Fourth State Tour of February 5-14. The committee of award consisted of Professors Matherly, Fernald and Crane.

The Playmakers offered a prize of \$50 to be awarded to the local organization which most effectively handled the advance arrangements for the performance of the Playmakers in that town. In awarding the prize three factors were taken into consideration: namely, the handling of advance sale of tickets; the number and effectiveness of newspaper ads and articles; and the amount of original advertising. These were viewed in the lights of results obtained and the results were truly remarkable. The weather was worse and the audiences were better than upon any previous trip made by the Playmakers.

Reports from all the Eastern Carolina towns were carefully considered by each member of the committee and each report given a grade. The following is the result of their grading: First, Goldsboro; second, Fayetteville; third, Farmville; fourth, Wilmington; fifth, New Bern, and sixth, Greenville.

The same plan of conducting the advertising campaign will be followed on the Playmakers' Fifth State Tour in Western North Carolina, April 16-27.

## BUILDING PLANS TOLD BY CHASE TO FACULTY

Dr. Chase addressed a faculty meeting Friday afternoon and gave a summary of the plan of the building program which has been under way for the last two years. Dr. Chase called the faculty's attention to the detailed supervision of this program by McKim, Meade, and White, consulting architects.

Dr. Chase announced that the building committee had not come to any definite decision as to how the last appropriation would be used except that the old buildings would be remodeled and made into desirable rooming places.

The attention of the faculty was called to the fact that with the additional class rooms furnished by the completion of the new buildings, contemplated lengthening of the class period, which is now below standard, to bring it up to the standard, was referred to the administrative council for consideration.

The difficulty of getting from one class to another in the five-minute intermission was taken up and is now being considered by the administrative council.

## UNIVERSITY'S POLICY IS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR BOTH SEXES, SAYS CHASE

(Continued From Page One)

tion in the education of women in whatever ways are designed to insure to the women of the State equality of educational opportunity through the State's educational system. It cannot conceivably take any other position; it cannot for a moment be satisfied with any policy which would mean that it refused to play its part in making possible a well-rounded system of higher education through State support for women as well as for men. It cannot deny its function as the University of a democratic State, whose citizens of both sexes share equally the duties and the rights of citizenship.

Keeping the two principles stated above in mind, it is clear that the part which the University should play becomes a matter of definition, a question of fact as to what is essential to make equality of educational opportunity a reality. It is a question to be determined, that is, in the light of the facts as to what the State is doing and should do for the education of women, and which can be wisely settled on no other basis. What are the significant facts? To my mind they are these:

State universities in most sections of the country have not separated their facilities for the higher education of women from those for men. Such State universities as those of Iowa, Michigan, California—in fact, those of the middle western states generally—offer university education to women from the freshman class up through the graduate school on the same campus and under the same instructors as for men, and have done so from their foundation. In North Carolina the development has been somewhat different. With the full assent and active support of the citizenship of the State, the institution for women at Greensboro, originated as the Normal College, is broadening into the North Carolina College for Women. I trust that no one will think me presumptuous for saying anything in this connection about another institution than the one I have the privilege to serve; it is essential if the situation is to be clarified. The North Carolina College for Women, then, with the thoughtful citizenship of both sexes in the State behind it, began some years ago its development into a state-supported institution of collegiate grade and scope, and has been recognized as a standard college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This matter of policy in the higher education of women is, I believe, settled in the minds of the State, and to it, as the State has defined it, the University should, and does, cordially assent.

How this means certain things. It means, first, that the University cannot, and should not, attempt to do what Iowa, and Michigan, and California, and their neighbors have done; adopt a policy which enrolls hundreds and thousands of women in elementary classes on the same campus with men. In none of the States which have done this does there exist a separate state institution for women playing a part in the State's educational system comparable to that played by the North Carolina College for Women. The point should be emphasized, because I do not think that it is fully understood. State-supported normal schools for women exist all over the country; separated state colleges for women are rare. The most fully developed example outside of North Carolina is probably the State College for Women of Florida, which is located at Tallahassee, while the State University (to which I believe women are not admitted at all) is at Gainesville.

In the light, then, of our local situation, I am convinced that a policy of absolutely free and unrestricted co-education at the University of North Carolina would not be wise. It would involve on a large scale a duplication of resources and of expenditure for large elementary classes; such an unnecessary duplication as should have no place in a well-conceived State system of higher education.

Let us consider next the other extreme, that of graduate and professional instruction. Such instruction has been built up through years of effort at

Chapel Hill. It is expensive, it is work of University, as distinguished from collegiate, type. The State demands such work of its University. It is one of the functions for the performance of which it exists. I do not believe that I am saying anything to which the friends of North Carolina College for Women would not assent in stating frankly my opinion that, save for the fields into which women largely enter, the logical place for graduate and professional work for both women and men is at the University of North Carolina. This is at once the simplest and most economical solution; the simplest in that strong schools already functioning exist at Chapel Hill; the most economical in that the duplication of specialists, books and apparatus would be a terribly costly business. Is it not clear, then, that the graduate and professional schools of the University should, as a wise measure of State policy, always be open to women as well as to men? I, personally, am absolutely convinced that it is.

So far, then, a logical policy would seem to point to the exclusion of women from elementary work at the University, and their admission to graduate and professional work. But there is still another point. What of their admission to advanced undergraduate courses? The answer to this question is, I think, clear. It is inevitable that, as soon as we get beyond the elementary courses of freshman and sophomore grades, which are fairly well standardized in all good colleges, institutions will vary in the range and scope of the advanced courses which they develop in this or that department, and that students of varying types of mind and interest will find at different institutions that work which most nearly meets their needs. Local situations, matters of institutional policy, naturally lead to greater developments in advanced work at a given institution in some fields rather than others. It would seem logical, therefore, that women who find at the University as juniors and seniors advanced courses which the University has developed, and which are in line with their serious interests, should be allowed to pursue them. Any other policy would, I believe, be a contradiction in fact of the theory of equality of educational opportunity upon which our state system of higher education must be based, inasmuch as the needs of young women of widely varying types of interest must be considered if real equality of opportunity is to exist. There is in such a position no conflict of scope between the institutions at Greensboro and at Chapel Hill; rather in this respect they are to be considered as supplementing each other.

The policy I have outlined is, I believe, fully in accord with the logic of the situation. It is not original with me, but is the policy under which the University has been operating for years. Women have been, and are, welcome here under that policy. It has not, I think been fully understood, and I have attempted to clarify it. I see no reason why it should be changed, save as it changes in detail of itself naturally through the years, in terms of the offerings of North Carolina College for Women and of the University in this or that department. I believe it is a policy upon which the friends of both institutions can unite, as wise alike for the institutions and for the best interest of the education of women in the State.

The question of a building for women at this time is another question. It is not, and should not be considered as, a determining factor in the University's attitude toward women. Whether it can or cannot be built at this moment is a matter which must be carefully studied in the light of all the facts, and of the best interests of the University and of the State. But whether or not it is built at this moment, the provision of adequate material facilities for women at the University in accord with its fixed policy is an obligation which the University cannot, and has no desire to, escape. On the contrary, the University has no deeper satisfaction than that of proper provision for the needs of the growing commonwealth which it serves.

But this is apart from my main point. What I have tried to say, as clearly as I know how, is that the University believes in equality of educational opportunity for both sexes, and in its duty to see to it that it does its part to help make that principle a reality.

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Drawn by Hugh Ferriss



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