

The Daily Tar Heel

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CITY EDITOR FOR THIS ISSUE: T. H. WALKER

Wednesday, February 22, 1933

Cabbages and the Price of Fame

It's tough to be famous! At least that's what Rudy Vallee, America's radio idol, might have told a TAR HEEL interviewer, if the latter gentleman had been able to penetrate the wave of verbal cabbages and grapefruit hovering about the head of the titian-haired crooner. Raleigh received Rudy with open arms—open arms loaded with the odiferous eggs of the confirmed heckler. In short, Rudy "got the bird."

But don't think that Vallee is just a place between two hills. Rudy got tough. He fought back, with hand and tongue. Only the intervention of police officers prevented a pitched battle, Vallee versus Heckler, on the middle of the dance floor. Rudy said later that he "had a head ache."

Such rank exhibitionism on the part of both orchestra leader and the heckling audience bodes ill for the reputation of North Carolina public gatherings. The situation at Monday night's dance is in some ways analogous to the famed "tank town circuits" traveled by second rate stock companies in the latter decade of the nineteenth century. Then you had to be tough, and the price of fame was a barrage of rotten tomatoes.—D.C.S.

A New Deal From the S. E. C.

The Student Entertainment Committee has decided to have only one more feature this quarter and only one for the entire spring quarter. The student in the college of liberal arts is given at the beginning of every quarter a book of three tickets for which he pays a fee for entertainments obtained by the committee, but now the committee has pleaded lack of funds and is only having three entertainments for the winter and spring quarters.

In spite of this lack of money the student who pays for his tickets has a right to expect entertainment, but does he get it? At the first of the quarter the Shan Kar dancers appeared as a presentation of the committee. They were paid an amount which was not in proportion to the amount of funds and which was greatly out of proportion to the amount of enjoyment obtained by the average student.

It would be much better for all concerned had the committee gotten someone for less money who would have really entertained the student and at the same time enabled him to see the features which he rightfully expects.

The Woman's College of the University has been troubled financially quite as much as we have, but they have had entertainments which were enjoyed by those attending and can be said to have had a greater value for their price and to have been superior to those of the University proper. Recently they have had Drew Pearson, one of the authors of *Washington Merry-Go-Round*, to speak to them. From all reports everyone present had a very entertaining evening and paid only about a fourth as much for their entertainment than did we for the Shan Kar dancers.

It is our belief that the Student Entertainment Committee can and should have features which cost less, have more value from the standpoint of enjoyment, and appear more often than one and two times a quarter. They can easily give the student what he desires without un-

necessary expense and in this way avoid the need for money which they are stressing—P.G. Give and Take

"The lecture system is a process by which the contents of the professor's notebook are transferred by means of a fountain pen to the student's notebook, without having passed through the brain of either. As for recitation, if anything is to be learned, it is the student who should question the teacher, not the teacher the student. Did anybody ever get an education by being a sponge?" Thus does Mr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College fling a challenge at a fundamental concept of modern higher education. Mr. Holt claims that he received much more of an education from his colleagues with whom he rubbed elbows in an editorial room while he was an editor than from his college professors who were paid to educate him.

In his courageous stand, Mr. Holt is attacking the basic definition of education. Education has come to have a specialized meaning of training in "book-learning," and it is eternally a question to be thoughtfully considered as to whether or not a knowledge of books may be regarded as a preparation for the business of living. There are in general two types of students at our universities: first, the student who is preparing himself for an academic life; second, the student who wishes a cultural background for a life which will probably not be directly concerned with the world of research and letters. Although our university enrollments consist mainly of students of the second types, professors unconsciously are inclined to treat them all as potential scholars.

Clearly, to a certain extent, both types of student can and must benefit by a certain period of playing the sponge. The would-be scholar, needing a more thorough cultural background than the casual student, will have to play the sponge for a greater length of time. Yet in the case of each type of student, the ideal would seem to be approached when the academic curriculum so arranges itself that, as more and more technical background material is mastered, so correspondingly more and more opportunity is open for the students to contribute themselves to scholarship. Be the contribution of the student ever so humble and unimportant, still the very act of original and individual and personal contribution cannot but insert life and reality into an otherwise drab teacher-student feeding process. Let there be less consumption of fountain pen ink and more give and take in the realm of ideas.—B.B.P.

With Contemporaries

A Distressed Southland

Dr. Wilbur Gee of the University of Virginia recently conducted an investigation into the causes of research sterility in the southern professor, and he found that the "creative spirit within him is crumbled into dust," by the excessive hours of teaching and by financial struggle.

Further investigation shows that southern professors carry a teaching load about thirty per cent heavier and are paid approximately a third less than their colleagues in other parts of the country.

Dr. Gee believes that these conditions have played a prominent part in driving many southern scholars of note across the Mason and Dixon line.

It is rather disheartening to note that this state of affairs is threatening to become even worse; witness the appropriations cuts for the institutions of higher learning being considered in North Carolina. The University of North Carolina has long been considered the educational center of the south; it has enjoyed not only an American vogue, but a European one as well. During the past ten years many outstanding scholars have got their degrees from the Chapel Hill school. But the state Legislature is contemplating a budget reduction for the university that may well cause the loss of many able members of the teaching staff.

Southern lawmakers are unique in that they will gladly spend millions on paved roads and convict support, but as little as possible on higher education. "Me 'n' my paw didn't have no book-larnin'. Whut uz good enuf fer me oughta be good enuf fer my chillun."—*Auburn Plainsman*.

According to tests made by Dr. N. W. Mars-ton at Radcliffe College, Tufts College, and Columbia University, all men prefer a million dollars to a perfect love affair, while ninety-two per cent of the girls preferred the love affair.—*Butler Collegian*.

Negro waiters at the University of Georgia have formed a fraternity among their group. In order to be admitted one must be a butler in a Greek letter fraternity, must attend every football game and wear clothes acquired from fraternity men.—*Gamecock*.

SPEAKING the CAMPUS MIND

To the Editor

THE DAILY TAR HEEL:

The worth and usefulness of the human soul cannot be judged by the color and texture of the skin. But the white race has set between itself and the rest of humanity a wall that has defied and will defy time to break it down. We glory in the fact that our skin is white and in the belief that our intelligence is superior to those whom we consider less fortunate than we in the matter of being born. We lay first claim on the Creator's greatest concession to mankind—the power to reason.

Common references to a Negro are "he can't tell what's best for himself," or "he's all right, if kept in his place." Regarding the first, the distinguishing feature between man and animal is the ability to think. The first law of nature, if we accept science, is self-preservation. No one will deny that the Negro race, as much so as any other, obeys that instinct and proves its capability to live in a competitive society. For what manner of man, unless he be the heir to his father's wealth, can exist to-day without taking thought of some kind? It is a long jump from slavery of mind and body to a position not unfavorable when compared to a race that has centuries of culture and intellectual achievement behind it. But so successfully have the Negroes made the jump that they have become a part of a social structure in a way that should excite admiration. They are not a brake on the speed of progress to slow it down; rather, they are a source of power and could be used to better advantage. Compare them to a stream of water flowing over a dam. The dam causes the stream to overflow lands that would be rich and fertile. Perhaps even as is, there are water lilies and grasses growing. But tear away the dam, drain the land, and watch how quickly new and more useful plants will bloom. The flooded banks typify our white-dominated society, the dam our intolerance and prejudice.—C. K. Carmichael.

ANNUAL LECTURE SERIES IS OPENED HERE BY BEARD

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sound," he asserted, "the policies and decisions of the United States are to be based on national interest, not an some theory of doing good to China in her conflict with her Japanese adversary."

What Is National Interest?

"What then is the national interest of the United States in China?" Dr Beard asked. "Is it the American trade in tobacco, oil, and other commodities in Manchuria and China proper?" "Is that trade of sufficient significance to warrant the United States to pour out blood and treasure in a war? How and by whom is the calculation and determination to be made? If that interest is insufficient warrant war, then the problem of diplomacy for the incoming administration should be conducted for the supreme purpose of keeping the United States out of the Far Eastern broil. No assertions, claims, or demands should be made which could possibly lead to war.

"If on the other hand national interest is not the supreme consideration controlling the diplomacy of the incoming administration, what is to be the controlling principle of rule? Some theory of peace? Some resolve to protect the weak everywhere, no matter how far re-

moved from the American interest? If this latter alternative is to be the law of diplomacy, what is to be the limit imposed on sacrifice of the United States on behalf of the threatened and opposed? If the United States is to intervene in the affairs of China against Japan, why not in India against Great Britain?"

Defined by Fathers

With this introduction, Dr. Beard turned to an examination of the conception of national interest as put forth by the founders of the American republic. He examined the writings of the fathers and showed from their statements that they based their policies on national interest, that they constantly used the term, and gave it a realistic interpretation. In their minds, it included national defense, territorial integrity, the protection and promotion of commerce, and the possible use of the navy during quarrels of European powers extending to the western hemisphere.

Dr. Beard declared that Alexander Hamilton was one of the creators of the system of "Machtpolitik" which long afterward became dominant in Germany. Thus the original interest covered American territory and people and also commercial activities in all parts of the world.

RELATIONS WITH LATIN COUNTRIES TO BE DISCUSSED

(Continued from first page)

northern and southern nations. He has organized travel seminars of American citizens into Mexico for a study of the problems confronting the Mexican people.

Herring has had wide experience as a traveller, lecturer, and writer upon international relations, particularly with the countries of Latin America. He has edited several books on Mexican problems, in addition to several in the field of church educational work, and has contributed articles to the *New Republic* and various religious journals. He is at present secretary of the committee for education in social relations for the Congregational churches.

Friday's lectures, originally scheduled for Thursday night, were postponed to make way for the Weil lecture in Gerrard hall Thursday. The last program of the series is planned for the following Friday with Norman Thomas, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy and Socialist candidate for president in 1928 and 1932, speaking on "The Program for Action." The committee is busy on arrangements for various talks and luncheons being arranged for the speaker. Don Shoemaker, a member of the Open Forum discussion committee, will preside over this Friday's lecture program.

FIVE NAMED FOR FELLOWSHIPS BY DEAN A. W. HOBBS

(Continued from first page)

any instruction given in the University, but shall receive no credit nor be candidates for any degrees. They shall enjoy the use of the library and laboratory needed in their research, the expenses of all equipment used being paid by the university.

Junior prize fellows shall not be appointed after the age of twenty-five. The first appointment shall be for three years and there shall be a second term of the same length for any student showing signs of especial ability. In addition to having free board, rent, spending money, amusements, and normal expenses, each junior fellow is to receive during his first term \$1250 a year and during his second an annual sum of \$1500.

BARRERE LITTLE SYMPHONY GROUP TO PLAY AT DUKE

Stringfield Selection Will Be Included in Program on February 28 In Page Auditorium.

The Barrere little symphony, conducted by Georges Barrere, well known flute player and composer, will appear in concert at Page auditorium of Duke University, Tuesday evening, February 28, at 8:15 o'clock.

The Barrere little symphony was founded in 1914 and was the first small symphonic ensemble to appear in concert in this country. The organization is now an established feature of concert series in musical centers. The group is made up of thirteen musicians, all proven artists.

One of the feature selections of Barrere's program in Durham will be Lamar Stringfield's *Cripple Creek* from the *Southern Mountain* suite. Stringfield studied flute with Barrere at the Institute of Musical Arts in New York City, and since the completion of his course there has submitted several compositions to Barrere which the latter has played on his concert tours. Among these are *From a Negro Melody* and the *Southern Mountain* suite.

Ideal Fraternity

Wake Forest College students have organized an ideal fraternity, at least for this era of strained and drained pocket-books.

"Eu End Men" is the new lodge at the Deacon institution. No initiation or dues and no Greek letters are the novel features of this brotherhood, the first feature being particularly appealing.

Papers Mailed Out For Latin Contest

Contest papers were mailed out yesterday by E. R. Rankin of the extension department to state high schools in the annual interscholastic Latin competition conducted by the University. The contest will take place throughout the state Friday morning.

Faculty members of the University Latin department will grade the papers and immediate announcement will be made of the winning entrant. The scope of the contest will include two passages of sight translation from comparatively easy Latin and questions of forms and syntax based on these passages. Three hours is the maximum time allowed for the completion of these tests.

Roxboro high school won the competition last year.

ERNEST TRUOX STARS IN CAROLINA PICTURE TODAY

"Whistling in the Dark," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's screen adaptation of the recent Broadway stage hit, and starring Ullrich Merkel and Ernest Truox, is showing today at the Carolina theatre.

These two stars, in the leading roles as a pair of lovers captured by a band of crooks and compelled to aid them in their illicit plans, have been surrounded by a cast of screen veterans. These include Edward Arnold, John Miljan, C. Henry Gordon, Johnny Hines, Joseph Cawthorn, Nat Pendleton, Tenen Holtz and Marcelle Corday.

"Whistling in the Dark" was authorized by Laurence Gross and Edward Childs Carpenter, who evolved a new type of amusement by turning melodrama into material for laughter. The screen production was directed by Elliott Nugent, former Broadway playwright and actor who co-directed "The Moonpiece" and "Life Begins."