

The Daily Tar Heel



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Thursday, May 29, 1936

Again We Lose

News of Dean Addison Hibbard's resignation comes as no surprise. We cannot expect a man of his ability and accomplishments to remain here when he has such opportunities offered him as those which Northwestern University offers. Having had its inducements to teachers recently minimized by a seemingly short-sighted legislature, the University cannot hope to retain men of Hibbard's calibre when broader fields are opened to them. It gives us a feeling of pessimism in contemplating the University's future to think that the name of Hibbard must be added to a list which already includes such illustrious names—illustrious in the light of the University's past reputation—as Chase, Foerster, Jones, and Potter.

We shall feel keenly the absence from this campus of Dean Hibbard. Being vitally interested in improving the quality of teaching he has gained the distinction of being one of the few men in the University who are real teachers as well as scholars and men of research. During his entire stay here he has manifested an interest in academic life not merely from the professor's point of view, of which so many of our faculty men are guilty, but from the standpoint of the student. His friendly interest in the individual student has given him a reputation by reason of which he is generally known as the student's friend. To say the least, his presence and his work here have been a tremendous asset to this institution.

It has been said that we do not appreciate our great men until they leave us, and the type of man whom we are losing this year makes us all wonder about the future of the University of North Carolina. Perhaps we will not realize until the best men in the faculty have gone that a university to be great must have a faculty composed of great men. —B. M.

Many will agree with Candidate Shaw in hoping Wake will have only one primary.

Thugs, Yeomen, Countrymen?

It is reported that although there were only nine hundred Denishawn Dancers tickets sold there were about sixteen hundred persons in the audience the night of the performance. When the manager of the dancers discovered this he declared that he would never bring another troupe or act to Chapel Hill. He said that the handling of this University's audience was the worst he had ever seen anywhere.

More disgraceful yet was the disturbance raised by the crashers both before and after they had made good their forced entrances. The ones on the outside of the fence yelled and whistled and threw rocks against the tin score-sign; those on the inside sat on the grass directly in front of the reserved seats, laughed, jeered and made things generally uncomfortable for the dancers, the pianist, and the audience. Miss St. Denis herself afterward declared that she wished she and her dancers had performed at N.C.C.W. instead of here, because she was sure they would not have been given such a barbarous reception there.

Not much editorializing can be added to these statements. They are just accusations, and they make this student body look pretty black and hopeless.—J.J.

Again, The Negro Question

"It is said that about 400 Negroes have been registered in Raleigh to vote in the Democratic primaries. Every name should be taken off the books. Southern Negroes are all Republicans and have no right to vote in the party of White Supremacy," says an editorial writer in the Raleigh News and Observer—a needlessly antagonistic and prejudiced statement in support of the purely political editorial policies of that paper.

In the News and Observer again, this time on Wednesday, another statement on the above subject appeared: "The Negro is a Republican and those who advised the Raleigh Negroes to register as Democrats were enemies of Democracy and White Supremacy. This is true, no matter what they call themselves."

On the same day that the first of these editorials appeared in the Observer the Baltimore Evening Sun carried a featured news story and an editorial on the recent organization and appearance of a Negro symphony in that city. In addition there was published in the Baltimore paper a regular column devoted to the interests of the city's colored people.

In the near future the negro population of the nation must be given a definite answer to its demands for a place under the sun. It is inevitable that such a crisis must come in interracial relationships. The rapid development of the negro race and the appearance of capable leaders rising from this isolated and insoluble portion of the contents in the "melting pot" indicate this trend of affairs.

Shall the revolution be a peaceful and bloodless one, or shall it be marked with the outbreak of inner-corroding hatred and perhaps even race riots?

An outward display of hostile enmity and contempt such as the Observer editorial indicates may serve to drive the negroes to the latter alternative. On the other hand the sympathetic encouragement offered by the Baltimore writer can be a factor in helping the negro to work out his own plan of adaptation.

The music critic of the Sun hailed the interpretations of the Baltimore negro symphony as indications of the development

of an individual Afro-American culture. That is exactly the direction in which the efforts of our negroes must aim. It can be done—but not while the existing anti-negro element continues to spread its uncompromising propaganda.

However, there is promise for a change in public opinion. The rising generation is still further removed from slavery days than the retiring one. Furthermore, it is being educated to consider the problem from a different point of view, and so is developing, paradoxically enough, an indifferently interest in the fate of the negro.

An example, brought directly home to the University: the annual Negro Issue of the Carolina Magazine. If we would be more progressive in this matter, we should have more of such things.—E. C. D., Jr.

The Laugh's On North Carolina

Again, North Carolina's hypocritical insincerity is the just object of ridicule. Maryland, and especially Baltimore, has recently enjoyed a sly chuckle at the expense of the state.

The Baltimore Evening Sun comments in a caustic and sarcastic manner concerning the probability of moving the prohibition headquarters from that city: "However, the next State to the South voted dry (referring to the wet votes of Maryland and Virginia), and it, too, is in this circuit. Why not move the prohibition headquarters down into North Carolina? Greensboro, for example, is not much farther South than Richmond, and the Tar Heels presumably would not object to having the spies, snoopers and agents provocateurs of the Federal Government quartered among them. Indeed, these gentry, whom Baltimore betrays a tendency to regard only as peculiarly objectionable, down there might attain the stature of heroes."

"To Tarheelia with the headquarters, by all means." As long as the leaders and citizens of North Carolina lay themselves open to such scathing attacks by using old-fashioned, out-dated political tactics; until they desist from such unsophisticated and transparent attempts at moral integrity and political "saintliness," they may expect to be the laughingstock of the nation, known to the world as a bunch of bootlegging hypocrites. —E. C. D. Jr.

Personnel Paragraphs

By Henry Johnston, Jr.

What kind of men are business concerns looking for? What social background, personal qualifications and past experiences make a man a desirable prospect?

The employer answers these questions as best he can by the type of questions contained in his application blank for employment. In an effort to determine what information is of most general interest, I have counted the number of times that various items occur on 25 application forms, used by such firms as American Tel. & Tel. Co., Goodrich Rubber Co., United Fruit Co., General Electric Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., etc.

Listed below are some of the items which occur most frequently and the number of times of occurrence:

Work experience, 25; education (graduate? record? major? degree?), 24; married, 24; physical condition 23; personal description, 22; special training, 22; date and place of birth, 21; dependants, 20; position desired, 19; personal and business references, 19; salary earned in past

Campus Life



positions, 17; nationality and citizenship, 16; relatives and their occupations, 15; church affiliations, 14; relatives in this company, 11; can you give surety bond, 11; foreign languages, 10; salary expected, 10; why apply to this company, 10.

Other interesting items which occur rather frequently are: memberships in societies, campus activities, self-help in school, private income, hobbies and recreations, use of tobacco or alcoholic stimulants, financial obligations, ever been "fired" from a position, etc.

The "personality" of a man and the general personal impression he makes on another person, of course, cannot be recorded on an application form. This consideration is so important that practically all employers require a personal interview before an offer of employ-

ment is made.

The man who has proved that he can work and do a good job is at a premium. He often gets a poise and confidence in his ability that can be had in no other way. The man who has never worked may be equally desirable in every respect, but there is no way for the prospective employer to tell how he will react under working conditions. The employers who have visited the campus this year have looked with favor upon the man who has "done something."

There is an increasing demand for college trained men in business today. The fact that a man attended college, however, does not necessarily make him a desirable man. The general manager of a large department store recently said to me, "Many people say that knowledge is power. I heartily disagree with

this statement and say that power is the ability to apply this knowledge." He followed this remark by saying that the demand is for those men who have applied themselves and can profit by what they learn.

An employer always wants to know why a man is leaving school before graduation. Unless he has some good reason, such as financial difficulties, it is held against him.

In 23 out of the 25 cases considered above, the final acceptance of a man is dependent upon the outcome of his physical examination. If he cannot pass an examination about the equivalent of the one the average life insurance company requires, he may lose his opportunity at the last minute. How many students think of this point during their college days?

"When a photograph is asked for with an application, it should be a business-like one," says the Goodrich Rubber Co. representative. "When a man sends us his picture taken in a golf outfit or in a social group, it always creates a bad impression."

An application form should always be filled out completely, neatly and according to any directions that may be given on it. Students often hurt their chances by carelessness in these respects. In considering a doubtful case last year, an employer decided not to make an offer to one of our seniors who had failed to sign his name in the space set apart for it on the application blank.

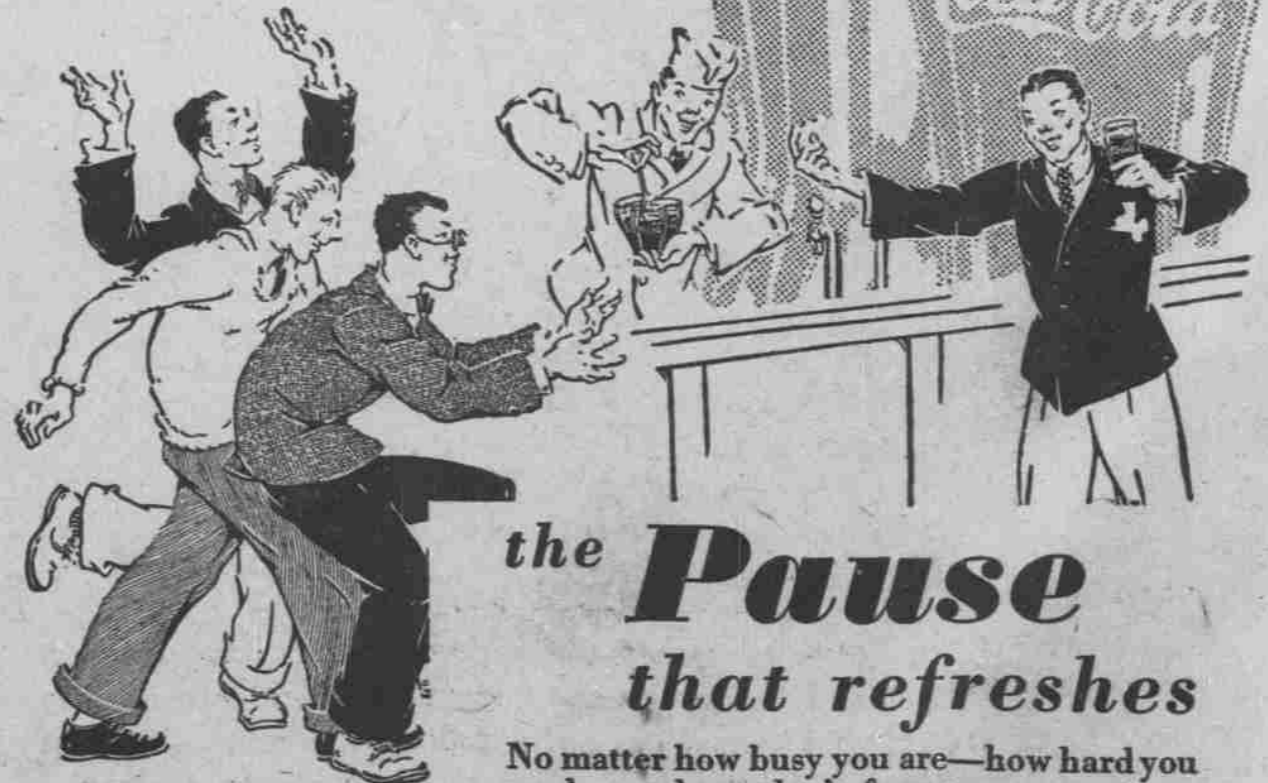
Lears Entertain Engineers

Professor and Mrs. John E. Lear entertained 15 members of the graduating class of electrical engineers and faculty members of the electrical engineering department with a steak supper and a swimming party at Sparrow's pool Tuesday evening.

Those attending besides the graduating class were Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. George F. Bason, and R. F. Stainback and E. W. Winkler of the department of electrical engineering.



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