

BAND CONCERT  
4:00 P.M.  
HILL MUSIC HALL

# The Daily Tar Heel

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1932

WEEKLY STAFF MEETING  
TONIGHT—7:00  
GRAHAM MEMORIAL

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## OFFICIAL PLEASED WITH AUDITION OF STATE SYMPHONY

Over Thirty-Five Musicians  
Gather Here for Rehearsal  
Of Orchestra.

After thirty-five prospective musicians had gathered here yesterday for the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra, Lamar Stringfield, who is acting as conductor of the orchestra, now being organized expressed himself as being extremely well pleased with the work. He also stated that there is a splendid future for the whole project.

The musicians met in Hill music hall where they practiced from 10:00 o'clock until 12:30, and from 1:30 till 3:00. During this period tentative assignments and gradings were made, after which the orchestra disbanded to meet again soon with the full personnel. Though there were not as many present as were expected, Stringfield has a complete list of some seventy-five expert musicians in all parts of the state who will meet with the orchestra at some more convenient date.

### Directors Attend

Among the people from other towns were the school musical directors from Greensboro, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Durham, High Point, and Raleigh, each of whom brought some of the outstanding musicians from their respective towns. A number of musicians were to have come from Asheville but were not able to attend the audition. Besides these were a number of Chapel Hill's most outstanding musicians, both students and townpeople.

It will not be definitely decided until the middle of next week whether the proposed demonstration concert tentatively set for May 7 will take place.

## MUSIC INSTITUTE TO GIVE CONCERT WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Last Laboratory Program to Include Works of North Carolina Composers Only.

Presenting its fifth laboratory concert of the season the University Institute of Folk Music will close its work for the year Wednesday evening, April 27, at 8:00 o'clock in the music building. The entire program consists of the works of North Carolina composers, played in most instances by the composer.

Lamar Stringfield, Chapel Hill composer and musician, will present two original compositions in the form of piano compositions. Charles G. Vardell, Jr., is the pianist rendering these two numbers which are: *An American Humoresque and Romance*.

Fantasia, a piano and organ duet, will be presented by the composer, Frederick S. Smith, and Frances E. Stevens.

A group of piano solos, among which are: *Abyss*, *Habanera*, and *Jig*, will be given by the composer, Charles G. Vardell, Jr.

Amy Newcomb, cellist, and Jewell Brady, pianist, will offer two cello solos, *Elegy* and *After Midnight*, written by Lamar Stringfield.

Comprising the last group of piano solos by Charles G. Vardell, Jr., are: *Moon-Moth*, *Faun*. (Continued on page two)

### Tar Heel Staff Will Gather For Meeting

The reportorial staff of THE DAILY TAR HEEL will gather in the office of the publication at 7:00 o'clock tonight for the regular weekly meeting. All reporters are expected to attend.

Other divisions of the staff will meet in the offices of the paper at the regular times with the exception of the feature board which will not meet until a later date.

The city editors will meet at 5:00 o'clock this afternoon while at the same time the foreign news board will gather for a short session. Following these two meetings the editorial board will convene at 5:30 o'clock.

### MASON SELECTED GRAIL PRESIDENT FOR COMING YEAR

Claiborn Carr, Secretary, and Walter Groover, Assistant-Treasurer, Other Officers Elected.

Robert Mason of Mebane was elected to succeed Haywood Weeks as president of the Grail at the annual banquet given in honor of the incoming members Friday night in Graham Memorial.

Claiborn Carr of Woodmere, Long Island, and Walter Groover of Savannah, Georgia, were chosen secretary and assistant-treasurer, respectively, succeeding Phil Alston and C. C. Hamlet. Hamlet, this year's assistant-treasurer automatically becomes the next treasurer, following John Clinard. The largest number of old Grail men ever to welcome the initiates attended the dinner.

### Bernard Addresses Order

Professor W. S. Bernard, one of the founders of the Grail, and Dean F. F. Bradshaw another old member, made short talks to the members. Bernard struck his usual note of optimism as to college morals of today, saying that they were better than those of the past. He urged the Grail to strive to do

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### Study Of Classics Relegated To Minor Place By Practical Trend

Since Greek and Latin Have Been Dropped as Requirements for Graduation, Interest in These Studies Has Waned Throughout the Country's Colleges.

By Joseph Sugarman

"Latin and Greek have been pushed to the wall in the University by the overwhelming modern trend toward vocational training," believe the heads of the classics department. The introduction of technical, practical studies as engineering, pharmacy, and commerce into the undergraduate curriculum have so deflected interest from the classics that this department has one of the smallest enrollments in the University. Once the cornerstone of higher education, Latin and Greek have been relegated to a distinctly minor position.

It is the opinion of the heads of the classics department that a prime factor in the present lack of large-scale interest in classics is the inevitable tendency of man to take the path of least resistance. "The classics are not easy, and those who can avoid, most certainly will," declared Professor Wallace S. Bernard of the Greek department.

### Enrollment Falls Off

Dr. George Howe, speaking for the Latin department, said "The current craving for the practical in the University accounts for the small number of people willing to seek something different in the study of Latin and Greek."

The decline of classics at the University is of comparatively recent origin. Up to 1905 they were the dominant influence on the campus, since four years of Latin and two of Greek were required for admission, while two years of each language were obligatory to every student. In that year, however, the entrance requirements were relieved of Latin and Greek, and the classics were forthwith set on the toboggan. Greek was forced to stand squarely upon its own merits as an elective. Latin maintained

the status of a partially required subject, but the tendency upon the part of the language actually classifies Latin as an elective course.

### Lean Years for Classics

From 1905 to 1920 were indeed lean years for the classics. The department declined at a terrific rate in numbers, while the sciences, social and technical, profited at their expense. The founding of each new school at the University was a further destructive force for the classics. Toward the close of the World War the department found itself in the perilous situation of gradually heading for total extinction. Classes had dwindled to a pitiful size, and Latin and Greek were smirked at as out-moded subjects. Similar situations throughout the colleges of the nation were the only consolation in view.

### Classic Revival Begun

It was at this low ebb that a revival of the classics was engendered. To be sure, it was slow, and at times almost imperceptible. Yet, as the recent decade wore on, Latin and Greek were once more on the road to prestige, if not their former popularity. The saving force of the studies appeared in the introduction of the comparative literature courses and archaeology. Since their inception, these two courses have been among the most sought after in the University. Strangely enough, it seemed for a time that the culture of Greece and Rome was to survive, even though the languages did not.

But these stimulants had the desired effect upon Greek and Latin itself. Since 1920 the size of classes has increased, despite periodic fluctuations. The department has finally abandoned

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### Symphonic Band To Give Concert Today

The University Symphonic Band, under the direction of Professor T. Smith McCorkle, will give its annual spring concert at 4:00 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Hill Music auditorium.

The band is a select group of forty-eight pieces, picked from the larger organization that performs at football games and other outdoor events at the University. The program will include both classical and modern music.

There will be two soloists and two quintets. Miss Helen King Eubanks, soprano and pupil of Dr. H. S. Dyer, will sing; Thor Johnson, violinist, will play.

### WOOSLEY TO GIVE SPEECH ON WORK OF FINANCE BODY

Economics Professor to Discuss Purposes and Powers of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Dr. John B. Woosley, of the department of economics and commerce will speak on "The Reconstruction Finance Corporation" in room 103 Bingham hall at 7:30 tomorrow evening. This will be the second of a series of five lectures on current economic problems to be presented on consecutive Monday nights.

Dr. Woosley is professor of economics in charge of the courses in finance at the University. He spent last year in Chicago studying special problems in the field of finance.

During the lecture he will discuss the role of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in this period of economic depression. Dr. Woosley will describe the conditions which led to its establishment, its organization, purposes, powers, and personnel. Finally, he will appraise its work and accomplishments up to the present.

This lecture, as well as the others will be open to the public, and all persons who are interested are invited to attend this and the subsequent talks.

## ANNUAL Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE HAS LAST GATHERING

President Graham Speaks to Members Student Officers Training Conference.

Today marks the close of the annual state Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. student officers' training conference. This year's session is the largest ever conducted with approximately seventy students attending the meetings.

Reverend Tom Wright will conduct a morning watch this morning at 7:00 in the Old Episcopal church and the newly elected officers will be installed at 8:45 in the banquet hall of the Graham Memorial. Dr. Shelton Smith will lead the final service at 10:00 a.m. This meeting also takes place in the Graham Memorial.

Yesterday's sessions opened with a devotional service by Tom Wright, following which the delegates broke up into several groups for discussion of specific problems.

### President Graham Speaks

President Frank Graham was the last speaker of the morning, addressing the whole group on the things which make this generation different. First he said

that this generation is of the world war; it is a generation of world and moral confusion; and that it is a generation of great world and economic depression. He remarked in closing that it was encouraging that students are taking hold of religion in a vital way today.

In the afternoon talks were made by John Minter and Elizabeth Manget on the Student Volunteer Movement, and by Bill Farthing of Duke and Frances Mitchell of Greensboro College on the Blue Ridge conference.

Following this there was a business meeting at which a con-

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## MEN CHOSEN FOR N. C. COLLEGE AND VIRGINIA DEBATES

Carolina Team Will Meet Virginia in Annual Event Over Station WPTF May 3.

In the debate tryouts which were conducted in Graham Memorial Thursday evening for the meet with North Carolina College and the radio debate with Virginia, Edwin Lanier and John Wilkinson were chosen to uphold the negative in the dual debate against North Carolina College on the query, Resolved: That the German reparations and inter-allied war debts should be cancelled.

The affirmative team will be selected from among B. F. Proctor, A. A. Lawrence, and "Red" Rankin after a second trial to take place in room 214 Graham Memorial at 8:15 tomorrow evening. The negative side will debate against this three in a trial debate, and the best two of the three will be given places. Edwin Lanier and Donald Seawell were selected to take part in the annual radio debate with Virginia, which is to take place over the Raleigh station, WPTF, May 3. They will defend the negative side of the question, Resolved: That the United States should adopt the British system of radio control.

No definite date has been set for the debate with N. C. College but will be announced later.

## Reparations Blamed For Crisis

Benno Mascher Says Germany Wants To Pay But Cannot

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In this article contributed especially to THE DAILY TAR HEEL, Benno Mascher, professor of history at Marburg University, Marburg, Germany, discusses the present economic conditions of Germany. In another article to appear next Sunday he will discuss the political situation of the country.

These articles have been translated by Dr. Meno Spann of the University German department.)

By Benno Mascher

In a true description of Germany today we must before all consider the unequalled economic misery in Germany. Without the knowledge of the distressing economic trouble of the people, it is impossible to understand what is going on in the cultural and political life of the nation. It is especially necessary to stress this economic misery because in foreign countries there prevails wrong conceptions of Germany's economical condition. These misconceptions are often furthered by anti-German agitators who still exist today.

### Extent of Catastrophe

The granting of the so-called Hoover moratorium has shown the world the greatness of Germany's catastrophe but has hastened its effects. The Reich (German Government) can no

longer keep its obligations. The German counties, states, the big banks and corporations, and finally, the innumerable members of middle class merchants and small manufacturers are bankrupt. Whole branches of industry have broken down. The farmers are fighting desperately against ruin. The number of unemployed people has risen to over six millions, thus Germany has over one-fourth of the entire unemployed population in the world (United States has over eight millions but in comparison to population, Germany has six million unemployed to a population of sixty-five millions; United States ten millions to a population of over 140 millions). In a city like Essen which before the war was the most prosperous industrial city in Germany, now has forty per cent of the population entirely supported by public and private charity.

### Schools Closed

The tremendous burden which the state has taken over with the support of these masses of unemployed makes it incapable of fulfilling its cultural tasks. Prussia is forced to close more than half of its pedagogical academies

(which serve for the instruction of elementary school teachers). The same is true for art academies and theatres of drama. Each city is forced to cut rigorously as far as its cultural funds are concerned. The means for public libraries have almost vanished from the cultured classes. The emergency commission (*Notgemeinschaft*) of German learning which alone makes possible the existence of the rising generation of young university scholars can hardly secure the continuation of the most necessary scholastic and science research work, because the middle classes, supporters of universities, are entirely impoverished.

### Decline Explained

How is this decline to be explained? Was not Germany in the years 1925 to 1928 continually rising? Certainly: Germany, like the United States, was in a condition of apparent prosperity, apparent rising. But it only seemed so, and the crash was worse because the world would not believe that the preceding period of prosperity was only an illusion. Today the German catastrophe has dragged the entire world into economic

chaos. Even England and the United States are hard hit by it.

America can well understand that which in Germany is believed by almost every one, and which today is the undisputed opinion of economic experts: The chief cause of German's misery and the general lowered financial condition of the world is the reparations! Not until the poisonous effects of reparations, for which the world may thank the blind egotism of all political creditors, is excluded from the machinery of world economy can we begin to think of recovery. From a moral and economic viewpoint, the reparations are unbearable for Germany and the rest of the world.

### Connected With Reparations

The whole economical and political situation in Germany is so closely connected with the question of reparations that it deserves more thorough explanation. As far as the economic side goes, one must think: Germany had, during the war, fought for four and a half years against a world of enemies with an unparalleled effort. Its economic strength was ex-

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