

HENRY WILL PLAY FOR JUNIOR-SENIOR GROUP OF DANCES

Former Tar Heel Band Is Selected After Negotiations With Busse, Kemp, O'Hare.

Tal Henry and his orchestra will furnish the music for the Junior-Senior dances next month, according to a report yesterday from the dance committee. The selection of Henry completes the plans for the dances, May 13 and 14. The committee had conducted negotiations with Hal Kemp, Henry Busse, and Husk O'Hare for some time, but finally dropped these negotiations in favor of Tal Henry.

Henry's orchestra was organized some years ago at the University and has filled engagements at some of the leading hotels and restaurants in the country. Among these are engagements at the Hotel Gibson in Cincinnati, the Hotel Adolphus in Dallas, and the New Yorker in New York.

Contracts Awarded

Contracts were awarded to John Idol for decorating the Tin Can for the May Frolics and the Junior-Senior dances. The expense of decorations will be shared by the May Frolics and the Junior-Senior committees. Balfour Company will supply the programs for the Junior-Senior dances. The tickets will be printed in several different colors and will be sold counter-signed to make duplication impossible.

There will be three dances in
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SPECTATOR SENDS QUESTIONNAIRE TO COLLEGE EDITORS

Majority of Replies Expect Re-election of Hoover, Although They Are Opposed to It.

An analysis of the 106 replies received to a political questionnaire submitted by the *Columbia Spectator* to college editors representing all sections of the country reveals that the majority are opposed to the reelection of President Hoover as an individual and favor the election of some other Republican, Democrat, or Norman Thomas.

The greater part of the replies favored the renomination of President Hoover, even though his reelection was bitterly opposed, and the majority agreed that President Hoover will be reelected.

Roosevelt Favored

Franklin D. Roosevelt was found to be the favorite of forty-nine editors for the Democratic presidential nomination, while Newton D. Baker was second with thirty votes. Forty-five per cent of the editors were found to be Republicans, forty per cent Democrats, and ten per cent Socialists.

Seventy-five college editors declared that prohibition should be a paramount issue of the coming elections, and sixty-three out of the seventy-five editors called for repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Adequate relief measures to meet present economic conditions, disarmament, international relations, and the tariff were the other topics favored as the five major issues of the next election.

Playmaker Reading

Dr. George McKie will read Arthur Goodrich's *Caponsacchi*, a play based on Browning's narrative poem, "The Ring and the Book," tonight at 8:30 o'clock in the Playmakers theatre as the final reading of the season. The play was first presented in 1926 and deals with a famous murder done in Rome in the seventeenth century. Goodrich wrote the play only after long consideration and careful study of Browning's poem.

STATE ORGANISTS WILL MEET HERE

Edward Eigenschenck Will Present Concert in Music Building at Meeting Friday.

The North Carolina chapter of the American Guild of Organists, of which chapter Professor Nelson O. Kennedy is the dean, will have its annual meeting in Chapel Hill Friday.

Friday afternoon, the business meeting of the chapter will be conducted. Following this meeting, there will be a students' organ contest, using the organ of the Episcopal church. This contest will be open to all organ students under twenty-five. A cup will be awarded to the winner. The public is invited to the contest.

A banquet for the members of the chapter is planned at the Carolina Inn at 6:00 o'clock, and an organ recital in the Hill music hall by Edward Eigenschenck of Chicago is scheduled for 8:30 o'clock. Eigenschenck played the opening concert last year at the dedication of the Hill music hall. Tickets to the recital will cost fifty cents for students and one dollar for others.

Belcher Will Speak

R. H. Belcher will speak on "Solutions in Liquid Ammonia" at his regular meeting of the graduate chemistry seminar Monday at 4:30 o'clock in Venable hall.

Whiteley in Hospital

I. C. Whiteley, an assistant in the zoology department, was carried Friday to Duke hospital for observation previous to an operation for appendicitis.

Typical Campus Slang Phrases Help Increase American Jargon

Expose of Thirty or More Freshman English Papers Reveal Most Common Expression Is "Watch That Stuff!", While Language Based on "Ballyhoo" Writings Has Influence.

Themes written by a freshman English class on University slang show that Carolina is doing its share to enrich the steadily increasing American jargon with a wide variety of typical phrases. Although no exact statistics have been compiled from the thirty or more papers, the most common slang expression on the campus seems to be "Watch that stuff!", or with the tendency of all slang to abbreviate, simply "Watch that."

Next in popularity comes the use of the word "bull." Its frequent recurrence in campus talk proves it an exceedingly word, for its original meaning can be varied by the suffixing of the unprintable to apply to almost any thought desired by the speaker. One of its most popular censored compounds has supplanted the older slangism, "hot air."

Terms of Endearment

Terms of endearment as well as adjectives of appraisal often become slang nouns. A girl is no longer called "honey," but if she has sufficient qualifications may be "a honey." Likewise, the adjective "nifty" (unrecognized as such by Webster) has achieved the status of a noun in good standing from the influence of word to mouth use.

In recent years the word "hot," deviating from the usual and proper meaning of the adjective, because an inseparable part of "hot mamma," presumably introduced by Texas Guinan. However, its modern meaning allows it to modify anything for which the speaker might have particular admiration. A movie, a baseball player—in short, anything may be "hot." And if he wishes to strengthen his declaration by a simile, he says "hot as a fox."

Imitation of *Ballyhoo* and the Bronx dialect have done much to influence the trend of American college slang as well as that of the University. "Nuts" was once an elegant epithet used synonymously with "hay-wire"

and the like to express conviction of a person's insanity. The vowel has changed, become unrecognizable, and appears now as "nertz." Nor is it confined to the expression of a single thought; people rise to almost any occasion with a timely "Nertz!" and, trusting that their audience has followed the conversation, leave each hearer to guess the mood of the speaker.

Co-eds, dating, dances, and other indispensable features of college life have been the inspiration and origin of a large number of slang terms. The writer of one theme defined "big boy" as "a term of admiration usually used by females." To "drag" a girl to a dance is the most usual way of saying that a girl is to be taken to a dance; and the word "co-ed" itself is an instance of an abbreviation that has become slang in good standing. At University dances one "breaks," never "cuts."

Classroom Terms

Similarly, the classroom has contributed to enlarge the vocabulary of slang. Students say "on class" and "to catch class" and "to sit on class," while "to sleep on class" is just another way of saying to be inattentive. To be "booting the prof" is to pretend interest in a subject in order to enhance one's grade, to raise a D to a C, a C to a B, and so forth.

"To be tight" is to be intoxicated; to be "wall-eyed" or "pie-eyed" is to be noticeably drunk; and to be "looping" is to be staggering on one's feet. An inebriate "passes out," "passes out of the picture," or, more expressively, "goes out like a light."

Or when the inebriate begins "cutting up" or acting the clown, he "shines." The term does not apply to drunks alone, but to clowns of any kind or to foolish acts of any kind. It has become more universal, including acts indicating a lack of sophistication; likewise anything out of the ordinary or not conventional is a "shine."

Spring Examination

The spring examination for the removal of conditions on English composition will be Friday, May 6 at 4:00 o'clock in 201 Murphey hall. Students who desire to remove their conditions by this examination should be present at this time. Individual notices will not be sent out to persons having conditions this spring. It is not necessary to have a theme prepared in advance. Further information can be secured at 104 Saunders hall.

MURCHISON WILL DELIVER ADDRESS

Professor of Applied Economics At University Will Discuss Speculation Tomorrow.

Dr. C. T. Murchison will speak tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock in 103 Bingham hall on the subject of "Should Short Selling be Abolished?" This will be the third of a series of five lectures on current economic problems, being sponsored by the departments of economics and commerce.

Dr. Murchison is professor of applied economics, is in charge of courses in money and business cycles at the University, and has long been interested in special problems of speculation, business cycles, and finance. He possesses some original ideas on the economic consequences of speculation, and will discuss during his address this problem, which is at present attracting considerable attention because of the investigation now being made of the policies of the New York stock exchange by a committee from Congress.

Senior Nominations

There will be a meeting of the rising senior class tomorrow night at 7:00 o'clock in Gerrard hall for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of senior student council representative, due to resignation of the present officer. Elections will be conducted Tuesday.

Committee Meeting

There will be an important meeting of the executive committee of the sophomore class at 3:00 o'clock tomorrow in Dean Bradshaw's office.

STATE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE WILL CONVENE FRIDAY

North Carolina Section of American Chemical Society Will Meet at Same Time.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the North Carolina Academy of Science and the spring meeting of the North Carolina section of the American Chemical Society will convene Friday at Wake Forest for a two day session.

The objects of the Academy are to promote study and scientific research and to furnish, so far as is practicable, a means of publication of such articles as may be deemed worthy. Any person actively interested in science or the promotion of science, may, upon nomination by two members, be elected a member of the academy by a majority vote of the executive committee. At present there are 250 members of the group.

The academy is affiliated with the American Association for Advancement of Science. A member of the state body may join the association without payment of the customary initiation fee.

The group is divided into four sections, general, chemistry, mathematics, physics. Papers concerning each branch of science will be read at the meeting.

Officers for the current year are: Dr. F. A. Wolf of the botany department, Duke University, president; Dr. W. E. Speas of the physics department, Wake Forest College, vice-president;

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DEAN VAN HECKE WILL BE HEARD IN MECKLENBURG

University Law School Head Will Address Bar Association in Charlotte May 18.

Dean M. T. Van Hecke of the University law school will address the members of the Mecklenburg bar association on the subject "The Work of the Constitutional Revision Committee" at a luncheon meeting in Charlotte Wednesday, May 18.

The luncheon will take place in Efrid's dining room and will be one of a series of such affairs being arranged by John H. Small, who was appointed to that duty by Colonel T. L. Kirkpatrick, president of the association.

The constitutional revision committee was appointed by Governor Gardner, and has given a considerable amount of study to possible changes in the organic law in North Carolina. Dean Van Hecke has been a close student of the work of the committee.

"He is a legal author of consequence and an engaging speaker," Small said in announcing the program. "Although it will be his first appearance in Charlotte, he has many friends at this bar."

About ten complete studies concerning governmental questions have been submitted to the revision committee by the law school here and by the Duke University, school. In addition to this, an enormous amount of valuable data concerning changes in the statutes of the state has been contributed by the same groups.

Germany Attempts To Further Culture In Spite Of Economic And Political Controversies Of The Reich

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of articles on present-day conditions in Germany contributed especially to THE DAILY TAR HEEL by Benno Mascher, professor of history at Marburg University, Marburg, Germany.)

With the mention of Hitler and Socialism we come to the political conditions in Germany. The most striking feature of German politics is the growing radicalism which is illustrated by the unequalled growth of the National-Socialistic party, by the increased turning away from the Social-Democratic party to the communistic party, while the middle class parties, with the exception of the center which is bound by its Catholic confession, grow more radical.

How the relation of power may be expressed in numbers is hard to say. The governmental coalitions of the conservative parties, tolerated by the Social-democrats, attacked by communism, by the Bourgeois Right (German National Party), and by

the National-socialists, has just been able to hold its own in the last election of the Reichstag—the victory of Hindenburg as president is a victory of personality. The National-socialistic votes have enormously increased.

Explanation of Change

The radical change in the shifting of people to different parties has its explanation in the leveling of the social strata caused by the economic decline of the post-war years. The principal effect of this decline is the weakening of the middle class. The culture in Germany before the war was developed through the owning Bourgeoisie. This class lost its capital during the war and the inflation following and was unable to regain its finances during the illusory period of prosperity in the years 1924-28.

The relation between wealth and poverty—in pre-war times there was not a wide gap be-

tween the rich and poor—has changed decidedly, the number of poor greatly overshadowing the number of rich. The percentage of those who scarcely own more than what they get from their everyday labor is so large that the times of economic distress is just now especially hard to bear. Also the class of small independent merchants and craftsmen diminishes more and more, thereby increasing the number of employed (as clerks, assistants, etc.). This class of employed are distinguished from the laborer by their natural bearing and self-assurance more than through better material ownership and chance for improvement. And all the classes are affected by unemployment—and not least affected are the young academicians. The number of unemployed academic people is already in the tens of thousands and increases from year to year.

That all these various classes

—the children of the Bourgeois who are deprived of their security and robbed of their financial backing; the young of the small merchant and manufacturer who are robbed of their independence; the children of the scholars who are unemployed and helpless; the children of the unemployed working man—that all these people yielded easily to the movements and slogans of the radicals is explainable. But the turning to communism of the Russian stamp on the one hand, and to National-Socialism with its partly Italian-Fascistic ideals on the other, cannot be explained simply with economic reasons.

Reasons for Distress

The reasons of the economical distress leads the seeker to one of these two explanations (or a combination of both): The system of capitalism, as such, is responsible. The way out then is to fight against the system

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