

Beer and Barbed Wire

Let's talk about beer and barbed-wire. Beer is the stuff we've been consuming in great quantities in Marley's etc. Barbed-wire is the stuff that millions of students are starving behind, in dozens of different blacked-out spots.

There's an incongruity here that we must appreciate, and fortunately we can do something about it. Here are copies of a report we received: "China. 75 percent are on relief, with living costs 30 times greater than 1937. Food is the greatest need.

"Russia. 640,000 students dispossessed from 1,855 institutions . . . are continuing behind studies behind the front.

"Greece. 10,000 students must have food and medical supplies if life is to be saved.

"Unoccupied France. Refugee students from Central Europe are in dire need of the necessities of life."

These reports go on. They're not the only ones. They keep coming in all the time. Not so long ago we heard from a Chinese student. There was one line different to forget. "I was cold and I cried for I had no shoes . . . until I saw a man without feet."

All right, that's just propaganda. Laugh it off, but remember this: Every time you kill an extra beer up town, or drink a coke, consider these figures.

From \$7.50 to \$10.00 will feed a Chinese student for a month, and \$1.00 a month will provide a soy bean milk for Chinese students threatened with tuberculosis. In German concentration camps, where hundreds of thousands of students languish from \$.50 to \$3.00 will buy a phonograph record which will bring entertainment to more than 2000 prisoners.

There's a question of values then, and they have to be considered. We can not forget them.

It's not so ridiculous then, to suggest one dry weekend, this one, and put the money where it can save a life. The War Chest on this campus aims at raising \$10,000 to help relieve some of the situations we've pictured above. The figure is high. The lives money can save are higher.

When the War Chest representatives comes around, remember what the money is for, and where it is going, and what it is going to do.

Text of Wettach Statement

As a member of the special committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate charges against local police made in the DAILY TAR HEEL of Wednesday morning, I believe that a statement of our intentions would be of interest to your readers. I can appreciate the attitude of the articles which have appeared in the TAR HEEL insisting upon speed in this investigation. I am anxious to have it understood why some time must elapse before we will be able to make a report. Your own reporter spent three weeks on the case before you were in position to publish charges against the police. Our committee was appointed on Wednesday evening at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen called for a very important but different purpose. Since it was not possible to take any action at that time, the Board adopted as the only reasonable course the appointment of an investigation committee.

It should be clear that it is not our function to try the police against whom charges are made. Our duty is to investigate and report our findings to the Board of Aldermen. When we have made a report to the Board of Aldermen, the Board may take such action as seems to be best at that time. We will carry on our investigations as rapidly as possible and will be glad to arrange meetings with any interested persons who may have statements to make concerning the Tar Heel charges. Appointments for such meetings may be made by telephone. It will expedite matters if we carry on this investigation privately and informally. Furthermore, people will feel freer to make statements to us if our meetings are not public.

We wish to assure you that we shall conduct this investigation as impartially and as rapidly as possible, always keeping in mind two objectives: (1) the determination of the facts underlying the charges made against the police and (2) the preservation of amicable race relations in the Chapel Hill-Carrboro community which is a very vital matter at all times, but particularly so during the present emergency.

I believe that Mr. Burch would agree with the statements in this letter, but, since he is out of town, I must assume sole responsibility for them.

Very truly yours,
Robert H. Wettach

The Daily Tar Heel

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The Weary Wisher

By Hayden Carruth and Sylvan Meyer

Once when I was editor of my high school paper—in fact, many times when I was editor of my high school paper—I could find nothing to write about. So I wrote an editorial telling the good student body that it was very rude and crude to put second-hand chewing gum in the bubble fountains. I was editor for about eight months. At the end there was as much gum in the fountains as before, and everybody called me Preacher Boy.

At the risk of having the same thing happen again, I shall write the following about the physical education department.

Within the last week or so a couple of students have been bounced out of school for not attending physical education. And off hand, it would seem that this is a most unfair handling of too much power: too much power in the hands of both the physical education department and the College of Arts and Sciences.

There is no other department on the campus that can get a student canned for not attending classes. Students who do not complete the required work for a course are flunked, which is proper and as it should be. Standards must be kept up. But why should physical education kick a man out of school when a flunk in history, English, or math is merely a loss of hours and money?

The students who were bounced will have to go through the red-tape

of going before the readmissions board. If they are readmitted, precious time has been lost—they may have been drafted or called to active duty. These days, when time is short and every student is trying to cram as much education as possible before the call to arms, such practices by the University run directly counter to administrative policy.

It is unfair. More than that, somebody ought to do something about it.

"I hear a new personality has captured campus popularity," the squirrel commented with his usual astuteness as he flicked an ash from his cuff.

"I'm not surprised," I replied. "Who do you mean?"

Ignoring my remark, he went on. "She seems to have been catapulted into the heights of success round these regions by some force or other. Such heretofore brilliant characters as Mrs. Stacy, Ditz Buice, and even I, have been eclipsed by the meteoric soar of this individual in the public eye. It just goes to show you how the human mind is constructed. From one second to another it shifts its loyalty like the treacherous apple-polishing of a commerce student. Oh, fickle man."

The squirrel gazed musingly at the horizon for a moment. Then he turned. "I say, old man, have you seen Stella?"

Outlook

By Jim Loeb

It's been the war all the way through—Guadalcanal, Libya, Tunis, and Stalingrad. And then we read something about a 96-ring circus in the Senate. It all started with the introduction of the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill and for a circus it's pretty darn important—especially to the South.

The Geyer Bill—recently passed by the House—states that it shall be unlawful to require the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting for the President, the Vice-President, and the members of Congress. The bill denounces the poll tax as "a pernicious political activity."

The passage of the anti-poll tax law in the Senate will enfranchise approximately 10 million Americans. In the Presidential election of 1940, statistics show that only 22% of those over 21 years of age voted in the poll tax states of the South. In non-poll tax states, the vote was 60% in Kentucky, 57% in Arkansas, 31% in Tennessee, and 83% in Utah. The case against the poll tax as an undemocratic measure designed to defeat the spirit of the Fourteenth Amendment ("No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States") cannot be questioned.

The Supreme Court—on six different occasions—has held that citizenship has nothing to do with the right to vote. Foremost constitutional lawyers believe: "The power to fix qualifications of the voters is vested in the states . . . the right of suffrage is not a natural right nor is it an absolute personal right . . . the Constitution left to the states the qualifications of voters."

In short, the right of Congress to pass the Geyer Bill is highly questionable.

There are many who believe—and rightly so—that any removal of the poll tax laws should stem from the people of the states and not from the Congress above. These people are not necessarily states-rightists. They believe that the Southern States can

always find a means to restrict voting if the Geyer-Pepper Bill passes the Senate and is upheld by the Supreme Court. Today in Texas, no Negro may vote in the Democratic primary. This very effectively excludes all Negroes from the polls.

If the Anti-poll Tax Bill forces the South to such measures, then it be better that it be killed. Then, were the Supreme Court to call the Bill unconstitutional, those Southerners who are anxious to repeal the Poll Tax laws, would find it extremely difficult to convince a legislature. For, the legislature might react to it as another "Yankee" intrusion.

The circus—which Mr. Komisaruk described—is a result of this factor. In addition, there are many who feel that a Congress overburdened with war problems should not attempt long-range reforms at this time. If it is parliamentary possible, the Southern Senators will tie up the Congress from now to Kingdom Come unless the bill is removed from the floor.

Certainly the effects of such action on our war effort and on the future of the legislative type of government would be serious. There are those who believe that we should prove our democracy if we are to win the war and the resultant peace. The price may be our unity—for a belated and unconvincing democracy.

That the poll tax is undemocratic, no one can truthfully deny. That lasting and desirable democratic reform has always stemmed from the people, no one can deny. That the Congress of the United States does not represent the people of the Poll Tax States on this issue, no one can deny.

This is a job for the state legislatures.

The proponents of the Geyer Bill would do well to lobby in the state legislatures rather than in Washington. The Southern States fought a bloody war because it was their business. That complex remains—in force.

Through War Chest Students Can Contribute to U. S. O.

By Jud Kinberg

If a soldier wants to write a letter home, if a sailor on leave wants to cut a rug, or if a marine wants a place to sleep, shave and shower, there are U.S.O. facilities for him.

The U.S.O. was created to deal with the problems of recreation for the men in uniform in a more efficient, satisfactory way than the World War's loosely coordinated organizations.

In the short time since it has started operations, U.S.O. has been immortalized in song by Irvin Berlin and in words by the thousands of grateful letters it receives from men in the armed forces.

Wherever American troopships go, U.S.O. representatives follow. Detached troops on dreary Cape Cod have found that they can get everything they need to avert mental stagnation by "just asking the U.S.O." In Hawaii, U.S.O. facilities are set up in the home of a native princess.

In Savannah, Georgia, a U.S.O. band that plays "blues New Orleans' style" has been formed.

In Britain, Africa, Asia, the story is the same. The U.S.O. has done its job. There are no longer those streams of Army, Navy and Marine corps men, at liberty Saturday nights, all dressed up with no place to go and no one to go with.

To do all this takes money in the millions. Carolina's portion has been set at \$10,000. Out of the \$10,000 War Chest, 10 per cent has been set aside to meet that quota.

Carolina students have a personal interest in the success of the drive and the resulting success of the U.S.O. pledge. Many alumni are now serving in the armed forces and will directly benefit from the \$1,000. Many present students will soon enter active service and will, in effect, be contributing to their own entertainment.

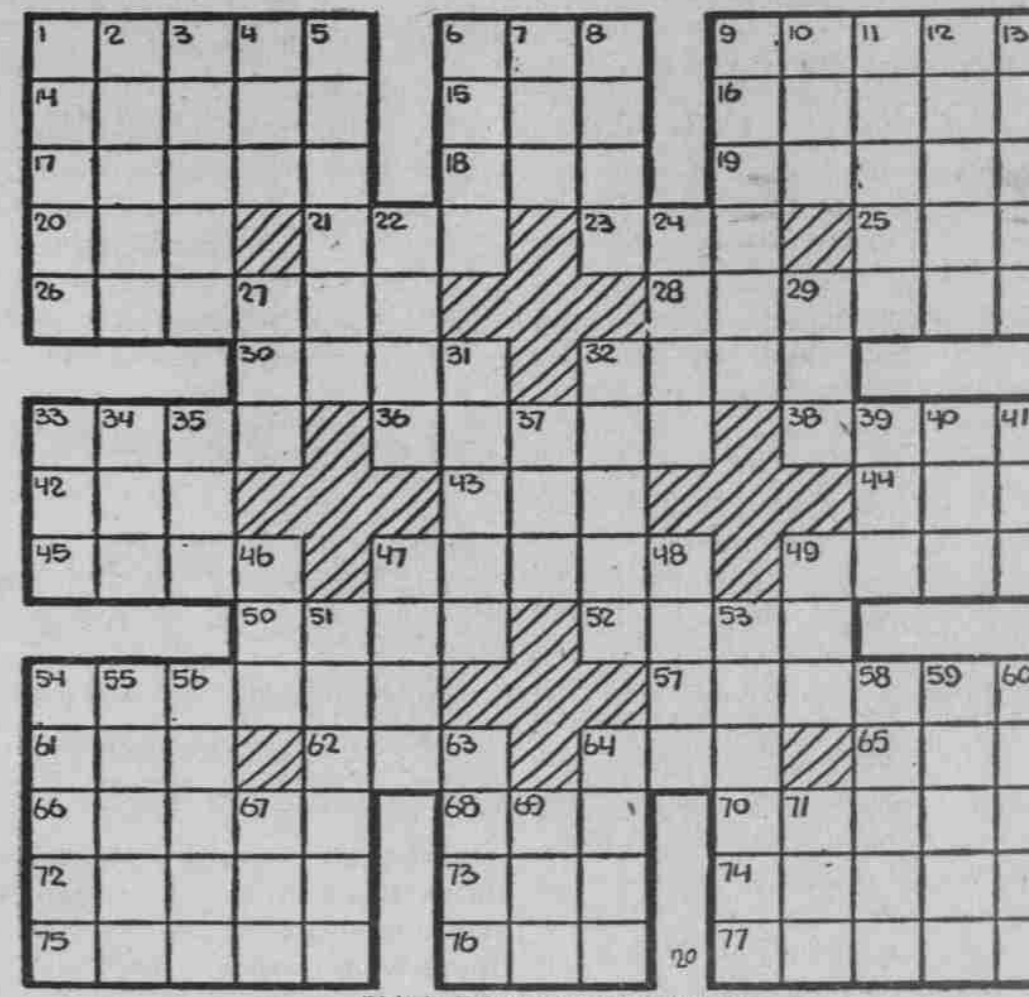
Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1—French seaport
2—Past time
3—Fronts of legs
4—Steamship
5—Pale
6—Hourly
7—Egg-shaped
8—Flightless bird
9—Old-World lizard
10—Make lace
11—Compute
12—Uncle
13—A number
14—Stormy
15—Abhor
16—On the ocean
17—Yield
18—At any time
19—Cleared
20—Scandinavian
21—Label
22—Hurried
23—At summit
24—Canvas shelters
25—In bed
26—Free from danger
27—Makes a goal
28—Hard substances
29—Cover
30—S-shaped worm
31—Body of water
32—Rodent
33—Adventure
34—Frozen water
35—Grow out
36—Mouth-like openings in plants

DOWN
1—Obscure
2—Adversary
3—Grow out
4—Face

5—Entertains with wonder
6—Overcome with wonder
7—Herd of whales
8—Blame
9—Diagnosed
10—Pig
11—Furious
12—Designates
13—Bias
14—Stainer
15—Port on Red Sea
16—Hearing organ
17—Spread for drying
18—Made public
19—Copper coins
20—Greek letter
21—Large tub
22—Self
23—Foreground
24—Years of life
25—Religious woman
26—Finish
27—Equal
28—Girl's name
29—Likewise
30—Soak flax
31—Insect
32—Banquets
33—Paces
34—Desire earnestly
35—Musical drama
36—Smell
37—Crippled
38—Look at intently
39—Father
40—Prophet
41—Louse egg
42—Mongrel
43—Faucet



CPU Round Table

Bonds Bought Now Cancel Post-War Taxes for Some

By Bob Rosenast

"Buy War Bonds and Stamps for Victory." What does borrowing mean? How much should we borrow?

There are two sources from which the government can borrow—the people and commercial banks and related agencies. At the present to the general public, the Treasury expects to sell about \$12 billion a year to the general public. Government trust funds and agencies may take \$5 billion more; Mutual banks and insurance companies may take some \$2.5 billion; and other non-banking purchasers may take some \$5 billion. Unless such borrowing is expanded, the Government will look to the banks to absorb the balance—some \$29 billion.

It is apparent that if the same people who pay the taxes hold the war bonds, then post-war taxes are merely a matter of book-keeping or paying taxes to pay yourself. This is the reason that the government is encouraging everyone to buy war bonds. Increases in the sales of War Bonds tend to close the inflationary gap as well as make available funds. On the other hand, selling of bonds to the banks creates new money.

"New money" is created this way: In exchange for a \$500 war bond, the bank writes a new credit in its books and the Government can draw against this credit. If the bank had assets of \$1,000,000 and deposits of \$1,000,000, the bank now has assets of \$1,000,500 and deposits of \$1,000,500. The Government uses its new credit to pay for goods and services and the purchasing power has increased by \$500. Thus, we continue on the easy road to inflation.

It is for this reason that the Government seeks to sell as many bonds to the people as is possible—even at higher interest rates. Also after the war, it is important for people to start spending. The payment of government bonds to the public will make available a greater purchasing power and help us through the difficult period of reconversion to consumer production.

However, paying back the banks would have an opposite effect. Just when it would be most important to have consumer spending, the Government would have to levy taxes to repay the banks. The banks

cannot spend money. They can only lend it.

There are many who dislike the idea of War Bonds. There are many who believe that the war should be largely financed through the sales of war bonds. It is impossible to give more information in such short space. Excellent articles on taxation can be read in many of the business magazines and current news publications.

The financing of the war is an intricate problem. Yet, it is a problem that you will want to understand. If we have what your desire for looking further into the matter then we have done our job.

On The Hour . . .

- 2:00—Chocolate Bowl game, Fetzler field.
- 2:00—Coed government examination, Graham memorial.
- 3:00—Fish Bowl meet, Bowman Gray pool.
- 8:15—Bard speaks, Memorial hall.

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