

Queens Blues

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Qualifications For Good Leadership

With the responsibility of any office comes honor. Without the honor, most people shy away from responsibility, and this should be an uppermost thought in the minds of all as elections week draws near. Unless a person is capable of ably filling an office, she is not worthy of the honor which it automatically bestows upon her. Therefore, it is necessary that we should think seriously and conscientiously on the subject of the coming elections here at Queens. Three important questions should be carefully studied as we consider the qualities of those who are to be our leaders for the coming year.

First, is the student of our choice a leader? Can she point the right way to others, her followers, thus leading them to newer and greater things?

Second, is she able? She should be one who can take command of any situation under any circumstances and carry through upon those qualifications for which her office calls. She should know the intricacies, the problems, and the details of her office well enough that no problem remains unsolved.

Third, is the student willing: One who is not willing to accept an office should not be given one. If she is indifferent to the honor, if she takes no interest whatsoever in her office, she is not meritorious of leading her colleagues.

As in all elections, there are those here who will cast their vote for a student only because she is attractive, because she is a sorority sister, or because she is popular. This method is unfair, and we should all remember to look for these other qualities when we vote.

Let's all be unbiased in our voting in the next elections here and try to make it the best and fairest yet!

Let's Keep Minute Man Flag Flying Always

Queens College was not only awarded a Minute Man Flag for the sale of War Bonds and Stamps, but we were also awarded a star to go on the flag. Since we were awarded the flag, however, we have not been able to fly it. Why? Because we have not been selling our quota of one hundred dollars worth of stamps and bonds each month.

Our fighting forces are being called upon right now to do more than has ever been expected of them before. They are facing untold hardships and suffering. If only we could seem to realize that we could help them! By regular purchase of War Bonds and Stamps we help, more than we realize, to bring our boys back home sooner and safer.

Here on a college campus it is only too easy to become so engrossed in the numerous collegiate activities that the outside world is almost forgotten. In everything we do there should be a realization of the state of the world, and our part in it. Let us not for a moment forget that we, too, on the home front play an important part in the war effort.

Through the letters they have written and things they have said, we know that the men in the armed forces are fully aware of our efforts and the results of them. The following letter directed to the chairman of the War Service Committee is proof of this.

Jan. 21, 1945.
Corsica.

Dear Miss Darrow,

This morning while in Red Cross, I happened upon a stack of home state papers, among them the Charlotte Observer of December 9, and there you were along with three other North Carolina girls. Imagine me thousands of miles away seeing someone from so close to home as Queens College. ? ?

As one who sees the results of such untiring efforts in behalf of the sale of War Bonds and Stamps

On Killing Rats

By ELINOR ELLWANGER

It would take the courage of a lion hunter to look a rat in the face and dare him to come one step nearer, especially if there were a chance that he would take the dare. But the rat will never take it since his first thought is to escape, and the nearest way to safety is always away from his would be challenger. This is why killing rats is such a cowardly thing. If you kill one with a broom or stick, you must invariably hit him on his way out, which would necessitate a stroke from his backward flank as he runs away from you or past you. If you bait a trap or poison some delicious looking cheese, you always trick him into suicide. No mouse in his right mind would knowingly risk so much for such a tiny piece of cheese, even if it were a lady mouse trying to impress her in-laws.

In spite of the tricking and deceitfulness which underly these methods of rat extermination, it seems that killing them is a lesser evil than living with them. If it is detrimental to character to do things in an unsportsmanlike manner, it is even more harmful to physical and mental well being to be in constant fear of turning a corner and meeting a mouse, opening a cupboard and being welcomed by his brother, or waking up in the night to hear a procession of them scampering across the floor.

If you would be rid of mice at one strike and without upsets to your equilibrium, the best thing to do is to call a place that specializes in exterminating pests and have them ferret out yours. Even with the best precautions, however, they have a tendency to recur. Besides yours may be one of those households whose budget does not call for professional rat extermination you must, therefore, be resourceful and economical about this. Everyone knows that the best way to catch rats is to set a trap, one that has a good springy catch capable of working faster than the rat can. It should be baited with a tiny morsel of cheese, large enough to tempt the rat to risk his neck but small enough to keep him from winning the risk before the struggle to get the cheese off springs the trap. Never allow yourself to be possessed with the idea of dealing with a rat in a face to face manner with your only weapon a steel rod, five foot broom, or a three pound shovel. After all he is quite a foxy creature, and even though you are a little out of proportion as far as size is concerned, he can give you quite a scare.

To be a successful amateur rat killer, therefore, it is always best to remember that the way to a rat's skin is through his stomach. Bait the trap well, set the spring securely, sit back and wait for the results. When the rat does venture into the stronghold of man and becomes a victim of this vicious propaganda of good food for no work, don't be too hasty about removing him from the trap because he might not be dead. If he isn't he might revive and scare you to death with his antics or leave you to resort to the broom, shovel, or stick method, in which, as has been shown, man is no match for the mouse. A good plan is to put the trap on the back porch and leave it there until someone else comes. Someone who can pass his opinion on the state of his health—and who also might not mind taking the mouse out of the trap as badly as you do.

If, in spite of all your efforts to be rid of this national pest, the rat, you are still annoyed with him to the extent that there is ever one on hand to greet you as you open the stove in the morning, scream as loudly as you can when you see him. That will have you for the moment because he will probably think you are a greater evil than he is, and he will dive down the gas pipe or the nearest hole. Remember this last bit of advice. Forget your ethics of sportsmanship when killing rats, in order to carry out your own right of self preservation. Kill them in the best way possible, which is the carefully planned campaign of trap setting, and then hope for respite from the danger of this horrible enemy of mankind. If all methods fail, or if by a slip-up one rat is left and there is no proper means of defense against it, remember the purpose of the vocal cords and use them to their fullest extent. This is at least one sure method of scaring the rat away and almost anything else in hearing distance.

I can say without fear of contradiction that the girls' labors have not been in vain. It is through similar programs such as that of Queens College that such tremendous success has been achieved, and it is something of which my buddies and I are mighty proud. With such splendid support as that behind us we will soon clean up this mess and come back to dear old North Carolina. Once a Tarheel, always a Tarheel, I guess!

So you see, when I ran across girls from so close to home doing such a swell job I just had to write and express my appreciation. Thanks for bringing home back to a GI who needed it more than you would have ever guessed.

Yours truly,

BILL SAMPLE.

It is up to us to make it possible for more letters like this to be written. In their letter our fighting men assure us of victory. The time of victory to a large extent is up to us.

This Notice Concerning Spring Holidays Was Posted On The Bulletin Board By Dr. Blakely

"The officials of the United States request that colleges and universities forego the spring vacation as an act of patriotism. The necessity arises because of the unusual need for trains and buses for military purposes when soldiers who have been wounded or who have been absent from home for months are at home on a brief furlough. It is a small request to us who have been safely at home that we give up traveling as much as possible this spring. As far as possible all of us should stay off of the railroads and busses. The date of commencement has been moved up to Thursday, May 31, which is in the middle of the week to conform with the spirit of aiding the government in travel."

"Easter Monday, April 2, will be a college holiday. This week end of Easter, April 1, will be a closed week end at the College, during which the permission will not be given to boarding students to leave Charlotte. Unless both faculty members and students refrain from travel at this time, we will be defeating the whole purpose of our patriotic effort to assist the government at this time when every person should do her duty.

POLL OF THE STUDENTS

One of the most vital issues of today is the Dumbarton-Oaks Proposals. When the representatives from all the peace-loving nations gathered at Dumbarton Oaks to discuss the terms of the peace, they took the first decisive step toward maintaining world peace. It is the duty of all of us to be familiar with such important issues—why not take off a few minutes to read some of the comments of fellow students who have studied the proposals?

Mary Katherine Bain: I think that the Dumbarton Oaks Peace Plan is a great challenge to our world. We, as students, should take into account the seriousness of this sound arrangement and seek to place our reliance on the four corners of this organized peace plan.

Sarah Jo Crawford: One interesting provision in the proposals is the recognition that all member states shall retain "sovereign equality." This is an unavoidable but weak point in any plans for world peace. I believe the concentration of power invested in the Security Council is one of the most hopeful and significant provisions in the proposals. The decision of a veto right, however, will greatly influence the success of the Security Council. As in the League of Nations Covenant, we perhaps will find the most progressive work done in the field of social and economic problems, which under the proposals will be done by the Economic and Social Council.

Laura Sanford: I think the Dumbarton Peace Plan will prove successful in maintaining peace after this war. The first reason for this I think is in the fact that it will have military strength to support it. While this is not the main feature of it, it will, nevertheless, be necessary to command the respect of all nations of the world. A committee composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the five power nations will serve to insure the effective use of these forces.

The second reason why I think this peace plan will be effective is that its purpose to build for peace is equally as strong as its purpose to prevent and suppress wars. An Economic and Social Council is to be elected which will investigate problems of trade agreement and co-operation and social differences in an effort to solve international differences and difficulties.

International organizations for labor, food and agriculture, an international bank for reconstruction—all these and many more could do much to make for co-operation between nations. If the nations of the world will co-operate and enter wholeheartedly into an organization for peace, this time we could be successful.

Charlotte Kay: The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals are a great and important step toward world peace. It has great power in the Security Council to enforce its peace. Still the Council is checked by a limit of soldiers from any one country and by the General Assembly. The General Assembly is the body to make the peace lasting by being a forum of peaceful nations, on economic, social, political, labor, geographic, and commercial problems and armaments. Thus every problem that might lead to a war would be treated fairly and with the common good in mind.

Joanna Houchins: Since it seems that any hope for lasting peace depends upon organized world co-operation, we must support the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals as the best start we can make now. Many of our ideals of equality for all nations are being sacrificed to the strength of the greater nations, but co-operation between the big powers is better than none at all. The weak points can be improved; the important thing is not to wait too long to use the good points.

June Holder: The Dumbarton-Oaks proposals seem to be one of the best of all the plans for the post-war period. If these ideas are conscientiously followed the scheme should certainly bring some basis of order; for there are many fine points in the proposals. For instance, the World Court and the organization for economic stability will certainly aid in laying the foundations for a peaceful world order. There are many objections, it is true: The idea of the powerful nations controlling the system is certainly not entirely democratic; and the entire plan might be considered a bit idealistic and impractical. But to date these proposals seem the best scheme to follow. At least they are a beginning and if they are actually carried out in practice, they will certainly be more satisfactory than was their model, the League of Nations, which failed because it lacked support.

Lib Davis: The outstanding feature in this plan is the sovereign equality that is promised. I wholly approve of the powers vested in the Security Council which are to "investigate any disputes and to recommend methods of adjustment." The Economic Council and Social Council will have a great part in building peace. In order for the Security Council to maintain a lasting peace it is up to each citizen to become acquainted with the Dumbarton Oaks Proposal and know its purpose. Only the peace-loving people can build and make a lasting peace through co-operation and understanding of our fellow nations.