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Opinions--Columns--Letters--Features

G.I. Bill of Rights Signed by FDR Important Post-War Veteran Measure

FORUM

By Bob Rolnik

IRC ARGUES OVER GERMANY'S FUTURE

"What Shall We Do With Germany After the War?"

The overwhelming majority of the American people are in favor of being brutally harsh with the Germans.

Looking at a Fortune poll of this year, we see that almost 75% of the American people believe that the United Nations should govern Germany with an occupation force for several years after the war. Half the American people think that German labor should be forced to rebuild devastated areas in other countries at rates paid prisoners of war.

"Keep the Germans from having any army," say about 80% of the people. "Abolish the Nazi Party," say 90%.

Tomorrow night at 8, the International Relations Club is presenting one of its highly successful faculty forums on this vital question of Germany's future. The discussion by four leading Carolina professors and led by Dean Bradshaw in the Main lounge of Graham Memorial, will probably be conducted on a very seizable level. But, let us hope that these experts, as all thinking Americans, never lose sight of the harsh realism of human nature—especially German human nature.

There are four basic steps which we must take with Germany after See FORUM, page 4

THE CPU ROUNDTABLE

The G. I. Bill of Rights, signed by President Roosevelt on June 23rd, constitutes one of the most significant steps taken concerning reconversion after the war. The bill will become in the future the basic authorization-in-law for appropriations necessary to finance the tremendous task of re-instating more than 10,000,000 members of the armed forces in normal civilian life.

The President stated that the bill gave "emphatic notice to the men and women in our armed forces that the American people do not intend to let them down."

The provisions of the bill can be summarized as follows:

1. It authorizes for veterans up to fifty-two weeks of unemployment compensation at the rate of twenty dollars a week, with adjusted compensation for self-employed veterans restoring themselves in business rather than seeking jobs from others.
2. It guarantees fifty per cent of loans up to \$2000 to veterans, at an interest rate of not more than four per cent, for the purpose of establishing homes or businesses.
3. It appropriates \$500,000,000 for the construction of additional veterans facilities, including hospitals, and it strengthens provisions to assist veterans in finding employment through the United States Employment Service.
4. It authorizes allowances for four years of individual grants of \$500 per year for training and education, plus monthly subsistence pay of fifty dollars a month for single veterans and seventy-five dollars a month for married veterans.

In order to receive the benefits of the educational program, veterans must have served in the army or the navy on or after September 16th, 1940, prior to the termination of the present war for a minimum period of ninety days and must have received an honorable discharge. The college is to be selected by the veteran himself; the veteran will then be subject to the regulations imposed by that college. The course must be started not later than two years after his discharge or after the termination of the war, whichever should be the later date. No veteran will be given these educational facilities after seven years after the termination of the war. It is estimated that the cost will be approximately \$6,500,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt read a statement in which he expressed the hope that Congress would soon provide comparable benefits for members of the merchant marine and then press on to consider legislation assuring smooth transition of workers from war jobs to peace-time jobs.

Welcome Again V-12

We were expecting the new V-12 men to come aboard last Saturday at 0800 and most of them did, but perhaps, since they were new to the campus they failed to read our welcome message in the Saturday issue of the TAR HEEL. For all of the new navy men, who arrived here on Saturday for the first time from other colleges, high schools, and from the fleet, we tend again a hearty welcome. . . .

As we said before "we hope you new men will like it here, and we will try to do all we can to make that possible. You will find that every facility of this University will be available to you to help you study, help you play and help you to become better officers in the next phase of your war-work after you leave here. All offices, both appointive and elective are open to you . . . and we sincerely hope that you will find time to become part of this new world."

By now, most of you will have had a few days at the University so that you will not feel strange. We are aware that for those of you who have come from the fleet, some of this may seem like piddling since you have so recently come from the four corners of this earth where peace-time pursuits seem like a waste of time.

What we would like to say about that is this. We believe and we hope that you share this belief with us, that this war we are fighting is to ensure forever for America and the whole world, the right to pursue the simple wholesome way of living that is typified on our collegiate campuses, in the homes and in the industrial centers of our great country. We are told that the 'boys over there' want things to go on 'as usual' at home so that they will have that world to come back to when it's over.

We are trying to do this at Carolina, along with our all-out effort to train future servicemen for the navy and the air corps . . . chemists, physicists and scientists for the improvement of the effectiveness of our war effort and later for the enrichment of our peace-time pursuits. To this effort the whole University personnel is dedicated, students, faculty and staff . . . and we all join again in wishing you a hearty welcome.

Independence Day

A document proclaiming to the world that the American colonies were independent of Great Britain was signed by John Hancock, President, 168 years ago . . . on July 4, 1776 to be exact, on behalf of the Continental Congress. Although we celebrate that day as Independence Day in our land, real autonomy was not won until some time later.

The advantage of the declaration, however, lay in the fact that at one stroke it removed all confusion from the minds of the American people as to what they were fighting for, clarified our foreign relations, explained the reasons for the rebellion and justified the means employed for obtaining it.

Today when we are fighting another war for a greater independence, not only for Americans but for all the world, when we say that it is every man's right to be free and back this up by sending the flower of American manhood onto the field of battle to prove it, we might pause long enough to reexamine what these rights are that we are fighting for.

The declaration asserts that all men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Before final adoption the Bill of Rights was added and actual ratification of the Bill of Rights took almost two years with North Carolina the third state to sign.

In our own generation, we have had a kind of restatement of what was contained in those first agreements in the so-called Four Freedoms and that document is the basis of what we are fighting for again.

Freedom of speech, press, religion and the others . . . we here in America have accepted them as our birthright, but across the sea there are those who deny our right to this . . . and for this we fight.

On this memorable occasion it is incumbent upon all people who consider this as our cause, to consider what they are giving to make it possible. A son, a brother, a father, a boy-friend or husband . . . or perhaps a sister, mother, aunt or uncle . . . but more is needed, if you yourself are

FREE PRESS

One year ago the faculty of this University was faced with the problem of adjusting schedules so as to prepare for the V-12 program which was to commence here on July 1st. Faced with a monumental decision, they chose to vote against synchronization, and the University bound by their decision has limped along ever since under the double load of two programs of different lengths.

There have been double the number of examination schedules prepared, double the number of registrations and commencements, double the number of teachers required (which with wartime shortages cause us to have half the number of courses available, and half the strength and attention of some overworked members of the faculty).

The few that agreed to carry double loads were in the minority, however, for many, falling back on their seniority rights insisted on continuing teaching only civilians, while new and younger teachers were brought in from other states to assume the teaching of the V-12's. One need only look around to observe that this is true.

The Navy's recent communique concerning the new mode of payment for V-12 students is forcing the administration to review this first decision and attempt to arrive at a more equitable distribution of classes and a general streamlining of the whole curriculum. The form that is suggested is synchronization of the programs, so that all of Carolina will be on the same schedule as the Navy . . . that is, three quarters of 4 months each.

Since last TH issue many student leaders have been questioned and they seem to agree that this is the best solution for all. More courses will be available, and there will be less friction between the civilian and military groups since time for play and work will be synonymous not separate, and classes will be taken together. We all know that this is usually the greatest bond between undergraduates, this sharing of mutual educational experience, mutual likes and dislikes, studying and taking exams and vacations at the same time and other similar experiences that flow from 'going to college together'.

As it has been here, we have all attended the same college but we have 'not gone to college together' . . . and much of the discordance existing here has resulted from this. If you wipe out different class and vacation schedules, you wipe out the root of the difference, for we know that whether a man wears khaki, blue or civilian drab he is 'just another boy going to college' at Carolina which is what the program was intended for.

There is a faculty meeting this Wednesday to decide this issue which affects every one of you on campus. Tell them now that you think it's time that they shouldered their share of the burden which was meant for all. Contracts call for all Carolina faculty to teach, and fulfillment now is not too late.

not a part of the service corps . . . you should be buying bonds . . . bonds . . . bonds . . . This is a good time to send the bond quota for Carolina way over the fixed goal . . . so that we can say, as we have always said before . . . Carolina backs the war effort 100%.

Polio Epidemic Closer

The infantile paralysis epidemic, in spite of the 24-hour efforts of state physicians is coming closer. It has spread from the western part of the state to the eastern, and two cases are reported from Duke Hospital, not more than 12 miles from here. Take heed . . . Do not travel. . . Do not endanger yourself, or those around you . . . for you know, "you are your brother's keeper." . . .

Grail Dance Saturday

The Grail dance this coming Saturday at Woollen Gymnasium will be the first big event on the V-12 schedule at Carolina. Remember gals, it's leap year and there's some nice new material that's just come aboard . . . and since they don't know you yet, make it easier for them . . . use some of that leap year-Carolina technique.

NROTC Athlete 'Cookie' DiChiara Saw Duty Aboard Submarine in Pacific

Received Decorations Had Lucky Escapes

By Vita Richter

One pitchblack night in the early part of 1943 Clarence DiChiara, Machinist Mate, realized that his submarine riding surface had encountered a tremendous Japanese convoy. It came so close to one merchant vessel, that he heard the crew jabbering to each other in their singsong native language.

When the enemy merchant ship awoke to the presence of their neighbor, it was too late to even depress their guns for the sub was alongside, and the shots the cargo ship fired went over the American submarine. The latter's Skipper Hartman retaliated in kind by firing four torpedos—to the distinct disadvantage of the Japanese vessel which sank.

It seemed wise at this point to disappear, and the submarine submerged, but not before the Jap destroyers took note of its position, and released deadly depth charges.

"Cookie," NROTC at Carolina, called that ship a 'lucky' one, for it was not hit. However, the impact of the concussion rolled the submarine around like a little puppy, tossing the men about. The glass on the depth gauges was smashed to smithereens.

This battle, during which the American submarine also accounted for an ammunition ship and two transports as well as the cargo ship, was responsible for the award of the Navy Cross to Lt. I. S. Hartman, for his ingenuity in maneuvering his ship so dexterously so as to avoid damage.

En route to an Australian base, gliding underwater through enemy territory, his sub sighted a Jap pigboat floating unconcernedly on the surface, completely unprepared for assault. The Skipper peered into his periscope, taking the course of the ship, indicating the proper degree to set the torpedo rudder so that it would hit its target.

Alert orders were issued to the torpedo room. The air impulse of the ship was built up as the torpedo tubes were made ready. "Stand by for action," Skipper called out. Then tersely, "Fire one, fire two, fire three, fire four." Fourteen seconds after the Jap submarine was sighted, it had been sunk, and DiChiara doubts that the men aboard her ever knew what happened.

It was a happy, victorious crew that landed for a much-deserved



DiCHIARA

three days rest back at their naval base in Australia for they had 'bagged' five Jap vessels.

In spite of well-developed recognition signals, the submarine is considered both an enemy and a dangerous friend to all factions during wartime, because of the risks involved for surface ships. While in the Pacific area attempting to destroy a Jap cruiser which had been shelling the Marines constantly, an American destroyer tried to pursue the sub, unaware of its identity.

For 12 hours the chase continued during which the submarine changed its depth and course many times hoping to lose the destroyer. Finally, the motors were turned off, and the sub lay quiet in mid-water—there being no bottom for six miles hereabouts—and it is then, "Cookie" said, there is naught to do but "pray to God that you will be lucky that day." And they were!

DiChiara enlisted in the U. S. Navy in 1940 and spent his first year on board the "S. S. Colorado" as a seaman in the deck force. Subsequently assigned to submarine duty, the next three years were devoted to patrolling the Pacific waters except for brief periods in Pearl Harbor and the Hawaiian Islands—where he played on the semi-professional baseball team.

Stationed aboard the old "S" type of submarine with a complement of 34, it was up to DiChiara to nurse the huge diesel engines. When in enemy territory near the Dutch East Indies, riding on top of the water one calm day, a Jap sub was spotted a short distance away. The Nips immediately fired torpedoes, which for-

tunately skimmed over the ship, and then they tried to ram.

Ramming is a highly technical process. Once submerged, the idea is to locate the enemy by the sound of their motor under water, get the same depth, and then steer the dive to hit mid-ship or anywhere on the side, which should prove fatal. It became a game of hide and seek as the two submarines tried to find each other in the inky blackness of the water, and at last the Japs gave up and slunk away.

"Cookie" said that this type of encounter is a good test of nerves as it is merely a matter of holding your breath, after the sub changes position, and patiently waiting. He hopes never to be as scared again as he was during this particular engagement when it seemed impossible to rise to the surface unscathed.

Transferred from the V-12 program at Cornell, DiChiara was selected for NROTC and sent to the University of North Carolina. At Barringer High School in New Jersey from whence he hails, he had been quarterback on the football team. However, he was awarded a baseball scholarship to Rutgers University, but after six months attendance, he volunteered for the Navy.

The main gripe of his mates was not the food, which contrary to general belief concerning chow aboard a submarine—was the best and included steaks and fresh fruits and vegetables. No! the pet 'beef' was the strikes that were going on at home.

It was difficult, too, for them to realize that disobedience and insubordination was not punishable as it was in the Navy. If a man shirked his duty while in service, he might be shot, and yet the folks at home, for whom they were fighting, were retarding the war by strikes. "Cookie's" bunkmates wanted to come home and remind the people what the fighting was about.

Although he wears ribbons signifying action in the American Theater, Asiatic Pacific Theater, pre-Pearl Harbor enlistment and a Submarine Combat pin, this 23-year-old veteran has stowed away all his past life to enter into Navy college life. But the wanderlust has not been stilled, and "Cookie" expects to remain a member of the U. S. Navy beyond the period of the war.

Still an excellent ball player, he fractured his ankle in the first game against Duke, but the team benefited by his reappearance at the number 2 bag when it healed.