

# The Daily Tar Heel

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## Passing Sentence Apologies To Clean Hogs

By Jonathan Marshall  
In every crowd there are a few people who act as if they were brought up in a pig sty—this columnist asks all cleanly hogs to forgive the comparison.

There are always people who leave lighted cigarettes on tables, who don't bother to flush toilets, and who never return books that they borrow. A lot of these people must have agreed to concentrate operations in the town of Chapel Hill, or at least on our campus.

Of course many parents never bother to teach their children to consider other people, but one would think that instinctively the old "do unto others" proverb might eventually make a dent on their thick skulls.

Just for laughs this columnist counted the trash on the path between Graham Memorial and the new stop light opposite the post office the other evening. The count did not include cigarette butts which were too numerous to count and which wash away with the first rain. There were 118 pieces of trash on the path.

The list included such items as paper, orange peels, apple cores, cups, one whiskey bottle, paper bags, half a hot dog and roll, a tobacco tin, several empty cigarette packs, and a torn shirt.

Although there are five or six garbage cans in the Y court and behind South building, the ground is always littered. Maybe it takes too much muscle to put cups and other trash in waiting garbage cans.

This isn't the only manner in which lack of consideration for other people is demonstrated around here. During the last year two punch bowls and a silver service set have disappeared from Graham Memorial. Result, organizations must furnish their own equipment now.

This column has often mentioned the fact that school spirit means more than cheering at athletic events. Keeping our campus neat and respecting university property would be one good way of showing school spirit.

It looks as if the increase in taxi rates mentioned recently in this column will go through without any more investigation. Mr. Lanier and Dr. Hobbs did their best to further good government, but again the public fell down on its responsibility.

Perhaps those who said that a public hearing would be a waste of time were right!

## Washington Scene

### Sidelights On Some Congressional Figures

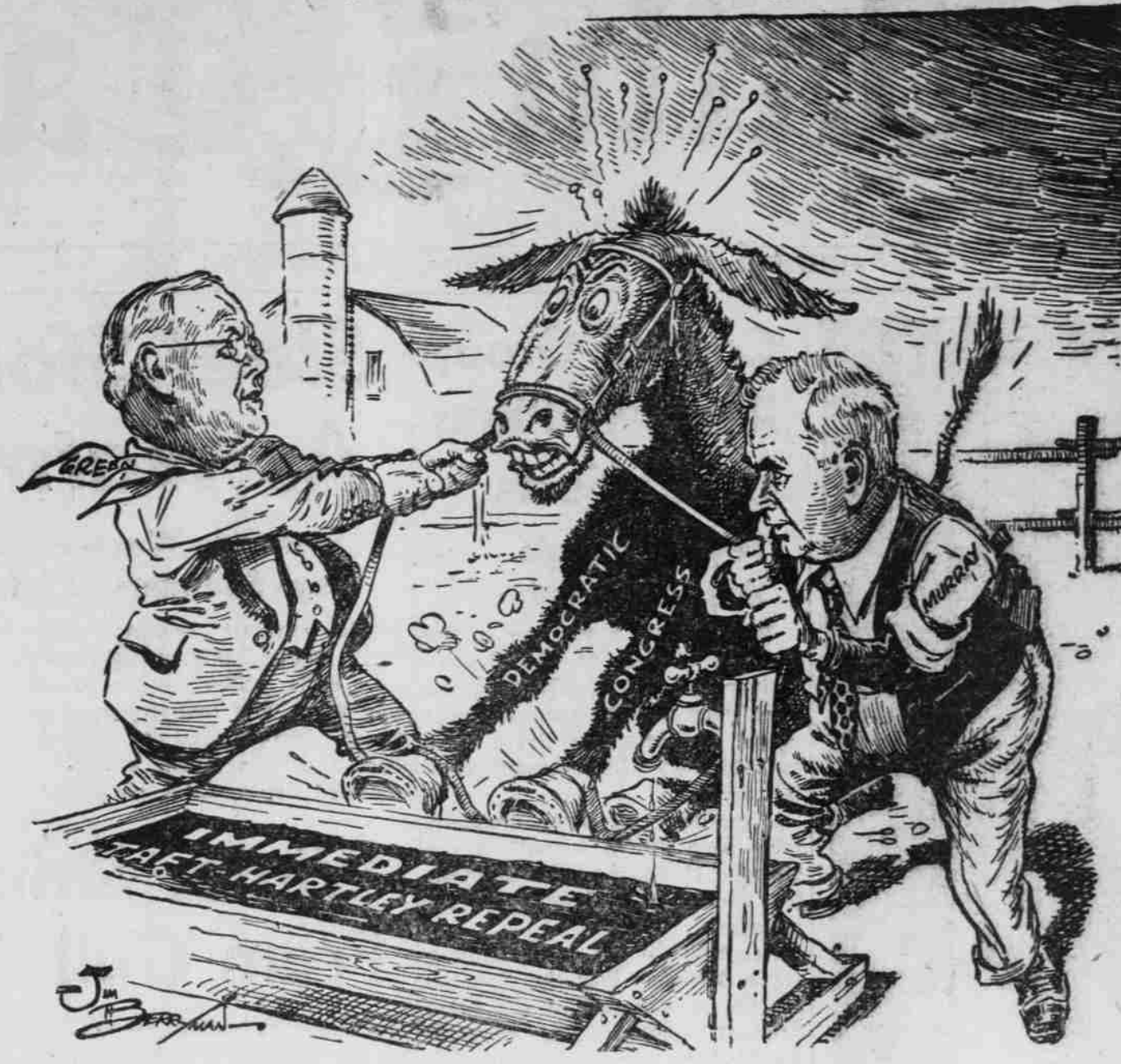
By George Dixon  
Washington — "Freshman" Representative Stephen M. Young, of Ohio, was standing impatiently in line at the house disbursing office the other day. He was trying to get a pay check.  
Mr. Young explained, vehemently, that he just had to get dough because he had to go home to Cleveland and pick up some decent clothes.  
"I just have been appointed to the Ways and Means committee," he said. "It is a very important committee and I've got to look dignified."

The reason I put quotes around "freshman" is in referring to Mr. Young is that he was here before. But he has been out since 1942 when he was defeated by George H. Bender, the hymn-singing son.  
Young and Bender have carried on quite an election feud. Young defeated Bender three times, and Bender defeated him twice.  
In 1940 they both won. This was because a population increase gave Ohio two representatives-at-large. But re-districting ensued and now there is only one again—and Young is it.

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The Navy is getting out a text book for its reserve officers.

## Face at Old Water Trough Again



Illustrated by King Features Syndicate in agreement with The Washington Star

## IRC Forum

### The Dutch Are Burned Up

By Charlie Kauffman  
The Dutch are pretty burned up over the rather overbearing attitude of the U.S. in the currently projected Indonesian settlement. They have been given about as much credit for honesty as a gang of Chicago crooks. Their incensed stand shows that they fully understand the good-will we have so recently crammed down their throats.

Certainly we can agree, and we have agreed, that a federated republic would be set up in Indonesia by July, 1950. The difficulties involved have been only in matters of procedure and implementation of agreements. Yet we have, with apparent ease, managed to insult the Dutch and their good faith; we have flayed them at every turn. Of course, we have Holland, economically speaking, in a very bad position—the cessation of ERP funds into Holland would wreck the country within a very short time. Yet the Dutch had promised to do their utmost to establish an interim government by next month, hold elections by the fall, and achieve the transfer of sovereignty to a federated republic during the course of the year

1950. This is precisely what the United States resolution, adopted by the Security Council last Friday, calls for.

It can hardly be argued that the U.N. has no jurisdiction in Indonesia or that observers for the Security Council do not have the right as such to oversee the progress in the area toward the setting up of the Republic. The approach taken by the U.S. in its resolution does, however, seem to be decidedly shortsighted in view of the situation in Burma, where a "republic" was hurriedly set up, and as a result, the country is now near a state of utter chaos. Britain simply got out rather than face the music. It can be argued that the Dutch have previously pursued a rather enlightened colonial policy in their Indonesian Empire. All the Dutch have asked for is a little time to carry out the similar measures they had planned long previously to those put forth last Friday at Lake Success. It cannot be denied that the U.N. has granted the Arabs and the Jews an enormous length of time before assuming the period for settlement had expired. The Soviet Union has to this

day not complied with the Security Council resolution on Korea of a year ago.

There are those self-termed "enlightened" ones among us who demand to know what right the Dutch have in Indonesia on the grounds that a great "people's movement" is being suppressed. The obvious question is what people and what percentage of the population these participants comprise. The question of the political ideologies involved is open to debate. The percentage of the Javanese population participating in this great "people's movement" is decidedly small. The overwhelming majority is simply tired of being terrorized.

Even for those who believe the withdrawal should be ahead of the U.N. and the Dutch schedule, this explanation should, but probably won't suffice. In the first place, the principle of colonial empire and economic exploitation thereof is as old as that of the international community itself. And in the second, in all fairness to the Dutch position, it must be considered that before the war nearly half of Holland's annual income came from her trade with the Indies, while 67 per cent of all Indonesian trade was with the mother country. The rich produce of the islands can no doubt be absorbed by trade with other countries, especially if we intend to build our stockpile of strategic materials beyond the 30 per cent of the goal already obtained. It is highly unlikely that the Dutch will find new, rich colonies for exploitation, and they are well aware of it. In view of this, it is no wonder that the Dutch do not look forward with any particular anticipation to scuttling two-thirds of their vast merchant fleet in the months ahead, and retiring as a nation to the banks of Lake Yael to fulfill a destiny at cod-fishing.

Dutch economy is, of course, going to be pretty thoroughly shaken. We are proceeding with our Indonesian policy on the highly laudable but somewhat dubious assumption that more will be gained by the Indonesians than will be lost by the Dutch. When the paint starts to dry, we can look forward to this: acute instability, economically and politically, in Java if not in the entire republic; Dutch dependence upon the U.S. for restabilizing its economy, already in a perilous position.

This article is not meant to take the form of a defense of the Dutch empire system. It is meant to point out that there is another side to this Indonesian melee—something which has apparently not occurred to but a very few American observers of the situation there.

## Write Away

### White Man's Burden?

Editor:  
Mr. Truman in his inaugural speech says we will continue the Marshall Plan. He says this even though it is bankrupting Europe and undermining the status of American workers.

James Zellerbach, ECA Chief in Italy, recently stated that it will be necessary to fire one out of every three Italians. (One-sixth are now unemployed.) Our program of saving the world from Communism prevents two Italian shipbuilding firms from building tankers and tugboats for the Soviet Union (sufficient work for one year), because Articles 2 of the European Recovery act forbids the export to Eastern European countries of products made from U. S. materials.

In N. Y. state, Remington-Rand is closing its plants to 12,000 employees and opening cheap-labor factories in Scotland, England, Germany, France and even in India. (Current headlines: "Idleness Spreading.")

Aside from the 16 Marshall Plan countries, we have also been giving aid (mostly military) to China, Greece and Turkey. After the war most Americans were eager for their country to send food, farm equipment, machine tools, clothing and medicine to all needy peoples. And some even may have thought such aid, supplemented by armaments, would stop the spread of socialism. But we have failed in Greece and in China, and we are failing in Europe. We haven't stopped the spread of any ideology and we haven't helped any country toward economic recovery.

Mr. Truman and his military advisers aren't deterred by their lack of success. There's still the Far East and then the world! And our motives can't be questioned—we're just saying them from a way of life we know they wouldn't like anyway. Truman says, "We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas. Our government will guarantee all private capital so invested. Our President does reassure us: This is not "the old imperialism—exploitation for foreign profit."

If this isn't the white man's burden American style—you name it.

Mrs. Preston Lewis

### Suggestion from Miller

Editor:  
Gentlemen, I wish to make a modest proposal for the betterment of the University. It is extremely difficult for me to sit in my house of ease and let the University which has fostered my education go to financial ruin. We the men who have been brought from Nash Hall under the one happy roof of Miller feel that we have even more to offer. We suggest that the heat from the great number of men here will suffice. This may not seem like much to the untrained student but I am sure that our campus fathers will immediately see the value. Actually it will accomplish the same saving as the closing of Nash.

This is however only a slight saving as compared to the other proposals which I wish to bring to your mind. Most of the men who live in Miller Hall go home on the week ends and actually have no need for water facilities. Let me say here however that I don't think it wise to cut the plumbing facilities out entirely as some of the men living here have the extremely bad habit of using these facilities once or twice a day, and this I feel sure would complicate matters, so until these habits can be broken may I suggest that they be allowed to use these facilities to some extent.

As for lights we are all in accord that they could be disconnected without any serious interruption to our lives. The lights now serve only to illuminate card games at which we lose our money.

I wish to impress further that I do not seek recognition for these proposals but seek only the solution to a very difficult financial problem.

Cletis E. Peacock

## Why Do College Men Fail?

(From the Georgia Tech Technique)

Why does the college trained man frequently fail at his first job?

The answer—he is still a child in one way or another, because he lacks one or more of seven basic traits.

That is the answer given by Dr. Robert N. McMurry based on a survey by his management firm which studied 1,177 trainees directly hired from college by 247 companies.

He listed the seven traits as: 1. Ability to stay long enough with a company to repay the investment in training.

2. The ability to accept responsibility.

3. Perseverance, or the ability "to follow a path to the end," even if the path is unfamiliar.

4. Self-reliance.

5. The quality of being agreeable to different groups and different persons.

6. Identification of his personal goals with those of the firm.

7. And the ability to exercise authority without belligerence.

"Absence of these traits, or any one of them, indicates failure of an individual to grow emotionally," said Dr. McMurry.

He said his study was based on experience with the 1,167 trainees recruited directly from college who were trained at the expense of \$2,750 each for the first year, exclusive of such items as supervision and breakage.

Of the whole group, only a small percentage were judged desirable at the end of the first year. The others had left or had proved unsatisfactory and were discharged.

The way to avoid this loss, Dr. McMurry said, is "to keep clearly in mind the qualifications for the job, and to use a patterned interview which permits the interviewer to explore all facets of the applicant's background."

"This latter will give the interviewer a factual basis for judging whether the trainee does have the qualities the company seeks—and this judgment must be made upon a careful evaluation of what the candidate has done rather than on what he says he will do."

—Lloyd Brady, AP

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| 53 |    |    |    |    |   | 54 |    |    | 55 |    |    |

- HORIZONTAL  
1. stud  
5. dappled color  
9. prefix with  
12. astringent  
13. Gaelic  
14. reverential  
15. contemptible  
16. traces  
18. capital of France  
20. lock of hair  
21. cubic metric units  
23. wing  
24. grampus  
25. branch of hygiene study  
26. allows  
32. worthless scrap  
33. Great Lake  
34. fates  
37. rank  
38. those in office  
39. morning services  
41. catkin  
44. cleft  
45. feminine name
- VERTICAL  
1. the Gate (Per.)  
2. palm leaf  
3. distrusts  
4. bedaub  
5. amendments  
6. metalliferous rocks  
7. donkey  
8. provoke  
9. place of confinement  
10. is in debt  
11. promontory  
17. wrathful  
19. primary color  
21. vended  
22. English actor-manager  
23. tried  
26. silkworm  
27. exasperated  
28. shoot  
29. stitches  
31. bite  
35. left complete  
36. salt  
40. lodge door-keeper  
41. verily  
42. Biblical  
43. wise men  
44. hence  
45. series of plant formation changes  
16. Portuguese coin  
18. feminine name

Answer to yesterday's puzzle.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | T | I | S | E | T | A | M | A | W |   |   |
| C | O | M | E | E | V | I | L | E | L |   |   |
| T | O | P | E | D | I | S | P | O | S | A | L |
| B | U | D | I | N | C | A | S | E |   |   |   |
| E | R | E | C | T | E | R | N | A | L |   |   |
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| R | E | T | R | E | A | T |   | D | O | N | E |
| L | O | A | F |   | A | R | R | I | V | E | E |
| E | X | P | E | D | I | T | E |   | L | E | A |
| N | E | E |   | V | E | R |   | L | E | N | O |
| E | N | D |   | W | A | R |   | A | N | T | E |

Average time of solution: 23 minutes. 40. consumption  
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