

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Editor ED JOYNER, JR.  
Business Manager T. E. HOLDEN  
Managing Editor Chuck Hauser  
Sports Editor Billy Carmichael III  
Associate Ed. Al Lowenstein Adv. Mgr. C. B. Mendenhall  
News Ed. Sally Woodhull Circ. Mgr. Owen Lewis  
City Ed. Herb Nachman Subscrip. Mgr. Jim King  
Asst. Spt. Ed. Dick Jenrette Asst. Bus. Mgr. Betty Huston

Staff Photographer James A. Mills  
Editorial staff: Bev Lawler, Nat Williams, Bob Fowler.

News Staff: Margaret Gaston, Sam McKeel, Gordon Huffines, Mike McDaniel, Leonard Dudley, Roy Parker, Don Maynard, Wink Locklair, J. L. Merritt, Virginia Forward, Art Xanthos, Jack Brown, Charles Pritchard, Jimmy Leeson, Jimmie Foust, Graham Jones, Ann Sawyer, Emily Baker, Emily Sewell, Bunnie Davis, Troy Williams, Sam Whitehall.

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## Get Ready to Pay

North Carolinians who intend to study at any of the three branches of the University next year might as well start hauling out their pocket books or writing home to have dad haul out his. The executive committee of the board of trustees yesterday went on record as favoring the increase in tuition as recommended by the advisory budget commission.

This does not mean the tuition raise is a fact as yet, but it does put a pistol to the head of any hopes that the raise will not be made. The increase still has to be acted on by the complete board of trustees, but a recommendation from the executive committee is almost as good as a guarantee that the measure will pass—that is unless a great many more trustees rapidly become aware of the situation and its ramifications.

The resolution passed by the executive board states that the increase is necessary "to maintain the standard of excellency of instruction at the three branches of the University." The resolution adds that the committee takes its action in the belief that the increase (from \$81 to \$150 a year for in-state students) "represents no greater increase than the increase during recent years of the value of hours of labor and the prices of produce."

If the committee actually means this, then the faculty of the Greater University may look forward to substantial salary increases or else to the reduction of their work load through the hiring of additional teachers. It is readily apparent that if the increase in tuition is no greater than the increase in the value of hours of labor, then our faculty is grossly underpaid. In a national average the cost of instruction has risen only 30 per cent in the last ten years, while the recommended increase in tuition amounts to approximately 85 per cent. The trustees should not confuse themselves in talking of the "prices of produce." Tuition, by the very meaning of its name, is meant to cover only the cost of instruction, and "prices of produce" enter into the picture only as they affect the "value of hours of labor" of the instructors.

In concluding its resolution the committee said, "We look forward to the time when economic conditions will permit a return to the present tuition rates." Gentlemen, we are afraid you are like the taxpayers. Ever since the first taxes were imposed, people have been looking forward to the day when they would be lowered.

## Some People Never Learn

It looks as if politicians never learn. Yesterday the University party nominated two men to run for the co-editorship of Tarnation. This is not saying anything against the candidates. Either of them might be fully capable of editing the magazine. But if they are elected as co-editors they will run into trouble.

Everyone who has worked in or with a co-editorship has found the arrangement inefficient and unsatisfactory. Two members of the Publications board, which has dealt with the same situation twice in the last two years, tried to explain the difficulties to the party caucus. Others who have worked with publications also spoke against co-editorship. But party politics overruled common sense. The objections were well founded in experience.

At the beginning of fall quarter last year, purely as a matter of expediency, three people were nominated and elected to serve as a board of editors for the Yackety-Yack. Any one of them would have made a good editor, but with authority split three ways they ran into trouble. None could make a decision without consulting the other two, and at least one of the three was always unavailable. As a consequence the Yack staff did not meet a single deadline the whole year, paid penalty after penalty for failing to meet the terms of its contracts with printers and engravers, exceeded its budget and finally got the book out in the summer after students who had paid for it had gone home.

Last spring co-editors were nominated and elected for Tarnation. Either of them could have done a capable job, but together they have run into trouble. With more than half of the school year gone only two of seven proposed issues have appeared and the magazine is well over its budget.

The trouble is not with the people who are elected as co-editors. The trouble is with the system. Unless responsibility is specifically fixed, it is too easy for one member of the firm to assume that the other is attending to the small, annoying, but important details. Too often it is discovered too late that the other partner was acting under the same assumption in reverse.

## Sidelines

### Endorsement For Talley

By Don Shropshire

One thing that most political parties seem to have forgotten these days is that there is more involved in the office of vice president than mere presiding over the student legislature. Indications of their choices for this post tend to point out that their candidates are simply misplaced. The presence of these men on the floor would be invaluable, but it would be unfortunate to tie up each man's abilities in the administrative, and neglected, function of the office they seek.

There are several considerations one must take into account when selecting a man for this important position. First of all, he must have a wealth of experience to draw from in these difficult situations that tie up efficient handling of legislative affairs. The Legislature continually stands in need of a leader who can pull the opposing faction together for valuable action. Respect and unquestioned integrity must be accompanied with an eye for efficiency, an ability for leadership, and a disgust for pettiness.

The support that this man can give the president is also of great importance; they must act as a team. To act, one must first possess a strong will to hold a conviction, and an absolute determination not to be over-run by the threatening powers "behind the throne." We've seen enough of "rubber backs" in our government who serve only as a tool in the hands of scoundrels who should have been run away long ago.

For experience, integrity, capability, willingness, and unusual initiative, this column would like to place in nomination a man whose services would be a real credit to his office and an outstanding feature in student government—Banks Talley. This man's careful consideration and resulting conviction on those problems which have confronted him in campus life is something that should be known and respected by every student. These rare qualities have been observed as Talley served his party as Chairman, his fraternity as pledge class president, his debating colleagues as president pro tem of the Dialectic senate, and his fellow-students as an unselfish, hardworking member of the student legislature, the Tri-partisan board, the coalition cabinet, and the Carolina forum.

Banks Talley knows student government—its merits, and most important of all, its shortcomings. If he were serving as vice-president of this student body, the campus could rest on the assurance that it had a man in office who refuses to be blindly led, and a man who would firmly "tan the seat" of disgusting incompetence.

### Washington Scene

## U.S. Is Heading Right into The Poor House?

By George Dixon (Copyright, 1949, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Don't try to read this out loud because your tongue may get twisted, but the rich Mr. Rich declares we're statiscising ourselves into the poor house.

"There are 65 separate and distinct government agencies engaged in gathering statistics," he thunders with rich invective. "They are forever pestering the life out of the people."

Rep. Robert F. Rich, of Pennsylvania, ought to know because he is in more businesses than you can shake a Victor



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## American Diplomatic Immaturity

By Charlie Kauffman

Just at the time when the negotiations for the North Atlantic pact seemed to be shaping up in the minds of not only the diplomats but the peoples of the proposed signatory nations, just at the time when Western Europe was feeling the first precious tingles of national security since the days following the Kellogg-Briand Peace pact, at the very time when this promise of military security had become linked so closely with the indications of continued American support for the economic recovery of Europe, all the capitals of the North Atlantic powers, save those in Washington with its indomitable fetish for unilateral action on questions of American foreign policy, had their hopes for effective military unity shaken to the very foundations by the realization that the United States Department of State had, all along, been conducting the negotiations for a military pact without the all-important Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs even being familiar with the provisions of the pact, much less having indicated approval of these provisions.

This means that the State department acted almost independently, and of its own accord, proceeded to prod the Scandinavian countries into important long-term policy commitments on the basis of not-yet-agreed-upon pact provisions which the U.S. Senate could not possibly ratify without surrendering its power under the Constitution as the sole war-making body in this nation.

Lange, the Norwegian foreign minister, quickly discovered what the situation would be between the State Department and the Senate when the pact would be submitted for ratification during his parleys with Secretary Acheson in Washington last week. It became clear to Lange as the position of the U.S.

under the proposed pact commitments were spelled out to him, that important U.S. policy negotiations were being carried on in full knowledge that the U.S. Senate had not seen the tentative proposals of the pact, particularly that proposal wherein it was indicated that, if ratified, the pact would place a moral obligation on the U.S. to come to the direct aid of any signatory if she were attacked.

Upon his return to Norway, Lange immediately got into contact with the foreign ministers of Denmark and Sweden, and with Danish Gustav Ramussen acting as spokesman, it was made clear that these countries believe the U.S. State department is responsible for the mess the entire negotiations are now bogged down in as they (all the European pact powers) took it for granted that "the State department had thoroughly discussed every proposal of the projected pact with leading senators of both parties, for the assurance that such provisions would meet the requirements of the Senate. The State department may also be held responsible for so beclouding the U.S. stand on the pact provisions that even the original Brussels pact signatories, particularly France, frightened by overt signs of American infidelity, are attacking Washington through every diplomatic channel available. They want to know what the devil our policy is; they are desperately concerned by the further evidences of "cloak and dagger" diplomacy on the part of the Truman administration.

Monday afternoon in the Senate, the entire odious affair was aired, and by the time Senator Connally finished saying, among other things, that: "We are not responsible for the disagreements that might grow up in the countries of Europe. Any European nation might be attacked by another nation..." "Not only was there no legal commitment to go to war in the event of an armed attack on one of the pact signatories, but there was no moral obligation to do so," it became clear that indeed the Senate saw itself as having its "war-making powers," the most precious legislative reservation of that august body, snatched away by the executive branch of the government. The reaction in the Senate when the pact is finally presented will, of course, be violent.

It is the opinion of this writer that, in due regard for the future peace of the world, and in recognition that the future etao etatietaeoaintiee entire power of the proposed pact moves on the action of the United States, that a moral obligation for defensive action on the part of each signatory should be included in the pact. That the Senate would not ratify a pact as such by no means so certain a month ago as it is foregone conclusion today. Further, that the U.S. State department, now having disrupted all negotiations on both sides of the Atlantic, has done irreparable damage where the very pact itself was designed to play the leading role: the creation of military security, of unity of purpose and action in the maintenance of European peace. What long-range consequences the events of the past week will have on the diplomatic circles are difficult to estimate. What is very clear to assess is a continuation of the bungling which has so marked the conduct of American foreign relations for the past two years, and the realization that the U.S. Senate has not the vaguest intention of surrendering one shred of its Constitutional power of free and unlimited interpretation of any and all pact commitments in the light of conditions at any given time.

## Write Away

### The Reds Want 'Peace'

Editor:

In reply to the enthusiasm of your writers for Mr. Truman's Inaugural address and program, let me first quote a few lines by I. F. Stone, now of the N. Y. Post, who supported Truman in the election ("Truman's speech" was shallow, naive, childishly arrogant and self-righteous, a call for war thinly masked as a pledge of peace. . . . Only naivete and ignorance can accept Mr. Truman's pharasaical self-portrait of American policy. A country which constantly by-passes the U. N., curries favor with Peron, does business with any number of military dictators in Latin America, deals under the table with Franco, interferes in Italian elections and supports reactionaries in Greece has too many moles in its own eye to preach a dubious freedom in Eastern Europe and China." (N. Y. Star, Jan. 21)

Truman wants to put the "old imperialism" behind. He is late. We did that after the Spanish-American War. Since then we have become the world leader in the new imperialism, which appears in a rank form in Truman's speech. Already it is easy for those who will look to see that this policy of Truman's corrupt corporation cabinet is failing not only to improve the lives of the people of the world (which it was not intended to do), but also to support reactionaries in Greece, China, Italy, etc., etc. Even Turkey is boiling under the surface. Western Europe experiences increasing unemployment and falling living standards for the masses of the people. Dulles and friends intended, of course, that the Martial plan should export unemployment, but even there they fail. U. S. unemployment increases daily, along with speed-ups, stretch-outs, and short weeks.

The briefest review of what the Administration and Congress are doing domestically today will show that they know that this foreign policy of arming reactionary exploiters all over the world makes it impossible to fulfill Truman's promises to the American people. We are to have depression and suppression to match our foreign oppression.

Herbert S. McNair

Editor:

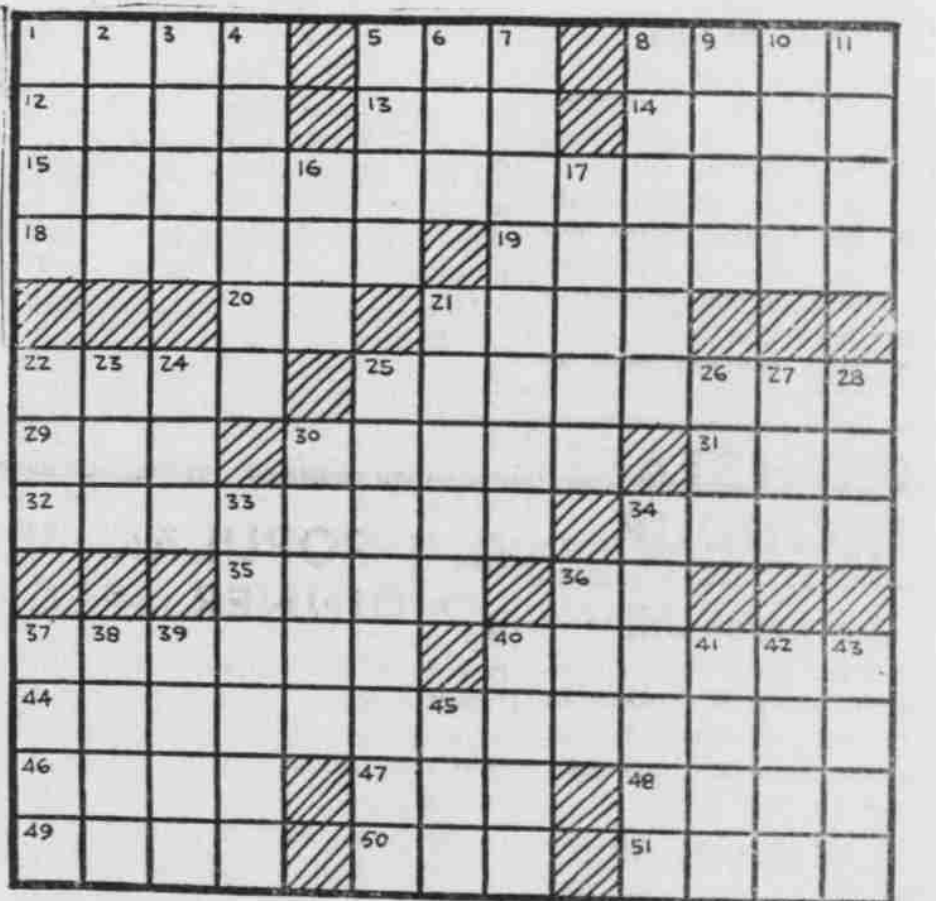
Mr. Charlie Kauffman's recent column is a reflection of the cause which he supports; it is utterly contradictory. Clearly, Time and Life, which furnishes the intellectual pabulum of our time, gave our columnist the "facts" but not the conclusion. Hence his conclusion fails to make deductions from the facts. In every paragraph, Mr. Kauffman makes clear that the intent of the North Atlantic "security pact" is war—he mentions divisions, etc.—but he, in his final sentence, still wonders "what our real intent toward Russia is." The price of naivete in politics is rather terrible. Daily our true intent is becoming so plain that even the least politically aware persons are beginning to sense that something is wrong. For the intent of all our policies, Mr. Kauffman, is war.

Someday men will look back at this period and say, "Why didn't we listen to Wallace!" Wallace resigned from the cabinet over two years ago because it was plain to him then that our foreign policy was heading us toward war. Each day, each action, makes brutally clear the logic of Wallace's position. Wallace has said all along that the Marshall Plan, which could never succeed, was in reality a war-plan. Does anyone doubt this now? Wallace has also said that the cold war would lead to a real war, suggesting that a country does not spend \$20,000,000,000 annually for armaments and then not use them. Nor does a nation build 70-group air forces, recruit an army, erect its whole economy upon war—if war is not its eventual aim!

Remember the Vinson "affair"? What has happened to Truman's intention to reach an agreement with Russia? It seems to be still another one of his demagogic promises. For do we want peace? The truth is that peace would smash our economy. It would blow up our "prosperity." It would throw out the props beneath our "white man's burden" of saving the world from the feared Bolsheviks.

Yes, Mr. Kauffman, each day the truth of our policies are becoming clear, crystal clear. They are after your life, Mr. Kauffman, the men in the State department, your life, your family's and mine.

Sidney Shanker



- HORIZONTAL: 1. chalice-cover, 5. thing in law, 8. indigent, 12. operatic solo, 13. worthless scrap, 14. Italian coin, 15. melodramatically, 18. blab, 19. holds balanced, 20. street railway (abbr.), 21. footless animal, 22. germ, 25. consecrating, 29. gone by, 30. watered silk, 31. female deer, 32. interests, 34. copper coin, 35. unmanly, 36. diminutive for Alfred, 37. partner in marriage, 40. gentleman farmer's residence, 44. protective acts, 46. the dill organ, 48. variegated color, 49. promontory, 51. grafted arid, VERTICAL: 1. antecedent times, 2. extent, 3. linen fluff, 4. endured, 5. repetition, 6. silkworm, 7. plugs, 8. colored, cross-barred fabrics, 9. lubricates, 10. voided escutcheon, 11. beams, 16. entire amount, 17. loop with running knot, 21. straighten, 22. pouch, 23. personality, 24. eternity, 25. rimmed, 26. cyprinoid fish, 27. prefix; not obtain, 30. river in France, 33. browned edges of bread, 34. feminine name, 36. aptitude, 37. read metrically, 38. cornbread, 39. single individuals, 40. city in Indiana, 41. midday, 42. winged insect, 43. serif, 45. variant (abbr.)

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