

The Daily Tar Heel

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Segregation

Letters to the Editor

by Elimar Moser

The German Problem

The newspapers write so much about the German rearmament and discuss the pro and con. But they do not mention the problem that is Germany's most burning one; the problem of the expelles from the East German territories.

At the Yalta Conference in February, 1945, the "Big Three," the U. S., U.S.S.R., and Great Britain agreed to place vast areas of Eastern Germany under direct Russian and Polish control. That decision applied to East Prussia, Upper and Lower Silesia, and the largest part of Pomerania, that is to say, to areas which are inseparable parts of the Reich regarding both language and culture. Yet that decision should not have been final; the Western powers especially had expressly withheld a reservation at the occasion of the final peace treaty with Germany. The Polish and the Russians gained the right of administration only, but as a matter of fact, Eastern Germany has been annexed by them.

So it happened that the boundary of the potent Communistic colossus expanded to the Oder-Neisse-Line, approximately one hour's drive from Berlin. According to the Yalta Conference the entire German population was supposed to leave their homeland in which their fathers and grandfathers had lived for 700 years. That meant a tremendous stream of 11 or 12 million refugees moving from the East to the West. The turning out should have been executed under 'humanitarian' conditions.

But the Polish and Russian authorities did not care about any agreements and usually within a few hours they put the Germans into stock-cars like cattle in order to move them out to West Germany. The Germans did not have much to take with them; they had already lost their property. With the expulsion of 11 million occurred one of the most far-reaching changes of the population and of economic structure of the whole German history. Besides the

three traditional classes consisting of the workers, of the employees and small businessmen and those of higher intelligence a fourth class arose; a class of people deprived of their rights, the refugees.

With a bitter feeling of injustice these crowds of expelles poured into West Germany. What to do with these 11 million? Where shall they live? Where the coal miner from Upper Silesia find a job? Where the physician from Koenigsberg and where the technician from Breslau?

So questions were raised which the German authorities could solve only imperfectly and which are still pressing for a satisfactory solution. In the meanwhile, many of the expelles have been able to continue their old professions and they have been placed at jobs according to their qualifications. Likewise, the housing situation, most dangerous particularly since 1945, has been improved to a large extent. With the help of the Marshall-Plan-Aid many housing developments were built in the cities, particularly for the benefit of the expelles. The Bonn Government is trying to support those who are incapable of working. Students receive limited scholarships so that they are enabled to complete their studies. But still the number of the unemployed and of those who live in wretched hovels and barracks is large.

The expelles need more help not only material but also psychological and moral, both from foreign countries and Germany herself. The problem of the German expelles has become an European problem because of its proportion. The expelles do not like Communism, having already had experience with it. They have preserved a strong self-discipline and they have much hope in the free Western world.

Editors Note: The preceding article was written by Moser, law student, who participated in the panel discussion at Lenior hall, Monday night.

Chamber Music

Reviews and Previews

Last Sunday night members of the honorary music fraternity, Phi Mu Alpha, presented a rewarding selection of music for the most part unheard, even unheard of. Under the direction of Joseph C. Wood, Jr., the University Brass Choir did a lusty job with a group of several seventeenth and eighteenth century pieces.

whole, admirable; though I wished at times for a better balance between violin (too loud) and 'cello (too soft). All three performers clearly loved the music, and their affection showed in the rendition.

-A.L.S.

Especially enjoyable were two pavans by Melchior Franck (1573-1693) and a sonata (composer unknown) from the Banksangerlieder. The central part of the program contained the only familiar (to this reviewer) piece of the evening: Mozart's charming Trio in G major (K. 564). The performance by George Bennette (violin), Mary Grey Clark (cello), and Robin

Madam Editor:

As a student of the publicity-plagued law school of the University of North Carolina, I feel that the vituperative Associated Press release exposing so-called atrocious segregation practices merits comment by one more closely associated with the school than the reporters seem to be.

Though a subjective opinion, I feel that it could be truthfully stated that the general consensus in law school is that Negro students deserve and should have equality of education. This belief was shown particularly in so far as the officials are concerned when U.N.C. became the first Southern law school to admit Negro law students without being required to do so by court order.

In commenting on the fallacious argument of Pearson that since the students were heads of their class in N. C. College, they should be here, I feel sure that this is a definite insult to both students and faculty. Students are graded according to the knowledge of a particular subject they display in writing final exams at the end of each semester. This is done on a relative basis in that each student's paper is compared with papers submitted by the class as a whole, and if said student merits a high grade by showing an understanding superior to that of the remainder of the class, the appropriate grade is assigned. If the present Negro

students do not display this hidden talent they are supposed to possess, it is hardly likely that legal action will create extraneous proof of said talent on examinations to be given during the month of May.

It would seem that many white students who were prone to make excellent marks in undergraduate school to the point of becoming Phi Beta Kappa, are now lolling in the doldrums of at least the lower two-thirds of their class. To draw an analogy within the law school itself, many students who were able to secure positions on the N. C. Law Review during the past year, found their positions seriously threatened by unanticipated low grades.

If the present threats materialize into litigations, I as one of the intimidated white students of the University Law School would like to secure Associated Press help in seeking to be joined as plaintiff with the NAACP in order that our rights might be guaranteed by court injunction. It is suggested that this might be accomplished by the formation of a new organization with the suggested title, NAAWP, National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Lacy H. Thornburg

Ike

Madam Editor:

The editorials of the Daily Tar Heel on the subject of the com-

ing elections have almost exclusively been for the purpose of electing Ike Eisenhower to the presidency. This, in good taste, for Mr. Eisenhower is a good man but I like our present government policies, especially the economic ones.

When the Democratic Party took over in March 1933, the country was depleted due in the most part to the economic ideology of the Republican party. Under Roosevelt the cause of the depression was determined to be a lack of spending on the part of the people and that the reason they did not spend more was because there was not enough money in circulation. Since that time the economic policy of the Democratic party has been to get as much money in circulation as possible. Also inflation will not last as soon as the war situation is passed and our productive resources have been diverted into their proper channels there will be plenty of goods for everyone at reasonable prices. Not depressionary prices, because the Democratic party will continue its policy of providing a surplus of money.

The Democratic policy of plentiful money has greatly raised the standard of living of our population and it has helped the workers and the farmers. It has kept unemployment at a minimum and has increased our productive capacity.

J. D. Medders

When the Icy Wind of Exams Chills your Spine And the foul parable Of the Grasshopper And the ant Haunts you— Remember There are plenty Of College Outlines at The Intimate Bookshop 205 E. Franklin St.

ACROSS

- 1. Fish
4. Abyss
7. Lose, as color
8. River (Eur.)
10. Seized
11. Slumber
13. Metallic rock
14. South American plant
16. Perform
17. Italian river
18. Tins
19. Charge for services
20. Deep, flat-bottomed boat
21. A supporting timber
22. Not strong
23. Verbal
24. Coarsely ground grain
25. Mast
26. Lubricate
27. Duplicate
28. Siamese measure
30. King of Bashan
31. Number
32. Storage crib
33. Cut, as wool
35. Kingdom in Africa
37. To serve
38. Painful spot
39. Property (L.)
40. Unhappy

DOWN

- 1. To harden
2. Poem
3. European kingdom
4. Long staffs
5. Not working
6. Golf mound
7. Game of chance
9. To deal again
10. Apex
12. Verse
15. Some
18. Fuel
19. Terror
20. Apportion
21. Cry, as a mule
22. Heaviness
23. Weigh down
24. Cries, as a cow
25. French coin
27. Strings
28. Rub clean
29. Emmet
31. Temple (archaic)
32. Antarctic explorer

SHAN STAMP COVER TOWER ABOVE ERASE TOW THE YAP TAILS ASBERT TOPE BOUND CUBAN BUNT BEDIMS SHADY SHA ARA ARM LAPIS ROGUE AMENT SWAGS PESKY ERAS

Yesterday's Answer

- 34. Ever (poet.)
36. Gazelle (Tibet)

