

The Daily Tar Heel

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Barry Farber Personally Olympic Diary

NEW YORK HARBOR, August 9—

They shouldn't put Communists in jail. Instead they ought to put them on an immigrant ship sailing from Europe to America and make them dry the tears of joy from the eyes of the sobbing refugees from Russia as they pass the Statue of Liberty and head northward up the Hudson River.

Corny? B-movie stuff? Not exactly. The old American drama of homeless immigrants lining the ship's rail with babies in their arms and crying eyes fixed upon the Star-Spangled metropolis of hope is re-enacted every day in harbors along our east coast, and to be a member of the audience is an experience guaranteed to inscribe itself indelibly into the crustiest heart that beats anywhere.

The Dutch ship "Zuiderkruis" cleared quarantine at nine o'clock this morning with a passenger list including eighteen Russian families who were herded into German concentration camps during the war and finally liberated by the American Army. All were given the free choice of returning to the Communist "Peoples' Paradise" or remaining in Displaced Persons compounds until their American entry visas were approved.

Typical of the new Americans is Alex, a chunky Ukrainian youth with a last name that reads like the bottom line on an army eye testing chart and a smile like the front end of a Hudson. Alex was a school boy in Kiev when Hitler's vanguard knived its way deep into the Soviet Union.

"The Russian people in my neighborhood were happy when the Germans came," says Alex. "We would have gladly helped them march on Moscow if they hadn't treated us like beasts, shot our patriots, and molested our women."

Alex balked when I sat him down in front of a demi-keg of Dutch beer and asked him to tell me about his childhood in Soviet Russia.

"Nobody will believe what I say," he intoned fumbling with his first Phillip Morris. "Americans will never be capable of understanding the agony of living under the Red Star. That's why I long to become one of you."

Alex explained that the Communists in Kiev threw his father in prison and confiscated his small shoe factory three weeks after the Revolution.

"They said my father was an 'economic menace,'" laughed the Ukrainian. "That's the Communist term for 'successful businessman.'"

When Alex was born his father and mother were both workers in their own factory. He was encouraged by his school teachers to report if his parents showed any "deviationist tendencies" around the supper table. An uncle disappeared when he was caught "seeking to undermine the state socialist structure;" (i.e. remarking to a friend that the five-year-plan was so much hogwash.)

In early 1940 Alex was mobilized into a student work brigade to stack sandbags along the Finnish border.

"For vacations they let us stack sandbags along the Romanian border," beamed Alex. "It's much warmer down there."

When the Germans came to Kiev they took Alex and his family to a concentration camp near Munich. He dismissed this phase of his blighted life with one sentence.

"Only the lucky ones died."

In 1945 the war ended, or, as Alex put it "Peace broke out." The Americans were able to do little or nothing to improve the conditions for the Russian prisoners and many more died in the winter of '46 when the food supply failed.

"One day a Russian officer came into our compound and told us a train was waiting in Vienna to take us back to our homes in Russia," says Alex. "Everybody thanked him just the same but nobody went. Then an American sergeant told us we had better go home because chances were slim that we could ever get permission to enter the United States. Still nobody went. It was a good chance to take."

Alex is a good Russian. Soon he'll be a better American.

Another 90-Day Wonder



—Drew Pearson—

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

EN ROUTE THROUGH THE WEST.

In an earlier column on Senator Nixon's secret expense fund it was shown how he voted right down the line for the legislative measures which his 76 millionaire givers favored.

The second question to be examined is whether Senator Nixon also used influence with the federal government on behalf of his Nixon Expense Club. In his broadcast to the nation Nixon said he had not. A few days later, however, the St. Louis Post Dispatch unearthed the fact that Dana Smith, the lawyer who collected the \$18,000 for Nixon, had used Nixon's influence through his administrative assistance to try to get a \$500,000 tax refund from the government.

It is a penitentiary offense for any member of Congress to intervene in a case against the government for pay. A Senator is paid by the United States government and is supposed to represent the government alone. Hence the law. He is not supposed to be paid by outsiders, and other members of Congress have gone to jail for accepting money when they intervened in cases against the federal government.

The tax refund claimed by Dana Smith against the U. S. government is an illustration. Dana Smith, the man who got Nixon's office to intervene, not only had paid Nixon personally but raised \$18,000 for him.

Today the federal government plays such an important role in the operation of any business firm, and business firms in turn seek so many concessions or contracts from the government, but it becomes risky to have a man in the Senate who is subsidized by a group of businessmen.

Take, for instance, the list of Nixon's Millionaires Club and the concessions of contracts they have with the government. Here are some of them:

Charles E. Ducommun, a Los Angeles steel dealer got a 50 per cent tax amortization write-off on a new \$265,655 warehouse. It is not known where Nixon or his office helped.

Such matters are kept confidential by the Defense Production Administration and sometimes not even recorded.

Earl Jorgensen and Company got a 75 per cent tax write-off on forging equipment, Sept. 20, 1951; another 60 per cent write-off on \$227,236 on July 19; another 50 per cent write-off, on \$343,500 on Feb. 4, 1952. It is not known that Nixon or his office helped get these write-offs. Jorgensen is a giver to the Nixon fund.



Clayton Manufacturing Co., got a 90 per cent tax write-off on dynamometers costing \$38,106 in March 1951 and an 80 per cent write-off on \$171,330 on steam cleaners in July 1951. Both Benjamin Clayton and his son William are givers to Nixon's expenses.

K. T. Norris, ammunitions manufacturer, got a 75 per cent tax write-off on \$199,650 in September 1951. He is a donor to Mr. Nixon's expenses.

Even more important, the Norris Company has defense contracts totaling \$4,000,000 with the army and navy. Norris leases one plant from the government at Riverbank, Calif., also operates plants of his own, where he manufactures 57 millimeter shells, 75's, 90 millimeters, 105's and 155's. Whether Senator Nixon has used any influence with any members of the Defense Department regarding these contracts is something I have not been able to ascertain. But it's an unhealthy practice for any company doing business with the government to be subsidizing a Senator.

Herbert Hoover, Jr., has an important contract with the federal government to explore for oil in the oil regions in Northern Alaska. He is president of the United Geophysical Co., which has signed the Alaskan contract with the Navy. United Geophysical is a wholly owned subsidiary of Union Oil, of which Hoover is not only a director but holds 30,249 shares valued at \$1,200,000. Hoover is a contributor to the Nixon fund.

W. Herbert Allen is vice president of the Title Insurance and Trust Co., which underwrites the oil leases of the big companies operating out in the Tidelands Oil Area. If these leases should be outlawed, then Mr. Allen's company might be left holding the bag for about \$49,000,000. Mr. Allen is a contributor to the Nixon funds.

Arthur S. Crites of Bakersfield is an applicant before the federal government for a mineral land permit in Southern California. To get such a permit accepted, a little influence sometimes is helpful. Crites is a member of the Nixon Expense Fund Club.

Crites is also Vice President of the Bakersfield Home Building Association and Secretary and Director of the Kern County Mutual Building and Loan Association.

It so happens that Nixon's record in the Senate has been made to order for the mutual Savings Banks and Building and Loan Associations.



Ed Yoder NONPLUS

He was tried in secrecy. The charge was something brand new. No one had ever been told that the "crime" of which he was accused was a violation of any rules. No established procedure was used by the "court" in hearing the case. The powerful group was bound by no codification of offenses and penalties.

This secret conclave blacked him guilty and caused a black mark to be placed against him that would not be erased.

Sounds like Communist "justice," doesn't it? But, in actual fact, it is the kind of justice dished out by the Men's Council of the University of North Carolina. You are subject to it, whether you like it or not. And this Council has the power to suspend you from this University as it has suspended many.

No matter how false the charge against you, this court may force you to appear for trial. The Council has trumped up its own charge in some cases! It browbeats you into saying nothing to anyone about the matter. It tries you in secret, using whatever procedure happens to strike its fancy. You can't have a friend to serve as attorney or adviser—the Council will let one of its own members act in your "defense."

You are assumed guilty until proved innocent—if you can't prove your own innocence, you've had it, brother. No one has to prove that you're guilty. And if you're found guilty, you may get twice the sentence another got for a similar offense. You may get half of what the last guy got.

It depends upon how the Council members feel. What they had for lunch. How much they know of you and how well you're liked. Or whether the time has come to set an example.

Because of the secrecy, their mistakes are never subject to scrutiny by the students at large whom they supposedly represent. There is a "reason" for this secrecy, some insist. A student who is found guilty is put under no social stigma; even if suspended for a quarter or so, he may still return without being marked for his offense.

What a perfect set-up for the cheats on campus! And what a menace to those falsely accused! The student body has no control over any antics their court may choose to indulge. An innocent man labeled guilty by such shoddy justice has no safeguard.

Think about it. What do you know about the operation of your own court in any of the cases tried? You don't know who's been tried or whether he's been fairly tried. You don't know who has been convicted, in your name, of an offense against you, the student body!

It is literally true that, within the court system, a student was tried and convicted when he didn't know even that he had been accused. The first this student heard about the whole business was when he was told of his sentence!

Dean of Students Fred Weaver once explained just how far the Men's Council could go if it wished. (The administration is very interested in the courts, since 99% of all cases are based on faculty or administration complaints.)

Weaver used the following example:

If you, while on vacation in some place far removed from Chapel Hill, were accused of a law violation, tried and found

plugging some of the loopholes in the tax bill, Nixon voted for the Capehart Amendment which actually widened one loophole by permitting mutual savings banks and building and loan associations to exempt their reserves from taxation up to 10 per cent.

innocent of a law violation, the Men's Council can haul you before it and try you again, all in secrecy and at its own whim! It's a farce and a dangerous one. But you can do something about it.

In Our Churches

BAPTIST: Sunday, 9:45 a.m. student Bible class taught by Dr. P. H. Epps; 11 a.m. morning worship with sermon by the Rev. J. C. Herrin; 6 p.m. BSU with Dr. I. G. Greer on "Choice of Vocation."

CATHOLIC: Sunday, 8 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. Mass in Gerrard Hall.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: Sunday, 11 a.m. services in the lecture room of New West.

CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN: Sunday, 10 a.m. student's class; 11 a.m. morning worship with the observance of Layman's Sunday with talks by four laymen of the church; 6 p.m. student supper forum.

EPISCOPAL: Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 9:30 a.m. student Bible discussion group 11 a.m. morning prayer and sermon by the Rev. David Yates; 6 p.m. Canterbury club with the Rev. Clarence Parker.

QUAKERS: Sunday, service in the Grail Room of Graham Memorial.

JEWISH: Friday, 7:30 p.m. weekly service at the Hill House.

LUTHERAN: Sunday, 9:45 a.m. church school; 11 a.m. morning worship service.

METHODIST: Sunday, 9:45 a.m. Wesley students class; 11 a.m. morning worship with sermon by the Rev. William Howard; 6 p.m. Wesley Foundation supper meeting.

PRESBYTERIAN: Sunday, ship services; 6 p.m. Student group.

Express Yourself

Editor: In Mr. Snook's article, "The Battle of Sex," I believe he missed the point of marriage. That is, of course, if the article were not a satire, which I do not believe it was meant to be. The point I believe Mr. Snook missed is that marriage is an intimate affair and that there are certain intimacies which should be reserved for it. These intimacies are not to be found in the Semi-Free Love Society pictured by Mr. Snook.

Bob May

Editor: We sure do like to read all about what you and ol' Pogo have to say, but how can we do it if we don't get a paper? Not over three times this year have we had The Daily Tar Heel delivered here. We don't mean to be grumpy, but we really would appreciate it if you could see to it that we have a Daily Tar Heel every morning when we go down to breakfast. The Sigma Chi House

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8. tenth of a cent	52. standard quantity	3. malevolent	10. Italian coin
12. Charles	53. decimal units	4. savor	11. maiden
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15. camera part			22. state of being indecorous
16. farm machines			23. prefix: wrongly
18. lingers			24. tree of olive family
20. small stoves			26. elongated fish
21. antitoxins			27. natives of Italy
22. cyprinoid fish			28. eternity
23. small rug			29. scout
25. theatrical scenes			31. small hills
30. Bohemian river			35. fluctuate
32. spread for drying			36. June bug
33. halt			40. debate
34. contracted			41. gone by
37. some			42. grafted (her.)
38. headed			43. gland: comb. form
39. fuel			44. extra
41. American artist			45. give out
44. gayer			46. network
47. American playwright			48. male offspring

Average time of solution: 23 minutes.
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