

## Students Not Ignored

When fighting a war, these things become more important: In the welter of accusations and cross denials to the effect that student control and student government is slipping away, there is a pertinent fact that has long been overlooked. The fact: through all the trying days of confusion and momentum decision that faced and are still facing the University administration and faculty, students have been regularly consulted and sought out in an effort to determine what they thought about the changes, what the changes meant to them, and what they thought ought to be done about it.

The result has been that students have attended the once-closed gate of faculty meetings, that representative student groups have been asked to meet with faculty committees dealing with pertinent and pressing changes, that other representative groups have been called into South Building's offices to discuss the things that were happening.

To be certain, this condition is just as it should be, and on the face of it there is nothing earth-shaking about having students consulted when considering changes that will affect students. But the very solid fact remains that in no other University in the land that we know of are students afforded this privilege. When pressure is on and swift action is needed there is an inevitable tendency to steam-roller your way through the "democratic processes" whenever and wherever possible.

That the faculty and administration have not attempted to do this as yet, is a compliment to the student body. It further reflects an attitude on the part of some that they believe sincerely what they're teaching.

That is gratifying—something to think about.

## Small World

### America Lost Important Battle of Ballots at Polls

By Harvey Segal

Those who have studied America during past wars will probably agree that wartime elections are as important, if not more so, than military battles. Last week America lost a battle of ballots, not bullets—but nevertheless an important battle.

No, we're not referring to Republican gains in Congress or in the states. To judge men by their party labels in these times would be superfluous. We are referring to out-and-out-win-the-war candidates, the type who never belonged to the American First Committee or played politics with the draft, or spent the greater part of their time thinking of new ways to shackle labor and make taxes more regressive.

For the main part, we didn't get those win-the-war candidates in this off year election. Look at the record:

- Ham Fish, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for his connections with certain Nazi propaganda outfits, reelected.

- Senator Wayland Brooks, of Illinois, reelected for another six years. Brooks, a notorious America Firster, recently said, "When the casualty lists start coming in, American mothers will be glad that I tried to keep America out of war."

- To mention a few more: Stephen Day, the representative who wrote a book for the Nazi publishing house, Flanders Hall, was reelected. In New York, William Barry, who publicly stated that Laura Ingalls, convicted Nazi spy, "ought to be in Congress," was sent back to the House for another term.

Don't think that the American electorate is cool toward the war, or that they prefer defeatist Congressmen. Such a conclusion would be unjust as well as a gross oversimplification. Defeatist candidates were elected because the win-the-war forces failed to bring the issues to the people in a

sharp and challenging manner.

In New York we have a good instance of this. Here, Bennett was squeezed through as Democratic candidate over the win-the-war, New Dealer, Senator Mead. Instead of putting up a battle for Mead, President Roosevelt, reluctantly endorsed, Bennett, whose record is not entirely free of the Christian Front blemish. As a result, a large bloc of 400,000 voters marked their ballots for Dean Alfange, America Labor Party candidate, and thereby registered their protests against both Dewey and Bennett, neither of whom brought forth a clear-cut win-the-war program.

In the Washington state elections: Representatives Coffee, Magnuson, and Jackson running on a victory program and calling for an immediate second front, won by overwhelming majorities. Yet their fellow Democratic running mates, Hill and Smith, failed to take a strong win-the-war position and were defeated. In the same state, former Senator C. C. Dill declared that "the war is not an issue" and was swamped.

Post-Mortem, Conclusion, and Suggestions.

America needs a real win-the-war Congress, the kind that, regardless of party lines will devote itself to the gigantic task of winning the war. In this election we've taken a step backward, and not forward in achieving such a body.

The first step in the right direction will be taken when people begin to force candidates to take war positions, and not hush-hush-the-war issues in a maze of local, and relatively petty, issues. Machine politicians can be forced to do this—and they will if they know it's the only road to victory at the polls. Mayor Kelley of Chicago, of Kelley-Nash machine fame, supported Rep. Ray-

See AMERICA, page 3

## What Went, What Goes

### New War College May Save University; Suspension of Mag Temporarily Postponed

In all the confusion and indefiniteness surrounding what will happen to the University when the War Department drafts American colleges, reassuring news came out in Chapel Hill. On Friday Dean House announced that the new College of War Training has been set up.

Planned for months, the College can be the one agency for readjusting the University to the devastating change which is only a matter of time.

Indefinite yet because the conditions under which it must operate are indefinite, the College already embodies good factors which will help under any circumstances. Some of them:

- Lengthening of the Pre-Induction course to one or two years for 16 and 17-year-olds.

- Permission to students with sufficient hours but not all required courses to get a special A. B. or M. A. degree from the College.

- Most important, Arts and Sciences departments will provide special courses, insuring to a degree that humanities studies may be continued despite the wholesale conversion to specialist war training.

To head the College was picked Dean F. F. Bradshaw whose close participation in negotiations between the leading educators and the War Department well qualifies him for helping Carolina to meet its first challenge for really total war.

A year of turmoil in student publications got a start in the form of a kick in the pants when Harvey Hamilton proposed a bill in the Student legislature to suspend the Carolina Magazine for the duration in order to turn its money over to the Daily Tar Heel.

Mag men immediately organized opposition to the measure, intensifying a campaign to crystallize student opinion behind the magazine—a trick they feel will be accomplished by acquainting the public with the facts in the case.

Bruised, much battered, the Mag will publish late next week since transportation difficulties have stalled the covers somewhere on the spreading roadway of the Southern Rail System. Its editors claim that it will be funny, but dynamic. A combination yet to be achieved.

Closing down on the entire problem and affecting all publications is the fog of confusion resulting over uncertainty concerning pending decisions of the War Production Board on engraving materials and paper.

The Yackety-Yack, extravagant user of vital copper and zinc for engravings is subject to deep cuts in their metal allotments by the Charlotte engraving company and factors beyond anyone's control.

In view of the uncertainty, the legislature and the CPU, which was to have conducted a poll of student thought on the issue, may delay any action on the issue until manpower, materials and monetary unknowns can crystallize into fact. This would assure, at least, the publication of the magazine until the completion of the current quarter.

Uncontrolled, disillusioning was the first year men's introduction to campus politics. Freshman elections

went off as scheduled with a cumbersome 110 nominees, almost one-fifth the entire class.

Standing student political organizations have scrupulously avoided obvious contact with frosh elections, but this year some of the freshmen took matters into their own hands. Dragging voters into the Book Ex, plugging them with cokes, the nominees went even further.

Several candidates took ballots from voters, marked them, dropped them into the ballot box, went about their business. One candidate is known to have pulled this stunt nine times.

The Student Council tardily warned freshman, ignorant of precedent, that such practices were entirely out of keeping with the Carolina way of conducting elections and took steps to see that no repetitions occurred in the run-offs scheduled next week.

It was thought by council members that this reprimand would be sufficient and a guess was hazarded that the freshman, now aware of our customs in elections, would conspire to vote against the candidates that achieved the run-offs with said tactics.

Greatest fear expressed was that more sensitive and conscientious members of the class would perhaps ignore the importance of campus self-government for the remainder of their sojourn on the campus because of the first bitter taste.

To remove such people from contact with campus politics, it was worried, would have had results in that sincere interest in the general welfare might give way to personal selfishness with the socially-conscious voter frightened away by the "dirty politics,—that's all it is", angle.

Written into the organic law last week by an overwhelming two-to-one vote was a constitutional amendment placing the control of education in the hands of a 15-man board, who for the most part, according to the law, must be divorced from the field of education, and must be members of business and finance.

The amendment was badly phrased, contained many objectionable clauses. Only when Governor Broughton interceded and promised that objectionable features to the amendment would in turn be amended was partial harmony restored. Die-hards like the University professors Knight, Coker, others, continued to oppose the amendment. Frank Graham supported the measure provided the Governor's promise was carried through.

The problem becomes one of the future. Governor Broughton has clearly committed his administration and the next General Assembly to a course of action. He has promised that the legislature would recommend the objectionable clauses, three in number, be stricken from the present constitutional law.

Then the vote will again be left to the people. But the people can not vote on the measure until the next general election, two years hence.

Thus educators and politicians who backed the governor's proposals have undertaken a tremendous responsibility. They took the long road around. They have a long bitter fight ahead, and well they know they must win, if education in this state is to continue, to grow, to develop.

## CPU Round Table

### Here Is Factual Background For Communist Minor's Talk

By John Sands

Editor's Note: The following material on the American Communist party is presented to provide a background for Robert Minor's speech tomorrow night. Minor is assistant to Earl Browder, Communist party General Secretary.

Most early Communist societies began in America with a fanatic devotion to the ideal and usually became not only anti-religious but eccentric divergences from the original Communist principles. At the middle of the last century German immigrants began to acquaint America with the doctrines of the two famous German Communists, Carl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Their ideology only gradually became known to America but from the start it appealed strongly to many who professed its belief in Europe and came to America to practice it.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century the principle action was the struggle between anarchism and Marxism, resulting in the First International in London in the year 1864. During this period the most prominent of the Socialist organization were the Knights of Labor which gained recognition through its struggle with the A. F. of L., then declined. In 1877 the Socialist Labor Party was organized and 20 years later the Social Democrats of America was founded. Finally in 1901 the Socialist Party of America was organized.

The most prominent of all at the time was the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.). This party was organized in 1905 in Chicago under the leadership of Eugene Debs, Haywood, Trautman, and others, as a protest against craft unionism and the conservative policies of the A. F. of L. Its fundamental aim was to unite all skilled and unskilled workers for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism and rebuilding society on a socialist basis.

Later, I. W. W. split into the anarcho-syndicalist Chicago branch and socialist Detroit branch. Being anti-militaristic when the war broke out it was not only accused of draft

evasion but its most eminent leader jailed with hundreds of other members. It was accused of sabotage, syndicalism and fomenting German-paid strikes. With these grave accusations against the I. W. W., it becomes easy to understand its breakdown. But fundamentally, it was caused by the impossibility of obtaining cohesive action because of the great numbers of migratory workers in it, internal dissension and difficulties in unionizing workers.

With the October Revolution in Russia in 1917, all socialist parties not only grew rapidly but became patriotic to their governments with the exception of those in Italy and the United States which were openly in opposition. However, the opposition amounted to little direct action. According to Earl Browder, the Socialist party opposing the war gave little indication of a line of action for the masses.

After the Socialist stand against the Russian Revolution and the Communist International, the Communist Party was formed on September 1, 1919, with the Communist Labor Party of America. However, during the next 10 years the Communist Party was chiefly concerned with the mastering of the Marxian-Leninist theories and their application to American problems. During this time dissension broke out within its ranks by the followers of Leon Trotsky and Burkharin (called the Lovestone group). The former group was considered anti-communist and expelled in 1928 and the other, backing the Hoover's "permanent prosperity" promise was objected to and was expelled in 1927. Though post-war America was afflicted by a period of extreme and serious unrest while great strike movements and political controversies swept the country, the Communist Party newly formed and as yet not unified played little part.

In 1922, when things had cooled down, the Workers Party of America was openly and legally formed bringing together all Communists into one body. Assuming the leader-

See COMMUNISTS, page 3

## Book Review

### Coupland's Book Reveals True Story Of Cripps' Mission

By Betty Perry

Mr. Coupland has avoided the temptations of the majority of contemporary world-event observers. In *The Cripps Mission* we have neither an extensive volume of prophecies nor a shallow history of the Indian people. In *The Cripps Mission* we have 91 pages of what happened when Sir Stafford Cripps, as British statesman, went to Delhi with a Draft Declaration which promised India its freedom after the war in return for its immediate all-out participation in the war-effort.

For the newspaper reader who always was a little vague on "just what did happen," *The Cripps Mission* is the answer. The Draft Declaration is reprinted word for word and Mr. Coupland analyzes it by telling what the British hoped for by each statement and the reaction which was aroused by each statement in the Indian leaders.

Many have wondered just why the mission was unsuccessful and why Sir Stafford did not stay a little longer to try and win over the Indians. Reginald Coupland explains when he tells us that the basic premise of the Draft Declaration was the impossibility of instituting an independent Indian government in war-time—due to the dissention and inexperience which would of necessity make a smoothly running government a matter of decades, if not of centuries. At first, so Mr. Coupland says, the Indians too accepted that premise. Only on the last day, as many had relaxed believing an acceptance of the Draft Declaration certain, did the Congress demand national independence.

Why the sudden demand for independence, why the granting of that independence was impossible for the British, is all explained.

Yet, to Mr. Coupland, although the Draft Declaration was not adopted by the Indians, the mission in itself was something of a success. Sir Stafford Cripps gained for Britain the trust of the Indians by the way in which he conducted himself and particularly by his frankness.

All in all, Reginald Coupland's impressions on *The Cripps Mission* were worth his recording . . . and worth your reading.

## The Daily Tar Heel

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FOR THIS ISSUE:

News: WALTER KLEIN

Sports: WESTY FENHAGEN

## CAROLINA

SUNDAY—MONDAY

LOOSE CLUES! STUPOR SLEUTHS!  
Guns! Gags! Gals! and Gumshoes!

A corpse on their hands  
...killers on their trail...  
and cops in every corner!



—Also—  
NOVELTY—"PRIVATE SMITH, U.S.A."  
LATEST NEWS

TUES. JANE FRAZEE ROBERT PAIGE in "GET HEP TO LOVE"  
WED. CHINA'S ANGELS! AMERICAN DEVILS! "FLYING TIGERS"  
THUR. JOHN WAYNE JOHN CARROLL in  
FRI. PAT O'BRIEN in "THE NAVY COMES THROUGH"  
SAT. GEORGE MURPHY