

Concerning Dorsett's Veto

We believe that additional polling places are very necessary on this campus if future elections are to be conducted smoothly and correctly. But, we also believe President of the Student Body Dewey Dorsett has acted properly in vetoing the elections bill creating four new polling places.

The reason for our belief is the location of the new polling places as set up under the provisions of the new bill. Additional polling places would make for a bigger vote and make the elections run off more smoothly. However, to create polling places in fraternities and dormitories would only add to the confusion of the election rather than help. To ask the elections committee to set up four smoothly running polling places inside dormitories and fraternities in the few days left them before the election is asking quite a lot.

If new polls are set up, they should be in such places as Gerard hall, Graham Memorial, Lenoir dining hall, and the Playmakers' theater. Here space and facilities are available and the danger and confusion of getting things mixed up because of the continued presence of students would be avoided.

Dorsett is also correct in stating the new bill conflicts with legislative rules. Action should have been instigated sooner and with more forethought.

We sincerely hope additional polling places will be established in the future for the benefit of the student body. Reducing the number and location of the polling places to a political feud is not helping student government. Student interest in politics should not be determined by where the polls are. However, the polls should be in centrally-located spots on the campus to facilitate the elections.

More polling places are necessary. We urge the legislature to establish them for the future—but do it on a plane above that of political intrigue. They will benefit student government and the student body—not a political party.

On World Peace

It is interesting to see the growing movement in this and other countries favoring the creation of a federal world government to keep the peace. The basic premise of world federalists is that the only hope for world peace is to bring international relations under the control of enforceable world law, just as activities within a country are regulated peacefully by national law and within a state by state law. World federalists call for a legally constituted world government, with a World Congress, a World Executive body and a World Supreme Court backed by a World Police, to replace the present United Nations Organization which, they point out, is only a league of sovereign governments.

Until recently, most of us have looked on the world federalist movement as being of minor importance in the efforts to secure world peace. It appears now, however, to offer signs of becoming sufficiently strong to be taken seriously both by the people and by the governments themselves. The recent Russian concessions to the idea of establishing an International Atomic Commission empowered with legal authority in matters of atomic inspection and control offers a real opportunity to move toward world peace based on world law.

Students and townspeople who are in any way concerned for world peace have a special opportunity to hear the world government argument first-hand—from Dr. Vernon Nash, field director of World Federalists, U. S. A., who speaks at the Methodist Church at 7:00 tonight.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

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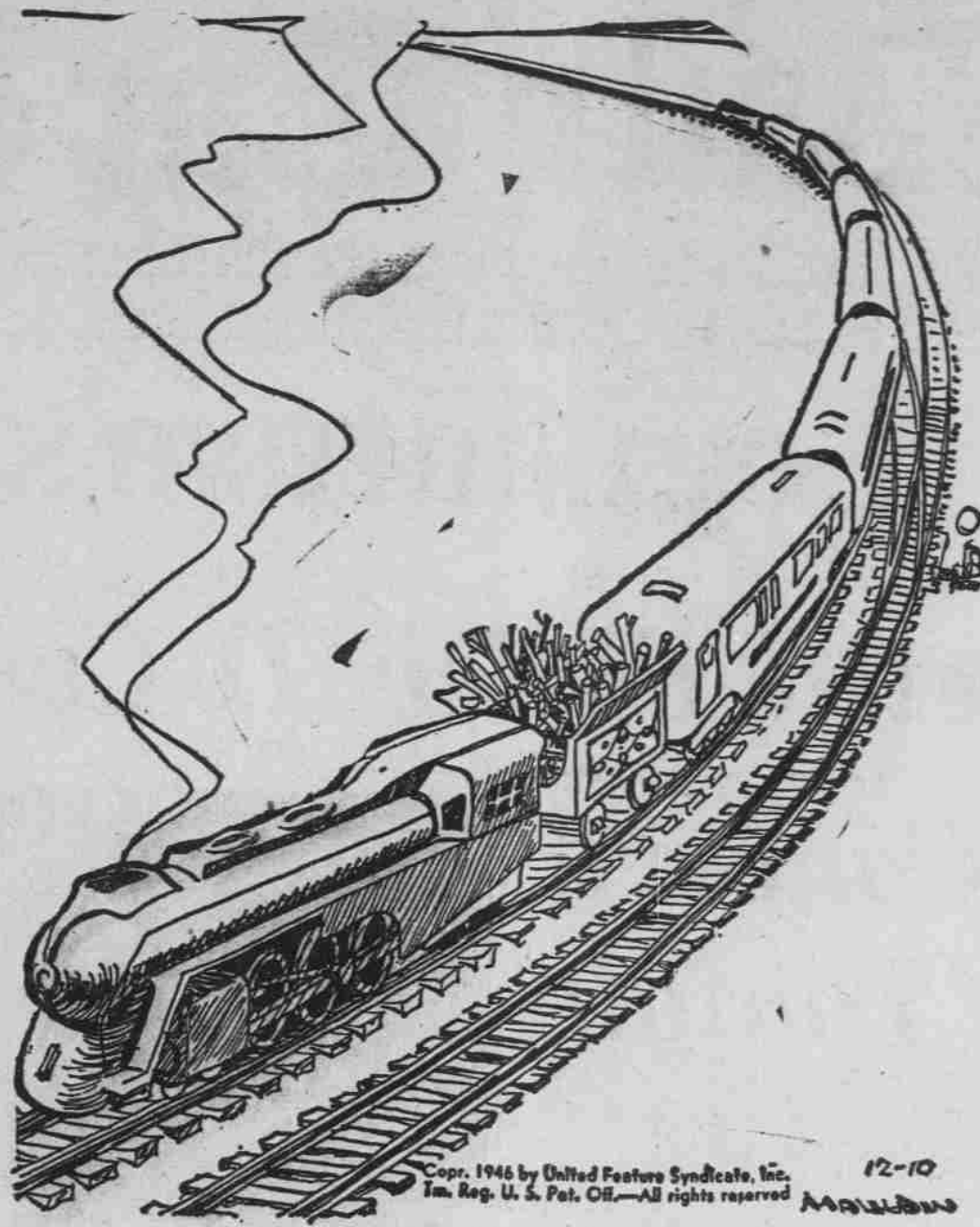
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World Affairs

Watchful Waiting Continues On Franco-Spain Question

By Manny Margolis

Last summer, a subcommittee was appointed by the U. N. Security Council to investigate the Spanish question. This committee, after exhaustive findings, offered a unanimous resolution calling for the severance of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain by each member of the United Nations, provided that regime were still in existence at the time that the General Assembly convened. The Assembly is in session and the Franco regime is still in existence. Why all of this watchful waiting? The excuse, or at least the one offered, is the same old manna for reaction—fear of communism. But in Spain, as in the other areas where this fear has governed our policy, this has tended to stimulate rather than stymie communist influence. It has proved to be both dollar-ous and senseless.

This week's New Republic makes this fact painfully clear:

"In France, the French Communist Party is almost certain to be given the War Ministry. Jacques Duclos, the Communist leader, has told Giral (head of the Spanish government-in-exile) that if the U. N. fails to act, France will send military aid and, if necessary, troops to drive Franco out of power. If Duclos and not the U. N. causes Franco's downfall, a communist government will take power in Spain."

Thus, the very thing we mean to avoid will have come about through our own action, or lack of it. Moreover, there are two kinds of Franco-American relations—one with France, the other with Franco. And in this case, the left hand knows what the right hand is doing. France knows, for example, of Dr. Hermann von Segerstadt, a brilliant nuclear energy specialist, who now heads Franco's own "Manhattan Project" near Ocaña on the plains south of Toledo (not Ohio).

It was therefore not at all surprising to find that the French delegate to the U. N. Assembly, Leon Jouhaux, was not at all elated over the most recent U. S. resolution on Spain. The resolution called for Franco to "surrender" his powers to a "provisional government broadly representative of the people."

Under present conditions of Franco terror, Jouhaux asserted, a mere declaration will have no effect whatever. He favored, instead, the Polish resolution which would isolate Spain diplomatically and economically.

In answer to the usual "s.o.p." on this question, as to whether such drastic action might not lead to Civil War in Spain, the French delegate pointed to the daily executions and imprisonments in that country as proof that civil war is a reality in Spain today. He hotly queried: "Isn't the Civil War still going on in Spain? Can anyone dare to affirm that the Spanish people have accepted Franco and peace reigns in Spain?"

As for Senator Connally's allegation that economic boycott would bring the Spanish people greater suffering, Mrs. Gertruda Sekanikova, the Czech delegate to the Assembly, offered two replies. First, present Anglo-American exports to Spain are not food, but oil, trucks, airplanes, and cotton. Spain, she said, has been selling food abroad. Second, even should such sanctions impose temporary hardships, it would be a sacrifice which the Spanish people would gladly make in exchange for freedom.

Sir, Hartley Shawcross, however maintained that his country is unwilling

Student Government Topics

By Tom Eller
General Assembly

Friday night. Many of us who entered the halls of the General Assembly here at Raleigh for the first time carried some doubt as to the true value of the State Student Legislature and no few forebodings as to what the outcome would be. Fifteen minutes among the carpets and between the portraits had a remarkable effect upon all of us. Certainly we began a little shakily, but our agility of response picked up just the same as a kitten's does when he finds a rubber ball won't hurt him.

The racial problem not once stood in our way. I am now convinced that insofar as the Student Legislature is concerned Buddy Glenn and the assembly last year which followed his motion to permit Negroes to attend its meetings have been proved infinitely wise in their decision. In almost every phase we were outclassed by the men and women who some thought should not even be there. The recording clerk of the House was a Negro; and he discharged his duties superbly. Some of the most fluent, practical, and broad minded bills came from them. Their conduct was the par in decorum; their speeches the most thoroughly planned. Their color dominated the gallery from 12 until 10:30 p. m. (the adjournment time). Their work on committees was harmonious and vital.

It is a catastrophic shame that the members of our student body could not have been present to see the results. To a person bred on racial prejudice, it was almost unbelievable. As far as this writer is concerned, the assembly was strengthened 100 per cent by their presence. They were not there to have their pictures taken;

ing to use its navy to enforce any such embargo. It is to be assumed that what he meant was that His Majesty's Navy cannot be diverted from its present urgent duties in the Aegean Sea, off the Palestine coast, and in the China Sea.

Thomas J. Hamilton, writing in Wednesday's New York Times, points to still another fly in Mr. Connally's Spanish ointment. He indicates that the resolution introduced by the American delegate does not seem to take cognizance "of the military equipment received by the Spanish Army, first from Hitler and Mussolini, and more recently by purchases of surplus U. S. Army supplies at bargain prices."

Haven't we yet learned "for whom the bell tolls?"

In Their Hands . . .

Students Must Keep Torch Burning Brightly in Future

By Earl Heffner

"To you we throw the torch. Be it yours to hold it high. . . ." And the spirits of American dead from World War I must have roamed restlessly o'er the world when their flame was extinguished in the Roaring Twenties as a cynical nation played for selfish gains in a "world made safe for Democracy." On a Sunday five years ago the torch was relit by the little devils of Nippon in their historically infamous assault on a sleeping nation, a country drunk with self importance and stagnant from lack of ideals, of morals.

While officially our nation is still at war, peace has nonetheless been with us for more than a year. Slogans of "Remember Pearl Harbor," "Nuts," and "Send us More Japs" seem forgotten. Or are they? Maybe the "Nuts" is remembered. Trouble seems to be that "nuts" no longer is a reply to a surrender demand. "Nuts" is the answer to requests of unselfishness, to demands for amicable and just settlement of domestic and world problems.

It is well to pause and consider where our nation stands, to determine whether the torch is going out again.

Are we a nation of awakened giants thrashing out in unchanneled energies as we seek the glories of just and lasting peace? Are we a nation embarked again on the road to imperialism, the path of "Manifest Destiny?" Will ideals be sneered into oblivion by the "Fabulous Forties?"

The ghosts of World War I probably slept in contentment during World War II as they saw their dreams once more being championed. Will a survey of the facts indicate that they shall walk again in miserable company with Americans who died in this last great conflagration?

History will answer this question. Fortunately, or unfortunately, nations form history and people, nations. Indirectly, it seems, individual action shall be the key.

At first glance the world appears embarked in the direction of Wendell Willkie's "One World." We have the United Nations. The United States supports the United Nations.

Yea, and verily it does. We have given it a home. Where? New York doesn't want it? Maybe Philadelphia does! City of Brotherly Love. Maybe San Francisco wants the United Nations capital. California could have been invaded by the Jap. It's harder to forget.

The veto question. "Keep it!" shout our solons. Politicians never wish to relinquish power. Anyway the smaller nations need the comforting arm of their Big Brother. They must be protected. From whom? Russia? With more than 10,000,000 dead as a result of the fighting, the USSR certainly is in no position to wage war, probably doesn't desire to wage war. England? After the blitz! With problems of India and Egypt! China? In the throes of civil war. Still we must retain the veto if not to protect the smaller nations to protect ourselves. From whom? Maybe ourselves.

What to do with the atomic bomb! We've got it, so let's keep it. Sounds logical doesn't it? Yet, history proves that such policy will lead only to another armaments race.

Ah, but the brightness on the horizon is in our students. In their hands, the hands of the educated lie the answers to peace.

Here at the University a poll was

they were there to work—and my hat is off!

conducted to determine whether the study of foreign languages should be required. Students voted against this measure. They want their education the easy way. A sad commentary indeed. Bappily, the number participating in the voting was small. The faithful contend that the majority are not desirous of a quick and easy sheepskin. It is a comforting thought and, I believe, a true one.

Finally our students have taken advantage of the honor of being represented in a national congress of students in Chicago. Campus organizations vigorously endorsed the project upon learning of the receipt of the invitation. Yet, in a maze of parliamentary legalities, a minority in the student legislature opposed the acceptance and delayed it for more than a week.

To fail to send delegates to the congress would have shorn the University of its leadership among Southern schools. By the grace of God, intelligent, far-seeing workers—idealists as they may be branded by their opponents — pushed the acceptance through.

If we use this as a barometer of national action, we may assume that the torch will flame brightly, that our nation has advanced greatly from the pre-Pearl Harbor days.

Beset on all sides by selfish interests and pettiness, the vigorous proponents of justice and peace seemed determined to push through the ideals for which two generations of Americans have died.

In our life time we may see the establishment of "One World" minus armaments with an International Police Force administering justice to all nations and peoples. Or we may see an atomic war. Fortunately, the former seems probable, the latter only possible.

DTH Editor Displaced By Josephus Daniels

The Daily Tar Heel has a new editor. The old one didn't know he had been displaced. Yet, yesterday came a postcard to Mr. Josephus Daniels, Tar Heel editor, UNC, Chapel Hill. 'Twas from Billie Price of Selma, N. C., who says, "Please send me all the information of North Carolina for my Scrap Book."

Daniels hasn't been able to answer as yet. Fact is, he hasn't been seen around the DTH offices. Meanwhile the editor, old one that is, is posting guards at his door. Seems his term hasn't expired. Maybe he'd better change his politics or editorial strategy.

CAROLINA DAMES TO MEET

The monthly meeting of the Carolina Dames will be held in the main lounge of Graham Memorial Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The speaker will be Miss Emily Pollard, who will discuss the ABC's of interior decoration.

Crossword Puzzle

- ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE
- ACROSS**
- 1—Roof of mouth
 - 7—They bear
 - 13—Amatory
 - 14—Path for planes
 - 15—Tangitium
 - 16—Make larger
 - 18—Line (abbr.)
 - 19—Abraham
 - 21—Pith helmet
 - 22—A constellation
 - 23—Italian coins
 - 25—Lamprey
 - 26—Orit
 - 27—Views
 - 29—Dashes
 - 31—Deface
 - 32—Set of sails
 - 33—Shaped
 - 38—Strong
 - 39—Top of head
 - 40—Age
 - 42—Biblical character
 - 43—Adherent of
 - 44—Vital organ
 - 46—Quantity of money
 - 47—Musical note
 - 48—Children's pants
 - 50—Thus
 - 51—Motor
 - 52—Closer
 - 55—Threw rocks at
 - 56—Buckskin sandals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

DOWN

- 1—Parts of flowers
- 2—Type of numeral
- 3—Behold!
- 4—Goddess of discord
- 5—Hue
- 6—Reounds
- 7—Jury lists
- 8—Insects
- 9—Land measure
- 10—Compass point
- 11—Ability
- 12—Church councils
- 17—Tree-liver
- 20—Hornet
- 22—Liberals gift
- 24—Growing out
- 25—Group of rooms
- 28—Sooner than
- 30—Paid athlete
- 33—Church steeple
- 34—Open to view
- 35—Considered
- 36—Father
- 37—Sickness
- 38—Swellings
- 41—Strike
- 44—Sharpen
- 45—T.ap
- 48—Jap coin
- 49—Sink down
- 52—Leaves
- 54—Ruthenium