

UNC IN GOOD

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Germany, and every wounded G.I., who was stationed in the European Theater of Operations, has been returned to the United States, or is now on the high seas headed home.

Short-Snorter

Rep. Durham's short-snorter, which carries the autographs of such famous persons as Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Marshall, Ernest Hemingway, Joe E. Brown, and Marlene Dietrich, is one of his proud possessions which recently returned with him from a 22,000-mile trip through most of Europe—Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and England. Mr. Durham gave such an illuminating account of his extended journey in a recent interview, that this reporter would like to recount some of the high spots.

"Democracy is at the cross-roads," Durham said. "Unless the Americans take up the opportunity of demonstrating democracy by giving food and coal to the European people to keep them from starvation and freezing this winter, World War III may be just a matter of years. If only the rationing of bread in Europe were ended (and this could be done if the United States would ship flour to Europe), the morale of the war-devastated people would be helped tremendously, as was well demonstrated by the lifting of gas rationing in this country a few days ago.

"It may be a surprise to many Americans to learn that Germany has an enormous wheat crop this year (it was planted by war prisoners), but now that wheat is of no use if it can not be processed, and only three flour mills are still intact in the entire American occupation zone in Germany. Germany almost won World War I, she came nearer to winning World War II. Shall we let hate, created from starvation, breed another war, which Germany might win?"

Nazis Pay

But keeping Germans from starvation does not mean that the U. S. should be soft with them. On the contrary, Mr. Durham thinks that the Germans should be made to pay in full for the destruction which they have brought to the world. Right now, Germans are being made to work in cleaning up their cities, fixing up everything still serviceable, mining coal (what there is of it left), planting crops, and clearing away mines which they laid along the beaches by the thousands. However, this sort of punishment does not breed—as they are helping themselves—and, as Mr. Durham said, the hate which has engulfed the whole of Europe since Frederick the Great must be exterminated at all costs, or in a short while peace will be but a hopeful dream.

The countryside of Germany today is as beautiful as it ever was, but the cities lie in ruins, and ancient cathedrals, such as were in Cologne, though still standing, are riddled and devoid of their past splendor. A major problem confronting the American is the releasing of captured Germans as the ones who lived in cities no longer have homes, as they were almost all destroyed. But this price in suffering the Germans will have to pay.

Allied diplomacy is going to find a hard test in keeping the Germans an agricultural people. As an example of German ingenuity and industrial cleverness one might sight the underground V-2 (rocket bomb) plant. Beneath 700 feet of almost solid rock, impregnable from the air, the Germans built a V-2 plant, which could make the Ford Rouge plant green with envy. The plant, still in perfect condition, was visited by Mr. Durham before it was put under Russian jurisdiction.

The plant's machinery and design were ultra-modernistic, and such conveniences as air conditioning added to its efficiency. Thus it is that the Allies must take care against Germany rearming behind our backs, while we believe that they are contenting themselves with tilling the soil.

Treatment of Prisoners

The treatment of American prisoners of war by the Germans was incusably terrible in many cases, but, on the whole, our soldiers fared better than any of the other captives. The G.I.'s suffered more from being forced to march too much (to keep away from the advancing Americans and Russians) and from a lack of food, which, in the last four or five months before the surrender, when all German communication facilities were knocked out by American bombers, took a heavy toll of our men. The Red Cross packages, which the Germans sometimes delivered to our soldiers, were the only thing that saved many American lives. However, German treatment of our soldiers was good in comparison to the horrible torture inflicted upon Jews, Russians, and political prisoners. Mr. Durham stated that the crematories were built two years before the war started, a fact which substantiates the theory that the Germans had the full intent of exterminating all of the people in the world

CPU

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has also conferred with Arthur Goldburg a former CPU member who graduated in February, and who is now working as a research economist with a large labor union.

JOBS

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and federal employment bureaus in aiding the applicant for a job, while Dean Carroll discussed the human element such as the relationship between employer and employee. Miss Cook described the work desired by girls now graduating from college, as well as prospects for the ex-service girl. The panel was the feature of the final session of the Institute which was sponsored by the State Federation with the cooperation of the University Extension Division.

Presidents of various clubs throughout the State held a business meeting at which plans were made to aid the State Symphony Fund campaign now under way in North Carolina and to establish a summer camp somewhere in the State for working girls.

whom they did not like. This evil will be difficult to erase.

Mr. Durham, during his stay in Europe, found that the American soldiers always got along well with the Russians, and he sees no reason why diplomats of the two countries won't be able to get along just as well. It is his belief that if the Four Powers, the United States, Russia, Britain, and France, can not get along together and make the Four Power occupation of Berlin work, all will be in vain, and Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco will have accomplished nothing.

Great Job

One of the greatest jobs done during World War II was that of General John E. Lee, head of Supply for the E.T.O. Not only did he get the goods to the army during the war, but he has completely salvaged every usable American article left in Europe. Mr. Durham traveled over 2,000 miles throughout Germany, France and Belgium, yet he said that he could count on his fingers the number of articles worth saving that had been overlooked or left behind. As chairman of the committee for regulating war surplus property, Rep. Durham believes that whatever materials that we Americans do not need, should be sold in Europe, not on credit, as was foolishly done after the last war, but sold for hard cash to people such as the French, who desperately need them. Likewise, if all of the material was returned to the U. S., it would create even more unemployment than now exists.

While Rep. Durham was in Europe, he stayed at several famous places, one of which was Goering's hotel, situated only a mile from Hitler's fabulous mountain retreat, Berchtesgaden. Hitler's and Goering's homes were masterpieces of architecture, Durham stated, being built to withstand terrific bombings. In Goering's house was found almost all of the art treasures of Europe, and an unbelievable loot of gold and silver taken from the wealthy Europeans conquered by the Germans. Durham also ate dinner at Hotel Osterreichischer Hof, in Salzburg, Austria, where champagne and whipped cream were specialties on the menu.

By special from General Eisenhower, Rep. Durham returned on a hospital ship. The ship, the *Acadia*, was under the command of Colonel C. W. Salley, who was a student at the University here, and whose brother, also a former Carolina student, was a good friend of Durham's. The *Acadia*, which has thus far transported some 30,000 wounded men, evacuated soldiers at Salerno, Anzio, and during the invasion of Sicily.

Mr. Durham found that the soldiers on the *Acadia*, most of whom were plaster-cast patients, were well taken care of, and well fed on fresh milk, vegetables and eggs, treats which some of the soldiers had not had in several years.

Having seen and lived with the American Army from the Amazon and Panama to Germany, Mr. Durham believes that the American Army is the greatest that the world has ever seen. American soldiers are better engineers, better bombardiers, better fliers, better infantrymen—better everything—than any in the world. As an example of our bombing accuracy, Mr. Durham stated that German factories would be blasted to bits, while prison camps, with American soldiers in them, were never touched, even though they would be situated within a few yards of the factories.

The greatest lesson that we have learned from this war, Rep. Durham said, is the value of allies. We have found that some people wish to fight to conquer, but most people wish to fight only for freedom. We Americans must accept our full responsibility in seeing that peace endures, and along with our allies, we can make war only a horrid memory of the past.

OUTLINE

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tenets are these: a) God is of one nature and three persons, Father, Son and Holy Spirit; b) Christ is the second person of the trinity, God and man, the Redeemer of the human race through His self-immolation on the cross; c) Mary is the virgin-mother of Christ; d) Christ established one, holy, universal Church; e) the communion of saints is an important reality; f) sins can be truly removed from the soul; g) the human body will be reunited to the soul at some future time.

It must be noted that Christ had gone to heaven and the Church was already a going concern when these doctrines were put into these words. It was an elementary working formula, a sort of easily memorized guide for the early Christians. Hence it did not contain all that the Apostles taught.

Secondly, it must be noted that the early Christians wanted to propagandize the new Church as quickly as possible. So some of them wrote up a description of Christ's life and doctrine, and some wrote further descriptions of their own activities and teachings. But, as St. John said, there were many things they left unwritten. Hence, the New Testament did not contain all that the Apostles taught.

Regardless of how little or how much was written down in the Scriptures the Church continued to teach, explain and protect the whole doctrine of Christ. As time went by Christian doctrine was clarified and heresies condemned by the living voice of Christ's authentic teachers, guided by the Holy Spirit. In this way the "other doctrines," the "non-scriptural" truths were preserved to the present day.

2. CODE. The Catholic code of moral conduct is a strong, unchanging ethical system comprising the Ten Commandments revealed by God and the precepts enjoined by the Church. Like the Catholic creed, the Catholic code is based on the fact that truth is eternal, one, universal and unalterable.

A moral code cannot contain contradictory statements. There is no middle ground between true and false. If euthanasia and abortion were murder in Christ's time, they are murder now. If artificial birth-prevention was a perversion then, it is a perversion now. If divorce and re-marriage constituted adultery then they constitute adultery now. A lie is always a lie, and nothing can justify it. These Ten Commandments and these precepts are the laws meant for the ethical guidance of human beings. Christ's word and example, together with His authority, were given by Him to His Church to be perpetuated to the end of time. Hence the Church is speaking with His divine voice when it tells its members specifically HOW to fulfill the commandments, what is right and what is wrong, what should be done and what should be avoided.

From this stem the definite obligations of the precepts placed upon every Catholic by the Church. It is no mere arbitrary human authority which tells Catholics to attend Mass on Sundays, to abstain from meat on Fridays, to receive the sacraments of penance and the Eucharist at least once a year; and so forth. All of these specific duties are an expression of the spiritual power granted by Christ to His Church.

3. CULT. The Catholic system of worship may be called the objective supernatural "mechanism" by means of which a man may live properly and gain salvation. It embraces both private and corporate worship, prayer and the sacraments, by which the supernatural life of grace is obtained and maintained in the human soul.

This supernatural life is also called the "state of grace," a condition which the soul achieves through the sacrament of baptism. It is lost to the soul only through serious sin and is regained by contrition and the sacrament of penance. Grace is increased and the supernatural life enriched by prayer

PRESS

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ister of the Baptist church. In those days Baptist ministers generally moved often, and the Reverend John Couch was no exception.

He went from one congregation to another in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, not staying very long anywhere—until in 1917 he decided to retire, move back to his home state of North Carolina, and farm the old family place between Chapel Hill and Durham. Two of his sons agreed to help with the work.

It was then that young Bill Couch learned how hard it is to make a living on the land. They managed to raise some unusually good crops, but the better crops were and the more time and money they put in farming, the more they lost.

Worked Through College

After a year young Couch quit farming, and the Southern Power Company had a new employee who worked hard and saved his money and then left to enter the University of North Carolina. He had to pay his own way at the University, in a small college town which had little need for part-time workers.

So he did the things students generally do: he typed term papers and theses for other students; he worked in the library—chasing books, shelving books, handing out books over the delivery desk; and when he was especially hard up, he worked in the dining hall.

Even when he didn't have any money and it looked as if he'd have to drop out, he managed to keep going. He went to a wealthy citizen in a nearby town, asked for a loan, and got it, with the invitation to come back for more if he needed it. No wonder the Director has been able to run The University of North Carolina Press on a shoestring that was always thin and sometimes broken.

While an undergraduate, Couch became editor of the student literary publication, the "Carolina Magazine." "We had a lot of fun," he says. "We blew off steam about everything—the Dayton trial and evolution, prohibition for and against, fraternities, honorary student clubs, the strikes in Gastonia. We debunked the courses as described in the University catalogue. But when I think about it, I guess our greatest achievement was bringing out an issue every month and on time. That took a lot of doing, for a college magazine."

Dr. Louis Wilson

A year before Couch graduated he was called into the office of Dr. Louis R. Wilson, Librarian of the University and Director of the Press. "I've

and the reception of the sacraments, especially the Eucharist.

There are seven sacraments, all of them adding to the supernatural life of the soul. Confirmation strengthens the faith of the recipient. Matrimony gives special help to lead a virtuous married life. Ordination gives spiritual power to administer some sacraments to the faithful. Extreme Unction, or the final anointing, strengthens the soul through the passageway of death.

The central act of Catholic worship is the sacrifice of the Mass, which is the sacramental celebration of the last supper and Calvary. The Mass is essentially an act of group worship in which the whole congregation participates in the four elements of prayer: adoration, reparation, thanksgiving and petition.

Other Catholic devotional activities are numerous and varied—the rosary, novenas, litanies, benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, stations of the cross, and so forth—but the ritual core of Catholicism has always been the Mass.

The above is a brief sketch of a talk prepared for the Friday Supper Club of the Presbyterian Church. As such it is merely a starting point for clarification and amplification. Since coming to Chapel Hill I have several times been asked by non-Catholics: "What is the difference between your Church and mine?" I am sorry that this corner of a Tar Heel page is not large enough to answer that question.

CAMPUS

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for collecting all evidence which led to the conviction. Members of the staff submitted signed sales slips, signed statements, menus, and witnesses to substantiate all charges.

staff who had an eye on the best-seller list wished aloud that once—just once—the Press would publish a book telling people the things they like and wanted to read. But Mr. Couch is made of sterner stuff. He believes in trying to give people what's good for them, even if they don't like it. And in making them like it.

Publishing in this country follows a popular trend so closely that opposing views often become taboo. But for real intellectual life this opposition must be vocal. The Press, with Couch as Director, has been more than a part of the loyal opposition but it has certainly been that.

During the years when the South's future was being handicapped by a too tender loyalty to tradition, Couch joined the small group of Southerners who were critical of the past. But when this criticism went to such extremes as to say there was no good in the past he criticized the critics.

Although any biographical sketch of Couch must necessarily be a history of the Press, he has found time to do a number of other things. He has taken an active part in several important organizations besides those of strictly professional interest. He was a member of the Southern Policy Committee. He helped to organize the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, though later he had to attack this Conference and resign from it in 1940 because of its attitude toward the war.

He was active in the group which organized the Southeast for the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. This issue is one on which he was never willing to argue on the other side. But even while he was urging the necessity of fighting Nazism, he often said to his friends that later he would be among those trying to keep the country from believing all Germans and all Japanese ought to be exterminated.

The Press has never limited itself to regional publications, but books about the South bulk large on its list. "People ought to know about the part of the world they live in." So there are a number of Chapel Hill books which serve to document the history, economics, and cultural aspects of the region. There are studies of the South's flora and fauna, though not as many as Mr. Couch would like to have. There are books on "Growing Pastures in the South" and "Practical Farming for the South"—both of them full of down-to-earth advice for the men who try to make a living on the land.

There's the book, "These Are Our Lives"—intimate life stories of southern people. "There's a Tebe"—a picture book for children about Negro boys and girls who tell like real people and not like caricatures.

There are a couple of novels. "Why not? If they deal with topics we're trying to get people to read about, why can't we publish some books that depend on story interest instead of on charts and graphs and tables?" There's "Culture in the South"—one of the most valuable books ever published by the Press, a symposium edited by Mr. Couch and containing his own brilliant honest chapter on "The Negro."

Why not leave this job to New York, Boston and Philadelphia? Couch has had to answer these questions many times in the last 20 years. His answer is his credo, and he believes it passionately. "To ask why the South should engage in book publishing is like asking why it should do its own thinking and learning. Any people that leaves the task of thinking about its farming, manufacturing, trade and commerce, health, housing, race, employment, labor relations—any people that leaves its thinking about such matters to minds elsewhere is deemed to subservience."

Southern people have never been great readers. Critics used to be fond of saying Alas for the South, her books have grown fewer. She never was much given to literature.

And though today books are more plentiful than they used to be and southern people do more reading, there's still a long way to go. But The University of North Carolina Press has shown that books can be published in the South, and it has done a little toward getting people to buy books and read them. Which is just another way of saying that William Terry Couch has done this. For 20 years he has been The University of North Carolina Press.

Lives there a sailor so abnormal that he can't be stirred by a lowcut formal?—Dartmouth Log.

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