

In Memoriam For FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

(The following is a message from Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University, written upon the first anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.)

We pause today in memory of the President of the United States who died a year ago as a casualty of the Second World War. We are highly resolved in spiritual fellowship with peoples in all lands that those millions who died as casualties of the First World War, including Woodrow Wilson, and those millions who died as casualties of the Second World War, including Franklin D. Roosevelt, shall now, at last not have died in vain. He would have us make this commemoration of his death a dedication of our lives to the organization of peace in the world.

The bewildered and disillusioned world, pulled lower down in despair by the American depression, looked to see what manner of man was to become President of the United States on March 4, 1933. Would he be bold or would he be fearful and careful while much of the world was spiraling downward to chaos and ruin?

In America itself farms and homes were being sold under the hammer, banks crashed in all the states, counties and towns went bankrupt, mounting millions were unemployed, everywhere mothers and little children looked appealingly into the faces of defeated men.

A great fear had seized the people. Out upon a platform projected from the Capitol steps came a tall, robust, confident man to stand in the center of a shaking world. He smiled. He said the only thing we needed to fear was fear itself. He spoke the words of courage and hope. He acted promptly and boldly with a faith which revived the hopes of the people and which has sustained the courage of people in many lands to this hour in which his faith and courage rise again above death itself. He has never let the people down; we the people must not let him down.

We pledge our faith and support to the new Commander-in-Chief as he reverently declares to the world that America will carry on the policies of her high destiny. Let it ring in the halls of Congress, in the market place and factories, in the areas of isolation, in the centers of privilege and power, and above all in the homes of the people, that the people will not falter now in the cause for which he died. Youth is on the march to keep the war won and save the peace. American youth is on the march to carry through the purposes for which Roosevelt inspired American faith and courage and organized American power on the side of freedom and peace.

We go back a few years to see him again in the midst of a great crisis, the crisis for democracy

"Toward United Nations"



and peace in the world. Fascism was rising to power across central Europe. America was not ready for the President's call for an international quarantine against the aggressor nations. The surrender of the democracies to Hitler at Munich failed to appease the Fascist powers and to bring peace in our time. Poland was overrun, the Low Countries fell, allegedly impregnable France fell, and Britain lost her land armaments at Dunkirk.

Britain, standing alone, responded to Churchill's heroic call to fight to the last. Would America stand aside and let Britain take the overwhelming blow alone? Powerful forces and influences, traditional geographic detachment, newspaper chains, organized groups, and the idealism of peace itself would hold America apart. With democracy in the balance the world looked to the President of the United States. He acted promptly and boldly. American arms went to beleaguered Britain. Fifty old American destroyers joined the British men of the sea and air who kept heroic vigil around the little island home of

democracy in the modern world, where in the seventeenth century started the march of the peoples' revolution around the earth, lately renounced or crushed in almost half the world.

Came lend-lease, selective service, and a stream of American armor, food, and goods in mounting power, first for Britain and then for Russia and China, and then for all the United Nations. The Japanese by a sudden attack at Pearl Harbor, had crushed our Pacific fleet and became the master of the far Pacific.

As we looked across the earth we saw the Axis tyranny reach from the Alaskan islands to the outposts of Australia; across the Mediterranean and North Africa to the gates of Alexandria; from the top of Norway to the Bay of Biscay; and from the shores of France to the plains of Russia across the Don in a mighty forward movement to the Volga.

As we looked down the centuries and back to the world's darkest hour, we saw centuries' old and new charters and institutions of human lib-

erty, trampled under the ruthless heel of dictators—churches, parliaments, corporations, labor unions, agricultural and consumer cooperative societies, the press, the radio, and the universities. Still held the heroism of the British, Russian, and Chinese people, counting not the cost even unto death of their best and bravest sons that the freedom and democracy should not perish from the earth.

In mankind's most fateful hour we find the faith, courage, and over-all strategy of Roosevelt in building and mobilizing the world's most powerful Navy, the largest Merchant Marine, the most modern equipped Army, the greatest Air Force, and the most gigantic production of food and munitions of war which were back of the decisive forward movements across the Oder and Elbe into Berlin and across the far Pacific to the overthrow of Japan. We see his over-all far-sighted, inclusive, cooperative plan for war, not only in Washington, but also at Casablanca, Quebec, Cairo, and Teheran. We see his over-all far-sighted, inclusive, cooperative plan for peace in the early recognition of Russia in the old world and the good neighbor policy in the new; in the Atlantic Charter, the four freedoms, Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta, and the organization of the United Nations.

There was advice that he not go to Yalta. He was giving, giving, giving more than the human body, mind, and spirit could give and live. While the youth of the world were dying in war and might die in other wars there was no rest for this soldier of peace. We recall that there was once advice to the Prince of Peace that he should not go to Jerusalem. That was then the way of danger and death. But Jesus set his face steadfast to go to Jerusalem. He took the Jerusalem Road, the way of the cross and death.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, an unpretentious but reverent soldier of the cross, set his face steadfast to go to all the places where he could help organize the peace of the world, so that America would not again pass mankind by on the other side but would rise to the responsibility of her power and the opportunity of her greatness to stop the counter-march of the Fascist Revolution with the resumption of the march of the peoples' revolution around the earth, to end this war and organize the nations against the beginning of any other war. He went to Yalta. Then to Warm Springs on an old battlefield where among the Southern people he loved and who loved him he had won back his life and health for the service of America. There he gave up his life as a casualty of the war and as a soldier of peace for a world neighborhood of human brotherhood.

In his life and death, in the death of millions of youth, and in the promise to millions yet unborn we are committed to organize a world of freedom, justice and peace for all people.

'A Second Bill of Rights, A New Basis for Security'

By Dick Koral

The history of Franklin D. Roosevelt's election to the presidency in the midst of the darkest days of the great depression is well known to even the elementary school student today. In the tradition and spirit of his great Democratic predecessors, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and

Woodrow Wilson, he accepted Democratic nomination for the presidency of the United States with the now immortal words:

"I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a New Deal for the American people."

The subsequent stream of progressive legislation that issued from Congress under his strong leadership were to surpass anything that progressive government in Washington had ever done. Reform of currency system, control of the stock market, the Wagner Act (called the Magna Carta of American labor), the Wages and Hours Law, and social "from the cradle to the grave" with its old age, unemployment, and maternal relief is testimony to the sincerity of his pledge to a new deal for the people. Many students remember how much the National Youth Administration, with its aid to needy students, meant to the high schools and colleges.

On January 11, 1944, President Roosevelt enunciated the now famous Economic Bill of Rights. It stands today as a guide to all forward looking Americans fighting for the extension and implementation of the Roosevelt policies in the national life:

"In our day these economic truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race, or creed.

"The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

"The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

"The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

"The right of every business-man large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home and abroad;

"The right of every family to a decent home;

"The right to adequate medical care and opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

"The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

"The right to a good educa-

Editorial

(Reprinted from The Tar Heel EXTRA, April 12, 1945.)

Perhaps the greatest President ever to serve the United States is dead. We can not see the top of a tree when we stand beside it, but already we know President Roosevelt to have been a great man who spent his life in an effort to build a better world.

The death came at a moment in world history when the destiny of mankind is being formed. The attitude that we, the people of the United States, take in the next few days can determine the fate of our children for generations to come.

Harry Truman, a man untried and much criticized, has risen to what we believe to be the most powerful position on earth. He will be our President, our leader in our battle to build the kind of world which Roosevelt had planned. Whether or not Truman is best fitted for our leader is immaterial. HE IS OUR PRESIDENT! WE MUST FAITHFULLY WORK WITH HIM UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR SO THAT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT WILL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN!—R. H. M.

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FOR THIS ISSUE:

RAY CONNER _____ Night Editor
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'The True Goal We Seek Is Beyond the Field of Battle'

By Manny Margolis

He was a builder of human values. He loved the people. He wanted a new deal for a tired humanity.

With these purposes in mind he quickly became one of the world's greatest champions of the welfare of the common man. The loss of President Roosevelt, which the world mourns today, will be profoundly felt for years to come.

He was brilliant in the waging of war. He was magnificent in the waging of peace.

He was an architect and he built on firm foundations. These foundations—both domestic and international—had one component in common. They were made up of two indestructible elements, cooperation and mutual trust.

During the period of President Roosevelt's service to the American people, the prestige of the United States Government reached unprecedented heights. The democratic nations of the world looked to America with new hope when in 1937 the President said:

"It seems . . . that the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading. When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease."

But unfortunately, the leaders of the Western Powers at the time were far more interested in stopping the so-called Communist Menace than in squelch-

ing Fascism. Not only were the President's efforts at "quarantining the patients" rejected, but the patients were instead permitted and encouraged to move freely in the community of nations and spread the virus of Fascism.

As early as 1937, Mr. Roosevelt recognized facts which the majority preferred to overlook; first, that the world was at war and second; the American involvement in it was unavoidable. In Chicago, he warned the nation that "innocent people, innocent nations are being cruelly sacrificed to a greed for power and supremacy which is devoid of all sense of justice and human consideration. If those things come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape, that America may expect mercy, that this Western Hemisphere will not be attacked . . ."

He foresaw and warned the nation of the possibility of a "Pearl Harbor", but the Congress demanded pacifism rather than Pacificism. Indeed, he warned the people "again, and again, and again". (That Congress is today busily engaged in the fruitless effort of projecting its own See ROOSEVELT, page 3.