

College Papers Suspending

But Will Return to Continue Unique Job

As the school year approaches its close, the DTH is getting more and more notices from other college newspapers directing us to cease sending them exchange issues of our paper, since they have been forced to cease publication and cannot reciprocate.

Some of these papers have enjoyed complete freedom of the press; some nominal freedom subject to varying control by their college Administration; and others none at all. But we are sorry to see any of them forced to suspend publication, even though it be only for the duration of the war.

The college newspaper is a unique organ. It functions by the concerted efforts of a diversified cross-section of any student body. It makes many of the mistakes that such a cross-section of immature students would make.

It accomplishes much good by the unrestrained frankness of student writers, writers who are not yet harnessed by political and business ties and obligations.

And yet this tendency to be outspoken and frank is unusual because the student writer is in daily and close contact with a far larger proportion of his readers than a city newspaper writer. He is subjected either to more concentrated praise or censure than his metropolitan brother.

He is a serious journalist concerned only with the technical aspects of a good story or feature; an excitable youth determined to print what he believes to be true with no regard for technical niceties or public reaction; a serious statician concerned with getting at campus good or evil by the method of figures and large conglomerations of facts; or he is, occasionally, the "crackpot," always ready to write the first notion that comes into his head, investigate it later.

Working for the college paper is an experience highly valued by those who have done it. It has given them ample opportunity to make valuable contacts and friendships often denied the rest of a student body. It has given him a smell of the feeling of satisfaction gained by doing a job promptly, as accurately as possible with no reward but satisfaction or perhaps a by-line.

So to those papers suspending for the duration, we say may your hibernation be very temporary. We know you enjoy your work, that you perform a useful purpose in journalistic training, in training of judgment and proportion, and in keeping your campus informed on all possible matters.

Colleges would lose a valuable activity if your retirement were to be permanent.

A Strong, New Third Party

Might Draw Heavily From Present Ones

By Lee Bronson

Immediately following a large dinner in honor of George Norris, veteran senator from Nebraska who was defeated in the last election, a small group of men is reported to have rolled up their sleeves and started talking about a third party. The party would be a rejuvenated Farmer-Labor party, one to include all real progressives. Since this time, little has been heard from Norris or other men who were interested in the suggestion.

The significance of the meeting lies in the fact that these men did not believe that there existed any real party for progressives. Such a third party could take from the Democratic party many of its staunchest supporters.

On the other hand, big Jim Farley has been traveling extensively through the country, dining and talking with political bigwigs of the Democratic party particularly southerners who are known to be anti-New Deal. It has been suggested, and Farley and his friends haven't bothered to deny, that this faction of the Democratic party wishes to break away in the next election and put up their own candidate for president.

Their logical choice might well be Farley and the former postmaster is not apt to reject such a "call to service."

However, party differences

are not confined to the Democratic party. Within the GOP, the battle between the Willkie supporters and the die-hard conservatives is still raging. Willkie draws his following from young Republicans such as Stassen and Ball of Minnesota, while the Bricker-Taft machine of Ohio best typifies the reactionary branch of the GOP.

The political scene seems to be one of conservative and progressive forces within each major party. Some observers believe that we will see a realignment of political factions with many Southern Democrats working with the GOP and the world-minded Republicans shifting their support to the Democratic party. New party names might become necessary. Others believe that a third party may spring up which would cement progressive forces and leave the Democratic party to the anti-New

'Hosanna Shouters' War Sets Back Cause of Better World Relations

By Wesley Bagby

Three and a half years have elapsed since that September day in 1939 that Germany began her march on Poland. And it has been nearly a year and a half since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor resolved the great intervention vs. non-intervention debate in America.

A lot of water has passed under the bridge and these three and a half years have seen development on a greatly accelerated scale in powerful and fundamental forces which have greatly altered the face of the war from its appearance in 1939. These changes have made themselves especially evident in the last six months.

It is difficult to recapture exactly what America thought of the war in 1939. But certainly the active, aggressive interventionist group which steadily won over more and more adherents emphasized strongly the ideological aspect of the conflict.

American intervention, they said, was necessary to preserve intellectual freedom, scientific advancement, freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, of individual action. It was indeed a war to preserve modern culture against an encroaching barbaric medievalism. It was America's war because it was a war for civilization—in such a conflict there could be no neutrals.

Chapel Hill received an excellent interpretation of this point of view from Herbert Agar, Weil lecturer in 1941, who dramatically presented the war as a world revolution—a counter-revolution of reaction and evil against enlightened progress.

In April, 1943, we find the holders of this point of view not nearly so vociferous. Various factors have entered into the picture that tend to complicate their courageously simplified explanation of the war.

The appearance of Russia, who had not before been considered as a leading champion of western culture as opposed to nihilism, on the side of the allies was a confusing development, although effort is now being made to correct our many mistaken notions of the Soviet Socialistic Republics. The British also, perplexingly enough, have not cooperated as fully as might have been

Deal camp.

It is improbable that any of the above-mentioned changes will occur during the next campaign if the United States is still at war. Fights concerning domestic policy have become less significant in the eyes of the voters than an all-out win the war program. The sentiment against changing horses in mid-stream is strong.

But if the armistice has been signed, we may expect a lively campaign with, in all probability, at least three candidates for president—with split parties and new alliances.

If the U.S. is still at war and the political pot simmers until 1948 before big changes take place, there will be time for a third party to build up a substantial following, or for new party lines to be well-defined.

At the present time the terms "Republican" and "Democrat" mean nothing. The terms which are significant are pro-labor, farm bloc, New Deal, isolationism, social security, government regulation, public ownership.

It is with these and similar terms that new parties will be built and old parties reorganized.

hoped in this war of freedom against feudalistic exploitation particularly in regard to the application of our war slogans to their own empire. And our State Department seems singularly unimbued with revolutionary fervor.

Indeed, as the conflict unfolds, there seems to be a growing disillusionment among these very intellectuals who were so avid in 1939 for the United States to take on again the role of the savior of the world. An editorial in the March *Fortune* reflects, "Some Americans have assumed that the war is a world revolution, with the Allies aligned against nihilism, feudalism, and imperialism on the side of constructive change. Some of these 'hosanna shouters' (as Cordell Hull calls them) are now getting wise to their mistake. Pearl Buck practically resigned from the war in December."

Sir Stafford Cripps, appraising this "moral let down of the intellectuals" said in February:

"There is a growing tendency to view the future with a certain degree of hopelessness and almost sour disillusion. The confident expectation which has been widely expressed over the last three years that we should never return to prewar conditions, that there would be a fundamental change and marked progress, shows signs of weakening just when the prospects of the war ending seem to materialize. Doubts are creeping in and signs are not wanting to show that privilege and selfish interest are preparing to cast the future in the mold of the past."

Nor, unfortunately, is this near-cynicism confined to intellectuals alone. There is also little sign that the man in the street has any idealistic longing or expects an idealogical peace. Evidence is growing that the statesman at the peace tables after this war will be expected to base his actions not on a far reaching attempt to end war but on an attempt to secure as many economic advantages as possible and to put his country in as favorable a position as possible for the next war.

Even among the allied nations there seems to be a jockeying for position. Mum's the word as regards Russia's intentions. Britain intends to yield not an inch of ground. She seems to want to crush Germany first—her primary enemy—she can then partly demobilize leaving America to bear the brunt of the Oriental war.

Whether from fear of China's potential power or not China seems to be getting a short deal. There are also evidences of an Anglo-American squeeze play on the French and it is a matter of conjecture whether or not France will retain control of her colonial empire after the war. There is more and more talk about the naval and air basis that will be necessary throughout the world for American security.

Thus the true face of the war is beginning to thrust it-



interdorm dances

THIS CARTOON is one of the many rejected by the editors of the Carolina Magazine's Centennial Issue. Some 25 select Cartoons chosen from 2000 old cuts will appear in the issue—each representative of an individual phase of Carolina Humor history.

self up through the maze of idealistic nonsense with which we were immeshed and led into this war. It is not a pretty face. The picture is not as yet clear but the features that can be discerned hint at a somber repulsiveness.

Everywhere the hopeful progressive seems stunned and dazed. A feeling of mute helplessness creeps like a paralysis over the mind of man. Perhaps inevitable is the coming reaction — one's desperate seeking for escape. Moral barriers will not withstand man's mad scramble for forgetfulness. And in this let down there is danger that the regression may proceed much farther than is necessary.

To those who oppose the growing reactionary forces within our own lines, to those who would seek to ameliorate the post-war reaction and moral let-down, and to those who would seek to salvage something good from the debris of war, history offers its wealth of the lessons of accumulated human experience—to him who knocks it shall be opened.

It has been said that history teaches nothing more clearly than man's refusal to learn from the lessons of history. This seems to be particularly true of each new crop of idealistic war mongers. Whatever war is, and no matter how necessary it may seem, it is anything but a direct route to the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth. On the contrary, rather than the embodiment of the advance of civilization, it in all cases symbolizes a breakdown in a large area of the standards of civilization and a return to the "survival" mores of the jungle.

No matter how insistently the "civilization saver" may shout "what is true of other wars is not true of this one—this war is different," the essential nature of war remains, and must be recognized if war and its effects are to be dealt with intelligently.

Historically wars have shown a moral decline in their aims as they progressed—such is the tendency in this war. Historically wars have brought a decline in general altruism—such will be the tendency in this war. Historically wars have brought about a moral let down—such will be the tendency of this war. Historically wars have brought about a lowering of the standards of political morality—such will be the effect of this

war. Historically wars have built up particularism, rivalry, and hatred, thus sowing the seeds of future wars. Such will be the tendency of this war.

However it is of no avail to be bitter about the present or cynical as to the future. It is necessary only that the progressive realize that in many of the elements most necessary to peace and progress the war has carried and is carrying us backward—not forward. This is an absolutely necessary prerequisite to any realistic planning for constructive postwar action.

We cannot expect the people, after this war, to support altruistic domestic or foreign policies any more than they

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A love battle... with no rules... to win five men!
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WARNER BAXTER
Adam Had Four Sons
SUSAN HAYWARD with RICHARD DENNING and ROBERT SHAW
PICK NOW PLAYING

The Daily Tar Heel

—OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN THE SOUTH—

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