

The Chapel Hill Weekly

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

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This County Should Have the ABC System

The Weekly is in favor of the legal sale of liquor in Orange county.

The stores where liquor is legally sold, as in Durham and about thirty other counties in the State, are called ABC stores.

The legal ban on the sale of liquor has no effect on the quantity of liquor consumed in the county.

All that the legal ban does is to deprive the county of the many thousands of dollars of tax revenue that it would get if the people of Orange who want liquor could buy it at home instead of in Durham, Wake, and other ABC counties.

Of the county's many needs for more money, the most urgent is the need of the schools, for both expansion and maintenance.

Eighteen years ago the proposal to establish ABC stores was put to a vote in Orange and was defeated.

An aspect of the contest that had a humorous angle was that some of the bootleggers in the section of the county where bootlegging flourished on a big scale were known to be helping the campaign against ABC stores.

Of course I do not mean to say that there were not people other than the kind influenced by the torrid appeals at country camp-meetings who were opposed to ABC stores.

When another election on the question of establishing ABC stores is held it should be held at a time of the year when the full population is here to vote.

vigorous campaign of education, one that will convince the people of the county whose minds are open on the subject that the ABC system is superior to the present ridiculous phony system that is falsely called Prohibition.—L. G.

Cheering News for a Harvard Alumnus

An article that appeared recently in a New England newspaper surprised me. It was about the exterior design of homes and school buildings, and the reason for my surprise was that the writer of the article set forth opinions quite different from those I remembered he had formerly held.

His remarks were inspired by an exhibition of architects' drawings of schools and homes.

"These exhibits made me very sad," he wrote. "They reflected a high level of technical excellence, but the schools looked just like schools everywhere else now being erected by the new crop of architects, and the houses looked just like the houses now going up in the suburbs of Austin, Texas, or Nashville, Tennessee, or Santa Barbara, California, or where are you.

There was a time when homes were characteristic of the regions where they were. "If you saw a long street lined with stately houses bearing two-story Corinthian columns all around them, you knew you were in Athens, Ga., but if you saw a long street lined with severely bare three-story houses, bare except for wonderfully delicate and beautiful porches over the ornamental front door, you knew it was Chestnut Street, Salem.

"But now you see an oblong wooden packing box joined at a slight angle to an outside stone chimney, which is in turn joined to another packing box which is trying to hide beneath a flat cover too large for it, and you don't know whether you are in Lenox, Massachusetts, or Dallas, Texas, or Omaha, Nebraska.

"Probably they have more and better light, more and better air, are easier to get out of in case of fire, and in all ways are more functional than the schools of old. And in time we may get so used to them that when we see one we can tell it from a factory. But at present that is impossible. They all look alike, the country over, and they have none of the dignity we have been taught by tradition to associate with a public building."

A day or so after reading this article I read the latest report of President Nathan M. Pusey of Harvard University, and on page 14 I came upon the following quotation from Jose Luis Sert, who has succeeded Walter Gropius as Dean of the Graduate School of Design:

"Today we have lived through what we can call in architecture a revolutionary period which developed around the twenties and early thirties in this country. As in all movements of that type, everything had to be swept clean and nobody was supposed to talk any more about such things as aesthetics, beauty, or history of art and architecture. Techniques and functionalism seemed all-inclusive. Today we have a certain experience; we no longer believe that form necessarily follows function and since, fortunately (thank God!), it does not always do so, we can quietly reconsider the whole matter and recognize that, although form should not be anti-functional, at the same time it should be beautiful. Form shouldn't strictly follow function because sometimes function alone won't necessarily result in beautiful forms—and we want to see architecture humanized and beautiful."

President Pusey comments: "From this and other things Dean Sert has said in the past year it is clear that he has a strong interest to see recognition of a wide range of human needs in architecture."

Dean Sert's declaration, which seems to proclaim a sort of counter-revolution, ought to be cheering news for the Har-

History, Reminiscence, and Comment on Present-Day Developments Are Combined In an Address by John Motley Morehead

I have been reading the pamphlet edition of the address which John Motley Morehead, 3rd, delivered at the dedication of the Port Terminal at Morehead City. It combines, in extremely interesting fashion, history, reminiscence, and comment on the material and cultural development of North Carolina.

The present generation knows Mr. Morehead as the founder of the Morehead Foundation which awards scholarships to the University, as donor of the Morehead building (embracing art galleries and the planetarium), and as co-donor of the Morehead-Patterson Bell Tower. Older people in North Carolina, and others who are familiar with its past through reading, know him not only for his achievements in industry and for his benefactions but also for his connection with a family that has played a commanding part in the building of the State.

I am reproducing here some parts of the address. Those parts which are quoted verbatim are enclosed in quotation marks; others are condensations.

"The name Morehead was given to the families in Scotland who, since they lived at the head of the moors, came to be variously known as Moorehead, Muirhead, and Morehead." "The Moreheads had lived at the head of the moors of Scotland as farmers and shepherds, served as members and chiefs of Highland clans, as parishioners, pastors, and bishops, as crusaders to the Holy Land, as knighted lairds, as ministers of state, as Scottish rebels against English kings, as merchants in Edinburgh and London, and as colonizers and colonists in the new world."

The Moreheads came to Virginia in 1630 and later settled in the fertile valleys between the Banister and Dan rivers which join to make the Roanoke and tie together much of North Carolina and Virginia. The first John Motley Morehead was born July 4, 1796 in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. When two years old he was brought to Rockingham county in this State. His boyhood home was not far from the battlefield of Guilford Court House where General Nathaniel Greene checked the advance of Lord Cornwallis. He was in the class of 1817 in the Uni-

versity here. One of his fellow-students and friends was James K. Polk. He had high respect for Polk but campaigned against him in support of Henry Clay, his Whig party favorite, in the Presidential campaign of 1844. (Polk won.)

"At Chapel Hill Morehead came under the influence of President Joseph Caldwell and a young graduate and instructor, Archibald De Bow Murphey. Both of these leaders, with their vision of public schools, constructive public investments, and building programs, exerted a profound influence on his life and his leadership of the people of North Carolina.

"Archibald De Bow Murphey's Report to the legislature in 1817, and President Caldwell's teachings and his letters to the press and to the people, written under the nom de plume of Carleton, in behalf of public schools, roads, industries, railroads, and internal improvements, are among the great documents of our State which express the vision without which the people perish."

"Near the center of Morehead's dream was the invention by his kinsman in Scotland. The steam engine, the motive power of the new factories in England, became the pulsing heart of the world-wide Industrial Revolution through the invention of James Watt, who was the son of Agnes Muirhead of Scotland. Stephenson put the steam engine on rails in England; Robert Fulton put the steam engine in big boats on the Hudson. John Motley Morehead put the steam engine on rails in North Carolina to meet the steamships which, in his vision, would some day ply all the seas of the earth."

Morehead fought for the equal representation in the Legislature of the people of the more heavily populated piedmont and western counties. He said he "shuddered to think that the poor freemen of the State should be excluded from legislative councils. . . . To whom did this country belong when it burst the British fetters and became independent? It certainly belonged to the whole community and not to the wealthy alone."

(Other passages from Mr. Morehead's address will appear in next week's issue.) —L. G.

Chapel Hill Chaff

(Continued from page 1)

termination and fortitude that makes a man sit down at the typewriter and go to it and stick at it.

Have you ever read a piece called "Gathering Goat Feathers"? Probably not; it was written a long time ago and is not anything like so famous as "Pigs Is Pigs," by the same author, Ellis Parker Butler. Gathering goat feathers means finding excuses for doing all manner of things to delay your settling down to the work you ought to do—like changing the position of a picture on the wall, or pruning a bush that you wife would like to prune and could prune much better, or sharpening many more pencils than you need, or mending a toy for one of your children. Writers from the highest level to the lowest are notoriously addicted to gathering goat feathers, and I am convinced that nobody was ever a worse addict of this demoralizing habit than I am.

The Problem of Student Cars

(Continued from page 1)

taken vigorous and effective action to prevent the parking of student cars on the campus, but the main trouble about student cars is the part they play in crowding the parking places and the traffic lanes on the streets.

The suggestion has been made at various times that the Administration forbid the possession of cars by students. The ban need not be absolute. It could be applied, say, to the lower undergraduate classes, and possibly later to all undergraduate classes. The Committee recognizes, and states, that some categories of students should be permitted to have cars; for example, commuters and some married and professional students. Then there are students with physical disabilities and students who need cars for work they do in the way of self-help.

The Visiting Committee avoids interfering in matters that are properly in the province of the Administration. It does not dictate and command, it suggests and proposes. So it is with respect to student cars. The Com-

tee's remarks on this subject in its report are in a tone deferential to the Administration. But a person who has read what the Committee has said in previous reports, and now reads what it says in the present one, gets the distinct impression that the Committee is trying to induce the Administration to take effective action to limit the number of student cars.

The first subscriber to the Weekly was Albert Coates. A law student at Harvard in March of 1923, he happened to be in the hospital when he received a sample copy of the first issue of the paper. Fortunately he had reached a state of convalescence that enabled him to handle pen and paper, and he wrote a check and mailed it right away.

Bound copies of the Weekly since its beginning are in the North Carolina room in the University Library. The only individual subscriber I know of who has a complete file of bound copies is Miss Alice Noble.

At Church of Holy Family Services this Sunday at the Church of the Holy Family will be as follows: Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; family service and sermon, 9:30 a.m.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m.; youth activities, 5 p.m.; evening prayer, 7 p.m.; study groups, 7:45 p.m. From Monday through Friday of each week, morning prayer will be read daily in the church at 10:30 a.m. and evening prayer at 5 p.m.

DIARY OF A GIFT & ANTIQUE SHOP

Dear Diary, Since we had that touch of spring the first of the week everyone's been "antiquing." We're no exception, got busy last week and finished up two chests and a washstand. One chest has a bow front and is walnut with a white marble top. It has simple lines and the wood is beautiful. The other is also walnut with three drawers and hand carved drawer pulls. The top is plain instead of marble.

We've got one more piece almost ready. It's a pretty washstand with a light pink marble top and brass drawer pulls. It's different from the usual washstand in that it has two little drawers on one side and a door on the other and then one larger drawer across the top. It's really too difficult to explain how good looking these pieces are, you'll just have to come down and see them at the MERRIMAC SHOP 117 E. Franklin St. Phone 6351

On the Town

By Chuck Houser

I AM PICKING MY WORDS carefully, because this is the first and probably will be the only occasion I will ever have to agree with Joe McCarthy. I refer to the comment made by the junior senator from Wisconsin when he was told Harvey Matusow had accused him of inspiring Matusow to campaign against certain Democratic senatorial candidates. Matusow, as you know, is the repentant ex-Communist who has spent a great deal of his time spinning an enchanting network of lies around innocent people in front of Congressional investigators and courts of law.

McCarthy's comment was to the effect that he didn't care to answer the charges of a man who was an admitted liar.

I feel the same way. Matusow has admitted that he lied in court and before members of Congress. Who can say that he is telling the truth? For my money, nothing Matusow says from here on out should be accepted without a thorough investigation.

Unfortunately, however, some of the same people who have heretofore attempted to discredit and minimize the testimony of ex-Communists are gleefully accepting Matusow's current confessions as God's own truth. Why? Because his current testimony hurts Joe McCarthy.

It is no credit to anti-McCarthyites to use McCarthy tactics.

HERE'S THE LATEST NEWS on the new wrap-up state school law containing that interesting provision which would force the Orange County Board of Commissioners to boost the 12-cent Chapel Hill supplementary school tax up to the full 20 cents authorized by the voters.

Last week I was under the impression that the tax section of the law would slip through unnoticed with the rest of the bill. I still think it will be passed by the General Assembly, but there are parties already gunning to kill it. This came to light on Tuesday afternoon at a joint public hearing held on the bill by the Senate and House Education Committees.

The first person to bring the matter up was Wally G. Durham of Winston-Salem, first vice-president of the Association of County Commissioners. He commented on a situation in Forsyth county similar to that in Orange, where the county commissioners cut a supplementary school tax following property revaluation.

"We would like to continue to have the authority to control school budgets," said Mr. Durham, supposedly speaking for his fellow county commissioners around the state. And he pleaded for the legislators not to strip commissioners of the power to veto the will of school district voters.

J. Harry Weatherly, representing the Guilford county commissioners, also pleaded with the committees not to tamper with the commissioners' powers.

These gentlemen were answered by L. Stacy Weaver, superintendent of Durham city schools and secretary of the study commission which drew up the new school statutes. Mr. Weaver first pointed out that under present law, county commissioners may not cut a supplementary school tax approved by the voters. He conceded, however, that some counties have cut the taxes under a conflicting section of the present law—a conflict which would be eliminated under the new law.

"This goes to the very heart of a public school system," Mr. Weaver said. He defended the right of the people to levy taxes on themselves "to educate their children." And he went on: "This is the most vital provision of the school law. If this provision is taken out, then education can make no progress in North Carolina and there will be no hope for progress. These taxes—and this section refers only to supplementary taxes—are imposed on the order of the people. The county only acts as the agent of the school board to collect the taxes.

"Previous speakers have said a higher body should check school budgets to make sure there is a real need before they allow a big supplementary school tax. They should know that in a supplementary tax election, you have to make a showing of need—real need—or the people won't vote for the tax. This business of a people being able to tax themselves is a fundamental precept not only of good education but of good government."

Advertisement for RCA Victor TV, featuring an image of the television set and promotional text: 'See the new Highlander—lowest priced TV console in RCA Victor's history! You'll enjoy RCA Victor's oversize picture—today's biggest, finest picture in 21-inch TV! It's TV's clearest picture, too. Aluminized "All-Clear" picture tube gives you 21% greater picture contrast. Act now! Don't miss this big-screen RCA Victor TV bargain.'