

# The Chapel Hill Weekly

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## Civil Defense Should Be a Government Division, Run by the Government As the Army and the Navy Are

Civil Defense—the preparation for the protection of civilians in case of hydrogen bomb attacks—is either important or not important. If it is not important, then there is no sense in all the going-on about it—the solemn conferences, the alarming speculation, the exhortations to the people to show more concern about what may be about to happen to them. If it is important, then all this talk, and whatever state and local organization may result from it, are utterly inadequate as preparation.

The persons who are in the best position to know whether or not it is important—atomic scientists, the President and other high-level officers of the Government, the members of the committees of Congress having to do with the defense of the nation, military leaders, writers who have given serious study to the subject—declare that it is. And they declare it with all possible emphasis.

We ought to trust them to know what they are talking about. Not to have respect for their opinion, when it is virtually unanimous, unaffected by attachments to any party or any class, is to proclaim our lack of faith in our whole system of democratic government. For, the very basic idea of this system is that, by majority vote, we choose as our representatives the persons whom we consider most competent to study the problems of government—defense, foreign relations, the tariff, taxation, and all the rest—and make decisions about them. Of course when these representatives divide and dispute it is proper, in fact it is inherent in the system, for us to enter the dispute on whichever side we like, and rage and roar to our hearts' content. But when they do not dispute, when they are all agreed on a question vital to the national safety, certainly they deserve our confidence. I am not saying that a man does not have a perfect right to be a dissenter, even if he be the only man in a million or a hundred million to hold his opinion, but we are under no obligation to listen to him if we do not want to; not for more than a moment in passing, anyhow. Here I am talking not about lone wolves but about the ordinary run of people.

In connection with the danger of hydrogen bomb attacks you hear and read a great deal about "dispersal" and "evacuation." The dispersal of population (that is, the moving out from big cities, for permanent stay) is a long-range policy. It has been under way for several years, quite independently of the danger of enemy attacks, and now more of it is being urged as a means of diminishing the panic and the slaughter in cities if the bombs begin to drop. Evacuation is something very different. It is an emergency operation. It means getting people out of New York or Boston or Philadelphia or Chicago or Detroit or any other big city with the greatest possible speed after an alarm about approaching bombers has been sounded.

If you think you can imagine what a task that would be, you are wrong, for the difficulty of it is inconceivable to even the most daring imagination. And the idea that it could be performed by any sort of makeshift state or local agencies, with the aid of civilian volunteers, is dangerous nonsense. And a makeshift is what any controlling agency other than a division of the United States Government is bound to be.

The hurry-up evacuation of a great city's population calls for the most thorough, the most serious and the most devoted study, the most intelligent plan-

ning. Embracing, as it does, fire-fighting, the regulation of traffic, the distribution of masks and the taking of other measures against radiation, medical and surgical services, and all manner of ministrations of relief, it calls for exhaustive advance training not only of technical experts but of administrators capable of directing this colossal and fearful enterprise. Which is not to say, at all, that civilians should not be called upon to help. Of course they should be, for the sake of the efficiency of the operation and for the sake of the national morale, just as the Red Cross and other auxiliary services have been called upon to help in all our wars, just as civilian spotters were called upon by the Navy and served with such remarkable success against Hitler's submarines along our coast, just as civilians are now being called upon to help spot enemy planes.

As it is now, we have an agency called the Federal Civil Defense Administration, established in the executive branch of the Government four years ago "to provide a plan of civil defense for the protection of life and property." The principal responsibility is vested in the states, with the Government providing co-ordination and guidance. There is the great mistake. For the Government to stop with co-ordination and guidance is folly. Over-all direction and the major share of the actual performance of the various services embraced in an evacuation—these should be the functions of a personnel employed by the United States Government.

Civil Defense should be made a part of the Department of Defense. There should be a Civil Defense uniformed force, with officers and enlisted men as there are in the Army and the Navy and the Marine Corps and the Air Force. There should be training schools for this new force just as there are for our other forces. Of course, precedent to all this, and essential to it, is an adequate appropriation of money.

I return to the question: Is Civil Defense important or is not important? If it is not important, stop talking and fussing and fuming about it. If it is important, then I, as one citizen, make this plea to the President, to the members of Congress, and to our other leaders in Washington: Do not keep on trifling with Civil Defense. Give it the serious attention it deserves. That means: make it a direct responsibility, a definite operation, of the Government.—L. G.

## Princess Margaret's Love Affair

Some of the newspaper writers who have commented on the question of whether Princess Margaret is to marry the man of her choice have drawn a parallel between her situation and that of King Edward nineteen years ago. The comparison is a far-fetched one. The two cases are vastly different. Margaret is third in the line of succession and there is only a remote chance of her coming to the throne.

When she reaches the age of 25 in August she may marry without the permission of her sister, the Queen, provided she renounces all claim to succession to the throne for herself and her children. The generally accepted report is that she is quite willing to do that, and there is no reason why it should cause anybody else concern. In British law Parliament has the right to choose the monarch, and if the two persons who stand ahead of Margaret in line of succession (the Queen's children, Charles and Anne) should die or for any reason should be ineligible, then Parliament could choose anybody it pleased. Margaret would be satisfied with that solution to the problem of the succession and so probably would the public.

The man whom Margaret is said to want to marry is Captain Peter Townsend of the Royal Air Force, forty years old, enquire to the Royal Household and a frequent escort of the Princess until two years ago when he was sent to a post with the British Embassy in Brussels. The fact that he is divorced causes people devoted to the tenets of the Church of England to disapprove of the Princess's marrying him. Whether or not the majority of the British people attach much importance to that is debatable. Ideas about divorce have changed a great deal in the last generation or so. Great Britain's antiquated laws on divorce were relaxed substantially some fifteen or twenty years ago in consequence of the persistent campaign carried on by Oxford University's representative in Parliament, A. P. Herbert. One of the effective instruments in this campaign was his book "Holy Deadlock." It helped to wake people up to how brutal the divorce laws were.

One reason for supposing that the Church of England's views may not be an

## When Penn's Baseball Team Came Here 57 Years Ago

Dear Mr. Editor:  
 You may be interested to know that last Sunday night a gentleman from Philadelphia stopped at the Carolina Inn on his first visit to Chapel Hill since the spring of 1898. That he waited so long to come back you will perhaps understand when you hear his story.

The gentleman is Mr. C. L. McIlvaine, and in 1898 he was the manager of the baseball team of the University of Pennsylvania. Those were the days when student managers arranged the schedules and attended to the finances. Mr. McIlvaine had arranged to play U.N.C. for a guarantee of \$250, and his team arrived here in a chartered Pullman, in which they dressed, and were driven to the field. His recollection is that the field was about where it is today, and Mr. Carmichael, sr., confirms this. At any rate, the layout was such that a ball hit to deep right, over the fielder's head, rolled down a steep bank and was invariably good for a home run.

In the very first inning a Carolina batsman hit deep over right field, and the ball disappeared over the brink, with the Pennsylvania fielder in pursuit. The batter trotted leisurely to first, and was trotting to second, when the Pennsylvania fielder important factor in deciding Princess Margaret's course is that the proportion of the British people adhering to the Church is not nearly so large as it used to be. Dissenters are now said to compose more than half the church-allied population of Great Britain.—L. G.

appeared over the brim, and threw him out at second. That was the end of the game. The Carolina team insisted that the Pennsylvania fielder had a ball hidden in his pocket, and the out was a dirty trick. The U.P. team resented this charge. Their right fielder declared the ball had lodged in a little depression just over the rim. The U.N.C. team said nothing of the sort had ever happened before. (So far as I could make out, it didn't occur to anybody to send a search party down the slope to establish whether or not another ball was down there.) The manager of the Carolina team refused to give Mr. McIlvaine the \$250 guarantee, but scooped all the gate receipts into his pockets and departed. The Pennsylvania players retreated to the railroad station to change back into street clothes—and found their Pullman had been hauled off somewhere, as they were not expected back for two hours. They were not happy. Mr. McIlvaine was even less happy. He needed that \$250 badly.

But neither then nor ever thereafter did he get it. And it was 57 years before he returned to Chapel Hill.

Is there anybody now in town who remembers that game? Perhaps you do, Mr. Editor. If no ball was ever found at the foot of that bank, I do believe Carolina owes a belated apology to U.P. even though the payment of the \$250 may be written off under the statute of limitations.

Ever yours,  
 Walter Prichard Eaton

## Chapel Hill Chaff

(Continued from page 1)

smooth, and the grass on it was so flourishing, that we would have believed, if we hadn't been assured to the contrary, that the hurricane had skipped the Weils.

I asked Herman if he knew whether or not Former President Truman was coming here to deliver the Weil Lectures. He said he didn't know anything about it. When I got back home I found that nobody in the University did, either. I telephoned President Gray's office and they said they were still waiting for Mr. Truman to let them know when he would come.

Other friends we saw in Goldsboro were Miss Gertrude Weil, Mrs. Clarence Wilkins, Miss Helen Kirby, Mrs. Emmett Robinson, and Mr. Stansbury, the manager of the hotel. Just before leaving for home we went by Lloyd Griffin's place on the Wilmington road and got a carton of the famous barbecue made there. Mr. Griffin was away but we were glad to renew our acquaintance with his right-hand man, Parnell Smith. We told Mr. Smith with what pleasure we remembered the feast he had served on the University campus, down by the Library, three years ago. He was here again last evening, to serve barbecue for the guests of Mrs. Purks and Mrs. Pierson at the Country Club.

## Downs Is Advising Turkey On Libraries

Robert B. Downs, former University Librarian here, now director of the University of Illinois Library and Library School, recently flew to Turkey to begin a stay of six months as library adviser to the Turkish Government. His main task will be to establish a library school at the National University at Ankara. The project is sponsored by the Ford Foundation.

Mr. Downs will interrupt his visit in June to come home for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Clara Downs, to William J. Keller, a student in the University of Illinois Medical School. Then he will return to Turkey with his wife and their daughter Roberta. On the way there they will make short stops at Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, and Athens. Coming home in September in the fall, they will stop at Zurich, Copenhagen, Paris, and London.

## Lounsbury Lecturing Here

Floyd Lounsbury of Yale University's department of anthropology is here to give two lectures in linguistics under the auspices of the U.N.C. department of sociology and anthropology. His first lecture was given yesterday (Thursday) and the second will be given at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon

## A Look at TV

I was hoping the Theatre Guild television production of "No Time for Sergeants" for the United States Steel Hour Tuesday evening would be a cracker-jack show, because I wanted to be able to write an extremely complimentary review. It wasn't, and this isn't.

However, Andy Griffith, the Tar Heel comic with the Chapel Hill background, played Andy Griffith to the hilt in his characterization of Will Stockdale, the lead, and that's good enough for anybody. A phrase which is not exactly original, but which is strikingly appropriate, can be used to describe Andy's performance: No one but Andy could have done justice to the part.

I haven't read Mac Hyman's Book-of-the-Month Club selection on which the show was based, so no criticism I offer here can be construed as one of these "they didn't follow the book" routines. The show was, for my tastes, a bit too slapstick, and the slapstick was thrown into sharp contrast against Andy's delightfully restrained performance in the lead.

The production (which, incidentally, came over NBC via Durham's WTVD) was impressive. It was obvious that a great deal of effort and expense went into the effective sets and smooth staging. The direction, however, missed the boat as far as minor characterizations went. The supporting players turned out to be such baroque types as to be practically indistinguishable one from another. Just so the blame lands in the right lap, it might be well to name the director as Alex Segal.

Brother Griffith, the indomitable deacon of the Carolina cow pastures (I seem to keep coming back to him!), delivered his lines with the same sort of unconscious rural grace which is his trademark and which has boomed him to popularity on Capitol Records and in nightclubs throughout the country. Infectious is his humor and captivating is his ability to radiate the personality of a faithful dog who licks your shoes and wags his tail after you have just booted him in the ribs. Andy is typically at home when delivering such lines as:

"You've got to excuse Erwin . . . Erwin's been sick . . . he had ROTC, you know . . . for a whole year . . . that's right, R-O-T-C . . ."—C.H.

in the University Library's assembly room. A small collection of pertinent readings has been placed on reserve in the graduate study fifth stack at the Library.

Major Kingman in Washington  
 Major Allen Kingman, jr., whose parents live at 10 Davis circle, recently arrived in Washington to join the staff of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He is assigned to the neuropathology section of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. He was formerly stationed at the Tokyo Army Hospital in Japan. He received his M.D. degree from George Washington University before entering the Army in 1944.

## On the Town

By Chuck Hauser

LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN: From the lower house: Orange county Rep. John W. Umstead told me Monday evening he had received 100 letters from voters in the county opposing any extension of the sales tax to cover food.

"Any letters opposing a tax on tobacco?" I asked. "One."

It's unnecessary to point out the obvious, but a 100 to 1 margin in favor of tobacco taxes instead of food taxes (and the legislative fight really boils down to the choice between them) is fairly conclusive as to the sentiment around here.

"Every time I go to the grocery store in Chapel Hill," Mr. Umstead continued, "the women jump on me about that food tax. They say, 'Put a tax on our cigarettes, leave the food alone.'"

Mr. Umstead told me, just prior to the convening of Monday night's televised session of the House, that he would introduce that evening his bill to prohibit members of the General Assembly from serving on the University Board of Trustees. The purpose of the bill, he explained, was to prevent the criticism which has always arisen in some segments of the state's press about the legislators voting themselves seats on the board.

Mr. Umstead, who is on the board and a member of its executive committee, said he introduced a similar measure in the House in 1943. And to emphasize his position at that time, he said, he resigned from the board.

The bill was given an unfavorable committee report (the single affirmative vote was cast by Mr. Umstead), and the General Assembly promptly selected Mr. Umstead to fill the vacancy on the board created by his resignation.

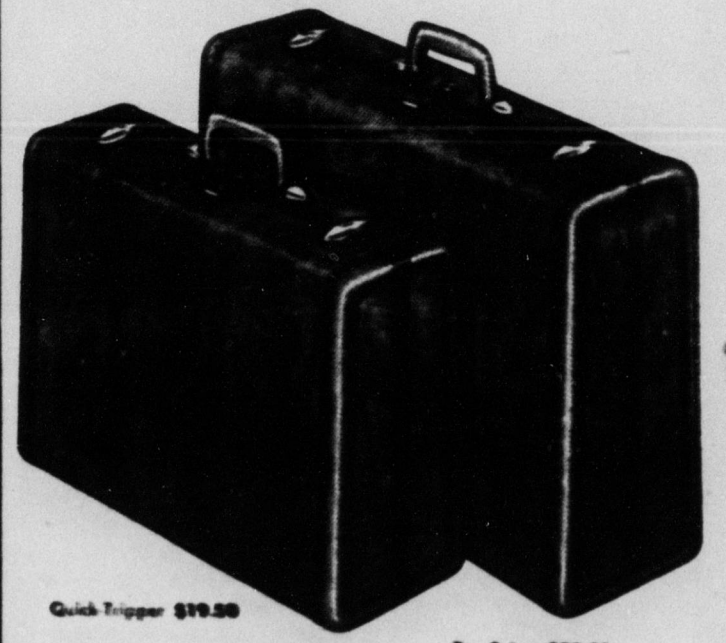
From the upper house: Sen. Ralph Scott of Alamance county, who also represents Orange county in the upper chamber, cleared up, at my request, his stand on the secrecy rule passed by the Senate early in January.

I had thought I knew where Mr. Scott stood on the secrecy question (he voted FOR the secrecy rule). But I had been puzzled when, during a speech favoring reapportionment of the House of Representatives, he said failure to reapportion would damage the confidence of the people in the General Assembly, as had the secret sessions of the 1953 Legislature.

"Wasn't that speech contradictory to your vote on the secrecy rule?" I asked Mr. Scott. No, he answered, and he explained that while he personally is against secret sessions (and he said he would vote against secrecy in the appropriations committee if the question arises) he had agreed to a compromise on the secrecy question worked out by the rules committee. In order to get the secrecy law (a state statute) repealed, it apparently was necessary for a majority of the Senate to go along with the secrecy rule (a by-law of the houses of the Legislature). Mr. Scott had pledged support to Sen. Robert Morgan of Cleveland, a secrecy proponent and a member of the committee. When Sen. Cutlar Moore of Robeson, a secrecy opponent and Morgan's father-in-law, moved to strike the secrecy rule from the Senate by-laws, Mr. Scott voted in the

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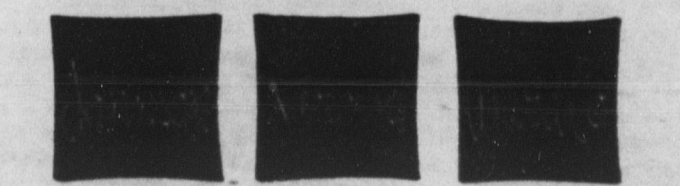
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