

Carswell Clarifies Colonial's Policy

John Carswell, proprietor of Colonial Drug Store on West Franklin Street, Monday clarified his position in the racial conflict currently centering around his business.

Colonial Drug Store is segregated to the extent that Negroes are not served from the store's lunch counter while sitting in booths.

For the past several weeks, Colonial Drug has been demonstrated against repeatedly by members of the Chapel Hill Committee for Open Business. Open Business Committee pickets also march in front of Colonial Drug daily.

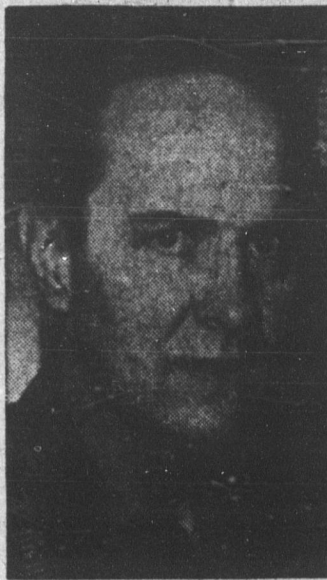
"A lot of people have been talking about my hatred for Negroes," said Mr. Carswell. "I don't hate Negroes. I have no hatred for them. I have no hatred for anybody, not even Khrushchev—his principles, maybe, but not the man personally."

Mr. Carswell said the reason Negroes are not allowed to sit in lunch counter booths in his store is that "it's the custom of this area, and I'm going to do what's right for my store."

He said he had been brought up to believe as he did about the separation of the races, and had no intention of changing his feeling. But, he added, he did want to point out that he believed Colonial Drug offered Negroes good service—in some respects better service than they got elsewhere in Chapel Hill; and that he was interested in Negroes' problems and in trying to help solve them.

"When something's wrong with them I do everything I can, I do my best, to help them. More often they call me before they call a doctor. You ask any Negro around if Negroes don't get good service here, and they'll tell you. A great many of my friends are Negroes. I can go anywhere I want down here in the Negro section, day or night, and I don't have anything to worry about, I don't have to be afraid of anything. I'm their friend, and they know that."

Mr. Carswell said that three weeks after picketing of his store had ended in 1960, Negroes had begun to return to Colonial Drug to do business. He said this indicated that Colonial Drug was of value to the Negro population. He said this value was manifested in several ways, among them the manner in which he treated Negroes ("I treat them nicely"), the services he offered them ("They get better service here,



JOHN CARSWELL

and better quality goods than at most places in Chapel Hill"), and the fact that Colonial Drug stayed open more hours per day than most local drug stores.

"Whenever anybody talks about the racial situation they mention Colonial," said Mr. Carswell. "I wish people would stop doing that. There are other segregated businesses—and Colonial isn't really segregated. We serve Negroes just like white people, except that we don't allow them to sit in the booths."

As far as the picketers and the demonstrators themselves were concerned, Mr. Carswell said his business had not been injured, and that he no longer noticed the picketers. Pickets only made him feel more strongly about what he believed, he said.

"Let 'em walk. If I run this business into the ground, nobody has to cry over it except me. And I made this business. I started off with \$400 and made most of the fixtures myself. My wife and I made it by working long hours, and now we're making good money. I'm not going to change. They can walk out there until doomsday."

Mr. Carswell said he believed he had a right to run his business the way he wanted to, and concluded that "if the Board of Aldermen is stupid enough to pass a public accommodations law, we'll get an injunction against it right away."

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UNC Announces New Appointments

Nine new faculty appointments to the University were announced today by Chancellor William B. Aycock with the approval of President William C. Friday and the Board of Trustees.

New appointments are Dr. Duane Francis Taylor, as professor in the School of Dentistry; Dr. Newton Underwood as professor, Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, School of Public Health, beginning September 1; Gerald D. Bell as a member of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology beginning September 1; Dr. Sang-Il Choi as assistant professor, Department of Physics, beginning September 1, formerly a research associate at the University of Chicago.

Also, Dr. William Emerson Hatfield, as assistant professor, Department of Chemistry, beginning September 1, formerly associate at the University of Illinois; Dr. Fred John Heinritz as assistant professor, School of Library Science, beginning in September; Hipolito Vincent Nino as assistant professor, School of Medicine and director of Clinical Chemistry Laboratory, formerly director of Chemical Laboratory, St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y.; Ellis Lawrence Rolett, M. D., as assistant professor, School of Medicine as of July 1, 1963; and William H. Wynn as assistant professor, Department of Psychology, beginning September 1, formerly a Carnegie Fellow at the University of Texas.

Adult Astronomy Course Scheduled

"Introduction to Astronomy," a beginning course for adults, will be offered by the Morehead Planetarium in July and August.

The course is given for three hours on each of five consecutive Saturdays beginning July 27 and ending August 24. Classes meet from 12 noon until 3 p.m. There will also be one outdoor evening session during the course for celestial observation.

"Introduction to Astronomy" carries certificates renewal credit for teachers who desire it. The course has often been used by school teachers to familiarize themselves with astronomical material for use in their own classes. The course also may simply be audited. Any person interested may take the course, which requires little or no prior knowledge of astronomy.

Subjects covered are the Earth, the Sun, the Moon, the planets, meteors, comets, asteroids, famous astronomers, astronomical instruments, the Milky Way and other galaxies, stars, and constellations, and the Universe itself.

Instructors for the course are Donald S. Hall and Richard Knapp of the Planetarium staff.

Registration fee for the course is \$15. This covers the complete cost of the course including text and reference materials.

Persons interested in taking "Introduction to Astronomy" may either send payment of the registration fee to the Planetarium or write for further information.

Shopping Centers: 'Adding Insult To Injury'

By NANCY VON LAZAR

Five years ago there was a whisper on the wind that North Carolina's downtown shopping districts might suffer with the growth of shopping centers in suburbia, a movement which would leave ghostly traces in downtown.

Today, if North Carolina's downtown shopping districts have not become actual ghost towns, in many cases they are not too far away from that mark. Many downtowns in both large cities and small communities have that down-at-the-heel look. And the new shopping centers are not all doing a thriving business either.

The Institute of Government, a training, service, and research agency for city, county, and state government, has had members of its staff looking into the problems of community development and land use. Over recent years the mushrooming problems of the central business district and the attendant problems caused by shopping centers have been given increasing attention. One of the institute's staff members, city planner Ruth Mace, has made this somewhat of a special concern.

Five years ago, Mrs. Mace surveyed the State's major cities and found little concern with

downtown problems and few shopping centers in existence. But there were many centers on the drawing boards. She warned that these new developments, then in planning, posed a significant competitive threat to the central business districts and suggested, "It is time for Main Street to wake up to the need for action."

As these shopping centers have come to life one might say insult has been added to injury. If the warning of five years ago had been taken more seriously, today the downtowns might be in better shape. But the downtown picture has not perked up and the shopping centers themselves brought new problems.

There are now about 100 shopping centers in the State. Some of them are good but too many of them are bad, according to Mrs. Mace.

In many cases, it is too late to do much about the already existing poor shopping centers with their haphazard locations causing dents in would-be effective highway systems, with their poor design, with their stimulus to fringe or "strip" commercial areas, with their drainage on the downtown property values, with the establishment of an inadequate commercial district in addition to the inadequate downtown district, because the shop-

ping center has not replaced the range of goods and services originally offered by downtown.

Now that the shopping centers are here, many people are asking themselves how it happened. One of the biggest arrows can be pointed to a disinterestedness on the part of the public, a kind of public apathy. Few cared when the warning was sounded five years ago in North Carolina and few seem to care today to do something about centers of the future or about the side effects which go along with existing centers.

But interested citizens can do something, according to Mrs. Mace. They can be one of the most active forces in tidying up existing shopping centers and in assuring the growth of efficient, well-planned centers of the future. From these citizens are needed time and strong, persuasive loud voices interested citizens with a broad vision of the city or town who can and will work with the mayor, manager, and the planning agency of the community.

The concerned individual can talk up the problem of poorly planned shopping centers during meeting of his community organizations and clubs. Interested persons can arrange to have expert speakers discuss the problem at club meetings. Women's

clubs and garden clubs, too, can be an active force. Garden Clubs can often work toward immediate results by urging shopping center developers to beautify their centers and may even wish to work with the developers toward this end.

But those people who are directly concerned with the development of an area—the planning boards of commissions, zoning boards, city managers, mayors, and governing board members—are the people who are the key figures in seeing that communities are not saddled with ill-planned or shoddy shopping centers.

According to Mrs. Mace, these leaders must recognize that some of the responsibility is theirs. Many businessmen, residents, and professional planners around the State share this view and feel the need for more constructive leadership on the front of better planning.

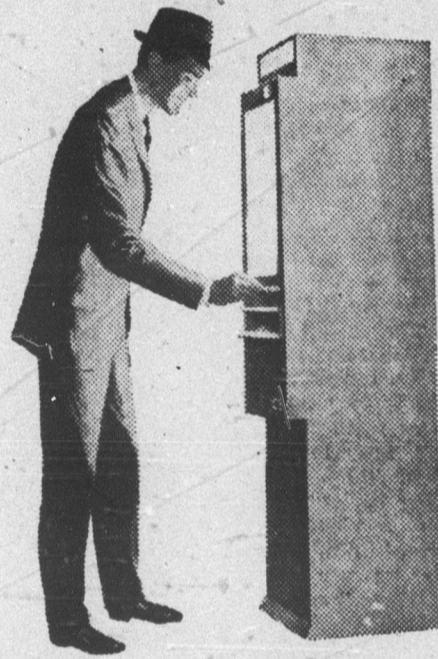
It is an easy thing for those who are involved in the day to day planning for urban development to overlook what is actually coming to pass around them. Too often a big development, such as a shopping center, slips through the machinery inadequately planned and poorly located.

There is no reason why shopping centers cannot be beautiful

and well run. There are shopping centers which rival any thriving market place teeming with life, color, and activity.

These centers have the shopper in mind and are well-planned with covered pedestrian walks, with parking areas clearly designated; with traffic directions clearly established, without signs of outgoing garbage, without congestion of traffic in front of a particular store's entrance, without both customers and trucks arriving at the same entrance, with excellent architecture, without store windows covered with paper posters. Architect Victor Gruen and economist Larry Smith, authors of "Shopping Towns U. S. A.: The Planning of Shopping Centers," show in their well-illustrated book that centers can be successful in these ways.

In their book, published in 1960 by the Reinhold Publishing Corporation of New York, Gruen's and Smith's discussions also treat the added features of shopping centers—the little extra items which can make them really successful and fun to shop in and which are in use in a number of centers throughout the country—such as benches and trees, sidewalk cafes, and planned areas for concerts and other entertainment.



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