

Bumbling Along With Greene

The Revolution In Carolina

PRELUDE TO YORK-TOWN—The Southern Campaign of Nathaniel Greene, 1780-1781. By M. F. Treacy. University of North Carolina Press. 261 pages, with Notes and Index. \$6.00.

By W. H. SCARBOROUGH

As an area suitable to the conduct of a military campaign, the Carolinas during the Revolution left something to be desired—specifically supplies, communications, suitable terrain, climate and a populace whose sympathies remained constant and whose support was an asset rather than a hindrance.

In the waning days of the American Revolution, this was the field on which a crucial side action of the War had to be fought by antagonists who perforce spent more energy in conflict with their environment than with each other.

The campaigns of 1780-81 were to sap the strength of Lord Cornwallis, leaving him fatally susceptible to the Revolutionary armies at Yorktown. They were likewise a frustration and a drain to the Americans, who could count the simple preservation of their "armies" a victory, the successful avoidance of conflict with Cornwallis a damaging blow against him.

Rarely did either Americans or British field more than 4,000 troops against one another, the bulk of them militia which had a disconcerting habit of fading into the swamps at the first indication of ill will from their adversaries.

More often than not the Revolution in the Carolinas was a fight for food or clothing, or arms, all of which were scarce to the point of non-existence in the sparsely settled Piedmont regions. A man might one day enlist in the American militia, march a few miles, desert and enlist the following day in a Tory unit. The almost evenly divided loyalties of the populace occasioned fratricide and even patricide. The formal military forces of either side could often count a victory simply if they, by their presence, prevented partisan bands from forming. Once they decamped, their sympathizers were subject to pillage. The general who undertook to fight a textbook war was in straits.

Nevertheless Lord Cornwallis had extended control of South Carolina from the capture of Charleston well into the Piedmont, where his cavalry commander, the notorious Col. Banastre Tarleton, evinced a singular ability to incite more insurrection than he put down.

Cornwallis had all but neutralized South Carolina and was an effective menace to North Carolina. To oppose him, the Continental Congress commissioned General Horatio Gates, sent him south with their sentiments of esteem and little else. Scarcely had he arrived before Cornwallis annihilated the Continental Army of the South at the battle of Camden. Gates had scarcely left the North Carolina capital—then Hillsboro—before

he was back reporting devastation.

Washington immediately called for Nathaniel Greene, a Quaker who had somehow resolved his pacifism with service as the Continental Army's Quartermaster General. He had been all but cashiered by Congress when Washington prevailed on him to accept command of the Southern Department.

Before Greene assumed command, Gates had managed to get the skeleton Continental forces to Charlotte, where, theoretically, he had assumed a "menacing stance" toward the victorious British. With winter coming on, Greene was faced with severe shortages of food and clothing; the fighting had depleted supplies of all sorts in the area of the little village of Charlotte, so he resolved to split his forces and move them into areas where they might survive the winter without starving. The move was considered suicidal.

The British, still smarting from the annihilation of a Tory force by mountain men at King's Mountain, decided to take advantage of the division and destroy the Continentals piecemeal. Tarleton, with a force of cavalry and light infantry, set out for the western contingent, consisting of Greene's light troops, commanded by the canny old Daniel Morgan, veteran of the French and Indian War.

Morgan, though sick with rheumatism and sciatica, was perhaps the one field general in the entire theater who instinctively knew how to fight under the unorthodox rules of war in the boon-docks. A significant proportion of his troops was militia, backed by pathetically few regulars. Morgan broke every rule in the book. He beat a hasty retreat from his camp on the Catawba crossed the Broad River, and took a stand in a large meadow called the Cowpens. His position afforded him no retreat. The British could, if they chose, surround him; he placed the militia—his least reliable troops—in the middle of his line, fully expecting that they would break and run, calmly incorporating an anticipated rout into his strategy. Tarleton's forces attacked the pitiful, apparently insanely deployed little force confident that they would destroy it. It was the worst mistake the cocky British horseman ever made. The militia gave as predicted, but not before delivering three telling volleys into the British ranks; the British advanced into an enveloping fire from men who had no place to retreat. He escaped with 40 men and no baggage.

The Americans still had a reinforced Cornwallis to flee, which they did. Cornwallis might have caught them, but by the time he realized his army's baggage was too much of an impediment it was too late. Cornwallis spent two days burning his baggage and converting his army to "light troops;" by then the Continentals and their prisoners

and librarians as the most understandable and effective presentation now available. The second printing, a paper back edition, is reflecting in continued high sales the interest which the book has generated. This increased interest in science and technology gives hope that increased enrollments in university and college departments of science and technology will result.

had put a flooded river between themselves and their pursuers.

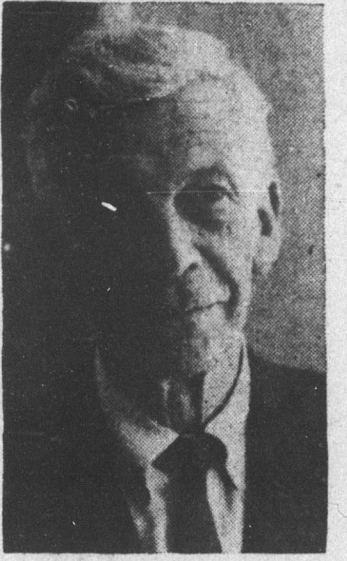
There ensued a period when Cornwallis ponderously pursued Greene, while Greene could do little more than evade. He never had enough troops to attack, and Cornwallis could never move fast enough to engage him.

By March of 1781, however, Greene felt sufficiently strong to risk standing and fighting. He chose a naturally advantageous field at Guilford Courthouse, then ignored most of the field's advantages. The British routed him, but their losses were well-nigh fatal. Though technically defeated, Greene had dealt Cornwallis a blow from which he never recovered.

As history, Greene's Southern Campaign has never ranked with the larger deeds of Washington to the north. He fought a war of maneuver and inconclusive skirmishing which had to do as a means of distracting Cornwallis from subduing the Southern States completely. He was not a great general in terms of battlefield performance, but he was essential for his resourcefulness and imagination in the non-war he was forced to prosecute.

Mrs. Treacy's account of his Southern sojourn does the period a service few historians and no contemporary observers could; she has lent color, continuity and drama to events whose significance is not readily apparent. Her book is an eminently readable account that will find its appeal among scholars and laymen alike.

Poet Van Doren Speaks Wednesday



MARK VAN DOREN

Mark Van Doren, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet who is considered one of the best American poets now writing, will present the Weil Lecture here next Wednesday.

The lecture theme will be concerned with the position of classical education in the development of citizenship today.

Mr. Van Doren, 69-year-old native of the "all but invisible village" of Hope, Ill., now resides in Falls Village, Conn.

He became a teacher—a second choice to becoming a writer—at Columbia University in the fall of 1920. Although his teaching plans were short-term, they continued uninterrupted for almost 40 years.

He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1939 and his stature as a poet has grown steadily since.

In addition to his poetry, he began writing fiction and non-fiction stories in the mid-1940s. One of the most recent publications of his works is "Mark Van Doren: Collected and New Poems, 1924-1963," which contains more than 800 poems.

spanning a period of 40 years, some published for the first time.

The Weil Lecture will be presented at 8 p.m. in Hill Hall. The public is invited to attend.

Writers Will Speak At Duke Symposium

Many facets of modern writers and their work will be discussed in depth during the Fifth Annual Duke University Student Symposium today through Wednesday.

Probing various aspects of the Symposium theme, "Contemporary Literature—a Post-Human Age?" will be W. C. Kelly, creator of "Pogo" comic strip; Ralph Ellison, whose book, "Invisible Man," won him the National Book Award for fiction; W. D. Snodgrass, whose first book of poetry, "Heart's Needle," won him a Pulitzer Prize; and Dr. Thomas F. Driver of New York City, a faculty member at the Union Theological Seminary, who will give the keynote address.

The program participants will explore such questions as: What impact does the modern writer's work have on society and vice versa? How do modern writers try to make rapport with their reading public in this current era of toppling traditions and social

cohesions? And with what conflicts are the writers primarily concerned?

The symposium is designed to deepen the understanding of contemporary writers, their influence on society, and the motives prompting their creativity.

Chairman of the Symposium committee is William J. Nichols of Massapequa Park, N. Y., a senior.

In 1959, a group of Duke students established the Symposium committee to meet a need they felt existed in campus life—bringing to Duke prominent leaders from varied areas to discuss significant issues in today's world.

The U. S.-Soviet conflict, the influence of religion on man today, and underlying factors involved in national defense are among the subjects covered in past symposia.

Help the underprivileged through the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Community Chest.

WHAT'S GOING ON AT THE INTIMATE CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK

This is children's book week, and as you'd expect, there is whooping and hollering at the old emporium First of all, we've been wrestling with publishers and salesmen, and we think we've gathered together the prettiest, most colorful and altogether the most exciting new childrens books you'll find anywhere this Christmas season. This is the week when we spread 'em out, and hope you'll agree.

Second, we've bought in a batch of shiny new children's books, stars of former Christmases, which are being dropped from publisher's lists, and they are all out on the feature table at 99¢ each. There's nothing that gives such rich satisfaction as giving a youngster a book, and this table will make it possible for you to enjoy that pleasure at a moderate cost.

Third there are BALLOONS for all the youngsters who give a grown-up a treat by bringing him into the shop during Children's Book Week. Balloons all over the place! And if YOU feel a bit youthful, there's a balloon for you, too!

Used History Collection

In the Old Book Feature Case this week, we're showing not one, but TWO libraries of good history reference books. If we may hazard a guess, these will mostly be of interest to graduate students and advanced undergraduates. The lots include a few good editions, but they are mostly sturdy work-horse books, and we think the right scholars will be delighted to add them to their shelves, and the prices will be a pleasant surprise.

Engagement Calendars

Most of the new 1964 engagement calendars are now on display, and a right tempting batch they are! The lot includes PEANUTS calendars, and a very charming engagement calendar just for the busy junior citizen. Don't miss them—early birds will get the widest choice.

THE INTIMATE BOOKSHOP

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Chapel Hill Native Is Cited For Science Personnel Book

William E. Thompson Jr., a native of Chapel Hill, has been presented the International Advanced Management Award in the Personnel Field by the Society for the Advancement of Management.

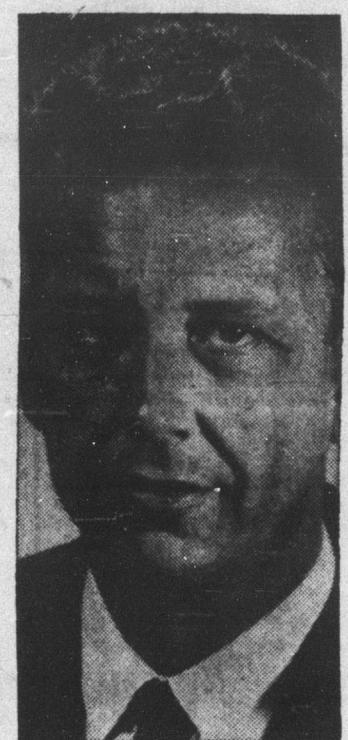
Mr. Thompson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Thompson of Chapel Hill and a graduate of North Carolina State. He is now a financial executive of Union Carbide Corporation, Nuclear Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee.

The Society cited Mr. Thompson for his "outstanding contribution to the solution of the problem of shortages of scientific and technical personnel in this country."

In making the award the Society said:

"Mr. Thompson's book, 'Your Future in Nuclear Energy Fields,' published by Richards Rosen Press, New York, in 1961 is an outstanding contribution to the solution of the problem of shortages of scientific and technical personnel. Since the end of World War II, the United States has undertaken large-scale new scientific projects in the development and utilization of nuclear energy, in the development of missiles and space technology, and in cancer research in addition to the industrial and university research which has also been expanding. . . .

"The United States Atomic Energy Commission, the Atomic Industrial Forum, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, and many individual corporations have devoted special efforts to encouraging college students to pursue careers in scientific and technical fields. Mr. Thompson's book, written especially for high school seniors and college undergraduates, provides a clear, understandable statement of the challenges, opportunities, and types of work in scientific and engineering fields. Dr. Raymond L. Murray, Head of the Physics Department of North Carolina State College and Chairman of the American Nuclear Society, says in his book review in the Journal



WILLIAM E. THOMPSON JR.

of Nuclear Science and Technology. 'A good sign that the nuclear field has reached some maturity is the appearance of this paper bound book on careers. The author, in a simple, brief, interestingly-written volume, has provided much useful factual information about atomic energy and its opportunities, especially for high school and beginning college students. . . . Mr. Thompson is to be commended on his style and choice of material. Never pompous, but quietly philosophical, he has provided what should be a useful service to our young people.' "Since its publication in 1961, the book has been selected by the Book-of-the-Month Club for distribution through its Young Readers of America service and has been printed in a pocket book edition by Popular Library. It has been placed in the Library of Congress, in high school, university and college libraries all over the country and has been acclaimed by educators, vocation guidance counselors

and librarians as the most understandable and effective presentation now available. The second printing, a paper back edition, is reflecting in continued high sales the interest which the book has generated. This increased interest in science and technology gives hope that increased enrollments in university and college departments of science and technology will result.

In providing a book that is authoritative and popular with the readers it is intended to reach, Mr. Thompson has made a real contribution toward easing the nation's shortage of scientific personnel for the attainment of national goals. With more than 20,000 copies of the book sold to date, Mr. Thompson has reached a large group of potential scientists. If 10% of the people who were sufficiently interested to buy the book were to choose careers in science or engineering, the resultant increase of 2,000 scientific and technical personnel each year would materially aid the industrial and technological development of our country. . . .

In addition to writing this book, Mr. Thompson has given talks on nuclear energy careers to youth groups and has published two shorter monographs on scientific careers. These monographs, 'Careers in Nuclear Science and Technology' and 'Careers in Physics' provide short, illustrated introductions to scientific fields of work and help students to get started in planning their careers.

Mr. Thompson has made a contribution to the personnel field by encouraging students to pursue careers in scientific and technical fields, where trained personnel shortages are hampering the advancement of industrial and governmental programs. If purchases of the book are any indication of the number of students who will choose these careers, Mr. Thompson has made a most important contribution, which will have a major impact on scientific personnel recruiting throughout the Nation."

Drama Auditions Scheduled

Eric Salmon, the English actor-director-lecturer, will conduct open auditions at Swain Hall Tuesday from 2 to 3 p.m. and 8 to 9 p.m. for a series of programs on modern British drama to be presented over WUNC radio.

Mr. Salmon, currently in residence at the University under the joint auspices of the Dramatic Arts and Radio, Television and Motion Pictures Departments, is preparing a series dealing with the British theatre today—the repertory, the Arts Council, state subsidy and the new playwrights. Excerpts from a number of recent and current plays will be included in the series, the dramatic segments to be directed by Mr. Salmon. The roles in these

plays are open to students of the University and to members of the community.

Among the plays being considered are John Mortimer's "What Shall We Tell Caroline," Harold Pinter's "The Caretaker" and "The Birthday Party," John Arden's "Sergeant Musgrave's Dance," Arnold Wesker's "Roots" and "Chicken Soup With Barley," N. F. Simpson's "One Way Pendulum," Doris Lessing's "Each His Own Wilderness," Brendan Behan's "The Hostage," Bernard Kops' "Enter Solly Gold," and John Osborne's "Look Back in Anger."

has acted in and directed a number of these plays.

The auditions will be held in the Department of Radio, Television and Motion Pictures radio studios, 105A Swain Hall.

Randolph-Macon Alumnae Meet

Randolph-Macon alumnae held their annual fall luncheon meeting Wednesday at the Carolina Inn. Twenty members were present.

Mrs. Albert Coates, president of the Chapel Hill chapter, gave a report on the Alumnae Council meeting, which she recently attended at the College.

Carolina Alumnus In JFK's Library

A UNC alumnus has three books in the recently-selected White House Library.

W. Clement Eaton, professor of history at the University of Kentucky and president of the Southern Historical Association, received B.A. and M.A. degrees at UNC in 1919 and 1920.

The books by Prof. Eaton in the White House Library are: "Freedom of Thought in the Old South," "A History of the Old South" and "A History of the Southern Confederacy."

Prof. Eaton's book, "Freedom of Thought in the Old South" is a prize-winning book published by the Duke University Press in 1940. The book was termed the best manuscript on the literary, social and cultural history of the United States.

A native of Winston-Salem, Prof. Eaton was president of Phi Beta Kappa while a student at UNC. He is a member of the Golden Fleece.

Prof. Eaton recently published his reminiscences of his life at UNC in an article appearing in the summer, 1963, issue of "The Georgia Review," and entitled "Student Days with Thomas Wolfe." A new book of his has

just been published by George Braziller Co. of New York City. It is entitled "The Leaven of Democracy."

Prof. Eaton received a Ph.D. degree in history from Harvard University in 1929. While at Harvard, he was awarded the Edward Austin Fellowship and the Sheldon Travelling Fellowship in Europe. Under the fellowship, he studied at Corpus Christi College of Cambridge University.

After teaching at Harvard, Whitman College, and Clark University, Prof. Eaton became head of the History Department at Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, in 1939. From Lafayette, he went to the University of Kentucky where, in 1956, he was named professor of the year.

Prof. Eaton has served as a visiting professor of history at a number of universities including UNC, Princeton, and Columbia.

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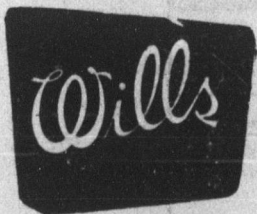
By J. A. C. DUNN

What would you do if somebody came up to you in a train and gave you 100,000 pounds sterling in small notes in a bag? Tell the police? Thought not. Spend it? Right. On yourself? Naturally. But what would you do if the money were stolen, the notes were new, and the serial numbers were recorded? Gives you pause, doesn't it?

It gives Gregory Pratt pause too. Gregory works for a large company selling something or other, or trying to. He doesn't do it very well. He is a weedy little man ("scruffy" is the word) of about 40 whose first marriage has ended in divorce and who lives with his charmingly senile father in a rambling mound of Victorian flats in the country. He doesn't make much money, and he is worried. He is trying to write a detective novel during his twice daily commuter train rides, but for some time now he has been stuck on page 75. Gregory is filled with little hates. He hates the train he rides on, he hates Waterloo Station in London, he hates the voice on the loudspeaker, he hates subways, his job, the work he does, and all his colleagues. "He had slight, permanent indigestion, so that he hated his own insides. His other hates were perfectly valid and justified. George Badger had said to Arthur Selby, that day in the lunch break, 'I should hate to be Gregory Pratt.' Gregory hated it too."

But Gregory's view of the money the nice man dropped into his lap just before the train pulled out of the station is entirely different. One hundred thousand pounds is limitless. It solves all kinds of problems, for Gregory and his father, and also for all the other worried, relatively impoverished people living in the mound of flats. It also creates problems. But there is the story.

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