

EDITORIALS, FEATURES . . .

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invasion of states' rights, as Southern seniors have argued vigorously.

Even so, we have no reason to shout gloatingly over the apparent success of Southern opposition to the legislation.

What remains untouched by all the eloquent speeches against the administration bill is the injustice that gave rise to the legislation.

The administration bill was designed to end racial discrimination in application of literacy tests by registrars in some Southern states. What prompted the bill specifically was the disqualification of Negro college graduates as "illiterate" because they did not pronounce a word or interpret a constitutional provision to a registrar's satisfaction.

Are the Southern senators who spoke eloquently on the unconstitutionality of the literacy bill deeply concerned about the injustice of disqualifying voters because of their color or race?

Will the Southern senators who have opposed the administration bill on grounds of an invasion of states' rights use their influence in persuading the states to fulfill their responsibility to be fair in the registration of voters?

Could the opposed literacy bill be any more unconstitutional than denial of the right of literate citizens to vote on public officials and public issues?

States do have constitutional rights as well as people, but when a plea of "states' rights" is used to perpetuate the practice of denying some qualified citizens their right to vote what has happened to the spirit of the constitution that was so wisely conceived by the founders of the United States?

The South may have won a battle in Congress. But democracy suffers defeat as long as voting injustices prevail in any part of the nation.

Scholar John Sanders

(Editorial in The Smithfield Herald)

Johnstonians welcome the appointment of John Sanders as director of the Institute for Government with pardonable pride. We are not simply proud that a Johnstonian is going to succeed a Johnstonian as head of the Institute. We are proud that a young Johnstonian meets all the high qualifications necessary for filling the role played admirably by the older Johnstonian who founded the Institute and has directed its work from its infancy.

The older Johnstonian, Albert Coates, had a dream and acted on it. As a teacher of law on a university campus, he became greatly disturbed by the "gap between the way law is taught in the classrooms and the way it is practiced in city halls." But he was no ordinary professor content to sit in his ivory tower and mutter such words as "something ought to be done." He went into action and did something. He established, nurtured, and guided to maturity a unique research agency which has strengthened democratic government by helping town, county, and state government function with a high degree of efficiency.

Scholarship and practical politics often have been poles apart. The Institute of Government has succeeded because Albert Coates the scholar made it his supreme business to understand the problems of John Doe the practical public official. The campus scholar learned hard realities from the Courthouse fellows. And the Courthouse fellows learned more than some of them would admit from the campus scholar.

John Sanders, a native of Four Oaks, is a scholar who knows the ways of the campus thoroughly. And he also is well versed in the ways of practical politics and government at all levels. He's a young man who can dream and he's also a young man who can act on his dreams effectively, in a world of hard reality. Like the man he will succeed, he can be at home in the Courthouse.

The Greensboro Daily News, expressing confidence in the newly appointed Institute director, sizes him up well in these words: "His keen, dry, analytical and precise mind will serve him well. And his many friends suspect that behind the everyday mien of the meticulous and scholarly lawyer, there lies a streak of Albert Coates' stubbornness, humor and flair for experiment that have made the Institute notable—and will continue to make it so."

WUNC-FM closes down for summer vacation

WUNC-FM, the campus operated radio station of the University left the air on Sunday May 20 for the duration of the summer.

WUNC-FM will resume broadcasting activities next fall. At that time, the frequency-modulated station, located at 91.5 on the dial, will continue its expanded 50,000 watt coverage.

The station has been broadcasting quality music and discussion programs of several domestic and foreign networks since December (with some interruptions) when its power was increased from 15,000 to 50,000 watts.

WUNC-FM wishes to thank those who have been patrons of the station this year and extends an invitation to both old and new listeners to join us in the fall.

Tar Heel People & Issues . . .

Farm vacation exchange plan urged on N. C. development body

DEVELOPMENT . . . Recently we attended a meeting of the North Carolina Council on Community and Area Development in Raleigh.

Representatives from Mitchell and Watauga counties gave reports of Development organizations in the two counties which have attracted wide and favorable attention.

The two mountain counties are good examples of what counties and communities can do for themselves with the proper leadership. All our counties have much in the way of untapped resources and the job is to tap the resources and the job is to tap the sources. The resources are in both people and natural resources.

FARM VACATION PLAN . . .
The Sandhills Area Development

Quarterly out; awards noted

Annual Literary Awards totaling \$200 have been awarded to eight writers by the Carolina Quarterly, literary magazine published at the University.

Winners of the 12th Annual awards in fiction and poetry were announced in the just-published summer issue of the literary magazine. The awards are made to writers contributing to the Quarterly over a year's period.

Fiction prizes of \$50, \$30, and \$20 were won by Richard Morton for his story "A Place of Light"; by Leon Rooke for two stories, "The Walrus Feeders" and "Those Days Around the Tree - Town Corner Now"; and to Harris Downey for his story "An Initiate."

The 72-page summer issue, published Saturday, contains selections by three of the prize winners. Edited by Jerome Stern, a UNC student, it has six short stories and contributions from 17 poets. Five writers are native North Carolinians or students at the University. Two short stories by Rooke, from Roanoke Rapids, are included, a poem by Kay Barnhart who studied at Greensboro College and now is a Junior at UNC, and poetry by Sally Nixon from Stanley and Richard Rickert, a UNC graduate now teaching in Maryland.

tion be given to "Farm Vacations" by North Carolina farmers. The idea is somewhat similar to the international exchange of boys and girls on farms in Europe. The proposal would run something like this:

Farmers desiring to take a family for a week would register their facilities and charges with a central state agency like the C&D travel division. The state could advertise this along with Association recommended to the Travel and Recreation Committee of the NOCCAD that considera-

its golf, its fishing, its mountains, etc. It would be something unique. Many people from the big cities have probably never spent a night on a farm and for them to make a farm home their headquarters for a week might just be appealing!

The NOCCAD committee on and Recreation presented the plan to the full council with the recommendation that it be studied between now and the next meeting which will be held on Thursday, July 12 in Montgomery County.

Historic Hillsborough

C. J. Sauthier's Colonial Map

Any investigation into colonial Hillsborough leads straight back to a beautifully drawn old map of the town—that of C. J. Sauthier, dated October, 1768. Colonial Williamsburg has based its restoration in great part on "the Frenchman's map"; if Hillsborough is ever restored, the reconstruction will undoubtedly owe much to Sauthier's survey.

Claude Joseph Sauthier (pronounced So-tee-ay) was an emigrant surveyor from Strasbourg (a French-speaking town inside Germany) employed by Governor William Tryon as his official cartographer. Tryon directed Sauthier (and it is one of the royal governor's best accomplishments) to draw maps of ten North Carolina towns in terms of their military usefulness and to begin with Hillsborough in "the back country."

The Strasbourg surveyor could hardly have come to a more dangerous spot than Hillsborough in the early autumn of 1768. Tryon had called out the militia and the Regulators had rallied in force. Still, the map (which Tryon sorely needed) was finished and dated, "October, 1768." In 1769 Sauthier completed six more; and in 1770, three more to round out the ten. The maps were then dispatched to the headquarters of the British Army, and today they are in the Colonial Williamsburg Archives in the British Army Headquarters Papers.

It is important to remember that the Hillsborough map is a

military map. Four-fifths of the map is devoted to the terrain roundabout—hills, rivers, roads: the "Road from the Haw Fields," "Road to the Quaker Settlement," "Road to Cross Creek (Fayetteville)," "Road to Halifax," etc. Here to one side on the curving River Eno is the "Race Ground" (the only other one is on the New Bern map).

No bridge is shown over the Eno, and the main (Churton) street makes a perfectly straight approach from the river into the town. At Margaret Lane (no street names appear on the map), a fairly spacious town square opens out with the town jail in the exact center of it. Thus, the approach across the Eno into town would have given the visitor something of a view—except for the jail. A courthouse, a market-house, two mills on the Eno, and a church on heavily wooded Lot No. 98 are shown. Tryon, Queen, and Wake streets are just beginning to emerge.

Only one thing about Sauthier's finely drawn map seems unlikely: a formal garden (or what certainly seems to be a formal garden) of eight rectangular beds with a circular one in the middle is set at the southwest corner of the market square. Exactly the same formal gardens appear near the governor's palace on the New Bern map at a time when no gardens could have been there—so perhaps we can take the formal garden in a town of 30 or 40 persons as a gratuitous flourish of Sauthier's pen.

You 'all Like



HOT DOGS!

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