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Something Must Have Slipped

ONE MAN'S OPINION

What Makes A Town

A Good Shopping Center

HENRY DIGGS IN SMITHFIELD HERALD

A good many business men are to blame for the failure of their communities to grow and prosper. They see industry, new successful stores and other marks of progress entering other towns and cities and almost invariably wonder why that doesn't happen to their town.

A good many business men can look only to themselves for the answer. Let a new store with like merchandise come to some towns and the established merchants immediately begin to fight to run the newcomer out of business by the shortest and most direct route. They fail to realize that the more successful stores a community has, the better services it can offer, the more compelling reasons there are why the consumer shops in that particular town.

Saw a Dragon

A couple of decades ago there was a great hue and cry over the appearance of chain stores. The small merchant, established in the security of his own monopoly in his own community, tried to paint the chain as a vicious dragon, ready to swallow free enterprise, prepared to completely destroy the little man in business. Probably less than five per cent of the smaller merchants in today's economy will come anywhere close to espousing such an idea now.

This is not to set up two camps of "big business" and "little business," for the little merchant is still a strong part of the backbone of American economy. The independent operator, I sincerely hope, will always be the really important man in our nation. But the fact remains that the chain store has not been the terrible innovation it was supposed to be. On the contrary the chain has been beneficial to most communities and it has helped the small merchant who fought it at the beginning.

Thanks Competitors

Not long ago I ran across the tribute to competition which I pass along: "My competitors sometimes do as much for me as my friends. My friends are too polite to point out my weaknesses, but my competitors go to great expense to advertise them. My competitors are efficient and attentive. They search me continually for ways to improve my service. My competitors would take my business away from me if they could. This keeps me alert to what I have, get and create more. My competitors prevent me from becoming lazy, incompetent and careless. I need the discipline they enforce upon me. My competitors deserve my highest praise. I salute them. They have been good to me!"

N. C. Gets Big Share Of Income From Agriculture

(UNC News Letter)
The following table shows the total and per capita income payments to individuals in North Carolina from 1929 through 1953:

Year	Total income (in millions)	Per capita income
1929	\$ 966	\$ 309
1930	812	255
1931	690	214
1932	576	176
1933	677	205
1934	845	253
1935	915	270
1936	1,006	294
1937	1,077	312
1938	1,011	239
1939	1,090	308
1940	1,131	316
1941	1,436	396
1942	1,872	519
1943	2,270	627
1944	2,270	627
1945	2,536	713
1946	2,651	757
1947	3,012	808
1948	3,223	860
1949	3,446	898
1950	3,351	850
1951	3,880	951
1952	4,350	1,052
1953	4,383	1,049
1953	4,599	1,097

It is interesting to note the major sources of income in North Carolina and how we compare with the nation, as a whole, in these items. The following table shows the percent of total income derived from various sources for North Carolina, and for the United States. One outstanding observation is that in the United States 5.3 percent of income is derived from agriculture while in North Carolina, it is 12.8 per cent. There is not much difference in the percent distribution from government payments, manufacturing, trade and service, and miscellaneous items.

	U.S. %	N.C. %
Agriculture	5.3	12.8
Govt. payments	15.9	15.9
Mfg. payrolls	25.7	25.7
Trade and service	26.0	26.0
Construction payrolls	4.0	4.0
Mining	1.4	1.4

The total income of the state in 1953 amounted to \$4,599 million. This is the largest amount in history. The total income was nearly 200 million dollars higher than the previous high total of \$4,404 million in 1952. A breakdown shows wages and salaries accounted for \$3,053 million; proprietors' income \$901 million; property income \$362 million; and other income \$283 million. In each instance, except proprietors' income, the total for 1953 exceeded the total for 1952. As a matter of fact, proprietors' income in 1953 was \$120 million below the figure for 1951.

Fast Fact No. 2

HOSPITAL SAVING

ASSOCIATION

(BLUE CROSS-BLUE SHIELD)

Is

North Carolina's

Leader In

- ★ Membership
- ★ Benefits Paid
- ★ Prestige



Washington Post and Times Herald

Sons And Dads At Chapel Hill Chips That Fall

Bignall Jones in the Warren Record

I was standing in front of Old East at Chapel Hill on Saturday afternoon when a boy came down the steps, walked over and kissed his mother on the cheek and spoke to his father. The mother was pretty and I thought how young she looked to have a boy in college.

Almost the first words uttered by the boy after he had greeted his parents, were "I am suppose to meet my date in ten minutes."

It seemed to me that I detected a slight note of irony in the father's reply. "Well then you can perhaps spare us ten minutes," and then if a little ashamed of this, a mumbling something about "your mother."

It was perfectly obvious to me that the man was hurt by his son's apparent indifference, and I had to resist an impulse to walk over and put my hand on his shoulder and tell him not to let it get him down.

While a case could be made about lack of gratitude for the sacrifices made for the boy and the hunger for his love on the part of the parents, I have no idea that the boy lacked any devotion for his parents and the chances are good that he loves them deeply. At the time he is just a child turning man and filling his own concerns.

But as I reflected upon this, I thought of another year when a close friend of mine told me about going to Chapel Hill to see his son, of taking him out to lunch, telling him about places of interest at the Hill when he was a student there, and finally taking him to the ball game. There was hurt, almost horror in his voice, as he told me, "But I could sense that he didn't even want to be with me."

And this cry is echoed over and over again by parents as their children returning from school or distant cities spend about ten or fifteen restless minutes at home before finally uncomfortably blurted out that they thing they will go down the street for a little while and the little while turns into hours.

Without trying to pose as an expert on the matter, I would point out to the parents, and better understanding of not only their own sons but teen-age boys in general would save them much heartache. A little better memory would help, too. For we went away from home, too, when we were boys, and we came back and we were restless, too, as we mumbled about seeing the boys for a few minutes. And certainly we loved and appreciated our parents.

Many years ago I decided that frequently given advice by students of child behavior for fathers to be pals with their sons was a bunch of hooey. A father belongs to one age and a son belongs to another and there is no bridging the gap. A normal boy wants to be with his own age group and he firmly believes that his daddy should be with his own. I think he is right.

Are We Afraid Of Knowledge?

(DAG HAMMARSKJOLD AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S BI-CENTENNIAL)

In order fully and freely to accept knowledge and what flows from knowledge, we have both to muster the courage and possess the humility that enable us to accept change. In the development of human society, knowledge and the fruits of knowledge are revolutionary elements.

They have proved to be forces which time and again have driven man from his Eden of accepted forms and privileges. They have led to the creation of new forms of social order that succeed one another in response to the forces set in motion by new conquests for knowledge.

Optimistic Faith Lost

Goethe's Faust, that symbol of modern man, would be lost to Mephistopheles if he were to yield to the temptation to resist the eternal flux of life and pray that the fleet, "fair" moment would be his forever.

We have lost the optimistic faith held by some of our predecessors that new knowledge would necessarily—almost automatically—lead to new progress in civilization. We have learned that whether changes resulting from knowledge will be for the better or worse finally depends on ourselves.

The very fact that we feel this burden of responsibility, and see more clearly the dangers with which we must cope, increases the temptation to resist change—and to fear knowledge.

We have seen among us the resurrection of practices and attitudes belonging to, indeed justifying, the name of the Dark Ages.

In losing the easy optimism of a preceding generation, we must not act as though we had also lost the deep conviction of our predecessors of the value of knowledge.

We must act with undiminished faith in freedom of thought, freedom of research, freedom of speech—in full knowledge of the dangers involved in the changes we may set in motion, but also of

Bank Deposits Show Our Ability To Pay

An increase within one year of total bank deposits in Chapel Hill amounting to \$1,285,000 is pointed out by Philip P. Green, Jr., as evidence that the community can afford to meet the \$24,721 budget requested for the Community Chest.

Indeed this sum looks very modest when it is seen that it is to be distributed among ten agencies and organizations. Included are the Mary Bayley Pratt Library and the Pete Gar-

vin Library, also both the white and Negro recreation centers.

A stranger might wonder that so many good enterprises can be kept going on so little money. The State looks to Chapel Hill for leadership in many ways, and the town should accept that leadership and uphold it in full. The activities that the \$24,721 will, if raised, pay for might well be copied in other towns, thus benefitting the whole State.

Is There A Get-Tough School In Army Camps?

Is there a get-tough school in army camps? The charges against a hard-faced second lieutenant of cruelties and indignities inflicted on the recruits at Camp Gordon make one wonder what influences are at work on army mentality.

At one time the US army seemed to be trying to imitate the worst British practices, particularly in a snobbish separation of officers from men and the drawing of rigid social lines.

After Robert Ruark, UNC graduate and columnist, exposed the antics of an army commander in Italy in his attitude toward enlisted men, the army promised reforms in the treatment of the common soldier.

But reports emanating from Camp Gordon and other military centers seem to indicate that a treat-em-rough school has come back

to the top commands. Are we to stop imitating the British only to begin imitating the old-school Prussians?

The USA is now the greatest military power in the world, and its officers have a corresponding power over the lower ranks. Such a situation offers a swell chance to the sadists, toughs, and goose-steppers who lurk in every human group.

An attitude in imitation of German Nazis ought to have no place in the American scheme of things. A citizen does not cease to be a citizen just because he is called to the army. Indignities visited upon recruits will finally get back to the knowledge of the home folk and consequences will ensue.

Outmoded practices taken over from Old World militarism ought to find no rooms in US army camps.

India As Mediator

"The Indian government has not been content with neutralism of a negative sort. It has tried instead to be a mediator between the great contestants. When the history of the time is written dispassionately it will perhaps cause surprise to see what a useful part India has often played in helping to stave off the final collision which all fear."

This excerpt from a late editorial in the Manchester (England) Guardian exhibits to what an extent the outside world looks on in apprehension as the war dogs try to force the US and Russia into a fight, and how it is prepared to honor India in refusing to be

drawn in by either side. India is a fairly recent addition to the circle of great nations. Its situation in Asia and its long history of peace with other countries qualify it as a counterweight to the western powers whose history is a tale of wars, conquests, maraudings, and oppression of weaker peoples.

So far as we know, India possesses no atom bombs, no reactors, no poison gas, no disease germs. Men now living may yet see it growing in majesty and power while around it lie the bones of the nations that love to call themselves advanced.

Crimes Of Violence In North Carolina

(Greensboro News)

Tar Heels have been puzzled by FBI Uniform Crime Reports which show each year that North Carolina leads the list of states in aggravated assaults by a large margin.

At least part of the explanation for this leadership in violence may lie in methods of reporting such crimes by various police departments. Thus Chief of Police Jeter Williamson of Greensboro notes that Greensboro reported 79 aggravated assaults for the period January-June, 1954, as against 220 for the same period of 1952. The reason for this apparent reduction of violence is that heretofore when a man threatened another with a knife that was reported as an "aggravated assault" to the FBI. Now Greensboro no longer reports such crimes as coming in that category.

The definition in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports of "aggravated assault" is as follows:

Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc. If other police departments in North Carolina included threats with knives, et cetera, under "aggravated assaults," and police departments in other states did not, then it is easy to see how North Carolina attained its apparent pre-eminence in such crimes. If other Tar Heel cities follow Greensboro's lead in reporting, this state's relative position in violence can be corrected and made to conform more to the facts.

As it is the Semianual Bulletin of the Uniform Crime Reports covering the period January-June, 1954, shows the following urban crime rates in aggravated assaults per 100,000 inhabitants:

North Carolina	161.7
Virginia	118
Georgia	106.3
South Carolina	50.2

Compare this with Massachusetts 5.6, Pennsylvania 22.7, Iowa 4.4, and Oregon 14.2. Illinois runs 41.5 and New York 42.4.

Any way you figure it violence is all too prevalent in the South. It appears, however, to be de-

creasing a little in the South, as it is over the country.

The FBI reports show that in the nation for the half year urban murders decreased 2.1 per cent, negligent manslaughter 6.4 per cent, and aggravated assaults 0.5 per cent. In rural areas rape declined by 3.5 per cent, negligent manslaughter 0.8 per cent. On the other hand rural murders increased 5.8 per cent and aggravated assaults 1.8 per cent.

Sizeable increases in both city and country came in robberies,

burglaries and larcenies.

This seems to indicate that as a people we are becoming a bit less violent except where the need of money is involved and that then we are somewhat more inclined to get money by violence, if necessary, than we were last year.

It is a tragic and shameful condition which we must seek to change by sterner law enforcement in the short run, and by the civilizing forces of education and religion in the long run.

The Naming Of Nashville

In 1779 Richard Henderson for North Carolina and Thomas Walker for Virginia, accompanied by numerous commissioners, troops, surveyors and axemen, ran the dividing line between North Carolina and Virginia. The French Lick (present Nashville) was found to lie within North Carolina; and Judge Henderson now projected a great colonization advance into Middle Tennessee. This time he selected as leaders of two parties of settlers John Donelson, of Virginia, famous pioneer and father-in-law of Andrew Jackson, and James Robertson of Wake County, able head of the Watauga Settlement in Tennessee. The first party went by water, the second overland; and they were joined at the French Lick by Richard Henderson, his three brothers Samuel, Nathaniel, and Pleasant, Nathaniel Hart, William Bailey Smith, and others from Boonesborough. Here was signed by some 250 pioneers, headed by Richard Henderson, one of the most famous pioneer documents in American history, the Cumberland Compact, written throughout by Judge Henderson in his own handwriting and still preserved in the archives of the Historical Society of Tennessee at Nashville. To the settlement he gave the name Nashborough, later changed to Nashville, in honor of his friend, General Francis Nash of Hillsborough who was killed at the Battle of Germantown. Among the most notable of the clauses of the Cumberland Compact was the one providing

for the first use of the principle of the recall of judges in American history.—Archibald Henderson at Henderson, N. C.

SHORT SIGHTED

"The United States, Great Britain, Russia, and France appear more interested in their individual nationalism, which may have a tendency to prevent them from seeing some of the wrongs in themselves and rights in others."

Mr. Tubman said Liberians feel "one of the fundamental and far-reaching developments of the present century to be the restless underdeveloped peoples of the earth and of their unremitting demand for equal justice, national independence, and opportunity to achieve their own economic security."

"These are questions that the big powers seem to feel are only theirs for solution," the Liberian President continued. "I seem to hold a different view. If the smaller nations that are in the majority were given an opportunity to express themselves they might be able to advance some suggestions that may be helpful."

"This should not becloud, obfuscate, or confuse the true and genuine nature of the visible urge to freedom and a share in the fruits of progress. To so err would be to encourage and foster fear and hatred whose corrosive backwash is revenge, bloodshed, and misery."—President Tubman of Liberia at a luncheon of press correspondents.