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It's the 1st of September

Today is one of the most important days of the year for the whole of Chapel Hill and Carrboro, in fact for the whole community, which finds its fortunes closely linked with those of the University. For September begins a new college year.

The University begins this new college year under a handicap. It must face an ever rising flood of incoming students without the accommodations or the means to house them adequately. And it is crippled in more than one department because of scant resources and equipment.

The late legislature was fully informed of the University's needs in housing and equipment, but it did little to help in either respect.

The community can come to the rescue of students and instructors by providing them with clean and attractive rooms at reasonable rentals, and listing them with the University's Housing Officer.

Coincident with the growth of the University in enrollment and enlarged departments is the growth of the community, particularly in outlying areas. University people no longer live on the edge of the campus, but have spread far into new suburbs and rural parts.

There was a time when this growth threatened to become a mushroom sort, and when the attraction of a quickly made dollar menaced an old and orderly tradition.

A hasty and over-eager commercialization has no place in a community like this. It is a University community, has its particular distinction as such, and should be allowed to develop its own life without imitation of towns full of "boosters."

History has formed a close relationship between the community and the University. It should remain a helpful and fruitful partnership.

The Ultimate Power in Government

President Eisenhower's recent speech before the American Bar Association lauded John Marshall as the first chief justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and ascribed to him the virtues of the U. S. constitution as the dynamic charter of our liberties.

It was enough to make Thomas Jefferson turn over in his grave.

In Jefferson's eyes Marshall was no up-builder or benefactor, but a perverter. For Marshall at one blow demolished Jefferson's carefully wrought structure of coordinate powers—legislative, executive and judicial—and determined that a statute could not become a law until it had been passed upon and interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court. This doctrine was later stated by Chief Justice Hughes in this simple form:

"The law is what the U. S. Supreme Court says it is."

Such a doctrine made the judges supreme, and in this fact Jefferson saw great danger.

He thought it no gain to escape rule by monarchy only to have it fall into the hands of the judiciary.

But for a long time the Marshall doctrine was not only not objected to; it was praised as the foundation stone of American safety from mob or popular rule.

Since the Supreme Court's decision, however, in the segregation case, there has been a change of view. The Court is not only criticized but furiously assailed, and in the lower South there have even been mutterings of defiance and threats of withdrawal if not of secession.

Marshall was no democrat and he thought along with the Federalists that government should be administered by the "rich, wise, and well-born." Large portions of the population would add "and white."

Which was right, Jefferson or Marshall? The nation must soon decide in favor of one or the other.

Truman vs. Eisenhower

EX-President Truman missed the target when he tried to convict President Eisenhower of demagoguery. The latter is not built that way, and Truman's charge sounded hollow when he made it.

But Truman stood on firmer ground when he accused the administration of being dedicated to the service of big business. It was evident from the moment that Eisenhower named his cabinet of magnates that the government was being groomed to run errands for big business, and nothing that has happened since has done anything to alter that impression.

It was also plain from the beginning that such huge industries as oil and power were not contributing great sums to the Republican treasury just because they liked the General's genial smile.

Under the New Deal the government began to operate in fields which private enterprise had either ignored or failed to find profitable. This trend was the most alarming

thing in the eyes of big business since W. J. Bryan tried years ago to win the presidency on a free silver platform. Consequently it spared no effort or dollar to get rid of Roosevelt and install a safe and harnessed administration like that of Eisenhower.

But even though Truman is right in his diagnosis of the malady at Washington, the Democrats cannot expect to win on the Truman accusations alone. They will have to bring out something far more dramatic and positive if the voters are to be warmed up. But they are handicapped by their support of the Eisenhower program during the past session of Congress. It is a fact that the Republicans could not have put through their major policies without the help of the Democrats in Congress, particularly the Southern Democrats.

This knowledge will hamstring the Democratic orators all through the coming campaign, and not even Truman can remove the guilt of collaboration.

Standards, Not Prices

(AGNES De MILLE, in the Atlantic)

A college should not be considered chiefly a marriage bureau, nor an employment agency, nor a social club, nor an arena; no, nor yet a technical school for crafts and skill; and if we force the faculties to think of universities primarily in these terms, we are perpetrating a perversion, and a very grave one. It seems to me in our present world a college is the one place where standards are considered and not prices, the one place that is not a market. Everywhere else for the rest of our lives we will be called on to justify ourselves and render account. Here we only recognize.

Here it gains us nothing to say a thing is sound if it is not. We can have the joy of thinking for the intoxication of thinking and for no other purpose—not because, for instance, it will enable us to buy a more expensive dinner. Here we can ask, "Is this true?" without the withering caution as to what might or might not accrue to the answer. We can say, "This is beautiful—my heart turns to it," in pure love.

The questions asked during these years are fundamental questions and the answers given are classic—that is, they are enduring and passionate. And the people who dedicate their lives to helping us ask and answer are set apart from others.

Teachers exist and work not wholly for themselves, but in large part for others; and they seldom have axes to grind. They ask only attention. They ask this,

and they ask that the student do the best he can with no thought of immediate profit. It seems little enough, but in actuality it is very much. It will not be demanded again of us in a hurry. This is the point of view of the artist and of the pure scientist, of the true scholar and of the true friend. This is an important moral experience and one which we certainly cannot afford to miss.

Remember that free thought has always been kept alive by students in cloister or university, that the university is always the first line of battle. Remember that Hitler hit the universities first and destroyed their freedom. And until he had done this, he could do little else; and once he had done this, all else he accomplished followed as a matter of course. It was the universities in Poland that gave the first evidence of the breach within the state as it was the Polish faculties that were murdered first. Bear in mind the gallant and, most important, the effective stand taken by faculties of the University of California in the matter of regents' oath and by the president and faculty of Sarah Lawrence college in the question of free speech and American Legion strictures—and be grateful for their enlightened courage. Remember always most solemnly that the person who determines your way of living and your chance of salvation is not the man who pays your wages, nor your president, nor your doctor or policeman, nor yet even

your spouse, but the one who looks you in the face when you are young, calls you by your true name, and says, "Go forth."

JAPAN'S LOW DAY

(Michihiko Hachiya in "Hiroshima Diary")

The one word—surrender—had produced a greater shock than the bombing of our city. The more I thought the more wretched and miserable I became. But the order to surrender was the Emperor's order and to this we could not object. His injunction to bear the unbearable could mean but one thing. As a nation we must be patient. I repeated his words again and again to myself, but no matter how hard I tried I could not rid my mind of despair. Finally I found myself thinking of something else.

To myself I began denouncing the Army: "What do you fellows think about the Emperor? You started the war at your pleasure. When the outlook was good you behaved with importance; but when you began to lose you tried to conceal your losses, and when you could move no more you turned to the Emperor!"

As if echoing my thoughts, someone shouted: "General Tojo, you great, thick-headed fool; cut your stomach and die!"

Julian Scheer had a good riddle in the Charlotte News the other day. He says two ladies met at the door of a rest room. One was going in and one was

Washington Report

By BILL WHITLEY

STEAKS. Sometime in the not-too-distant future, you may be able to keep steaks and other meats in the house almost indefinitely—without freezing them. In fact, without even refrigeration.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has just released information concerning extensive work by the Army in the preservation of food through atomic energy.

At recent hearings before the joint committee, top quartermaster and research officials of the Army told members of Congress that amazing developments have been made in the field of radiation sterilization of foods.

MONTHS. For example, the Army men brought a potato to the hearings that had been "irradiated" or treated, some 10 months previously. It had not been under refrigeration or any other preservation care and was still "like new."

The officers also brought along samples of bread, pork cuts, beef roasts, cottage cheese, spinach and corn that had been given the atomic sterilization treatment about a week earlier.

Even after a week without refrigeration, the meats and vegetables looked like they just came from the grocery counter, and, according to the experts, they would taste just like they were fresh.

COSTS. The basic research work in this field was launched by the Army, but private industry has

CONSIDERATION

Betty Ann Williford, educational director of Smithfield's Centenary Methodist Church and a gal with a real Southern drawl, went with her mother recently to visit a sister, Mrs. Glenn Hartwell, and family in West Barnstable, Mass.

The Hartwells have a two-year-old daughter named Betty Ann after her aunt. Before the arrival of the guests, little Betty Ann was told by her mother: "Now, when your grandmother and aunt arrive they will not talk quite like we do and you may have trouble understanding them."

Little Betty Ann interrupted her mother to say, "I won't laugh at them, Mother." — *Smithfield Herald*

GOOD REASON

The doctor had examined the patient from head to toe but had been unable to find the cause of his complaint.

"I've examined you thoroughly, but I can't seem to find the cause of trouble. However, it's probably due to drinking," said the doctor.

"That's O. K. Doc," said the patient. "I'll come back sometime when you're sober." — *Jim Parker in Chatham News*

coming out. What was the nationality of each woman?

"Welcome, Friend—Put 'Er There"



Washington Post

Chips That Fall

Drs. W. P. Jacocks and Henry Clark and Gerald Barrett flew up to New York to see the Davis Cup tennis matches in which the Australians bested the Americans, including Victor Seixas, former UNC star athlete.

They thought Seixas at 32 years, though a loser, played a top game, but was beaten by Hoad, a younger man who was better that day. Hoad was in unprecedented form, hitting the chalk lines again and again. They liked Seixas, sportsmanlike speech at the end when he declined to make excuses.

Trabert, partner to Seixas in the doubles, was not equal to his Australian opponents, and neither was the junior hope, Ham Richardson of Tulane. The tennis outlook for the USA is dismal, for no new stars are visible on the horizon, while in Australia young players are encouraged by rabid fans.

The fork in the road from Caryboro to Chapel Hill, about opposite the Riggsbee-Hinson store, is clear enough to most residents, but is confusing to strangers who are entering Chapel Hill from the west and are unaware that the right fork leads to Franklin Street and the left to Rosemary. The confusion may and does lead to traffic blocks. "I would do no harm to have a sign there."

Notes of a tourist: Probably the best town in the USA for the out-of-town motorist to get through is Columbia, S. C. The streets are broad, the signs are easily read, the lights are overhead in plain view, and at every important crossing electric warnings say "wait" and "go."

Another likable thing about Columbia is its shaded streets. A row of trees is not regarded as abomination as in so many Southern towns. Not so long ago shade was regarded as a necessity even in the business district of Southern towns. Now such districts are merely sun-baked brick and cement, graceless, bare, and unimaginative. Is progress built like a crab?

When two cars are running one behind the other in the same direction, the forward driver usually does not watch his rearward mirror often enough, while the second car keeps too close to the first for safety. A conscientious highway patrolman probably stays in a simmering state every working day.

Loyalty Kit \$1

(Shelby Daily Star) Are you worried that you may some time or other be investigated for loyalty? Do you object to signing a loyalty oath? If you are worried, and if you don't mind affixing your signature to a document declaring loyalty to the country, why not sign one now. Do it yourself! That's the come-on being boomed in California today.

An enterprising firm in Los Angeles has produced a "loyalty kit." They are selling like hot cakes.

For one dollar you may purchase one of the kits which includes a certificate, suitable for framing, and containing pictures of Lincoln and Washington and the statement that the signer is

Bowler or Derby

London—A friend of mine in Georgia has asked me to explain English hats. He is constantly reading references to different types of hats in foreign correspondence of the newspapers and realizes hats must be significant. So he would like to know what the names mean. He would also like to know what the hats mean.

And I would like to comply with his request. But there are so many hats, and so many meanings, that it cannot be done all at once in this space. Perhaps we can run a series here on hats that would last until December.

So we will have to take thinks one at a time. And there is no doubt that of all the hats of England—the Anthony Eden, the Tribby, the Porkpie, the Swaffer, the Boater, the Cricket Cap, and the rest—precedence must be given to the Bowler.

The Bowler is called a Derby in the United States, a fact that puts unnecessary strain on Anglo-American relations. We don't even pronounce Derby the same way over in England. We certainly don't apply the word to a Bowler, which is demonstrably a Bowler and nothing else. (In Italy it is called "the melon hat", but you know how Italian Italians are.)

The Bowler, is a primitive form, was invented by a farmer called William Coke. He was fond of riding and was thinking in terms of a crash helmet. The Billy Coke, as it was called (later contracted to Bilycock), was a rigid hat with plenty of air in it. It gave a man a solid, dependable, masterful appearance. It was soon in tremendous demand.

There is some argument as to how a Bilycock became a Bowler. One story is that it was redesigned by a hatter in St. James's in a moment of inspiration. A second is that it was a hat that when it blew off would go bowling along under its own steam for miles.

A third is that as cricket developed from the leisurely and almost stationary game it once was into the leisurely and almost stationary game it is today, the traditional top hat became outdated for all players except the

average American about the same amount measured in pounds and ounces years ago, but the changes in the kinds of eats, says Marguerite B. U. S. Department of Agriculture in a recent food survey of the Agricultural Service. Miss B. reports significant changes in the following: Dairy products (except eggs, meats, fish, poultry, fruits, tomatoes, leafy greens and sirups) in contrast, only half of potatoes and sweet potatoes as much flour and are eaten as in 1909.

The average American's calories is 8 per cent of calories than in 1909. proportion of calories comes from fat, partly because of the greater use of salad and cooking oils, partly because of the so-called fats in whole-milk dairy and in meat, poultry and fish.

More of the carbohydrates comes from sugars and grain, potatoes and grain. Many of the diet shifts from lower-priced er-priced foods.

Why not? North America seems to be on the hot side of a temperature cycle. Whether that cycle is one to be measured in decades or centuries no one really knows. But the middle of the country has the "continental" climate—extremes of heat and cold. St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Dallas, and other metropolises lying in that heart land have seen their thermometers break the 112 mark during the last few years. Why shouldn't their uniformed public servants as well as their casually attired private citizens be allowed to adapt to it?

Some can remember when the prevailing police uniform was patterned after the London "hobby's"—wool coat buttoned to the chin and felt-covered helmet.

One wonders how the early colonist got along, coming from chill, misty Britain, where 73 degrees is a "heat wave." Or later the supposedly acclimated citizens of the young republic. For warm cycles are not new. A sequence of searing summers swept the Mississippi Valley and the plains over 100 years ago.

It's not so much the climate as, in this case happily, the customs and the costumes that have changed.

ious highway patrolman probably stays in a simmering state every working day.

not now and never member of the Communist Party. There could be no objections to ordering loyalty kits. It might present members of the Society of Soreheads or the Idiosyncratic Informers, or members of the Idiosyncratic Movement for Methicarbonyls could possibly be in the ranks of Volunteer Oath Signers. These self citizens might be suspected of guilt by the main reason interested in that the signatures and the pictures and Washington to prove one's loyalty. For us it takes a Robert E. Lee equestrian fellow.

fielders and batsmen who delivers the ball to the batsman is, of course, a bowler. Many bowlers are and tweakers are modified Bilycock. Be that as it may, probably too late by about it now, the Bowler developed into the hat. It is a mainly white hat worn by ladies on horseback.

The black Bowler is is de rigueur. In other business district is then. The black Bowler hat to broke a gentle. With a greater cut and more squeezed and the City Bowler is almost suitable for the business about-town.

The language of the full of nuance. Worn on the bridge of the nose, "I am a junior partner" tilted breezily to the means "I am taking a noon off." Worn as here it means "We are same restaurant but we do not know each other." I don't know what your way, but in the brown Bowler is even if it means one who wear brown Bowler masterful, but they are ly dependable.

CALORIES COME

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