

# CHAPEL HILL NEWS LEADER

Leading With The News in Chapel Hill, Carrboro, Glen Lenoir and Surrounding Areas

## Maximum Capacity at UNC

One part of Major McLendon's address before the AAUP Thursday which will have a special meaning for Chapel Hill homes and habits dealt with the necessities imposed on the Consolidated University by annually enlarged enrollments. He made it pretty plain that since new buildings cannot be immediately expected, greater use must be made of existing structures. Said he:

"We are going to be compelled somehow to teach larger classes and to find some way to make a greater time-use of buildings, laboratories and other facilities. The taxpayers are entitled to know whether the existing facilities are being used to their maximum capacity before they are asked to pay more taxes for enlargements and extensions."

In short, UNC faculty members may soon find themselves teaching more students for longer hours, and conducting classes afternoons and evenings as well as mornings for six days a week. This trend would be opposite to that being observed in the working world,

but it is not to be doubted that UNC teachers will cheerfully cooperate to meet the emergency.

At the same time, the General Assembly and its appropriations committees ought not to stop there and shut off future supplies.

It, as forecast, college and University enrollments may be doubled by 1970, buildings and facilities must keep pace or the young citizenship will suffer.

There are schools and departments in the University here which do not have the equipment and facilities to be expected in a good high school. Hence they cannot be expected to attract teachers of the first rank. There is no real economy in such savings.

It was brought out at the Thursday meeting that the operation of the State's 12 institutions of higher learning costs \$19 1/2 million annually.

That's cheap.

One must expect to pay a good price for a good pair of shoes. Do we think the same principle does not apply to a University?

## Are We Living in a Mortgaged Economy?

Anacosta Copper profits, up 249 per cent. Pittsburgh Plate Glass profits, up 123 per cent.

Aluminum Co. of America profits, up 104 per cent.

Fall in farm prices since 1947, 34 per cent. Failures in small business, up 7 per cent.

These figures were cited by Senator Kerr Scott in his speech at Rocky Mount. Since he has access to government figures at Washington, we must assume they are correct.

Scott points to these figures as evidence that "we are living in a mortgaged economy."

He declares that declining farm prices are having a visible effect on small business, especially that of town merchants.

There can be no doubt that the financial whoopee being heard from big business parties may mislead us into believing that this is the best of all possible countries. Locally the season looks like a big one, but the Christ-

mas Stocking Fund here in Chapel Hill has already acquainted us with the fact that there are people in this area who face a Christmas without proper food or clothing.

We may not be living in a mortgaged economy in the sense that implies peril in the night days, but the nation must obviously concern itself with the people who are losers in the current economic set-up.

Senator Scott proposes a system of farm price supports following the pattern of income tax laws—the big fellows would pay more, the small ones less.

He believes this would increase the purchasing power of farmers. If so, we favor it, but we also favor more purchasing power for all the other productive elements of the population.

No prosperity need be mortgaged. Nor should it be one-sided or loaded at the top.

## Why Should We Line up with Portugal?

Floods of criticism have opened upon the United States Secretary of State for lining up with Portugal on the colonialism issue and for referring to Goa, which India claims, as a Portuguese province. And this at a time when the Russians are courting India.

But viewing the matter from this distance, it would appear that Mr. Dulles, former lawyer for big American interests, has been perfectly consistent in doing and saying what he has in regard to Portugal.

The U. S. State Department under Mr. Dulles has never shown any desire to support basic American principles and traditions, except by lip service. So far as it has any fundamental policy, our State Department seems to wish only to preserve everywhere the status quo, to avoid change, and to keep things just as they are. If it had been under Mr. Dulles in 1776, it would have lined up with King George III and opposed both by money and military the attempt to establish American independence and freedom.

Followed out logically, Mr. Dulles's deeds and policies would make the US one of the most reactionary countries in the world. For a national policy that wants to stand still and that opposes every change as if by instinct, will finally be regarded as a brake on progress and an obstruction in the human path toward larger freedoms.

It ought to be apparent by now that the once locked-up people of the world intend to break out of their old shells, and are not in a mood to submit any longer to dictation from supposedly superior races. A wise policy would avoid making the USA appear to be a nation of George the Thirds.

In the present struggle between the big nations, India occupies a key position. It is fast taking the lead in the Asian march toward increased liberty. But Mr. Dulles and Portugal think this is all wrong. Is there no one who will remind our State Department that what is proudly called American freedom today was made possible only by release from the British colonial collar?

## What Is the Southern Way of Life?

(WALTER SPEARMAN in The New Orleans Item)

Two contrasting pictures of the South were painted in "James Street's South," in which he wrote:

"Folks can't agree if ours is a land of moonlight or moonshine, Tobacco Road or tobacco factories, Texas Cadillacs or oxcarts, Uncle Remus or George Washington Carver, Hugo Black or Claghorn, hydrogen plants or hot air, R.F.D. or TVA, hospitality, violence or tranquility."

Contrasts were also emphasized in W. J. Cash's somewhat acid portrait in his book, "The Mind of the South":

"Proud, brave, honorable by its lights, courteous, personally generous, loyal, swift to act often too swift, but signally effective, sometimes terrible, in its action—such was the South at its best."

"Violence, intolerance, aversion and suspicion toward new ideas, an incapacity for analysis, an inclination to act from feeling rather than from thought, an exaggerated individualism and a too narrow concept of social responsibility . . . sentimentality and a lack of realism—these have been its characteristic vices in the past."

Perhaps William T. Polk summed it up best in his new book, "Southern Accent":

"The South was rural, agrarian, easy-going, poor and proud of its

distinctive way of life. Now it is becoming urban, industrial, hard-working, comparatively prosperous, and relatively standardized."

What IS this Southern way of life?

It is a life of the senses—or at least of these following senses:

① Sense of place. Even when a Southern family leaves its plantation home to tenant farmers or to the winds and the bats and the owls, or when it allows its city home to be converted into a boarding house, its roots are still deep in Southern soil. This feeling for a homeplace, so strong in the stories of William Faulkner and Eudora Welty, underlies Southern thinking, giving it a distinctive and persistent Southern flavor.

② Sense of family. Where but in the South would you talk about "a first cousin once removed"? And where can a Southerner go in the South without soon digging up either "kinfolks" or "kin-folks of kinfolks"? Perhaps anywhere else you wouldn't even try. When a Southern girl goes to her first big ball, why is she always told to "remember who you are"?

③ Sense of oneness. When two Southerners meet anywhere in the world—New York, Paris or Burma—they immediately estab-

lish a contact that does not depend upon their mutual Southern accent. It depends upon a shared past, born in the suffering of the Civil War and Reconstruction, nurtured in the poverty of lean economic years and cemented in a period of outside criticism of the South. Will this unity crack up under the pressure of industry, wealth, a two-party system and disputes over segregation?

④ Sense of proportion. In the past the Southerner has known that graciousness may be more admirable than efficiency, that personal satisfactions are preferable to money, that leisure wisely employed is better than overwork. Will newfound wealth disturb this old sense of proportion?

⑤ Sense of humor. Southerners feel there is a genuine place in life for humor—all tales about how Great-Uncle Ed outwitted the Yankees or Cousin Ed caught an alligator, Grandmother's little family stories with a humorous twist, amusing incidents out of Negro or mountain or bayou folklore, or just plain rowdy stories for the country club porch or the small-town Saturday night. Did we learn to hide our poverty and our heartbreak—or do we just relish a good story?

⑥ Sense of religion. The South as a region has been known as

the Bible Belt for generations. We Southerners have long gone to church regularly to repent our sins and see our friends. But religion in the South has become much less the advocate of "pie in the sky by and by" for which the churches in the mill town and in the tents on its outskirts were criticized three decades ago.

The abundant life here on earth is now regarded as a vital concern of the church, in its relation to housing, education and other social aspects of everyday life.

What we have to cherish. What we are to do not want to lose. So now the question faces us:

Can we retain what is good from the Old South and still profit, spiritually as well as materially, from the blessings of the New?

## Something To Think About



by Walt Partymiller

## A \$50 Loan

By Aubrey L. Brooks, Donor of Scholarships in Eleven Counties

I have stated elsewhere that "Fate made me a Southerner and Colonel William Byrd of Westover, Virginia made me a North Carolinian." For it was Colonel Byrd who headed the commission to survey and establish the North Carolina-Virginia dividing line in 1728—the line which followed the Hycoc River at the northernmost boundary of my father's plantation in Person County.

Had the line been placed in another manner, however, I remain confident that somehow I would have become a North Carolinian. For it is the people of this state with whom I have worked, studied, suffered difficulty, enjoyed prosperity, helped, and been helped, that have inspired and created the full life that is mine.

### Fruitful Investment

I agree with the philosophy of Kemp Plummer Battle, one of the most beloved presidents of the University of North Carolina, that: "The most fruitful investment that can be made for a people is the education of its youth for useful citizenship and leadership." I have selected as the objective of this trust, therefore, the education of the most capable and deserving youth of one of North Carolina's most historically distinguished areas, the old "Imperial Fifth Congressional District."

I deem it proper to state why I selected the people of the Counties comprising the old "Imperial Fifth Congressional District" to be the beneficiaries of this trust:

I was born and reared in Person County and began the practice of law at Roxboro in 1893. The following year I was nominated for the State Senate from Person and Granville Counties. In 1896 I was elected Presidential Elector for the Fifth Congressional District. In 1897 I moved to Greensboro and the following year, at twenty-seven years of age, I was elected Solicitor of the Ninth Judicial District, which composed a majority of the Counties of the Fifth Congressional District. I held this office by re-election for ten years until 1908 when I resigned and was nominated for Congress in the old "Imperial Fifth Congressional District" over four opponents on the first ballot. I have practiced my profession in every county of the district for more than sixty years, receiving their encouragement and support. Naturally, I have an attachment for the good people of the district and the wish to award scholarships to their deserving boys and girls.

The philosophy here expressed by Jefferson more than one hundred fifty years ago is as true today as when written.

### FAIREST OF ALL

"Her raven black hair, copious both in length and volume and figured like a deep river rippled by the wind, was parted in the centre and combed smoothly down, ornamenting her pink temples with a flowing tracery that passed round to its modillion windings on a graceful crown. (Note—I want to remember to look "modillion" up in the dictionary.) Her mouth was set with pearls adorned with elastic rubies and tuned with minstrel lays, while her nose gracefully concealed its own umbrage, and her eyes imparted a radiant glow to the azure sky. Jewels of plain gold were about her ears and her tapering strawberry hands, and a golden chain, attached to a timekeeper of the same material, sparkled on an elegantly rounded bosom that was destined to be pushed forward by sighs, as the reader will in due time observe. Modest, benevolent and mild in manners, she was probably the fairest of North Carolina's daughter." — Shepperd M. Dugger in "Balsam Groves of Grandfather Mountain."

## Chips That Fall

"Tomtit breakfast" is what Horace Horse in the Stanley News & Press calls the pallid egg, toast, and coffee concoction which many of us start the day with. We recall a relative with whom we used to have a breakfast composed as follows: He opened with a bowl of mush and milk, replaced this with a dish of ham and eggs, followed with a stack of flapjacks, and concluded with a small steak and an outside cup of coffee. After which he pushed his chair back, pulled his hat over his eyes, and rushed off to his job.

But he was an outdoor man and worked long hours with an energy that required large replenishments in the boiler. Breakfasts like that, and other meals according, would put the average ulcerous office worker of today in a hospital with a heart condition.

★ ★ ★

Artificial stocking of fish has been a pronounced success, but not so with pen-raised quail. The Louisiana Conservationist, quoted by Wildlife in N. C., says that of 144,029 banded birds released in four years only 855 bands were returned. That's not much over one half of one percent. In Pennsylvania only 74 bands were returned out of 8,804 hatcher birds—less than one per cent.

So it seems that a bird from a too tender home has small chance of survival in the tough world outside. But before anyone draws a moral from these facts he should consider the flourishing condition of pen-reared fish. The plainest conclusion seems to be that by a careful selection or examples you can prove anything you wish to.

★ ★ ★

Should children be told the plain truth about Santa Claus? The answer is No. On that the testimony of graduated children is a unit. Yet in a sense S. C. is a deception and a prevarication. Or is it only a fairy tale like Jack the B. Stalk or Little R. R. Hood? We can only recall the adage that a lie jumps up and runs ten miles while truth is trying to get her pajamas off.

★ ★ ★

It is hard to understand why the legislature banned the sale of fireworks and left BB guns untouched. About this time last year five children in Duke Hospital had been blinded or partly so by BB shot. Guns, even air guns, and young children do not mix.

★ ★ ★

Earl Wilson, the columnist, says top seats at Andy Griffith's show in New York are \$70 a pair. Andy's success is a product of the creative spark that Chapel Hill somehow preserves even in adversity. As long as we maintain that, we'll be all right.

## Industry Disposal

North Carolina is no Utopia—like any other state, it has its tax program and its tax problems—and it does not offer any "give-away" plans to entice new industries into a particular location. Each plant must pay its fair share of the burden. But taxes are moderate as compared to many Northern states, and the tax structure is unusual in that all schools and highways are under state, rather than local, jurisdiction. This means that a sudden increase in population caused by the construction of a new factory does not result in a sudden jump in local tax rates because of the increased demand for new schools and other facilities.

The A. C. L. U. prides the newspapers here from successful in public to its own side this matter. The failure is to what is denoted widespread distrust of itself by a large segment of the population" and the men's power to regulate license radio and television.

We have no doubt are many who may be efforts on the part of as being inspired by rather than a public.

News concerning the of government and officials is a common newspapers have a line. But it is also informing the public must have are to perform their intelligently.

The interest in sources of public information is an interest that is vital to newspapers, and the government—Register.

## The Driver's Clinic

(A question and answer column on traffic safety, driving and automobiles conducted for this newspaper by the State Department of Motor Vehicles.)

QUESTION: Does skidding increase your braking distance?  
ANSWER: Yes, the shortest stopping distance is achieved by decreasing the turn of the spinning wheels rapidly, while never permitting them to actually stop turning until the car has slowed to only a few miles per hour.

Q: Why is the amber light placed in a traffic signal?  
A: To warn a driver approaching on the green in time to allow him to stop or clear the intersection before the red light comes on. An experienced driver is able to judge from his position when the amber appears whether he can stop before entering the intersection.

Q: How can you detect carbon monoxide gas inside your car?  
A: You can't because you can neither see, smell, taste, hear nor feel carbon monoxide gas. Nausea, headache or abnormal drowsiness while driving is a good indication that carbon monoxide concentration is dangerous.

Q: Why is it impossible to change the direction of your car quickly at high speed?  
A: Centrifugal force tries to push the car back into a straight path when the car is turned from a straight line. This force increases by the square of the speed and is nine times as great to 60 mph as it is at 20 mph. A 3,000 pound car moving around a curve with a radius of 300 feet at 20 mph has a centrifugal force of 269 foot pounds trying to push it off the curve. The same car on the same curve at 60 mph has a centrifugal force of 2,420 foot pounds. On a level curve it would go off.

Q: Is it safer to park or continue driving during an electrical storm?  
A: It's probably safer to keep on driving at a normal speed because most authorities agree if the driver parked he would perhaps seek shelter under a tree or near some object that might be dangerous.

Q: What is the safest procedure to follow if you encounter a severe dust storm?  
A: Pull far off the roadway, stop, and turn your lights on low beam.

Q: What is the best way to maintain control if a tire blows?  
A: Grasp the wheel and steer firmly to keep the front end headed as nearly as possible in the original direction of travel. Do not jerk the wheel and use the brakes cautiously after speed has decreased.

Q: Why is it dangerous to drive with an elbow over the window sill at night?  
A: It's a bad practice during the day. At night, trucks with no clearance lights or with part of a load extending over the edge of the body could shear off a driver's arm in passing.

Q: Why is it dangerous to transport a person with a broken leg in a passenger car?  
A: A broken leg should always be splinted before moving the patient. There is too little room in a car for a patient with a splinted leg to lie down, espe-

SECRETY IN GOVERNMENT

A comprehensive balanced survey of the of information by the of the federal government just been published by the American Civil Liberties Union record it cites is essential to record toward more transparency.

The A. C. L. U. prides the newspapers here from successful in public to its own side this matter. The failure is to what is denoted widespread distrust of itself by a large segment of the population" and the men's power to regulate license radio and television.

We have no doubt are many who may be efforts on the part of as being inspired by rather than a public.

News concerning the of government and officials is a common newspapers have a line. But it is also informing the public must have are to perform their intelligently.

The interest in sources of public information is an interest that is vital to newspapers, and the government—Register.

Published every Thursday by the News Company, Inc.  
Mailing Address: Box 749 Chapel Hill, N. C. Street Address: 400 Carrboro Telephone: 441-1111

Phillips Russell  
Roland Gilbreath  
L. M. Pollander  
E. J. Hamilton  
Robert Minteer

SUBSCRIPTION (Payable in Advance)  
Five Cents Per Copy

BY CARRIER: \$3.00 months; \$5.20 per year  
BY MAIL: \$4.50 per year (3 months) \$2.50 for six months for three months  
Entered as second class at the postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

CHAPEL HILL NEWS LEADER

Published every Thursday by the News Company, Inc.  
Mailing Address: Box 749 Chapel Hill, N. C. Street Address: 400 Carrboro Telephone: 441-1111

Phillips Russell  
Roland Gilbreath  
L. M. Pollander  
E. J. Hamilton  
Robert Minteer

SUBSCRIPTION (Payable in Advance)  
Five Cents Per Copy

BY CARRIER: \$3.00 months; \$5.20 per year  
BY MAIL: \$4.50 per year (3 months) \$2.50 for six months for three months  
Entered as second class at the postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

A Christmas Gift \$5  
"The Woman of the Year" Rang The Bell by Phillips Russell

Old Chapel Hill rules, manners, customs, mishaps, are faithfully in this book which has a flower Cup winner and pictures. Handsome.

At all bookstores paid from University Chapel Hill, N. C.

PLAN YOUR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS PARTIES  
RANCH HOUSE—PHONE 9491