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No Bargain Basements In Schooling

More than 55 per cent of the farmers in South's low income group have less than eight years of schooling; this is the finding of a report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

North Carolina and other southern states occupy the lowest position in the national economic scale, and North Carolina enjoys the poor distinction of being near the bottom in per capita income.

The states in question cannot maintain a standard of living below the rest of the country without risking deterioration. It is their task without further delay to find a way up the ladder of well-being.

If any southern state finds itself handicapped because of poor or scant schooling, it can begin there. It can study, for example, the history of Scotland.

Scotland is a poor country, being covered with rocks or thin land except in a few favored valleys. Yet Scottish men are leaders

wherever you find them, and Britain's history would have been far different if it had been deprived of their help.

Scotland's strength lies in her schools, and the schoolmaster stands at the center of Scottish life.

North Carolina's history has been somewhat parallel. When at the beginning of the century Aycock, Alderman, McIver, Moses, and Joyner began the campaign for free and efficient schools, the State began to lose its lethargy and reveal a growing economic health. Whatever progress it has made during this century has had its base in the schools.

But we must quit looking for educational bargains and cease to expect educational miracles unless loaves and fishes are provided in the first place. Adequate local and supplementary taxes must come to the aid of funds from state sources.

Bargain basements should have no place in the State's educational structure.

Processing Is Not Learning

"The great danger," says Director John E. Ivey, Jr., of the Southern Regional Education Board, "in the growth of our present state universities and land-grant colleges here in the South is that they will be pressured into becoming huge diploma mills, concentrating on processing quantities of students rather than growing in stature through creative research, advanced graduate and professional teaching, and serving as nerve centers for direction and service of the economical and cultural growth of their area."

At the present rate of enrollment, Southern institutions must expect an increase of more than 50 per cent in the next ten years, while by 1970 they may have to take care of double the present number of students.

Under such pressure there will be a temptation to run students through a kind of roller mill. Classes will be larger and teachers will be asked to work harder. But that kind of remedy can be only temporary.

Dr. Ivey thinks some relief can be found in the establishment of "decentralized state programs" through community colleges and four-year state colleges. He would have state universities concentrate on graduate and professional research, training, and service.

One avenue of improvement might lie in more attention to science and engineering. Yet to man such departments adequately, high-grade teachers would be necessary. Here Southern institutions would run into a handicap. Their salary scale is low compared with that of the North and West, while they could not begin to meet the competition for engineers set up by industry.

One more department would remain to be adequately manned. That would be the department of imagination. The South is undergoing marked changes economically, politically, and culturally. New conditions call for fresh minds. For these latter the South cannot pay too much.

Getting Stoned In Jordan

It is strange to Americans who remember when their country was well regarded everywhere to read that in the little Eastern country of Jordan the US consulate has been stoned and the American flag derided.

Several thousand Jordanians thus resented the attempt of their rulers to line up their country with the Western Alliance which is competing with Russia for the allegiance of the nations of the Middle East.

Such an incident is bound to provoke the question: What is the US doing in the far-off country of Jordan that can stir the natives to violence?

The answer is that there is hardly a capital in the world where US diplomats or agents are not trying to exert some kind of political influence. In older days such activity was called meddling with the affairs of other nations and always brought down condemna-

tion. But at present similar attempts are identified with patriotism and are officially encouraged or connived at as praiseworthy efforts to beat the Reds.

The US political victories in the smaller countries of the East and Middle East are perhaps as numerous as those of Russia, but they have one drawback: they seem to increase the suspicions and latent hostility of much larger and more important countries like India. So we have to ask: What profit is there in winning Jordan if we lose India?

The Russian envoys who recently visited India were laden with garlands and hospitalities. But the visits of prominent Americans receive no such acclaim. Are we snaring the minnows while the big fish get away? If so, we are conducting a futile diplomacy even if we don't allow it to be called meddling.

Books From Chapel Hill

A few weeks before his death, William T. Polk of the Greensboro Daily News, author of "Southern Accent", submitted to the University of North Carolina Press his own selection of his best short stories, written over a period of twenty-five years and dedicated to the state and region that he loved and served. This collection, "The Fallen Angel And Other Stories", will be published in May. The stories—ranging in time from Sir Walter Raleigh to the 20th century—deal with yesterday and today in the South and are notable for their qualities of perception, brilliant humor, and understanding. Nearly half of them appear for the first time in this volume to be published by the University of North Carolina Press.

Mythical heroes and comforting legends, long before the fall of Troy, took the fancy and obsessed the real historical facts. Since his death in 1836, David Crockett has remained on of the most fascinating and legendary figures in American history, shrouded in fiction and myth and error. In May the UNC Press will publish "David Crockett, The Man And The Legend", by James Atkins Shackford, which offers, for the first time, sufficient authentic material for a just estimate of the man. For almost ten years Mr. Shackford has pored over every primary and secondary source; the result is a new picture of David Crockett, a vastly more complicated and hu-

man figure than the stylized frontiersman, backwoods politician, and Congressman of legend-fame.

"Gentlemen of distinction" have flourished recently in the popular magazines; one of their earliest appearances in the American press dates to 1724 when "The Present State Of Virginia", by Hugh Jones, was first published. This book, long a collector's item, will be reprinted in March by the UNC Press for the Virginia Historical Society. "The Present State Of Virginia" contains a remarkable amount of information on the mores and manner of a third of the continent of the time; the author—"Mathematical Professor" at the College of William and Mary and later rector of North Sassafras Parish in Cecil County, Maryland—found both congenial and profitable to associate with "gentlemen of distinction" and with "persons of the greatest figure." "The Present State Of Virginia" is edited with an introduction and notes by Richard L. Morton, chairman of the department of history in the college of William and Mary.

Two years ago the definite biography of a great but neglected Revolutionary leader won the Pulitzer Prize, "Edmund Pendleton", by David John Mays (Harvard University Press). On February 25 the UNC Press is publishing for the Institute of Early American History and Culture the definitive and first biography of

an equally neglected and possibly greater leader in the formative period of the Republic. Scottish-born James Wilson, Philadelphia lawyer, signer of the Federal Constitution, one of five Associate Justices of the original Supreme Court, espoused more of those principles which have since become prominent features of American democracy than any other delegate to the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention—his political theories were more in harmony with what would be the future pattern of American social and political development. In 1787 he was the Federalists' most skillful orator, helping win acceptance for that new abstraction so grandly termed "the people of the United States." To Wilson must also go much credit for the conception of the Supreme Court and for guiding its first uncertain steps. His law lectures, among the first given in the new nation, and his theories of the nature of law are unique in American jurisprudence. By industrial ventures and land speculations, he built up a vast financial empire and took a leading part in developing the foundations of American finance capitalism. He died in distress, a fugitive from debtor's prison. "James Wilson, Founding Father, 1742-1798", by Charles Page Smith, restores James Wilson to his proper place among the great founders of our nation.

Charles Page Smith, assistant professor of history in the University of California at Los An-

gels, was associated with the Baltimore Sun and is at present a feature writer for the Los Angeles Times.

RED PEPPER SAUSAGE

We don't know the origin of country sausage. The kind with a lot of sage and red pepper. The kind that sizzles in a skillet at daybreak, with biscuits in the oven and coffee ready to boil.

The countryman knows sausage for what it is—a satisfying sufficient ballast on which a man can last out a long day mending fences or plowing in the field. On a cold morning it's good to walk out in the air, go to the barn and come back to a smell of sausage and ribbon cane syrup in the kitchen. Sausage on a cold morning compares favorably with corn chowder or red-flannel hash the latter to be served piping hot with cornmeal muffins and green-tomato pickles.

Gourmets keep speculating on food of the future—how maybe we'll take a pill on arising and consider it sufficient for the day. We can't imagine a pillular substitute for hot biscuits, butter, country sausage and coffee. We are not anti-pill. We are pro-sausage. —Dallas Morning News.

Watchful Waiting



New York Times

Pressure For Conformity

From an address by Gordon W. Blackwell at Columbia University

The individual in any society faces the necessity of charting his own course of development somewhere between putty-like conformity to prescribed cultural norms and legal prescriptions in the one hand and autonomous personal action on the other. In American society the pressure for conformity is great, though varying from region to region, from community to community, and among different social strata and groups. Although these pressures are certainly real, our analysis has shown a culture and structure in considerable ferment and change.

The many new social patterns provide a maze of multiple statures and roles for each individual, often involving frustrating conflicts. His probable mobility adds to the complexities facing him. Changing values in the society make it difficult for him to keep his social moorings. The culture and social structure often do not provide him with sufficiently clear guidelines and high predictability in inter-personal relations. The social situation is often not clearly defined for him. Social adjustment too frequently proves difficult. According to Williams, "If such disillusion of the social pattern involves values central to the person's self-identity, the shattering of stable social expectations seems catastrophic for personality integration." "Anomie" is the term Durkheim has given to this sort of situation in which so many find themselves in American society today. Truly the individual in no way is isolated from the culture and structure of his society.

MISSISSIPPI PENALTY

The greatest handicap the State of Mississippi has experienced in many years is the reaction to the Till murder and kidnapping trials. Whoever killed or kidnaped the Negro boy rendered a disservice to Mississippi which is inestimable.

The attitude of Mississippi people suggests that we fell for a divergent attack. We approached the Till cases as if we had succeeded in placing the NAACP on trial. By failing to find and convict the murders and kidnapers we assumed that the NAACP was getting a kick in the teeth. The truth is that we supplied that organization with propaganda material which has been used to defame our state in every country of the globe.—McComb (Mississippi) Enterprise-Journal.

If individuals, in the course of their personality development frequently find themselves on shifting sand, this is of considerable concern to education. If the teacher is to understand and work effectively with his raw material—the students—he must give attention to these problems of social adjustment on the one hand and to the development of individuality and personal integrity on the other. There is also the responsibility of education for helping to mold new social patterns within which individuals of the future may work out their adjustment and integrity with higher chances of success.

FOREST FIRES MAN MADE

Fire is the forest's most deadly enemy. It is particularly destructive in the South. 81 of every 100 acres of forest land burned in the United States are in the South. In 1954, fire and its after-effects destroyed almost as much pulpwood as was used by all the Southern pulp and paper mills combined. Such tremendous losses of this great natural resource not only affect the landowner; they also strike at the welfare of many communities.

It is difficult to believe, but most Southern forest fires are started intentionally—some even maliciously. More than 60% of all fires are deliberately set. The incendiaries—and these include those fires maliciously set in someone else's woods—caused almost 40% of all forest fires. Another 22.8% are caused by brush burning.

Of the remainder, most are caused by carelessness. Who is guilty? The smoker who discards a lighted cigarette, the camper who does not bother to kill his campfire, the logger who has not doused his warming blaze. Even the sparks thrown from a locomotive cause fire, for it takes only a single live spark in dry grass or pine straw to start a raging wild fire.—Southern Kraft Div., Int. Paper Co.

FIRST OF 13,000,000

On December 17, 1933, the Hospital Care Association paid its first maternity benefit. This first "Blue Cross Baby" was Ann Woodard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Woodard, of Chapel Hill. Not only was Ann Woodard's "first baby," she was also the first "Blue Cross baby" in America. Since her birth more than 13,000,000 babies have been delivered under the Blue Cross program.

Chips That Fall

This being the centenary of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass", it might be interesting to recall what William Winter said of him in "Old Days":

"In my Bohemian days it was my fortune, or misfortune, as the case may be—to meet often and to know well the American bard Walt Whitman. It is scarcely necessary to say that he did not impress me as anything other than what he was, a commonplace, uncouth, and sometimes obnoxiously coarse writer, trying to be original by using a formless style, and celebrating the proletarians who make the world almost uninhabitable by their vulgarity. With reference to me Walt's views were expressed in a sentence that, doubtless, he intended as the perfection of contemptuous indifference. 'Willy', he said, 'is a young Longfellow'. But I remember one moment when he contrived to inspire Aldrich with a permanent aversion. 'Yes Tom', said the inspired Whitman, 'I like your tinkles; I like them very well'."

Sometimes a portrait of a sitter turns out to be a portrait of the painter.

Bruce Strowd was a man who could be called truly companionable. He could start and carry on a conversation with anyone anywhere and with a natural ease of manner. With his curly hair, which grayed rapidly, he was also a singularly handsome man who attracted attention from strangers whenever he walked by. He belonged to that older school of Chapel Hill business men who could carry on an enterprise without being overwhelmed by it.

A special name is needed for the stretch of days between Christmas and New Year. They are like a row of zeros. It is not on record that anything of importance was ever accomplished in this nameless period that closes on December 31.

GRAND RANCH

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW FOR OUR NEW YEARS EVE 9-6091—OPEN THROUGHOUT THE HOLIDAYS

Words That Went Astray

Denys Parsons in "Nothing Brightens the Garden Like Primrose Plants"

It is proposed to use this donation for the purchase of new benches for our park as the present old ones are in a very dilapidated state. —Carrollton (Ohio) Chronicle.

Lady desires post; domesticated, fond of cooking children. —English weekly paper.

Thirty thousand pigeons were released, filling the air with the fluttering of a million wings.—Commentary in a news film.

Mrs. David Miller has a new baby boy at her house. Dave is just as happy as if it was his.—Ohio paper.

Alderman—stated that he had recently had a dring of beer to test it. If the beer had been intoxicating, he would certainly not have ben ystre um lubsicating.—Canadian paper.

When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled. Women's magazine.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Klientop, Leigh

Pressure On Pension Plan

(Congressional Quarterly)

WASHINGTON—With dollars and cents on the line, pressure groups will lobby hard in 1956 on proposals to expand Social Security, Congressional Quarterly has learned.

Senate hearings will be held in 1956 on a bill, passed overwhelmingly in the House in 1955, which would affect the pay checks and retirement plans of about 1.3 million Americans. The House voted to pay Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits to totally and permanently disabled workers at age 50, to pay pensions to widows and other women at age 62, and to extend coverage to most of the occupations still excluded. Social Security taxes would be raised to buy the package.

No special OASI benefits now are paid to disabled workers. They must wait until they're 65, like everyone else, before drawing pensions.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) favors disability pensions, declaring that "there can be no serious question as to the reasonableness, need, and humanitarianism" of the proposal. The American Federation of Labor (AFL) agrees, and the American Association of Social Workers says that disability insurance "has been tried and found sound." A means test would be "psychologically" unsound, the social workers say.

On the opposition side, the American Medical Association objects, saying the federal government would jump "firmly in the middle of medical practice" through supervision of disability certifications. AMA also fears that patients seeking disability certification would apply "pressures" on physicians. And the powerful medical group contends disability payments "might undermine... rehabilitation."

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the Life Insurance Association of America and the American Life Convention agree with AMA that training to earn a livelihood would help disabled workers more than pensions. And the insurance groups contend, pensions "would tend to become unemployment benefits" during depressions.

Reduction of the pension age for women from 65 to 62 would permit working women to retire early, shorten the widow's waiting period for survivors benefits, and increase retirement income for many male workers. Currently, a retired couple's pension is increased by 50 per cent if both spouses are 65. Eligibility for women at 62 would encourage a worker to retire at 65 even if his wife were a few years younger.

Women should get pensions at age 60, the AFL and CIO maintain. The CIO argues that "constantly increasing productivity" makes early retirement "economically feasible." The Chamber of Commerce disagrees, contending that "premature retirement is not

Tvenue, during last... gratulations, Petel... (Pa.) Press.
He went across to the... and stood with his... warmth, starting into... with unseeing eyes—...
Mr. and Mrs. Wally... Sioux Falls have just... the Lindau home, wh... will be housepats for... days.—Minnesota paper.
Gen. Graham, who... as well as any man... to see a bit more... mustard brea served... ident at the "wife Ho... aval submari stati...
Here is an evening... the little ones, and... very sweet and scient... Savior, tender Sheph... me,
Bless Thy little lam... In the darkness be... me.
Keep me safe till... light.
To remove rust from... glass, dip cloth in... rub hard.—Kansas...
Mr. Cheney is the... and Mrs. H. W. Cheney... Hill News Leader.

LIBERAL TO TECHNICAL

Two great revolutions taken place in the field of education in the last half a century and one source has resulted from the expanding technology and technical advancement.

The first great change has been the transformation of American college from an arts sanctuary to one of technical training in engineering and the physical sciences.

Starting in North Carolina is possible for a man due west and pass through Carolina into South Carolina then into South Carolina finally into North Carolina more without making the most change in direction.

Where would you start? ganton News-Herald.

NAME THE PLACE

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