

One Lesson From Big Armies

It seems at times as if the worst thing that can happen to a country is to have a big army.

Russia has been acting in Hungary as the British government acted toward colonial America previous to 1776 and it has been acting recently in Egypt.

Without their big armies the Russians would probably have investigated the Hungarian situation, detected the faults, and have arrived at an arrangement whereby Hungary could have been kept friendly and cooperative.

But the Russians chose to smash the situation with a sledge hammer. In consequence Hungary is lost to the Soviet group; and the world, which was beginning to think Soviet Russia had its merits so long as they were kept in Russia, is alienated.

Similarly the British government could

have easily kept its American colonies loyal by compromise and conciliation, for history now records that the rebels were at first a minority, while subjects loyal to George III were numerous.

But a bull-headed government in Britain, blinded by its own power, threw an army—part of it imported from Germany—against the dissatisfied inhabitants of the 13 colonies.

What wouldn't have been Britain's size and power and influence if it hadn't gotten into a rage and tried to stamp out the American uprising by force?

A big army makes a government arrogant and bullying and insufferable. An army makes a nation think it can substitute muscle for brains.

History says the U. S. ought to take warning from these examples. But history also says it won't.

No Mushroom Growth

The Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen is receiving numerous requests for the re-zoning of property so that certain buildings and lots may be removed from the residential classification and put in the business classification.

These are evidence of the town's growth and may in future be expected to multiply rather than decrease. It would be impossible to suggest a formula to govern the aldermen's decisions, since each case must be decided on its merits and on the necessities of the town's welfare.

But one outstanding thing can always be kept in mind: that Chapel Hill is not a commercial center and cannot be converted into one without damaging the very asset that has made the town a desirable dwelling

place. The town must grow, to be sure, and its expansion is not to be enclosed in a vise; but this growth must be guided and kept within the bounds of safety and good sense.

In recent years the community has been subject to various spurts and stimulations. But these will in due course lessen and their effects will take their place in the community history.

That a mushroom growth can lead to loss and rash investment is proved by the fate of local filling stations which have been abandoned or proved to be unprofitable.

Chapel Hill is the center of a pleasant community. It will be such only as long as all hands agree and combine to keep it so.

Teachers With Burned Eyelids

Some of the Japanese girls struck by the American atomic blast at Hiroshima were unable to close their burned eyelids.

This fact is one of the many tragic ones disclosed since the 23 girls who have been treated at American hospitals have been returned to their homeland.

"Surgery," says a report, "was needed to restore functions of the eyelids, mouths, chins, arms and legs of the girls."

This report is almost coincident with another which says President Eisenhower's first reaction to the unverified rumor that Russians would help the Egyptians fight, was to suggest that a few atomic bombs would stop them.

This may be merely a war lie—the sort which in tense times becomes colossal and majestic in size and odor. But whether the President had such an idea or not, he will have plenty of aides and subordinates who will be ready to hand out the H-bombs

when the war clouds get blacker.

Suppose a few bombs—ten thousand times stronger than any explosive known a few years ago—are dropped on the relatively sparsely settled lands of the Middle East. What results can be expected beyond a few thousand burned eyelids?

Suppose, on the other hand, we some day drop our hoarded bombs on Red China. The population there is estimated at 450 millions. We might destroy a hundred million Chinese, so that the lands, the rivers, would run with blood. But what of it. China would still have 350 millions left.

Meantime what would we gain if our populous industrial centers like Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, and Buffalo were wiped out by retaliating bombs?

The mangled Japanese girls came to the U. S. as patients. But we might do better to think of them as teachers.

44 Bird Species Strike TV Tower And Die

By JOHN TROTT

Following is an account of tragedies at the television tower near Chapel Hill which seems to be unique not only in the number of birds killed but in the number of species involved.

On Monday, October 1, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Walters, Bill Roe and I drove to the television tower on Terrell's Mountain some six miles west of Chapel Hill. The bodies of birds were scattered so thickly around the base of the tower and an estimated 100 feet out on all sides that it was difficult to walk without stepping on them. All seemed to have broken necks and a few had fractured breast bones and shattered bills. This gives some indication of the force with which they collided. From the information gathered by people who study bird flight it has been found that most small birds generally fly at a rate between 35 and 40 miles per hour.

The tower, built on one of the highest hills in this area, is 783 feet high. The red lights on the structure are grouped in sets of six at space intervals of ten feet.

Ceiling Low

The major part of the birds present on Oct. 1 had hit the tower on Friday night, Sept. 28, when the ceiling was quite low. This was, interesting enough, only two days after what was left of "Flossie," the hurricane, had roared through North Carolina and up the coast. Flossie's high winds may have kept large numbers of birds from continuing south once they had started and numbers of them had been massed in front of the hurricane's force. This may account for the fact that so many birds were migrating at one part-

icular time.

The members of our party picked up a good sampling of the birds, including all the different species present and examples of plumage variation. In late summer many birds go through a moulting period and change from their usually bright attire of the spring and summer into the somewhat duller feathers for winter. One species of bird may have many variations in plumage. This often makes identification of birds difficult at this season of the year.

On the following afternoon we gathered at the Walters home and spent some three hours going over the birds and identifying them. We were aided in this difficult job by Mrs. Matt Thompson. Out of 123 individuals brought back we found 40 different species represented. It was estimated by the group that approximately five per cent of the birds were brought back. This would indicate that the number killed was in the vicinity of 2,500 birds.

Following is a list of the different species identified with the numbers of each: Yellow-billed Cuckoo one, Yellow-billed Flycatcher one, House Wren four, Long-billed Marsh Wren two, Catbird two, Brown Thrasher one, Wood Thrush one, Olive-backed Thrush two, Gray-cheeked Thrush two, Veery two, Red-eyed Vireo 11, Black and White Warbler seven, Prothonotary Warbler two, Worm-eating Warbler two, Tennessee Warbler two, Parula Warbler one, Yellow Warbler one, Magnolia Warbler seven, Black-throated Blue Warbler four, Blackburnian Warbler one, Yellow-throated

Warbler one, Chestnut-sided Warbler five, Bay-breasted Warbler three, Black-poll Warbler one, Prairie Warbler three, Western Palm Warbler one, Ovenbird four, Northern Water-Thrush two, Kentucky Warbler two, Connecticut Warbler one, Yellow-Throat 23 (6 males, 17 females or immature males), Yellow-breasted Chat four, Hooded Warbler two, Wilson's Warbler one, Redstart four, Bobolink two, Baltimore Oriole one, Indigo Bunting two (females), Grasshopper Sparrow one, Song Sparrow one.

New Species

On Oct. 3 the ceiling was again low so we returned to the tower on the fourth but found few fresh victims. There were, however, four new species represented with a Black-throated Green Warbler, two White-eyed Vireos, a Chimney Swift and a Flicker. This brought the total number of species to 44. Three wounded Redstarts, two females and a male, were running about in the brush at the base of the tower unable to fly. They had been injured in the collision but not enough to kill them.

Whether anything can be done to prevent this annual tragedy remains to be seen. It seems obvious that something must be done. In a recent edition of Time magazine, under the caption, "Never underestimate the power of a bird watcher," it was reported that the National Audubon Society had persuaded the officials concerned to cut off the lights at certain levels on the Empire State Building for a few nights during the fall migration. This, at any rate, is a start.

'Ike's Taking This Pretty Hard'



Surgical Aid For Hiroshimans

(New York Times)

An average of more than five reconstructive operations apiece—for a total of 140—was performed on the twenty-five Hiroshima girls during the sixteen months that they were treated at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City.

News of the remarkable results achieved here by plastic surgeons has recently reached Japan; for last week Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review, reported that more than 15,000 applications had been received from atomic-scarred Japanese who sought medical treatment similar to that given in the United States to the twenty-five Hiroshima girls.

Surgery was needed to restore function of the eyelids, mouths, chins, hands, arms and legs of the girls, Dr. Arthur Barsky, chief of the department of plastic surgery at Mount Sinai, told plastic surgeons at Miami Beach, Fla. Drs. Barsky, Bernard Simon and Sidney Kahn performed the multiple operations on the young women.

Burns from the heat of the explosion and the fires that followed it caused the girls' injuries. Because of limited surgical facilities at the time of the bombing for the thousands of Hiroshima injured, the wounds received hardly any treatment. As a result, scar tissue formed and muscles of the face and arms could not function properly.

Because so many of the girls apparently put their hands up to shield their eyes from the explosion's heat, typical injured areas were the back of the hand and one side of the face and neck. Before surgery many of the girls

were unable to flex their fingers, elbows or wrists, and had difficulty in raising their chins or eating. Some were unable to close their burned eyelids.

Curiously most of the injuries were on the left side of the face and the left hand. The apparent reason was that many of the girls, then school-age youngsters, were lined up in formation when the bomb dropped, their left sides facing the blast center.

"We were delighted to see a striking change in morale, in addition to the physical rehabilitation of the girls," Dr. Barsky declared. "They were much more cheerful and seemed better able to face life after their stay in the United States. One has already married since her return to Japan."

Training While Here

Many of the girls received vocational training as well as surgery during their stay in New York. Several attended high school, and some studied to be nurse's aides, beauticians, dressmakers or clothes designers. One girl took a Braille typewriter back to Japan with her to work for the blind.

Because of the multiple operations, finding enough skin from other areas of the body to resurface the scarred faces and hands was a difficult problem. Skin was commonly taken from the abdomens and thighs. In some cases a skin flap from the abdomen was brought up to the hand and then carried to the face to be used partly for resurfacing the face and partly for the hand. Such a flap, Dr. Barsky reported, gave a good surface for bone surgery, often necessary to mobilize the finger joints.

Chips That Fall

A reading of "My Diary: North and South" kept and written by William Howard Russell of the London Times in the early days of the Civil War indicates that the British correspondent disliked (1) Southerners and (2) Northerners. The raw and rowdy people on both sides of the Potomac got on his nerves, and when he made himself unpopular in Washington by his report, truthful enough, that at the first battle of Bull Run the U. S. forces under McDowell were routed and driven pell-mell back into Washington, he had no choice but to return to England.

When he came South before the Fort Sumter incident he found the people romantic and raring for battle. At Goldsboro, N.C., "the men hector, swore, cheered, and slapped each other on the backs; the women in their best, waved handkerchiefs and flung down garlands from the windows... A very large, wide-awake man, with a leather in his hat, with a red sash and a pair of cotton trousers thrust into his boots, came out of Griswold's hotel with a sword under his arm, and an article which might have been a pakpin of long service in one hand. He waved the article enthusiastically, swaying to and fro on his legs, and ejaculating, 'Hra for Jeff Davis, hra for S'thern Er' rights'."

Russell registers the amazement of correspondents at the contemptuous treatment of Lincoln by McClellan, his chief in command, who wouldn't even get out of bed when his superior called. The informal ways between officers and men on both sides irked him. That has been cured. We drown recruits on death marches now.

Russell excuses Beauregard's success at Bull Run on the ground that the Federals were green troops. He might have added that the Confederates were green too. They were all green. Green, raw, and romantic. And paying for it.

Jan Saxon—A Bright Future

Jan Saxon, coloratura soprano, accompanied by Walter Golde, sang Sunday evening in Graham Memorial in a recital of Les Petites Musicales. In addition to a clear, true, and lovely voice, Miss Saxon possesses a charming personality which made her performance all the more delightful.

Her dramatic ability as well as her excellently-trained voice were especially evident in the major works of the program—the arias "O zittre nicht, mein Lieber Sohn" from "Die Zauberflöte" by Mozart; "Una voce poco fa" from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" by Rossini; "Nobles Seigneurs" from "Les Huguenots" by Meyerbeer; and Lactitia's aria from "The Old Maid And The Thief" by Menotti. Although her voice was at its best in the latter two arias, all of them were sung with consistently good tonal quality and most of the difficult virtuoso passages were handled with skill.

Songs by Mahler and Richard Strauss comprised the German group. One of the highlights of these was the "Hans and Gretchen" Strauss' "Morgen," a quieter vein, was lyrically done. Composers regarded French literature, Pierre, and Morand, "Le Nelumbo" by Rorems, and Sergius were, of course, Miss Saxon's "Laughing Song," "dermaus," and "Love," rewarded by its warm applause. Her further evidence that she is certainly most promising area. She has her future appearance.

Pearsall Plan Advocate's

It would be unfair to say that the Hodges administration would welcome mixing of the races in the public schools on anything resembling a wholesale basis. But it does not seem unfair to conclude that the inner circle of the administration recognizes to bolster the official state policy of dependence on the Pupil Assignment Law and the Pearsall Plan in meeting the problems created by the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

The Pearsall Amendment was approved by the voters on September 8. Two weeks later Editor Holt McPherson of the High Point Enterprise wrote an editorial expressing the view that "some voluntary compliance with the Supreme Court decision" would be "a service the whole state should appreciate." Editor McPherson, it will be recalled, served as chairman of the Governor's Committee for the Public School Amendment. His editorial stated in effect that some integration seemed desirable to strengthen what was called "the North Carolina plan of moderation and gradualism."

In a recent speech before the State Bar, Colonel William T. Joyner, the Raleigh attorney who sat on the committee which proposed the Pearsall Plan and who made a speech in behalf of the Pearsall Amendment in Johnston County, quite frankly declared: "I think that some mixing is inevitable and must occur."

Colonel Joyner expressed the view that under "free choice" and "honest assignment according to the best interest of the child" the separation of races would be more than 99 per cent complete, but he mares which besets me on a rest-ment on to say: "One of the nightless night is that I am in a federal court attempting to defend a school board in its rejection of a transfer requested by a Negro student, when a showing is made in that court that nowhere in all of the state of North Carolina has a single Negro ever been admitted to any one of the more than 2,000 schools attended by white students. I ask that you as attorneys or prospective attorneys of school districts picture yourselves in such a situation in the fall of 1957 or in the fall of 1958. Would not your legal position be greatly strengthened, would it not be almost unassailable, if you could point to one or more instances in your county where a Negro has been admitted to a white school, or to instances in other counties where that has occurred?"

And Colonel Joyner stated clearly how he would advise a local school board: "I would say to that board that it must pass upon every application for transfer honestly and sincerely and that its decision must have some reasonable factual support; that it is inevitable that there be some hardship cases which will result in the admission of some Negroes to schools theretofore attended only by white students; that when such a case is presented (unless the board has good reason to fear bodily harm to the Negro pupil), it is better that such admission be by a board assignment rather than by court compulsion."

Colonel Joyner was speaking as an individual lawyer and not as a member of the Pearsall Com-

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CHAPEL HILL NEWS LEADER

Published every Thursday by the Company, Inc.

Mailing Address: Box 1, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Telephone: 333-1111

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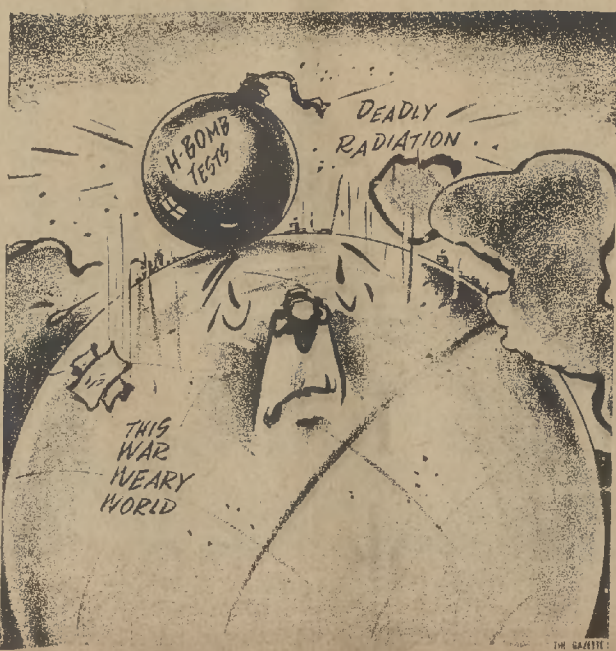
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