

General And Uniform

It is plain by now that one of the great debates of 1958 will center around reform of the United States educational system.

Certain changes will be demanded in order to meet the Russian advance in technical achievement.

If emotion rather than objective inquiry is foremost, and if we try to cover up a hole by filling it with money, only small, if any, improvement will result.

We have to start from this situation: All of a sudden we have been compelled to recognize the importance of schools. Hitherto the American people, despite oratory, have not been really interested in education.

On the parent side school matters have been left almost entirely to wives and mothers. Male parents have acted as if they didn't

care what happened to their children once they were behind school doors.

In short, the schools have been largely neglected—too often with these results: superficiality, routine, boredom, and ten times as much attention to athletics and extra-curricular activities as to studies.

Now we suddenly have all sorts of doctors coming forward with cures. In North Carolina we have turned our eyes on our own schools. One suggestion worth study comes from Terry Sanford, former State Senator, campaign manager for Senator Kerr Scott, and now a possible candidate for the governor's seat.

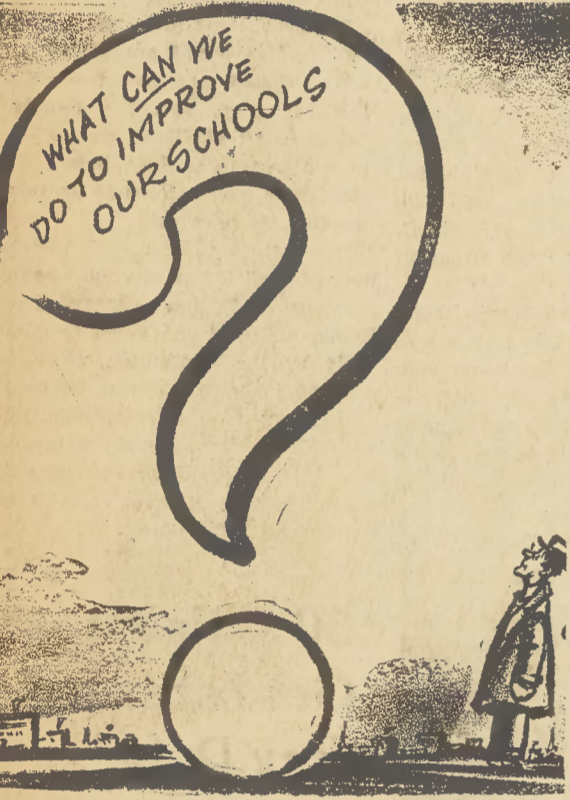
He wants the rural schools brought up to the level of town schools, saying: "The schools which do not measure up because of inadequate state and local funds are blights on a state whose proud educational boast is 'a general and uniform system of public schools.' . . . I believe we can have another crusade for public education equal to the crusade of Governor Aycock."

One of the advantages which town schools have enjoyed lies in better facilities and equipment for certain studies. Particularly is this true as regards science and technical courses. These are the very studies which now are about to receive redoubled emphasis.

How are small, weak, and semi-isolated schools to meet this demand? The instinct and feeling of parents is to keep these small schools intact because they are local. We can't ignore this local feeling, but we can take advantage of local pride by arranging a system of promotion whereby the gifted pupils in local schools can be promoted to higher schools, and the higher schools can promote their best students up to the colleges and universities.

We have tried to keep our educational system horizontal, that is, we have construed "general and uniform" to mean all on the same level. Its weaknesses have begun to be apparent. We might do better by making the system vertical like a ladder, with steps and rungs to be surmounted only by those fitted by nature and training to attain the elevation.

One Of Today's Top Questions



One Way To Move

Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, who is capable of saying good things, spoke at the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner at Raleigh and made several center shots. Among them were these:

I. That America is being governed by its fears.

If there was one trait among Americans that was outstanding in older days it was their faith in the future. But now we're afraid of Russia, of Communism, of organized labor, of colored races, of juvenile offenders, and of spooks in outer space. To deter their imaginary attacks, we are building a series of costly Maginot Lines in all directions and departments. We believe we are safe and cozy behind the word "deterrence."

II. That we have lost moral leadership.

Woodrow Wilson, pecking away on his little typewriter in the White House, beat the Germans and took Europe apart with a series of moral ideas to which the world responded. Our present leadership just believes in missiles.

III. That the South, facing new conditions,

must rid itself of respected but outmoded ideas.

Parts of the South have taken refuge behind the word "never," which is one of the longest and most treacherous words in the language. "Never" will merely delay, not defeat, the new social order being formed in the South by the advance of industry and the retreat of agriculture.

Gov. Collins favored a program of adjustment to be administered by "local citizens of high callings" with sympathy for local needs. Federal bayonets have failed to over-ride the principle of government by consent. State governments have turned silly. We are driven back to local self-government.

This is all the more reason for setting up local bi-racial commissions, made up of equal representation, to deal with local conditions, to inquire into local possibilities, and to set up standards of local justices.

Southern communities, facing a new order, must either move or be moved. This is one way to take the initiative.

An Asset In Danger

Is the community spirit in Chapel Hill about to register a failure?

The lack of hearty response to the Community Chest appeal is about to have several unpleasant consequences.

One might be the closing of the Negro Community Center. Its possible end will occur June 1.

Not everybody in Chapel Hill knows how far-reaching is the work of the Negro Community Center on North Roberson Street in the northwestern part of town. (Go down West-Rosemary St. toward the Carrboro line and turn to the right as the street sign indicates.)

But it is one of the first things that visitors want to see.

In fact, it is regarded by many visitors as one of Chapel Hill's chief assets and sights.

Particularly outstanding is its work for

children. Without the warmth and coziness of the Center many working mothers would have no place in which to keep their young children during working hours, and could not give them their proper food and care.

But the Center is not only a place for children, but for adults and young people. Here some of them get their first lessons in civic pride and community cooperation. It is a place to escape loneliness, cold, and strangeness.

For Chapel Hill the closing of the Negro Community Center would be a black eye. It would be bewildering news to visitors who have admired the Center's achievements.

The Community Chest's supporters should take a fresh hold and give Chapel Hill another opportunity to raise Chest funds to a decent level. Residents here have always risen to meet a deep need.

Welcome Interest In Literature

So far as the area served is concerned, New York University has demonstrated that many Americans are seriously interested in literature.

The university has just completed a television course in Comparative Literature, which was carried on a large television network station five days a week for 13 weeks. Although the lectures were at 6:30

a.m., the university estimates that they were viewed by 120,000 people with more or less regularity.

Of the viewers, 177 enrolled for university credits for the course, which included an examination based on the lectures and 16 books of required reading. Of these 154 took the examination. The ages of the students ranged from 17 to 73 and the range of occupations

was equally great.

Similar courses in many areas of the country would be within reach of a smaller number of people, but Americans, in the main, have the same interests. The New York experience indicates that throughout the country there is an interest in literature attractively presented and maybe less interest in the trash which too much preempts TV channels.

Pakistani Correspondence . . .

John J. Honigmann Professor of Anthropology, U. N. C. On Leave of Absence 1957-58 (The John Honigmanns are spending the current year in Pakistan, where Prof. Honigmann is doing community studies in anthropology on a Fulbright Fellowship.)

Lyallpur District Jan. 24, 1958

This country once was desert, occupied by pastoralists and only along river banks given over to scanty cultivation. Before the turn of the century the British Indian Government led the river water through canals and brought thousands of settlers from overcrowded districts into the transformed countryside. Today the prosperous villages, known as chaks, continue to be identified by numbers, letters representing the canal branch through which they are irrigated.

Chak 32 J. B. in which we live is located 15 miles from the bustling mill, market, and administrative center of Lyallpur. This city is also new, having been planned with the same deliberation as the rural chaks. In 1901 it contained some 9,000 freshly-relocated people. By 1941 it had grown to 69,000. Partition of the Subcontinent and the influx of refugees swelled the municipality to 179,144. But the streets are wide and the bazaars not as congested as those in older cities like Lahore or Karachi which were not planned for growth.

The road to Lyallpur from our chak is regularly traversed by horse-drawn carts, called tongas, each accommodating four passengers at one rupee (0.21) each. The ride is jolting to one's insides but never dull as the panorama of rural life flows past. Ox carts laden with heaps of cotton or sugarcane creak along followed by trains of camels sagging under loads of precious firewood. There are truck gardens serving the city with potatoes and cauliflower. Near ponds washermen dry long yards of brilliantly dyed cloths. Milk carriers pump along on bicycles. Men trudge by carrying hookahs, long staffs, or loads on their heads. Beggars pick up scraps of wood and sugarcane that have fallen by the wayside.

The streets in the chak are wide, the walls of houses lower and less insistent on concealing domestic life than the walls of Sind. The Punjabi peasant women go and come from the fields, oblivious of formal purdah. In the afternoon popcorn makers, women, set themselves up in the bazaar. They claim a handful of gram, millet, or maize for every dish of grain roasted in the pans of hot sand. Surrounding the village are the

green, green fields of knee-high wheat interspersed with yellow carpets of sarson (akin to mustard) in bloom, and shrinking stands of sugarcane. Rising pillars of smoke indicate where farmers are crushing cane and boiling the

Chips That Fall

Mayor Wagner of New York is one of those who think cars should be of a size to fit into standard parking space and not long enough to extend into the next county. He says not even New York can take care of automobiles that measure a car and a quarter long.

The answer to that is makers and dealers say the longer cars sell better.

What has happened is that a car is no longer just a means of transportation from one point to another. It has become a measure of social status. If a car owner with \$10,000 a year is not entitled to have a car twice as long as a person with only \$5,000 a year, what good is arithmetic?

The nature of matter is a question that has long bothered men who have to deal with it. Not long ago the one answer was that it consisted of atoms and molecules. But Dr. Everett Palmatier of the UNC Physics Dept. told the Faculty Club last Tuesday that at a temperature of five million degrees these disappear and you have only plasma. This is a gas consisting of gyrating protons and neutrons. It is a new form of matter.

He showed a photograph of cosmic rays taken in the rear of Phillips Hall. They were doing a sort of war dance. Nothing can be more commonplace than the rear of Phillips Hall, but the picture showed it is actually a cosmic battleground.

Five million degrees is something to ponder, especially when a man considers that at 90 degrees he begins to feel uncomfortable and at 100 he wishes he lived elsewhere.



C. R. Daniel for The News Leader

What Life's Like In Lyallpur

syrup to become brown sugar, called "gur." At a distance are the trees of an orange orchard. Close up the bright fruit stands out colorfully against the deep green of the leaves. Every host serves a pile of fresh oranges to guests. Often they are taken with salt.

Weather is delightful, a cool 45 to 50 degrees in the morning rising to 75 at midday. The doors and shutters of windows are opened then to draw heat into the house. But the shed sweaters are restored when the sun dips below the distant trees. The cold air presses down on the smoke of evening dung-cake fires, so that the houses are veiled by a blue mist.

It is beautiful country, bounteous, but, of course, not without its problems. Toward the solution of some of these the Village-AID Programme of community development has made a beginning.

Whether the Programme will transform rural life as its planners expect remains to be seen. The Punjabi peasant is not unalterably wedded to his old ways. But no more than an American is he willing to put out time and effort for tasks whose ends he does not clearly see. Although change is inevitable in all cultures, man is still a long way from hastening it along deliberately planned directions. People could be settled in the transformed deserts of the Canal Colonies of Lyallpur and adjacent districts but many elements of their behavior remain less readily amenable to control.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CARRBORO

To The Editor: There comes a time in everyone's life when the advice of a specialist is needed.

We get sick and we go to a doctor; the doctor sees that an operation is necessary so he calls in the surgeon. The farmer has trouble with his crops and asks the agriculturalist to give him expert advice. A student can't find the answer to a question and consults the teacher, who, in turn, if she needs help, consults an expert. And even the experts must be constantly on the alert to keep abreast with modern practices and ideas. The truly wise person must admit his shortcomings.

Perhaps the Carrboro School Advisory Committee has never before been confronted with a problem so vitally concerned with good education practices. To take the advice of experts in this matter is the responsibility of a wise and conscientious school committee.

The State Department of Education at Raleigh, the Orange County Supt. of Schools, the Carrboro School Principal and a study group composed of laymen and educators appointed by the County Board of Education and the Commissioners have all indicated the advisability of the Carrboro School being in the same administrative unit as the Chapel Hill Schools.

If the School Committee hesitates to make the decision (to ask for a vote on joining the Chapel Hill school administrative unit) let them request the Orange County Supt. of Schools and the County Board of Education to make the decision for them.

Yours truly, Mrs. C. T. Kaylor

DON'T MALIGN

To The Editor: In these days of Becks and Hoffas, the

ized workingman is a "poor press." It is the entire labor movement because of the relatively few.

Although, I am with organized labor it did warm my throat read the following: Sanford Herald, Editorial mentions a you might see fit to your fine paper some conscious community.

(Name Withheld) (Editor's Note: Leader is pleased to read the opinions and our readers. To signed to prevent abusing this feature we will withhold the writer upon request.)

RE GOOD

To The Editor: This office has the past week several Chapel Hill, viewing the supposed impendence of the CAPTAIN program. Since this localized rumor, I might be of interest to the

Some six months Television Network 7:00 to 9:00 A.M. and decided that it feasible to continue DEAN program, but reaction was such that KANGAROO would even though the program continued at a financial time there have dications which have attention from official sources regarding CAPTAIN KANGAROO, our Chapel Hill friends all our other viewers to continue enjoying children's program to come.

Since there is so much interest in your area, I suggest that anyone who to do so could write CAPTAIN KANGAROO, Television Network, Avenue, New York how much they enjoy Very often it is not sion has been made program off the air start making themselves this particular instance no such decision is Complimentary letters work, however, would way toward helping the acceptance of the it is presented day by

Thanks and regards

Cordelia Gomer Pro

.. Pastry ..

By DAN ANDERSON (Special For The News Leader)

I end my meal a pleasant way By asking for the pastry tray — A bit of sweet will be a treat And give me just enough to eat. I'll take that cream puff over there —

No, maybe I'd like the éclair — Wait! how about the mocha one — Perhaps, though, the napoleon. And so the waiter has to wait While I debate and hesitate And can't make up my mind on which, And choose and choose again, and switch.

It's often so with luxuries, When each one promises to please, And there's a choice we have to make: As hard work, choosing takes the cake.

HUNTERS AND CRIPPLES

An intensive study by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service during the 1955-56 season showed that the unretrieved kill of ducks and geese that season totalled 3,070,984 birds, or 21 per cent of the total national bag; and this included only birds knocked down within sight of the hunters. X-ray examinations of wild-trapped birds indicate that a staggering number of birds fly away from the blinds and decoys carrying wounds that later prove fatal. In an Illinois study, 35 per cent of nearly two thousand mallards examined were carrying one or more shot pellets. —Wildlife in N. C.

Recommended Reading



Walt Partymiller—York Gazette & Daily

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