



Watch Out For Winter Driving

Be Cautious Of Conditions When You Drive In Winter

In the so-called good old days, owners drained their car radiator, took off the tires and put the car on blocks for the winter. Today, cars are year-round propositions, but we all have some mental blocks about winter driving that can be dispelled with a few common sense rules. Here are some key winter driving safety do's and don'ts.

1. Do keep extra distance between you and the car ahead; it may take 12 times as far to stop on snow and ice as on dry concrete. On icy pavements, tires may lose all but one tenth of their grip, making it impossible to brake to a sudden stop. Keep a minimum of one car length for every ten miles of speed between you and the car ahead. And don't be fooled by a sudden let-up in the cold spell. It can take over twice the distance to stop your car at 32 deg. F. than at zero temperature because ice and snow become much more slippery at higher temperatures.

2. Don't jam on your brakes if your car should skid; you'll only make your situation worse. Instead, leave the motor engaged and turn the steering wheel in the direction in which the rear of the car swings. Accelerate slightly. Pump your brakes gently but rapidly to stop; pumping your brakes also gives you better steering wheel control.

3. Do keep your windshield washer reservoir filled; poor visibility is a prime winter hazard. As an added precaution, keep a bottle of glycerine and water, half and half, in the glove compartment of your car. An application will free windshield glass and windows of ice and sleet.

4. Don't push the gas pedal to the floor when trying to get out of a snow-covered rut. A bag of sand and a shovel in the trunk of your car are a simple safeguard against ruts. If you get caught in one, shovel away loose snow for three or four feet ahead and behind each wheel. Sand the

shoveled area, especially around the rear wheels. If your car has automatic transmission you can "rock it by moving the selector lever back and forth between low gear and reverse.

5. Do find out what your community is doing to eliminate highway danger spots and decrease chances of skidding; a revolutionary chemical made by PPG melts ice seven times faster than rock salt! How does it work? Calcium chloride simply absorbs moisture and generates heat while dissolving rapidly—even at sub-zero temperatures! By switching to calcium chloride last season, many towns cut down on traffic tie-ups and serious accidents—and saved hundreds of dollars in road maintenance costs.

6. Don't drive away after starting your motor until you are certain it is operating properly; give it a few minutes to warm up at about twice its normal idling speed. Drive carefully!

Electronic Library Spews Facts

TULSA, Okla. (UPI) — Students at Oral Roberts University are encouraged to watch television while they study. It's all part of the new "computerized dial access information retrieval system" at the school.

The \$500,000 system is expected to simplify learning by providing an electronic library for students seated at individual study stations. Each station has a television screen, earphones and control panel.

Students can tap the electronic library by dialing a number selected from an index of recorded lessons.

The dialed number is received in the system control center and a computer selects and starts the specified equipment, which includes television tape recorders, television film systems and audio tape recorders.

The switching system can also be used to distribute live programs originating in a television studio or at various other program pickup points in laboratories and classrooms.

Topics covered in the system's library include art, Biblical studies, biology, business administration, languages, history, mathematics and physical and political science.

Dr. Paul I. McClendon, university's director of learning resources said the system will enable the student to observe and study charts, diagrams and other material on new and advanced concepts before they are published in conventional textbooks.

McClendon described the system as a step toward solving some of the problems plaguing education today. It will aid the teacher trying to teach too many students too much in too short a time.

"With a computerized electronic storage and retrieval system, the student gets a second look at the material," he said.

VOTE NOV. 8 VOTES-WAGEN

BUMPER TO BUMPER — The makers of Volkswagen automobiles are going around the country sticking the bumper-sticker above on the backs of their products. The object is to remind VW owners and all other drivers that Nov. 8 is V-Day

at the polls. Students who have already registered with your local elections board are urged not to forget that important day, whether you drive a Votes-wagen or not.

Do You Cut Class? Absenteeism Can Be Habit

NEW YORK (UPI) — Workers or students absent at roll-taking time may be suffering from — of all things — boredom.

And those who are absent a lot without having a clearly defined physical ailment have a proneness to absenteeism—just as some persons seem prone to accidents.

These views were among many aired at a conference on absenteeism held in New York for school and industrial health personnel.

Helen C. Rush, executive director, American Association of Industrial Nurses (AAIN), cited studies indicating that persons well adapted to their surrounding, to their jobs, had few illnesses.

She said high-absence people are discontented and worrisome persons with problems.

"There is a correlation between the employee's attitude about his job and his attendance on the job," she said.

"High morale is fostered by a sense of belonging, of being needed. If this is lacking, a climate of absenteeism may be established. Emotional disorders leading to absenteeism often have occupational background — job dissatisfaction, fear of insecurity, conflict with other employees."

School phobia, meanwhile, has been demonstrated to have similar causes. Such a phobia occurs when a child pleads an ill-defined tummy ache and gets out of going to school for a day.

After the school bus passes, he suddenly springs back. The

next day, he goes back to school.

Studies have shown such children might be trying to escape a test, an unpleasant assignment or just boredom.

The typical schoolchild, according to the National Education Association (NEA), is absent from school about 18 days during the year.

Respiratory diseases are the most important cause of school absences. Stomach disorders rank second.

Dorothy Tipple, supervisor of school nursing, New York State Department of Education, another conference participant, reported on a study showing that the better students had a better attendance record than those with lower scholastic achievement.

Also, it was found that children from homes that were below - average in economic status lost the most time from school.

Meanwhile, Dr. Frederick Gaudet, director of the Laboratory of Psychological Studies at Stevens Institute of Technology, noted that absenteeism is a permanent characteristic of some persons.

"There is considerable evidence to indicate that when management changes its methods of handling the ab-

sence prone, many of them change," he said.

He indicated that contributing to some absenteeism are such factors as poor management and supervision.

Dr. Donald R. Longman, vice president of Schering Laboratories, sponsor of the conference, reported on cycles in absenteeism.

Figures show that when times are good and employment plentiful, workers' absences tend to be high. This is the case today.

"We also know that there are cycles in school absences," he said. "Shortly after school starts each fall, there is a high percentage of absenteeism."

"This may spring from the fact that the season for upper respiratory diseases has come around again."

"The fact that children are given an opportunity newly to share each other's germs after a summer's absence undoubtedly contributes to the problem — as does, to a degree, emotional stress due to the pressures of school's re-opening."

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Amounts Of Tar Vary Cigarette Warnings Asked For

A majority of Americans believe that the tar and nicotine content of cigarettes should be disclosed in all cigarette advertising, according to a recent public opinion survey.

Results of the survey are revealed in an article in the November issue of Readers Digest. The article also includes the results of a study of the tar and nicotine contents of the 30 most popular brands of filter-tip cigarettes.

Cigarette tars and nicotine are widely thought to be responsible for development of cancer, cardiovascular diseases and other ailments in smokers.

Of the 30 filter brands tested in the study, Carlton cigarettes showed the least amount of tar and nicotine derived from the smoke. Carlton yielded 6.0 milligrams of tar and 0.39 milligrams of nicotine.

The next four brands, in ascending order of tar and nicotine derived, were Marvels, Duke of Durham, True and Montclair.

Highest in tar and nicotine content of the brands tested was Pall Mall Filter, which yielded 31.6 milligrams of tar and 1.72 milligrams of nicotine. Part of the higher yield may be attributed to Pall Mall's greater length. Of the 30 tested brands, Pall Mall was the longest at 100 millimeters, of which 70 millimeters were smoked in the tests. Carlton and Montclair were shortest; each measured 83 millimeters and was smoked for 50 millimeters. All other brands tested were 85 millimeters.

The tests were conducted by Foster D. Snell, Inc., consulting chemists and engineers, using Federal Trade Commission-approved methods.

In the public opinion survey, which was conducted among smokers and non-smokers of both sexes, more than 54 percent of those respond-

ing thought that all cigarette advertising should disclose tar and nicotine content. More than 63 percent thought that cigarette packages should list tar and nicotine. And more than 92 percent believed that special efforts should be made to discourage young people from smoking.

The Digest article, by Lois Mattox Miller and James Monahan, sharply criticizes the tobacco industry for its "deeply ingrained flim-flam" in reporting the facts about tar and nicotine content. It implies that the industry gives the public only favorable information and withholds facts at other times.

As one example, it notes that P. Lorillard Co. advertises the tar and nicotine content of True, but does not disclose that of Kent or of any other Lorillard brand. Similarly, American Tobacco "touts the low tar-nicotine content of Carlton but fails to disclose any-

thing about Montclair," say the authors.

Federal legislation in effect since last January 1 requires cigarette packs to carry the warning, "Caution: Cigarette Smoking May Be Hazardous to Your Health." But contrary to common opinion, the authors state, the requirement represents a clear victory for the tobacco industry. In fact the industry itself planned the mild warning as a substitute for stiffer legislation.

Now, however, a crackdown looms. Senator Warren C. Magnuson (D., Wash.), Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, has introduced new legislation to require all cigarette advertising and cigarette packages to carry actual tar and nicotine contents.

The new legislation represents "a sterner challenge than the cigarette industry has faced at any time during the past decade," the authors report.

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