

Off To A Good Start

The Brevard Chamber of Commerce has elected new directors for the New Year and is off to a good start.

Sometimes we forget that the work of the Chamber of Commerce goes on 12 months each year.

We tend to think that this important civic body just works with tourists during the summer months. This is far from being true.

Many of the committees are extremely busy at the present time.

Seeking new industry is a continuous project, just like the work for better roads, better schools, bet-

ter housing, etc.

At the present time elaborate plans are being made for the big annual banquet, which will be held later this winter.

Twelve months each year the Brevard Chamber of Commerce strives to make Brevard and Transylvania county a better place in which to live, work and play.

Individual, business and industrial memberships are available.

If you did not join or work with the Chamber of Commerce last year, make a belated New Year's resolution to do so in 1972!

A Brief Look At 1971

While we are writing about the Brevard Chamber of Commerce, we should pause and salute Dr. Milton Massey on the fine job he has done during the past year as president.

To briefly summarize the work, we are going to reprint portions of his letter to the membership at the first of the year.

He was indeed dedicated to the job of presidency, and many seeds were planted during the year that will bear fruit in time to come.

In part, Dr. Massey said:

"Thank you very much for giving me the privilege of serving as President of your Chamber of Commerce during 1971. I am deeply indebted to the Officers and Directors who have labored unselfishly on behalf of our membership for continued progress to help make Brevard and Transylvania County a better place to live, work, shop and play.

"Space will not allow me to elaborate on the many activities of each Committee, but I do want to highlight some of the areas in which the Chamber has worked this year.

"Many new ideas from the 'Brain Storming Session' served as catalysts to get the committees working at a fast pace early in the year. The In-

dustrial Development Committee adopted a whole new concept to promote economic growth within our county. A very talented Industrial Development 'Team' was organized and has worked very closely with the State Department of Commerce and Development throughout the year.

"In April a roadside clean-up and beautification project involved a great number of people in the Brevard area. As summer months arrived, flower boxes were planted by the Garden Clubs, sidewalk sales were promoted by the Merchant Committee and many people enjoyed the Kemper Open Satellite Golf Tournament at Etowah. Throughout the year our Highways Committee has worked diligently to get more primary road construction started within our county. In December the group had a meeting with the Highway Commissioner in Raleigh.

"The list of activities could go on from Flood Control Plans, Airport improvements, Advertising, Public Relations, Recreation, Christmas parade, etc. until seven pages were filled, but time will not permit. I sincerely thank each of you who has worked with the Chamber during 1971 to make it an active year."

A New Form Of Censorship

When the national magazine Look ceased publication, a major reason given by the publisher was drastic postal rate increases. The new postal rates, it was said, would have increased Look's postal bill from \$4 million to \$10 million in five years. The demise of Look magazine is a symptom of a rising threat to freedom of the press. In the case of larger publications, the danger is dramatic and apparent. The proposed 142 per cent increase in second class postal rates under which newspapers, magazines and periodicals are mailed to the public is "potentially ruinous" in the opinion of Life magazine.

Even more devastating in the long

run may be the impact of postal rate increases on the thousands of smaller daily and weekly newspapers that make up the bulwark of the U. S. free press, so far as independent thought is concerned. These thousands of papers have given substance to a basic concept of Western civilization—the concept of a loyal opposition which protects the rights of the minority, gives meaning to legislative processes of self-government and is a champion of the oppressed. No vehicle of communication can ever take the place of the press as a defender of freedom. It has survived attempted censorship in many forms and is now threatened by the economics of postal rate increases.

SENATOR SAM ERVIN

★ SAVS ★

President Nixon's new economic policy which imposed wage-price controls in mid-August and the devaluation of the dollar in late December constituted the most far-reaching change in our domestic affairs in 1971.

Congress, called upon late in the session to enact new tax legislation and to extend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, cleared measures to implement this policy a few days before adjournment. New legislation dealing with the dollar devaluation is expected to be offered later this month.

Although the Administration won both a new tax law and the requested one-year extension of the President's authority to control wages and prices, it also got bills on these subjects with unwanted provisions. Among these were the tax checkoff to finance Presidential campaign expenditures beginning in 1976 and a Federal pay raise effective January 1, 1972, instead of July 1, 1972.

While I did not favor the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 when Congress initially passed it, because I felt that the Administration and the Congress ought to have exercised fiscal responsibility without resorting to wage and price controls, I did support the President's request to extend this Act after it became evident that we were either going to have economic controls or face economic disaster. I think it would have been preferable had the Administration and a majority of the Congress faced up to the need for fiscal responsibility many months ago.

Because of my deep concern about the precarious state of the Federal budget with its estimated deficit of \$32 billion for the current fiscal year and also because I do not think the Federal Government has any business financing political campaigns, I voted against the Revenue Act of 1971 which I considered objectionable on both grounds.

I did favor the Federal lec-

tions campaign bill. This measure won Senate and House approval in differing versions. At the end of the session House-Senate conferees reached agreement on this bill and the conference report won Senate approval on December 14th. Further House action has been postponed on that bill until Congress reconvenes.

Anti-busing amendments to the omnibus education bill became a focal point in the Congressional battle over Federal pressures to achieve racial balance in the public schools. The House late in the session adopted amendments which would block the use of Federal funds for busing to achieve racial balance and would prohibit Federal agencies from requiring local school units from spending monies for this purpose. However, the Senate leadership deferred action on this bill until the next session at which time I expect to continue my efforts to secure the enactment of an anti-busing amendment.

The battle over day care centers became a major concern in the consideration of S. 2007, a bill to extend the anti-poverty program for another two years. I voted against this bill when the Senate initially considered it on September 9th and voted to uphold the President's veto of this bill when the question was presented to the Senate on December 10th.

The end finally came to the lengthy battle over the funding of the super-sonic transport plane. Congress rejected further efforts to expend Federal monies to finance this project. I voted against the continuing authorization for the SST because I think that the financing of this project should be borne by private enterprise and it should not be the obligation of the taxpayers to provide transportation for a limited number of passengers by means of an aircraft which raises serious environmental questions.

Next week, I shall continue the review of legislation pending before the 92nd Congress.

EDITORIAL PAGE

THE TRANSYLVANIA TIMES

PAGE TWO

January 13, 1972

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

January 6, 1972

Mr. John Anderson, Editor
The Transylvania Times
Broad St.
Brevard, N. C. 28712

Dear Mr. Anderson,

We are very much concerned about the situation of the overcrowded school bus we have in the Cedar Mountain community. I don't believe I would be exaggerating by saying there are 90 or more children riding this bus. The seats are sometimes filled double to capacity and also standing from back to front. This one bus picks up all the children in the Transylvania Times from the Neely Road. Several weeks ago an article in the Transylvania Times from the N. C. State Board of Statistics stated the number of miles the N. C. school buses travel each year, etc. and the average number of students riding a bus was 67. This is far beyond what I call average. We certainly do need another bus out this way.

Several weeks after school started we complained to the school officials with promises that they would look into this matter. Half of the school year has gone by and nothing has been done and we have heard no words of encouragement about anything.

Everyday we hear lectures on safety habits and safety rules from work, school, home and even on a daily T.V. program they teach a child not to be a car stander.

The overcrowded school bus is no way safe at all. There are many accidents and problems on the bus. Some have even gotten their teeth knocked out. Smaller children

(Editor's Note: Letters must be brief, signed, typed or written legibly on one side of paper. We reserve the right to reject, edit, or condense. Letters should be received by The Times by Monday mornings.)

are mistreated. Pushing, shoving, and stepping on one another upsets a child very much while we refer to the motto, "Let's keep our children happy while going to school." Too many children riding the bus causes many to have to leave early from home and some do not get home until around 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon. One can see it is too long for a child to be away from home. We admire the bus driver for being strict but he cannot see who is doing all the malice in the back for the ones standing up. We have also followed the bus to school and he does drive at a safe speed for an ordinary bus but with this many children there is no safe speed.

Last year each child riding this bus received a set of rules. If they did not abide by the rules the parents would be notified. One of the rules stated that each child was to be seated on that bus. When the bus driver yells, "Everybody sit down" and no place to sit, where do they expect the child to sit? Maybe we should let some adult figure it out since it is too upsetting for a child. I truly feel that I am punishing my child for making her ride this bus.

The overcrowded bus is just as unsafe as the hazardous schools we have. I will never be in favor of building a new school unless we can first get out children to school in safety. Another bus for the community would eliminate the accidents and problems.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jane Evett
Route #1
Brevard, N. C. 28712

Pick Of The Press

Ministers Go To Jail

Biblical Recorder

On Christmas Eve in Charlotte, Methodist Bishop Earl G. Hunt, Jr. went to jail—for the second time—and he took three pastors and a group of students with him. He went to give encouragement to men and women in the Mecklenburg County jail in need of a spiritual boost. With him were Harold C. Austin of St. Luke's United Methodist Church who arranged the visit; Bryant Clancy, a Lutheran; Ezra Moore, a United Presbyterian; and an interracial group of college-age carolers.

The group carried small packages of candy and fruit prepared by members of St. Luke's whose pastor, Mr. Austin, makes the jail part of his everyday ministry. He heads the jail ministry for the Charlotte Area Clergy Association but it is obvious that much remains to be done. It is estimated that between 400 and 500 ministers in the Charlotte area have not found their way to jail. Bishop Hunt hopes that his informal visits Christmas Eve will awaken pastors to the need of carrying their wit-

ness and work to prisoners. Austin feels that ministering to prisoners keeps him close to the "hard realities of life." Plain-spoken and straight-forward, he says "I've spent all my ministry trying to lead churches—and trying not to get too far ahead of them—into service to the lowest and least. To me, I've been a failure all these years. When I came to Charlotte (about a year ago), I just turned over a new leaf. I decided I wasn't going to wait on the congregation."

The Recorder regrets that Baptists were not represented among those going to jail at Christmas. We are sure there are evidences of Baptist interest in prisoners of the Charlotte area—but there should be more, not only in Charlotte, but in every section of the state.

We challenge Baptist churches to investigate the possibilities of ministering to prisoners in their own communities. Such a ministry is not designed to result in glowing statistical successes but when it comes to down-to-earth Christianity, there are few people anywhere as urgently in need of help and understanding.

Guest Column

No More Need

By PETE HULTH
(Smithfield Herald)

The U. S. Public Health Service announced recently that routine smallpox immunization no longer will be required in this nation.

The Public Health Service said that the practice of routine smallpox vaccination no longer is necessary because the risk of contracting the disease is negligible.

The smallpox vaccination, however, will continue to be required of travelers to and from countries where smallpox still is endemic, and it will be required of health services personnel who have contact with infected patients.

In its announcement, the Public Health Service noted that the public health officials in many states are still requiring routine smallpox vaccination, and it urged State public health officials, medical personnel, and other groups responsible for preventive medical care to "promptly explore mechanisms to facilitate broad understanding of the recommendation and a smooth transition to its implementation."

Whether or not this is the proper course of action remains to be seen.

One has a tendency, however, to share the views of Harvey Ardman as stated in an

article entitled "A New Foothold For 'Conquered' Diseases?" in the January issue of American Legion Magazine.

Mr. Ardman cautions against the lowering of requirements for such "conquered" diseases as diphtheria, polio, measles, whooping cough, tetanus, and rubella (German measles). His article points out that the incidence of such diseases decreases when there is mass immunization programs and then begins to rise as the big drives are no longer conducted.

Mr. Ardman stated that there has not been a smallpox case originating in the United States since 1949—evidence of a good immunization program in which there was almost total national participation.

But the Public Health Service believes the routine smallpox vaccination "unnecessarily exposes a large segment of the United States public to the risk of complications resulting from vaccination—a risk greater than the probability of their contracting the disease."

A Smithfield man remarked the other day that his arthritis cleared up following inoculation with smallpox vaccine, the first he had received since World War II. Maybe we need to continue the inoculations as a preventive measure for our children and as a pain easer for the aching bones of the elderly.

THE EVERYDAY COUNSELOR

BY

DR. HERBERT SPAUGH



The achievements out of the handicapped, many of them outstanding, should always give us a lift. At the same time they should make us reflective about how well we are using our own talents and endowments.

The Associated Press reports the case of Fred Gilbert, Director of Recreational Therapy at Sharpe Hospital in San Diego, Calif. When he was eight years old a circus bear tore off both of his arms during a visit to Mexico in 1952. In spite of his handicaps he learned to drive an automobile, put himself through college, married and today has an eight-month old son.

Gilbert finds success in his work. "I noticed that handicapped kids were healed physically and medically, but were still badly injured socially." He said he regularly gathered a group of patients at the Sharpe Rehabilitation Center meeting at a pizza parlor instead of their hospital recreation room.

This summer he organized a day camp for the handicapped, arranging the normal games for the youngsters. This Christmas he has put together a "normal family Christmas" center at the hospital. The fireplace is a fake. The tree was cut. The familiar living room is temporary. But Gilbert explained, "I want them to know that a personality does not change because of an accident."

"I remember the first time I wanted to ask a girl out. I thought about my artificial arms, but I asked her. The important thing, I think, is to go ahead anyway."

There are two Charlotte doctors who have large practices in spite of the fact that they both suffer physical handicaps. Their motto is "Make the most of what you have left."

For 38 years I have been writing this column and have cultivated the habit of always looking at both sides of any proposition. Looking at the other side, the outstanding achievements of handicapped people, there is a challenge for the majority of us who have all of our faculties and yet use them so little. We take for granted the fact that we have a full complement of physical faculties never once considering that one day we might lose one or all of them.

There is this final thought. Just how well are we using our endowments and gifts to the glory of our Creator, and help and assist our fellow man? The Bible says, "By their fruits, ye shall know them." The fruits of the Spirit are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, and faith.

The Transylvania Times

100 Broad St.

Brevard, N. C. 28712

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