

Carrboro Keeps Separate, But Merger Could Come

By STAN SWOFFORD
Special to The Daily Tar Heel

"Daddy, where are we now?" the little boy asks.

"Chapel Hill, son" the driver answers.

"No dear" his wife interrupts. "That sign we just passed said 'Carrboro.'"

"Carrboro! Why, I could have sworn we were in Chapel Hill."

That driver wasn't the first to mistake Carrboro for Chapel Hill and he won't be the last. Carrboro can be found on few road maps and you can search in vain for it on automobile club road guides.

But it's there—right next to nationally known Chapel Hill, home of one of the most distinguished universities in the South. No countryside separates Chapel Hill and Carrboro. Only a small and inconspicuous sign informs you that you are leaving one and entering another.

Why? Why Carrboro and why Chapel Hill? Why have they chosen separate ways? Will they ever merge?

Chapel Hill, of course, is a much older town and grew up with the University. It was laid out in 1793 at the same time the University founders laid the cornerstone of Old East.

Carrboro's history begins almost a hundred years later in 1882 with the extension of

the railroad or more precisely a 10 mile spur of the railroad, from University Station to a point about a mile west of the University.

Dr. Paul W. Wager, for 35 years UNC professor of political science and co-editor of "Orange County 1752-1952," says Chapel Hillians insisted that the railroad be well removed from their little village.

"They wanted to preserve the peaceful academic village setting," Wager said, "and were afraid the smoke, grime and noise of the trains would disrupt everything."

Professor Wager said that Carrboro's real growth into a town began when Tom Lloyd built his cotton mill in 1898. The little settlement clustered around the depot Professor

Wager said, and grew steadily. It was named Venable, for Francis P. Venable, president of the University. When Julian S. Carr bought the Lloyd cotton mill the name was changed to Carrboro.

R. B. Todd who recently retired from the office of Carrboro town clerk, a position he held for almost 10 years, says there has been little communication between the two towns.

"For years," Todd said, "the only connection Carrboro had with Chapel Hill was the fact that students got off the train

in Carrboro. "Carrboro was a mill town. Its people thought like mill people and many of them still do. Chapel Hill was an academic town. The two had absolutely nothing in common and it was logical that they should grow up apart."

While Chapel Hill citizens have always been liberal, Todd noted, Carrboro people have been rather conservative.

"That fact would probably still quash any merger movement," Todd said. "Chapel Hill citizens can be very liberal for improvements. Its 1967 estimated population was over 18,000, while Carrboro's was under 30,000. Chapel Hill boasts North Carolina's highest annual median family income—\$7,547."

Most Carrboro residents are naturally against any merger movement, Todd said, because they know their taxes would increase and they would have to assume Chapel Hill's debts.

Calvin Burch, Carrboro building and plumbing inspector and Chapel Hill-Carrboro resident for 62 years, believes many Carrboro citizens have a deep-seated feeling that they are looked down on by Chapel Hill people.

"It's probably half true and half false," Burch said, "but nevertheless the feeling's there and it would prevent a merger today."

"At the same time" he noted, Carrboro has a lot of town pride. We don't want to lose our identity."

The Chapel Hill and Carrboro school systems merged about 10 years ago, Burch said, and since then Carrboro has been unable to elect even one school board member.

"Situations like the school

board setup make us believe only that if a merger ever did happen Chapel Hill would run over us and we would lose all identity" he said.

Burch recalled an unofficial merger movement that occurred a few years ago.

"Just when the movement was building up steam" he said. "Chapel Hill elected a school board and town board with very liberal views. That killed the merger movement."

But Burch believes the towns are becoming more and more alike and that they will eventually merge.

The business leaders of the two towns know the value of working together. The Merchants Association and the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Chamber of Commerce represent both municipalities.

J. F. Augustine, executive director of the Chamber of Commerce, thinks the two will merge eventually.

"Both stand to lose a great deal if they stay separate," he said. "So much more can be accomplished by working together."

Chapel Hill Mayor Sandy McClamroch, Jr. agrees with Augustine.

"It would be to the best interests of both towns if a merger could be realized," he said. "Carrboro's land values would spring up and citizens of each town would receive more benefits. It's ridiculous to continue maintaining separate services and departments."

McClamroch sees no reason why Carrboro would lose its identity if it merged with Chapel Hill.

"If Carrboro merges with us" the mayor smiled, "it can still call itself 'Carrboro.'"

Computer Unit Helps Doctors Diagnose Ills

A computer system to monitor the conditions of six acutely ill patients will be set up at N.C. Memorial Hospital here under a three-year \$700,000 grant from the National Institutes of Health.

The new grant will make it possible to develop and install a computer-oriented system to obtain and handle information which will help doctors determine the exact condition of acutely ill patients.

Each of six beds in a special unit of the hospital here will be equipped with measuring instruments to provide 18 information items on each patient: electrocardiogram blood pressure, heart output breathing rate oxygen usage body temperature and blood chemistry.

From these 18 "primary" information items, about 75 "secondary" items will be derived by the computer system.

Ultimately the system is expected to provide information to enable a doctor to predict the onset of a crisis in a patient, so he can take steps to prevent emergency situations from arising.

Dr. Ralph W. Stacy professor of bioengineering and biomathematics in surgery at The University of North Carolina School of Medicine is director of the research project.

Dr. Richard M. Peters surgeon and director of UNC's Division of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery, Biomathematic is the clinical director for the project.

Doctors today are so flooded with information obtained from critically ill patients that it is almost impossible for them to get a clear picture of their patients' exact conditions.

With the proposed system here all of this information will be gathered and assembled by the computer system, predigested by the system and then fed to the doctors.

A large part of the research here will be spent in working

out the best communications between the computer and the doctors.

The proposed system actually will have four computers.

One medium-size computer will do the major job of information assembly and will generate the messages to the doctors.

Three small computers will each be assigned to a single group of measurement tasks. This information will be fed into the larger computer.

The "task-oriented" system will be designed to carry out all the required measurements on a patient while providing backup support in case one computer should fail.

The research aspects of this project will be conducted in a special trailer building to be erected. The trailer will house electron laboratories computer rooms, systems analysts and computer programmers.

Geology Scientists Find Rock 'Error'

Rocks near Albemarle North Carolina, have been found to be 500 million years old... which makes them 200 million years older than the Appalachians.

The formations were thought to have been formed by the same mountain-building system as the Appalachians. The "error" has been detected by Prof. James R. Butler, University of North Carolina geology department and Prof. Allen Hills of Yale University formerly also University of North Carolina.

Their surprising find was revealed in a study presented by Prof. Hills at the annual meeting of the southeastern section of the Geological Society of America (April 4).

The meeting attended by some 500 geologists was held in Durham.

Interest in the Albemarle area had long been lacking Prof. Hills said because no fossils were found. But five years ago two fossils were found and geologists mapped the area.

Then the two scientists collected rock samples which proved to be 500 million years old placing them at the end of the Cambrian period when

there were only very simple forms of life in existence.

The oldest formations to be found in the U.S. are in the rocky mountains and date back as much as 3 billion years.

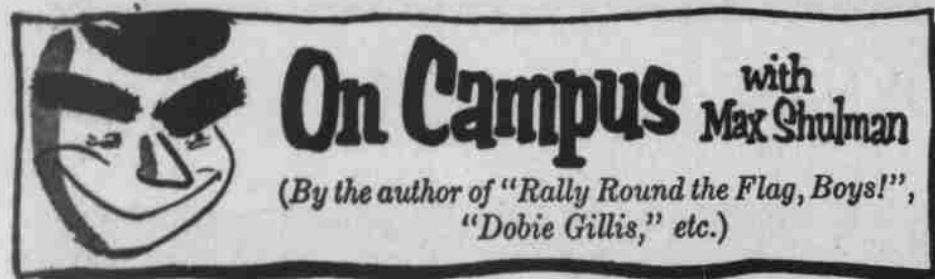
University of North Carolina faculty members and graduates were authors or co-authors of 19 of the papers.

Village Selects Aldermen

Eleven residents were elected to the Odum-Victory Village Board of Aldermen in the April election.

The new aldermen are: Lynwood Benson, Pamela Bochinski, John Dees, David Mitchell, Lou Mitchell, George Nevius, Kim Nevius, Monroe Ridenhour, Regina Rodrigues, William Stephenson, and Robert Trudeau.

One vacancy remains on the Board. Any interested resident may contact the incumbent aldermen.



WAS KEATS THE BOB DYLAN OF HIS DAY?

Who was the greatest of the English Romantic Poets—Byron, Shelley or Keats? This question has given rise to many lively campus discussions and not a few stabbings. Let us today try to find an answer.

First, Keats (or The Louisville Slugger, as he is commonly called.) Keats' talent bloomed early. While still a schoolboy at St. Swithin's he wrote his epic lines:

*If I am good I get an apple,
So I don't whistle in the chapel.*

From this distinguished beginning he went on to write another 40 million poems, an achievement all the more remarkable when you consider that he was only five feet tall! I mention this fact only to show that physical problems never kept the true artist from creating. Byron, for example, was lame. Shelley suffered from prickly heat all winter long. Nonetheless, these three titans of literature never stopped writing poetry for one day.

Nor did they neglect their personal lives. Byron, a devil with the ladies, was expelled from Oxford for dipping Nell Gwynne's pigtails in an inkwell. (This later became known as Guy Fawkes Day.) He left England to fight in the Greek war of independence. He fought bravely and well, but women were never far from his mind, as evidenced by these immortal lines:

*How splendid it is to fight for the Greek,
But I don't enjoy it half as much as dancing cheek to cheek.*

While Byron fought in Greece, Shelley stayed in England, where he became razor sharpener to the Duke of Gloucester. Shelley was happy in his work, as we know from his classic poem, *Hail to thee, blithe strop*, but no matter how he tried he was never able to get a proper edge on the Duke's razor, and he was soon banished to Coventry. (This later became known as The Industrial Revolution.)

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But I digress. Byron, I say, was in Greece and Shelley in England. Meanwhile Keats went to Rome to try to grow. Who does not remember his wistful lyric:

*Although I am only five feet high,
Some day I will look in an elephant's eye.*

But Keats did not grow. His friends, Shelley and Byron, touched to the heart, rushed to Rome to stretch him. This too failed. Then Byron, ever the ladies man, took up with Lucrezia Borgia, Catherine of Aragon, and Annie Oakley. Shelley, a more domestic type, stayed home with his wife Mary and wrote his famous poem:

*I love to stay home with the missus and write,
And hug her and kiss her and give her a bite.*



Mary Shelley finally got so tired of being bitten that she went into another room and wrote *Frankenstein*. Upon reading the manuscript, Shelley and Byron got so scared they immediately booked passage home to England. Keats tried to go too, but he was so small that the clerk at the steamship office couldn't see him over the top of the counter. So Keats remained in Rome and died of shortness.

Byron and Shelley cried a lot and then together composed this immortal epitaph:

*Good old Keats, he might have been short,
But he was a great American and a heck of a good sport.*

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1 Pick up a half-barrel of Bud (good for about 245 12-ounce cups... with foam) and the tapping equipment on the day of the party. Just set the beer in a tub of ice to keep it cold.

2 Just before the party begins, tap your beer. First, make sure the beer faucet is closed (you wouldn't want to waste a drop of Beechwood Aged Bud!). Then, insert the faucet-and-pump unit into the upper valve of the keg, give it a quarter turn clockwise, and lock it in place by tightening the lower wing nut.

3 Next, insert the lager tap in the lower valve of the keg and give it a quarter turn. Now, set the keg upright in a tub and pack ice around it.

4 You're now ready to draw beer. Pump pressure to the proper point for good draw, usually about 15 lbs. That's all there is to it, but there's no rule against sampling just to make sure everything is perfect. Ahhhhh! It's no wonder you'll find more taverns with the famous "Bud on Draught" sign than any other!



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