

Patterson's Mill preserves, recreates atmosphere of the past

By SARAH WEST
Staff Writer

When you walk into Patterson's Mill Country Store, you walk into the past. Perched on top of a sloping hill on Farrington Road, the store looks as though it has been sitting there for decades, not just six years.

The antique appearance of the store is the product of the efforts of owners John and Elsie Booker. In an attempt to completely re-create an old country store, they constructed theirs out of wood from several old buildings dating back as far as 1865.

Inside, the air of authenticity remains. The store is stuffed with a vast array of merchandise ranging from old china and hand-made wooden bird feeders to quilts, sachets and penny candy. Like the classic country store, it offers just about everything.

Many of these items are not for sale but belong to the Booker's personal collection. This collection, which the Bookers call "an array of mercantile Americana" was accumulated over a period of 20 years.

"It started out as a hobby," Elsie Booker said. "We used to travel a lot. On one trip in Vermont, we visited a country store which combined the old and new—I decided we'd have a store like it one day."

The store became a family project, with the Bookers and their son Curtis going on buying trips all over the country. Finally, Mrs. Booker drew up the architectural plans for the store on a legal pad. Mr. Booker tore down two old houses, a store and a warehouse for the lumber, and the dream became reality when the store opened on Thanksgiving Day 1973.

Located on land that has been in Mrs. Booker's family for over 200 years, the store lies in the area between Highway 54 and the Old Durham-Chapel Hill Road. Although it is barely a mile off busy 54, the spot is almost rural, perfectly suited to the leisurely existence that the store hearkens back to. You can while away a pleasant afternoon browsing through the store, and then sit on the wide front porch chatting with the Bookers, a friendly couple.

"People come out a lot on Sundays just to sit on the porch and relax," Mrs. Booker said. "When customers come, we tell them to go on in and look around. We just stick our heads in once in a while to see if they're doing OK."

In addition to the Booker's collection, the store offers for sale many fine crafts—all made by North Carolina artisans—as well as antiques and gift items. But the most striking feature of the store is the pharmacy. No ordinary pharmacy, this is a faithful recreation of one you

might have visited in 1900. It features marble-topped tables, bars with mirrored backs and old advertising signs.

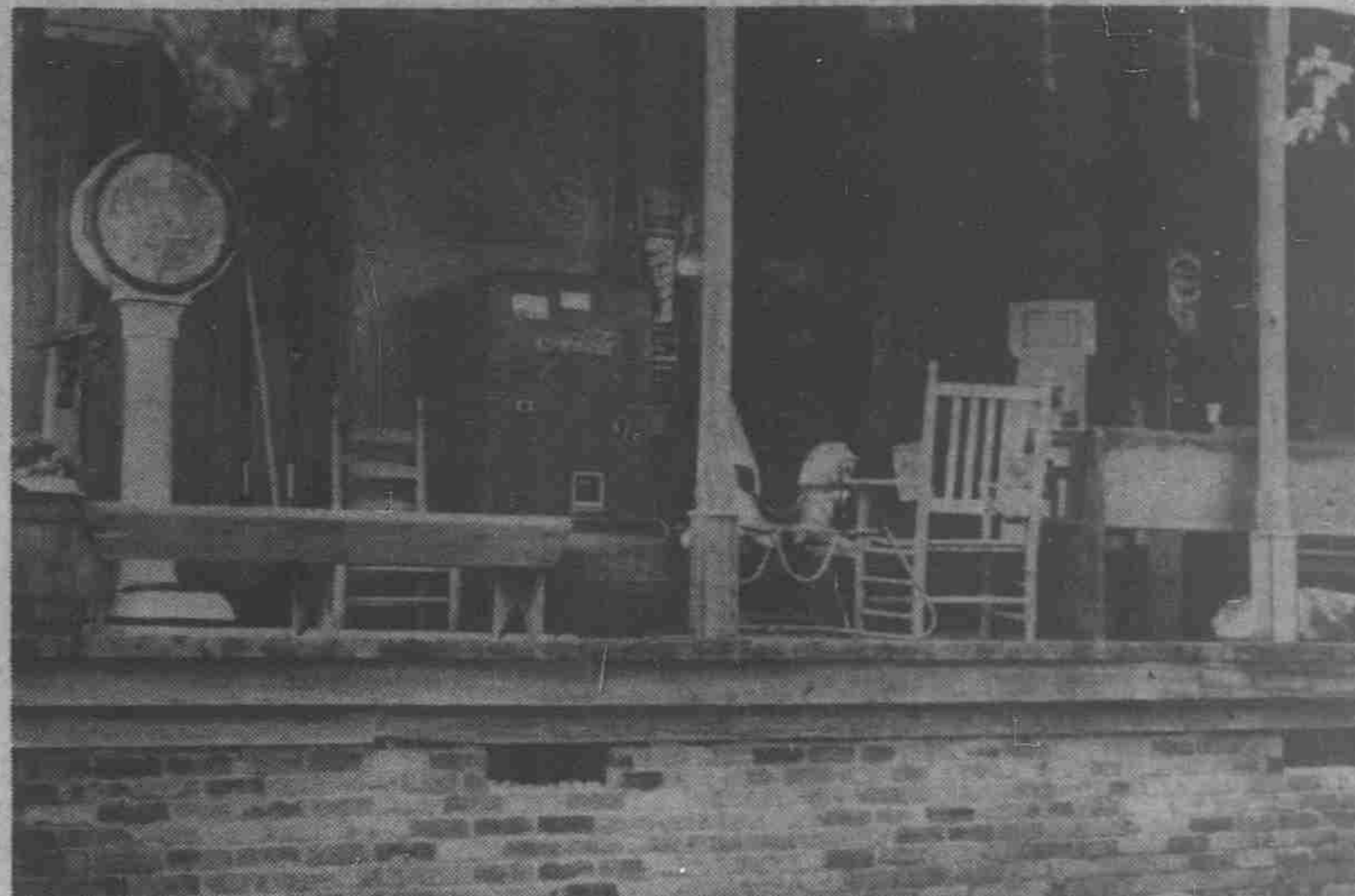
There are also cases and cases of old patent medicines. Laxatives and liniments seemed to be the most common and popular drugs. According to Mrs. Booker, who is a graduate of the UNC School of Pharmacy and who still works part-time as a pharmacist, people in the early 1900s had a fairly simple method of dealing with illness.

"Back then, people rubbed for every kind of pain they had. And when they didn't rub, they took laxatives to 'clean off their livers,'" Mrs. Booker said.

Some of the more colorful brands displayed were Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills and McClean's Volcanic Oil.

Also fascinating is Mr. Booker's cigarette collection. An employee of Liggett-Myers, Booker has gathered an assortment of brands from all over the world, including many American brands no longer made.

This Saturday, the fourth annual Green Grass Festival will be held at Patterson's Mill. Several bluegrass and clogging groups will perform at the festival, which is from 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission is \$2.



Many things are just on display, many are for sale

DTH/David Eayhardt

Early worm gets books

By PHIL WELLS
Staff Writer

If you like books, you'll savor the feast of unique and exciting reading material at the ninth annual Bookworm's Banquet, sponsored by the Friends of the Chapel Hill Public Library.

The book sale, to be held at the library Oct. 1, 2 and 3, will offer 14,000 volumes, most costing between 10 cents and \$1. The menu will also include posters and records, mainly classical and rock, in the same price range as the books.

The library will sponsor a special appetizer, the fourth annual book auction, at 7:30 p.m. Sunday. The auction will offer a spread of rare books and a number of first editions, as well as unusual volumes of interest to collectors. For example, the auction will offer the first edition of Anthony Trollope's three-volume *Popinjoy*. Those attending the auction will be able to browse over the material from 6:30 until 7:30, when auctioneer Jonathan Howes, a Chapel Hill council member, takes up his gavel.

Co-chairmen for the book sale are Ellen Bodman and Jean Seaman. Bodman, founder of the sale, said the books this year are of a better caliber and should raise more money. "The role of the Chapel Hill Public Library has drastically changed because more students are using it. Therefore, we hope students will flock to the sale this year," Bodman said.



DTH/Richard Kendrick

Banquet for a bookworm

Seaman said the book sale should offer something for most everyone—children, as well as adults. Material will cover fiction and poetry and nonfiction areas such as travel, fine arts, hobbies, foreign language and text books.

Various people donated books for the sale throughout the year. Bodman and volunteers began sorting, categorizing and packing books in cartons only a week after the 1978 sale, handling about seven tons of hardcover and paperback books. Organizers of the sale will use the money they collect to buy books and equipment for the library.

The book sale will run from 10 a.m.-8 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday and from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. on Wednesday. People who are late to the sale can buy remaining books, excluding collector's items, for half price after 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

Secret bomb story

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as a freelance writer to research an article on the hydrogen bomb. *The Progressive* claims the purpose was to demonstrate that the government's secrecy policy in the areas of nuclear-arms production was not used to safeguard the nation, but to stifle informed debate on the issues.

Morland said he used publicly available material and unclassified government documents to write the article. A few weeks before the article was to be published, a copy found its way to officials of the Department of Energy. Energy officials invoked the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and ordered the magazine not to print Morland's article. *The Progressive* declined on the grounds of First Amendment freedoms, and the court battle began.

Morland says he did not use any material that, at the time, was classified. He said he went to libraries and in particular to the atomic library at Los Alamos, N.M. He said he went on tours of nuclear plants as a guest of the government, never concealing his occupation or his purpose. According to *The Progressive*, he used no material that was not publicly available. One of the items censored by the government as classified was taken from the pages of *Scientific American*.

Whether the article is detrimental to the national interest has been the point of controversy.

In his decision to stop *The Progressive* from printing the H-Bomb article, Justice Warren said, "I want to think a long time before I give a hydrogen bomb to Idi Amin."

"That's pure garbage," said Dietrich Schroer, a UNC associate professor of physics who has read Hansen's article. "I do not think that it is of significant value to anyone who wants to design and build an H-bomb. There was a time when the ideas were secret in the sense that people had trouble thinking them up. But since the explosion of the first H-Bomb there have been no real secrets."

"I would agree that what was published by Hansen contains material that is interesting to me, but it didn't strike me as stuff that someone couldn't think of himself," Schroer said.

Daniel Greenberg has written in *The Washington Post*: "At this late stage in nuclear history, know-how is the least part of building an H-bomb." Dr. Theodore Postol, a government nuclear scientist at the Argonne National Laboratory—and one of the few who has read Morland's article—said, "The article in no way provides any of the detail necessary for the construction of any element, yet alone a complete nuclear weapon." Postol added that the article "contains no ideas or information which could not be readily concluded or obtained by any competent physicist after seeing the diagram prepared by Dr. Teller (Dr. Edward Teller of the University of California) for his article in *The Encyclopedia Americana*."

Former Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, along with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and a number of government scientists, said that *The Progressive* article contains restricted data that could harm national security if published.

The law that Morland was accused of breaking is the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which says that everything concerning the design, manufacture, or utilization of nuclear weapons is automatically classified unless the government declassifies it. The information may be accessible to the public but, according to the law, communicating it is a criminal offense until the government clears it.

The political aspects of the question are more complex. *The Progressive* claims that the government misuses its ability to classify material in order to keep the public in awe of both the nuclear matter and the government itself.

"The government of the United States has pursued reckless policies in producing, transporting and storing nuclear technology around the world," *Progressive* editor Erwin Knoll said. "When questions have been raised about these policies, the government's response has been, 'Don't worry. So long as we control the secret, all will be well.' Morland's article exposes that response as a blatant lie."

Literature from *The Progressive* cites the example of Rocky Flats, Colorado, where the triggers for H-bombs are made. At least two tons of plutonium have escaped into the environment, supposedly causing many cases of cancer.

Similar censorship has occurred before. In 1950, *Scientific American* published an article by physicist Hans Bethe which had been censored by the government. Editor Gerard Piel recently has disclosed that some of the deleted material had already been published some of it in *Scientific American* itself.

Fig. 7.2. Design schematic of H-bomb.

A fission bomb of, say Pu^{239} is surrounded by the material to be fused. It is then set off, the high temperatures initiate the fusion reaction, and the fusion reaction provides the energy to keep itself going until the fusible material is all used up.

H-bomb info available: 'Encyclopedia Americana' (at top) has it ...as does UNC's Physics/PWAD 80 class notes (at bottom)

Party for Exchange

By BUDDY BURNISKE
Staff Writer

What has 74 arms and legs, entertains itself well on bus rides of more than 24 hours and lives off the money it reaps from doughnut sales, raffle tickets and sordid party donations? The Toronto Exchange.

The Exchange involves 37 students from UNC, 34 first-year participants and three program coordinators. From November 9-14 the Exchange students will welcome 40 scholars from the University of Toronto. During their five-day stay the Canadians will be treated to the social, academic and cultural offerings of the University community in Chapel Hill. The participants from UNC will make the journey north for the same purpose in mid-January of next semester. That is, if they raise the money needed.

"We really have to come up with \$3,000 in eight weeks time," said Bill Pomeroy, one of

the three program coordinators. "Everyone involved will probably pay \$40 to \$50 of their own money mainly for transportation needs. But it'll take more than just the sum we raise with dues fees for us to get by."

Fund-raising plans are already well under way. Last week the legion of Exchangers sold over 500 boxes of doughnuts to take their first steps toward Toronto.

"We've already got plenty of ideas," she said. "We're planning everything from the sale of raffle tickets (in cooperation with area merchants), T-shirts, and concessions, to fund-raising parties and dinners. Now all we need is the people."

And it's the people they'll be looking for tonight, at St. Anthony Hall (207 Pittsboro St.) at a fund-raising party. The party begins at 8:30 with beer available. A \$2.50 donation at the door is asked to help the cause.

Try all you can drink Sunday to support Special Olympics

You can write off your beer drinking as a good cause this Sunday at Kirkpatrick's, when proceeds will go to the special Olympics for retarded children.

From 2:30 p.m. until the beer runs out, Kirkpatrick's will be serving all you can drink for a \$2 donation at the door. The brew is courtesy of Kirkpatrick's and local beer distributors.

Money collected will go for operating expenses for the fall and spring Orange County Special Olympics. Special Olympics programs

began nationwide in 1968 to help retarded children develop physically, psychologically and socially through sports.

This fall's Orange Special Olympics will be held in Chapel Hill November 27. The fall event is a dry run for the spring program, in which children can qualify for the district games and go on to the state, national and international competitions.

Eddie Ellis, Orange County chairman, said if the fundraising at Kirkpatrick's on Sunday goes well he will try to get other Chapel Hill bar owners to follow suit.

'Classified' info in library

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the fissionable materials, and as the fission begins, the resultant explosion provides the necessary high temperature and pressure to initiate fusion reactions in the lithium-6 deuteride and tritium fuel at the center of the trigger. The beryllium framework at the center of the trigger provides additional neutrons for the fusion reactions.

4. The exploding fission-fusion triggers release a variety of particles and rays. Among these are low-energy X-rays. These X-rays are directed by the outer casing into the fusion fuel mass.

This mass is actually composed of a number of small masses, each wrapped in a thin foil of U-238. As the X-rays strike the foil, it absorbs them and re-emits other X-rays which ionize the outer layer of the fuel mass, causing an inwardly-directed shock wave to compress the lithium-6 deuteride. The density of the fuel rises considerably when this happens, and the fuel develops an outer cloud of charged particles.

5. Tremendous amounts of heat radiate into the fusion fuel mass from both triggers. The sudden elevation in temperature begins the larger main fusion reaction in the weapon.

6. The fusion fuel and surrounding particles are suddenly heated and subjected to intense neutron bombardment from the fission triggers. The temperature increase raises the kinetic energy of the tritium in the fuel, causing it to begin fusing with the deuterium in the lithium-6 deuteride, while the neutrons from the fission explosions cause more tritium to be produced. The presence of beryllium near the fuel would also cause the neutron flux to be increased, and the quantity of

tritium produced would increase appreciably.

As the tritium is produced and fuses with the deuterium, the temperature of the fuel mass would rise to the point where deuterium-deuterium fusion could occur. This in turn would further raise the temperature and internal pressure of the remaining fuel mass and the surrounding particle cloud. This will cause the fusion reactions to occur faster and more frequently, releasing even more energy. The layers of foil around the individual fuel submasses would tend to act as a fusion tamper, holding the individual fuel masses together; the outer casing of U-238 would serve as an overall tamper holding the entire reacting assembly of fusion fuel and fission triggers together.

7. While the large fusion reaction is building up inside the casing, the casing is bombarded by high-energy neutrons from the fusion reactions. These neutrons are sufficiently powerful to cause fission to occur in the casing, creating a fission explosion which can yield up to 50 percent of the bomb's total explosive yield.

All these explosions tend to interact with each other, each stage increasing the intensity of the others. Timing is critical. All these components are located in a cylinder about four feet long and a foot and a half in diameter.

Most of the above information was taken from a letter by computer scientist Charles Hansen to U.S. Sen. Charles Percy which the *Chicago Tribune* published Sept. 19, 1979. Much of the material used can be found in encyclopedias, and none of it comes from classified documents.

-BILL DURHAM

THE PINE ROOM
presents
KWIK FOOD
5:00-7:00 Mon.-Thurs.
includes
Fried Chicken • Pizza • Chili Rice
Vegetarian Entree • Baked Beans
Hot German Potato Salad
Hot Soup—Vegetable & Soup of the Day

JAMES VALENTINE AND MARGUERITE SCHUMANN
photographer author
will meet friends and autograph their new book
NORTH CAROLINA
tonight, Friday, Sept. 28
7:00-9:00 p.m.
Little Professor Book Center
143 West Franklin St.
downtown Chapel Hill