

# The News - Journal

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1968

## Mr. Nixon's Mandate

Finally it's settled; clearly enough Richard Nixon will be the next President of the United States. Yet it is equally clear that the American people have not yet settled their collective mind on what they really want.

In the end the decision came down to a few votes in Illinois. The picture is confused not only by the harrowing closeness of the outcome, but by a list of other factors: The split in the protest vote, the deep and obvious sectional divisions, the lack of meaningful issues differentiating the major candidates, the widespread dissatisfaction with all nominees.

So it becomes impossible to read any definitive mandate into this election. Especially so against the background of this political year, a year of wrenching developments. Candidates like Eugene McCarthy and George Wallace rose to surprising but momentary prominence. Primary outcomes and public opinion polls shifted mercurially. The only certainty was uncertainty.

The whole public mood has been one of vague but intense dissatisfaction. The votes for Mr. Nixon plus those for Mr. Wallace express this, passing a rather definite judgment against the record of the past few years. Presumably Mr. Nixon will move away from the approach that has failed in these years and toward its historical alternative, common - sense conservatism. In this, he will follow the only instruction the voters have given him - some sort of mandate for some kind of change.

This loose mandate, though, is probably less significant than the portrait the electorate has painted of itself. What emerges is a people uncertain and yet searching. They do not like the kind of foreign policies that involve us in Vietnam, but they find little appeal in a new isolationism. They enjoy their new prosperity but resent having it eaten away by inflation. They see that the vast Federal social welfare programs of the past years have produced little demonstrable result, but they are by no means resigned to abandoning efforts to solve very real social problems.

Thus the answers handed down from past decades no longer satisfy. The search for new answers, and new political alignments, is what creates the loud rumblings on both left and right, as well as the malaise in the center. Plainly, the search has not yet resulted in any agreement on what those answers or alignments ought to be.

In a real sense, moreover, this verdict applies not only to this election but to a whole political era reaching back to the end of the Roosevelt years. The essential indecision of this era has been obscured by three elections reflecting little in the way of lasting political sentiment - the two personal victories of Mr. Eisenhower and the personal defeat of Mr. Johnson's opponent. The Truman victory in 1948, on the other hand, was so astounding many forget that the outcome was still in doubt the following day. And in terms of popular vote, the 1960 election was the closest in history, at least until Tuesday's cliffhanger.

Continuation of this indecisive era will create difficulties for the incoming President. Mr. Nixon will suffer a Congress controlled by the opposing party, as both Mr. Truman and Mr. Eisenhower did before him. Elected by the narrowest of margins, he will be unable to invoke his victory as sure evidence of public approval for his ideas. No doubt, too, he will find himself buffeted by further sharp shifts of public attitudes expressing the very uncertainty that helped elect him.

Yet the same indecisiveness gives Mr. Nixon a rare opportunity. This is the year in which the turmoil in the public mind has reached dramatic pitch. In part it reflects the sharp stimulus of

the war in Vietnam and the riots in the cities. Conceivably, though, it also means the era of indecision is ripe for resolution.

The nation seems to be waiting for a leader who can start to define precisely what it is the public wants. If the new President can rise to that unique challenge, he can reap the unique reward of putting his stamp on the political alignments and the political relevance of a new era.

How it will work out in history depends on the incoming President's vision, skill and luck, but a potential is there. The mandate the American people have given him is that most tentative but most powerful sort. It will be what Richard Nixon can make of it.

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## Hubert Humphrey

In other times and circumstances Hubert Humphrey might well have been President of the United States, and even as it is - if there can be any consolation for a man who misses that prize - he has the knowledge that he almost made it against what only a few weeks ago seemed insuperable difficulties.

Indeed, if there were in the country a political consensus still for the old way of the New Deal-Fair Deal coalition, Mr. Humphrey would have won, for as much as any political leader of our time he is the embodiment of that political philosophy. He lost because, while the country may not yet know what new direction it wants, it does at least know what it is weary of. For Hubert Humphrey the times were out of joint. But one does not have to agree with Mr. Humphrey's politics to hope that he will not be out of service. Richard Nixon and Barry Goldwater, once too defeated, remind us now that able men need not be discarded. The way to better policies is to forge them in debate, and the Vice President has shown himself a man of ideas and compassion who can contribute to that process.

He has, in fact, already made one contribution. In conceding his defeat recently, he rejected bitterness and promised his help in healing the wounds. Considering what faces the uncertain nation and its newly chosen President, that is a spirit which we should salute because it is one we cannot afford to lose.

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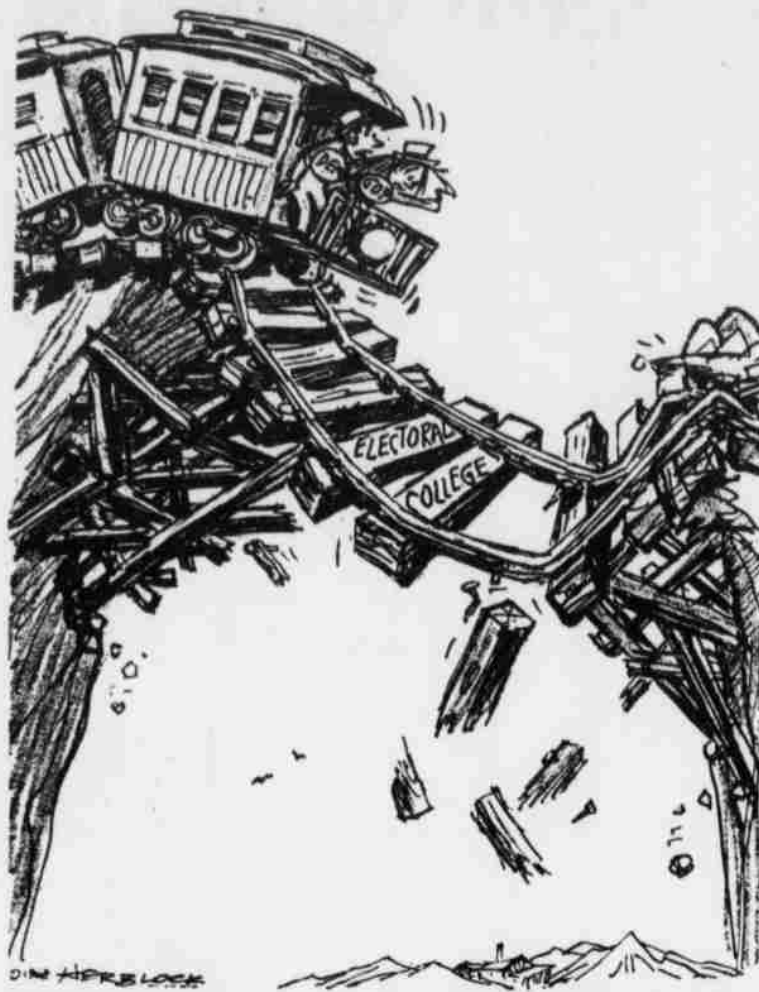
This summer for the first time, theological students have been enrolled in the Chaplain's Department at North Carolina Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill for short-term training.

Several courses for ordained ministers and seminarians will be offered this year by the Chaplain's Department at North Carolina Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill, the teaching hospital for the University of North Carolina school of Medicine.

In addition to screening women for early detection of uterine cancer, the Cytotechnology Laboratory at North Carolina Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill also conducts complex diagnostic studies of adults and children suspected of having cancer or certain types of infections or developmental disorders.

The number of patient visits to the outpatient clinics and emergency room at North Carolina Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill rose from almost 70,000 in 1966-67 to more than 74,000 in 1967-68.

"Shall We Agree Right Now To Replace That Bridge?"



## YOU AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

By William Friday, President University of North Carolina



"The University of North Carolina Press is unquestionably among the highest ranking university presses in America."

That statement comes from Leon Seltzer, director of the Stanford University Press who is also president of the Association of American University Presses.

The UNC Press, President Seltzer said, is notable for its ability to combine the main thrust of the University and university publishing as well. As he points out, the UNC Press publishes important scholarly works and conducts "a vigorous program of regional publishing."

The quality of its regional publishing, Mr. Seltzer said, "transcends the region."

North Carolina and has published books by faculty members at three of the University's four campuses.

As an indication of its growth, the Press published only two volumes during the first year of its operation and turned out 45 volumes last year.

Last year its books grossed in sales \$586,000.

According to Lambert Davis, Director of the Press since 1948, the Press is "largely self supporting." Approximately 93 per cent of its budget is derived from the proceeds of book sales, the remainder coming from the University appropriations and foundation grants.

Other staff officers, in addition to Mr. Davis and Miss Cowles, are Leslie E. Phyllabaum, editor-in-chief; Joyce Kachergis, designer and production manager; Murrell Boyd, sales manager; and Roy Alexander, accountant.

### MAIN OBJECTIVES

Unlike commercial publishing houses which aim for masses of readers, university presses, Director Davis explained, serve the cause of scholarship and, in the case of the UNC Press, publish "a great many scholarly studies of the region."

A good sale for a scholarly audience, Director Davis stated, varies from 1,500 to 5,000 and often ranges from 2,500 to 3,500.

Two of the all-time best sellers in UNC Press history are "Southern Cook Book" by Mrs. Marion Brown, a Burlington housewife, whose popular book had sales totaling 300,000 to 400,000 volumes; and "Hiroshima Diary," translated and edited by Dr. Warner Wells of the University's School of Medicine, which has been translated into 20 languages.

Another successful book was Alexander Heard's "The Costs of Democracy," which was first published in 1960 and was the first paper to be published by the Press in 1967.

About 300 manuscripts, the bulk of which are unsolicited, are submitted to the Press by prospective authors. Those are screened by the Press staff (which now totals 30) and outside Readers. Slightly more than one in ten is accepted for publication.

Next week I plan to review additional information about the Press.

### WIDELY RESPECTED

Widely respected throughout the United States, the UNC Press is the only press in America that has been honored by having two of its directors elected president of the Association of American University Presses. William T. Couch, director of the Press from 1930-45, was AAUP president during 1941-42 and Lambert Davis, the current Press director, was the Association's president in 1955-56.

The Press has always had distinguished leadership. L. R. Wilson, founder of the Press and former Kenan professor of library administration, was Press director from 1922 to 1980. He was followed by Bill Couch, who resigned after 20 years service in 1945 to become director of the University of Chicago Press.

Miss Porter Cowles, now assistant director of the UNC Press, was its acting director between the administrations of Mr. Couch and Thomas J. Wilson, who headed the organization during 1946-47, resigning to become director of the Harvard University Press.

Miss Cowles became acting director again in 1947 upon Mr. Wilson's resignation.

## Puppy Creek Philosopher



Dear editor:

Sifting through a stack of newspapers printed before the election and dumped in a ditch near my house I was looking for something to read besides out-dated campaign oratory and yesterday's claims of victory that didn't pan out when I ran across an article on the cost of running for office.

According to it, the politicians, from the local level to the White House, spent around \$300,000,000 running for office this year.

Now a lot of people say that's too much, that it doesn't make sense to spend a million dollars seeking a job that pays \$25,000 a year, or 20 million for a job that pays

\$100,000.

But take that \$300,000,000. It sounds like a lot of money, but did you know that if the 200 million people in this country all went out to dinner tonight and ate \$1.50 worth apiece, not including the tip, it'd amount to \$300,000,000?

Show me the candidate that's not worth at least \$1.50.

Running for office is sort of like raising children. It used to be that there was a profit in a kid, he made a good farm hand free of charge from sunup to sundown from the time he was 6 till he got big enough to catch on and pick up and move to the city.

Nowadays, though, there's very little profit in raising kids,

yet people keep on doing it.

Nowadays, there's very little profit in say a Congressman's or a Senator's or a Governor's salary, yet people keep on running for the jobs.

It leads you to believe that there are other returns from the office than the salary, although maybe not altogether in the same category as the returns from raising kids.

On the whole though I'd say the level of the current crop of politicians is about the same as the current crop of kids, or their parents or their grandparents.

Let's face it, it's all we've got to work with.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A.

## Just One Thing After Another

By Carl Goerch

Looking through a copy of The Raleigh Register of 1838, we came across this item:

### THE CHEROKEES

The business of collecting and removing these people has fortunately been conducted so far without the occurrence of any of the difficulties which had been apprehended. According to the estimates made, the whole number of Cherokees remaining in the nation the last of May was 16,000 - 2,600 of these were started on their way westward during the month of June. General Scott, after that time suspended the emigration until the first of September on account of the season. At that time, the work will be recommenced, and before another winter, in all probability the Cherokee will have looked his last upon the hunting grounds of his father.

the depreciated paper, they did. In this way they also paid off the claims of the whites who knew no better.

A friend in Burlington sends in the story of a gentleman who was out on a big party one night recently. They went into a restaurant and the hero of the tale began to feel slightly dizzy, so he told the rest of the crowd that he'd go outside and wait for them in the car.

He got on the back seat, lay down and promptly went to sleep.

When he woke up, he found the car in motion. It seems that he had mistaken one Ford for another and had got into the car of a man who was heading for Salisbury. Both of them were surprised, but the driver good-naturedly turned around and took his passenger back to Burlington again.

However, in a copy of the Lincolnton Transcript of the same year there appeared this item:

### DISGRACEFUL IF TRUE

We have learned from a very respectable source that the Commissioners appointed to settle the claims of the Cherokees have been guilty of the most barefaced speculation and fraud upon these ignorant people.

Our informant says that the Commissioners were furnished by the Department with specie and Treasury drafts with which to settle these claims. Instead of paying off the claims in these, they bought up a large amount of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee bank notes at a heavy discount, and tendered them to the Indians in payment of the claims; they naturally enough refused them; they were then told that the government had made no other provisions, but that if they would make a deduction of 15 per cent, they would give them specie; which, rather than take

The late Judge Charles M. Cooke was holding court in Lumberton a number of years ago when Governor Angus W. McLean sought to get a juror excused from serving on the plea that he had pressing business out of town.

"Bring him up," said the Judge.

So the juror was brought up and was introduced to the court. Upon hearing his name, the Judge remarked: "Let's see, aren't you the son of my old Confederate comrade, Colonel So-and-so?"

"I am indeed," replied the juror with a smile. (He was now confident of being excused.) "I have often heard my father speak of Your Honor in most affectionate terms and also of his service with you in the Confederate Army."

"This moves me deeply," said the Court. "I feel that I must become better acquainted with the son of my old Confederate comrade. HAVE A SEAT IN THE JURY BOX AND SPEND THE WEEK WITH ME!"

## CLIFF BLUE... People & Issues



CROSSING - One of the interesting things about the November 5 elections was the many, many voters who split tickets.

Take Mecklenburg, Guilford and Forsyth counties for instance. The three gave large pluralities to Republican Nixon and Democrat Bob Scott.

Take Moore County for instance with a two-to-one Democratic registration where Nixon led for President and with Democrat Sam Ervin outrunning everybody on the ticket for the U.S. Senate. Republicans Bob Erwin and Floyd Cole won reelection to the Board of County Commissioners and at the same time Democrats Rep. T. Clyde Auman and Wm. P. Saunders carried the county for the House and State Senate.

Fartheels have learned how to split a ticket and they seem to take pleasure in doing it - and we can't fault them for it! The lesson which comes out of the Tuesday voting is that the winning party will have to put its best foot forward with its ablest candidates.

CONSERVATIVE - Another clear signal flashed by the voters across the state and nation in their voting November 5 was that they are veering away from the Great Society liberalism and are looking more and more with favor upon conservative candidates.

The commanding vote given Sam Ervin, Jr. in his reelection contest attests to this as Ervin has long been regarded as one of the senate's leading conservatives.

NIXON - Eight years ago Dick Nixon made a strong run for the presidency - about like Humphrey made this time. Two years later - in 1962 he made a poor run for governor of California and appeared to be a very "poor loser" after his defeat. Everybody, including Nixon felt he was through with bigtime politics. Some have described his comeback as the biggest resurrection since Lazarus arose from the grave! Nixon's comeback simply

says again that there are exceptions to most rules and that a defeat need not stop a man (or woman) as long as the person is not defeated within his own heart and mind.

Many of our great statesmen have made defeats stepping stones to greater achievements. Good examples are: Andrew Jackson who lost out in his first bid for the presidency, although he had the most popular votes.

Abraham Lincoln was defeated for the U.S. Senate in 1858 but two years later came back to win the presidency.

John Kennedy was defeated for the vice presidential nomination in 1956, but came back four years later to win the presidency.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was defeated for vice president in 1920 but came back in 1932 to win the presidency.

Here in North Carolina O. Max Gardner was defeated for governor in 1920 but came back in 1928 to win the office.

Robert R. Reynolds was defeated for lieutenant governor in 1924, for the U.S. Senate in 1926, but came back in 1932 to win the nomination and election to the U.S. Senate.

William B. Umstead was defeated for the U.S. Senate in 1948 but came back four years later to win the gubernatorial nomination and election in 1952.

We could go on and on with others who did not let defeats stop them in their quest for public office.

FORSYTH - Forsyth County appears to be getting into the habit of turning thumbs down on able men for the State Senate. Two years ago Bert Bennett who was regarded as one of the most astute political leaders in the state was defeated by Republican Geraldine Nielson. Last week Gordon Hanes who has served his county and state well in the State Senate lost out as did veteran Rep. Claude Hamrick to Nielson and Republican Harry Bagnall.