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Why go into space?

When President Kennedy urged in 1961 that the Apollo man-to-the-moon program be undertaken, it seemed to most people like an impossible fantasy. No one knew how it could be done, whether with one giant rocket from earth, a smaller rocket fired from a space station or by means of sending a small "landing craft" down from a larger space vehicle orbiting the moon. One thing was certain, if it could be accomplished, a moon landing would be man's greatest adventure and certainly one of his more expensive undertakings.

Now the Apollo has flown, carrying three men in earth orbit. The huge 363-foot Apollo-Saturn 5 moon rocket is scheduled to make its first manned flight before the end of 1968. Additional flights, testing equipment and men are scheduled in coming months, culminating in a moon landing planned for 1969. When completed, the man-to-the-moon Apollo program will have cost some \$24 billion, with the overall bill for U. S. work in space running to \$44 billion.

A question which will be arising in public debate, and which the people of the United States will have to consider, is why go into space at all? Is it worth the cost, and if so, why? The most obvious considerations, of course, are military. It is not difficult to imagine what the position of the United States would be if Russia had the ability to put scientific and communication instruments, surveillance satellites, men, and most importantly, atomic war-heads into space, and this nation did not. But, aside from the fact that the United States, as a matter of survival, must maintain an edge in the balance of atomic terror in space, what has the space program contributed to the well-being of the United States as a whole?

To answer this question, the Stanford Research Institute has completed a six-part, 300-page analysis, entitled "Some Major Impacts of the National Space Program." Although the final conclusions from this report have not yet been drawn, Business Week

magazine has reviewed some of its major points. It demonstrates that the work of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in developing the equipment, the techniques and the men to explore space has resulted in important progress in aeronautics and aviation research, in the science of astronomy, in the technology of new materials and their use and in the field of medicine.

Navigational and communications satellites now orbiting the earth have made major contributions to man's ability to communicate with his fellows in any part of the world. Work on wing design and high-thrust aircraft engines will help improve the speed and safety of commercial aviation. Micro-circuitry developed to permit the construction of the small size, lightweight, but high complex, electronic equipment required for the control of space vehicles has had its impact in bringing more reliable and better products ranging from hearing aids and components that make the family car run longer and better, to sophisticated guidance equipment on jet airliners. New metals, new materials and new techniques of fabricating them, developed as by-products of the space program are being applied to the production of untold thousands of consumer products. According to the Stanford Research Institute report, the space program's "... impact on research in public health, medicine, and biology is likely to revolutionize clinical and research techniques in these sectors."

What it all boils down to is that the tremendous expenditure of ingenuity, research effort and practical application of discoveries made in the interests of putting man into the hostile environment of space is resulting in an unprecedented rate of advance in knowledge on a broad front. In answer to the question "Why go into space?", Newsweek magazine reports that a former NASA official, now an MIT professor, replied, "Why, to come better back to earth." This may be the best reason of all. But, in the long run, the people of the United States will have to decide.

From sublime to impossible

It must be recognized that all people are not the same, certainly not males and females. Between these two, there has been a fairly well recognized difference for quite a number of years, and it is doubtful if anyone, even a federal bureaucrat, would really want to change the situation. Nevertheless, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has ruled that newspapers may no longer separate classified job advertisements under male and female headings. The American Newspaper Publishers Association has joined a major newspaper in bringing

suit to set aside this ruling, which would quite obviously make it more difficult for a person seeking employment to scan job listings and find positions for which he could appropriately apply.

As one spokesman for the newspaper industry puts it, "If one government bureau is able to declare there is a common labor market for a common sex, some other bureau surely will declare there must be common or segregated rest rooms." And so bureaucracy moves inexorably from the sublime to the ridiculous to the totally impossible.

Boat rockers beware

Academic freedom, the right to dissent and to express new ideas are very holy things around the ivied halls, and so they should be in this country. Some of the new revolutionaries and their followers should give a thought to the fact that if they ever win their revolution, they will probably be among the first victims of it.

People who rock the boat aren't looked upon with favor in communist dominated schools. This fact was made bluntly evident when the supreme commander of the communist invasion forces in

Czechoslovakia became displeased with the point of view being presented in the nation's schools. To correct the situation, a letter was written to the Minister of Education stating that troops would be sent into the schools unless teachers adopted a more favorable attitude toward the Soviets.

Some of the more violent protesters on U.S. campuses would do well to examine more closely the merits of the establishment they seek to dismantle. After all, it has preserved their right to rock the boat for more than 200 years.

"The United States Wants To De-Americanize The War; Saigon Wants To De-Americanize The Peace Talks..."



YOU AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

By William Friday, President University of North Carolina



The unique Carolina Inn, owned and operated by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for the benefit of its visiting alumni and friends, is undergoing a \$2 million expansion project.

Erected in 1924, the Inn was given to the University in 1935 by a loyal alumnus, the late John Sprunt Hill of Durham, Class of 1889 and a long-time member of the University's Board of Trustees. His son, George Watts Hill, Class of 1922, is currently a member of the Board of Trustees and of its Executive Committee.

The Inn long has served as a crossroads for scholars, artists, politicians and celebrities of the times. It is a favorite gathering place for alumni, students and campus visitors and is one of Chapel Hill's most delightful places.

The Inn, an important meeting site for many State-wide, regional, and even national meetings associated with the University, has been, for example, the center for many years of the annual Press Institute held each year in January under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Press Association.

IMPROVED SERVICE

Famed for its accommodations as a lodging and convention site, the Carolina Inn will be able to improve and extend its service upon the completion of the two-year reconstruction program.

Included in the expansion are a new 42-room wing, a new cafeteria and ballroom, and new kitchen. Plans provide for another future addition of 36 rooms when needed. The entire project is being financed by revenue bonds.

Carl Moser, manager of the Inn for the past six years,

said the new building will follow the colonial style of the original structure as designated by the late University architect Arthur C. Nash. Archie Royal Davis, a Durham architect, and member of the Class of 1930, designed the new Inn addition.

The main entrance to the familiar Chapel Hill landmark is being shifted from Cameron Avenue to Pittsboro Street and will eventually be located at the rear of the present building. The new entrance, leading to a centralized lobby registration desk, will be approached by a circular drive and will face westward, away from the University campus.

The new entrance will be an identical duplication—complete with rocking chairs—of the inviting "Mount Vernon" front porch of the present Inn. The Cameron Avenue entrance will be left intact, but the present main lobby will be turned into a parlor or meeting room.

The shifting of the Inn entranceway to Pittsboro Street is in keeping with projected thoroughfare plans for the University community. Plans call for Pittsboro Street to be extended to downtown Chapel Hill and to become the main North-South artery of the town.

Oriental rugs, elegant fireplaces, scenic wallpaper and huge mirrors contribute to a friendly and attractive atmosphere for which the Inn is well known. This reputation for comfort and charm will be preserved in colonial furnishings throughout the new quarters.

EXPANDED FACILITIES

When the 42 new guest rooms are added to the present 101, the Inn will be able to house 350 people.

The new cafeteria will seat 250, while the new ballroom

will accommodate 450 for a banquet and more than 500 for a meeting. These figures represent an approximate doubling of previous dining space.

Together with the new kitchen and basement facilities, the building project will include several additional combination meeting and dining rooms, a new lobby, expanded parking areas and landscaping.

The automatic elevator in the present lobby will be retained, but a double bank of elevators will be installed in the new lobby and another elevator in the 42-room wing.

Most of the Inn construction is taking place on former guest parking areas, but Mr. Moser explained that additional land will be developed to expand future parking facilities to make room for 175 automobiles.

The present blue and white ballroom will be maintained as a social room and the Hill Room will continue as a main dining room. The vehicle entrance which circles under a porte cochere off Columbia Street, across from the University campus, will be kept intact.

INCREASED NEEDS

Expansion of the Inn, Mr. Moser said, is necessary because of increasing needs of professional and educational groups that wish to hold meetings on the University campus.

The main part of the Inn was built in 1924, and a wing housing the present cafeteria and South Suites, plus a separate apartment building, were completed in 1940.

Although the Inn is now undergoing the first major alterations of its history, most of the changes are being made inside.

Puppy Creek

Dear editor:
"Well, haven't got too much to be thankful for this year," a friend in town told me the other day when I asked him if he had his turkey ready for Thanksgiving.

"What's the matter?" I asked.

"The matter? Don't you read the newspapers? They're still fighting in Viet Nam. School teachers striking. Streets not safe to walk in. Crime getting worse. Government's in debt. College students acting crazy. Taxes too high. Everybody dissatisfied."

He was fixing to go on but I told him I had to go back home, which I did, and after I got here I got big it is, can make that claim?

Sure, a lot of things are wrong in this country, but a

Philosopher



thinking man can still find plenty to be thankful for, whether his television set is working or not.

For example, I'm thankful that the fireplace in my office out here on this grass farm works fine when the north wind is blowing, the chimney doesn't draw right and smoke fills up the place, but a man who can't tell which way the wind is blowing deserves to be smoked out, of this office or one you get elected to. Incidentally, I occupy probably the only office in the United States which has had its doorknob kicked off by a cow. Happened one day last year. What man in what city, I don't care how big it is, can make that claim?

I'm thankful some men

have nerve enough to explore the moon, and I'm thankful I'm not one of them. The same goes for football.

I'm thankful a man in this country can think what he pleases, without having to do anything about it, just as others can try to do something about it without first thinking.

I've got lots to be thankful for, but if I mentioned all of them the government might want to raise my taxes.

I'm not sure the Pilgrim Fathers, could they return after all these years and look the place over, would be thankful for everything that has resulted from their trip, but I'm thankful they made it.

Yours faithfully,
J.A.

Just One Thing After Another

By Carl Goerch

The following is a classic in our opinion which we are reprinting from a 30-year-old copy of the *Aufaula, Alabama "Tribune,"* having to do with safe driving. It is one of the most stirring pleas ever written according to our way of thinking.

"Today my daughter, who is seven years old, started to school as usual. She wore a dark blue dress with a white collar. She had on black shoes and wore blue gloves. Her cocker spaniel, whose name is Coot, sat on the front porch and whined his canine belief in the folly of education as she waved goodbye and started off to the hall of learning.

"Tonight we talked about school. She told me about the girl who sits in front of her, the girl with yellow curls, and the boy across the aisle who makes funny faces. She told me about her teacher, who has eyes in the back of her head, and about the trees in the schoolyard, and about the big girl who doesn't believe in Santa Claus. We talked about a lot of things - tremendously vital, unimportant things and then we studied spelling, reading, arithmetic - and then to bed.

"She's back there now - back in the nursery sound asleep, with "Princess Elizabeth" (that's a doll) cuddled in her right arm.

"You guys wouldn't hurt her, would you? You see, I'm her daddy. When her doll is broken or her finger is cut or her head gets bumped, I can fix it - but when she starts to school, when she walks across the street, then she's in your hands.

"She's a nice kid. She can run like a deer and dart about like a chipmunk. She likes to ride horses and swim and hike with me on Sunday afternoons. But I can't be with her all the time; I have to work to pay for her clothes and her education. So please help me look out for her. Please drive slowly past the schools and intersections - and please remember that children run from behind.

"Believe me," said one, "that there man sure knows how to speak. Law-a-mercy, I ain't never heard a man talk the way he kin."

"Humph!" grunted the other, somewhat disparagingly. "You git me one of them jim-swinger coats like what he wears, and I'll bet I could talk, too!"

parked cars.
"Please don't run over my little girl."

Some interesting signs:
In Lexington:
"GASOLINE PLUS ALCOHOL DANGER."

At the outskirts of Salisbury: "Cheap John's Cash Store."
In Salisbury over a filling station: "Red Pig Barbecue."

Congratulations to the man who thought up the slogan for Cannon Mills at Kannapolis.

There's a large electric sign which reads: "Cannon Mills Company, Largest Manufacturers of Towels in the World."

A lot of folks probably would have said: "Largest Towel Manufacturers in the World," but that wouldn't have worked at all, because some little two-by-four mill might have turned out a towel fifteen feet long and six feet wide and then taunted the Cannon people with: "What do you mean - 'Largest towel manufacturer?' - Let's see you show us a towel larger than this one!"

Thirty years ago when Clyde Hoey was governor of the state we attended the dedication of the new armory at Greenville. After the Governor finished his speech, delivered with his customary eloquence, the crowd started breaking up. I was standing near the entrance to the armory and heard two Negro men discussing the Governor's remarks.

"Believe me," said one, "that there man sure knows how to speak. Law-a-mercy, I ain't never heard a man talk the way he kin."

"Humph!" grunted the other, somewhat disparagingly. "You git me one of them jim-swinger coats like what he wears, and I'll bet I could talk, too!"

CLIFF BLUE ...

People & Issues



SENATOR ERVIN -- Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., not only led the Democratic pack in votes in the November 5 election but his campaign treasury shows a surplus of \$3,855.60 which he plans to return to the individual donors.

His refund recalls another similar case when Governor Luther H. Hodges who was opposed in the 1956 Democratic primary by three little-known opponents - Tom Sawyer, C.E. Earle, Jr., and Harry P. Stokely. There was really no serious contest as Hodges was the incumbent governor, having succeeded to the office upon the death of Governor Umstead, was very popular, and running for a full term.

Hodges received 401,082 votes, Sawyer 29,248, Stokely 24,416 and Earle 11,908.

Hodges had a surplus after the primary was over, and like Ervin is doing, returned it to his donors.

In the November 5 election Ervin led his Republican opponent, Robert Somers by approximately 290,000 votes.

DEBITS VS SURPLUSES - When a candidate for state-wide office wins there is little difficulty in making up the deficit but when a candidate loses he is usually left holding the bag with few offers of help. We know of candidates who lost where it took them years to pay off the indebtedness.

OTHER LEADERS - The elections returns indicate that Robert Morgan had the biggest lead over his opponent of anyone engaged in a state-wide race with the exception of Senator Ervin.

Morgan led Warren H. Coolidge by 181,788 votes. Next in line was Edwin Gill who was reelected State Treasurer by a vote of

788,602 to 623,527 for Greene, his GOP opponent, a lead of 165,075. Craig Phillips who was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction had a lead of 163,914 over Morgan. Pat Taylor was fifth in line with a 155,312 vote lead over Garren for Lieut. Governor. Only one vote separated Thad Eure from Taylor's lead-Eure's lead over East being 155,311. Bob Scott's official lead over Gardner was 84,157.

J.W. BAILEY - A couple of weeks ago we mentioned several Tarheel leaders who had overcome defeat to achieve top offices in the state.

Judge J. William Copeland of Murfreesboro reminds us of another citizen who was defeated for governor to rise again and win the nomination and election to the U.S. Senate - the late Josiah W. Bailey of Raleigh.

In 1924, Bailey, who was the father of the incumbent State Superior Court Judge Pou Bailey, ran for the Democratic nomination for governor but lost to Angus Wilton McLean by some 50,000 votes. Six years later he ran for the United States Senate against the veteran Furnifold McL. Simmons and won over Simmons by a large vote.

Simmons, it will be remembered, had refused to support Al Smith, the Democratic candidate for president in 1928, and instead gave aid to the candidacy of Herbert Hoover, the Republican candidate who carried the state. The Hoover depression followed and in two years the people had turned not only against Hoover but Simmons as well.

Hoover, by the way, was the last Republican to carry the state.