

# The News - Journal



Published Every Thursday at Raeford, N. C. 28376  
119W. Elwood Avenue

Subscription Rates In Advance  
Per Year - \$4.00 6 Months - \$2.25 3 Months - \$1.25

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## Industrial news is encouraging

Announcement of the pending change in status of the elastic plant on Bethel Road in Raeford is heartening to business leaders in the community, as its operation by Uniroyal has been somewhat on the wane for quite a while, and its acquisition by a new company gives hope and promise of a vigorous and expanding operation.

Tex-Elastic, the company which is involved in the dealings with Uniroyal for the plant, is a relatively young and growing subsidiary of an old, respected and financially strong company, Adams-Millis, about whom we will have more to say if and when the deal is consummated.

As Harold Gillis, Chamber of Commerce manager, points out, sometimes overlooked by retailers and others in this community is the fact that there has been considerable industrial development here in recent years in spite of the rarity of announcements of new plants. The number of jobs has risen, along with the total industrial payroll of the county, and the percentage of local payroll being spent in the county.

Local plants have had a healthy and happy environment in which to expand, Gillis says, with good cooperation from town and county governments and a loyal labor force of increasing overall skill and ability. Also, the influx of plants in surrounding counties has had a

definite and forceful effect on the economy of Hoke County, although all of the industrial employers here would not always call it completely beneficial. This effect has been to reduce the number of workers commuting from these other counties to jobs in this one and to increase the percentage of those paid in this county who live in it.

Increases in Burlington's operations here have been considerable in recent years, as has been the growth of the operation of Raeford Turkey Farms, and the hope of a return to health of the operation of the former Para Thread Plant is of particular satisfaction to Chamber of Commerce members of twenty years ago, as the acquisition of this site and the building of the building by Hoke Development Corporation was one of the first successful industrial projects of the Raeford Chamber of Commerce. The building was started in the summer of 1948 after the Chamber's organization in 1947, and the leader of the movement to get American Wringer Company to bring its Para Thread subsidiary here was the late Crawford Thomas, first president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Certainly our growth has not been as spectacular as many, and it's far from good enough to be satisfied with, but it has been better than many of us stop to realize.

The coming of Tex-Elastic will certainly help.

## Middle East watch

It would be one of the worst possible mistakes if the world failed to keep its eye on the continually erupting Middle East. Yet the very length, persistence, and continuousness of these eruptions are likely to weary the world and turn its attention elsewhere. Thus the almost daily firefights across the Suez Canal, the recurring guerrilla raids into Israel and the Israeli retaliation thereof no longer either claim the attention or arouse the concern they once did.

Nothing, however, could be more shortsighted than to come to look upon these Arab-Israeli snipings back and forth as normal or expectable. For each blow and backblow serves only to stiffen attitudes, harden hatreds and lock officials on each side into less maneuverable positions.

A year ago neither Arab nor Jew was ready to make the mutual sacrifices needed to bring some measure of peace to the Middle East. But, if most signs are read aright, willingness to compromise has dwindled still further in the past twelve months. Suspicion has

grown. On the Arab side guerrilla activity has become widespread and has commanded mounting public support. On the Israeli side increasing numbers believe that it would be suicidal for Israel to give back the conquered territories.

President Nixon underlined the danger in the Middle East when he said at last Thursday's press conference that he saw little evidence that the situation there was being defused.

The only hopeful factors are (a) the continuing efforts of America, Britain, France, and Russia to come up with some solution which might be acceptable all around, (b) Russia's apparent efforts to hold back the hotter Arab heads, and (c) America's efforts to appear somewhat more neutral.

At this moment we see no hope for any solution other than one worked out by the big four and then negotiated - fairly but vigorously - with the Arabs and the Israelis. The big four must press on. The struggle for peace demands it.

-The Christian Science Monitor

## A questionable resolution

The Senate resolution calling upon the President to obtain congressional approval before committing troops or financial resources to foreign lands is one of the most confused and confusing pieces of legislation in recent years. It is impossible to tell exactly what it means or what its effect on governmental action will be. It is both loosely conceived and loosely written.

To say this does not mean condemning what lay behind it - the Senate's wish to play a greater role in determining the kind and extent of American commitment abroad. But it does mean that it is a piece of legislation written against a background of frustration, not against one of careful thought.

Strictly interpreted, it calls upon the President not to devote a single dollar bill to any non-American commitment, even if nothing more than the simple relief of hunger in a single small village, without congressional concurrence. Of course, this is not the purpose of the bill. Of course, it would not - we deeply hope - prevent the President from taking such action. But this illustrates the carelessness with which the bill is written.

As the White House itself and many observers have pointed out, the resolution could, if adhered to by the executive branch, dangerously hobble

the President's power to react or act in a national emergency.

As has been underlined, the resolution is born of senatorial unhappiness over America's commitment in Vietnam which, it is at least arguable, was made with congressional approval in the form of the Tonkin Gulf resolution. On the other hand, the three other most famous post-war American commitments (Truman on South Korea, Eisenhower on Lebanon, and Kennedy on Cuba), all of which would have been clear violations of the new resolution, have aroused no such strong reaction.

It is obvious that here is an outstanding case of where the test of the pudding will be in the eating. It may turn out that the resolution will not greatly inhibit either Mr. Nixon or future presidents in doing what they think must be done and what they believe the Constitution gives them the right and the obligation to do. In short, the very exigencies and realities of life today may show that the spirit of the resolution is out of step with the practicalities of the times. But if there is to be closer White House - congressional concurrence in time of emergency, one thing is certain. Processes for obtaining this concurrence with the utmost speed must be set up.

-The Christian Science Monitor

## Borderline case



**YOU AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA**

By William Friday, President  
University of North Carolina



During this year, we have completed the formation of a University-wide faculty Advisory Council which, in my judgment, represents one of the most significant steps that has been taken in some years to provide better communication among the faculty, administrators, and Trustees of the four-campus University of North Carolina.

The University Advisory Council replaces the smaller and more informal group known as the President's Advisory Council on Educational Policy which has been of valuable assistance to me since its organization in 1961.

The new Council is composed of the Chancellor of each campus and his nine-member, elected faculty advisory committee. This group of forty members has its own charter which was approved by the four faculties, and it operates under its own by-laws.

### FIRST OFFICERS

Its first slate of officers consists of Dr. Richard Barlow, Professor of History and Political Science at Greensboro, Chairman; Dr. John R. Graham, Alumni Distinguished Professor of Pathology at Chapel Hill, Vice Chairman; and Dr. A. C. Barefoot, Professor of Wood Technology at Raleigh, Secretary. An Executive Committee composed of eight members from the Council and one member from my staff acts for the Council between meetings.

The Council holds three regular meetings with a stated agenda during each academic year and meets on call when necessary. The charter and by-laws that have been adopted by the Council are flexible enough to permit the addition of representatives from Asheville and Wilmington after

July 1.

A body composed of representatives of the faculty from the component institutions of the University to which the President and through him the Board of Trustees may turn for advice on policy decisions is indispensable. This Council concerns itself solely with matters of all-University import; however, its representatives are closely associated with the faculty government of their respective campuses. The Council is the advisory link between the central administration of the University and the faculties of its six component institutions.

### IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS

Since completion of its organization in February, the University Advisory Council has held two scheduled meetings and one called meeting. In addition, its Executive Committee has met three times and representatives of the Council attended the February meeting of the Board of Trustees and the Budget Hearing of the University before the Subcommittee of the Joint Appropriations Committee.

The Council has already made significant contributions to an understanding and resolution of some of the difficult problems that have confronted the administration and the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees this spring. I welcome its wise counsel and advice, and I look forward to greater involvement between this agency and the standing committees of this Board.

### FACULTY WORK

Administrative and faculty officials worked hard to effect the organization of the Council. An intercampus conference to discuss the organization of

a university faculty advisory council was held at Quail Roost Conference Center in May of 1968.

Professor Joseph C. Sloane, Alumni Distinguished Professor of Art and Director of the Acland Memorial Art Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, served as chairman of the day-long conference. Special committee meetings and four other full sessions were held.

At the end of the day, the group approved for recommendations to the respective faculties at Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Greensboro, and Raleigh, a proposed all-university body to be designated the University Advisory Council. The faculties considered the proposal during the fall.

### STUDENT ACTIVITY

I am also pleased to report that the Presidents of the Student Governments of our campuses and I have established a direct and working relationship in which matters of University-wide concern are discussed with the knowledge and support of the Chancellors.

The Presidents of the Student Governments of our four campuses are Katy Gilmore of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Alan Albright of the University at Chapel Hill; Jack Barger of North Carolina State University at Raleigh; and Bud Stewart of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Here, too, lines of communication are open, and a full and free exchange of information occurs on matters of common concern. I cherish this relationship and I hope that in future meetings of the Committees of the Board of Trustees, these student leaders will be heard.

## Puppy Creek Philosopher



Dear editor:  
Five cars drove past my mail box on the road near this Bermuda grass farm yesterday morning in a span of two minutes and I walked down to see what was causing all the heavy traffic and while I didn't find out, any more than I've ever been able to figure out where all the cars are going bumper to bumper seven days a week on a regular highway, I did find a newspaper some passenger had thrown out.

In it I found an article that reported that a big bridge built four years ago to allow traffic to go around Manhattan - which certainly is a good idea. I've never seen a city yet I hadn't rather go around than through - last year handled 29 million cars, trucks and buses. Faced with such a mess of cars, the city decided to solve the problem by adding a second deck.

The second deck will now enable the bridge to carry 48

million cars a year, after which, when that proves inadequate, I don't know what they'll do.

It is hard for me to imagine 48 million cars passing by one spot every year - can you imagine that many going past 'The News-Journal office'? - and the problem is increased when you realize half are going in one direction, half in the other. If they were all going in the same direction, you could maybe hope to see the end of the procession some day, but like it is, they aren't getting anywhere. The time could go on forever. Every time you add another deck, you invite another 29 million cars.

I have a theory on solving this. What we ought to do is stop trying to keep a highway or bridge from becoming obsolete. Like it is now, one end of a new highway is obsolete before the other end is finished, and this drives people to widen or double -

deck the first section, then the last section just in time to start over on the first section.

The entire policy should be reversed. Where we made our mistake was, when we found dirt roads were obsolete, rushing in and building graveled roads. When they became obsolete, we rushed in and built paved roads, then four lanes, then six, then eight.

Anybody should have seen that the more roads we built the more cars we invited, since highways attract cars like sugar does ants.

If we really want to stop the traffic jam-ups we'll stop building highways.

If this is not perfectly clear to you, I'll come into Raeford and explain it further if you'll get somebody to fill up a chug-hole in the road going by my house. Actually it's too narrow too for safe driving.

Yours faithfully,  
J.A.

## Just One Thing After Another

By Carl Goerch

It was a brief, rather curt, note.  
We had sent a gentleman in Greensboro notice of the fact that his subscription to our magazine had expired. In a few days the letter came back with the following notation:  
"So has the subscriber."

living before their grandfather was born.  
Sounds like an impossibility, doesn't it? But it's really a fact. You see, Mr. Bradshaw was eleven years old when his wife's father was born.

...  
In a cemetery in Raleigh are two tombstones over the graves of former members of the North Carolina General Assembly. They are alongside each other.

...  
Among my acquaintances and friends in North Carolina are:

Mr. Pew  
Mr. Pou  
Mr. Pugh  
Mr. Pough

...  
One of them contains this inscription:

Gen. Frederick Grät  
State Senator  
Beaufort County  
December 26, 1811  
44 yrs. old  
And the other one is inscribed as follows:  
Ephraim Mann  
State Senator  
Tyrrell County  
Dec. 1, 1834  
34 yrs. old

In those days when very little was known of embalming, and when it required several days to travel from Raleigh to points in the eastern part of the State, it was impossible to move bodies any great distance. So when these two distinguished men died while serving in the legislature, they were interred in Raleigh.

...  
The town of Henderson was laid out so that its city limits formed a perfect circle.

Tommy Royster of Oxford says that the charter of the Town of Oxford shows that when that place was incorporated, the corporate limits extended in each direction one thousand yards from the center of the courthouse, which would also form a complete circle. And then, Tommy adds:

"Just a few years ago, in a lawsuit in this county, a Superior Court judge changed the corporate limits of the town by a few yards. The survey, from which the tax listing of real property is made on the tax books of Oxford, used the center of the courthouse door as the starting point. A portion of a certain gentleman's residence - his front rooms and the front porch - were within the corporate limits, according to this survey. The Superior Court judge ruled that the corporate limits should be from the center of the courthouse - and not from the center of the courthouse door. This change relieved the gentleman of the burden of city tax as assessed against his front rooms and porch."

...  
Here's a note from H.H. Bradshaw, Clinton, Route 3.

The Bradshaw family has a rather unique distinction: A distinction which we do not believe is shared by anyone else in North Carolina.

Mr. Bradshaw has two children. That makes him their father. They also have a grandfather. But here's the interesting point about that: their father, Mr. Bradshaw, was

## CLIFF BLUE ... People & Issues



INDEPENDENCE - This week Americans celebrate the 193d anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, one of the great documents written by man.

In signing that great charter, these early statesmen were really putting their necks on the blocks but in so doing, with the help of God they brought forth a new nation, soon to overtake all nations in material progress.

Those men of that day realized the importance of the step which they were taking. John Adams wrote to his wife after the Continental Congress had voted independence on July 2: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor will be decided among men." Wise old Ben Franklin threw a little humor on the occasion when he said, "if we do not hang together, we shall most assuredly hang separately."

It is refreshing to visit the Old State House in Philadelphia where these great events that are now celebrating had their beginning. It is well to refresh our memories of the circumstances of those times and compare our stewardship today with the stewardship of our forefathers.

A few years later after the U. S. Constitution had been adopted, a lady spoke to Benjamin Franklin on the streets of Philadelphia, and asked: "What have you given us, Mr. Franklin?" Wise old Benjamin Franklin replied: "We have given you a republic, if you can keep it."

Franklin's answer has come ringing down through the years, and our responsibility is to "keep it."

Some people argue over whether we have a democracy or a republic. It is interesting to note that Franklin referred to it as a "republic."

TODAY'S DANGER - One of the great dangers that face our nation today is that too many people want to take short cuts. They want to select the laws to obey and disobey those they do not like. This kind of philosophy shows no appreciation for the work of our forefathers who in giving us this republic provided an orderly way to change or

amend laws that a majority of the people do not like, something that the people could not do while under British rule.

INTEREST RATES - It is much better for the average person for money to be a little hard to borrow at reasonable interest rates than for money to be plentiful at rates which they cannot afford to pay.

We do not feel that the high cost of home-building coupled with the high cost of money can long endure without the people demanding relief.

HIGHWAY - Reports are that Governor Scott will not be reappointing any members of the current highway commission, and it appears that he has no lack of patriots outside the commission who are willing to serve.

POPULARITY - The 1969 General Assembly will hardly go down as a popular one with the people, because ...

People buying homes will have to pay larger monthly payments due to the increased interest rates.

People buying gasoline will have to pay 2 cent per gallon more in gasoline taxes.

People buying cigarettes will have to pay more - 5 cents per pack more we suspect, although the tax increase was 2 cents per pack.

People buying a soft drink will likely have to pay more. Although the tax increase was 1 cent per bottle, in many instances the retail price will be upped by five cents, we fear.

People buying auto tags next January and February will be paying more.

Of all the tax increases the biggest back-lash may come by resentment to the raising the ceiling on interest rates.

However, the legislation on interest rates is permissive and some institutions may not raise their rates. For instance, four banks in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (not effected by the N. C. law) took a full page advertisement in the Milwaukee Sentinel to explain why they refused to follow the recent lead in other banks in raising interest rates. "It's hard to make defensible case for what the New York and Chicago banks are doing, but it's almost impossible to justify the 'follow the leader' attitude of the large Milwaukee banks," the ad said.