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"It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness"

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1970

Freedom and well-being

If youth can realize two of its main ambitions, thereby resolving one of the modern world's worst dilemmas, there is no one, of whatever age, who will not be everlastingly thankful.

If we understand youth's yearnings aright, young reformers hope to see a world in which there is greater freedom and less directly or indirectly enforced standardization. At the same time, they long to see greater justice and greater well-being for all.

There is nothing in any of this which separates youth and the majority of older people. If there is any difference, it lies mainly in the fact that the older generation, having lived with human imperfection and problems longer, is less hopeful of the world's ability to change.

In fact, it would appear that youth's strong wish for greater freedom and less standardization runs headlong into youth's equal desire to see greater economic well-being. For there are few stiffer challenges than to find the means of bringing about greater prosperity while at the same time reducing standardization and increasing personal freedom. And this dilemma confronts all economic and ideological systems (whether capitalist, Communist, socialist, or a mixture) in varying degree.

To put it concretely, here are several questions for youth to help answer. How can you feed, house, clothe, and

employ tens of millions of needy Americans without vast government intervention, widespread standardization, and the consequent lessening of some measure of men's old-time freedoms? How can industry, which has served America's economic growth so richly, be prevented from contributing to standardization? How can pollution be licked without undue constrictions on individual rights? How can the immense tax - sums needed be gathered without a still further impinging upon men's ability to act upon individual whim?

Indeed, almost without exception, the nations which are most consciously striving to end economic poverty and inequity, are the lands which have found themselves forced into an increasing regulation of the individual citizen's life. This may be good or bad, depending upon one's outlook, but it does not encourage one to believe that, at this stage of mankind's development, greater freedom and greater economic well-being can be simultaneously achieved with any ease.

Of course, these goals can be won, must be won and will be won. Each - greater freedom and greater well-being - is part of mankind's higher destiny. Thus youth is not only right, but in a sense inspired to demand them. But the achieving will require immense wisdom and inspiration. If today's youth can move us all in this direction, it will have served humanity well.

A volcanic decade

Today ends what might well be called "the earthquake decade." Seldom, in all recorded human history, has any 10-year span produced as many violent tremors and shocks over so wide a field. Particularly in the more advanced lands, and above all in the United States, this past decade has shaken men, institutions, beliefs, traditions, prejudices, and complacencies as they have almost never been shaken before.

Like the effect of an earthquake while it is going on, the effect of the 1960's remains for the most part as yet unfathomable. The perspective of time and distance will alone allow men to judge how deep were the changes in human affairs and thinking wrought by these past 10 volcanic years. Only then can mankind stand back and weigh the full import of the incredible good and evil elements which have been coming to the surface.

This has been, perhaps foremost of all, a decade of loosening. We have seen men, women, and youths - sometimes wittingly, sometimes unbeknownst to themselves - cutting themselves loose from many of mankind's oldest moorings. In many instances, where this has come from a heightened conscience, from a greater awareness of man's potential for good, from a revulsion against age-old insensitivities, this is legitimate cause for the deepest rejoicing and the highest hope. But where, in many other instances, this change has weakened men's respect for and adherence to the great spiritual and moral foundations of human progress, where it has thrown aside the firmly founded wisdom and experience of the ages, where it has given in to a kind of cosmic despair, where it has sought to put violence in the place of reason, this change has brought with it a grave and frightening challenge.

Upon men's ability to build upon the good which has emerged, while overcoming the baneful and destructive, will depend whether the 1960's were the start of an era of unprecedented progress or of one in which men unloosened harmful forces they could not control. Although it is our conviction that men are being lifted and propelled forward by a gradually broadening view of man's ultimate,

higher destiny, it is also true that progress does not come automatically, but must be striven for, wisely and prayerfully.

The past decade was one in which some of the earth's mightiest institutions found themselves in many kinds of trouble. In the United States there came a tidal wave of many-sided discontent, of questioning, of rebellion, of violence. In Russia and its empire there arose increased demands for freedom which, as foretold by events in Czechoslovakia, threaten that empire's very existence. In the Roman Catholic Church there have been unleashed forces which challenge the centuries - old power and stability of that venerable institution.

And such tremors on the larger planes are but the more easily recognizable of the countless challenges which are arising in almost every walk of life.

On the one hand, the forces for betterment received an almost unmatched impulsion during the '60's. If we confine ourselves for the moment to the United States, we find a revolution in civil rights, a growing determination to wipe out poverty and hunger, a sudden and sharp realization of how man has befouled the earth and the elements with which he lives, a rising demand by youth for greater love and consideration between human beings, a powerful revulsion against war, fed by Vietnam. To top it all, there came man's stupendous achievement of twice walking upon the moon. And, finally, the decade closed with the two superpowers sitting down in an apparently earnest effort to limit weapons of warfare.

On the other hand, there were developments which can only bring shame to the face of any thoughtful individual. There is the growth of crime and violence, peaking in the unspeakable assassination of three American leaders. There is the heedless breakdown of moral standards and a childish indulgence in pornography. There is a raucous, closed-minded refusal of differing viewpoints to give an opponent a fair hearing. These all threaten the goal of a happier, better, more worthwhile life. Editorials from *The Christian Science Monitor*

Nothing will ever look the same again



YOU AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

By William Friday, President
University of North Carolina



Did you know that 78 of the 248 North Carolina architectural firms are located in the Charlotte area?

Neither did I, frankly, until proposed new degree programs crossed my desk.

The statistic illustrates the careful research which precedes the adoption of a new degree program on any one of the six campuses of the University.

Such programs are not adopted on the whim of a campus administrator. First, the need is clearly established. Then the programs are carefully evaluated at various levels within the University structure.

Next, they are submitted to the University trustees. The final step is approval by the State Board of Higher Education.

In this case, the Charlotte campus did not ask for authority to offer a degree in architecture. It asked only that a program be adopted so procedures could be established, faculty recruitment could begin, and a start made on adopting curricula.

FOLLOWED STUDY

This preliminary action, which ultimately will lead to a degree program, was authorized by the General Assembly. If followed three years of study by the University administration of the need for a second program in architecture in North Carolina.

The first program, offered by the excellent School of Design at N.C. State University - Raleigh, has an enrollment near capacity, with no substantial expansion planned. All the while, the demand for architects in the state grows apace with industrialization and urbanization.

It has been estimated that in 1969 alone, private firms in North Carolina needed 250 architectural graduates. The Raleigh campus graduates up to 50 persons annually. Schools in other states also graduate

an inadequate number.

Since 78 architectural firms are located in the Charlotte area, students from that campus will be assured of places in essential apprentice programs. Auxiliary programs are already in existence there, and the campus has the space for the proposed leading to a degree in architecture.

The executive committee of the Board of Trustees has approved the Charlotte project and also has given approval to a degree in Master of Urban Design at the Raleigh campus.

Other new degree programs approved by the executive committee call for master's and doctor's degrees in Operations and Systems Analysis at UNC-Chapel Hill, and master's and doctor's degrees in Operations Research at NCSU-Raleigh.

Though the titles of these degree programs have a technical ring, this graduate field goes to the heart of practical questions, such as, "What factors should we take into account to build the most useful network of roads?" and

"How would you set up the most efficient inventory control for perishable goods?"

READY TO GO

Once again, and present faculty and facilities of the departments involved on both campuses are now equipped to put these programs into operation.

We are keenly aware that the large appropriations made to the University by the people, acting through the members of the General Assembly, imposes on us equally large responsibilities.

We realize that we must be good stewards of public funds, and cultivators of the human resources represented by the students. Above all, we are conscious of our duty to render the best possible service to the state.

Those are among the reasons we believe that any step taken by the University - whether new degree programs or something else - must be taken only after careful and calm deliberation, and objective thought.



STORIES BEHIND WORDS

by William S. Penfield

Garble

"Garble" used to mean the opposite of what it does today. The word traces back to the Late Latin "cribellum," the diminutive form of "cribrum" (sieve). From "cribellum" was formed the Arabic "gharbala," which became "garbellare" (to sift) in Italian.

The Italian word took the form "garble" in English, where for a long time it retained the meaning of to sift or sort out.

But in selecting (or "garbling") and editing some writers' texts, the passages sometimes were changed drastically. "Garble," therefore, acquired its present meaning - to mix up or mutilate.

Puppy Creek Philosopher



Dear editor:

Although I fought against it, at the turn of the year I had to make a trip into Fayetteville, and the man I was riding with got caught in a traffic jam. Cars in four lanes backed up for fifteen or twenty blocks in both directions with all motors running, and I have concluded the articles I've been reading in the newspapers lately about air pollution are right. It's terrible.

Then last night, after reading another article, I got to thinking and have figured out what we ought to do about it.

According to it, the Russian people are clamoring for more cars, the waiting list for the few cars now being produced is so long children as they grow older replace their parents in line.

In fact, in the whole of

Russia there are now only a million passenger cars, which means one car for every 200 people. In the United States, there's a car for every 3 people, which means if the notion struck them everybody in the entire country could ride around at the same time, if they could get by the trucks which aren't included in these figures. This literally means everybody and his dogs and in-laws too.

It's this Russian demand for more cars that interests me.

I don't care what it costs, if the United States is smart it'll start shipping cars to Russia by the hundreds of thousands. It doesn't make any difference what the terms are, even if we have to take two cans of cabbage soup and a loaf of

black bread as the downpayment, just so we get the cars over there and running.

It's not the balance of power it's the balance of pollution that's going to make one country equal to another and if we don't get Russia and the rest of the world up on our level we're in trouble.

To get the program started, I've got a 1951 model car out here on this Bermuda grass farm I'll be glad to export to Russia for a very reasonable figure provided it goes to somebody living in the heart of the metropolitan area of Moscow. It burns a quart of oil every 25 miles.

Yours faithfully,
J. A.

Just One Thing After Another

By Carl Goerch

On a number of occasions I've listened to business and professional men dictating letters to their stenographers, and in almost every case I've been impressed with the fact that most business letters are much longer than there's any need for them to be.

Wonder why it is that the average man, when he starts dictating, always becomes so long-winded.

Some men seem to have an idea that letters must always contain at least ten or twelve lines. The longer letters require more time for dictating, more time for transcribing and also take longer to read. Things would be speeded up considerably if the regular run of business letters could be held down to just a line or two. There's very little excuse for most of them being any longer than that.

Some advice from Henry Ward Beecher that might be well taken in the New Year:

"Don't make yourself the prophet of doom. The man who keeps saying it can't be done often finds himself interrupted by someone doing it."

"The man who lives for himself is a failure. No measure of wealth or power can make him otherwise. Only those who live for others achieve success."

"One man with courage makes a majority," once said Andrew Jackson.

John Bragaw once related the following incident to me:

The other day I went into a place of business with a clip on my shoulder. Gross carelessness on the part of an employee of the establishment had caused me a great deal of inconvenience with the strong possibility of financial loss. I went into the place to try to straighten the thing out and also to do a little fussing.

When I went in, the person I wanted to interview was not in and I sat down to wait for him. At the desk where I took my seat there was a printed card

placed under the plate glass that covered the top of the desk. I began to read it and found it interesting. This is what it said:

THE CUSTOMER - The most important person ever in this office.

The customer is not dependent upon you - you are dependent upon him.

The customer is not an interruption of your work - he is the purpose of it.

You are not doing him a favor by serving him - he is doing you a favor by giving you the opportunity to do so.

The customer is not a rank outsider to your business - he is a part of it.

The customer is not a cold statistic - he is a flesh and blood human being with feelings and emotions like your own, with biases and prejudices even though he may have a deficiency of certain "vitamins" which you think important.

The customer is not some one to argue with or match wits against - nobody ever won an argument with a customer, even though they may have thought they did.

The customer is a person who brings us his wants. If we have sufficient imagination we will endeavor to handle it profitably to him and to ourselves.

When I had finished reading this, said John, I got up and left the place. The man to whom I wanted to complain had not come in and I did not have the courage to face the smiling, pleasant-faced young lady who was looking over my way and saying, "What can I do for you, please sir?" Maybe she has read this thing and learned it by heart, I thought to myself. If she has, and places me, the customer, on that high level, I can't afford to disillusion her. All that ran through my mind in a moment and I said, "Nothing. I wanted to see Mr. So - and - So. I will come in again." But when I did see him the next day, my complaint had somehow shriveled away to nothing.

CLIFF BLUE ... People & Issues

OFF YEAR ... This is what many call an "off year" election in that we will not be electing a governor or president in 1970.

However, we will be electing congressmen and judges of all description from the district courts up to the State Supreme Court. Also, sheriffs, clerks of court, registers of deeds, coroners, county commissioners, members of boards of education as well as a complete slate for both the House and Senate in the General Assembly.

CONGRESSIONAL RACES ... In North Carolina the congressional races will probably hold the spotlight when the candidates take to the hustings following the primaries.

In the First District, Rep. Walter B. Jones (D), won over Reece B. Gardner (R) in 1968 by a vote of 75,796 to 38,660. Jones may have opposition in 1970 but he will be a hard man to defeat.

In the Second District Rep. L. H. Fountain (D) was opposed in the primary by Mrs. Eva M. Clayton, Negro. Fountain had no opposition in the fall in 1968 and will be a hard man to defeat in 1970. In the primary he received 53,959 votes to 23,419 for Mrs. Clayton.

In the Third District Rep. David N. Henderson (D) had both primary and general election opposition in 1968. In the primary he won easily over Don Howell who received 7,810 votes and S. A. Chalk, Jr., who received 3,603 to Henderson's 36,987. However, in the fall Herbert R. Howell, (R), received 48,815 votes to Henderson's 57,244. We understand that Howell is planning to challenge Henderson again in 1970.

In the Fourth District Rep. Nick Galifianakis (D) won easily over his two opponents in the primary, receiving 45,308 votes to 16,834 for David W. Stith and 10,932 for Charles R. Holloman. In the fall his race was much closer with Fred R. Steele (R)

receiving 73,471 to Nick's 77,871. Steele who is now Federal Co - chairman of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission will hardly be running again but someone will no doubt be carrying the GOP banner in the Fourth District this fall.

In the Fifth District both Wilmer Mizell (R) and Smith Bagley (D) came out of primary campaigns to face each other in the 1968 general election with Mizell winning over Bagley 84,905 to 77,112. Who the Democrats will put up to challenge Mizell this year remains to be seen.

Since Richardson Preyer won by a much larger lead than expected over Republican William L. Osteen in the Sixth District, chances are that Preyer will not have any primary opposition and that he will not be pushed too close in the fall election campaign.

In the Seventh District young Charlie Rose III is getting geared up for a try at unseating Rep. Alton Lennon in the May primary. This will be Lennon's first opposition since 1962.

In the Eighth District Republican Earl Ruth won over Democrat Voit Gilmore in 1968 by a vote of 70,480 to Gilmore's 67,282. Ruth is not expected to have GOP primary opposition but the Democrats are not expected to let the filing deadline pass without a challenger.

In the Ninth District Republican Charles R. Jonas is off and running again. After so many drubbings the Democrats did not enter a candidate against Jonas in 1968 but likely will in 1970. Several Democrats were mentioned as possible candidates before Jonas announced that he would be running again. Now, some do not appear to be so anxious to make the race. Don't be too surprised if the Democratic nominee is William E. Jackson, Jr., a political professor at Davidson College. Rumors are that he is interested!