



J. H. Cornelius



E. A. Simpson

A&P Officers Change

E.A. Simpson has been appointed vice president and general manager of A&P's 299 store Charlotte division covering North and South Carolina.

He is succeeding J.H. Cornelius, who retired April 3 as vice president and general manager after a 47-year career. Cornelius has held numerous positions with A&P including vice president of the Atlanta division.

He started work with A&P as a clerk in the stores in Winston Salem in 1927. During his service with the company, he served as store manager for seventeen years, as well as in several important supervisory positions.

He is married to the former Margaret Spanhour and they have three married daughters.

Simpson was the former vice president of the Birmingham division before his transfer to Charlotte.

A native of Alabama, he started work as a clerk in Asheville, in 1930, became a manager of the Weaverville store in 1936 and later served in several supervisory positions before being appointed assistant general superintendent in Charlotte in 1963. In June of 1967, he was promoted to vice president of the Birmingham division.

He is married to the former Frances Elouise Reed and they have two children.

Table Tennis Players Pierce Bamboo Curtain

International table tennis matches bear little resemblance to the friendly recreation-room game that most Americans play.

Professionals stand 15 to 20 feet from the table and slam the wildly spinning ball at speeds reaching 60 to 100 miles an hour, the National Geographic Society says. "It smarts pretty badly if you take a direct hit on the head," a tournament novice commented with a wince.

A team from Communist China recently captured four of seven events at the 31st World Table Tennis Championships held in Japan.

In an unexpected goodwill gesture, the Chinese invited the United States tournament representatives, who finished well down the list, to visit mainland China.

While on the goodwill tour, the Americans will compete against China's leading players. Table tennis is not only China's national sport, it is a mania.

Every commune, factory, and office has a government-sponsored league. More than three million registered players compete in the national championships. Top players

often practice from dawn to dusk.

In contrast, the United States has only about 2,800 registered players.

Among the world's youngest sports, table tennis or Ping-Pong, as it is often called in the United States, received its earliest known mention in an 1884 London catalogue, which advertised a "miniature lawn tennis game."

Players use small racquets to strike a firm, light ball covered with knitted web over a net stretched across a dining room table.

The game's origin is uncertain. Its inventor has been variously identified as an American in New England, an Englishman in England, and a British Army officer in either India or South Africa.

The new game stirred little interest in the United States at first, but the British immediately adopted it. The sport became their favorite pastime, especially after a speedy celluloid ball replaced the webbed sphere about 1900.

The craze soon faded, however, and the game was almost forgotten for a quarter of a century. Its revival led to the formation of the International Table Tennis Federation in 1926. Six nations formed the organization; more than 90 now belong.

The fast-paced sport has grown ever trickier over the years as cork and sandpaper-covered paddles gave way to rubber facing and, most recently, to sponge-covered racquets.

Sponge surfaces give the ball incredible spin, eliminating lengthy volleys. Before their introduction in 1952, a single 21-point game often took hours in competitive play. In one world championship playoff, the first point lasted an exhausting hour and 40 minutes.

Table tennis is not just a professional's game. Countless millions bang the little ball back and forth in Europe, America, and Asia. But in recent years, the Asians—last to take up the sport—have dominated almost all international contests.



SENATOR SAM ERVIN SAYS

WASHINGTON - In a landmark decision day, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that federal courts may order the busing of public school children to and from neighborhood school districts to implement desegregation plans.

Speaking through the Chief Justice, the Court affirmed the decree originally entered by U.S. District Judge McMillan in Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, and declared that the neighborhood school concept must now yield to the paramount requirement that the school board must mix the racial composition of the student body in balanced proportions irrespective of the expense foisted upon heavily burdened taxpayers, regardless of the traffic hazards involved in transporting thousands of children to places distant from their homes, in spite of the loss of time and talent which could be devoted to more useful purposes, and without regard to the character of the educational system which the edict may engender.

When all is said and the Chief Justice's eloquent phrases are reduced to their ultimate meaning, they actually say this: No constitutional or legal standards control a Federal District Judge in framing his decree in a school desegregation case. As a consequence, the Federal District Judge has the power to require the public school board to do anything which he deems necessary to mix the races in the public schools under its jurisdiction in proportions pleasing to him.

In reaching this conclusion, the Court had to ignore one of the fundamental concepts of government - uncontrolled power is the root of tyranny, and in my judgment what the Court did was utterly repugnant to a government of laws which the Constitution was ordained to establish.

One of the judicial oddities of the Swann Case is that the opinion upholds exactly what the Court sought to eliminate in Brown v. Board of

Education (1954), the decision which set the Nation on the course of school desegregation. In Brown and in every school desegregation case up to the Swann Case, the Court uniformly held that a public school board violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment whenever it excluded any child from admission to any school solely on the basis of that child's race. Manifestly, under this reasoning, the Equal Protection Clause does not confer upon any federal judge jurisdiction to enter a decree to compel a school board to obey the Equal Protection Clause by violating it. Yet that is exactly the substance of the proposition sanctioned by the Court in the Swann Case when it determined that children should be treated like pawns in a chess game and be admitted or denied admission to their neighborhood schools on account of their race.

The Swann Case is disturbing, too, for the reason that the Court again seems to base its decision on what transpired in the era before the original Brown Case was rendered when Charlotte and Mecklenburg and many other areas had a history of statutory-imposed segregation, a condition which actually exists no more. The Chief Justice alludes to this in the closing paragraphs of his opinion by holding out the uncertain hope that at sometime before the last lingering echo of Gabriel's horn trembles into ultimate silence the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education may be adjudged to have purged itself of the consequences of history, and be allowed the same freedom to manage its school system which is accorded by the Court to non-Southern cities of our Nation.

So the judicial processes have moved another step in the "ivory tower" game of subjecting the public school system to the whims and caprices of Federal District Judges with fewer guidelines than Josh Billings' mule which is said to have kicked according to no rules whatsoever.

Here's Your Answer

by
Bernadette Hoyle
(Second of a series)
(Fourth of a series)

There should be scores of cooperative efforts joining in voluntary civic and service organizations in action programs to help overcome child and adult - crippling handicaps.

Robert L. Denny, Executive Director

My parents cared for my mentally retarded sister (now 24) at home. Both are now dead. My husband makes a modest salary and we have three children. I do not feel that we are financially able to care for her. How can I make arrangements to have her put in an institution?

Most of the institutions for the retarded in the state have waiting lists. However, you can apply at the one nearest you. It is possible that your sister may be eligible for some Social Security benefits as a disabled person between the ages of 18 and 65. Go to your Social Security office to find out about this.

One of the pressing needs in the state is "group care homes" for the retarded which would make it possible for small groups of adult retardates to live in a home atmosphere and be cared for in their own communities by competent persons. Such a home would be a fine place for your sister. We need to arouse interest and concern for such homes and initiate action programs for them.

Someone told me that there are persons employed by the state who live in various parts of the state and help parents find day care, sheltered workshops and other help for the retarded. How can I find out about this?

The persons you refer to are mental retardation coordinators. We can furnish you their names and addresses.

(Address questions to: Bernadette Hoyle, Public Information Officer, N.C. Council on Mental Retardation, P.O. Box 12054, Raleigh, N.C. 27605).

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If Problem Is Important Seek Professional Help

Dear Gloria:

I enjoy your column in the paper and look forward to reading it each time. I have a problem and need some good advice, so thought you might be able to help me.

I have been married four years. I have a good marriage and I love my husband and know he loves me. I have read and heard so much about the importance of having a climax during intercourse, but I have never had one at all. I don't turn my husband away. I want to make him happy and he says I do, but somehow I don't enjoy sex the way I would like to. I wonder why I can't.

My husband and I have talked it over many times but it hasn't helped. I am a nervous person and I have tried so hard to relax during intercourse so I could reach a climax but it hasn't worked.

My problem really bothers me. I have never talked it over with a doctor. Should I see a family doctor or an Ob-Gyn? I have some other questions I would like to ask if you do suggest I get professional help.

I will appreciate your advice and will look forward to the answer in your column.

Mrs. B.

Dear Mrs. B.:

You have asked some very difficult questions. There are many books and marriage manuals which emphasize the importance of having a climax. Some writers, however, feel that there has been too much emphasis on this aspect of sex. In their opinion, if a woman has some enjoyment from sex and if she pleases her husband, then she should not worry about whether she has a climax (also called orgasm or "coming"). On the other hand, there are authors who say that while a woman should not worry if she does not have at least one orgasm every time she has sex, she still has a right to expect a climax some of the time.

In other words, in the literature on sexual practice and performance (and there is a great deal of it), you can find at least three different viewpoints: those who imply that a woman who does not

PREGNANCY PLANNING

AND HEALTH

by

Mrs. Gloria Riggsbee



experience orgasm is a failure; those who maintain that it really doesn't matter that much; and those who say that while female climax is not necessary, it is something which can be achieved by most women. There are two books currently on the best seller lists which deal with this topic. They are quite explicit and I am sure some would find them offensive. Others may consider them a waste of time, but no one has to read material which is offensive or boring to him.

As for professional help, it really depends upon how important this problem is to you. If you are as concerned as your letter would seem to indicate, perhaps you should seek help. Although some doctors are skilled in sexual counseling, many have had very little experience in this type of therapy. Marriage or family counselors probably deal more with the problem. My suggestion would be that you check with the family counselor at the Randolph County Mental Health Clinic at 200 Foust St. in Asheboro. She may be able to offer you some helpful counseling or to refer you to someone who can.

In the meantime, try not to even think about it. If you are "trying hard to relax," you probably are somewhat tense just from the effort to relax!

Dear Mrs. Riggsbee:

I am getting married in May. We do not want a child for a year or two. I would like to use the birth control pills from the beginning of my marriage. When should I get started on them?

Dear MR:

You are wise to plan ahead on your choice of family

planning methods, and the pills are certainly an excellent choice. You should go to your family doctor or to the county health department within the next month or so for an examination and a prescription for the pills. It is very helpful for you to use the pills a month or two before you are married. If you get along well taking them, you will be adjusted to them by the time you are married. If for some reason you decide you do not like this method, you still have time to choose another.

Address letters or a request for a free booklet on birth control methods to: Mrs. Gloria Riggsbee, 214 Cameron Ave., Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

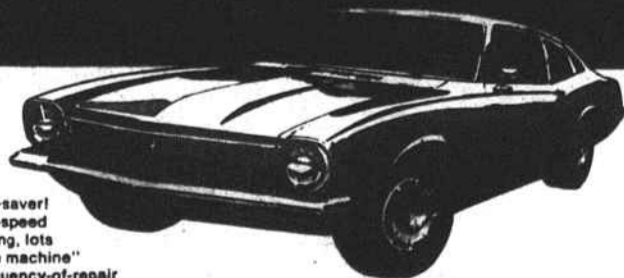


CAREFREE - This comfy knit cotton terry jumpsuit has no buttons or snaps for Mother to fuss with. In sunny yellow and pink stripes, the Carter's toddler fashion can be machined-washed and dried and needs no ironing.



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