

The Robesonian

ESTABLISHED 1919
Published Daily, Monday to Friday, in Robeson County
By THE ROBESONIAN, Inc.
Second Class Postage Paid at Lumberton, N. C.
J. A. SHARPE, Sr., Editor & Publisher 1907-1947
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Member Audit Bureau of Circulation - Associated Press - Southern Newspaper Publishers Association - North Carolina Press Association

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MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES		Year	3 Mos.	6 Mos.
Robeson and adjoining counties	\$ 9.00	\$4.75	\$2.50	
N. C. Sales Tax	.27	.15	.08	
Total	\$ 9.27	\$4.90	\$2.58	
Elsewhere	\$11.00	\$6.00	\$3.00	
N. C. Sales Tax	.33	.18	.09	
Total	\$11.33	\$6.18	\$3.09	

No Tax On Out Of State Subscriptions
By Carrier home delivery \$1.00 per week
N. C. Sales Tax .016 (Where Applicable)
Total .26c

All carriers, dealers and distributors are independent contractors and The Robesonian is not responsible for advance subscription payment made to them or their representatives.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1963

DURABLE BANKER

The banking career of one of Lumberton's elder citizens has just ended. Like his other activities, it was carried on right up to his 63rd year, when time ran out for Morris Cobb.

As chairman of the board and former president of a large financial institution, Mr. Cobb was in a position to retire to an easier life. Yet beyond his 60th year he stayed on the job, as he had done at half that age, when he first came to Lumberton.

Living within walking distance of the bank, Mr. Cobb walked. Drivers often stopped to offer him a lift, or if the weather was not to his liking he hailed someone he knew passing by. But year in and year out he relied on shoe leather and leg work to get him to the job and keep him in trim. If the automobile never had been invented, Mr. Cobb would have been at the bank and back home again the same time as ever.

Conservatively, in a banking tradition, Mr. Cobb made it a point to impress upon borrowers that loans had to be repaid. He reached an understanding about that at the start. Thereafter, when payments became due, he could be just as understanding and lenient as the circumstances required.

A veteran of the Spanish-American war in his youth, Mr. Cobb also was a veteran of the Great Depression in his middle age. The institution whose fortunes he helped to guide was one of the survivors of that financial catastrophe. He lived to see it grow and expand to serve a broader area.

Quite serious about business matters, Mr. Cobb enjoyed his contacts with people, in and out of the bank. He was adept at social activities, and could be as carefree as anyone at a party, game, or a gathering of friends. And as the years took their toll, he was among the men most often at the church and graveside when the many people he outlived were laid to rest.

Slim, erect and energetic, Mr. Cobb remained a spry young man beyond his prime. His age was spoken sometimes in a whisper, as though saying it out loud might break the spell of youth.

The curtain has come down on the drama of his life, and there is reluctance to realize that it is over. But it was a good production, lively and interesting, serious when necessary, and successful. He played his part to the end, with a flair, a show of discipline, and a touch of humor.

The gentleman from South Carolina goes to a resting place in his native soil. The memory of him remains here, where his life is part of the business and social tradition of his adopted home town.

FORMIDABLE FLU

The Asian flu epidemic appears to be subsiding in Robeson County, where it started, while spreading elsewhere. It now has been identified officially as that kind of flu, just as the Robeson health officer, Dr. E. R. Hardin, suspected.

Although any kind of influenza is unwelcome, so long as hundreds of Robeson citizens have been laid low it might as well be the Asian kind, which sounds more formidable. Back in World I, just before the 1918 flu epidemic, it was discovered in military hospitals that soldiers hit by shrapnel got more sympathy than those wounded by bullets.

Bread Of Life

By REV. A. FURNELL BAILEY

I visited the House of Representatives in Washington to lead them in prayer some time ago, and then lingered to see that great body in action. Beside the Speaker's desk sits a man who knows parliamentary law. When the Speaker is at a loss to know just the proper procedure, this man, without even being asked, will tell his superior in a whisper the proper procedure to follow.

This parliamentary expert anticipates the difficult situations and is ready to guide the Speaker. Just so, the Master said that he would send us to the Holy Spirit as guide - the Paraclete, as it says in Greek, meaning "the one called to stand by."

When we follow the Master, the Holy Spirit is like the man at the Speaker's side, ready at the time when we know not what to do. "He shall teach you all things and bring to your remembrance all that I said unto you."

The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. (John XIV:26)

Bay Of Pigs



Around Capital Square

Three-Campus Program Involves Little Money

By WILLIAM A. SHIRES

There is some additional cost involved but no major new expenditure is contemplated - at least during the 1963-64 biennium - to effect a program of strengthening the Consolidated University of North Carolina.

The five-point program, adopted unanimously by the trustees in a momentous session, would lay groundwork and shape blueprints for orderly development, strengthening and expansion of the multi-campus university system.

What cost it involves is modest. But it envisions the need for considerably more investment in higher education in the future.

LOOK - No specific figures were released by the Consolidated University president William C. Friday said the added cost for the "one university" program for the next two years were included in requests to the Advisory Budget Commission some months ago.

Friday added that it is his understanding that these requests were approved and are written into the proposed 1963-64 budget for university appropriations. This budget is to be placed before the General Assembly by Governor Sanford Feb. 11.

A look at the trustee-approved program, drawn up by the special Pearsall commission, endorsed by Friday and by the governor, bears out the forecast that the budget increase in funds will be required during this biennium.

PROGRAM - Points in the program requiring additional money include broadening of undergraduate programs, making all institutions educational and institutional expansion.

"I envision expansion, of course, runs into money," Friday said.

Future expansion of the University to other campuses also will be expensive, but this is not foreseen during the next two years and the program merely outlines a plan for future expansion.

In this respect, the program again is one of preparation. It says the University "must be prepared to meet its responsibilities... to the point of establishing new campuses when careful study warrants such action."

POINTS The program makes clear, however, that the first duty is to bring the existing campuses to maximum potential.

One recommendation, for example, is to establish a liberal arts degree program on the North Carolina State campus at Raleigh - something which the trustee action accomplishes.

This is an instance in which it is necessary that there be duplication of function, Friday said. But the idea now, he said, is not to avoid duplication, but to duplicate and multiply the educational opportunity afforded by the university system.

First it is necessary to equalize basic educational programs on the existing campuses, and adding liberal arts at Raleigh corrects what Friday called an inconsistency.

At the same time Friday said "we do not envision any great

swelling in liberal arts enrollment in Raleigh." There will be a "boon tide, first class AB degree program in Raleigh, and it will not require a huge new investment.

In fact, Friday pointed out, there are unused classrooms at State and adequate faculty for implementing the program with very little added cost. The Raleigh campus will remain the center of technological education in the system and, in effect, the liberal arts program will be "added."

JOED - What is involved in having all institutions educational? Principally, this is to admit male undergraduate students at Greensboro, located in an area in which no community college or other state-supported institution of higher learning is planned. Additional dormitory facilities will be needed at Greensboro when it is fully developed, but the program contemplated admitting only commuting, non-dormitory male undergraduates

at the start. The start will be in the fall of 1964.

Only "a handful" of freshmen and sophomore women are to be admitted at first at Chapel Hill, and coeducation presents no major problem at Raleigh either. Raleigh already is a coeducational on all levels, and 300 student women's dormitories have been requested.

GROWTH Trustee Victor S. Bryant of Durham, in presenting the arguments for the Pearsall program, outlined the growth in appropriations and students already experienced by the Consolidated University.

North Carolina State, he said, increased from appropriations of \$250,000 and 1,250 students in 1931 to appropriations of \$6,775,000 and 8,821 students. Chapel Hill increased from appropriations of \$352,000 and 2,780 students to \$10 million and 12,222 students and Greensboro from \$250,000 and 1,720 students to \$2,100,000 and 2,773 students.

"Those who oppose consolidation," Bryant said, "are reckless with the facts."

hanging up a pair of nylon stockings to dry in the bathroom she had picked for me.

That was 15 years ago, and I'll bet there hasn't been a 15-minute period since then when some feminine laundry hasn't been drying there or soaking in the wash basin.

A small daughter came into our lives. She immediately adopted our bathroom. I didn't have to ask when Lady Dottie, our cat arrived.

"We'll have to put her box in your shower," said my wife. "It's the only logical place."

My bathroom now has become the community social and recreation center. My daughter and her chums wash their socks and gloves there. They bring their coats and sit on the floor and turn the area into an art class.

When I come home from work, I never know who'll be in that bathroom of my very own - members of my family, neighborhood kids, the window washer, the television repair man, a lady from down the hall, or the cat. But somebody'll be there.

That's why I'm putting a sign on my bathroom door reading: "All women, children, cats, dogs, visitors and passing strangers shut on sight. This means you!"

A man that won't fight for his bathroom doesn't deserve to own one.

The Cooperative Extension Service is an educational agency of state land-grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Its purpose is to provide information on agricultural and home economics subjects and to teach people how to make use of this information.

Washington Merry-Co-Round

Morse Taked Turkey For Dock Settlement

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON (AP)—The inside story of how Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., and the Presidential Mediation Committee settled the crippling longshoremen's strike is five days can now be told.

Most of the conferences took place in the staid University Club, a building with high ceilings, heavy chandeliers, and red leather armchairs.

Morse got strong support from W. W. McNeil, former assistant Secretary of Defense, now head of the Grace Line. He got no support from Teddy Gleason, fire-fighting New York lawyer and a longshoreman, who aspires to replace moderate Capt. William Bradley as international head of the union in the elections next spring.

Gleason was in two suits on the payroll and made it clear from the start that he was dominating the negotiations.

The Mediation Board first listened to the Gleason owners headed by Alexander Chopin, then met separately with some 150 representatives of the longshoremen, headed by Gleason who proceeded to harangue them for 30 minutes.

The negotiators listened patiently. When he sat down, Senator Morse took over.

"If I were Teddy Gleason," he said, "I might have made exactly that same speech. Or if I were Alex Chopin, I might have made a similar speech. But I'm not Teddy Gleason and I'm not Alex Chopin. I'm Wayne Morse. I'm here to negotiate in an hour of crisis."

"I want to talk about just one thing," continued Morse. "The obligation to be responsive to responsibility."

"No one has said anything about what is unreasonable about your demands. Yet how many times did Teddy tell us that none of his demands were unreasonable? I'm not going to tell him that any of his demands are unreasonable. That's out of the window. I just got through telling the employers upstairs that some of their demands were out of the window."

"What we've got to do," said Morse, "is to get down to a reasonable compromise."

"Four it Out" At this point, one of the longshoremen deputies, who had disdained the Gleason and Chopin, whispered sotto voce, "I hope he keeps pouring it out."

Morse continued, "Teddy tells me how patriotic you are. He didn't have to tell me that. I don't question it. I know how much you love your country. But you would not have any respect for your government if it surrendered to you."

"Now I want to tell you the time schedule," continued Morse. "If by Sunday midnight you have not reached a settlement, we're going back to Washington. When we leave here, we will no longer be your servants. If we go back without a settlement, we'll defend to the very last ditch the last offer we've made."

He concluded: "The ships will be moved."

Morse didn't say how the ships were going to be moved, but the implication was strong that the President would order troops if necessary to load and unload the ships.

Negotiations continued night and day. By Sunday, the longshoremen had accepted the Morse formula.

4:30 A.M. Advice Sen. Peter Dominick, the Colorado senator, jarred out of his sleep at 4:30 the next morning by a jangling phone.

He grabbed the receiver anxiously, fearing it might be an emergency call from his wife in Colorado. It was a collect call, all right, from Boulder, Colo., but he accepted the charges, and an unknown voice explained that a group of students were debating whether there was socialism in the Kennedy Administration.

The Senator was asked for his comment.

"At 4:30 in the morning," he said, "I'm not in the mood for a socialist debate."

Thru The Years By VIRGINIA SIMKINS

With The Robesonian January 29

Richard Humphrey was supervisor of roads in Saddletree township, 1913.

Miss Dorothy Hedgpath, Peace Institute, was visiting in Rowland, 1938.

Four nurses graduated at Thompson Memorial Hospital, Lumberton, Miss. G. C. Leis Dickson, Mosselle Atkinson, Lona Harrington, 1938.

A three-day observance for Rev. J. H. Haywood's 50th anniversary as pastor of Bethany Presbyterian church, Lumberton, and Panthersburg Presbyterian church, Buie, began, 1953.

Maxton Fire department had two fires between six o'clock in the afternoon and midnight, at the J. B. Weatherly house, 1953.

grewed, "I suggest that you hang up the phone and go to bed."

The This Man

Adm. Hyman Rickover, in addition to being the father of the Atomic submarine and the No. 1 needler for better American education, was another less publicized achievement.

He's probably the No. 1 weight reducer of the nation. He has waged a constant one-man crusade to persuade other people to lose weight.

Rickover's method is quite simple. He gets his friends to sign a pledge which reads: "I hereby pledge that I will reduce my weight by a certain amount (usually two months hence). When I reach that figure I will notify Admiral Rickover. I also promise that I will not increase my weight after I have attained the above goal."

Rickover, himself skinny as a rail, then mails a copy of the pledge to the signer's wife.

Asked how many had taken the pledge, the Admiral replied: "about a thousand."

Consumers Step Up Buying Of Durables

By SAM DAWSON AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP)—To the joy of a lot of people—including the finance companies—consumers have stepped up their buying of autos and appliances and other durables. Will it last?

They are spending just under 13 per cent of their after tax incomes on such things. Total sales last year rose 9 per cent to \$19 billion.

The change of heart by consumers after a long spell of caution is a prime reason General Motors reports record sales and profits for 1962. It is the reason most auto, appliance and furniture men are predicting that 1963 will be that rare thing, a back-to-back good year. This would mean two big selling seasons in succession.

Another reason they are optimistic is that sales of durables are particularly sensitive to the level of incomes—and these continue to grow. And they are equally swayed by the rate of growth in the economy and the chances of this continuing. Surveys report most consumers feel things are going to get better.

A third reason the durable goods salesmen and dealers look for a good sales year is they believe Congress will vote some kind of a cut in individual income taxes this year. And the salesmen think that durables have an inside track on getting that extra money.

Even so, few are looking for

a boom in sales comparable to that from the end of World War II to 1955. The Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, in its current Business Outlook survey, notes that in 1959 consumers were spending 17 per cent of their after tax money on hard goods, and in 1955 it was 15 per cent.

But the bank economists also point out that from the early 1961 loss of the last recession to the third quarter of 1962 sales of durables rose 15 per cent.

From this small might figure that the last year's sales of the 1950s are over. The big pent-up demand from the war years fanned even from the depression before them) had been fairly well satisfied. Huge sales of cars and household gadgets had brought transportation and home living up to the dream of affluence. Who could things be different today?

The bank economists note that in 1962 some durables that didn't get the big play before began to sell at rates well above the 9 per cent gain for durables as a whole. Color television sets, formerly selling around 100,000 a year, came to 400,000 in 1962. Phonograph sales rose from 2.9 million in 1962 to 4.9 million last year.

And most American families aren't satisfied with just the appliances they once thought all they needed. As they get the monthly chills on these, they begin dreaming of new ones. Or, as the bankers put it, "Aspirations are increased with success."

The World Today

By JAMES MARLOW Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—Isolationism, long thought dead, may be resurrected if only as a rallying point for discontent.

It was U.S. policy for most of American history but disappeared after the war when this country began its overseas alliances and aid.

Neither was wanted. While the United States refused to stop communism it also didn't want to get left alone in a Communist world.

The alliances and the aid were called "enlightened self-interest" by John Foster Dulles when he was secretary of state. The salesmen think that durables have an inside track on getting that extra money.

The NATO alliance, supposed to be the main bulwark for the West against any Russian ground attack, has never been at full strength.

The West Europeans, particularly France, never put enough men into it. Europe made an amazing economic recovery.

But the United States has done far more than its European allies in giving aid to backward countries.

Yet, all of them had as much of a stake as the United States in wanting to keep those backward places out of communism.

Europe felt increasingly safe behind American nuclear power, particularly the U.S. nuclear missiles, which, although intermediate range, could hit Russia.

These bases weren't examples of American selfishness, either. They were outposts of American defense and deterrent not only against a Russian attack on Europe but a Russian attack on this country.

Now this country is becoming increasingly confident against Russia because of its intercontinental missiles based at home.

Ho was not on the official list of White House callers, but John Murchison, the Texas oil millionaire, had a 90-minute private talk with President Kennedy last week.

John Murchison is the son of the famous Clint Murchison, who put up about half of the \$250,000 to finance Eisenhower's pre-nominal campaign in 1952.

The Murchisons staged the knock-out, drug-out battle to control the Alghemey Corporation, but have now relinquished control.

Murchison was interested in talking to Kennedy because he and other Texans are worried about the 27 1/2 per cent oil depletion allowance and have got nobody to defend their interests now that Sen. Bob Kerr of Oklahoma has passed away.

Murchison's partner, Bedford Wynne, had masterminded the lavish \$1,000-a-million dinner that raised half a million dollars for the Democratic party, so he had no trouble getting Murchison in to see the President. JFK is following the Eisenhower rule: the more you give the longer you can talk privately at the White House.

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