

TIMES CHANGE, BUT THEY DON'T

Many Cemeteries Remain In The Shadow Of Missiles

By WELDON PAYNE
Of The Times Staff

Untroubled, undisturbed, untroubled by all the rumbling and jarring and booming of the missile works at Redstone Arsenal the people sleep.

Test stands tremble, buildings quake and flames roar, but the women, men and children who once walked there lie quietly in their graves.

The sun shines, the cold air waves across the grass and all is still on the hillside. A few yards away automobiles zoom after each other.

There are about 60 cemeteries on the 40,000 acres of Arsenal property. Some are very small, some have one tombstone, others have many. Some are fenced, some are not. Some are old, all have been there for several years.

They were there before the days when gun powder and other things of war were shuffled on the green fields. They were sleeping, before men began their talk of going to other planets. Long before the sharp-pointed vessels were made and talk turned to life on other earths, they had ended their life on this one and taken their places under the trees, under the grazing hooves of cattle, under the steps of the winter's cold ahead and the summer's breeze. They are the dead.

Once they lived, a century ago, some of them. And they died and were put to rest.

And their rest has not been broken by all of man's tramping and scientific plundering.

Records indicate there are 60 cemeteries on the installation. At least 45 have been located, identified and are cared for by the Army.

Two were found this year. One is the Woodard Cemetery, which lies in a pocket of the property which is lined by the Tennessee River.

Some of the graves are unmarked, others are sunken, but the burial lots are cared for, protected from the almost constant surge of activity which surrounds them. Those in areas containing cattle are fenced. Some have rock walls around them.

On the top of a mountain are many graves of a family called Woodward. Several of them died as children — perhaps victims of one of the plagues of typhoid fever, or malaria or influenza which socked this down in past years.

Paul R. Woodward died the day after Christmas, 1906, 19 years and three days after he was born. Did he look at the stars and wonder? Did he shoot fireworks? Did he plan to be a scientist, an engineer or one of the other professions represented so ably within sight of where he has lain almost 52 years? He would be nearing the end of his career now.

Three months before Paul was



UNDISTURBED — Just a few yards off Patton Road — the main thoroughfare at Redstone Arsenal—is a cemetery. A Nike-Hercules anti-missile missile passing the cemetery illustrates the change which has taken place at the government installation since the person whose grave is marked by this tombstone was buried. However, despite the drastic switch of the area from a quiet country place into use of the busiest places in the country, this graveyard and about 59 others on the Arsenal property have not been molested and are, in fact, kept up by the Army. (Photo by L.L. Cecil Staughton)

SAYS: Huntsville (AL) Times Sunday, Nov. 8, 1959 Page B-9

Population Imperils World Due To Death Drop

Chicago Daily News Service
Reduced mortality is threatening the world with the danger of a population explosion.

Walter G. Bosselman, consulting actuary, Gradel, J., discussed the impact of population growth before the annual meeting of the Conference of Actuaries in Public Practice.

He warned that unless the more populous nations are able to bring birth rates more nearly into line with death rates the increased population is going to result in widespread poverty and misery for a large segment of the earth.

Population of the world grew from an estimated 480 million in 1500 to one billion in 1925. In the next 100 years it is scheduled to reach three billion, as much in growth in 26 years as in the preceding 100. In 15 years another billion people will be added, and in another 12 years another billion.

The actuary pointed out that by 2050 population could reach 30 billion, unless curbed.

A high level of births was necessary to insure survival in the

support on her present land area. To avoid the adverse effects of overpopulation, that nation in nine years was able to obtain a 43 per cent reduction in the birth rate through various methods of contraception, abortion and sterilization. He said abortions recently have equaled the number of births in Japan.

Red China had a population of 607 million in 1954. At the present rate of increase its population will be a billion by 1990. But that nation also has legalized abortion and sterilization and is spreading contraceptive information.

Latin America is first in rate of growth. From 91 million in 1900 it grew to 187 million in 1950. At present rates of growth its population should reach 593 million by 2000.

This would contrast with an expected 312 million in the United States and Canada.

Puerto Rico's death rate has decreased 63 per cent in the last two decades, he pointed out. To relieve the population problem the Puerto Ricans have migrated. There are now one-fourth as

of living as destroyed when offset by too rapid population growth, he warned. It increases already heavy pressure on densely populated lands. It also tends to make an almost insoluble problem of capital formation because the heavy burden of dependent children makes the working population unable to save and invest economic status.

Even in the United States the growing population will create serious water shortages and reduced arable land per person. Wildlife reservations, parks, golf courses, and other playgrounds are already being done away with on a large scale.

In another 30 years many of the present amenities of our life will disappear, he predicted.

Dowling Named As Ambassador To W. Germany

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Dean Rusk has selected William C. Dowling as ambassador to West Germany.