

The Foothills View

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BOILING SPRINGS NC

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I'm Back



This Peregrine Falcon—A bird-of-prey listed as an endangered species is making a come-back according to environmentalists.

Local Man Helps Brazil's Baptists

Dr. Robert L. Lamb, professor of religion and religious education at Gardner-Webb College has recently returned from a two-week trip to Rio De Janeiro in Brazil.

Lamb was invited to the city by the Baptist Institute of Religious Education in Brazil to serve as a consultant to administration and curriculum development.

The Baptist Institute of Religious Education is a college level training school sponsored by the woman's missionary union of Brazil to educate young women for work in the churches and mission boards of Brazil.

According to Lamb, because of the school's growth in recent years from approximately 50 students to 250 and because of the high inflation rate in Brazil, a new organizational structure needed to be established at the school in order for it to continue to prosper.

"Dr. Lamb has helped us to see the school from a different perspective," said Alma Elizabeth Oates, director of the school and Sophia Steibel, dean of the school's educational program. "He gave us a vision of how to work for better results."

Lamb assisted Miss Oates and Mrs. Steibel in writing job descriptions, setting up organizational charts and provided input on faculty development.

"The purpose of my trip was to free the administrators for work in other areas, such as starting churches," said Lamb. "Miss Oates is an excellent church starter and Mrs. Steibel plans to return to Southwestern Baptist Seminary in the near future to continue her education." Mrs. Steibel holds a bachelor's degree from Gardner-Webb and a master's degree from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Lamb visited churches in wealthy neighborhoods as well as a 17-member store front church in a poor section of the city. "I was moved by the ability of the missionaries to meet the needs of the people in such a widely divergent atmosphere," he said. "Rich or poor the people knew Jesus and what he means."

Lamb's trip to Brazil was made possible by the financial support of Cleveland County's Sandy Plains Baptist Church and Dover Baptist Church as well as the Central Baptist Church in York, S.C.

Less Than Half Know Sermon On Mount

FROM GALLUP POLLS

Although eight in 10 Americans consider themselves to be Christians, only half this proportion know that according to the Bible, Jesus Christ delivered the Sermon on the Mount, as determined by a recent survey conducted for Dr. Robert H. Schuller.

In addition, only 46% of U.S. adults are able to name all four Gospels of the New Testament. The survey also shows that a total of 70% know that, according to the Bible, Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem.

Knowledge of basic Biblical

facts is poor, even among religiously involved persons and college graduates, as seen in the following table:

KNOW WHO DELIVERED SERMON ON THE MOUNT
National.....42%
College Graduates.....59%
Church Members.....47%

CAN NAME ALL FOUR GOSPELS
National.....46%
College Graduates.....61%
Church Members.....55%

KNOW WHERE JESUS WAS BORN
National.....70%
College Graduates.....77%

Church Members.....75%
While the level of knowledge is currently low, a slight improvement has been registered since a 1954 survey on each of these questions, as seen in the following table:

KNOW WHO DELIVERED SERMON ON THE MOUNT
1982.....42%
1954.....34%

CAN NAME ALL FOUR GOSPELS
1982.....46%
1954.....35%

KNOW WHERE JESUS WAS BORN
1982.....70%
1954.....64%

Further evidence of the widespread lack of basic Biblical knowledge in the U.S. is seen from a Gallup Youth Survey.

This survey shows that 65% of teenagers are unable to name all four Gospels of the New Testament, 35% do not know the number of disciples of Jesus, while as many as 29% do not know what Easter commemorates for Christians.

Only 43% answered all three questions correctly. One teenager in five, 19%, was unable to come up with the right answer to any of the quiz questions.

Bank Merger Complete This Week

The merger of City National Bank of Charlotte into Branch Banking and Trust Company became effective on Monday.

BB&T, North Carolina's oldest bank, was established in Wilson in 1872 and still maintains its home office there. City National Bank was formed in Charlotte in 1920 and operated five offices there prior to the merger.

As of March 31, 1983, BB&T had total resources of approximately \$1.41 billion while City National had \$76,987,000 in total assets. At December 31,

1982, BB&T was ranked number 160 in size among the nation's banking institutions. The merger brings BB&T total offices to 123 in 64 cities and towns in North Carolina.

The merger was accomplished by Branch Corporation, the parent holding company of BB&T, issuing 6000,000 shares of its common stock in exchange for all of the outstanding common stock of City National, which results in Branch Corporation now having approximately 5,500,000 shares outstanding.

One Man's Weed Is Another Man's Mulche Beautiful Butterfly Weed Back-Breaking Plant

Butterfly weed is one of the most beautiful wild flowers to be seen during the early summer.

Brilliant orange is the typical color of this handsome member of the milkweed family, but one can sometimes observe red or pale yellow forms along the highways of North Carolina and is much of the Eastern United States.

While butterfly weed is a milkweed by virtue of the structure of its flowers—the means by which botanists group plants into families—there are noteworthy differences from other family members. The sap of butterfly weed is watery rather than milky, and the leaves, which are rough and hairy, long, narrow and pointed, are placed alternately up the stem, rather than on opposite sides, typical of most milkweeds.

Butterfly weed is so named because it is a vital food resource for some butterflies. Plurisy root

is another name for this orange flowered milkweed. The dried root once was a common herbal remedy for pleurisy, pneumonia and other lung diseases.

The botanical name for milkweed is *Asclepias*, a name that honors the ancient Greek God of health who was renowned for his miraculous curative powers.

The milkweeds also are noticeable on roadsides in the fall when the seed pods break open to release dozens of feathery parachutes. Each parachute is attached to a flat teardrop-shaped seed and is carried by wind currents to some other roadside, open field or wood's edge.

The long silky seed hairs have been used in war time and in other periods of scarcity as substitute for imported kapok as the buoyant filling for am-tresses, floats and life preservers. Butterfly weed has a long, thick

taproot that helps it survive in the heat of dry roadsides and in open fields with poor soil. It is a good plant for a home garden or a perennial border, but is very difficult to transplant from the wild. It is next to impossible to dig up the whole taproot.

The plants are, however, easy to grow from seed, and a handsome, full-sized flowering specimen can be permanently established in the garden in two years.

Another method for propagation is by root cuttings, best done in early spring before tap growth has started. Portions of roots are selected, cut into pieces two to three inches long and buried in moist sand into which some leaf mold and soil have been mixed. Since the resulting plants are identical to the parent, this method is especially useful to the gardener wishing to increase plants with an especially desirable flower color.

Anyone that has ever grown a vegetable garden knows weed control can be a major problem. Experienced gardeners rely on mulches to take much of the back breaking work out of this dreadful job. Mulches not only control weed growth, but also conserve soil moisture and modify soil temperatures.

In general, mulches fall into two categories: 1. Organic mulches that decompose over time and cool the soil. 2. Inorganic mulches which do not decompose and warm the soil.

Realizing the soil is warm and the vegetable plants are actively growing, the use of an organic mulch would be the logical choice to use in the garden at this time of the year. It is important that the soil is moist before the mulch is applied in order to keep it that way.

To mulch or not to mulch is a decision each gardener has to make on his or her own. It could

mean less work since little hoeing and cultivating will be required. And after thinking about it, spreading a mulch is easier than chopping weeds anyway. In return for mulching, the gardener gets a better soil for many seasons to come. In most cases, some mulch is better than no mulch.

Some common organic mulching materials are: leaves, pine needles, grass clippings, hay and straw, sawdust, ground corncobs, compost, peat moss, newspapers and magazines. There are advantages and disadvantages for the organic mulches.

Growers should be observant while harvesting their wheat. This year just like last was one which favored diseases. These diseases of course have hurt yields. Prevalent this year is powdery mildew, glume blight, and rust. All three are fungus diseases and are favored by wet-

ter than usual conditions.

Currently, the only defense growers have against these diseases is variety selection. Resistance is available against powdery mildew and rust. Growers should select varieties which perform well and have resistance to these two diseases. Detailed information on variety characteristics is available from the Cleveland County Agricultural Extension Service.

Dairymen and Cattle Feeders have choices in summer annuals that can be used for grazing or green chop. Sorghum-sundangrass hybrids, hybrid sundan grass and pearl millet are common crops for summer feed.

In general, the dairymen should never let these annuals produce a seed head because quality would be severely reduced. If summer forage is needed, select an adapted species and graze or harvest at early stages of maturity.