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JAMES I. STORY, Editor

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EDITORIAL

The Zipper Story

EDITOR'S NOTE: This little yarn was first published in THE STATE, a North Carolina magazine, in 1933. Although it has been published in The News-Record years ago, I thought it funny enough to republish:

I may sound funny to you and to me but it was almost tragic to the people who were involved in the incident.

It happened in the State Theater in Raleigh.

There's a certain gentleman in Raleigh (we'll call him Mr. Brown, for the sake of convenience) who weighs well over 200 pounds. One night last week he went home to supper and found that his wife had prepared backbone and dumplings—a dish of which he is particularly fond.

So he sat down at the table and gorged himself until he could hold no more.

Then he suggested that they go to the State Theater and see a picture. Mrs. Brown was agreeable, so down town they went.

Making Himself Comfortable

They found seats at about the center of the theater and after they had settled themselves comfortably to enjoy the picture, Mr. Brown began to feel that his belt was too tight. Inasmuch as the theater was dark, he didn't hesitate to unloosen it.

But even then he didn't feel exactly right—there was still too much pressure around his middle.

He had on a pair of trousers with a zipper at the front, so he proceeded to run the zipper jigger down a few inches.

After that he felt fine, and gave a huge sigh of relief as he prepared to enjoy the picture.

Everything went along fine for ten or fifteen minutes and then a lady, sitting on the same aisle, about three or four seats away, decided that she had seen all she wanted of the show and prepared to leave. The people sitting next to her obligingly rose in order to make way for her. When she approached Mr. Brown, he too rose to his feet. And then he suddenly remembered that his zipper was unfastened, so he reached down hurriedly to pull the jigger up.

When he did, he caught the lady's dress in the zipper and couldn't work the thing up or down to save his life.

She felt a tug at her dress and turned around to give him a hard look. She felt another tug, whereupon she leaned forward and hissed, "What are you trying to do?"

That attracted Mrs. Brown's attention. She turned to her husband and whispered hoarsely, "John, what are you doing to the lady?"

"Not a thing," whispered back John.

"He is too," said the lady. "He's tugging at my dress."

Mrs. Brown half way rose from her seat. "Turn her loose this instant!" she commanded. "Whatever in the world has come over you?"

"I can't turn her loose!" Mr. Brown protested. "Why not?"

"Her dress is caught in my pants!"

Mrs. Brown gasped, and so did the other lady. People sitting behind them were beginning to get impatient and there were cries of "Sit down!" and "Down in front!"

Mr. Brown began to perspire freely. He tugged at that zipper for all he was worth, but the more he tugged, the more firmly the lady's dress became entangled in his meshes.

"What are you-all trying to do?" asked a gentleman sitting directly behind Mr. Brown.

"Her dress is caught in my pants!" hissed Brown.

"Good Lord!" said the man behind, and after that he didn't say another word.

"Do something!" insisted the lady.

"I'm doing all I can!" gasped Mr. Brown, "but it's getting worse and worse all the time."

Keen Interest Is Shown

By that time everybody in the neighborhood was

Use Of Set-Aside A Fringe Benefit

The principal reason for farmers' participation in the set-aside programs on cotton, feed grain, and wheat programs is to be eligible for price support and to earn program payments. Commercial growers depend on these features of the programs to assure them a reasonable return from their crop.

There are also certain other very beneficial "fringe benefits" that farmers may

gain by making wise use of acreage set aside under the programs. Many farmers carry out needed conservation measures that will improve the cropland for future use.

In 1973 producers were given the option to harvest hay or graze set-aside acreage with a reduction in payment. Farmers electing to utilize their set-aside must notify their local ASCS office prior to starting haying or grazing.

Possibly the most important use that can be made of set-aside acreage is to provide grazing during the fall and winter months. This acreage may be grazed after October 1 without a reduction in payment. This gives livestock and dairy farmers an opportunity to provide supplementary grazing. If supplementary grazing is properly seeded and fertilized, it can add substantially to the forage production on any farm.

Farmers are urged to take advantage of these fringe benefits. Wise use of set-aside acreage can add considerably to any farmer's income. In North Carolina slightly more than 200,000 acres were set aside under the 1973 feed grain and wheat programs.

Wilde Wins Honors At CSC

The son of Marshall residents earned honors at California State College, San Bernardino with the conclusion of the spring quarter. Kenneth C. Wilde, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson Wilde, Route 8, Box 1094 Marshall, is a graduate of Marshall High School. He attended San Bernardino Valley College and College of St. Joseph in Albuquerque, New Mexico before entering CSCSB.

Wilde and his wife, Chun-Tzu Jen, reside at 25187 East Fourth Street, San Bernardino.

Letter to the Editor

Mr. Story

I wish you would print this in The News Record in response to the article Mr. R. W. Ponder wrote to Dr. L. C. Holshouser.

Mrs. Ponder states that in 1967-68 the Madison County sheriff's department placed deputies at the Gulf station across the street from the ABC store in Hot Springs. I was second deputy during this period of time. I was never placed there by the sheriff. I know of no one else being placed there.

Sure wish Mr. Ponder would name the deputies who were placed as he puts it so they could come forth to either deny or verify this fact.

Mr. Ponder and Mr. Anderson accuse the ABC board as the state board at least as being a political thing.

I don't know how political the state board of ABC is but the accusation by Mr. Ponder against the former sheriff's department is merely a political thing.

- Dewey Griffey
Rt. 3 B 17A
Marshall, N.C.

taking a keen and almost unbridled interest in the proceedings.

"We'll have to go out in the lobby," finally said Mr. Brown.

"Together?" she asked.

"You're darned right—together," he told her. "Think I'm going to take off my pants and let you walk off with them!"

She agreed that there was nothing else to do but act upon his suggestion. Moving slowly toward the end of the aisle, she led Mr. Brown along with her.

Then they started toward the lobby. It was the side of her dress that had been caught in the zipper and so, while she was able to walk along all right, taking rather short steps, Mr. Brown had to go sideways, something like a crab on the beach.

Folks sitting on the aisle almost fell out of their seats as they saw what was taking place. Their eyes followed Mr. Brown and the lady as they waltzed in the direction of the lobby.

By the time they got there, both of them were so mad that they couldn't see straight. One of the ushers—after the situation had been explained to him—took them into a little side-room, where Mr. Brown took out his knife and proceeded to do some effective work with it.

Free at Last

At last the lady was free. She shook down her dress, shook herself all over, gave Mr. Brown a final dirty look and sailed majestically out of the theater.

Mr. Brown returned to his seat, where he had to listen to Mrs. Brown's whisperings and also to the chuckles which emanated from all the seats surrounding him.

He sat through the rest of the show with his belt tightly fastened and with his pants zipper pulled all the way up, but the damage had already been done and he really didn't get much pleasure out of the picture.

And as a result of this experience Mr. Brown has developed an overwhelming antipathy to zippers of all kinds, and to this day insists upon having his pants equipped with buttons and button holes.

You can't blame him.



JAMES P. WEIDEMAN, DDS, announces the opening of his office on Highway 213, Mars Hill. Dr. Weideman graduated from the University of Evansville in 1967 with a B. A. Degree. In 1972 he graduated from the Indiana University School of Dentistry with a Doctor of Dental Science Degree. Dr. Weideman resides on Reems Creek Road, Weaverville, with his wife and twin daughters. He is a member of the American Dental Association, the Buncombe County Dental Society and the First District Dental Society of North Carolina.



Jesus The Door, Faith The Key

By NAN FISHER

There's only one way into Heaven
Yesterday today and evermore
One Lord, one faith one baptism
One Jesus, He is the Door.

Noah built an ark on dry land
Way back in days of yore
He built it long and he built it wide
But he only made one door.

God said He would send a flood
Folks laughed and threw word stones
But Noah believed and was ready
His wife and sons and their little ones.

This is an old old story
But an example for us today
It won't be water but fire next time
And it could be just any day.

Faith is like wind, you can't see it
It has no sound, no taste, smell or feed
We can't see God face to face
But by faith we know He is real.

God's Word is our authority
Yesterday today and evermore
Faith is not the key until you use it
But Jesus is always the Door.

Check vision at age 3
NEW YORK (UPI) — When a child reaches age three, it is time to check the way he or she sees because poor vision can retard the normal development of skills needed for the tasks ahead in school.

The American Optometric Association points out that a youngster who is not visually equipped for school may fall behind his classmates, may be taunted by them, eventually grow to hate school and may become a behavior problem.

"Nurses are concerned with the nuttiness problems," said Dr. Barnard, herself a professor of nursing at the University of Washington. "What other professional is concerned with teaching a mother how to bathe her baby?"

Should nurses be chosen to explain the parenting scale, they can expect an expanding role. Dr. Barnard believes the scale will become more and more important as the emphasis on health care continues to shift from treating illness to health maintenance and preventive care.

"A physician is a doctor who treats what you have. A specialist is a doctor who thinks you have what he treats." (Changing Times Magazine)

Pharmacy Comments

Tick Fever Rampant

Beware of fever-carrying ticks and other small insects during the remainder of summer. Since 1970, North Carolina has led the nation in the number of reported cases of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, says health official Dr. John Mac Cormack. Baring the name of its origin, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever has steadily moved eastward and now is most prevalent in North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and Maryland.

Football fans may recall the tragic death of coach Jim Tatum of UNC several years ago. Coach Tatum was a victim of this acute

infectious disease which is characterized by fever, headache, muscle pains, and a rash. In 1971, 107 cases of

the disease were reported in our state including 7 fatal cases. More of the same is expected this summer. So beware!



BILL POWELL

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The above comments appear each week to air thoughts, opinions, and information we believe to be important to our friends and customers. Your comments are welcomed.

Beat The Overheating Problem

NEW YORK (ED)—There's an old adage . . . "take good care of your car and it'll take good care of you." When it comes to your car's cooling system the "saying" makes a lot of sense. For if the system isn't working properly, it's likely you won't be going far. What to do? Follow this maintenance plan (suggested by David Herbert, head of Du Pont's development program for anti-leak "Zerex" summer coolant) and overheating won't be one of your driving worries.

Your car's cooling system is designed to keep engine temperature under control. So check appropriate parts including thermostat, hoses, gaskets, fan belt and radiator cap. Check radiator fluid for rust or corrosion. If there is any evidence of foreign matter in the tank, flush it out. If the coolant has been in the system for more than a year, it should be replaced. A 50 percent solution of a summer coolant such as "Zerex" will help prevent boilovers and inhibit corrosion and rust. The label will give you proper instructions.



If you're stuck in traffic and worried about overheating: 1) Turn off the air conditioner. This will reduce the heat load in your car about 25 degrees. 2) Take your car out of gear and slightly rev the motor in neutral. 3) Turn the heater on! This will reduce the heat load even more, and it's better to have overheated passengers than an overheated engine.

If you follow a regular maintenance program and these driving tips, it will help you beat the overheating problem this summer.

CAMPING TIPS

Getting away from it all with a weekend campout is one of the most relaxing and inexpensive forms of recreation available to the city-bound family. But to enjoy your visit to the wild, first develop a few outdoor skills such as campfire building.

The fire is the true "heart" of your camp, so gathering wood and building a campfire should be your first order of business when you reach your camp site. Collect kindling—small dead branches and twigs—and larger pieces of wood up to about eight inches in diameter. Pile the fuel at least four feet from the fire site.



Select a spot away from overhanging trees and clear the area of under for about 10 feet in all directions. Hold out a pit about 18 inches wide and four inches deep and dig a small trench at one side for air flow. Ring the pit with rocks, flat side up on which to set pots and pans.

Build your fire using the "top" method. As the name implies, build a small top, beginning with kindling and adding gradually larger pieces of wood. Light the fire by inserting a small wad of paper and touching a match to it. Unfortunately, you cannot be sure of finding dry kindling, and paper often will not light damp wood easily. To eliminate this problem, try using a new dry fire starter called Fire-Stix which is available at supermarkets, sporting goods and department stores. Place one or two pieces of the product inside the top and light it. The starter will flame steadily even in wet or windy weather, assuring you of a fast start to your campfire. Non-poisonous, non-explosive and compact, the product will light even when it is wet. An entire week's supply of the starter weighs about six ounces and occupies the space of a sandwich in your back pack.

'Parenting scale' aim of research

SEATTLE, Wash. (UPI)—Some children who don't listen in school may have spent their infancy falling asleep to soup operas, the six or so clock news and Johnny Carson.

But wasn't that sad stories, bad news or tired jokes that turned them off? What happened, theorizes Dr. Kathryn Barnard, was that as infants they learned to block out a bombardment of sound so they could fall asleep. As children, they never quite tuned back in.

The process is only one of dozens Dr. Barnard is exploring for the National Institute of Health's Division of Nursing, to find out how environmental differences affect learning.

So far, preliminary work shows environmental differences are so important in learning that children from some environments do worse in school than even some brain-damaged children.

Nevertheless, although scales exist for measuring what babies can do, there is no standardized measure for infant environment.

So Dr. Barnard set out to develop one. She knew that the children of poorly educated parents usually did poorly in school, while the children of highly educated parents usually did well there. And highly educated parents were generally also the ones with the money.

Such broad indicators told her little about how parents raised their babies. To find out more about the specifics of baby learning, she decided to videotape mothers with their babies.

Borrowing her approach from research done over the last 10 years, Dr. Barnard asked mothers to teach their babies tasks just beyond the children's achievement levels. Each lesson was recorded behind a one-way mirror.

The mothers knew they were being taped, but the mirror prevented intrusions by technicians and equipment on mothers and children.

The researchers studied the tapes with great care, sometimes spending up to eight hours viewing and re-viewing a single segment. But all work since the study started in July, 1971 has been preliminary to the major undertaking that begins this spring. Dr. Barnard and her associates will follow 200 children from birth until at least the age of six.

Dr. Barnard will attempt to predict how each of the 200 infants will do as school children.

Dr. Barnard believes from her work so far that "we can find out more from listening to parents than by examining a child. Parents know if their children have a problem."

Listening to parents is exactly what Dr. Barnard's team plans to do, but as a control the babies will also be given development tests and be examined by a pediatrician. Dr. Barnard believes she'll be able to catch problems like mental retardation long before the pediatrician finds them.

For example, it would not be a doctor but a parent who notices that a baby prefers to learn by tasting and touching instead of by seeing and hearing. If questions catch that tendency, parents can be warned that trouble may lie ahead, because school learning of course depends on what a child sees and hears.

It's important to catch such tendencies young because, according to French child specialist Jean Piaget, a child learns the process of taking in information by the age of two.

If the study confirms Dr. Barnard's work so far, she'll compile her questions into a scale for parents. The parenting scale will reveal any problems the baby might have and pinpoint environmental problems.

Someone has to interpret the scale to parents once it's given, and Dr. Barnard believes that someone should be a nurse.

"Nurses are concerned with the nuttiness problems," said Dr. Barnard, herself a professor of nursing at the University of Washington. "What other professional is concerned with teaching a mother how to bathe her baby?"

Should nurses be chosen to explain the parenting scale, they can expect an expanding role. Dr. Barnard believes the scale will become more and more important as the emphasis on health care continues to shift from treating illness to health maintenance and preventive care.

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