

The News - Journal

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED DAILY
500 SOUTHWEST
CORNER - 1970

North Carolina
PRESS
ASSOCIATION

Published Every Thursday at Raeford, N. C. 28376
119 W. Elwood Avenue
Subscription Rates In Advance
Per Year - \$4.00 6 Months - \$2.25 3 Months - \$1.25

PAUL DICKSON Publisher-Editor
SAM C. MORRIS General Manager
LAURIE TELFAIR Reporter
MRS. PAUL DICKSON Society Editor

Second-Class Postage Paid at Raeford, N. C.
Your Award - Winning Community Newspaper

"It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness"

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1970

County convention a step forward

Last Saturday's County Democratic convention was better attended than most, and was conducted in accordance with new party rules without a great deal of excitement. Further, some of its aspects could be reasonably interpreted as adding up to progress in racial harmony in the party in Hoke County.

Biggest difference in procedure from years past was the requirement to elect officers, delegates, committee men and alternates by the whole convention instead of in the executive committee, or in caucus of delegates to state or district conventions. Delegates to the convention from the precincts were required to "reasonably reflect" the make-up of registered Democratic voters in the precincts as to age, sex, and ethnic background, and these appeared to do

this. Officers, delegates, etc., chosen by the convention were required to continue this "reasonable" reflection.

Most of the voting, as could have been expected, stuck largely to racial lines, but what we see as a step forward, for the county as well as for the Democratic party in the county, is the fact that not all of it was along such lines. In several instances white delegates split their votes, and in others blacks were able to disagree with one another.

This is not a giant step, to be sure, but it is a step toward the day when we'll all be able to vote for or against a person with our eyes shut, not knowing or caring what color he is, just voting our opinion of his fitness and ability for the position we are voting to fill.

Toward restoring the life of reason

Amid all the dissension, especially on the campuses, a modest but potentially significant sign of hope is emerging: A number of thinking people, regardless of ideological predilections, are reasserting the imperative need for a return to reason and order in the public discussion and the public behavior.

Most so-called conservative intellectuals have been saying that all along, but recent weeks have seen a number of liberal-leaning luminaries agreeing in no uncertain terms. A notable example was Harvard President Nathan Pusey's evisceration of the New Left elements of the campus coupled with his insistence that academics rediscover "the civilized way."

Now at hand is an article in the New Republic by Alexander M. Bickel of the Yale Law School, and it is a somber assessment in deed.

"No sane person," writes Professor Bickel, "can condone riots by construction workers or by police, and certainly not killings. But a price is inevitably going to be paid for destroying the order of society. If the streets belong to the people, they are going to belong to all the people, not just young radicals. If all we say about Kent State is that it is an instance of brutal repression for which the Vice President and the Attorney General and an isolated and insensitive President are responsible, we are not telling the truth, and by not doing so we will help bring on more Kent States...."

"We must restore conditions in which slogans and mass emotions do not drown out and drive out reasoned analysis; in which passionate assertion is not automatically seen as high-minded and presumptively right, while dispassionate judgment is denounced as insensitive and presumptively immoral." Granting, in his opinion, that those young people who criticize the war and various institutions are correct in a lot of what they say, Mr. Bickel rejects the idea that they are right about repression in this country.

"The society is free and open, if flawed and gravely troubled. What repression there is imposed, as often as not, by the young in the universities, where their pressure for ideological orthodoxy and a kind of emotional solidarity threaten to achieve what Joe McCarthy never did."

In this scholar's opinion, the place to begin restoring order in speech and action is the university; he thinks the heads of leading universities should announce their intention to institute a reform in which is the precondition of all other reforms, namely the use of disciplinary power to keep discourse and action within the bounds of order. He puts it simply and forcefully:

"No more vandalism; no more assaultive, vicious speech; no more incitement to violent action; no more bullying, simulated or actual. If the reassertion of this minimum of authority should bring strife and violence in the short term, as it may, it will be less strife and less violence than

is otherwise in store for us."

This and some of the other strong liberal statements of the day are in essence certainly true, and they are interesting in a couple of other connections as well.

They afford a sharp and welcome contrast to the pusillanimity with which numerous administrators and faculty members were greeting the radical students' violence and "non-negotiable" demands only a couple of years ago. Had this kind of common sense prevailed then, much spiritual and material damage might have been averted.

Moreover, there is increasing recognition among the liberals that they are partly at fault. That, in Professor Bickel's words, "we have listened - quietly, even solemnly, as if it were rational - to incredibly loose talk about the obsolescence and rottenness of our society and all our institutions, and have come to parrot it in order to propitiate a sizable number of young."

We would go further. A whole generation of largely liberal dominated higher education has done a good deal to discredit, in the minds of not a few young people, that society and those institutions. Not that the universities should have been uncritical mouthpieces for the "American way"; rather that they should have been better vehicles to free intellectual inquiry and not so much indoctrinators of a particular liberal view.

In any event, change seems to be in the air. It is probably too soon to say that a liberal-conservative coalition of men of reason is coming into being. It is nonetheless clear that more intellectuals are speaking out not particularly because they consider themselves liberals or conservatives but because they treasure the life of reason and order and see it tragically threatened.

And that alone is cause for encouragement - for the future of the university and for the future of America. --*The Wall Street Journal*

A fact sheet on inflation should lessen our nausea when we read the astronomical fees athletes receive when they turn professional, says Mr. Buck Herzog, writer for the Milwaukee Sentinel. In 1931, he says, Babe Ruth received a salary of \$80,000 from the Yankees; in 1967 Willie Mays was paid \$125,000 by the Giants. Who was better off? Herzog points out that on his \$80,000 salary, Ruth paid \$11,500 in federal income taxes, giving him a take-home pay of \$68,500. On Mays' \$125,000 salary, only \$52,000 was left in take-home pay after federal income taxes. In addition, consumer prices today are about 2.2 times as high as they were in 1931. In terms of purchasing power, Mays' salary was worth only about a third of Ruth's. Today, if Mays were to receive as much purchasing power as the Babe did in 1931 (\$68,500) he would have to be paid \$454,000.

'I'm not going to marry either one of you'



Hampsters Make Good Pets

Would Anyone Like One?

By Laurie Telfair

Last Christmas we became the owners of two golden hamsters, Henrietta and Hortense, who have lived since then in a cage set on a divider between the living room and the dining room where they have a clear shot at both rooms in which to hurl their seeds and litter.

The creatures were brought by Santa as the pets for the two girls in the household, but the feeding and cage cleaning quickly became the work of the adults. Hampsters do, however, make rather nice, trouble-free pets.

They don't, as a species, rate much space in the Hoke County library, where I went to find out more about the animals. There are a couple of books written on the subject but these are not included in the county's library collection and the encyclopedia give them small mention.

Hampsters are natives of Asia and Europe. The golden hamster, which is popular as a pet, comes from Syria and was introduced into England in 1931 and into the United States in 1936 as a lab animal. They all come from a single litter that was discovered in Aleppo, Syria in 1930 and cultivated at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

They are prolific creatures. I have heard that a female will produce a couple of litters in six weeks time, with a gestation period of 16 days for the young. There are usually from seven to a dozen babies in a litter and the female will produce several litters during her first year after she matures at about six weeks of age. As each of her babies reaches six or seven weeks, they are ready to reproduce so the hamster population can very quickly get out of hand. We thwarted

Nature by buying two sisters. They evidently felt a trifle thwarted themselves though and about two weeks ago proceeded to try to chew each other up. We now have them in separate cages until the wounds completely heal.

They have doubled in size since we got them right after they were weaned and are now about five inches long. They have always had quite different personalities with Henrietta being shy and stand-offish and Hortense being much friendlier.

Hortense is also an escape artist and quickly learned to open the cage door with her teeth and slide out before the door falls shut. She has gotten out of her cage twice during the night and spent most of the time running from the cat and the German Shepherd. The first time she was out, she was all wet from being licked by the dog when we found her.

The second time she escaped we found her running around

in the kitchen, but we couldn't find our cat. We could hear meows and finally located the cat stuck behind the washing machine where she must have chased the hamster.

The two are easy to care for. They eat sunflower seeds, lettuce, raisins, corn, rice and such. They store as much as they can stuff into themselves in their two pouches and sometimes are double in size when both pouches are full. Their cage came equipped with an automatic watering jar but Henrietta and Hortense have never learned how to drink from it and use instead a jar top.

Hortense has become very friendly and will ride in a shirt pocket and allow the children to carry her around.

Their wounds are nearly healed now and we will put them back in the same cage this week. If they still can't get along together - Well, would anyone like a hamster?



Names

The syllable "ley" appears at the end of a number of Anglo-Saxon names. It is a variation of "lea," which means meadow. The name Beverley is an example. "Bever" means meadow, and "ley" means meadow.

In Bradley, "Brad" is a contraction of "broad." The name Bradley was given originally to someone who lived in a broad meadow.

The "Ash" in Ashley is the name of a tree. Ashley means ash meadow. The name was given to a person who lived in a meadow in which ash trees grew.

Puppy Philosopher

Dear editor:

According to an article I read in a newspaper last night which I'd pulled off the side of my tractor earlier in the day after it was blown there by a warm summer breeze - I've always said if you leave a tractor standing in one spot long enough it'll pay off, how many newspapers have you seen a moving tractor catch? - the mayors of most of the big cities of the nation met in a convention the other day and nearly every one of them reported the same thing: they're out of money.

"The cities are simply out of cash," they said, "and if we don't get help we face bankruptcy."

The answer, they said, was for Washington to spend less on the military, big highways and farm subsidies and give the difference to the cities.

Since Washington knows all cities want military protection, that every one of them wants more highways leading into them, and that farm subsidies are being cut anyway, the answer may not lie with Washington. The mayors, in fact, are behind the times. They do not see the trend of civilization.

I'll explain. The first glimmering upsurge of civilization in this country began, a man in trouble had to look mostly to himself. Then as more people moved in he could look to his neighbor, then to the court house, then to the state capital, and finally to Washington.

Now everybody is looking to Washington so much Washington has to look the other way.

But which way? Obviously what Washington needs is some place definite to look itself, and

right there is where I have a solution to offer.

What everybody needs is a world capital where we all can look when we're out of money. The mayors ought to realize that when their citizens turn to them and they turn to Washington, Washington's got to have some place to turn also.

I don't know where to put this world capital, probably on some island as we sure don't want it around here. Not in Raeford.

How would you feel if all the big city mayors threw up their hands and said the job was too big for them and Washington has got to help, and Washington in turn threw up its hands and said it was too big for it and it guessed it would have to look to Raeford?

Yours faithfully,
J.A.

Just One Thing After Another

By Carl Goerch

There is no substitute for courtesy, it pays to treat everyone politely. A recent issue of a trade journal told of an incident that occurred in San Francisco not so long ago. A door-to-door salesman was passing the window of a downtown real estate office and saw a picture of an apartment house that was offered for sale. He stared at it for a long time, then opened the door and walked in, his brooms over his shoulder.

"No brooms today!" one of the clerks inside said, curtly, and waved the man out. The next day the peddler saw the same building pictured in the window of another real estate operator. When he went in a clerk stepped forward, said politely, "Is there something we can do for you?" and when the broom salesman left the office he had made arrangements to buy the apartment house - for \$600,000 cash.

You never know! But it does not hurt to take the trouble to find out.

... ..

A man told me some time ago of an incident in which he was involved which in a smaller way parallels this.

He said that several years ago he was in Norfolk for the purpose of buying a building lot on the beach somewhere in that vicinity and went into the office of a real estate man whom he knew but had not seen in some time. He inquired for Mr. H. and the elderly bookkeeper, the only employee in the office at the time, looked up from his work, said rather gruffly that Mr. H. was out but would be back after a while. He did not invite the caller to sit down, so my friend said he stood for a moment, then noticed that the bookkeeper was checking the bank account from the stubs of the checkbook.

"The old gentleman had a method I had never seen used before that time. As he checked off the cancelled vouchers he stapled the paid check to its stub. At least I

thought that was the process and thinking it was a good idea, I leaned over to make sure. When I did, the old man stopped his work, deliberately closed the book and looked at me as though to say, "This is none of your business, sir!" Of course, he had a right to do that, but he was so boorish about it that I was startled for a moment. Then I got mad! I said to him, "I was not trying to pry into your business; I was merely interested in your method." I then turned on my heels, left the office, went to another place and purchased a lot."

I asked him if he ever said anything to the man's employer about the discourtesy.

"No," he replied. "I was afraid he might reprimand the old fellow and maybe fire him, and I did not want that to happen, though I was plenty hot when I left that office."

A news story from Hiawatha, Kansas, tells of a new implement company opening in that town - the firm name "Trapp and Kill." No joke about it, they say Virgin Kill and Sheriff W. F. Trapp decided to go into business together.

... ..

The following item comes from Jan Struther's book, "A Pocketful of Pebbles":

"I think the word freedom needs defining. A car owner probably considers he has the freedom of the road. So he has, up to a certain point. He can go where he likes and as far as his gasoline takes him. But he isn't free to drive on the wrong side of the road or to drive dangerously fast or to stop dead without warning. A few simple rules are necessary...It is only by obeying these rules that a driver earns his right to enjoy the freedom of the roads. And it's only by cutting out such things as rumor-mongering, destructive criticism, and personal peevishness that we are going to preserve our right to enjoy freedom of speech."

CLIFF BLUE ... People & Issues



VOTING AGE -- The Act of Congress lowering the voting age to 18 will not become effective until next year and will not apply to the 1970 Congressional elections. The constitutionality of the act will be tested and it may be that the U.S. Supreme Court will declare it unconstitutional, which many people feel will be the final result.

OPINION POLL -- Last week's elections in Great Britain where the Conservative Party recaptured control of Parliament when the Opinion Polls were saying that Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Labor Party were out front should serve as a caution flag for those who put their full confidence in the opinion polls which have become quite popular in recent years.

Straw votes, while usually, pretty accurate, like straws in the field, are easily blown over which is just what happened in Great Britain last week.

CENSUS -- In many communities throughout the state, and likely the nation, complaints are coming in that not near all the people were counted in the 1970 census. People take pride in community growth and people are just about as scarce as hen's teeth who take pride in population decline.

For some reason it appears that the Republicans have not been able to do quite as good a job counting the people this year as took place ten years ago when John F. Kennedy was in the White House.

BILL-DRAFTING -- Our good friend, Senator Hector McGeachy of Fayetteville has said that the expenditure of \$100,000 to set up facilities for legislators to draft bills in advance of the opening of the 1971 General Assembly could shorten the session by a month.

We doubt that the expenditure will shorten the session by as much as one day. Without this \$100,000 expenditure legislators in the past have been invited to have their bills prepared and ready by the Attorney General's bill drafting department. Very few

have taken advantage of the invitation and we doubt that the \$100,000 expenditure will make a day's difference.

SEVEN YEARS OLD -- The comprehensive system of technical institutes and community colleges officially came into July 1, 1963.

Today, 54 technical institutes and community colleges are located across the state from Morehead City in the East to Murphy in the West, with nearly 100 percent of the state's population in commuting distance of one of them. Last year enrollment soared to nearly 250,000 students, with predictions for this year even higher.

Dr. I.E. Ready, director of the Department of Community Colleges speaks of these institutions in this way: "All of these institutions offer adults, 18 years old and older, elementary and high school level studies that they missed out on before. And these institutions are all prepared to provide people with the skills needed to get employment and to move up to higher paying jobs. They also provide training in technical skills that will attract higher paying industries and will raise the income level of the people in this state. In addition to all this, the community colleges offer the first two years of academic college credit work."

In a speech made this year, Dr. Dallas Herring, State Board of Education chairman, explained the diversity found on a technical institute to community college campus, saying: "An institution that will take in an 80-year-old man who can't read and write, but who has a consuming desire to learn how to read the Bible and anything else he can get his hands on is a very special kind of institution. But it's even more special when you say the same institution is teaching a data processing technician..."

To our way of thinking the greatest surge forward in public education in North Carolina during the past 30 years has been through the technical institute.