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

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## America and the Mideast

The United States is making it clear just how tough it is prepared to be in working for a Middle Eastern peace settlement. Its rejection of an Israeli claim that Egypt was seriously violating the cease-fire agreement is plain proof that Washington does not intend to let minor matters halt momentum in the right direction.

Obviously, if there were major breaches of the agreement on either side or if minor breaches were to become a regular pattern, it would be a different matter. Then Washington would be obliged to take a most serious view. But the White House, State Department, and Pentagon clearly felt that any breaches to date on Egypt's part were either too small or so uncertain as not to constitute a serious threat to the talks.

We agree. Even if there were a certain amount of last-minute hanky-panky as the cease-fire was being rushed into operation, it is doubtful that this could seriously alter the balance of weaponry or might along the Suez Canal.

Furthermore, it is ultimate intention which is the most important factor in a situation such as this. And we cling to the belief that Egypt has every reason to hope for the successful outcome of peace talks. After all, such talks aim at ridding her territory of an occupying force.

That the Israelis now have no doubt about the American determination to push for a settlement can be seen in the statement of Gad Yakoby, a close associate of Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israel's Minister of Defense. Mr. Yakoby is quoted in an interview as saying, "... the Americans are going to use every means they have to make us do so [reach a settlement] — and that means financial as well as military sanctions."

In other words, Mr. Yakoby, who apparently reflects General Dayan's hard-headed view of the situation, sees Washington as ready to impose a Middle Eastern accord.

The reasons for this hard-nosed American stance are well known. Washington is determined to do all in its power to cool down a situation which, had it seethed up further, might have risked war with Russia. Washington is not unmindful of the desirability of preserving what American influence it can in the Middle East, an area so rich in oil and so strategically placed. Finally, the White House is not unaware of the political dividends to be had from successful peacemaking. It is fortunate when politics, economics, good common sense, and the cause of peace all point in the same direction, as they do in this case.

The Christian Science Monitor

## The Missing Passion

The Nixon Administration lacks a certain element of passion, the current standard indictment goes, and whatever its technical efficiency it has failed to persuade people it deeply cares about the blacks, the poor and the problems of society in general.

Certainly this image of the Administration is held by a great many people, as the prevalence of such criticism suggests. We would also agree that this indictment has a core of substance lacking in some of the previously standard ones; the critics are homing in. We also think, though, that the image only partly reflects things the Administration is doing wrong. To an even greater extent, it reflects things the Administration is doing right.

When a President can project an image that earns the people's trust and goodwill, the nation is manifestly better for it. President Eisenhower did it through the patent sincerity he radiated; President Kennedy did it through his grace and vigor. Such traits of personality have an appeal reaching across political and social divisions, and help greatly in the quest for national unity. We think it a mistake to underrate President Nixon's rapport with his "forgotten Americans," but quite clearly it does not reach across the gulf that divides them from their cultural opposites.

The Administration has aggravated the situation. In the case of Vietnam, welfare reform or whatever we sense that the process of deciding a policy is making a brief to defend it. The public explanations seem to lean not on the arguments that were probably decisive in fact, but on the arguments that are most easily merchandized. This may work on individual issues, but the cumulative result is an impression of an Administration concerned only with the most immediate questions, without broader long-range purposes to accomplish in this nation.

For all that, we think the more significant question is whether any approach or any personality (name one) could earn the trust of the various elements in a nation as divided as this one is today. More pointedly, what does an Administration do when its broader purpose is to restore a sense of balance and perspective to an over-stimulated society?

Over the past decade, after all, the standard method for a national leader to show deep concern has been to declare "war" on poverty, to blame slum riots on "white racism," or otherwise to invoke the rhetoric of crisis. The implication has been that catastrophe is imminent unless each problem is immediately solved, and that Government-sponsored solutions are available and obvious if only there were enough goodwill to pass them. Precisely be-

cause the problems involved are deeply serious, however, they have defied any quick and complete solution.

The effect has been to raise national expectations and then to dash them, and to do so in a public atmosphere already inflamed by an inconclusive and divisive war, dramatic political assassinations and rapid social change. Surely this effect has in turn contributed importantly to the feelings of impotence, pessimism and apocalypse that bedevil our society today.

It is these feelings that constitute any crisis that actually does exist today. Such a mood obscures the historically amazing gains society has made with problems like reducing poverty and providing more nearly equal treatment of a racial minority. Not only that, but it drains the national self-confidence and self-esteem necessary both to further social accomplishments, and to any unifying effort by national leaders in the future.

At the current juncture, attempts to contain such feelings are the very essence of long-headed national leadership. On one hand the effort means bringing expectations back into the range history suggests a successful society may be able to meet. On the other hand it means persuading people that sensible steps will be taken. In this task, an image of dispassionate efficiency is not a bad one to cultivate. At the least, the Administration must take pains to avoid further maligning American society and stirring unrealistic expectations with unrealistic promises.

Perhaps there are other ways to show a sense of social concern, but recent experience does not suggest any. If the only way the Administration can avoid an image of not caring about problems is to resume the crisis-mongering, then a somewhat tarnished image is a price it sadly but wisely must pay.

...The Wall Street Journal

## Bumpers

Spurred by consumer protection groups and insurance companies, both outraged over the increasing cost of automobile body repairs, Detroit is reported to be bending every effort to develop shock-absorbing bumpers: they may begin appearing in another year or two. Also, the Federal Government is preparing to call for damage-preventing bumpers. There may be some technical problems in this field, as Detroit maintains, but we doubt whether there are very many. One trouble is that of late years the auto makers have regarded bumpers as design components, not as protective devices. While a shock-absorbing device is under consideration, the Government should quickly standardize the height, vertical width and metal thickness of all bumpers, which would be a big step forward. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Through the valley of the shadow . . .



LeRoy  
The Christian Science Monitor

## Summer Plans Fade As School Days Usher Fall

By Laurie Telfair

It's been a short summer. School started this week, marking the end of summer vacation. Oh, I know, on the calendar, the season still has a month to run and the temperature is still 95 in the shade, but it isn't the same after school starts. It's fall.

And I have left undone all those things which ought to have been done this summer. The old milkcan, a relic from my great-grandfather's dairy, hasn't been refinished. I brought it from Memphis a year ago, clanking and clattering behind the seat of my husband's sports car and if the top hadn't been firmly affixed, it, at least, would have departed the car about Knoxville. In fact, if there hadn't been so much stuff packed on top of the can, the whole thing would probably be at the bottom of a mountain now. But a year later, it still sits, only half sanded, tucked away in a closet where I can't see it and feel guilty for not finishing work on it. I really meant to get it painted this summer.

And the dog is still untrained and here it is time for the fall dog shows and obedience trials. In fact, there are five shows in the state over the Labor Day weekend and an obedience trial in Fayetteville at the end of the month, and the dog is no nearer ready for competition than he was last spring after the spring shows ended. Summer is a good time to train a dog, because the evenings are long. But it's hot, which is as good an excuse as any not to do a job.

The ten pounds I was going to lose by fall are still here, situated uncomfortably about my mid-section. So it's just as well that I never did get around to buying the hand-cranked, wooden ice-cream freezer I wanted.

I guess the merigolds I didn't plant until mid-July aren't going to bloom before frost.

On the other hand, the

season wasn't entirely wasted. I removed the snow tires from the car sometime about the end of July; and I went to the ocean once and spent a weekend in Washington, D.C. and I finally got a barbecue grill and learned how to make a charcoal fire.

So it's fall now and time to plan new projects that probably won't be done by winter.

But, as elected officials have known for years, there is a virtue to simply making plans, even if the projects are never accomplished.

### STORIES BEHIND WORDS

by William S. Penfield

#### Diamond

The Greeks were familiar with a stone that was so hard it could not be cut by other stones. They found that a stone of this type could be cut only by another such stone. This particular quality of the stone caused the Greeks to name it "adamas," meaning that which cannot be subdued. "Adamas" was derived from "a" (not) and "damas" (to subdue). "Adamas" entered Latin unchanged, but was corrupted to "diamas" in Medieval Latin. "Diamas," in turn, became "diamant" in Old French and "diamond" in English.

#### Grandfather Clock

The name "grandfather clock" originated in a song that was popular during the latter part of the 19th Century. The song, "Grandfather's Clock," was written by Henry Clay Work, an American. The first two lines are: "My grandfather's clock was too tall for the shelf, 'So it stood ninety years on the floor. . .'" Soon, any clock such as that described in the song was called a "grandfather's clock." Later, the name was shortened to "grandfather clock."

#### To Dicker

The Romans acquired pelts from Germanic hunters and trappers in bundles of ten. The Romans called this trade unit "decuria" -- from "decem," ten. "Decuria" became "decher" in German and "dyker," later "dicker," in English, where it was used to refer to commodities in groups of ten. English traders in the New World bartered with the Indians for "dickers" of pelts. Such bartering, especially the haggling involved, eventually was called "dickering."

#### Word-Builders

The Latin word "scribere," meaning to write, is the basis for a number of English words. The noun "scribe," which denotes one who writes, is derived from it. The addition of prefixes resulted in other words. Some of the prefixes are: in (in or into); sub (under, beneath or below); and pre (before). Adding the prefixes resulted in the following words: inscribe (to write into); subscribe (to write beneath, hence to sign one's name to a contract); and prescribe (to write before, hence to set down rules to be followed).

## Puppy Philosopher

Dear editor: The way it looks to me, science has now reached the last straw in claiming to uncover frauds. It was one thing to have it report breakfast foods don't amount to much (it used to be said that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, but not now: the proof of the pudding now is in its nutritional analysis as reported to a Congressional investigating committee), or that mouth washes are mostly worthless after 5 minutes, or that many cities' water systems are far under par, or that some cars are un-safe, or that one pain pill is about as good as another, but according to an article I

read in a newspaper last night, the last pillar of faith has been destroyed. According to it, a scientist in California is now claiming that ants are lazy. That's right. He said after studying ant hills scientifically he's found that individual ants spent a great deal of time just loafing, and the females spent a lot of time primping. When you watch an ant hill you get the notion of a tremendous amount of activity, he said, but that's because there are so many ants and they all look alike. If you single out one and watch him closely, you'll find half the time he isn't working at all. This is hard to handle. You

mean to tell me that despite all the moral allusions throughout the history of man the ant has been no better worker than a grasshopper? Where can a sluggish look to if he can't look to the ants? And yet come to think of it, the grasshopper, who is said to spend his summer frolicking his time away with no thought for the morrow, seems to be as prevalent today as he was centuries ago. That does it. I'll tell you the foundations of the world are being undermined. Pass me another bowl of cereal. I'm going to be as busy as an ant today. Yours faithfully, J.A.

## Just One Thing After Another

By Carl Goerch

The first survey made in North Carolina in 1709 was to settle the dispute concerning the boundary line between our state and Virginia.

North Carolinians insisted that the surveying instruments used by Virginia were inaccurate so for eighteen years, the boundary line went unsettled.

A second survey was finally made, Virginia admitting at that time that North Carolina was justified in her former accusations.

The survey started on the north shores of Currituck Sound. When the headquarters of the Roanoke River were reached, our commissioners thought that they had gone far enough and stopped. The Virginians continued until they reached the mountains. This line was agreed upon by both colonies and is still the boundary line between the two states today.

There is a tablet to him in the yard of his last home, a memorial to him in the "Open-Air Westminster Abbey of the South" at Fletcher and several memorials at Tryon.

I don't know whether the story is original or not, but anyway, it was told to me like this:

A tourist stopped a mountaineer on the road near Canton and pointed toward a tall mountain. "What mountain is that?" he inquired.

"Pisgah," was the native's reply.

"I'll bet there's some kind of a legend connected with it, isn't there?"

"Yep, there is. Two lovers one time went up that there mountain and never came back no more."

"You don't say!" exclaimed the tourist. "And what happened to them?"

"Went down the other side," said the native, as he continued his walk along the edge of the highway.

Sometime we'd like to have a complete list of towns in North Carolina that have had changes in their names. There are a surprisingly large number and offhand we can think of the following:

- Forks of the Pigeon -- Canton.
  - Burnt Chimney -- Forest City.
  - Morristown -- Asheville.
  - Cross Creek and Campbelltown -- Fayetteville.
  - Smithville -- Southport.
  - New Town -- Wilmington.
  - Charleston -- Bryson City.
  - Company Shops -- Burlington.
- There are dozens of others.

## CLIFF BLUE . . . People & Issues

#### ENVIRONMENTAL

With the environmental problems apparently growing with the population we may live to see the day that the envied areas will be the communities where population is now showing a decrease rather than an increase.

In the areas where the environmental problems are becoming more acute, the longer in the delay in attempting to correct them the greater the problem becomes. In these areas we need to move now, -- not five years from now.

In inviting new industry we should stress our thrust and program for clean air and clean water and unless new industry can comply and cooperate they should not be sought after.

#### TOM TURNER

Former Representative Tom Turner of Greensboro was a longtime member of the State House in Raleigh and a very able legislator who was tenacious when fighting for a piece of legislation in which he was wrapped up.

We were interested to note in Jim McAllister's "Move Notebook" column in the Greensboro Daily News recently what Tom had to say about one of his World War II generals whom he knew quite well -- General Patton. Here is what Jim had to say on the subject in his column:

Thomas Turner, Greensboro lawyer and former member of the N.C. House of Representatives, had a special reason for seeing 'patton' at the Carolina Theater.

"Turner was a G2 (intelligence) major in Gen. Patton's headquarters during the Battle of the Bulge and he knew the general quite well.

"I enjoyed the movie very much," he said. "It is an excellent display of Gen. Patton's character. The only criticism I could make is that the general was a little more profane than he was pictured in the movie."

"He said that actor George C. Scott looks amazingly like Gen. Patton in fade and figure. In general I would say that it's a fine delineation.

"That scene in which he clears off the roads was very typical of Gen. Patton. I saw him do that on myself. I can't speak for Scott and the other places shown, but I can say that the part about the Battle of the Bulge was quite accurate."

"Turner said it was true that Gen. Patton had a 'high pitched gravelly sort of voice' as compared to actor Scott's rather deep voice, but he didn't think this distracted from the overall effect of the film.

"The local attorney also met Gen. Bradley and Gen. Eisenhower during his service in Europe. 'Karl Malden's portrayal was very sympathetic to Bradley,' he said. 'His interpretation conforms to everything I knew about Bradley and everything I read.'

"Turner wouldn't say that Gen. Patton was actually liked by the men around him. 'I would say that he was respected. Actually, a lot of people thought that the chief feature of his character was arrogance.'

"Under close questioning he said that he did rather resent this arrogance at the time. 'I found it to be a rather common trait among high-ranking officers. Bedell (Gen. Walter) Smith was very definitely that way. But Eisenhower and Bradley didn't show much arrogance.'

#### VIETNAM

America's participation in the Vietnam Civil War has cost more than 42,000 lives, some 250,000 wounded and more than \$100 billion in money expended.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Why shouldn't donations or tuition paid to accredited private schools be eligible as a tax deduction?

Private school lessen the load and burden on the public schools to a far greater extent than the tax deductions gained by those supporting them. It's good for the public schools to have a challenge in the way of private schools. We also feel that it might be well for the U.S. Postal service to have to compete with a few pilot private enterprise operations and see how they would stack up against each other.

Competition in the marketplace has been a great factor behind the success of free enterprise in the United States and has held prices within a reasonable range for the shoppers in all walks of life.

The Statue of Liberty became so marked by lipstick in recent years that officials coated it with a special lipstick-resistant paint.