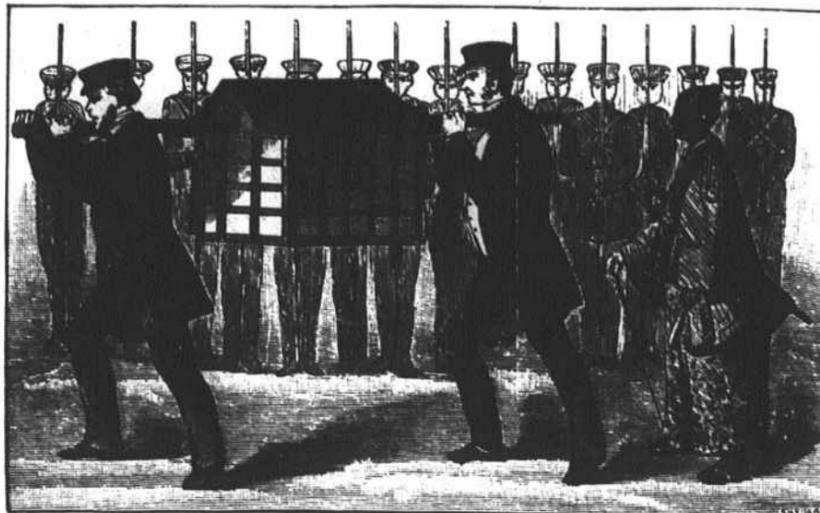


Japan Commemorates First U.S. Contact



TREATY BOX is carried along Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue May 17, 1860, accompanied by the first Japanese delegation to the United States. One of the envoys, Manjiro Iwaka, had been here before. Rescued at sea by a whaling ship, he grew up in America, then returned to Japan even though he risked death, as Japan at that time did not permit foreign travel.

Commodore Perry didn't know it, but when he met officials at Yokohama in 1854 to force Japan to end its isolation, an American-educated Japanese translator was present.

Manjiro Iwakawa, a samurai who had been raised in New England and traveled to California with the forty-niners during the gold rush, sat hidden behind a screen throughout the negotiations between the Americans and the delegates from the imperial court.

The first contact between Japanese and Americans actually had occurred 63 years before Perry's "black ships" made their appearance in Tokyo Bay, the National Geographic Society says.

Hall Memorializes Encounter

A new hall on the island of Oshima commemorates that first meeting of the two cultures 184 years ago.

Two American sailing ships, buffeted by a storm, sought refuge at the small island 70 miles southwest of Tokyo in 1791. The inhabitants treated them hospitably during their stay, despite the government ban on trafficking with foreigners.

This was only one of several cracks in the wall that Japan's rulers maintained around their nation for more than two centuries.

Manjiro originally was named Nakahama. As a boy, he lived in a fishing village until the day his small boat was blown out to sea. He was rescued by the whaling ship John Howland.

Capt. William H. Whitfield took the youth to the vessel's home port of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. There he gave Manjiro a home and put him through public school.

When Manjiro was 22, he joined the gold rush to California. In 1850 he sailed to Hawaii, where he met two other Japanese castaways, and the three decided to try to return to

their homeland.

They built a boat and persuaded Captain Whitfield to drop them off the coast of Okinawa on his next voyage. They were arrested as soon as they landed. Since 1638 it had been forbidden for anyone to leave Japan or return, under pain of death. Saved by Knowledge

Manjiro was taken to Nagasaki for questioning, and the officials decided he possessed too much valuable information to be killed. Sent to Edo, as Tokyo then was called, the former fisherman was given a new name and samurai rank, and appointed translator of English documents. The fate of his two

companies is not recorded.

Manjiro wrote about scientific progress in the United States and translated books on navigation. His work was accurate, although he did report that American women were lewd, since they kissed in public.

In 1860 he sailed as navigator on Japan's first steamship, accompanying the Japanese delegation to Washington, D.C. Manjiro used the occasion to return to Fairhaven to visit his benefactor.

Even before Manjiro came to

Tokyo, some educated Japanese knew about the United States and the rest of the world. The Dutch had been allowed to operate a small trading post at Nagasaki for centuries, although they were not permitted to travel or bring in foreign books.

Perry's arrival changed that. In the following decades, thousands of Japanese read foreign books and went abroad - directed by their government to learn Western technology.

USDA Proposes Leaf Inspection Rate Hike

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) proposed a new system of calculating charges for voluntary tobacco inspection services last week.

James W. York, director of tobacco division of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service in Washington, said that the new fee system consists of an hourly rate of \$12.60, overtime service will be \$15 an hour and on Sundays and holidays \$18.85 an hour.

The new fees are calculated to cover salaries of inspectors as well as all costs of administering the service. The current system of billing is based upon the actual salary of the inspector performing the service and part of the administrative costs.

York said that the proposed method of calculating charges for voluntary inspection will result in a modest increase for the user. A specific figure cannot be quoted because of the lack of uniformity in the current billing system, he said.

Under the Tobacco Inspection Act, tobacco must be inspected before it can be sold at auction on designated market. Mandatory inspection services are provided free of charge. When inspection is not required, inspection services are available for a fee. The Tobacco Inspection Act requires such fees to be reasonable and as nearly as possible, to cover the cost of the service.

Tar Heel Spotlight

Roads Mark History

Those historical markers on the sides of North Carolina highways -- how do they get there? Who puts them in place?

At the reduced speed limit of 55 miles per hour throughout the nation, historical markers have become more and more visible. Tar Heel highways now boast more than 1,000 markers, highlighting more than 300 years of North Carolina history.

Markers are placed on highways by the Division of Archives and History of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, with the cooperation of the Department of Transportation.

The marker program, began in 1935, provides a guide to, and better appreciation of, the history of the state, and can add greatly to your pleasure when touring. The marker story begins when any citizen requests one. Markers are erected to recognize "places of great importance" according to the program's guidelines.

The citizen's written proposal goes to a ten member Historical Highway Marker Advisory committee, composed of members of the academic community who are experts in the field of North Carolina history. The group serves without pay and meets on call, usually at least twice a year, to consider proposals. Their function "is to advise the director of the Division of Archives and History and the Secretary of Cultural Resources on the historical authenticity, the comparative merit, and the appropriateness of any proposed marker, to approve or disapprove any proposed markers, and to establish criteria for carrying out this responsibility."

Criteria for approval vary on places, such as churches. In the coastal plains, churches to be considered must have been established before the American Revolution (1776), in the Piedmont, congregations must have been active before 1800; and in the mountain region, before 1820. Age alone, however, is not the only standard upon which a church or other building is judged -- it must have other, evidence of significance, such

as notable ministers, important events, age and architectural importance of the church building.

Other standards are applied to other sites, such as colleges and universities, graves and birthplace of prominent individuals, courthouses and other important buildings. One of the most important criteria is that all markers "shall designate places or persons of statewide significance. No markers will be approved for subjects of only local or regional importance."

Individuals have still other facts to be judged. They can be marked only after a waiting period of 25 years after death, except governors of North Carolina, federal cabinet members, and U.S. senators. Members of Congress are not automatically marked even after the waiting period -- in addition to their congressional service, they must have served with distinction elsewhere.

Exact locations for markers come under consideration, too. Markers may be placed on paved numbered state or federal highways, but are not allowed on the interstates. Where possible, the markers are placed at the authentic site, or they may direct travelers to a site nearby. Markers are distributed throughout the state, covering all phases of its history, including political, cultural, military, ethnic and other, and all periods, such as colonial, revolutionary, reconstruction and other.

On a marker proposal, when all the facts are in and documented to the satisfaction of the committee, and an appropriate inscription has been approved (subject to space requirements), local governments and local historical societies affected are then notified.

When markers become outdated because of new information, disappearance of structures, or relocation of highways, the Archives and History Division, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation holds responsibility for updating and revising.

Legals

CITY OF RAEFORD
HOKE COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE MATTER
OF ZONING

Mrs. Joanne Sessoms
915 East Prospect Avenue
Raeford, N.C. 28376

PUBLIC NOTICE

You are hereby notified that an application is now pending before the Board of Adjustment, whereby the above named Mrs. Joanne Sessoms is asking a variance be given by the Board of Adjustment allowing her to operate a florist at her existing house. Located at 915 East Prospect Avenue.

A Public Hearing will be held by the Board of Adjustment at the City Hall, on August 11th, 1975 at 8:00 p.m. All interested citizens are hereby requested to attend this public hearing and express your views and opinions for the benefit of the said Board of Adjustment.

This public notice to be published on July 24th, and 31st, 1975.

Raeford Board of Adjustment
BY: Jimmy R. Conoly
Chairman
Board of Adjustment
12-13C

IN THE GENERAL
COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT
DIVISION

STATE OF
NORTH CAROLINA
HOKE COUNTY

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Ethel G. Gillis of Hoke County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said Ethel G. Gillis to present them to the undersigned within 6 months from date of the publication of this notice or same will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate please make immediate payment.

This the 18 day of July, 1975.
Harold L. Gillis
Raeford, N.C. 28376
12-15C

PUBLIC NOTICE
CITY OF RAEFORD
HOKE COUNTY
RAEFORD, N.C.

In The Matter of Zoning
Mr. William L. Monroe
South Main Street Extension
Raeford, N.C.

You are hereby notified that an application is now pending before the Raeford Board of Adjustment whereby the above named, Mr. William L. Monroe is asking permission to use a house trailer for an office.

Located on South Main Extension, being part of his business, Monroe Motors.

A Public Hearing will be held by the Board of Adjustment at 8:00 p.m. on August 11th, 1975 in the Raeford City Hall. All interested citizens are hereby requested to attend this public meeting and express your views and opinions for the benefit of the said Board of Adjustment.

This Public Notice to be published on July 24th, and 31st, 1975.
Raeford Board of Adjustment
BY: Bill Sellars
Zoning Administrator
12-13C

NOTICE OF OPEN
SOLICITATION
FOR PROGRAM OPERATORS
IN THE DELIVERY
OF
MANPOWER SERVICES

On behalf of the Governor, who is Prime Sponsor for the Balance-of-State (87 counties) in North Carolina, the Office of Manpower Services in the Department of Administration solicits program applications from all human service agencies for the operation of the Youth Work Experience program for Bladen County as a part of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 as amended.

All applications (requests for proposals) must be submitted on the appropriate forms provided by the Office of Manpower Services. These forms will be available at the Lumber River Council of Governments on Wednesday, July 16, 1975. The Lumber River Council of Governments is located at 111 West Fifth St., Lumberton, N.C. Sealed applications must be submitted to the Lumber River Council of Governments office and to the Office of Manpower Services no later than 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 24, 1975. In order to receive consideration, proposals must conform to specifications outlined in the approved regional manpower

Capacity of an Arab dhow is measured not in tons but in the number of 180-pound date packages it can stow, the National Geographic Society says.

LEGALS

services plan. Awarding of contracts will begin July 25.

For additional information and assistance in completing program application forms, potential program operators may call: Office of Manpower Services, Room 331, Sir Walter Raleigh Hotel Building, 400 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27602 - Telephone: 919/829-4930. 11-12C

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
HOKE COUNTY

IN THE GENERAL COURT
OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Having qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Roy Neill Wright of Hoke County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said Roy Neill Wright to present them to the undersigned within 6 months from date of the publication of this notice or same will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate please make immediate payment.

This the 15th day of July, 1975.
Mrs. Christine Wright
Route 2, Box 226,
Raeford, N.C. 28376
12-15C

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
IN THE GENERAL COURT
OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
HOKE COUNTY

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of Daniel W. Odom, Sr. of Hoke County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said Daniel W. Odom, Sr. to present them to the undersigned within 6 months from date of the publication of this notice or same will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate please make immediate payment.

This the 17th day of June, 1975
Mrs. Evelyn Mull, Executrix
Route 2, Box 234A
Raeford, N.C. 28376
11-14C

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
IN THE GENERAL COURT
OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
HOKE COUNTY

Having qualified as Executrix of the estate of Marion Chester Wade of Hoke County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said Marion Chester Wade to present them to the undersigned within 6 months from date of the publication of this notice or same will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate please make immediate payment.

This the 16th day of June, 1975.
Lillian Dixon Wade, Executrix
Route 4, Box 106
Raeford, N.C. 28376
11-14C

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
IN THE GENERAL COURT
OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
HOLE COUNTY

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Lela Mae Teal of Hoke County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said Lela Mae Teal to present them to the undersigned within 6 months from date of the publication of this notice or same will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate please make immediate payment.

This the 30th day of June, 1975.
John Thomas Teal, Executor
611 E. Donaldson Ave.
Raeford, N.C. 28376
11-14C

NOTICE OF SERVICE
OF PROCESS
BY PUBLICATION
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
HOKE COUNTY

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

PEGGY B. HUEY Plaintiff
OTIS HUEY Defendant

TO OTIS HUEY
TAKE NOTICE that a pleading seeking relief against you has been filed in the above entitled action. The nature of the relief being sought is as follows:

Absolute divorce on the grounds of more than one (1) year separation. You are required to make defense to such pleading not later than the 18th day of August, 1975 and upon your failure to do so the party seeking service against you will apply to the Court for the relief sought.

This the 3rd day of July, 1975.
R. PALMER WILCOX,
Attorney for Plaintiff
112 East Edinborough Avenue
Raeford, North Carolina
10-12C

Are you making full use of our services

- Auto Loans
- Home Improvement Loans
- Personal Loans
- Checking Accounts
- Savings Accounts
- Certificates on Deposit
- Travelers Checks
- Safe Deposit Boxes
- Banking by Mail

& more

Check List Above

ASK FOR INFORMATION

See The Local Friendly Bank of Raeford

MAIN STREET

Member
FDIC

SUNSET HILLS

The Bank of Raeford
RAEFORD, N. C.