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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1975

Simon And Corporate Ethics

Treasury Secretary Simon took the kind of stand that needs to be fully supported by the rest of the administration if it expects American business to live up to its best ethical and legal standards.

Instead of accepting company justifications of bribery as a means of doing business overseas, Mr. Simon deplored the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's use of bribery and its failure to disclose this practice. He said that, if the company resumes the payments which it says it has stopped, he would favor ending the government's guarantee of up to \$250 million in loans to Lockheed under bail-out legislation narrowly passed by Congress in ignorance of the bribery. The 1971 law is scheduled to run to September of next year.

It might well be argued that Lockheed has already forfeited its claim to government support by what Mr. Simon called its "apparent long-standing practice of resorting to bribery to sell its products in foreign markets." But at least Mr. Simon seems to be saying thus far and no farther. And this is a welcome contrast with what some senators regard as executive branch tolerance of dubious practices when it comes to stimulating American arms sales abroad.

Also welcome was Mr. Simon's assurance that the "great majority" of U.S. companies in business abroad do not resort to bribery. Lockheed had raised doubts by arguing its \$22 million in questioned payments "are consistent with practices engaged in by numerous other companies abroad, including many competitors, and are in keeping with business practices in many foreign countries."

It is hoped that Mr. Simon's rejection of the that's-business or everybody-does-it argument for wrongdoing will have an impact not only against bribery abroad but against the whole gamut of illegal or unethical practices through which some companies and some individuals are injuring the free enterprise system from within.

On the record, for example, are convictions of corporations and executives for campaign financing violations; indictments of grain dealers for dishonest practices; suits against companies for failing to disclose political slush funds and bribery; investigations of more than 100 companies for possible tax violations to do with political payments. In the realm of payoffs and conflict-of-interest involving illegalities, the cost to the economy this year is expected to be \$14 billion, or 1 percent of the gross national product, according to a lawyer specializing in such cases. The cost 30 years ago was less than \$1 billion.

In the eyes of consumer advocate Ralph Nader and four congressmen, it all adds up to a "corporate crime wave" that requires special Justice Department action including the setting up of a division on corporate crime. The group's request to Attorney General Levi was publicized just the day before Mr. Simon spoke this week.

An article in the business magazine Fortune this month also expresses concern about what it describes as "the recent flurry of business scandals." It does not refer to a crime wave but concludes that "it is fair to say that there are too many companies toward the bottom of the spectrum of corporate morality and not enough near the top."

This clearly so, or so many of America's biggest firms would not be involved in the scandals. But is less a wave of crime than a surfacing of practices that need to be corrected. And correction requires an atmosphere for ethics fostered not only at the top but by every individual businessman and company. Without such an atmosphere, all the established governmental anti-crime measures - or any new Justice Department agency - face the possibility of cynical undercutting.

Here the Fortune article offers a perspective on ethical conduct worth applying in any field of organization: "For most businesses, simply to follow legal minimums of conduct ... would be to live by lesser standards than their top executives believe in. After all, laws exist only to prevent what society regards as the grossest of infractions."

Where do an executive's standards come from? "An internal compass whose obscured markings are a half-remembered heritage from earlier religious training." Thus does a hard-nosed business magazine connect with fundamental sources of conduct. In America's religious heritage lie the basic tools for revitalizing corporate ethics and checking corporate crime.

—Christian Science Monitor

Stories Behind Words

by William S. Penfield

Foyer

We take our modern heating systems for granted. Our ancestors did not have it so easy, though. Fires built in fireplaces used to be the only way of heating a building and, at best, it was poorly heated.

Back then a theater audience had to

bundle up in winter, for there was no heat in the auditorium. There was a fireplace in the lobby, and the audience usually retired there during intermission.

The French word for a fireplace was "foyer". The lobby or entrance hall - the place where the fireplace was located - was referred to as a "foyer".

'I came down to prove I don't have horns'



The Christian Science Monitor

by Marty Vega

Critic's Corner Here

It's really not fair that books, plays, and movies are reviewed, when most of us will never become writers or directors. The mighty accomplishments of the common man go unrecognized and unrewarded, and we newspaper columnists shouldn't overlook a chance to right this wrong, and give aspiring young artists more notice.

A remarkable, yes, even brilliant composition was written by a new, sensitive young writer, seven year-old Gloria Gluckbaum. Here is an honest, objective review of this work, "My Kitty", the latest composition by Gloria Gluckbaum, mirrors the complex ambivalence of the author's mind in a manner to which none but her richly obfuscating native idiom lends itself.

In sparse prose, Miss Gluckbaum depicts the dark and brooding unnatural love of a seven year-old girl for her cunning feline "companion".

Puppy Creek Philosopher

Dear editor: I have been puzzling over the idea some people in Washington have that the way to conserve gasoline is to raise the price.

As I understand it, this theory is based on the notion that people drive their cars needlessly, so if you can get the price of gas up high enough a man will think twice before getting in his car when he could have walked or taken a bus, less and less gasoline will be used and then maybe there'll be enough to go around, at least for those in the upper brackets.

However, some people already are as thrifty with their car as they are with their money, and a man of this turn of mind is already holding his driving down to a minimum, which means, under the Washington theory, that while he won't drive fewer miles, he'll pay a lot more for the same miles. Right here, a man gets confused over whether raising the price of gas is a conservation measure or a revenue measure.

Now as far as making less thrifty people cut down on their driving is concerned, I don't believe Washington understands human nature. With a lot of people, driving a car is like drinking coffee. A cup of coffee used to cost a nickel, then a dime, and now it's all the way from 15 cents to 30 cents, but nobody is drinking less coffee. As a coffee-conservation measure, raising the price is a flop. The same goes for cold drinks, chewing gum, cigarettes and for all I know lollypops and all-day suckers. Why, Congress has just raised the price of a Congressman, but you don't see fewer of them, do you?

The American public is hooked on cars, and while it's hard to see how we can do it, if the price of gas goes to a dollar a gallon, there'll be just as many traffic jams as ever. Actually, the only sure way to conserve gasoline is to abolish weekends, holidays, summer vacations, and football games, require teen-agers during the week to stay home and study, and then look out for a revolution.

I'm afraid Washington has been getting some bad advice. Raising the price of gasoline to cut down on its use is like raising the price of milk to keep babies from drinking so much of it. Even if it worked, you'd wind up with a lot of unhappy babies.

Yours faithfully,
J.A.

Few writers have successfully achieved the ultimate fusion of identities between woman and beast as has Miss Gluckbaum when she writes "I love my Kitty". Notice the use of the prosaic word "kitty", not "cat", as a lesser writer would have used. For Kitty implies innocence not yet betrayed - a clear forest pool untroubled by the dead leaves of experience and pollution.

The very structure of her sentence aims at a microcosmic synthesis of the opposing forces that inspire the overall pattern of Miss Gluckbaum's work. She is surely conscious of the imperiousness of her demands when she laments, "I wish my Kitty would youse the luttur box".

Gloria Gluckbaum, struggling with the world no man has made, yet never attempting to abandon it, has constructed many worlds within it, permanently fresh and strange, as when she writes, "I want my kitty to play wit me but she wont. She rather go out and play wit uther cats".

Miss Gluckbaum's previous compositions, "My New Kitten", and her never to be forgotten, "My Kitten Plays Wit a Ball of Wull," showed the budding talent of a sensitive observer of the ever-changing history of man's relationship to the mystical non-verbal world of the beast. In "My Kitty", Gloria Gluckbaum shows her growth and maturity as a writer. She has at last emerged into the pantheon of composition - writing "greats".

A rumor persists that Miss Gluckbaum is currently working on still another provocative venture, perhaps her most ambitious work to date, entitled "Duz Anybody Want Some Kittens?"

CLIFF BLUE ... People & Issues



N. Y. CONVENTION ... With the Democrats having decided to hold their 1976 National Convention in New York City, a little digging into history brings to light some interesting facts about the last time the Democrats held their convention there in 1924 - 51 years ago.

William Gibbs McAdoo, a Georgia native, a son-in-law of President Woodrow Wilson and a citizen of California at that time, and Governor Al Smith of New York were the two major candidates, with McAdoo leading Smith in delegate strength. That was back in the days when the Democrats had the "two-thirds rule" which made it necessary for the nominee to receive two-thirds of the voting delegates to be nominated. McAdoo who had served as Wilson's Secretary of the Treasury received almost 50 percent of the votes but nowhere near the two thirds necessary.

That was back in the days of national prohibition. McAdoo was a "Dry" and Smith was a "Wet." The North Carolina delegation supported McAdoo and it took several days and 103 ballots for the convention to nominate anyone. Finally after the McAdoo and Smith forces fought it out for a hundred ballots, the convention turned to John W. Davis of West Virginia as the party's standard bearer and chose Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska as the vice presidential candidate.

BRYAN SPEAKS ... During the long deadlock William Jennings Bryan who had three times been the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party was called upon to speak. Bryan spoke in favor of McAdoo but also listed several Democratic leaders, who he said would make strong candidates, among them being the late Josephus Daniels of North Carolina who had served as Wilson's Secretary of the Navy during the Wilson Administration.

While Bryan's great influence within the party had greatly diminished it was regarded as his influence which brought about the nomination of his brother Charlie for vice president.



GOVERNOR BROWN ... New York City and Los Angeles were the two major cities bidding for the Democratic convention. Before the Democratic selection committee tapped New York as the convention site it was brought up that Los Angeles lacked proper hotel facilities and to this statement Governor Brown of California, who we understand has declined to live in the governor's mansion, suggested that the overflow sleep in church basements, which then decided in favor of New York.

Referring back to the 1924 Democratic convention held in New York, the party's candidates were soundly defeated in the fall election by Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes - candidates of the Republican Party.

GUBERNATORIAL ... With Former Speaker James Ramsey having decided against running for governor, House Speaker Jimmy Green is expected to make a decision soon as to whether to run for governor or lieutenant governor.

With Ramsey out of the speculation and Bob Scott having taken himself out of running for either governor or lieutenant governor in 1976 it appears that the field is beginning to narrow. Lt. Gov. Jim Hunt is a sure candidate and Ed O'Herron and Skipper Bowles are telling their friends that they are getting ready to run. While Senator Strickland has been telling friends that he is planning to run he has not made a definite statement announcing his candidacy.

Bowles and O'Herron are said to be well-fixed financially and would be able to run the race without having to spend too much of their time raising funds to carry on the campaign.

BUSINESS 'SHACKLES' ... President Ford in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a day last week, blamed "federal red tape, restrictive tax laws and inflation" for strangling business growth. Well, we don't know of any person in a better position to lift the "shackles" than the President of the United States. Now is a good time to act. Two years from now he just might be a private citizen.

Report To The People

by Senator Robert Morgan

steel increased and there seems no relief ahead. This was underscored a few days ago when major oil companies announced even higher gasoline prices.

And this is one of the problems which now confronts the returning Congress.

President Ford's determination to end all controls on the price of domestic oil will surely send the cost of gasoline and fuel oil higher. I would not be surprised to see gasoline selling for 80 cents a gallon by Christmas if all controls are removed.

There is also great pressure on to take controls off natural gas which is transmitted through interstate pipeline. Letters from gas companies to North Carolina manufacturers telling them that gas won't be available this winter has caused some consternation - and in some cases near panic - in the business world.

These are very real and very imminent threats to the state's economy and to North Carolinians who drive cars or who use natural gas in their homes.

If all controls are removed, then inflation will get a boost and the consumer, already suffering almost more than he can stand, gets pushed closer to the wall.

In the case of natural gas, we are told by the oil and gas companies, unless controls are taken off the factories will close and we'll have more unemployment, which is something else we cannot tolerate.

If there ever was a time for compromise between those who want controls removed and those who are suspicious that they are being ripped off, I think now is that time.

I have always strongly favored the free enterprise system, but it is not enough to justify the removal of controls by just shouting "free enterprise." Competition is supposed to bring down prices, but here we have a situation where most of our energy - oil, natural gas and even coal - is under the control of a few large oil companies.

Hopefully, some compromise can be worked out that will let us have the energy we need while doing a minimum of harm to the consumer.

There are other matters the
Continued on page 11

Browsing in the files of The News-Journal

25 years ago

Thursday, August 31, 1950

Mrs. J.M. Baker, clerk of the Hoke County draft board, announced this week that 30 men from the county had been notified this week to report to the induction station in Fayetteville on September 7 for pre-induction physical examinations.

Mrs. R. Lee Bethune died at 1:30 last Saturday morning in a Fayetteville hospital after an illness of several months, the latter few weeks of which she was in critical condition.

June Hall, 12-year-old daughter of Warrant Officer and Mrs. James Hall, who live in the old T.B. Lester home near here, was taken to a Raleigh hospital this week with symptoms which have been diagnosed as infantile paralysis, it was reported yesterday.

The Hoke County High School football squad, 30 strong, began workouts for the 1950 season in Armory park last Wednesday under the tutelage of Coach Haywood Faircloth. In his squad of 30 Coach Faircloth has 10 lettermen from last year's squad. These are Robert McGirt, Billy Lester, Doc Ivey, John McLaughlin, Dave Barrington, James Tapp, Carson Davis, Fred Holland, Earl Hendrix and Thomas Alexander.

15 years ago

Thursday, September 1, 1960

One of the landmarks on West Elwood Avenue is no more - Harvey Warlick has moved his FCX store out on the 401 bypass so that it can be near his feed mill.

The Hoke High School Bucks are coming into their own across the country it seems. Named to the starting eleven are Larry Upchurch and Bill McPhaul, ends; Mickey Riley and Horace Walters at the tackles, Johnny Sams and Bill Cameron at guards, Charles Wheeler at center, Jimmy Byrd at quarterback, Larry Phillips and Bill Howell at halfback posts and Jimmy Guin at fullback.

The budget and admission committee of the Hoke County United Fund campaign has arrived at a tentative budget that will be presented to a meeting of the Board of Directors in the Johnson Company office tomorrow at 4:00 p.m. John Campbell, U-F president announces.

State and use tax collections from Hoke County amounted to \$107,737 during the 1959 fiscal year from July 1958 through June 1959 according to figures furnished to the Raeford Hoke Chamber of Commerce by the N.C. Department of Revenue.