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THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1976

Olympic future

Let it be said first that we thoroughly enjoyed the Olympic Games. What could be more thrilling than to watch the world's young men and women reach out for the best in themselves and, with marvelous bursts of determination, shatter the once-amazing records of past years? Athletes today are running faster, jumping higher, hurling objects farther, and displaying more grace than ever before.

Is there a human limit? We are learning not. Many reasons are given for why athletes have improved so since the games first started back in 1896. They are physically stronger; they work harder; training facilities are better. Most important, certainly, is the factor of attitude, that natural striving for self-improvement and the expectation that records are there to be demolished. As William Morgan, a University of Wisconsin psychologist, puts it, "Once a barrier is broken, others believe they can do it, and they do."

That said and done, we share the concern of many that international politics may destroy the Olympic Games. Certainly the dispute over Taiwan and the mass walkout of African countries left a bad taste in Montreal.

It is going to the extreme, however, to suggest that the games no longer be held. Throughout their 80-year history they have often been dogged by such problems, and that is natural, for the Olympiad reflects the kind of world we live in. Today there are many more nations, and nationalist feelings are at their height, so racial, social and political feelings tend to surface in such international forums. And now that the media give the games such massive coverage it is simply too tempting for people not to use the Olympics to get publicity for a political cause.

However, the solution is not to abandon the games simply because the ideal — a fostering of goodwill — has not been attained, but to lift the standard of the games. Let's improve the Olympics, not tear them down.

Now is the time to begin. It is up to the International Olympic Committee to foresee problems that will arise at the 1980 games in Moscow and to move quickly to forestall them. IOC president Lord Killanin recognizes, for instance, that in the next year or two the whole prickly issue of Chinese representation will have to be thrashed out.

Other questions, too, need to be explored: whether to allow refugees and displaced persons to compete; how to redefine amateur status (in view of the fact that athletes from Eastern Europe are subsidized by the state), and others. Perhaps the time has come to reduce the scale of the Olympiad, which has grown burdensome in the time, energy and funds needed to put it together. Some voices even suggest that such trappings as national flags and anthems be eliminated — an idea that seems unrealistic but nevertheless was in force until the Berlin games in 1936.

One day, surely, the tide of nationalism will subside as nations mature and political rivalries and conflicts give place to genuine global cooperation. Then the Olympiads themselves will reflect a new spirit of universality and humanity, and the focus will be one athletic excellence alone.

Meanwhile, let us extract those many shining moments of the latest Olympics that gave millions of viewers a lift. Will we ever forget Nadia Comaneci of Romania twirling around those uneven bars? Or John Walker of New Zealand breezing down the final stretch of the 1,500-meter race? Or Bruce Jenner of the United States besting all competitors in the grueling decathlon? There are heroes too numerous to mention — and, as the games close, the whole world can take pride in their accomplishments.

Christian Science Monitor

Browsing in the files of The News-Journal

25 years ago

Thursday, August 2, 1951

At a recent meeting of the Raeford Kiwanis Club, on recommendation of the club's committee on "Support of Churches," a resolution was passed by the club asking all civic, social and political groups to refrain from having regularly scheduled or called meetings on Wednesday night.

A large congregation from many parts of North Carolina attended the homecoming at Bethel Presbyterian Church Sunday.

D. Scott Poole, former school-teacher, legislator, editor, etc., and publisher of The Hoke County Journal for many years, is winding up another year and will celebrate his 93rd birthday tomorrow.

The weekly Cotton Insect Survey of July 30 shows 21% infestation in

treated fields and 70% in untreated fields.

15 years ago

Thursday, August 3, 1961

Hopeful Hoke farmers began their annual trek to the tobacco markets at Fairmont and Lumberton this morning, buoyed up by reports of good prices in the Georgia-Florida Market and optimistic estimates of what the prices will be on the Border Belt.

The many problems of the Hoke County Public Library moved a step closer to solution this week with the announcement that Mrs. Sara Barnes McDowell of Fayetteville had been hired as chief librarian.

From Rockfish News:
Everybody even the news men are telling us it's hot, as if we don't know it, and if it isn't hot where you are it surely is at Rockfish.

Weather problem



by Marty Vega

Part IV, Or Part II

(Part IV of the story two weeks ago, or Part II of the story four weeks ago, or conclusion of Part I of the story)

Plans were going slowly for the invasion of Ft. Thunderclap. There was a fairly long dry spell and people tended to forget about the issue. This was to later prove to be very foolish, as it now appeared the generals at Ft. Thunderclap were deliberately withholding rain just to spite the colonists further. For in going over the past weeks, the colonists determined a pattern—it either rained all of the time or it

rained not at all. It could be said there was no in-between. For this reason, the expression "feast or famine" came into common use to describe this condition.

Later historians argue this point and contended the term really derived from comparisons made about the corps, which of course was the primary source of food for every family in the colony, and that the people adopted the expression feast or famine to mean that it was either a very, very good year for the crop, or it was a very, very bad year. Hence, to have a bad year was to have a famine, a good year was a feast.

Other historians claimed that outcome of the crop, any crop, was contingent on the amount of rainfall which fell, so the issue was really academic. It was considered by some to be a case of which came first, the chicken or the egg. Which did?

Eggs became vitally important during this turbulent period. It was not immediately clear why, as chickens were very highly regarded, too. In fact, it was a sign of wealth to have a number of chickens around, as well as horses, cows, and maybe a goat. The loss of a chicken through illness or a marauding fox was serious.

There was a skinny lady who lived in a house who had no chickens, but she had many cats. Striped cats, white cats, black cats, grey cats, many cats who sat in the driveway, or on the steps, or on the parched lawn.

A crippled old man with a cane came down the road and saw the cats. He looked at the skinny lady, he looked at the cats, and he slowly walked by, shaking his head and clucking his teeth.

The skinny lady picked up a pebble and threw it at him.

CLIFF BLUE ...

People & Issues



REAGAN'S MOVE -- The right move at the wrong time! Maybe not in the person selected, but overall making a decision that should be made before the nomination and not after.

What we are saying is that presidential candidates should indicate their vice-presidential preference before the convention meets and not after the candidate has been nominated.

To our recollection this has never been done before with the possible exception of incumbent presidents indicating incumbent vice presidents for renomination.

Not since the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940 has an incumbent president failed to ok his vice president for renomination.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was first elected president in 1932 in the dark days of the depression with Speaker of the House John Nance Garner as his running mate for vice president. Roosevelt and Garner were reelected president and vice president in 1936 but Garner was a southern conservative from Texas and Roosevelt was a liberal from New York--having served two terms as governor of New York State.

For his third term campaign, Roosevelt tapped Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture for his vice presidential running mate. When it came time for Roosevelt's fourth term campaign the conservative people were very much out with Wallace. They favored Jimmy Byrnes who had served as U.S. Congressman from S.C., United States Senator and a member of the U.S. Supreme Court as a Roosevelt appointee and as "assistant" to President Roosevelt during World War II. Sidney Hillman was the big labor union boss at that time and he turned thumbs down on Byrnes, so Roosevelt then tapped a United States Senator from Missouri--Harry Truman, with the Roosevelt-Truman ticket winning over Tom Dewey in November, 1944.

We still think it a mighty good idea from the public's standpoint for a presidential candidate to announce his preference before the convention meets. Reagan, of course picked Senator Schweiker in the hopes of gaining votes to secure his nomination. This, we feel will likely hurt his chances for the nomination rather than cinch it for the California conservative.

CARTER OVER SANFORD -- It's hard to understand how Jimmy Carter, a former Georgia governor was able to run-away with the Democratic presidential nomination when other able candidates like Terry Sanford fell by the wayside.

We believe Terry Sanford has the background to make just as able a president of the United States as Jimmy Carter. Both Carter and Sanford were moderate to liberal governors in generally regarded southern conservative states.

We have been trying to figure this paradox out and we can only come up with the fact that while Sanford was out meeting the people he usually had a benign expression on his face while on the other hand, Carter always had that toothy-grin!

PRIMARIES -- In past presidential primaries Governor George Wallace made hay and moved ahead. However, this year the primaries proved to be the undoing for the Alabama governor. In 1972

Wallace received more primary votes than any of his opponents before he was wounded by a would be assassin's bullet. But 1976 was Carter's year and they served him well.

GUBERNATORIAL -- It appears that the gloves are untied and ready to come off in the gubernatorial race. As the Democratic candidates square off it will likely

See CLIFF BLUE, page 15

Letter To The Editor

Thanks to the good people of Hoke County, 23 children left this afternoon on a bus for Camp Monroe. Each child has had a physical and has appropriate clothing, bathing suits, underwear, and new tennis shoes. Dental kits, blankets, linens, and bibles were packed for each child in a monogrammed duffel bag. The joy of the project has been seeing how people willingly and lovingly provided for the children.

We wish all of Hoke County could have shared with us the children's smiling faces. Thank you for them and for us.

Very sincerely,
RAEFORD WOMAN'S CLUB
Mrs. C.R. Clark
First Vice President

To the editor,

I think that most of the people in Raeford know me and I would appreciate it if you would print this.

My name is Mack Wallace and I am a Private First Class in the U.S. Army stationed in Europe (Germany).

I would like to salute Kathy McMillan in her outstanding efforts in the Olympics. I watched her perform live on German TV. It makes me feel good knowing that the girl who made it happen went to the same school I attended. (I attended Hoke High in '74-'75.) She may not remember, but we were in Mr. Colston's algebra class together. I consider that a privilege.

To me Kathy McMillan is a star and a friend. I just want to wish Kathy McMillan a happy and successful future. Continuous success at Tennessee State!

Love always,
Mack

On behalf of the senior citizens who took the tour July 27, 1976, we would like to thank the ones that made it possible for the senior citizens to make this tour, which was to different parts of S.C., including Myrtle Beach.

We had a 20 minute stop just before we reached the restaurant, then we reached this beautiful restaurant. Some of our group preferred seafood and some carried their own lunches. This was the Calabash Restaurant and everyone enjoyed it.

Then we went from N. Myrtle Beach to S. Myrtle Beach on to the state park where everyone had a chance to go in the water. There were so many things to see. Some went swimming, some enjoyed the sunshine, some played golf.

There were 15 from Cameron Heights and two from South Hoke and I will say again we all really appreciate these tours that have been made possible for senior citizens. Thank you.

A. Jones

Report To The People

by Senator Robert Morgan



The Senate has before it a bill, S. 8603, which will subsidize the U.S. Postal Service to the tune of \$500 million for each of two years, and which forbids any more elimination of services, until such time as a study commission decides what to do about our troubled mail system.

Now, this is a bill about which one is bound to have mixed feelings. That subsidy effectively adds in taxes what the Postal Service cannot raise by any more rate increases. But putting a stop to deteriorating service, and naming a commission to study whether we want to continue with a "public corporation" or go back to having a Post Office which is a government agency — both of those are very good ideas.

I do not believe we can avoid the subsidy. The Postal Service is in such a mess financially that the alternative is clearly the closing of more rural post offices, cut-backs in home delivery to five days a week, hefty increase in the cost of stamps, and even slower service.

The problem with the Postal Service, it appears, is salaries. Salaries at the top are high. There are 45 executives who make as much or more than a Senator or Congressman and since the Nixon administration's conversion of the U.S. Post Office to a semi-public corporation, postal workers can bargain collectively. Since 1971, postal workers' salaries has risen about 63 percent, while federal workers' wages have gone up about 40 percent. I don't begrudge anyone a good living, but you can see what this has to do to the Postal Service, which has to use so much labor.

It is hard to agree entirely with the Postal Service's reaction to the problem. The move to close small, rural post offices is penny-wise and pound-foolish. The savings from all the small post offices closed last year won't run the Postal Service but for 13 minutes. And it is probable we could have kept several small North Carolina offices open for the \$178,000 the immediate past Postmaster General spent

remodeling his office and conference room.

The decision to model the mail service on a business ignored one fact — it would have to resemble a monopoly. And if there are three things typical of monopolies, they are lowered service, high prices, and big labor contracts.

I feel the delivery of mail ought to be a public service. If we continue as we have, that "let's cut back service" mentality which seems to prevail will ruin the system completely.

On that basis, I am supporting the bill.

The Subsidy is the price we will have to pay, at least temporarily, for maintaining what service we have left. In the meantime there will be no increase in the price of stamps, no cut-back in delivery, and no more closings of small post offices.

We need to face the financial crisis of the mail system. But at the same time we owe it to the people to stem the decline in postal service.