



PLAYERS -- Pam Patterson's Second Graders at West Hoke School are shown here after performing in two plays and reciting a Mother's Day poem. "My Own Mother." The largest group played in "The Bat. the Beast, and the Birds." The students in the group of 10 recited the poem, and the six students played in "Joey's Useless Mother's Day Gift." The latter, shown at the table, are, L-R, Shawn Monroe, Pam Heath, Larry McGuire, Robin Ervin, Lisa Edwards, and Bryan Monroe. The teacher's aide of the class is Janelle Thompkins.

People At **Burlington**



Mark Goodlett

Mark Goodlett recently joined the Industrial Engineering Department at the Raeford Plant of Burlington Industries, transferring from the J. Spencer Love Plant of the Hosiery Division. Goodlett has been with Burling-

ton for about three years. Part of this time was spent with the Kernersville Sock Plant.

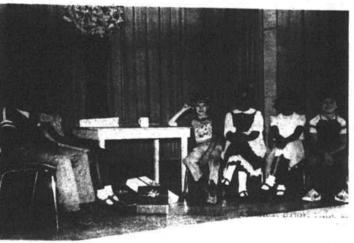
Goodlett is a native of Aiken, S.C., a graduate of the College of Charleston, is single, and plans to live in Raeford.





STATE AWARD - Mikki Freeze of Raeford, a Hoke County High School senior, is shown with the Chairman's Award of the Youth Councils of North Carolina she received the weekend of April 30 at a State Youth Council elections and Board of Directors meeting at Ft. Caswell. She'll keep it till next year when another senior will be honored. [Staff photo].

Vote for Dignity and Justice



Tarheel Health Watch

With the return to outdoor activities this spring comes once again the hazard of bees and

For most of us the venom of a stinging insect hurts and is annoyring, but is not a serious health problem. For some the bee sting can kill. Those are the individuals who are allergic to stings. Insect stings cause more deaths yearly than snake bites, says the American Medical Association's Hand-book of First Aid and Emergency Care. The most common stinging insects are bees, hornets, wasps, yellow jackets, bumble bees and

fire ants.
The sting causes pain, swelling redness, itching and burning. It stung by a honey bee, carefully remove the stinger by gently scraping with a knife blade or finger nail. Wash with soap and water. Place ice wrapped in cloth or cold compresses on the sting area. Soothing lotions such as calamine or a paste of meat tenderizer or baking soda and a little water are often helpful in relieving discom-

Those allergic to insect stings may suffer from a condition known as anaphylactic shock. It can occur sometimes from only one sting if the victim has been stung previously. Insect sting shock symptoms include severe swelling in other parts of the body, such as around the eyes, lips and tongue. Weakness, coughing or wheezing, severe itching, stomach cramps, nausea and vomiting, anxiety, difficulty in breathing, dizziness, collapse, un consciousness and hives or rash

over the body often follow quickly

It is important to open an airway and restore breathing. Some ex-perts suggest placing a tourniquet above the site of the bite in severe reactions where life might be at stake. Emergency insect sting kits available only by prescription sometimes contain a tourniquet. It can be used only if the sting is on an loosen every five minutes until medical help arrives. A watchband

Place cold compresses on the sting area. Keep the victim lying down unless they are short of breath. Then let the victim sit up. Keep victim quiet and comfortable. If a first aid kit for insect stings is vailable, use it according to the

If you have experienced significant reactions to insect bites, ask your doctor for information about desensitization and emergency kits.

after the sting.

arm or leg. Don't tie it too tight and or belt can serve as a tourniquet.



Behavior of the adult eel still mystifies scientists, who can't figure out how they find their way from North America and urope to their breeding area in the Sargasso Sea. One the-

ory holds that they may follow electrical charges generated by ocean currents, since it's been proven they can detect weak electrical charges in the water.

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Eels' Annual Meeting Place Discovered In Sargasso Sea

by Donald J. Frederick
National Geographic News Service
WASHINGTON -- The eel remains a slippery character, so
elusive that many details of its lifestyle are still unknown.

But scientists are catching on.

Now zoologists from the University of Maine headed by Dr. James D. McCleave think they have found the eels' annual mating spot in the Sargasso Sea, a vast body of water in the western North Atlantic.

Autumn Wanderlust

Every fall mature eels get an irresistible urge to leave their freshwater homes in the bays, rivers, and estuaries of North America and Europe and head for the Sargasso, where they mate and spawn. But until recently no one knew where in the 2-million-

crisscrossing the Sargasso in a research vessel early this February and March -- spawning time for the American eel -- McCleave and his associates, Robert C. Kleckner and Gail S. Wippelhauser, found the eels' meeting place. It's an unusual zone of temperate water separating zone of temperate water separating the cold northern mass of the sea from its warmer southern waters.

Using infrared photographs made by satellite, and verifying them with instruments on the ship that monitored water tempera-tures, the researchers found the thermal front to be an area 600 miles' long and 5 to 25 miles wide east of the Bahamas and north of Haiti.

Eel larvae found in the area indicated that most of the spawning takes place on the southern part of the thermal front or in the adjoining warm waters to the south. "The front probably acts as a signal, telling the eels that they've arrived in the right place and it's time to do their thing." McCleave speculated.

Net Cast for Larvae

More than 200 eel larvae, some only a day or two old, were collected in a large fine-mesh plankton net. The researchers sus-pect that some eel embryos may be hidden among them, and if so, it would be the first time American scientists have succeeded in collecting any. The project is sponsored by the National Geographic So-ciety, the National Science Foundation, and the University of Maine.

After mating, adult eels die, leaving the larvae to pull off a feat of migration as awesome as that of their parents. Transparent and shaped like small willow leaves, they hitch a ride on the Gulf Stream to destinations in the United States and across the North

Atlantic to Europe.

It takes almost a year for an American eel to lose its needle-like teeth and odd shape and become an elver ready to enter fresh water. For elver ready to enter fresh water. For European eels subjected to an arduous journey covering as many as 3,000 miles, the transformation takes two to three years.

Some eels that make it to the United States end up in Europe anyway. In the first seven months of this year, more than a million

of this year, more than a million pounds of the fish were shipped from this country, most destined for Europe, where eels are con-sidered a delicacy.

But how do the two species get separated in the Sargasso in the first place? McCleave thinks that shifting ocean currents are an

important factor.

Spawning in April, almost a month after their American countterparts; the European eels may ride a different set of currents to the Gulf Stream. Currents in the region go in all sorts of directions. undoubtedly nudging varying num-bers of larvae into the Gulf Stream at different times and places.

McCleave also has been trying to determine how adult eels find their way to the Sargasso. Last year he attached tiny ultrasonic trans-mitters to some adult eels that he thought were ready to migrate from rivers in England, and released them in the North Sea 15 to 20 miles off the coast.

Riding the Tide

Many of the animals showed they were eager to head for the opean ocean by riding tides that would carry them out of the North Sea. When a tide shifted to a direction they didn't like, they simply dropped to the bottom and waited for it to change.

McCleave points out that al-

though tides may play a role in getting the eels out of a relatively enclosed body of water such as the North Sea, they would be of little

use in the open ocean, where strong currents take over.

Some scientists think the fish follow electrical charges generated by ocean currents. McCleave, for instance, has shown that although eels have no known electrical receptors, they can sense weak electric fields in the ocean.

Sunday School Head Honored

Dec. Simon Adams was honored Sunday with a Prayer Breakfast sponsored by Louise McNeill and Sunday School staff members of Mt. Sinia Holy Church of God.

Guests were invited from churches in the surrounding area. Special guest was Elder Kelly of Fayetteville.

The prayers were led by Bishop J.A. Jackson of Mt. Sinia Church. During the afternoon service, Sis Wanda Galberth and Miss Tracy Cox were presented a trophy by the superintendent for being the Sunday School quiz winner. Sis Vastine Malloy won the award for best attendance of the year.

The Sunday School staff: Dec. Adams, superintendent; Sis Galberth, secretary; Min. L. McNair, Adult teacher; Dec. J. Galberth, Young Adult; Sis A. Adams, Junior; and Sis Cook, Primary.

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> James P. Edmund, Manager Jimmie B. Adams, Staff Mgr. Liberty Life Insurance Co. **Equal Opportunity Employer**

Memorial Memory Day Program May 23 Here

A Memorial Memory Day prayer and special-singing program will be held May 23 at 2 p.m. at the Church of God on Green Street. The pastor. Brother Childress,

will speak on love and fellowship. The Baby Bobby Lowry Family will be special singing group. Other singers will participate. Hillcrest

Baptist Church, Church of God, and Church of God of Prophecy and visiting singers will be among those attending.

Brother Robert Tyner will be master of ceremonies.

The ushers will be Howard

Smith, and Robert Brewer of Hillcrest Baptist Church.

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