

Hoke Teacher To Guide Boys' Hike

Let such names as Wallace Gap, Albert Mountain, and Standing Indian Mountain become a lasting memory as you backpack in the magnificent Southern Appalachian Mountains this summer.

This section of the Appalachian Trail follows a long curving ridge crest encircling the waters of the Nanathala River and is located about 6 miles from Franklin.

The trip will involve five days and includes travel to and from Franklin. There will be three days of hiking with two nights of camping on the trail.

Transportation, food, insurance, and tents will be supplied to each boy. The total cost for each participant will be \$180, which covers everything except personal equipment such as a backpack, canteen, sleeping bag, clothing, toilet articles, and rain gear.

The guide for the trip, George H. Ashley, Jr., Raeford, has had 17 years of experience in Scouting. He has hiked the Appalachian Trail as well as made other hiking expeditions in the mountains.

He is a teacher at Hoke County High School.

For more information, call him at 875-4087, or write Rt. 3, Box 261, Raeford.

Helton Runnerup In Essay Contest

Robert Helton, grandson of Mrs. Mary Helton of Open Arms Rest Home, Raeford, is runnerup in an essay contest held by the newspaper *The Suburban* of Wayne, Pa. It was announced recently.

The contest was held for high school students, and the contestants wrote on the subject "The Benefits of the Free Enterprise System."

Helton's essay was published in

the newspaper's edition of May 20.

Helton has been a student at Valley Forge Military Academy of Pennsylvania for three years.

He is the son of the late Eldred Helton, formerly of Raeford.

Sixth Grade Graduation Thursday

J.W. Turlington School will have its annual Awards Day and Sixth Grade Graduation Thursday, June 10 at 9 a.m.

This program will be held on the school playground if weather permits.

In case of bad weather it will be held in the school auditorium.

Parents of Sixth Graders are invited to attend.

Monument Unveiling

The 18th Field Artillery Brigade will unveil a monument erected in honor of the 15th FA Bde., during a dedication ceremony June 15 at the 18th FA headquarters.

The 15th FA Bde. was activated June 15, 1942, and deactivated September 25, 1945.

Any former member of the 15th who would like to attend the ceremony should contact Capt. Daniel Fuller at the 18th FA Bde. headquarters at 919-396-5400.

Getting Wicker Ready For Summer

by Chris Tiedemann
N.C. State University

Getting that wicker furniture out for summer use means dusting it with a clean cloth or vacuum cleaner attachment. From there raw wicker and painted wicker require different cleaning methods.

Raw wicker, with no applied sealer, can be sprayed with a very fine spray from the garden hose, says Dr. Linda McCutcheon, extension housing specialist at North Carolina State University.

Be careful not to wet the wicker too heavily, though. If further cleaning is needed, use a mild soap or detergent solution, rinse well and dry thoroughly. A coat of shellac once a year will enhance the beauty of raw wicker.

"If the wicker has a painted finish, clean it the same way you would a piece of wood furniture with a painted surface," the specialist advises. Do not wet the surface of painted wicker furniture as it might make the paint peel or crack.

According to Harriet Tutterow, extension clothing specialist at North Carolina State University, some drink stains are invisible after they dry, but they turn yellow with aging or heating.

The yellow stain is impossible to remove.

Use Safe Methods For Your Canning

Your home canned foods can provide your family with months of delicious, nutritious, and economical meals this year. They can also give them food poisoning.

Most cases of botulism in home canned foods occur when the open kettle or oven canning methods are used or when people resort to chemicals and preserving powders, says Dr. Nadine Tope, extension food and nutrition specialist at North Carolina State University.

"Heat resistant bacteria aren't always present in the foods used in canning," explains Dr. Tope. "But if this bacteria does happen to be around, the food will probably spoil unless you use safe canning methods."

The open kettle or pot-to-the-jar method of canning has one major drawback, according to Dr. Tope: it seldom sterilizes food. It is also possible for food to become contaminated with spoilage organisms on the way from the pot to the jar.

If that happens, says the specialist, foods will spoil, even if you get a good seal.

Oven canning should never be used, because there is no accurate way to know or control the temperature. The temperature of the oven can vary according to the oven regulator and the circulation of heat. And, jars may explode, damaging the oven and cutting or burning people.

"There are no shortcuts to safe, home canned foods," the specialist notes. And the best bet is to follow reliable canning recommendations. Your county Extension office can provide further information, if necessary.



BEAUTIFUL PERFORMANCE -- That's the way many listeners have described the singing of this West Hoke School Chorus in its March 24 concert. **RIGHT TO LEFT**, front -- Grandella McGregor, Lewis Baldwin, Sharon Fairley, Thomas McMillan, Jeremy Williams, Holly Schuchard. **Second Row, RIGHT TO LEFT** -- Peter Duffy, Jack Lanier, Tigra Headen, Mary Ross, Priscilla Carson, Terry Barton, Tammy Stephens, Ken Moser, Charles McClendon, Linda Burch, Patrice Jacobs, Jenny Terry. **Rear, RIGHT TO LEFT** -- Tryon McLean, Bubby McMillan, Vinson Grace, Steven Ragusin, Andy Bullock, Vivian Gibson, Chelita Harris, Cindy Sanders, Andrea Blue, Kathy McBryde, Craig Monroe, Keith Walters, Betsy Floyd is the chorus's director.

Drifting Continents Among Earliest World Travelers

by Joy Aschenbach
National Geographic News Service

WASHINGTON -- No matter where in the world you stand, the land beneath your feet has come from someplace else.

Florida was once attached to Africa, and parts of Georgia are still there. Pieces of Alaska used to be down near the equator. Forests grew in what is now Antarctica, and polar ice covered the Sahara.

Even today New York and London are moving farther apart. Los Angeles is heading north and will eventually approach Alaska. And Australia may one day bump into China.

Over millions of years and continents have drifted thousands of miles, riding on the backs of huge plates that form the Earth's cracked crust. They travel in very slow motion, at a rate of 1 to 5 inches a year, in almost every direction but south.

What Started It?

Scientists have known about all this movement for 70 years and have been certain of it for at least 15. However, they still can't figure out exactly what set the continents in motion, or whether their trips around the world have been smooth or jerky.

What drove these odd-shaped bodies to go their separate ways after once being part of one supercontinent is still the biggest mystery of continental drift.

"Ultimately the driving force has to be heat in the Earth and the convection or movement that occurs there. But when it comes to the nature of the convection, the theories go off in different directions," said geologist Charles L. Drake of Dartmouth College.

The absence of a driving force was one reason that the first comprehensive concept of continental drift, proposed by German meteorologist Alfred Wegener in 1912, was disrupted for decades.

Few scientists could accept what Wegener was convinced of: that the continents had not stayed put. He pointed out that the edges of some made near-perfect matches with others, such as South America's east coast with Africa's west.

"It's just as if we were to refit the torn pieces of a newspaper...and then check whether the lines of print run smoothly across," Wegener wrote. "If they do, there is nothing left but to conclude that

the pieces were in fact joined in this way."

From remarkably similar rocks and fossils found on opposite shores of the Atlantic, he concluded that the continents had been joined in one large landmass about 250 million years ago. Wegener called it Pangaea, meaning "all lands." Formed from drifting continental fragments, it was surrounded by a single ocean, Panthalassa, "all seas."

Splitting Up

Pangaea started to break apart during the age of the dinosaurs, about 180 million years ago. By 125 million years ago it was split across the middle by a sea called the Tethys. The sea stretched from today's Caribbean straight across to Indonesia, with the Laurasia landmass to the north and Gondwanaland to the south. India, then south of the equator, and Australia - Antarctica split off from it.

Already the Atlantic had started to open, separating Africa and North America, then Africa and South America, and finally -- about 80 million years ago -- Europe and North America.

Wegener's theory that the continents were like stone ships plowing through the oceans' stone floors only tended to reinforce the skeptics' contention that the continents were indeed immovable objects.

The proof Wegener needed was out of reach -- at the bottom of the ocean. The battle of the "drifters" and the "fixists" would continue until after World War II.

Only then did new scientific instruments start to detect permanent records in the Earth of movements Wegener insisted had occurred.

Earthquake and gravity data showed that the Earth is like a cracked soft-boiled egg. Its rigid outer shell, the lithosphere, is broken into large plates that rest on top of a hotter, more plastic layer.

Ranging in thickness from a few miles to about 155 miles, the plates are like great rafts on which the continents and the ocean basins ride. In all, there are six major plates and about a dozen smaller ones.

Underwater Mountains

Ocean drilling and magnetic data proved that the plates move away from each other at the axis of the mid-ocean ridge, an underwater mountain range that winds

about the globe for 40,000 miles. Along a wide rift in the ridge, lava bubbles up and, through a phenomenon called sea-floor spreading, creates new lithosphere.

With all that spreading, the Earth has not gotten larger because at other points the plates converge, one sometimes plunging under the other, or colliding to push up mountains.

Magnetic lines of direction frozen in ancient rocks of similar age point to magnetic poles in different places, further proof that the continents had to have changed locations.

Coupled with fossil evidence, the resulting theory of plate tectonics won over most of the scientific community by the late 1960s. Hailed as geology's equivalent of Darwin's theory of evolution and Einstein's theory of relativity, it explains how continents move, earthquakes and volcanoes erupt, and mountains are formed. It has set scientists on the right course for possibly predicting earthquakes, volcanoes, and the location of oil and ore deposits.

No longer arguing with the basic drift theory, today's scientists are busy expanding it. This year's discovery of the first fossil of an antarctic land mammal, for example, is further evidence that South America, Antarctica, and Australia were once joined as part of Gondwanaland.

Near the top of the globe, researchers are trying to find out where the 50 pieces that make up Alaska came from originally. "A few whose movements are known have traveled a long way -- from down near the equator," said David L. Jones of the U.S. Geological Survey. "Some left there about 210 million years ago, while others started out just 100 million years ago. We want to know what happened when they arrived."

Studying the other side of the world, two paleontologists are challenging the accepted view on how far India traveled before crashing into Asia. They contend that it didn't drift 5,000 miles across open ocean from the antarctic area.

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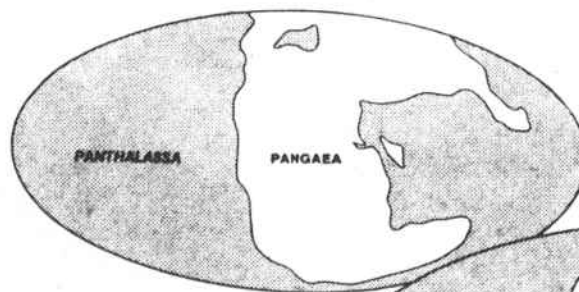
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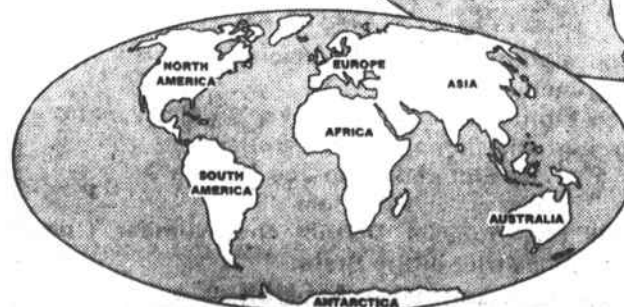
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The Globe's Changing Face



180 MILLION YEARS AGO
The supercontinent Pangaea, formed earlier from drifting pieces of land, starts to break up.

100 MILLION YEARS AGO
By now Africa and South America have split off, India heads north.



TODAY
Still moving, the continents will one day turn coastal California into an island.