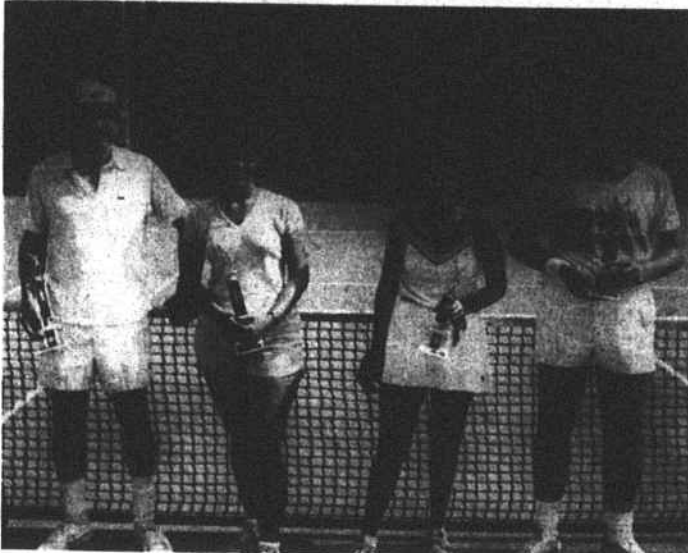
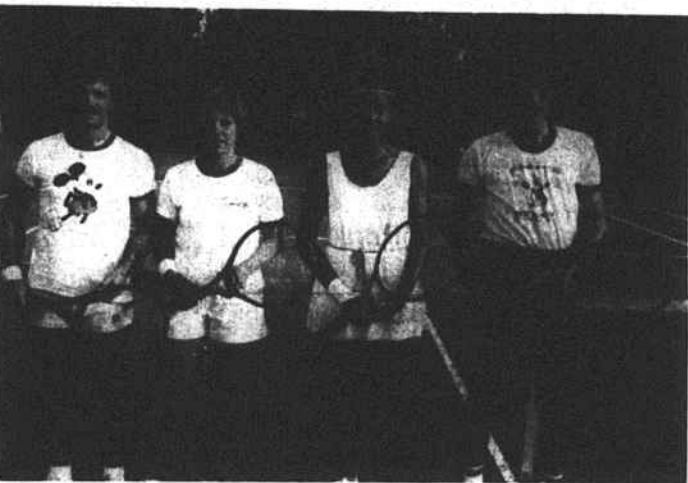




**DIAMOND DEMONS** -- The volleyball players are, front, L-R, Pandi Rowland, Dianne Stec, Linda Zaleskas, Linda Ihde. Rear, L-R, Bud Rowland, Smokey McMillian, Dale Stec, and Joe Zaleskas. [Staff photo by Pam Frederick.]



**35 DOUBLES** -- The winning and runnerup teams of the mixed doubles for players 35 and older are shown here following the competition in the Hoke County Tennis Association Invitational Tournament of August 13-15. Left -- champions Dick Morgan and Kay Carter of Lumberton, and, right, runnersup JoAnn Simpson and Robert Calhoun of Raeford.



**WINNERS, RUNNERSUP** -- The mixed-doubles champions and runnersup in the August 13-15 Hoke County Tennis Association Invitational Tournament are shown here. Left -- champions Jeff Barnhardt and Cindy Shelley of Rockingham, and, right, runnersup Susan Phillips and Keith Marion of Raeford.



**NO DAY MISSED** -- These men of the Faberge, Inc., Raeford plant were given recognition last week for having worked at least a full year without missing a day from the job. They are shown with the certificates they were awarded in appreciation of their conscientiousness. Murphy McRae was honored for having worked two consecutive years without missing a day on the job. They are shown with August Zitzman, Faberge corporate vice president for manufacturing, and Raeford plant general manager. Front, L-R -- Jack Ramsey, James McLean, Vann McIntosh, Terry Scarboro and Donnie Henderson. Second, L-R -- Neil McPhatter, George Hollingsworth, Henry Dixon, Allen Polston, and Murphy McRae. Zitzman is in the rear between McRae and Polston. [Staff photo by Pam Frederick.]

## Susie At Durham Museum

# Abused Bear Makes 'Marked' Recovery

Susie, the battered bear seized by federal marshals in a raid on a bear baiting ring near Asheville, has made a marked recovery.

In the next two weeks, she will be moved from isolation to a pen adjoining the main bear compound. According to the N.C. museum director, Dr. William M. Sudduth, this next stage will determine if Susie can adjust to life with the six other bears we own. If she passes this test, Susie's battle is half over.

The Museum of Life and Science is at 433 Murray Ave., Durham, N.C., Post Office Box 15190.

The initial medical examination was conducted by Dr. John Bianco, a Hillsborough veterinarian, and Museum animal curator, Lynn Mordock. It revealed that all of her teeth except one had been knocked out with a crowbar. Susie also had numerous abscesses and infections on her gums, chin, face and hindquarters. These caused a low-grade fever and required doses of daily antibiotics for two weeks.

As a result, her mouth was so sore she could only eat yogurt, then softened bear chow. Now, Susie is eating dry bear chow using her one tooth and three remaining tooth fragments. There is still some question as to whether she will be

able to compete for food with other bears -- they will be able to eat faster. At the present time, Susie weighs 273 pounds and measures 5'2" from tail to nose.

Throughout the ordeal, Susie has been very good natured and she has a lot of friends helping her recovery. David Griffith and other federal marshals found a home at the museum and borrowed a cage to take her there. Local residents promised to pay for her medical

care.

The KIND club -- a group of young students -- pledged \$20 a month for food. The local Animal Protection Society passed the hat at the Durham 4th of July Festival on the Eno River which totaled \$450.

The Humane Society of Guilford County donated \$500. The rest of the small contributions have come in from all over North Carolina and from Illinois, Ohio, Maryland,

Virginia, and South Carolina and have totaled \$1,748.05 to date.

Most of the contributions and letters have been addressed simply to "The Bear"; however, we have received letters addressed to "Miss Susie Bear", with no street address, which always arrive.

In response to those contributors, the museum is sending updated reports on Susie's health and progress and a heartfelt thanks.

## Sam Ragan Joins St. Andrews As Adjunct Of Journalism

Sam Ragan, noted newspaper editor and North Carolina Poet Laureate, will join St. Andrews Presbyterian College this fall as an adjunct professor of journalism.

Ragan will teach an evening course, "Journalism and the Community," which will concentrate on the roles and responsibilities of journalism in the community. This will include a discussion of the historical place of the art of journalism in the community, as well as the constructive potential of the print and electronic media in the world of tomorrow.

"This is a one time opportunity to closely examine, under the guidance of one of the most respected journalists in North Carolina, the issues and skills

associated with newspapers and other media," said Bob Anderson, associate dean for academic development.

Ragan is editor and publisher of The Pilot, Southern Pines' distinguished weekly newspaper, and the former managing editor and executive editor of the News and Observer. He also has served as president to both the North Carolina Press Association and the Associated Press Managing Editors Association of America.

"Journalism and the Community" is being offered as part of the St. Andrews Continuing Education Program -- a full slate of courses in journalism, art, literature, political science, business administration, psychology and

education, which are designed for the adult learner.

Anderson said that he encouraged all those interested in evening classes to try the St. Andrews Continuing Education Program. Special tuition grants are available for Hoke County residents.

For more information about "Journalism and the Community" or other evening courses, contact Bob Anderson, (919) 276-3652 (ext. 233).

## LAW For Laypersons

If a lawyer is faced with a new controversy which is factually very similar to a previously decided case heard by the same court to hear the present controversy, he knows that the outcome will generally be decided by the precedent set by the previously decided case. The old rule, like cases should be decided alike, will generally apply.

Lawyers, however, have successfully argued that older cases must be viewed in their historical setting, and they have convinced courts that factors which made the earlier decision acceptable in years gone by are no longer present so that the older case should not decide the outcome of the newer case. Indeed, to the extent a lawyer can find persuasive reasons for like cases not to be decided alike, the theory of precedent will not apply, and the law will change and grow with a lawyer's persuasive reasoning.

Some lawyers may be able to convince a judge that an earlier decision factually similar to a present one should not be followed because of a sociological argument. This argument insists that law is made by people for people and that the problems which people have are not involved by logically applying the precedent of an earlier case.

Take for example the case of a small child who wanders into his neighbor's back yard and drowns in a swimming pool which is unfenced. Can one sue the neighbor for his negligence in not fencing the pool? Assume that the only precedent for your case is one involving an adult who enters a neighbor's yard and drowns in an unfenced pool. The outcome of that earlier case was that no recovery was allowable against the neighbor because the adult trespassed without invitation on the neighbor's property.

According to the theory of precedent, it could be argued that our present case with the small child should have the same outcome as the factually similar earlier case and thus no recovery should be allowed against the neighbor. After all, the child was not invited and trespassed without invitation on his neighbor's property.

Why should the neighbor not be liable for the adult but be liable for the child under the same circumstances? A lawyer who uses a sociological argument might argue that small children are natural wanderers and not deliberate trespassers as adults may be. In other words, children will be children, and they just cannot act in any other way than to wander naturally to an attractive swimming pool. After emphasizing a child's natural tendency to wander, the lawyer will then argue that society has a duty to protect children by fencing any attractive nuisance which might attract and hurt a child.

For sociological reasons then a court may well decide not to follow the previously decided case and hold that neighbor liable for negligence in not fencing an attractive nuisance like the swimming pool because children will roam no matter what we do and our society has a duty to protect children from dangers which attract them.

"This article is written as a matter of general interest only. It is not to be construed as legal advice, and you should not rely on the statements made in the article to govern your actions in any specific case. If you have a particular question or problem, you should contact an attorney."

## Sunday School

**Background Scripture:** Acts 15:22, 30-41; 17:1-15; 2 Corinthians 7:2-16; 8:1-6, 16-24; Titus  
**Devotional Reading:** Titus 2:1-10.

One of life's greatest lessons for me -- and, I'm sure, many others -- has been the realization that not everyone has to like me. Admittedly, it seems that life would be more enjoyable if they did, but is not a prerequisite for living a happy life under God. In fact, as Jesus demonstrated so clearly, if one is faithful to God, the possibilities of being despised by some people are greatly enhanced.

I have discovered a corollary to that principle: it is not absolutely necessary that all of us have to be able to work side by side. Don't get me wrong, Christian love demands that we go to great lengths to love one another and Paul repeatedly admonishes us to give visible expression to our oneness in Christ. Many people don't really work at those objectives nearly enough.

At the same time, it must be admitted that there are some people with whom we work better than others and there are even some with whom we are particularly ineffective. Sometimes we have to acknowledge that reality and make the most of it.

Recently, I was at a religious meeting where another gentleman felt compelled to win me over to his particular doctrinal concepts. After trying for the better part of an hour, he finally said, "I guess we have to agree to disagree." And for the first time since I had met him earlier in the day, I agreed with him.

So, we parted that day, obviously far apart in our understanding of what it means to be a Christian. Yet, because we acknowledged that distance between us, I believe we also were able to regard each other in a spirit of Christian love. We accepted our differences and knew that those differences would probably keep us from working side by side in a compatible manner. At the same time we both knew that bridging our differences is the love of Jesus Christ.

This is, I believe, essentially, what happened between Paul and Barnabas in Acts 15. The writer of Acts tells us that "there arose a sharp contention" between these two apostles over the inclusion of John Mark in their next missionary journey. Barnabas wanted to take the young Christian, but Paul, remembering that John Mark had failed them previously, was adamant in his refusal. So, "they separated from each other." We might wish that they had been able to compromise or for Paul to have given John Mark yet another chance, but that was not what happened. "Barnabas took Mark with him and sailed away to Cyprus, but Paul chose Silas and departed" in another direction.

According to the New Testament, that was the end of the dispute. Paul and Barnabas did not become bitter enemies, nor was more time spent on their disagreement. Instead, agreeing they could not agree, they went their separate ways, each of them continuing to do a mighty work for God. Apparently, their unity in Christ was not impaired by the differences. Reconciliation does not always mean continued collaboration.

## Concern Of All Urged On Drinking, Driving

State Highway Patrol Commander, Col. John T. Jenkins called on all citizens Thursday to "get concerned" and "take personal responsibility for drinking and driving."

In acknowledging the seriousness of the DUI problem in North Carolina, Jenkins encouraged all citizens to discourage drinking and driving. "Motorists, as well as all citizens, can help prevent the needless slaughter on our highways by taking personal responsibility for not drinking and driving and by eliminating opportunities for their friends and families to drink and drive," Jenkins said.

Jenkins urged every person who drives to take the following steps toward reducing drinking and driving:

**VERY LITTLE ALCOHOL IS NEEDED TO IMPAIR DRIVING ABILITY.** The ability to absorb alcohol is primarily determined by body weight, but it may also be affected by other emotional and physical factors. Actually, very little alcohol is needed to impair driving skills. Many people do not realize that the alcohol content in one, 12-ounce beer is the same as that in the average mixed drink.

Drivers who are "legally drunk" are seven times more likely to have an accident than if they had not had a drink at all. The chances of a youthful driver having an accident are even greater as they have not as yet mastered their newly acquired driving skills or the effects of alcohol. (Jenkins pointed out that in those states that have raised their legal minimum drinking age, there has been a substantial decrease in nighttime fatal crashes. According to Patrol figures, drivers under age 25 are involved in approximately 36 percent of the fatal accidents and constitute 43 percent of all DUI arrests.)

**DON'T BE FOOLED BY THE MYTHS ABOUT ALCOHOL.** Time is the only factor when it comes to "sobering up," according to Jenkins. "Although coffee can be

a more pleasant way to pass the time away, and a cold shower possibly makes you feel refreshed temporarily, neither has any effect on the process. The safe way to sober up is to wait one hour for each drink consumed before driving."

Jenkins also had words of warning for motorists who can "hold their liquor." "Some people through years of drinking experience may show very few outward symptoms of intoxication at lower blood-alcohol levels, yet their judgment is still impaired," he said. "Regardless of a person's drinking experience, a blood-alcohol concentration of 0.05 percent will definitely impair the driving ability of some individuals, and as the concentration increases, a progressively higher proportion of such individuals are so affected, until at a blood alcohol concentration of 0.10 percent all individuals are definitely impaired."

**BE A RESPONSIBLE HOST AT YOUR PARTIES.** Jenkins recommended that food and non-alcoholic drinks be served. If alcoholic beverages are served, he suggested the bar be closed early. "Above all, don't allow someone who has drunk too much to drive home. Call a cab, you or a friend drive them home, or invite them to stay the night," Jenkins advised.

According to Jenkins, more DUI arrests are made each year in North Carolina than the previous year. He pointed out that North Carolina's arrest rate for DUI is more than double the national average (1,400 DUI arrests per 100,000 population, compared to 600 per 100,000).

"You can help law enforcement in its efforts to reduce the number of drinking drivers on our streets and highways. Just take control over drinking situations by drinking responsibly. Together, we will do a more effective job," Jenkins concluded.

## Social Security News

The Social Security Administration is actively engaged in expanding efforts to collect all debts owed it. Jerry C. Kizzort, Social Security district manager in Fayetteville, said recently.

A debt to Social Security usually arises when a person receiving retirement, survivor, or disability benefits, or supplemental security income (SSI) payments receives more money than is authorized by law.

These debts, or overpayments, generally are caused by the person's failure to report an event that has an effect on the amount of the benefit that is due. These overpayments can amount to many thousands of dollars, Kizzort said.

Social Security must take action to recover all overpayments. A person is first asked to repay the entire amount of the overpayment. If this is not possible, arrangements

can be made to make the repayment over a period of time, either by withholding a portion of the benefit check or by making monthly installments.

Social Security is also contacting people who failed to repay past overpayments as well as those currently incurred. Many offices have set up special units whose purpose is to contact people about the money they owe Social Security.

More information about overpayments and how they can be repaid can be obtained at the Fayetteville Social Security office. The people there will be glad to explain about the various repayment procedures. The office is located at 111 Lamon St. and the telephone number is 486-2551 in the Fayetteville area; 892-8340 Lillington-Dunn area; and 592-1220 Clinton area.

## SCHOOL BUS SAFETY

Each year, North Carolina's school buses travel thousands of miles without serious injuries. Most fatalities happen when a young child forgets to follow school bus safety regulations. Make sure you remind your child to stand back when the school bus is approaching and to move away from the bus as soon as he departs. Remember, school bus safety begins at home.

For a free copy of *School Bus Safety: Guide For Parents*, write: Division of Information and Publications, Room 362, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N.C. 27611