

4,166 to 1

New York state residents and visitors to the state may like to wager once in a while, but they aren't the crazy gamblers that the state legislators hoped. The New York state lottery has been operating for more than a year now, and despite all inducements, it's not proving the bonanza that the legislature expected it would be.

The people themselves approved holding a state lottery, voting for it in November of 1966, but it appears that many of them figured, let the other fellow buy lottery tickets and help pay for education if he's fool enough to; and perhaps our taxes will go down. Not too many other fellows have been that kind of fools, and as a result the state lottery is practically a bust.

All manner of promotions have been tried. Lottery tickets are available in retail stores, restaurants, almost everywhere except banks, but the folks just aren't buying, or aren't buying in sufficient quantities.

True enough quite a lot of money is spent on lottery tickets — \$4 million in June — but this is far below the original prediction of sales. June was the lowest monthly figure since the lottery began in May, 1967, despite efforts to make it not only attractive but almost patriotic to purchase the tickets.

In the first year of operation, according to a news story in the New York Times, the state took in \$62.4 million on the sale of lottery

tickets. Only about half of that, \$32.3 million, was earmarked for aid to education. The rest went for administration of the lottery itself and for prizes.

The state is not giving up, however. It is considering making the lottery more appealing by having a drawing every other week and offering more prizes. The law limits the total amount of prizes per \$1 million to 30 per cent of the gross, so the only way to increase the number of awards will be either to eliminate or reduce some of the bigger prizes.

We doubt if it works. Even the wildest gambler likes to have some hope of winning, and the odds against winning on a ticket purchased in the state lottery are 4,166 to 1.

A state lottery is morally repugnant to many people. Add to that the people who like to have a fair chance of winning and know they don't, and it's easy to see why only some four million lottery tickets were sold in June.

If the lottery can't make a go of it in the first year of its existence, when there is still a good deal of novelty attached to it and people are still fairly naive on their chances of winning, we doubt if the state lottery will ever be a success.

Even though the profits go for a good cause — education — it appears that the people are well enough educated now to realize that so far as they're concerned it's a poor gamble.

In Other Years

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

July 30, 1868—

Schuyler Colfax

from Washington County

It may be interesting to many of the readers of the People's Journal to know that Schuyler Colfax (who was running for vice president on the Republican ticket with Gen. U. S. Grant as presidential nominee) was once a resident of Washington county. A portion of his early days were spent at Fort Miller. While there he became acquainted with Miss Evelyn Clark, daughter of Ralph Clark of Argyle, and subsequently married her. Shortly after his marriage he emigrated to the West and became the editor of a paper. Anything further in regard to his history would be superfluous, as it is so well known to the world.

A HALF CENTURY BACK

August 7, 1918—

Mrs. W. P. Marshall was in charge of a campaign to enroll more student nurses in this district and had had three applications from Elizabeth Germain of Fort Miller, Iva McMillan of Greenwich and Isabel Kempton of Salem. Hospital staffs were badly depleted because of the demands of war service.

At the school meeting for the local union district a budget of \$14,723 was approved. Estimated receipts were \$3,710, and the amount to be raised by tax was \$11,022.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

August 3, 1938—

There had been a number of torrential rainstorms, and in some areas considerable damage had been done. While this section escaped damage to buildings and crops, farmers were considerably inconvenienced and delayed in securing the last of their hay crop and oat harvest by the numerous showers. Despite the rains, a heat wave continued.

Preparations were being made for the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the village of Argyle. A two-day observance was to be held August 12 and 13.

B. M. Herrington, formerly principal of Greenwich high school, had been appointed to the staff of the Farmingdale agricultural school in Long Island.

Deaths: George M. Watson, 70, Cambridge.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

July 28, 1948—

By a narrow margin of 11 votes, approval was given the previous Monday to the spending of \$20,000 from the village Mackenzie fund for the renovation of the Rough and Ready Engine house into a modern fire house for the village equipment. There were only 103 votes cast, and 57 of these people favored the proposition, while 47 of them were opposed.

At a meeting of the village board the question of speeding on upper Main street came in for discussion. Everyone agreed that "something should be done about it," but what that something could be, no one seemed to know. The police force had no way of clocking motorists to prove they were exceeding the speed limit, and no way of catching up with them if they were. The board discussed purchasing a car or a motorcycle for the police chief, but tabled the action.

Deaths: A. Allan Hoag, 80, Greenwich; James R. McNeil, Argyle.

JUST A YEAR AGO

August 3, 1967—

Niagara Mohawk Power corporation officially took over the Gorsky property on the River road in Easton this week. This was the site of the Easton atomic power plant which would be constructed by the company within the next few years.

GETS CSEA POST

Bernard J. Ryan of Poesstenkill has been named the new Civil Service Employees association field representative for the counties of Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Warren, Albany, Schoharie and Schoharie. Ryan will administer to the needs of CSEA members in various local jurisdictions including cities, towns, villages, school districts and municipal authorities in the counties mentioned. He replaces John M. Carey of Troy, who has been promoted to associates program specialist at CSEA headquarters in Albany.

European, and Japanese varieties. European varieties are always blue or purple in color. They are small in size, mild in flavor and have a firm texture. The Japanese variety are famous for their juiciness. These plums vary in color from deep mahogany red to those yellow splashed with red.

By the way, did you know that you can ring the bell at the produce counter and ask the manager for the desired amount of fruit you want rather than taking—just what is packaged. For example, if you need more or less than six peaches for your family, don't hesitate to ask for the amount you need rather than taking the six that are offered in the package.



INTERESTING
WORLD
BY ABBY BERG
The Hard Day's
Night of
Rev. Abernathy

TO NO ONE'S SURPRISE, there was little resurrection at Resurrection City.

Instead, the Poor People's Crusade—which had been questionably held together by the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy's increasingly bombastic rhetoric—collapsed with the collapse of "Shantytown."

But it really collapsed from within, not from without.

Despite an indomitable achievement—such as more free food for the needy—the campaign's main objective, which was to dramatize the plight of the poor and gain widespread public support for legislation, not only failed, it backfired.

HOW, IN REASON'S NAME, could public sympathy be aroused toward a "downtrodden deserving people" when the shantytown dwellers themselves—encamped on Washington's immaculate lawns—showed contempt for one another? And by their riotous behavior, added to rather than allayed the public's mistrust and apprehensions.

Virtually none of the 125 staff members and officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, for example, including the Rev. Abernathy, would live with their fellow crusaders in Resurrection City. They preferred to keep their distance on the other side of town in plush motel rooms costing up to \$25 a day—paid by the S.C.L.C.

(Later Mr. Abernathy had his staff move out of the expensive motels, but the majority took up residence elsewhere, still refusing the co-existence benefits of Resurrection City.)

But the revelatory aspects of rampant chaos among the rank and file seeped out via onlookers and newspaper and television reporters.

In addition to ineffectual S. C. L. C. leadership, resulting in splintered groups led by gangs, low morale, low morals and outright fear permeated the 16-acre city. Neighbor mugged neighbor, wives of absent demonstrators were raped, the poor robbed from the poor, and more and more "non-violent" young men turned violent.

MOST DAMNING, HOWEVER, was the discrimination practiced by the discriminated against. The very crime they loudly accused "sick Whitey" of.

Those from Newark stayed away from Mississippi people. New Yorkers kept apart from Bostonians. Negroes looked down on Mexicans. Puerto Ricans looked down on Indians. And the poor whites were altogether low men on the totem pole.

Seething resentment among non-Negroes was directed at the S.C.L.C. itself whose officials are largely Negro, for having no other minority representative on its policy-making board. Mexican-Americans, particularly, objected to being excluded from important decisions.

Raies Tijerina, leader of 200 Mexican-Americans who had joined the Poor People's campaign, spoke out: "Black militants have taken over and nobody else gets a chance to talk." he complained and added, "The blacks have tasted more of the juice of freedom than we have. They are wild with it. This good feeling of theirs is blinding them to the separation that they are imposing on the Indians, the Spanish-speaking people, and the poor whites, who are meek."

IN THE OPINION OF MANY OBSERVERS, and to the distress of white supporters (half of the 50,000 who marched in the Solidarity Day parade were middle-class white sympathizers), the basic reason for the failure was lack of leadership and organization.

"disrupt the processes of government."

Too, congress got its back up when troops of poor people beligerently descended on the Agriculture and Justice departments, demanding, "Give us what we want, or else!"

The impression of irresponsibility, and an unrealistic concept of what government can or should actually do, was heightened by Abernathy's 89 vague demands that would immediately make every poor person prosperous and successful.

The intelligent and experienced Bayard Rustin was dismissed from his position as organizer of the Solidarity Day march when he vainly pleaded with Mr. Abernathy to concentrate on fewer and precise wants so that there would be a possibility of their realization. It took until nearly the last week of the campaign before the Reverend saw the light, due to pressure by other leaders, but by then it was too late.

ALTHOUGH AN EDUCATED, COLLEGE-BRED MAN, the Rev. Abernathy simply cannot fill the shoes of the late, great Dr. Martin Luther King. Leaders are born, not made, and try as he might, the Reverend does not possess the necessary stature, force of personality and out-of-the-ordinary mental equipment of his predecessor. Qualities that enabled Dr. King to found and mold the Southern Christian Leadership Non-Violent organization — and to achieve breakthrough civil rights legislation.

Mr. Abernathy further dismayed even his closest aids and sponsors by an apparent inability to come to grips with clear-cut programs. This was evidenced by repeated self-contradictory statements to the press—and frequent changing of course without sufficient forethought and preparation.

Ultimately, few of his own followers, let alone outsiders, took him seriously, and to cover-up the movement's rapid disintegration, Mr. Abernathy and his managers resorted to wilder, even more militant language. The desperate maneuvering, however, only served to emphasize the impression of phrases parroted against a backdrop of amateur theatrics—devoid of any true convictions.

SADLY, RALPH ABERNATHY has proved no Joshua—the role he dramatically espoused at Dr. King's emotion-charged funeral. (The Biblical Joshua was Moses' right hand man. After his death, Joshua led the Jews to the Promised Land of Israel.)

So it was obviously with great relief that the Reverend submitted to, in fact asked for, a jail sentence. What better way to escape the consequences of his gross mismanagement of Resurrection City?

An ironic incident in the tragic comedy of errors occurred when the Negro mayor of the District of Columbia ordered his police to quell and disband the Negro mob which had formed to protest the Abernathy arrest.

But the final epitaph of the ill-fated Poor People's campaign—as warned by Mrs. King and veteran civil rights leaders—may have been voiced by a disenchanted follower who cried: "I'm sick of all this non-violence!"

He then joined the black militants who had hovered, vulture-like, over the proceedings from the beginning.

SCHOOL BUDGET REJECTED

Voters in the Averill Park central school district rejected the school board's budget last week by a vote of 1,044 to 634. The same budget had been presented in June and was defeated at that time by 18 votes.

COMPANIES MERGE

The Van Raalte company of New York City, which operates a plant in Saratoga Springs, and the Cluett Peabody and company of Troy have announced that a merger of the two firms will be consummated this week. Cluett Peabody manufactures men's apparel and luggage, operates a number of retail stores, and owns the patent to the sanforized shrinking process. Van Raalte manufactures women's apparel. The merger will not affect the operations of the Saratoga plant.

Lost Latin

(From the Christian Science Monitor)

We read the other day that only some 1,200 pupils are now studying Latin in New York city's vast public school system. This compares with more than 115,000 studying Spanish, which leads all non-English language courses.

This is, of course, only the latest barometer reading in the long decline of that noble, old tongue around the world. A knowledge of it is no longer required for admission to England's great University of Cambridge. Various American universities no longer use Latin (once almost universal) on their diplomas. Even the Roman Catholic church permits non-Latin now in portions of its service. Almost everywhere fewer and fewer students take it, and those who do, take less of it.

It strikes us that this change is further evidence that the modern age—for woe or weal—definitely has come into its own. An end to the centuries-long belief that Latin study was automatically good per se is another snip at the mental bond which links our day to antiquity. Latin was studied because the past was deemed important and was thought to have something to teach us. Today our view is fastened so firmly upon the kaleidoscope of modern living and modern problems that we have little time to reflect upon a past more distant than yesterday.

The man or woman who knew Latin had a certain steady foothold in mankind's past experience. He had a longer view of history, a less parochial view of his own country, a more critical view of art and literature. He remembered with the Romans that "nothing human is foreign to me." If nothing more, he learned to sympathize with Latin-parsing Roman school children.

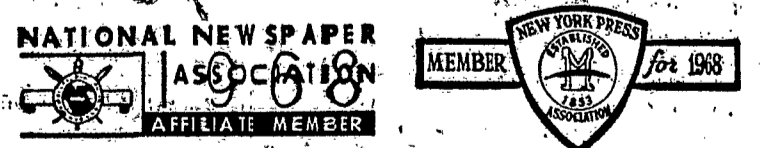
Perhaps there is too much to be learned today to make it profitable to spend four or five years getting a firm grip on Latin. But, without Latin, the modern world seems almost like a spaceship which is whirling madly through the air without a line back to earth.

The Summer Circuit

- Saratoga Performing Arts Center Saratoga Springs
Philadelphia Orchestra Thursdays through Sundays
Until August 25
Evenings at 8:30 Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Sunday Matinees at 3:30
August 5 — Diana Ross and the Supremes
August 6 and 7 — Ravi Shankar
and His Festival from India
Film Festival Nightly at Spa Summer Theatre
through September 1, 7:30 and 9 p.m.
- Southern Vermont Art Center Manchester, Vt.
August 4 — 8:30 p.m.—Othello by Lake George Opera Company
Art Gallery Open Daily except Mondays, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.
Sunday from 1-5 p.m.
- Dorset Playhouse Dorset, Vt.
Wednesday through Sunday to September 1 at 8:40 p.m.
August 3-11 — Ten Nights in a Barroom
August 14-18 — Under Milk Wood

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Voice!

(From The Providence, R. I. Journal)

Never underestimate the power of Vox Populi. Once in a while, the little people win.

There is a lesson for all of us in what has just happened in Jamestown, Colo., a pin-prick on the map in the Rockies northwest of Boulder. Uncle Sam was all set—in fact the contract was drawn and signed—to give the fewer than 200 villagers of Jamestown a \$14,000 post office. They didn't want it. They thought the post office they had in a corner of Donald Haynes' general store was just dandy.

So the people of Jamestown organized under a banner with a strange device. It said VOICE, and the letters stood for Voters Opposing Indiscriminate Civic Expenditures. The VOICE was loud enough to be heard by a congressman, and his voice was loud enough to be heard by Uncle Sam.

The contract for the post office Jamestown didn't need or want has been cancelled, and the good people of the little mountain village will continue to pick up their mail and buy their stamps in Mr. Haynes' store.

It's a nice comprehensible, bite-size example of democracy in action. Up, VOICE—Up, Vox Populi!

"What Do YOU Want??"



Marketing Column

Weather conditions this year were more favorable to summer fruit crops than a year ago. Adverse weather dealt a heavy blow to the peach, pear and cherry crop last year so that carryover canned stocks of these fruits are in low supply. The new fruit crop should ease the supply situation and bring more fresh fruit to market than a year ago. Hopefully, consumers can expect lower price tags for this year's summer fruit crop in response to larger supplies.

In selecting peaches, pears and plums, make sure the peaches purchased are plump, smooth skinned, and well filled out. Green tinged peaches are an indication that such fruit is immature and will not ripen properly at home. Over-ripeness is generally indicated by the deeper reddish-brown color and a softness of the fruit.

In general, all early-maturing varieties are either clingstone or semi-cling (flesh clings tightly to pit) all others are free-stone (flesh readily separates from the pit). Today most peaches are thoroughly brushed before shipping. The fuzz is removed from the skin during this process.

Pears are packed and shipped green because it is characteristic that they develop a finer flavor and smoother texture when ripened off the tree. Pears which are hard when you find them in the food store will probably ripen if kept at room temperature.

The color of the pear depends on the variety. For Bartlett summer pears, look for a pale yellow to rich yellow color. Anjou or Comice should be light green to yellowish green; the Bosc pear with its long tapering neck, ripens to a rich, golden cinnamon brown. These pears are the late maturing varieties that arrive at our markets in the late summer and fall months.

Plum varieties differ widely in appearance and flavor so you should buy and taste one to see if the variety appeals to you. There are two main types—