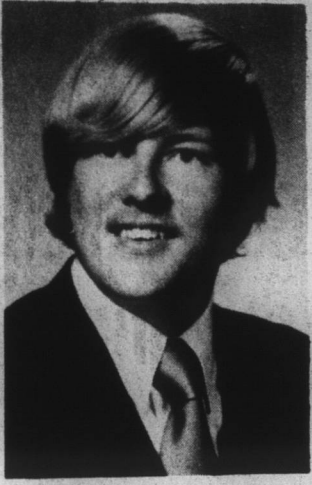


## Edenton Student Plays With Band



DAVID COPELAND

semble) and the basketball pep band. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Copeland of Edenton.

David Copeland, second year student majoring in music at Wake Forest University, played trumpet in the back-up band for the nationally known musical group, "The Temptations" at their October 21 concert at the Memorial Coliseum in Winston-Salem.

He was called on at the last minute when a regular trumpet player was unable to perform.

Copeland is the recipient of a Jesse A. Williams scholarship at Wake Forest, a member of the Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity and the Phi Mu Alpha Linfonia Music Fraternity, a member of the Marching Deacons, the concert band, the Decmens (class en-

## District Court Scheduled Twice During November

District Court in Chowan County will be conducted twice during November, the first being on November 10 and the next on November 17.

The first Tuesday in November is election day and on November 24 Superior Court is scheduled.

Other defendants, charges and dispositions heard by Judge Wilton F. Walker in District Court this week included: Ronald Alexander Moore, speeding 75 miles per hour in a 60 mph zone, called and failed.

Roosevelt Windley, Jr., speeding 60 miles per hour in a 45 mph zone, 60 days suspended upon payment of \$45 fine and costs.

Edward Rankin, Jr., hit and run, personal injury, failure to render aid and parking a

motor vehicle on the public highway without proper lights on vehicle at night, probable cause was found in the hit and run and 30 days suspended upon payment of \$25 fine and costs in the other. Defendant appealed.

Sidney Washington Bulls, driving drunk, 90 days suspended upon payment of \$125 fine and costs and not to drive for one year. Defendant appealed.

Henry E. Holley, reckless driving, speeding 120 plus miles per hour in a 55 mph zone, and improper passing, six months suspended in two years on payment of \$200 fine and costs and not to drive for one year.

Raleigh Lee Holley, driving drunk, ncl pros. Glenn E. McKeown, driv-



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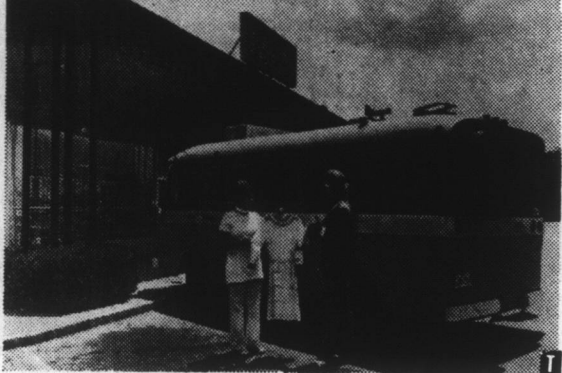
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## WHEELS OF FASHION: A ROAD SHOW



Mildred Kugler (left) shows dress to Bernice Wesley outside Clark Cortez Showmobile in which she visits customers.

## THE GOBLINS

By MARY LIZZIE LANE

Put on your shoes, lace them up tight,  
We all know it will soon be Halloween night.  
All of us know when the sun goes down  
Goblins and witches are walking all around.

Look around all the corners and the bends,  
Don't be afraid of the goblins, they are your friends.  
I used to love the witches and goblins I kept in line,  
I've always got along with the Halloween crew just fine.

Now just watch when the sun goes down,  
Witches and goblins will begin creeping around.  
It was back there in the year of thirty-three  
When the goblins really began to visit with me.

They were just little goblins, they were so shy,  
They wanted to make their visit before darkness was nigh.  
I met them out under the crape myrtle tree,  
Their little hands were cold as they could be.

Some goblins are good and others bad,  
We should be happy and try to make them glad.  
Just give them some candy and bubble gum, you see,  
They'll soon leave you and go home happy as can be.

All you've got to do just give them a broom stick,  
And the witches will show you a wonderful trick.  
Their hair is so long and their noses so sharp,  
I don't wonder at them not coming out before it's dark.

They'll hide around in some shady spot  
Until they really think you have forgot.  
Then when the sun goes down, out they come  
And that's when all the fun is really begun.

When I see the little goblins standing there in a row,  
It makes my heart rejoice because I really love them so.  
It's just a game for the children, it comes once a year,  
Not let them wander away but keep them near.

Danger is something a child can't really see,  
The responsibility is left up to you and me.  
I really love to see Halloween come,  
Just like I did when I was spry and young.

Help every little goblin along the way,  
They still remember you when they're old and gray.  
Some people get old and forget how things went,  
To forget all the pleasure Halloween brought that I can't.

# On November 3, the people will vote on 7 amendments to the North Carolina Constitution.

## Here are the facts.

When North Carolinians enter voting booths November 3, they will face seven important questions concerning changes in the State Constitution. These proposals are the result of careful and extensive study, and all received the required three-fifths vote of both houses of the General Assembly before submission to the people.

Because of the far-reaching effects of these Constitutional changes, they are given below as they will appear on the ballot, followed by a brief explanation. Whether you approve or disapprove of any or all of these questions, it is important that you understand them, make up your own mind, and VOTE on November 3.

### 1

#### Revision and amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina.

What it means: The present Constitution was adopted in 1868, and since then more than 70 changes have been made. Unlike amendments to the Federal Constitution, those in North Carolina are not added to the end of the original, but are inserted into the sections where they apply. All this has resulted in a rather poorly worded document, and in the past two decades some parts (notably the language establishing racially segregated schools) have been voided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Constitution Study Commission and the Legislature agreed that our Constitution should be rewritten from beginning to end, retaining all rights of the people, changing little in the way of governmental functions and structure, but bringing it up to date. This rewriting is independent of the six other Constitutional questions.

### 2

Constitutional Amendment to require the General Assembly to reduce the number of State administrative departments to 25 and to authorize the Governor to reorganize administrative departments, subject to legislative approval.

What it means: The basic goal is to streamline State government by grouping more than 300 separate departments, agencies and commissions into 25 or fewer agencies, each reporting to the Governor. All functions except the General Court of Justice would be subject to re-grouping if approved. It is believed that such a re-grouping will bring about greater efficiency in the State government.

### 3

Constitutional Amendment permitting three-fifths of the members of the General Assembly to convene extra sessions of the General Assembly.

What it means: Under our present laws, only the Governor, in consultation with the Council of State, has the power to call the Legislature into special session. If this amendment is passed, the presiding officers of both legislative houses could jointly issue such a call upon receipt of written requests from three-fifths of the members of each house.

### 4

Constitutional Amendment revising those portions of the present or proposed State Constitution concerning State and local finances.

What it means: This amendment would substitute an entirely new Article 5, which deals with State and local finances, and a new Article 14, which defines what is meant by general laws. Among the import-

ant changes in Article 5: (A) State and local poll taxes would be abolished. While this tax is no longer used as a requirement for voting, it produces a relatively small amount of revenue for city and county governments. (B) Special tax areas within a city or county could be established and taxed at a rate different from the general rate, according to services rendered. The major application would be in city-county consolidations where the municipalities within the consolidated county government could be classified as special taxing districts. (C) The 20¢ per \$100 property tax limitation would be eliminated from the new article. This provision was outdated long ago by special levies for schools and other purposes. (D) In the present Constitution the so-called "necessary expenses" are the only basis by which local taxes may be levied and debts incurred by local governments without vote of the people. Under the proposed amendment, the General Assembly would make the final determination of which local governmental activities are so important that taxes may be levied to support them without the necessity of a popular referendum on each issue. In place of the "necessary expense" principle would be the requirement that voters approve all taxes and bonds except those "for purposes authorized by general law uniformly applicable throughout the State." (E) Specific categories would be established under which the general assembly can authorize local governmental units to contract public debts without a vote of the people.

### 5

Constitutional Amendment authorizing General Assembly to fix personal exemptions for income tax purposes.

What it means: The present Constitutional guarantees (in Article 5) of personal income tax exemptions would be removed, and the authority to set these exemptions placed with the Legislature. Adoption of this amendment would make it possible to eliminate certain inequities, and for a husband and wife to file a joint return, which is not now possible. The 10 per cent Constitutional maximum on State income tax rates would be retained.

### 6

Constitutional Amendment providing that after June 30, 1971, the escheats shall be used to aid North Carolina residents enrolled in any public institution of higher education in this State.

What it means: An escheat is the property of a person who died leaving no will and no heirs. Under the present system, escheats are used to aid North Carolinians enrolled at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill only. When this system was first adopted, the University was the only State-supported institution of higher education; today there are, in addition to UNC-CH, nine regional universities. This change will permit these other institutions to share in escheats.

### 7

Constitutional Amendment abolishing literacy requirement for voting.

What it means: Article 5 of the present State Constitution says, "Every person presenting himself for (voting) registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language." This requirement would be abolished, effective July 1, 1971. The 1970 Voting Rights Act passed by the Congress of the United States banned all literacy tests as a requirement for voting.

This ad was prepared for the N. C. Bar Association, and is sponsored by this newspaper, in the interests of a better informed electorate.

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