



REPORT FROM U.S. Senator JESSE HELMS

WASHINGTON—When the food stamp program was presented to Congress for the first time a little over a decade ago, it was widely advertised as a "modest little program" that would never cost the taxpayers very much...

Would you believe that this "modest little program" will cost you, the American taxpayers, in the neighborhood of seven billion dollars during the coming year?

We had quite a scrap on the Senate Floor about this bill a few days ago. Senator George McGovern led the drive to permit an increase in food stamp spending...

FEW—As Ranking Minority Member on the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, I was the designated leader of the opposition to this increase in spending...

Therefore, the roll-call on my amendment to hold down spending resulted in a 20-vote defeat (37-57), with six Senators absent. Yet, I would be willing to wager that all of the 57 Senators who voted against my amendment will now go home and make eloquent speeches about how they favor cutting federal spending...

Interestingly enough, even the Congressional Budget Office emphasized that the Senate need not authorize nearly so much spending for this program. But, as I said earlier, it is so easy to spend somebody else's money...

HEADWAY—We did make some headway, however. By the time the food stamp bill had been agreed to by a Conference Committee, consisting of members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, a number of improvements were enacted into law.

First, Senator McGovern had proposed that the spending ceiling for the food stamp program be eliminated entirely. The Senate, astonishingly enough, agreed to do so. But the House of Representatives flatly refused to go along. So, we did make that gain.

Also, three of my amendments to tighten up the program, and cut down on waste and fraud, were included. The fourth of my amendments was approved in principle, with specific instruction to the federal administrators of the program to cut out the red tape that has hamstringed administrators on the state level who have tried in vain to keep the program honest.

STRIKERS—And, lastly, a move in the right direction was made toward cutting off food stamps for strikers. That amendment was jointly sponsored by Senator Thurmond of South Carolina and me.

Action was taken calling for a strict enforcement of the eligibility rules. If these rules are followed, people who walk off their jobs will not be able to get food stamps unless they can meet certain rigid tests involving assets, etc. In other words, if the federal bureaucrats do their job, it will no longer be possible for people who own big homes and automobiles, and have money in the bank, to drive down and get free food stamps.

The food stamp bill is still not a good one, but it's not as bad as it would have been if a few of us had not put up a fight in the Senate. I could not, and did not, vote for the bill because I am opposed to so much additional and unnecessary spending of your tax money for this program. But, at least, we made a little headway—and perhaps we can do even better next year. Certainly we will try.

Report From Peanut Market

Southeastern Section — Trading for peanuts grown in the Southeast was fairly slow. Demand was light. Prices were about unchanged. Supplies of old crop were very light and were rapidly finishing up. Crop continued to develop well with hot, humid weather. Prices paid per pound for shelled Runner Type peanuts sold on an FOB shipping point basis were for new crop Jumbo, September to December shipment 36 to 36 1/2 cents; January to March 36 1/2; April 37; Medium September to June 35; U. S. Splits November to June

35 1/2; old crop August shipment, few sales, Medium 35 1/2; Number One 34; U. S. Splits 35 to 35 1/2. Virginia-North Carolina — Trading for peanuts grown in Virginia and North Carolina was fairly slow. Demand was fairly light and prices were about unchanged. Supplies of old crop were very light. New crop sales remain fairly light as shellers and buyers await further crop development. Crop conditions have improved with additional hot and humid weather. Pegging and blooming of the earlier planted fields is excellent

and fields planted later are making good growth. Prices paid for Virginia Type peanuts, old crop (1978), sold on an FOB shipping point basis for August shipment unless otherwise stated were for unshelled Fancy few 35 cents; shelled Medium 36 1/2; new crop unshelled Jumbo October to March 41; Fancy October to March 35 1/2; shelled Number Two with 70 per cent splits October to April mostly 31 1/2.

Southwestern Section — Trading for peanuts grown in the Southwest was fairly slow. Supplies of old crop were practically finished. Demand was fairly light. Prices were unchanged. Crop prospects remain good in Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. Rainfall during the week provided moisture in some areas. Prices paid per pound for Southwestern grown shelled peanuts sold on an FOB shipping point basis were for old crop Spanish, prompt shipment 39 1/2 cents; new crop Spanish Jumbo October to December 39 1/2; Number One October to December 38 1/2; U. S. Splits October to March 35; new crop Runners U. S. Splits October to March 34 1/2.

R. Elton Forehand Agency advertisement for a two-bedroom home for sale at \$12,000, located at South Broad St., Edenton, NC.

Speaker Urges Positive Attitudes In Dealing With Energy

By Ann McAdams The nation's energy difficulties will probably be "serious" for the next 10 years but in the long range, there's reason for optimism, says a national energy expert who spoke at a regional energy seminar at North Carolina State University's McKimmon Center recently.

"In the short range I'm pessimistic but in the long range I think there are

Mr. Guthrie Taken In Death

Howell Lee Guthrie, 50, Route 2, Cape Colony, died Sunday afternoon in Chowan Hospital.

A native of Durham, he was the husband of Mrs. Zenovah Hugo Guthrie and a son of Mrs. Bessie Howell Guthrie of Durham and the late Felix Lee Guthrie.

He was a member of Calvary Baptist Church in Durham and American Legion Post 40 in Edenton, and a Navy veteran. He was a construction superintendent with Dixie Construction Co., of Birmingham, Ala., and was currently working on the Chowan County Courthouse.

Other survivors include one daughter, Mrs. Karen White of Durham; three sons: Bobby Guthrie of Orlando, Fla.; Johnny Guthrie and Billy Guthrie both of the home; one brother, James E. Guthrie of Durham; and two grandchildren.

The body was taken from Swindell-Bass Funeral Home to Hall-Wynne Funeral Home in Durham. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Chapel of Hall-Wynne Funeral Home, Durham, N.C. with interment in Maplewood Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM section for Tom, son of Alton Luthor Lodge, who passed away on August 12, 1979.

things we can do—we just have to do them," said Dr. Walter Esselman, director of research and development planning and assessment for the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, Calif.

Esselman was among the more than 30 energy officials, scientists and government policymakers who spoke at the two-day seminar, "North Carolina's Energy Future: Policy Research Alternatives," sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society, the State of North Carolina and the N. C. Academy of Science. Funded by a grant to the AAAS from the U. S. Department of Energy, the seminar was intended to provide a forum for varying viewpoints on energy policy research.

Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., who was among the speakers, commented the State of North Carolina, is co-sponsoring the seminar, wished "to bring govern-

ment and scientific community together on this energy issue."

Esselman was among those who believe coal may be much of the answer to the growing energy crisis. He said it will become a "good household word."

"I think we'll find ways to burn it cleaner. We'll probably turn it into a liquid and burn it that way," he said.

Gov. Hunt told the group, "we do not have to accept a world with a darker future" due to energy problems. But, he said, to prevent our lifestyles from suffering we must "wean ourselves from oil."

In the 20-year period up to the present, experts agreed, the United States has come from virtual independence with regard to oil to a 50 per cent dependency on oil-exporting nations.

But, Dr. James Wortman, director of the energy and environmental research division of the Research Triangle Institute, estimated that the United States "potentially has 800

to 1,000 years of coal supply if we use it at the present rate." This estimate assumes that current sources of energy, including nuclear power, continue to be available to supply some energy needs.

Preventing harmful ecological effects are a factor in the use of coal for energy.

Hunt said, speaking against governmental red tape designed to protect environmental concerns: "If we were in a war we would not let some excessive air pollution regulations keep us from winning that war."

William Lee, president of Duke Power Company, was a "reluctant" advocate of building more nuclear power plants. He said such construction is expensive and "in our industry we would sincerely like to build no more power plants."

He added that the United States now has one-eighth of the world's population and consumes one-fourth of the world's energy resources.

"We've got to create a larger energy pie and divide it up among the world," he said. He was speaking of the need to produce more energy and share it with the world's disadvantaged.

Though alternative sources of energy farther in the future were discussed, talk focused on the four most common presently: natural gas, oil, coal and nuclear. Today, some 75 per cent of the country's energy is supplied by oil and natural gas, it was reported, but these sources are expected to give way to coal and nuclear power.

"Many people say that the future is in electricity," said Edward E. David, Jr., president of Exxon Research and Engineering Company and chairman of the board of AAAS. "Electricity use has grown faster than energy use generally. If this trend continues, we will indeed have an electrical future."

For the immediate future, said Dr. Larry K. Monteith, dean of the School of

Engineering at NCSU, "research is not the bottleneck. Setting in place the goals and objectives we want to reach and staying with them long enough to reach them is the issue."

Research is important for long-range energy goals, but "I don't believe putting a lot more into research is going to give us immediate solutions," he said.

"It just takes too long to take alternative sources from research to implementation. You've got to scale up (an alternative energy source) to a certain size before it can be demonstrated to be feasible"—and then you have the social and political considerations to deal with.

NCSU is conducting "extensive research" in alternative sources and conservation, Monteith said.

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