

Public Parade

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 a good shop along the Public Parade. Personnel is courteous and helpful. This newspaper depends heavily on the post office and we have never found the people who man the various posts to be anything but professional.

The U.S. Postal Service image may need touching up in other areas, but not along the Public Parade.

Beer And Minors

Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., isn't getting the action he desired from members of the General Assembly with regards to his Safe Roads Program, the center of which is those who drink and drive. The legal drinking age, which is now 18 for beer, has come front and center.

One measure would raise the age minimum to 19 while there are those who want it to be placed at 21. Regardless of the debate now going on, the legal age limit is 18 and that law should be enforced.

The Edenton Police Department could do the community a real service in cracking down on the sale of beer to young people under the age of 18.

In Raleigh, for example, to find out how strictly the law was being complied with, police sent a 17-year-old boy to buy beer at 65 places. He was sold beer at 51 of 54 stores where he tried to buy it and at 14 of 15 taverns or other outlets that sell beer on the premises.

These cases show that Gov. Hunt is on target in believing that there needs to be stricter enforcement of the law against selling beer to youths under the legal age. The same is going on along the Public Parade and local law enforcement officers would be well advised to put a halt to it.

Guest Editorial

The Legislature's failure eight years ago to follow the Coastal Area Management Act with similar protection for the mountains has come back to haunt it during the debate over a ridge law. As former legislator Willis P. Whichard prophesied in 1975, much of the control of the mountain environment has passed to out-of-state developers.

The need for a ridge law arose clearly with the scalping of Little Sugar Mountain in Avery County for a 10-story condominium project. But even then, some Western legislators, including House Speaker Liston B. Ramsey, appeared more concerned with how counties could exempt themselves from the coverage of such a law than with preserving the natural beauty of the mountains.

The insistence of some Western legislators on full local control over the ridges reflects historic objections by mountain landowners to any kind of state role in land use there. But no ridge law would be effective if counties could get out from under it easily, thus permitting high-rolling investors to have their way.

Wisely, the Senate Judiciary I Committee strengthened a bill introduced by Sen. R.P. Thomas, D-Henderson, by making it harder for counties and cities to exempt themselves. In order to escape ridge law coverage, local government would have to prove that tall structures in their area would not impair the beauty of the mountains and would not cause water, sewer and fire protection problems. With that useful amendment, the Senate version of a ridge law awaits a final vote on Tuesday.

Following Senate action, attention switches to the House, where there is also a bill introduced by Rep. Margaret Hayden, D-

Carolina Telephone Company Discusses The Changes And Affects Of FCC Ruling

Carolina Telephone Company met with local leaders on Tuesday, April 19, to discuss the changes caused by recent FCC ruling and how these changes affect the consumer.

Ted Williamson, an executive of Carolina Telephone, presented the program and stressed the importance of understanding the factors that are changing the communications industry. At one point he stated, "It is tremendously important that we come to you on a one-to-one basis on the facts that affect you as well as us."

The facts were presented through a slide presentation.

Carolina Telephone presently serves 50 counties or 600,000 customers. They employ 5,400 people and own nine million miles of cable. The telephone company is an example of private business operating under public regulations.

The technology for communications with its rapid growth however, is not regulatory. Because of the new technology, the FCC has changed the regulations

governing the telephone company. Two of the changing regulations include the opening of the market on long distance calls and the retail marketing of phones.

These two changes in the communications industry have forced Carolina Telephone to charge more for local service. The reason they must is that both factors subsidize local phone service. Half of the cost for local service is paid by these subsidies.

Mr. Williamson made a graphic demonstration by using a pie graph. The average \$11 that customers pay for local service costs \$14.40 if the equipment subsidy is withdrawn. The same bill without the long distance subsidy, for internal wiring would be \$16.26 and without long distance's share of the poles and cables in addition to wiring and the rental subsidy would be \$22.59.

Without the subsidies, the price of local service may double but at the same time the price of long distance will cease to be competitive with other companies who

offer long distance service.

The changes in rates mean that the average user of the telephone may have the same bill they have now. A heavy long distance user will find his bill lower; and those who do not use long distance will find their bill higher.

The reason for the meeting with local dignitaries, Mr. Williamson said "...is not to soften the public for a higher bill," but to create a dialogue and inform them of the changes that will have to take place for the phone company to survive.

To help keep rates down the phone company has streamlined its service; closing certain offices and doing what must be done, trying to do what needs to be done, and may have to curtail or modify what would be nice to do.

Carolina Telephone is being forced by the FCC out of leasing phone equipment to users. The changing technology and the FCC opening up of the market place for phone service has caused long distance service of Carolina Telephone to become competitive. Therefore, local service must carry its own weight in the form of higher prices.

Education Costs: Your Best Investment

The theme for April in the Year of the Public Schools is "The Education Cost: Your Best Investment".

In 1981-82, education for children in North Carolina public schools cost \$2,243,753,607. That's \$2,034 a year for each child. But it costs about \$9,000 a year to keep an adult in prison in North Carolina for one year. A day's hospital stay averages \$250. What we're spending is \$1.88 an hour—to transport students, feed them, counsel them, AND teach them. That's less than the cost of a movie, less than two magazines, and less than a good babysitter.

State funds for the support of public schools are appropriated by the General Assembly from the State General Fund. The General Fund revenue comes largely from income taxes and from sales and use taxes, with about 20 per cent derived from about a dozen other taxes and receipts.

Local funds are derived mainly from property taxes levied by boards of county commissioners. In addition to property taxes, constitutional revenues (fines, forfeitures, and penalties), the sale of county bonds, and a few special taxes to provide support to public schools.

Federal funds are appropriated by Congress (and allocated to the state) for educational purposes such as child nutrition services, vocational education, exceptional children and block grants to provide for other educational needs. Such funds are obtained by the levy of taxes, largely on incomes, by the federal government.

State, local, and federal dollars support our schools. On a statewide basis support was 65.2% State, 24.4% Local, and 10.4% Federal. Locally in our Edenton-Chowan Schools, the current cost per pupil

is \$2,112 a year for each student. This cost is supported by State \$1382, Federal \$286 and Local \$444.

According to the 13th Annual Gallup Poll (1981), lack of proper financial support was again identified as one of the top five major problems confronting our public schools. However, only 30% of those surveyed favored raising taxes, a decrease of 10% from the 1971 survey. When asked to give the reasons why they would vote for or against raising taxes to support the local schools, the chief reasons cited, in order of mention, by those who would vote for increases are as follows:

1. Education is so important today that any increases are warranted.
2. The schools do not have enough money to operate efficiently.
3. More money is needed to get better teachers.
4. Better/additional facilities are needed.

Those who oppose increases cite these reasons:

1. Much of the money now spent on the schools is wasted.
2. Taxes are already too high/can't afford more.

Fireman Assoc.

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 the widows and children of firemen would not be receiving the benefits intended for them."

Dr. Greggs began his address by stating how interesting it was that firemen talk a lot about death and dying. The act of fighting a fire was identified by a 1950 census as being the most dangerous occupation a man could pursue. It is still the most dangerous according to Dr. Greggs.

The cause of most fire related deaths among firemen is heart attacks. Heart attacks brought on by stress. A person in the act of fire fighting raises the pulse rate from its normal 75 or 85 to as high as 190 beats per minute. The high pulse rate in addition to the fact that the carbon monoxide generated by a fire locks onto the red blood cells 200 times faster than oxygen, leaving less room on the blood cells to allow oxygen to be carried. Both the increased heart rate and the lack of oxygen along with the physical exertion required in fire fighting causes the fire fighter to have a higher incidence of heart attack than any other profession.

Fire fighters, according to Dr. Greggs, can help to reduce the instance of heart attack by not smoking, eating sensibly and exercising. If fire fighters do these things they can reduce the rate of heart attack by 30 per cent.

The second greatest cause of fire related death among fire fighters is that their eagerness in the disorganization at the fire scene causes them to sometimes act without first taking adequate precautions.

The meeting closed with a dialogue between Dr. Greggs and several of the local politicians that were present.

Chowan County District Court Held Honorable Judge Parker Presided

Chowan County District Court was in session on Tuesday, April 19, with the Honorable Judge J. Richard Parker presiding.

The following action was taken: Eddy Myers was found guilty of driving under the influence and indecent exposure. He was sentenced to 90 days with two years suspended, fined \$200, cost of court and was ordered to surrender his operator's license.

David Clyde White was found guilty of driving 67 miles per hour in a 55 zone. He was fined \$10 and cost of court.

John Hawkins, Sr. was found guilty of driving under the influence. He was sentenced to 90 days with two years suspended, fined \$175, cost of court and ordered to surrender his operator's license.

Patrick Roy Charlton, Donald Kelvin Lane, and Wade Scott Layton were found guilty of illegally possessing an alcoholic beverage while under the age of 21. Each defendant received a 60 day sentence, suspended for 2 years, was ordered to pay a fine of \$75.00 and cost of court. The liquor was confiscated and turned over to the Sheriff's office for proper disposal.

Thomas Bibb Hazard was charged with exceeding the speed limit by driving 69 miles per hour in a 55 zone; the case was called and failed.

George Holley was charged with exceeding the speed limit by driving 70 miles per hour in a 55 zone; the case was called and failed.

William R. Privott was convicted of driving under the influence. He was sentenced to 60 days, suspended for one year. He also received a \$100 fine and was ordered to pay costs of court and not to operate a motor vehicle for 12 months.

Frank Vozzo was charged with an inspection violation; the case was called and failed.

David Walton was convicted on a

charge of injury to personal property. He received a 90 day sentence, suspended for 2 years. Walton was fined \$150 and cost of court; he was instructed not to go on the premises of Rosemary Walton without her permission.

Cornelius Leary was found guilty of larceny and was sentenced to 7 months (maximum 9 months), suspended for 2 years with supervised probation; fined \$150 and court costs. Leary was ordered to remain off the premises of Shoe Show for 2 years and to make restitution in the amount of \$19.95.

George Johnson, Jr. was found guilty on two counts of larceny and one count of resisting a public officer. He was committed for a minimum period of 9 months, not to exceed 1 year.

Charles R. Lauchner, Jr. was convicted of driving 66 m.p.h. in a 55 zone; he was fined \$25.00 and cost of court.

Ronald Alfonso Armstead was found guilty of failure to pay cost of court; he was committed for 10 days.

Johnny Wilson Patrick was convicted of non-support of illegitimate child; prayer for judgement was continued from March 8, 1983. He was ordered to pay cost of court and to pay \$25.00 per week for the child's support.

Kenneth Lee Owens was found guilty of driving under the influence. He was sentenced to 6 months, suspended for one year and ordered to pay \$100 fine and cost of court. Owens was also ordered not to operate a motor vehicle without a license. The verdict was appealed.

Thomas M. Hall was convicted of disposing of mortgaged property. He was sentenced to 60 days, suspended for 2 years. Hall was ordered to pay cost of court and to make restitution to the Carpet and Appliance Plaza in the amount of \$688.57; the verdict was appealed.

Cancer Society Holds Jail-A-Thon

The Chowan County Unit of the American Cancer Society would like to know if you would pay \$25 to have someone you know arrested and placed in jail? Well, the Chowan County Unit of the American Cancer Society hopes that you will on Thursday, April

28th from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M. That is the day the Society will sponsor a "Jail-a-Thon" to raise money and support for its continuing war on cancer.

The Jail-a-Thon will work this way: For a pledge of \$25, one may call 482-7766, or 482-2882 between now and April 28th, or 482-4096, and 482-4097 on the day of the Jail-a-Thon to have a particular person "arrested". The Society will contact that person and ask if they will allow themselves to be taken to the Jail-a-Thon headquarters at the Chowan Rescue Squad Building in Edenton. If they agree, then a time convenient for that person will be set and he will be arrested on April 28 at that time. Bail will be set for each arrested person and he will be placed in a jail at that location.

The arrested person will have one hour to make telephone calls from within the jail to family and friends to meet the bail through pledges. If he cannot raise the full amount, however, he will still be allowed to go free after that hour is up. Think of the possibilities! School students could pool their money together and have their "favorite" teacher arrested! Or secretaries could relax for one long hour while their bosses are in jail! Even better, perhaps there is a Carolina fan out there who's very tired of having N.C. State's NCAA Basketball championship mentioned every five minutes by a particular State Fan! Well, you get the idea.

C.B. Smith, Jr., chairman of this year's Jail-a-Thon, feels optimistic toward next week's event. Says Smith, "In a close-knit civic-minded community such as Edenton, I feel there will be a great deal of support for the Jail-a-Thon. That is why I feel our goal of \$5000 in pledges is attainable."


This is a good-natured means of raising support for an all-too-serious disease that each year strikes so many. If the Public could become better acquainted with cancer and its warning signals many lives could be saved. Mrs. A.F. Downum, Jr., Society District Chairman agrees, "The ACS predicts that in 1983, 145,000 people will probably die of cancer in the U.S. who might have been saved by earlier diagnosis and prompt treatment," she said.

Cupola House

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 ton is twelve miles wide and in blustering weather the navigation is very dangerous. Overall, Edenton is a dull disagreeable place.

"Socially, Edenton was dominated by an aristocratic circle of closely knit families (intermarried to an incredible extent). Among the most prominent of Edenton's leading families during the period were the Johnstons, Brownriggs, Blounts, Barkers, Pollocks, Dawsons, Vails, Bonfields, Bemburys, Cathcarts, Lenoxes, Campbells, Hewes, Hodgsons, Granberys, Iredells, Charltons, Littlejohns - many of whom were third and fourth generation North Carolinians. Edenton was also the political, cultural, and economic center for the fashionable plantation society of the Albemarle and Chowan... The wealth of Edenton's merchants and the Albemarle and Chowan planters meant political power. Thus it is not surprising that Edenton and Chowan furnished much of North Carolina's revolutionary and early statehood leadership: Joseph Hewes represented the state in the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence; Samuel Johnston was the state's principal Whig leader during the Revolution and was later elected North Carolina's first United States Senator; James Iredell was the state's first Attorney General and was later appointed a Justice of the nation's first Supreme Court by President Washington; and Dr. Hugh Williamson, North Carolina's foremost early historian and physician, was a signer of the Federal Constitution. It was truly a golden age for Edenton."

The Cupola House Association hopes that many will come to enjoy the view from the Cupola House on Sunday afternoon, May 1.



Reporting Tip Income

If you work in a bar or restaurant, your responsibilities as an employee for reporting tips have not changed. You must report all tips to your employer.

The change in the law may require your employer to report a minimum of 8% of your food and beverage sales as tip income.

For further information ask the IRS for free Publication 531, "Reporting Income From Tips."

A public service message from the Internal Revenue Service.

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