

Food Costs, Family Farm Key to Plans

WASHINGTON — The Nixon administration, in developing a long-range farm policy, is giving major consideration to what effect it will have on family farms and food costs.

These are issues which can vitally influence the way in which U.S. agriculture develops in the 1970s and whether Americans can look forward to as good a bargain at food stores as they do today.

The Agriculture Department for years has pointed out—sometimes defensively as store prices rise—that consumers spend less of their take-home dollar on food than any people on earth.

Last year this averaged 17.2 cents of the family dollar after taxes and deductions, and is expected to remain at this level in 1969.

But the administration and congress are almost ready to consider new legislation to succeed the basic farm law—the Food and Agriculture Act—which is due to expire at the end of next year.

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin continues to meet in closed-door sessions with House farm leaders in an effort to develop a consensus on new farm programs.

Administration proposals are still secret, but Hardin frequently has mentioned land retirement as a possible key.

But some critics of massive land retirement—which could

mean idling of whole farms—say a sweeping program of this kind, even gradually applied over the next five or 10 years, could mean the end of the family farm.

If this occurs, they argue, the door would be open to a takeover by corporation agriculture whose aim it would be to tailor production itself and set prices in the markets.

There are only three million farms now, about half the number of 30 years ago.

Department officials say one-third of this total gross at least \$10,000 annually can turn out 80 per cent of the nation's food and fiber.

Theoretically it would be possible, some say, to eliminate at least two million farms and still have more than enough production to meet the country's needs.

But the surviving farmers would be subjected to larger and more severe economic pressures and would be tempted to merge, consolidate and incorporate even further.

The result, according to this theory, would be a monolithic production system able to control its own output much as an automobile manufacturer tailors assembly lines to demand.

A top-level department official, asked about this concept, said he does not believe it is possible, but added that if it came about consumers probably would spend at least two cents more of their take-home pay on food than they do now.

American Tob., Stevens on SCLC Boycott 'List'

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy said Friday the headquarters of several companies which have branches in South Carolina will be picketed as part of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's drive to help striking hospital workers in Charleston.

Abernathy, head of the SCLC, said the picketing will be part of a six-point program to intensify activities in behalf of the strikers.

He said the SCLC is also "seriously considering the nationwide boycott of certain South Carolina products."

Abernathy told a news conference at the Charleston Airport he has called on the New York locals of the Hospital and Nursing Home Employees Union, AFL-CIO, to organize daily picketing at the national offices of the five companies. Companies in North Carolina and Virginia also will be picketed.

He said the firms "represent the anti-union policies of the power structure in this state."

He listed the companies as J. P. Stevens Co., Inc., Deering-Miliken Corp., and M. M. Lowenstein and Sons, all textile companies; and the Manhattan Shirt Co. and the American Tobacco Co.

Abernathy said activities in New York City "will include not only picketing but also sit-ins, demonstrations and other nonviolent action in order to bring about the end of the strike in South Carolina."

Abernathy said he also has called on SCLC organizations in Danville, Va., to begin picketing headquarters of Dan River Mills and the affiliated organization in Greensboro, N. C., to picket the main office of Burlington Industries and Cone Mills.

Abernathy is in Charleston to call for support of the striking hospital workers, who have been out since March 18.

About 400 Negro non-professional workers are striking against the South Carolina Medical College Hospital and the Charleston County Hospital in an effort to gain union recognition and higher wages.

The International Longshoremen's Association, with 1,000 members in Charleston, has pledged to support the striking hospital workers.

ILA President Thomas W. Gleason said Friday his group "was working on a program of support, but haven't anything set up as yet. Maybe Monday or Tuesday, we'll come up with something."

Bomb Hits Seattle Campus

SEATTLE — A bomb so powerful it was mistaken for an earthquake by sleeping residents near the campus ripped through the University of Washington's administration building early Sunday. No one was hurt.

Damage to the three-story, 20-year-old building was estimated unofficially as high as \$300,000.

A university regent Seattle attorney Harold Sheffelman called the bombing "the work of a mad mind." University officials were at a loss for a motive.

The bomb wrecked half the first floor housing the registrar's office blew a hole six feet across in the reinforced concrete floor of the recessed entrance where it was planted caused walls and ceilings to buckle and blew out most of the windows on both sides of the building. A burst water pipe flooded a basement computer room.

Windows were shattered in three other buildings on the campus quadrangle, some as far as 600 feet away.

The force of the explosion was so great that it lifted the rear end of a police patrol car off the ground as it cruised two blocks away. A woman apartment dweller said the blast nearly shook her out of bed and she thought at first it was an earthquake.

A janitor Paul Siefner was the only person in the administration building when the bomb went off about 3:30 a.m. He was in the basement and escaped injury.

No one else was in the immediate vicinity.

Seal Off Building

Police sealed off the building and sent laboratory crews sifting through the rubble seeking clues to the type and amount of explosive used.

A policeman on the scene familiar with dynamite from his former road construction job said it would have taken half a case of high test dynamite to cause that much destruction.



A pretty vest is one thing every girl must have for back-to-school this fall! And your top choice is a long, long "sweater vest" like this, belted and pocketed: the main ingredient of a wonderful threesome when you add a long-sleeve shirt (note those deep cuffs) and a little plaid skirt with swirly A-line or news-from-Paris pleats.



Jump Into a Jumper. The schoolgirl look that fashion's mad about for every age now. And how a jumper does stretch your wardrobe! Wear it with a turtleneck one day, with a shirt the next—add a belt, a scarf, a muffler—play all the new accessory tricks. Sketched here, the new Sears front-buttoned jumper, in colorful plaid to accent with a "pick-up" solid color in sweater, shirt, knee-socks.



Collect New Pants. You'll need several pairs, because pants for '69 look nothing like last year's. Widened and straight or gently flared: that's the pants rule now. And to wear with such pants, dashing new jackets and shortcoats— one example, a knochoot little Sears jacket! in leather-look rimmed with Sherpa. Hoo yourself a ball, browsing through all the exciting new back-to-school fashions, in the Junior Bazaar at Sears!

Insulin May Be Cause Not Help For Problems of Most Diabetics

Not so long ago it was felt that all diabetics required treatment with insulin. But, today, in the words of an expert—"75 to 80 percent of diabetics do not require increased insulin" and of this group, 3 out of 4 are overweight.

Such a diabetic, if given insulin, is being "forced" to gain weight even while the doctor is preaching diet and weight loss.

To laymen (and even some doctors), these statements, by Dr. Russell L. Foucher, may sound like heresy. But to expert diabetologists, Dr. Foucher's medical opinions are about as startling as Columbus' heresy that the earth is round.

Dr. Foucher, Long Beach Naval Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., writing in a newly published anthology for physicians—"The New Management of Stable Adult Diabetes"—recounts why injected insulin and abnormal levels of the body's own insulin can be counterproductive and undesirable in the most common type of diabetic, the maturity-onset, stable diabetic who is usually overweight.

In his view, the sign of the adult-onset diabetic's disease is his excess weight. And this excess weight aggravates the disease and makes it more difficult to control. One of the chief causes of this obesity is too much circulating insulin.

Excess insulin, which is commonly found in the overweight adult diabetic, the doctor points out, stimulates the accumulation of fat in three ways: it inhibits

the breakdown of body fat, it clears sugar from the blood but largely into fat rather than muscle cells and, by reducing blood sugar to a point below normal at certain times after having eaten, it may cause the patient to develop an abnormal appetite and overeat.

The treatment, he says once we realize the facets of the condition, becomes obvious: reduce excess body weight and improve the utilization of blood sugar, lowering at the same time blood levels of both insulin and sugar. Lowering insulin levels will assist the patient in following his diet. He suggests that diet, exercise, and drug therapy can achieve these goals.

Plane Safe After Blast Over Ocean

SHANNON, Ireland — A chartered Canadian DC8 jetliner with 260 persons aboard limped under escort to Shannon Airport Sunday after an engine burst and ripped a hole in its fuselage 600 miles out over the Atlantic.

The Canadian Pacific plane was on its way from London and Shannon to Toronto when a starboard engine burst and debris punctured the hull.

Air pressure dropped suddenly. The airliner sent out a full emergency call asking for rescue aircraft to escort it back to Shannon.

British air force and naval vessels were dispatched to track the plane and U.S. rescue aircraft in Iceland and the Azores were put on alert in the event they were needed.

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But two hours and seven minutes after the mishap, the damaged plane, flying low, made it back to Shannon in southwest Ireland. Two rescue planes flew with it.

"A perfect three point landing," an airport spokesman said.

An airport official said the passengers appeared to walk normally off the airplane. There were no reports of injuries.

A Canadian Pacific spokesman in Vancouver, B.C., said the plane had picked up members of the Toronto Natural Hygiene Society for a homeward flight.

The spokesman said the accident happened when the DC8 was two hours out of Shannon.

As a precaution against pressurization failure, high-flying aircraft are equipped with oxygen masks for passengers and crew.

The DC8, built by the Mc-

Donnell Douglas Aircraft Corp. of Santa Monica, Calif., is a long-range airliner with four engines slung in pods under the wings.

Beer Strike Is Over at One Firm

ST. LOUIS — Striking brewery workers accepted one-year contracts at Jacksonville, Fla., and Houston, Tex., Sunday, ending a cross-country shutdown of beermaker Anheuser-Busch.

The strike began May 27. Pickets were posted at the firm's five other breweries, closing them when their brewers refused to cross the picket lines.

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Kannapolis: Last of the 'Company' Towns

KANNAPOLIS — This is the town the mill built. And the mill still presides over the community.

The mill is Cannon Mills, a sprawling textile producer head-quartered in a massive brick structure that sits atop a small hill in the middle of town.

Below it lies Kannapolis, a Piedmont North Carolina community of nearly 40,000 persons that calls itself the largest unincorporated town in the country.

Kannapolis is one of the last of the company towns, an institution once prominent in American industrial development.

One by one, many others have either become incorporated or have vanished after the local industry closed.

But in Kannapolis, the mill remains the dominant force and affects the lives of all the citizens.

Children are born in a hospital built with mill funds, and attend school in a building partially financed by the company. If a student wants to study textile engineering, he may apply for a company scholarship.

When local citizens want recreation, they go to the mill-subsidized YMCA, and when they finish work or play, many return to homes owned by the

company.

Naturally, Cannon Mills is the largest employer in the town, pouring more than \$1 million of payroll money into the local economy every week.

Since Kannapolis is unincorporated, it operates without a mayor or municipal government, and its residents pay no city taxes.

But that doesn't mean the local people lack the comforts of town living. Cannon Mills takes care of that.

The Cabarrus County commissioners technically govern the community and appoint the town's school board. Cannon does nearly everything else.

Sanitation crews from the mill collect garbage and keep the streets clean. Maintenance crews from the mill keep the downtown buildings in good repair.

The mill reimburses Cabarrus County for the salaries of 22 of the 31 town policemen.

It all began in 1906, when James W. Cannon of nearby Concord paid \$200,000 for a 60-acre tract in a rural section of the county.

On it he built a mill which manufactured Terry cloth towels. Transportation was so poor his workers needed homes near the factory.



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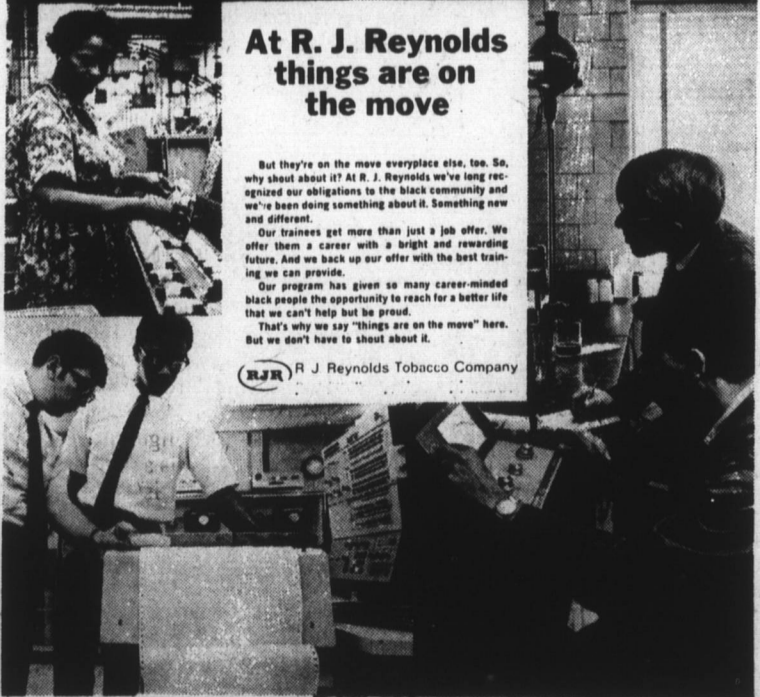
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