

**THE DUPLIN TIMES**  
 Published each Thursday in Kenansville, N. C., County Seat of  
 DUPLIN COUNTY  
 Editorial, business office and printing plant, Kenansville, N. C.  
 RUTH F. GRADY  
 OWNER and PUBLISHER  
 RUTH F. GRADY, EDITOR  
 Entered At The Post Office, Kenansville, N. C.  
 as second class matter  
 TELEPHONE—Kenansville, Day 317-1—Night 214-1  
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$3.00 per year in Duplin, Lenoir,  
 Jones, Onslow, Pender, Sampson, New Hanover and Wayne  
 counties; \$4.00 per year outside this area in North Carolina;  
 and \$5.00 per year elsewhere  
 Advertising rates, furnished on request  
 A Duplin County Journal, devoted to the religious, material,  
 educational, economic and agricultural development of Duplin  
 County.  
 W. N. R. PRINTING CO.  
 Kenansville, N. C.

**EDUCATING FOR FREEDOM  
 KEY FUNCTION OF PRESS**

by Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, Director, Institute of  
 International Studies at Bradley University.  
 Former Minister of Finance of Hungary  
 At the time when these words are written several  
 million American housewives might be turning the faucet  
 in their kitchens without giving too much thought to  
 the fact that steaming hot water will pour out. At  
 the same time several million Americans will be driving  
 their own cars over the highways and byways of our  
 country, thinking about several million things, but none  
 of their thoughts will include the basic problem  
 "how is it possible that America is the only country  
 in the world where practically each family can have  
 its own car?"

In the very same way, the average American takes  
 it for granted that together with his morning cup of  
 coffee he receives the most detailed and most factual  
 information from all parts of the world on the pages of  
 his favorite newspaper—and at the same time he is completely  
 oblivious of the fact that the thing for which  
 hundreds of millions of oppressed people behind the  
 Iron Curtain are longing for more than for food or  
 clothing—is this factual and objective information.

Having studied the reaction of Iron Curtain  
 audiences to Western broadcasts, I came to the conclusion  
 that what these prefer the most in programs of the  
 Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, The British Broad-  
 casting Corporation and other free world networks are  
 the objective and strictly factual newscasts which  
 they are not able to get through their communist gov-  
 ernment controlled media of information.

Our American daily and weekly newspapers while  
 keeping their readers constantly informed about the  
 latest happenings around the world and around the  
 corner fulfill a tremendously important role by educating  
 our people in the most vital internal and external  
 problems which our country has to face today.

The great importance of the American press can  
 be best explained by the fact that communism, although  
 it dominates more than nine hundred million people  
 and one-third of the surface of the earth, did not  
 come to power in any single country by the free will  
 of their populations. Without exception, the commu-  
 nist way of life was imposed on these nations through  
 force, violence and subversion, and in the two largest  
 countries—Russia and China—through the pitiful igno-  
 rance of the people living in these countries.

If half a century ago the seven hundred fifty mil-  
 lion Russians and Chinese would have had newspapers  
 and could have read them—then probably today they  
 wouldn't have to live under the heel of communist gov-  
 ernment in Moscow and Peking.

Of course, if we want to defend and appreciate  
 our freedom and our privileges, it isn't enough to have  
 a free press to help us in this endeavor, but it is also  
 necessary that we should read the various opinions and  
 heed the teachings which are such an essential part  
 of our American press. (In this connection, I often wonder  
 whether it wouldn't do more good if our newspapers  
 would actually run their most important editorials  
 on the sport page, so that more people would read  
 them?)

Our armed forces are on the guard around the clock  
 to give us physical protection against a would-be ag-  
 gressor. But the most dangerous weapons which the  
 Kremlin wields today for the destruction of America  
 are not the A-bombs, the H-bombs, and the guided mis-  
 siles which they have accumulated in the arsenals of  
 Russia. The super weapons which we have to fear most  
 are unfortunately the ignorance, the indifference, the  
 complacency, and the taking for granted attitude of  
 millions and millions of otherwise honest, patriotic and  
 good-willing Americans.

Our free American press today is not only the guar-  
 dian of our freedom, but also our best shield against  
 this deadliest weapon of them all.

**I BELIEVE  
 THE JOURNALIST'S CREED**

I believe that the public journal is a public trust; that  
 all connected with it are, to the full measure of their  
 responsibility, trustees for the public; that acceptance  
 of a lesser service than the public service is betrayal of  
 this trust.

I believe that clear thinking and clear statement, ac-  
 curacy, and fairness, are fundamental to good jour-  
 nalism.

I believe that a Journalist should write only what he  
 holds in his heart to be true.

I believe that suppression of the news, for any consid-  
 eration other than the welfare of society, is indefensible.

I believe that no one should write as a Journalist what  
 he would not say as a gentleman; that bribery by one's  
 Own pocketbook is as much to be avoided as bribery by  
 the pocketbook of another; that individual responsibility  
 may not be escaped by pleading another's instruc-  
 tions or another's dividends.

I believe that advertising, news and editorial columns



**FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE**

should alike serve the best interest of readers; that a  
 single standard of helpful truth and cleanness should  
 prevail for all; that the supreme test of good journal-  
 ism is the measure of its public service.

I believe that the journalism which succeeds best and  
 best deserves success—fears God and Honors Man; is  
 stoutly independent, unmoved by pride of opinion or  
 greed of power, constructive, tolerant but never care-  
 less, self-controlled, patient, always respectful of its  
 readers but always unafraid, is quickly indignant at in-  
 justice; is unwavering by the appeal of privilege or the  
 clamor of the mob; seek to give every man a chance  
 and, as far as law and honest wage and recognition  
 of human brotherhood can make it so, an equal chance  
 is profoundly patriotic while sincerely promoting in-  
 ternational good will and cementing world-comrad-  
 ship; is a journal of humanity, of and for today's  
 world.

Walter Williams

**The Christian Viewpoint**

One of the problems of life is  
 "What will people think?" Paul  
 the Apostle wrote to the Romans  
 "Take thought for things honor-  
 able in the sight of all men." (Ro-  
 mans 12:17) We have an obligation  
 to conduct our affairs in such way  
 that every one can see we are try-  
 ing to do what is right, and fair,  
 and kind. We should never get  
 into situations nor do things which  
 would cause someone to think we  
 were doing something wrong. We  
 should avoid the appearance of  
 evil.  
 There are times in life, how-  
 ever, when we cannot explain our  
 actions to the public. When David  
 fled from Saul he was not disloyal  
 to his king. He could not explain  
 his leaving without being disloyal.  
 He told Jonathan, but he  
 could not tell the public. He knew  
 Saul was seeking to kill him. He  
 had to leave. He could not tell the  
 public why. So in our lives today  
 we have situations in which there  
 are conflicting loyalties. To be  
 true to what is right we must do  
 certain things. To be fair to some-  
 one else we must not tell why we  
 did them. Life can get rather com-  
 plex sometimes. Even though we  
 are misunderstood and talked a-  
 bout the only proper course is to  
 do our duty and keep silent.  
 If we are in the right it will be  
 known sometime, somewhere. This  
 is the end of the matter: all hath  
 been heard: Fear God, and keep  
 his commandments; for this is the  
 whole duty of man. For God will  
 bring every work into judgement,  
 with every hidden thing, whether  
 it be good, or whether it be evil."  
 (Ecclesiastes 12: 13, 14).

**"Death Stalks At Dusk"**

"Death stalks at dusk." Joe  
 Garrett said this week, and that's  
 not the title of a new TV thriller,  
 either.  
 What the assistant commissioner  
 of motor vehicles was speaking of  
 is "Darkness, of course, reduces  
 visibility, so the distance you can  
 see at night is greatly limited,"  
 he said. "A good rule of the thumb  
 therefore is to travel at a speed  
 that will allow you to stop within  
 the safe distance covered by your  
 headlights."  
 Even when "traveling at a re-  
 duced speed, the driver is still in  
 greater danger of an accident at  
 night than in the daytime. He also  
 cautioned drivers to watch out for  
 pedestrians dressed in dark cloth-

ing and for vehicles with dim lig-  
 hts or no lights at all.  
 "Be sure your own lights are  
 in good condition," he warned.  
 "Make it a habit to turn on your  
 headlights at the first hint of dusk,  
 and always use them properly,  
 with the upper beam only on rural  
 highways, when no approaching  
 car is within 100 feet. Dim your  
 lights even though the oncoming  
 driver fails to dim his."  
 It's also important that all parts  
 of your car be in top condition.  
 Because danger is much closer be-  
 cause you can see it in the dark-  
 ness, night driving makes sure  
 mechanical response a must, the  
 vehicles executive said.  
 Here are a few more do's and  
 don't's Garrett mentioned. Be sure

**Uncle Pete From Chittlin Switch**

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:  
 I've done quit farming and am  
 setting my house in order so I  
 can go off and take me a course  
 in keeping books. Afore them  
 folks in Washington took to run-  
 ning the country by the question-  
 naire system I was doing pretty  
 good. But times has changed. Afore  
 I plant or sow anything now I  
 have to get my patches surveyed  
 according to Regulation X, sec-  
 tion 6, Paragraph B so's to get the  
 allotment checks they is sending  
 out. After I git it all figured out  
 and fill in all the blanks, planing  
 time is done gone and it's time  
 to make another survey so's I can  
 rotate my crops. You've got to ro-  
 tate according to Regulation K,  
 Section 4, Paragraph C.  
 About the only income I got  
 now is from them allotment checks  
 they send out to pay a farmer fer  
 not raising half of what he could  
 make and sell at a fair price. Of  
 course, he couldn't git no such  
 prices as he's getting now, but he  
 wouldn't be paying no-two dollars  
 for a fifty-cent shirt, neither.  
 On top of that, it won't be long  
 afore I'll have to figger out how  
 much income I "estimate" I'm  
 going to make. Farming has got  
 so complicated that a feller sim-  
 ply has to git hisself a system of  
 keeping books. The only way I  
 know to git that is to go some  
 place where they learn you in a

bout 60 days. If you have any  
 catalogues, Mister Editor, that  
 talk about them places, please  
 'em to me.  
 It'll soon be time fer cutting  
 winter fire wood and since I might  
 be away a couple months talk-  
 ing that course, I figgered I'd git  
 the axe sharpened fer my old  
 lady. It's about the least a feller  
 can do to keep his axe in good  
 shape fer his old lady. I had to  
 take it to town to git it sharpened  
 on account of Ed Doolittle bor-  
 rowing my grindstone, and while  
 I was in town waiting around to  
 see if I had to fill out any govern-  
 ment forms to git it done, I heard  
 the politician takes the feller to the  
 polls and if he don't vote right  
 they put his name on the tomb-  
 stone.  
 I reckon my Congressman  
 would call that the good Ameri-  
 can way. I'll grant him it's bet-  
 ter than Russia. Over there the  
 politician takes the feller to the  
 polls and if he don't vote right  
 they put his name on the tomb-  
 stone.  
 Just got a pamphlet here from  
 the Agriculture Department giv-  
 ing instructions on how to cross  
 a goose with a swan and git a  
 swoose. That's timely data fer us  
 farmers. We're bad in need of a  
 few swoosees.  
 Your truly,  
 Uncle Pete

**THE  
 Minister's Desk**  
 By D. E. Parkerson, Warsaw

A draft of Missouri mules had  
 just arrived at an army camp and  
 one night a new buck private  
 made the common and sad mistake  
 of going too near one of them.  
 His comrades caught him on the  
 rebound, placed him on a stretcher  
 and started for the hospital.  
 On the way the invalid regained  
 consciousness, gazed at the shin-  
 ning stars overhead, experienced  
 the swaying motion as he was being  
 carried along and shakily lowered  
 his hands over the sides only to  
 feel space.  
 "For heaven's sake," he groaned.  
 "I haven't even hit the ground  
 yet."  
 All Missouri mules aren't four-  
 legged—some are two legged. How  
 about the husband or wife who  
 pouts stubbornly over a small and  
 insignificant detail? How about  
 the person who refuses to allow  
 anyone else an opinion other than  
 his own? How about those who  
 criticize others not for having faults  
 but for having faults different  
 from their own? How about those  
 who need but refuse guidance in  
 life from those who can help them?

A Missouri mule is not the only  
 animal that kicks. Some of us are  
 born in the "objective case" and  
 live in the "kickitive mood".

Your lights are on before you pull  
 onto a thruway at night. Never  
 wear tinted glasses at night while  
 driving. Never stop on the travel-  
 ed portion of the highway at  
 night; pull completely off the road  
 leaving parking and dome lights  
 burning. If you need to have full  
 headlights on while thus stopped,  
 dim them. It's a good idea to leave  
 your directional lights flashing,  
 too. Carry flares for use in emer-  
 gencies. All of these precautions  
 help to let other drivers know you  
 are stopped.  
 For fightin' walkers, Knafelt  
 warned them not to trust their  
 judgment too far in estimating the  
 speed of an approaching car by  
 its headlights.  
 He also advised them to walk  
 on sidewalks or on the left of the  
 road where there are no side-  
 walks, and to carry a flashlight or  
 something white so motorists can  
 see them.

**Mis Amigos**

The 4-H club members in each  
 of the ten counties where we  
 have been working had a county  
 contest with their demonstra-  
 tions for the first time. They are  
 all enjoying this new experience  
 and it had been a wonderful edu-  
 cation not only for the club  
 members but for the families  
 and friends. I was in one coun-  
 ty the day they were practicing  
 the demonstrations and it was  
 also market day. Many people  
 came by the office and watched  
 the club members work. The  
 day of the contest was a cool  
 rainy day, but more than one  
 hundred and fifty persons came  
 to stand in the rain. I was  
 pleased with the manner in which  
 the club members had been  
 trained, with the way they could  
 work and talk, and with the il-  
 lustrative material they had pre-  
 pared to use.  
 As we were ready to leave  
 the town where the demonstra-  
 tions had been held I asked one  
 club member if she would like  
 to ride in the pick-up truck  
 with us and a man asked if he  
 could ride too. But by the time  
 we had the motor started others  
 came to get a ride too so we had  
 six 4-H club members, two mot-  
 hers with one baby in arms, two  
 men, two one hundred pound  
 bags of pig feed, two cardboard  
 boxes, a burlap bag I don't know  
 what was in it and a pig in the  
 back of the truck. It was a comi-  
 cal picture to me. It reminded  
 me of the scene in the movie  
 "Tea House of The August Moon"  
 where the man agreed to give an  
 old man a ride, but did not  
 know that it would include three  
 other people and a goat.

**MEET A METHODIST**  
 of the  
 Duplin Charge — C. G. Nickens, Pastor

Mr. Joseph E. Quinn, of Kenans-  
 ville is our "Meet a Methodist"  
 for this week. Mr. Quinn was born  
 in Wilson County on June 19, 1897  
 and has been a Methodist for  
 twenty-three years. He joined the  
 Kenansville Methodist Church in  
 1920 and for nine-teen years he  
 has served his church faithfully as  
 Organist and Pianist. He is a mem-  
 ber of the Kenansville Town Board  
 and also a member of the local  
 Fire Department.  
 For ten years he has been a mer-  
 chant and an insurance for one  
 year. Graduated from the Kenans-  
 ville High School, attended Davi-  
 son College and Kings Business  
 College; served two separate terms  
 in Army, the last in 1950-1951. He  
 is married to the former Miss Ruth  
 Kennedy and they have two chil-  
 dren, Joseph Quinn Jr. and Frank  
 Quinn.

**Three Awards Are Announced By  
 State Society Of Historians**

CLINTON — The State Society  
 of County and Local Histori-  
 ans, one of North Carolina's cul-  
 tural societies meeting annually  
 in Raleigh during the first week  
 in December, has announced  
 three awards through the presi-  
 dent, Mrs. Taft Bass of Clinton.  
 The awards have been set up  
 by a committee composed of Dr.  
 W. P. Jacobs, chairman; Manly  
 Wade Wellman, and Mrs. Mus-  
 ella Wagner, all of Chapel Hill.  
 They are embodied in three respec-  
 tive silver cups, and are  
 known as the Smithwick Award,  
 the Willie Parker Peace Award  
 and the Hodges Award. The latter  
 is for high school students.  
 Names of winners will be en-  
 graved on the cups kept perman-  
 ently by the Society.  
 The Smithwick Award, which  
 honors the memory of the late  
 Dr. D. T. Smithwick of Louis-  
 burg, long a cultural leader of  
 the state was made possible  
 through the generosity of Mr.  
 and Mrs. Sam T. Peace of Hen-  
 derson several years ago.

It will be given annually at  
 the December meeting of the  
 best newspaper or magazine ar-  
 ticle relating to local history or  
 biography. The article must be  
 printed between the dates of  
 July and May 30 each year. A  
 minimum of 1,000 words is re-  
 quired.  
 Each district vice-president of  
 the organization will collect and  
 study such articles appearing in  
 the above named publications of  
 his territory, and send to the  
 chairman of this particular com-  
 mittee not later than June 30.  
 The winner will receive a cer-  
 tificable in addition to having his  
 or her name engraved on the  
 cup. The award is open to all  
 newspaper and magazine writers  
 for the state, free lance writer,  
 editor, or reported in North Car-  
 olina.  
 In order to preserve the Smith-  
 wick name, which was honored  
 in the first award set up by the  
 group, Mr. and Mrs. Sam T.  
 Peace of Henderson, donors,  
 have made possible a second  
 cup to be known as the Willie  
 Parker Peace Award. This award  
 is to be given every other year  
 at the annual December meet-  
 ing in Raleigh. The first award  
 will be made in December 1958,  
 and will follow every other year  
 thereafter.  
 The Willie Parker Peace A-

**Future Of Tobacco; Exports Necessary**

Farmers in North Carolina are  
 now in the midst of selling one  
 of their best tobacco crops in many  
 years, but it is none too soon for  
 every-one interested in the future  
 of tobacco to be giving serious  
 thought to what lies ahead.  
 From all the information I can  
 get, 1959 will be the most crucial  
 year flue-cured tobacco has faced  
 since the acreage allotment and  
 price support program went into  
 effect. Our tobacco is on trail  
 so speak, in the export markets,  
 and next year could be a make-or-  
 break year. Added to this very  
 serious problems are the announc-  
 ed intentions of Secretary Benson  
 to break-up the tobacco program  
 as it now operates.  
 Changing conditions in the world  
 market have brought on to a  
 large extent by increased competi-  
 tion and it is a continuing problem  
 and one that can be worked out  
 by industry leaders and growers  
 working together. I am certain  
 that all of them are aware of the  
 problems and it is encouraged to

**The Old Timer**

"If you want to get the old  
 folks, just tell 'em some-  
 thing for their own good."

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 the state was made possible  
 through the generosity of Mr.  
 and Mrs. Sam T. Peace of Hen-  
 derson several years ago.

**Hope Deferred**

The sad thing was that the great  
 majority of the Hebrew people,  
 when the long-awaited Messiah  
 came, could not recognize  
 him. Jesus, the carpenter, Jesus  
 the radical teacher, Jesus the friend  
 of sinners, did not fit the pattern  
 and the formulas by which they  
 had described the Coming One. As  
 they would have said, "He does  
 not fulfill the Prophecies." Never-  
 theless, some did see that he fulfilled  
 the deeper meaning of the ancient  
 prophecies. And so by degrees  
 the number of believers in the  
 Messiah (or Christ, which means  
 "anointed one") grew and  
 grew. Most of the Jewish people  
 were left with a sense of hope de-  
 ferred. And indeed many Christians  
 were likewise disappointed. For it  
 appears to have been the expecta-  
 tion of the early Christians that  
 Christ's absence in heaven was only  
 temporary, that is to say for a  
 very short time, a few days, weeks,  
 months, years perhaps. Every one  
 hoped and most of them expected  
 to live to see Jesus hurrying  
 through the blue sky, riding on a  
 cloud, coming to be King of the  
 World. But Jesus did not come that  
 way. Even in our time some Chris-  
 tians expect to outlive the world's  
 time.

**Hope Deferred**

Nevertheless, and despite all the  
 disappointments and misunder-  
 standings, the hope lives on. Most  
 Christians no longer expect to see  
 Jesus coming on a space-ship. But  
 all Christians do live by hope. That  
 Christ will reign is a hope and a  
 faith that will not down. That in  
 the long run his cause will con-  
 quer, that "the kingdoms of this  
 world shall become the kingdom  
 of our Lord and of his Christ," this  
 is the church's belief. We have to be  
 modest and humble, or we should  
 be so, about the "how" of hope's  
 fulfillment. For we remember how  
 mistaken the Jews of Jesus' time  
 were, in their interpretation of  
 prophecy, and we know how many  
 Christian interpretations have been  
 smashed by history's matter-of-  
 factness. But we shall not be  
 dashed. We believe that God is not  
 going to be defeated, we believe  
 that against Christ and his church  
 even the gates of hell shall not  
 prevail.

**Hope Deferred**

It is true there is some very lim-  
 ited difference of opinion — as in  
 all things — as to how we should  
 go about regaining lost export mar-  
 kets, but I know of no responsible  
 leader in the tobacco industry who  
 thinks flexible price supports are  
 the answer. Nothing would put the  
 control of the bulk of the tobacco  
 acreage into a few hands quicker.  
 It would be impossible for the  
 small farmer to exist with flexible  
 price supports on tobacco — as has  
 proven the case in other commodi-  
 ties.  
 There is no doubt that Secretary  
 Benson will go all out to re-shuffle  
 the tobacco program during the  
 next session of Congress, but I  
 am confident he will fail. No part  
 of the farm program holds more  
 respect than the tobacco program.  
 The soundness with which it has  
 operated is its best recommenda-  
 tion, and it will take a lot more  
 than Secretary Benson to upset it.  
 Although I feel certain efforts  
 to weaken the program will fail,  
 we could get involved in a bitter  
 fight. The main objective we have  
 is to stay united and be ready to  
 put forth constructive suggestions  
 when the time comes.

**Hope Deferred**

These words of Moses apply  
 as much to us today as they did  
 to the Israelites after he led  
 them to the freedom from captivity  
 in Egypt. Surely we have been  
 given a land of freedom and  
 plenty. Surely we should give  
 thanks for it.

**THE WORLD'S HOPE**

Lesson for October 12, 1958

**IS THERE HOPE FOR THE WORLD?**

Is there hope for the world? Is  
 there hope for me? All human  
 beings ask that question one way  
 or another. For all citizens of this  
 planet, with very few exceptions,  
 can see that this world is not as it  
 ought to be. The more unwise, the more  
 public-minded, the more  
 sensitive to the needs of human-  
 ity, the more a person  
 is, the more deeply he will feel the  
 woe of the world. All persons not  
 smothered in the selfish enjoyment  
 of their own private  
 paradise (if they can afford that  
 they will agree that this world  
 sorely needs hope.

**Prisoners of Hope**

But is there hope? Here opinions  
 differ. Some of those who are most  
 keenly certain that the world is in  
 bad way, are easily convinced  
 that it will not grow better—it  
 can't. The ancient Greeks, and  
 many other races besides, thought  
 of history as going around in circles.  
 The world would go downhill  
 and up by turns, around and around  
 the wheel of fate. No disaster, and  
 no improvement, would ever be  
 permanent.  
 But the Jews were a peculiar  
 people. They were peculiar among  
 other things for their hope. Alone  
 among the ancient peoples of the  
 world, the Hebrews thought of history  
 not as a circle but as a straight  
 line, an arrow with a point, aimed  
 and going somewhere. If ancient  
 men thought of a Golden Age, they  
 placed it in the far past. The Jews  
 dreamed of a Golden Age, too, but  
 theirs was never in the past.

This hope, as centuries went on,  
 became centered in a particular  
 name. They called him by vari-  
 ous names: Messiah, Son of David,  
 God's Chosen One, the Rescuer or  
 Savior. It is clear from the stories  
 Luke tells that even very old  
 people like Anna and Simeon lived  
 in hope that they might see the  
 coming of the New Age. Some-  
 times when they saw the baby Jesus they  
 felt sure that the great Hope was  
 now becoming real, at last. Im-  
 possible circumstances they might  
 have been; but always as  
 "prisoners of hope."

**Hope Deferred**

Nevertheless, and despite all the  
 disappointments and misunder-  
 standings, the hope lives on. Most  
 Christians no longer expect to see  
 Jesus coming on a space-ship. But  
 all Christians do live by hope. That  
 Christ will reign is a hope and a  
 faith that will not down. That in  
 the long run his cause will con-  
 quer, that "the kingdoms of this  
 world shall become the kingdom  
 of our Lord and of his Christ," this  
 is the church's belief. We have to be  
 modest and humble, or we should  
 be so, about the "how" of hope's  
 fulfillment. For we remember how  
 mistaken the Jews of Jesus' time  
 were, in their interpretation of  
 prophecy, and we know how many  
 Christian interpretations have been  
 smashed by history's matter-of-  
 factness. But we shall not be  
 dashed. We believe that God is not  
 going to be defeated, we believe  
 that against Christ and his church  
 even the gates of hell shall not  
 prevail.

**Hope Deferred**

It is true there is some very lim-  
 ited difference of opinion — as in  
 all things — as to how we should  
 go about regaining lost export mar-  
 kets, but I know of no responsible  
 leader in the tobacco industry who  
 thinks flexible price supports are  
 the answer. Nothing would put the  
 control of the bulk of the tobacco  
 acreage into a few hands quicker.  
 It would be impossible for the  
 small farmer to exist with flexible  
 price supports on tobacco — as has  
 proven the case in other commodi-  
 ties.  
 There is no doubt that Secretary  
 Benson will go all out to re-shuffle  
 the tobacco program during the  
 next session of Congress, but I  
 am confident he will fail. No part  
 of the farm program holds more  
 respect than the tobacco program.  
 The soundness with which it has  
 operated is its best recommenda-  
 tion, and it will take a lot more  
 than Secretary Benson to upset it.  
 Although I feel certain efforts  
 to weaken the program will fail,  
 we could get involved in a bitter  
 fight. The main objective we have  
 is to stay united and be ready to  
 put forth constructive suggestions  
 when the time comes.

**Hope Deferred**

These words of Moses apply  
 as much to us today as they did  
 to the Israelites after he led  
 them to the freedom from captivity  
 in Egypt. Surely we have been  
 given a land of freedom and  
 plenty. Surely we should give  
 thanks for it.

**Hope Deferred**