

## Russia Scores Again

Whether the Russians are sincere in their announcement to stop nuclear tests, providing other nations do, is debatable. But you can chalk up firmly another score for the Russians in the propaganda war.

The first satellite, Sputnik I, was a telling psychological blow that brought the Communist world new friends and adulation from old friends.

Now Russia announces that it has stopped all nuclear weapons tests and will not test any more — unless other powers continue tests.

Here again Russia has outstripped the free world in the propaganda war. First, Russia is in a position to make such announcement. Having sent aloft satellites, she can't be accused of being so far behind in science that she wants to hold back other nations by demanding that they stop nuclear research.

Second, Russia knows that the security of the free world depends on the Western powers' being fully able to defend themselves with the best weapons at hand — nuclear weapons. Russia knows that such weapons must be tested and that United States and other nations will go on testing. Therefore, she has gained psychological advantage by announcing she would stop testing if others would, knowing full well that the others won't.

Russia has repeatedly rejected United States plans to stop testing. The plans, of course, called for mutual inspection in both countries to see that the agreement was being carried out.

Why doesn't Russia want such inspection? The only conclusion that can be drawn is that in her vast territory she can carry on such testing, unknown to other parts of the world IF there is no inspection. Inspection, however, would mean that such secret testing areas might be discovered.

Russia is not in position now, nor will she be for many years, to wage a successful war against the mighty industrial nations as long as those nations are defended by atomic weapons. Disarm those nations, however, either physically or psychologically, and much of the battle will be won. This is what Russia is aiming for.

The "peace walkers" who are parading between cities in this country asking that nuclear testing be stopped, are playing right into Russia's hands.

Is the testing really dangerous? You will find as many experts saying no as you will find saying yes. It's another question like, "Is smoking dangerous to health?" Most smokers go right on smoking.

And as for nuclear weapons, the free world had best go right on testing.

## The Last Call

Approach of the joyous Easter day may result in many overlooking the fact that all humans do not have the ordinary everyday pleasures of life, such as walking.

It is the crippled that the North Carolina Society for Crippled Children and Adults hope to help each year by raising funds to give as many as possible relief from being physically handicapped.



Right now the society is in the midst of its drive to raise funds through the sale of Easter seals. There's no maximum you can pay for the sheets of seals. The bigger the contribution, the

more it will be appreciated. However, if you can't give a big sum, give what you can.

Every possible means of relieving crippling conditions among children and adults are resorted to by the society. However, the extent of the relief depends upon the individuals who contribute to the drive through purchase of the Easter seals or just by plain contributing.

Two camps are operated each year, one near Micaville and Mount Mitchell for white crippled children, and the other at Swansboro for Negro children. These camps are the follow-through to treatment given the crippled child.

The drive is about over. The need is great. Send the society in this county a contribution today, or mail it to "Crippled Children" in care of the local postoffice.

## Angry Young Woman

(Greensboro Daily News)

Realism in the theatre can be carried too far. Last week a young lady named Joyce Greller mounted the stage of a Broadway theatre and started beating up the leading man.

"I'd just had a fight a few days ago with a boy friend, and this thing on the stage reminded me of all the rotten men I've known," said Miss Greller by way of explanation.

A rage began building up in the theatregoer during the first act of Look Back in Anger. By the end of the second act she was seething, and smoked furiously during intermission to calm her nerves.

But that was no good. As the third act got under way she couldn't contain herself any longer. She jumped up out of her seat and somehow got on the stage. Without realizing what she was doing, she began pounding on Kenneth Haigh, who portrays a self-pitying male who drives away his first wife and takes her best friend as mistress.

To Miss Greller he was "a composite of one of the fine rats" called men that she had known.

The denouement of the fight—if not

John Osborne's drama — came when the curtain was rung down and two actors carried Miss Greller to the wings.

The moral of this story, it seems to us, is that life is getting more and more dangerous in mid-20th century America. In the same week a denuclearized atomic bomb fell on South Carolina, damaging six houses and a church and injuring six persons. But people said, "Thank heaven, it was only TNT."

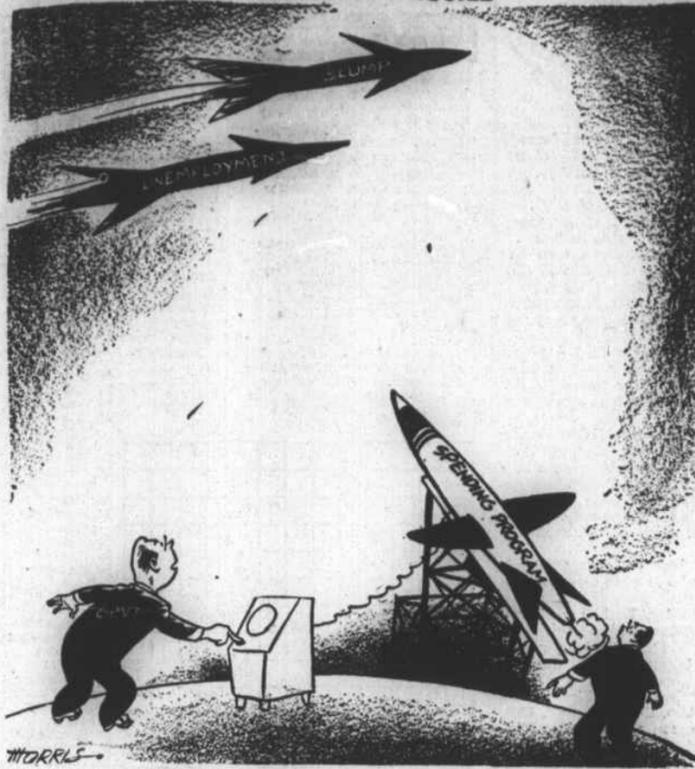
It used to be that TNT was enough to scare everybody. And it used to be that people were content just to hiss the villain. Now an actor's person is no longer safe from assault and battery by females disappointed in love.

These are perilous times.

When a man's chief concern is in making the grade, he starts out to learn all the tricks of his trade. But he's soon in a fix though he head the parade if while learning the tricks he neglected the trade!

— William A. Philpott Jr.

## ANTI-MISSILE MISSILE



## Security for You...

By RAY HENRY

It was in August 1956 that President Eisenhower signed the bill which made it possible for:

1. Women to qualify for monthly Social Security payments at age 62. The minimum retirement age had been 65.

2. Severely disabled persons to qualify for monthly payments at age 50. This was an entirely new program.

Since then, more than a million people in the two groups have been added to the Social Security rolls. Women under the reduced age set-up could qualify for payments on Nov. 1, 1956. The disability payment program went into operation July 1, 1957.

Because anniversaries are often occasions for special note, this is a good time to review some of the details of the two programs.

**Retirement Age for Women** — With the lowering of the retirement age for women, the Social Security law set up three classes of women for the purposes of drawing payments: (1) widows and dependent mothers, (2) working women and (3) wives.

And, under the law, they are treated differently when they apply for payments.

Widows and dependent mothers of deceased workers who were covered by Social Security are able to collect payments at 62—just as if they had waited until they reached 65.

**Working Women**—That is, women who have worked and paid Social Security tax on their earnings—may qualify for payments at 62. But their payments, if they decide to draw them between 62 and 65, will be lower than if they'd waited until 65 to collect. In all cases, they can collect at least 80 per cent of what they would be eligible for had they waited until 65 to collect.

Wives of retired workers are eligible to receive payments at

62. But, if a wife starts drawing payments at 62, her payments will only be 75 per cent of what she could get at 65. Each month that she waits to draw her payments after she reaches 62 will increase the percentage of what she could get if she waits until 65.

By June 30, about 710,000 women had filed for payments under the reduced age provision of the Social Security law.

**Disability Payments**—Under this program, a person is eligible for payments if he:

1. Has a medically established mental or physical disability so severe that he can't engage in any substantial work, and

2. Has had the disability for at least six months and it appears that the disability is likely to last for the rest of his life, and

3. Has worked under Social Security for five of the ten years before he was disabled and for 18 of the 36 months before he was disabled, and

4. Is 50 or older.

The payments under the disability program are the same as the payments a person would be entitled to if he were 65 and retired. They may range from \$30 to \$108.50 a month. No additional payments for dependents are paid under this program until the disabled person reaches 65.

A person who applies for disability payments, can expect to have his name referred to the vocational rehabilitation agency of his state. This is done so he may get help to put him back in a job. By June 30, some 230,000 disabled persons had applied and qualified for payments under the program.

**(Editor's Note: You may contact the social security representative at the courthouse annex, Beaufort, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Wednesdays. He will help you with your own particular problem.)**

## F. C. Salisbury

## Here and There

The following information is taken from the files of the Morehead City Coaster:

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919

A. D. Ennett, postmaster of Cedar Point, was in the city Monday.

W. B. Wade and son, Stacey W. Wade of Southport, are spending a few days in the city with Capt. and Mrs. D. B. Wade.

Mrs. C. M. Parker of Tarboro is spending some time in the city visiting her brother, Dr. Frank Staton, and Mrs. Staton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Leclare of Southport arrived in the city last week to make their future home here. Mr. Leclare will open a jewelry store in the Bell building.

Mrs. Jennie and son passed through the city Thursday, returning to their home in Swansboro from New York.

S. P. Hancock of Beaufort is in the city this week, attending a meeting of the Fisheries Commission Board.

H. L. Gibbs, State Fisheries Commissioner, died Thursday in the New Bern Hospital where he had gone for treatment.

The body of John Gaskill who was drowned off the Ocracoke-Morehead mail boat on March 18 was found Monday near Davis Island.

Mrs. Pollie Piner Wade, wife of Benjamin Wade of this city, died Tuesday after a short sickness. She was born at Smyrna and was 71 years of age.

Mrs. Mary J. Willis, 78, wife of Henry Willis, died Sunday at the home of her son, Alonza Willis, Smyrna.

Carlton Satter this week won in

the prize essay contest. The subject was "An Ideal Citizen." Belva Wade was second and Lucile Lewis third.

Unveiling of an Odd Fellows monument took place Sunday at Ocean View Cemetery, Beaufort. It was erected to the memory of George Pierce. The Hon. Charles L. Abernathy was the orator.

Andrew Bell, formerly a member of Battery "A", 113th Artillery, has returned home after several months' service in France. He will be associated with his uncle, O. D. Bell and Linwood Wade, in the automobile repair business, these three young men having bought J. C. Helms' interest in the business.

## From the Bookshelf

The Entertainers. By John Osborne. Criterion, \$2.75.

A play, written for the stage, can often deceive the reader in the study; unused to the incompleteness in the script, he misses important and sometimes essential details of the setting, the movements of the characters, the timbre of the voices.

And perhaps this is truer of Osborne than of most dramatists, for his intensities and intonations seem especially to require the actor in person.

I found that, in particular, true of "Look Back in Anger," a not wholly satisfying work to read, a superbly stirring experience in the theatre. It must be this new work is even better, for at least it reads better.

This concerns the Rice family

## An April Day

Take a dozen little clouds,  
And a patch of blue;  
Take a million raindrops,  
As many sunbeams, too;  
Take a host of violets,  
A wandering little breeze,  
And myriads of little leaves  
Dancing on the trees;  
Then mix them all together  
In the very quickest way —  
Showers, sunshine, birds, flowers —  
And you'll have an April Day.  
— Pleasant Hours

## Author of the Week



Richard Dohrman, author of a first novel, "The Cross of Baron Samedi," is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. Now 29 — the age of his hero — he has a BA degree from Williams.

His first published work was a short story in 1955.

## Washington Report

Washington — In the coming weeks, all of us will be hearing more and more about the merits and demerits of foreign trade as the time draws near for Congress to make a decision about the future of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Even though final action isn't necessary until June, a bitter battle is shaping up over the foreign aid issue.

The President has recommended that Congress extend the act for five years. The program gives the President authority to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries and reduce tariffs on goods coming into the United States.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act has been a mainstay in our efforts to promote free trade among the free nations of the world for the past 25 years. It has done a great deal to enable other nations to purchase more of our raw manufactured goods, expand their own

of vaudevillians, old Billy, retired, and young Archie, who still carries on—it was Laurence Olivier's role in the London production.

Jean has broken with her lover, Phoebe tries to drown her helplessness in alcohol, a boy has gone tragically into uniform. But all this lies on the edges.

At the heart you find the same splendid surliness, the gravelly voice raised in fury, the utterly desperate frustration, that made you feel you'd never forget "Look Back in Anger."

—W. G. Rogers

Louise Spivey

## Words of Inspiration

WHERE WERE THEY ALL?  
Where were they all that fateful day when Jesus stood — alone?  
They should have been defending Him, at Pontius Pilate's throne . . .  
Where were the lepers that He had cleansed? The blind He'd made to see?  
They could have saved Him from the cross, who now faced Calvary.

Where were the lame He'd made to walk? The ones He'd raised though dead?  
His own disciples whom He loved? The multitudes He fed?  
Where were they all? These people, who had felt the Master's touch . . .  
Why did they forsake Him now? Who'd given them so much . . .

The rabble rousers won the case, against our Lord that day . . .  
But He was also crucified by those who stayed away . . .  
— Betty Stuart

## EASTER

The day of the Resurrection. The day when the women came and found the stone rolled away from the tomb. The day that Christ arose from the dead, giving man proof of eternal life.

Easter is even more than this. We know that when Christ was laid in the tomb after His death upon the cross, so were His teachings, His ideals, His beliefs.

We know that if the stone had not been rolled away on that Easter morning almost two thousand years ago, that the Christian code of living would still be buried there and the story of Jesus would have been forgotten long ago.

The hung Him on a cross between two thieves. They buried Him and sealed His tomb. The grave could not hold Him for He had said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

In our world today, we like to take the easy way around the things we do. We like a pastor who compliments us on the small services we render our Lord, and doesn't call on us often to serve in His church.

The story of the cross is the story of One who did not take the easy way, and on Easter as we review the story of Jesus, we find again His proof of the opportunity for everyone to share a happy and eternal life.

Christ arose on that Easter morning. All of His teachings, His ideals, His instructions arose with Him.

Phillips Brooks once wrote, "Let every man and woman count himself immortal. Let him catch the revelation of Jesus in His Resurrection. Let him say not merely, 'Christ has risen,' but 'I shall rise.' Not merely, 'He, underneath all death and change, was unchangeable,' but 'in me there is something that no strain of earth can tarnish and no stroke of the world can bruise. I, too, am a part of God and have God's immortality in me.' Then nobility must come."

Through His resurrection, Christ makes the offer of Eternal Life, but every man must earn his right to share it, living by Christian ideals from day to day.

## PORTRAITS

Blessed are they who have not seen . . . But who believe in Me . . .  
This is the faith we need to gain . . . God's great eternity . . .  
We are not privileged to behold . . . The countenance of God . . .  
While we are still the mortal ones . . . Who walk upon this sod . . .  
But though His glory is beyond . . . Our power to conceive . . .  
With all our heart and soul we must . . . Acknowledge and believe . . .  
And that should not be difficult . . . Because His constant care . . .  
Should make it obvious to us . . . That God is everywhere . . .  
As He protects us in a storm . . . Consoles us in our strife . . .  
And showers countless blessings to . . . Enrich our daily life.  
— James J. Metcalfe

## This is the Law

By ROBERT E. LEE  
For the N. C. Bar Association

This is the first of a spring series of articles that will appear throughout the next three months. They have been written for the general public as a service of the North Carolina Bar Association.

### MANURE

A tenant leases a farm for a number of years. He owns a herd of cattle which he maintains on the farm. The cows are fed entirely upon grass, corn, hay and other roughage produced on the farm.

Does the tenant have the legal right to sell to others the cow manure?

No. In the absence of an express

contract, to the contrary, the manure cannot be sold or carried away by the tenant without the consent of the landlord.

Manure made by animals upon a farm becomes a part of the real property. The tenant is guilty of waste if he sells such manure so produced on the farm.

The tenant must use the manure on the farm to maintain the fertility of the soil, and must leave whatever of it which has accumulated when he moves at the end of his lease, so that it may be used for the same purpose by his successor.

A cow is personal property. So is harvested hay produced on the farm. But if the cow eats the hay, the law says that the manure produced therefrom becomes real property. It becomes a part of the farm and passes with the farm when it is transferred to another.

May the owner of the farm orally contract to sell the manure to another?

Yes. For this particular purpose the law treats the manure as personal property.

Suppose the manure is produced from feed or roughage not raised on the leased farm. Does the tenant have the legal right to sell to others the cow manure?

Yes. There is no rule of good husbandry which requires a tenant to buy hay or other fodder for consumption on the farm.

If the tenant feeds the cattle upon grain or fodder procured by purchase or raised by him on other lands not owned by his landlord, the landlord has no more legal right in the manure so produced than he does in the grain or fodder before it is consumed.

It is not made in the ordinary course of husbandry. It is produced in a manner substantially like the production of manure in a livery stable. Such manure is considered as personal property for all purposes. It may be orally sold by the owner.

Suppose the tenant feeds his cattle partly from feed produced on the farm and partly from feed purchased by the tenant. To whom does the manure belong?

That portion of the manure which is the product of feed raised on the farm belongs to the landlord, and that portion of the manure which is the product of feed purchased by the tenant belongs to the tenant.

If the landlord and tenant disagree as to the percentages, their dispute may be solved by a court proceeding. Based upon the evidence, the jurors will render a decision of fact.

## Just in Passing . . .

A government bureau is where the taxpayer's shirt is kept.

Most folks who wake up famous haven't ever been asleep.

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