

## Where Does the Money Go?

What's happening to Morehead City Recorder's Court funds?

According to financial reports by A. H. James, clerk of superior court, the town of Morehead City has turned over to the county no funds since February of this year. In February, a token sum of \$50 was paid.

There are several suppositions as to what is happening to the money:

1. Either the court is not meeting expenses and all funds have to be diverted to pay court officers' salaries, or

2. The court is running a credit agency and convicted defendants are paying their fines when and if it suits them to do so, or

3. Morehead City has decided that it is going to run its court its own way, without turning over fines and forfeitures to the county board of education, as required by law.

There is some contention between the town and the county as to which political unit should pay for feeding and housing prisoners. Morehead City claims that it is the county's obligation to pay for prisoners fed and housed in the Morehead City jail.

This has been an ancient bone that was picked between Beaufort and the county when Beaufort had a recorder's court and now it is probably being

picked again between Morehead City and the county. Thus, the fund withholding?

While there is a law to uphold the claim that the county is obligated to feed and house prisoners, when a political subdivision such as a town sets up its own court and has its own jail, it seems that the town must also assume obligations connected thereto.

If that is the major problem, it is conceivable that the town and county could get together and come to an understanding. (It would be interesting to learn how other counties cope with the problem).

The fact cannot be disputed, however, that for the past five months, fines and forfeitures due the county board of education have not been turned over to the county.

In view of the fact that Morehead City is extremely eager to have bigger and better school facilities, it is standing on rather shifty ground in refusing to pay those fines and forfeitures.

Other courts, Newport and Atlantic Beach, as well as justices of the peace, make regular accounting to the county. If Morehead City is setting itself above the law, the county is allowing a poor precedent to be set and will experience difficulty in the future with courts in all political subdivisions.

## Try Again . . .

At last the county has a Civil Defense director. We hope he's in office longer than other recent appointees. The new director is John Valentine, Marshallberg.

As we have mentioned previously, there is a lot more to Civil Defense work than getting radio equipment and trucks for practically nothing through the state surplus property division. It is, perhaps, the most important government post to be filled by a non-paid "volunteer".

When the United States rushed Marines to Lebanon several weeks ago, the newspaper office again received a flurry of telephone calls on "Who's our Civil Defense director?" "What are we doing about Civil Defense?" "Why doesn't somebody do something, I'd

like to help, but I don't know what to do."

Until Civil Defense directors in their respective communities appeal to the public for specific assistance, the most important thing you can do in Civil Defense, as an individual, is ask yourself, "Is my family capable of surviving for four or five days without power, without plumbing, without my running to the store for food or medicine?"

If you can truthfully answer "Yes" to that question, you've done about all that you can as an individual, to be "prepared". You might keep up to date on the latest information on radio-active fallout, biological warfare and similar factors related to modern war. If called on by Civil Defense directors to help in an organized program, you could respond with a "Yes, I'll do my best."

## Home is Still a Castle

(Greensboro Daily News)

The old common law doctrine that a man's home is his castle has been upheld again — this time by the U. S. Supreme Court.

"Every householder, the good and the bad, the guilty and the innocent, is entitled to the protection designed to secure the common interest against unlawful invasion of the house," is the way Justice Brennan phrased the majority opinion.

As it turns out, "the guilty" was probably protected in this case. The defendant was one William Miller, whose Washington apartment was broken into by police without first telling him their authority and purpose. Believing that Miller had just sold some heroin capsules, officers went to the door of Miller's apartment and knocked. Miller cracked open the door, then tried to close it.

With neither an arrest nor search warrant, the officers forced the door open and ripped off the chain holding it. Inside, they made the arrest and seized a quantity of heroin and marked bills.

The Supreme Court ruled that Miller could not be lawfully arrested in his

home by officers breaking in without first telling him why they were there. Since Miller did not receive such notice, said Justice Brennan, the arrest was unlawful and the evidence must be suppressed.

Undoubtedly these legal requirements make the task of law enforcement officers more difficult. Justices Clark and Burton, who dissented from the majority, complained that the court had superimposed upon District of Columbia laws "an artificial and unrealistic requirement that, even under the circumstances found here, police must make 'an express announcement' in unmistakable words they are the police and have come to make an arrest."

But that, in our opinion, is not the main point, and Justice Brennan had the answer: "However much in a particular case insistence upon such rules may appear as a technicality that inures to the benefit of a guilty person, the history of the criminal law proves that tolerance of shortcut methods in law enforcement impairs its effectiveness."

The purpose of the law is not to make law enforcement easy, but to protect the rights of citizens.

## A CHILD SHALL LEAD



## Security for You . . .

By RAY HENRY

There's only one way you can raise your Social Security old age payments once you start drawing them: Go back to work.

Even if you do, an increase isn't automatic. And, you face the possibility of losing some or all of your monthly checks while you're working because of your earnings.

Whether you'll get an increase after you go back to work depends on these three factors: How long you work, how much you earn and the size of your present payments.

Here's how they're involved: In general, your present payments are based on your average monthly earnings in jobs covered by Social Security between Jan. 1, 1937, and the time you retired, or between Jan. 1, 1951, and the time you retired. (In arriving at this earning average, your Social Security office may drop out of its calculations up to five years in which you had low or no earnings and periods of officially recognized disability.)

Suppose, for example, you're now collecting monthly Social Security payments of \$76.50 based on average monthly earnings of \$190 between Jan. 1, 1951, and Jan. 1, 1956, when you retired at 65.

The only way you can raise your payments is by going back to work and earning enough to increase the \$190 average monthly earnings on which your payments are based.

In doing so, you must also meet the following conditions:

1. You must work at least a year in a job covered by Social Security and earn at least \$1,200. This year, of course, must be worked after you started drawing payments the first time.
2. Your work record under Social

Security must include at least a year and a half of work since 1950. This doesn't mean you must work a year and a half once you go back to work. It only means that the total of all your work after 1950 must be at least a year and a half.

If you meet these conditions and you figure it's to your advantage to have your payments refigured on the basis of higher monthly earnings, all you have to do is file an application at your nearest Social Security office.

If after the refiguring, it turns out that your additional work doesn't raise your payments, you'll be entitled to the same size payments as you are getting now.

For example: Suppose you go back to work and, later, ask to have your payments refigured on the basis of the earnings from this work. If it turns out that this additional work lowers your average monthly earnings on which your payments were figured the first time, you'll continue to be eligible for payments based on the first figuring.

Remember: Going back to work may result in barring you from one or more of the monthly payments while you're working.

In general, if you're under 72 and you earn more than \$1,200 in a year you lose your right to one month's check for each \$80 (or fraction of \$80) of earnings over \$1,200. After you reach 72, however, you can receive monthly checks no matter how much you earn.

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

## Comment . . . J. Kellum

Polynesian Navigation

In "Kon-Tiki" (Doubleday), author Thor Heyerdahl tells of steering their balsa raft across the Pacific:

"It was incredible how easy it was to steer by the stars when we had seen them marching across the vault of the sky for weeks on end . . .

"The old Polynesians were great navigators. They took bearings by the sun by day and the stars by night. Their knowledge of the heavenly bodies was astonishing. They knew that the earth was round, and they had names for such abstract concepts as the Equator and the northern and southern tropics.

"In Hawaii they cut charts of the ocean on the shells of round bottle gourds, and on certain other islands they made detailed maps of plaited boughs to which shells were attached to mark the islands, while the twigs marked particular currents.

"The Polynesians knew five planets, which they called wandering stars, and distinguished them from the fixed stars, for which they had nearly two hundred different names. A good navigator in old Polynesia knew well in what part of the sky the different stars would rise and where they would be at different times of the night and at different times of the year.

"They knew which stars culminated over the different islands, and there were cases in which an island was named after a star which culminated over it night after night and year after year.

"Apart from the fact that the starry sky lay like a glittering giant compass revolving from east to west, they understood that the different stars right over their heads always showed them how far north or south they were. When the Polynesians had explored and brought under their sway their present domain, which is the whole of the sea nearest to America, they maintained traffic between some of the islands for many generations to come.

"Historical traditions relate that, when the chiefs from Tahiti visited Hawaii, which lay more than 2,000 sea miles farther north and several degrees farther west, the helmsman steered first due north by sun and stars, till the stars right above their heads told them that they were on the latitude of Hawaii. Then they turned at right angle and steered due west till they came so near that birds and clouds told them where the group of islands lay."

And they did that in canoes. Primitive?

## The Readers Write

Aug. 3, 1958

To the Editor: I have been residing in Morehead City for the past two years with my family.

Recently, we read several articles in your paper pertaining to the stray dog situation in this town which was beginning to present a problem.

We have owned a dog for two years here and didn't have any difficulties with anyone, but I must say it is very difficult for a dog-owner in Morehead City now.

First, we had to get a tag from the city and pay \$2. This wasn't so bad. We understood it would insure the dog from the dog-catcher. Then, after we already had the tag, they said we had to keep the dog confined. This I could not understand. But to top it all, I received word from our fine police department that unless he was confined, I would receive a ticket.

I can't understand what they mean by all this, but for me, I think it is a rotten deal and a black mark for Morehead City which I think they have enough of already.

I would like to see an article on this printed if possible in your paper.

Very truly yours,  
A Taxpayer

P.S. If this continues to go on unattended, God help Morehead City.

(The dog program is designed to protect people from roaming packs of dogs and to protect dogs well taken care of from being molested by roaming dogs—whether those roaming dogs are tagged or untagged.)

A dog is supposed to be kept on its owner's premises, just as a farmer who owns cattle is supposed to keep the cattle confined to his own pastures and not let

them roam on his neighbor's farm or on the highways.

Dogs in Morehead City are subject to be picked up and put in the pound if they are not in the company of their owner. If a tagged dog is missing, it is expected that the owner will call at the pound, identify it and reclaim it. The owner will not be arrested.

Morehead City is not the only town attempting to curb the roaming dog problem. Many towns have laws more strict than Morehead City's.

The program is far from perfect. Until a dog control program is carried out on a county-wide basis, the public will not be protected from dogs roaming at large, creating traffic hazards, breeding at will, turning over garbage cans and frightening—sometimes biting—children.—The Editor.

## Stamp News

By SYD KRONISH

The first in the series of four stamps commemorating the sesquicentennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln will be issued on Aug. 27 at Freeport, Ill. It also marks the 100th anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

A reproduction of an old print showing Lincoln addressing an outdoor gathering with Douglas behind him is the main design of the new adhesive.

The 4 cent stamp will bear the inscription "1858-1958" and "Lincoln-Douglas Debates." The color will be sepia.

Collectors desiring first day cancellations may send their addressed envelopes, with remittances, to the Postmaster at Freeport, Ill., prior to Aug. 27. The outside envelope should be endorsed "First Day Covers Lincoln-Douglas Debates Stamp."

Louise Spivey

## Words of Inspiration

HOME COMING DAY

In 1951, the First Baptist Church of Beaufort celebrated its one hundredth birthday. On Sunday, July 20, 1958, we celebrated our first recorded "Homecoming Day".

This great day was planned by our pastor, the Rev. Alec Thompson, our music director, Miss Ruth Durham, Mrs. P. A. Lewis, Mrs. Fred Bertram, and Mrs. Lillian Arrington.

At the morning worship service, Mrs. G. T. Spivey, church clerk, called the roll. Each member present stood and was recognized as their names were called.

Mrs. P. A. Lewis, recognized special visitors and many non-resident members who were back for their church's homecoming.

Mrs. Lewis also recognized special members of the church. Among

these were Mrs. Sidney Whitehurst of Straits who is 87 years old and has been a member of our church for 72 years. Although Mrs. Whitehurst could not be present due to her health, members of her family were asked to stand as the membership paid special tribute to its oldest member.

Mrs. L. C. Davis, who was our 1955 Mother of the Year, received the honor of having the "family with the most members".

Mrs. Davis, as most of you know, is the mother of eleven children. Ten of these are members of our church. Perhaps you are wondering about what happened to the eleventh. Well . . . this fine family was 100 per cent Baptist, but one fell in love . . . and married . . . a Methodist preacher. I'm sure that answers your question.

The world judges a mother by the life of her children. If a child succeeds in life, the world says, "He must have had a good mother." If he fails, the world will say, "His mother must not have been all she should have been."

As the members of our church look into the lives of the children of Mrs. Davis, we are proud to honor her, and each Baptist's heart says, "She must have been a very good mother."

Mrs. Lewis paid double tribute to the family of Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Gillikin, with ten members of their family present. Among these was our youngest church member, Miss Linda Tilghman, who is 9 years old.

This is one of our most active families. Mrs. Grant Leonard, a daughter, is our church organist. Mrs. Clifford Tilghman, another daughter, is superintendent of our Intermediate Sunday School Department.

All adult members of this family hold important offices in the work of our church. The grandchildren are all members of the church school, and will be among our leaders of tomorrow.

A picnic lunch was served immediately following the service with approximately 250 people attending.

On Sunday afternoon between 2 and 3, a reception was held in the church recreation room honoring our pastor, his wife, their children, Norma, Joe, Mary and Ernest, and our music director, Miss Ruth Durham.

Our pastor left in the late afternoon to begin a week's revival at the Bayboro Baptist Church.

The evening worship service was in charge of Miss Durham who also delivered the message.

With the events of the day so fresh in my thoughts, as I watched her lead our Junior Choir and congregation in the singing of hymns, and listened to her clear young voice, teaching the Word of God, I thought "You must have been blessed with wonderful parents; I know they must be so very proud."

F. C. Salisbury

## Here and There

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

FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 1919

Mrs. Abram Wade and daughter, Sadie of Washington are here on a visit to relatives.

Miss Nellie Wells, manager of the telegraph office in Washington, is spending a few days in the city with her mother, Mrs. R. A. Ormond.

Rupert Wade, USN, arrived in the city Thursday for a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wade.

S. A. Chalk and family, who have been spending some time in Waynesville, Va., have returned home.

Miss Bessie Bell of New Bern spent the weekend in the city with Miss Pearl Ball.

The following marriage licenses were issued the past week: Frank Fales Harker of Morehead City to Eva Littleton of Swansboro. W. A. Neal of New Bern to Annie King-

nett of Beaufort. Romie Mann of Newport to Eva Taylor, Newport.

John Blanger of Harlowe to Celia Parker, Beaufort, (colored).

Dennis Mason, prominent merchant of Atlantic, died Monday at the local hospital. He was a life time resident of Atlantic.

A carload of the finest dairy cattle that could be bought was on Wednesday brought here to be put on Mrs. Hoffman's Bogue Banks farm. One of the Holstein cows, in the lot of six, cost its owner \$3,000.

A hotel on the beach is assured Morehead City in the announcement of V. A. Bedsworth, proprietor of the Charles Hotel and owner of the pavilion and beach at Atlantic View Beach.

Fire of an incendiary origin was discovered Monday night in the ten pin alley opposite the Atlantic Hotel. The fire was discovered by Marvin Hughes who turned in the alarm. A pot of tar had been placed near the front door at the head of the stairs, the blaze from the burning tar having burned the partition up to and through the second floor. The quick response of the local fire department saved the building and contents from total destruction.

At a meeting of the local Moose Lodge Wednesday night in their lodge room over Daniels' store, the following officers were duly installed: George W. Piner, dictator; Sam Adler, vice-dictator; J. B. Arendell, past dictator; S. L. Willis, sergeant-at-arms; S. B. Roberts, inner guard; C. N. Hobbs, outer guard; Horace Mizell, secretary; Jasper Phillips, treasurer. More than 135 members have been enrolled in the city's youngest order.

## From the Bookshelf

maker, pure music-maker, too. He is a creative power that drives ruthlessly to its goal, a power that happens to have its seat in a man, in a husband and father, but lets none of the usual domestic, social or fraternal obligations stand in his way. This directness, this kind of seeming transubstantiation of the weak mortal flesh into the everlasting stuff of concerto and symphony, may bring commissions from Koussevitzky and Menuhin, but can be rude to friends, insult benefactors and with outrageous selfishness demand slavish services from intimates.

Here was, in short, a monstrous ego—and yet undeniably one of the priceless manifestations of the human spirit. Here was a man starkly unfit for social intercourse, yet within his field friendly, loving and kind. It was too much to ask other human beings to put up with him, yet what helps make life precious to those other humans is precisely the fruit of his colossal intransigence. This is the great creative quandary: If a man is going to give himself to the

ages, he has mighty little time to be trivial and commonplace over a cocktail.

Do not let the flashy title mislead you. There's no "naked face of genius" about this sensitive, subtly developed account. Mrs. Fasset's with superb impersonality lets Bartok tell his own astounding story of creation and the suffering it entails.

—W. G. Rogers

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