County Farming Runs 'Against The Norm'

Scary headlines and televised scenes of somber farmers watching the sale of their homes has painted a grim picture of American farming over the past two

As drought has been followed by flooding, and em-bargos by rising export prices, the country has seen its breadbasket at risk, the men and women who operate it suchethy unable to dig out from under financial, political and economic crises.

The situation is less desperate in some parts of the country, and Brunswick County is among those where thost farmers have avoided disaster, according to Millon Coleman, director of the county's Agricultural Extension Service office.

"Fortunately, we're against the norm, for many

Fortunately, we're against the norm, for many reasons," he said.

Agriculture Asent Bills Barrow agreed, "Our people have not been burt as bad as others."

Though there are slightly more than 2,000 farms in the county, and about 360 tobacco farmers, only a handful of foreclasure notices were sent out here last year, according to Ted Rivenbark, director of Farmers Home Administration, the cheef lending agency for local farmers.

"There are not as many full-time farmers here as elsewhere, for one thing," he said, "but all farmers are suffering to some degree because of price drops in cern, soy beans and tobacco."

Rivenbark said the Department of Agriculture ordered a moratorium on foreclosures for over a year, hoping the farm economy would improve. "But it didn't," he said.

Pain Of Forcelosure
Despite Brunswick County's more favored status, there are those who have lost their homes and livelihood in the current crunch, and their pain is as real as any televised in the midwest.
One such family is that of Gary and Mary Long of Longwood, who had to walk out of their home in September of 1985 and see a lock put on the door by sheriff's depaties.

September of 1983 and see a tock put on the usor by sheriff's deputies.

They had filed Chapter 7 bankruptey, which means complete liquidation of all assets, with the proceeds going to the creditor. Finish in this case.

"What hurt the most was having to leave our home," said Mary Long. "We re just about over it now, but I had a rough year, when I was real depressed."

The Longs had, for 18 years, grown tobacco, cern,

soybeans and sweet polators on 25 acres that included the family home.
"I was raised on the farm and bacen't done anything else, except for two years in the Army." Long sand. Mary helped, keeping records and working in the fields. "Many a time, I've suckered tobacco in 103 degrees." she laugh

helped, keeping records and working in the fields." Many a time, I've suckered behaves in 103 degrees," she lamphed.

In 1980 the bad times began, with prices declining and wet weather and mold running the tolacco and sweet petatees. "I decided in 1982 not to fight it any longer and get out," Leng said. He had already fried for burkruptey the year before.

The Longs were in a better position than many, as he went to work as a linerman for Brunswick Electric Membership Cheparation, and Mary not a job with Ermswick Hospital. Also, Mary's mother let them the, free of rent, in a hip house she owned in Longwood.

Now, five years after bankruptey proceedings began, the Longs are beginning to look at the finare with some optimism. Doe years from now, their credit rating will be healthy again, with the bankruptey removed from it. They'll build another home on eight acrosidecided to them by his parents.

And they say the losses they endured have strengthened the faturity. "It's brought us closer, because we've fussed over money a lot," Long sand.

The Longs say many of their neighbors had similar experiences." I know five families in about five miles around here that had the same problems." Long said.

"A woman called me last year," Mary added, "and and we didn't know each other, but she know what we were going through. She said she and her husband were faced with it, too, and she wanted to know how we got through it. I talked to her for about an hour."

Long admitted he is disappointed at having to give up farming, but said he won't go back to it, except for partime combining for neighbors.

"It was the weather that caused our troubles, not laid management," he said.

Root Of Farm Problems.

Weather hus always been the choice side formers.

Root Of Farm Problems
Weather has always been the chief risk for fariners,
but Barrow said those who stay with it through many
years of good and bad weather can, on the average, make

The current problems with American farming are re complicated than that, and go lock to the early



A FOR SALE SIGN tells the stery of this house in congwood that was the home of Gary Long and his amily until farming setbacks forced him into

bankruptcy. The house was sold last week by the Brutswick County Sheriff's Department.

explained, "and Russia's grain crop failure triggered a rise in exports. The philosophy in American agriculture was, 'We've got to feed the world. We must produce!' De-mand for our products grew stronger and we got the highest prices ever in 1974-74." Harrow said U.S. exports rose from \$2.3 billion in 1945 to \$7.7 billion in 1971, and took a phenomenal leap to \$44 in 1981. Then began a decline that continued to the present. Projected exports for 1985 were \$26.5 billion.

International Scene
Witten Harrelson, owner of Harrelson Farm Center
near Shallotte, said during those years the action that
ultimately hurt farmers was the embarge on exports by
Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter.

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values have remained constant.

Barrow said the tourism and development of the 30's paved the way for some farmer, to go into real estate.

"Land that would have become prime farms is now being snapped up by developers," he said:

There are more their or descriptions.

Diversity Helps
There are many stories of diversitication in Brunswick County, Wilbur and Mary Earp of Winnahow are an example of how good management of diverse operations can overcome disaster.
Their grape vineyard, which Barrow said was one of the most profitable around, was wiped out in 1981 by Hurricane Diana. "They'd planned for that grape income to nay for expansion of their log operation," he said.

The Earps are making a comeback now, though said Mrs. Earp, "We had tough times." They're growing wheat, feeding cattle and continuing a successful swine production.

A dramatic switch in farming, Barrow said, was made by Kelly Holden who switched from tobacco farming into vegetable production for roadside stands.

Farmers' Market

Farmers' Market

The transition to vegetable farming has been minimal here, Coleman said. Recently, Harrelson and Albert Parker, with the cooperation of the extension office, sponsored a meeting to determine how a proposed southeastern regional farmers market might be used by local farmers. Though it was poorly attended, Coleman promised another in February, "where we'll have a smortgasbord of ideas for farmers."

He said his office has tried to help with diversification, suggesting, for instance, peach orchards and cucumber production. There are now about 150 acres in peach orchards in the county.

Harrelson, who is active in the movement, said this trend, as well as the downswing in tobacco, corn and soybean farming, has affected his business.

"I've had to diversify, too, and I've gone to garden supplies," be said.

Harrelson said North Carolina farmers are in better shape than their counterparts because they have always been more diversified. "The small family farms are on their way out, here, though," he added, 'and I don't think they'll be tack. We'll have larger farm units, run by fewer people."

Barrow has a different theory; "If someone had

they'll be tack. We'll have larger farm units, run by fewer people."

Barrow has a different theory: "If someone had enough capital and really wanted to farm, now is a good time to get into it, when everyone else is getting out," he said. "He should start small, part-time, and raise tobacco and swine, staying away from corn and soxbeans."

The county agricultural extension office has stood ready to help farmers make decisions about their future, throughout the crises of recent years, but Barrow said there has been no response.

"Farmers are a little independent," he laughed. The helping hand remains extended: That office will hold a seminar Jan. 13 on taxes and how the new tax reform bill will affect farmers.

"We're always happy to sit down with anyone and look at their farming situation and make suggestions," said Barrow.

Layamays



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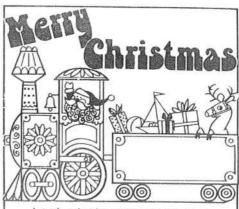
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