

Washington Report

By CONGRESSMAN WALTER B. JONES

During the closing hours of the first session of the 93rd Congress, legislation was enacted in an attempt to cope with the fuel shortage. The first bill was known as the Energy Reorganization Act of 1973. The purpose of the bill is to bring under the control of a single agency the various government sponsored research and development programs to provide the nation with new sources of energy. The bill provides for the Atomic Energy Commission to be divided into two components, the Energy Research and Development Agency (ERDA) and the Nuclear Energy Commission (NEC). ERDA will assume all the energy research and development functions, with NEC retaining the nuclear licensing and regulatory functions. The bill provides for the transfer of responsibilities to the newly created central agency from the Department of Interior, relative to the Office of Coal Research including fossil fuel energy R&D and related activities conducted by the Bureau of Mines "energy centers," and the underground electric power transmission research. Also transferred to ERDA will be functions of the National Science Foundation relating to solar heating and cooling development, and to geothermal power development. The Environmental Protection Agency will transfer to ERDA programs relative to the development and demonstration of automotive power systems and of the technologies to control emissions of pollutants from stationary sources using fossil fuel.

It is believed that this consolidated approach to the serious question of shortages can best be handled by one agency rather than three or four separate agencies trying to find solutions.

Another legislative hassle developed over the Conference Report regarding the Energy Emergency Act. As previously explained, this is a bill which would give the President broad powers as they relate to rationing and issuing administrative directives such as controlled speed limits and the closing of gas stations at certain times. The main issue at stake was just how much authority Congress should attempt to retain, some feeling that the President should assume full responsibility while others of us believing that the Congress had already delegated too much power to the Administration and should assume some degree of responsibility at this critical time in the history of this nation. In any event, between the House and the Senate as well as the Conferees, deliberations consumed approximately six days in considering this legislation.

It is unfortunate that such critical legislation has to be considered in the closing hours of a legislative session, for in the haste to reach adjournment, all too often amendments are approved which sometimes prove to be not in the best interest of the people of this nation.

In their motion to adjourn sine die, the House agreed to reconvene on January 21, 1974; therefore, this column will be suspended until the House reconvenes, and I take this opportunity to wish each and everyone a happy 1974.

Sam Ervin Says

WASHINGTON — My current term as a United States Senator from North Carolina will expire at noon on January 3, 1975. I will not seek re-election to the office in 1974.

My decision to this effect has been made with much reluctance after much deliberation.

September 27, 1973 was my seventy-seventh birthday anniversary. Despite this fact, I still do as much work in the Senate as any Senator of any age, and still find the official tasks devolving upon me challenging and satisfying.

Experience is the most efficient teacher of all things, including legislating. I have been privileged to serve North Carolina in the United States Senate longer than any other North Carolinian except Matt W. Ransom, Furnifold M. Simmons, and Lee S. Overman.

A case can be made for the proposition that my long service in the Senate, my familiarity with national issues, my friendship with my Senatorial colleagues, my chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, my seniority on the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and my chairmanship of its Subcommittees on Constitutional Rights, Revision and Codification of the Laws, and Separation of Powers, and my seniority on the Senate Committee on the Armed Services would enable me to serve North

Carolina and the nation with more effectiveness in the immediate future than at any time in the past.

Moreover, North Carolinians past numbering assure me of their approval of my course in the Senate, and urge me to seek re-election in 1974. To them, I am deeply grateful.

Notwithstanding these considerations, intellectual honesty compels me to confront this inescapable reality: If I should seek re-election in 1974, I would be asking North Carolinians to return me to the Senate for a term which would extend beyond the eighty-fourth anniversary of my birth.

Since time takes a constantly accelerating toll of those of us who live many years, it is simply not reasonable for me to assume that my eye will remain undimmed and my natural force stay unabated for so long a time.

As a consequence, I have reached the deliberate conclusion that it would not be fair to the people of North Carolina, who have honored me so much in times past, for me to ask them to re-elect me to a new six-year term in the Senate, which would not expire until January 3, 1981.

It takes this occasion to express my profound gratitude to the thousands of North Carolinians who throughout the years have supported me in my efforts to secure good government for the people of our land.

Poinsettia No Flower

These big red "flowers" on a poinsettia aren't really flowers. And the colorful Christmas plant could just as well be called "willdenowia." The poinsettia's bright blossom is not the flower but highly modified petal-like leaves called bracts. The actual flowers are tiny yellow rosettes in the center.

The plant is named after Joel R. Poinsett, who went to Mexico in 1825 to serve as United States minister. He so admired the bright red

(Continued on Page 3)

Organic Water Pollution Causing Disease In Fish

Organic water pollution is apparently creating conditions for widespread disease among game fish in some of North Carolina's best fishing lakes.

That is the preliminary finding of an initial study to discover why diseased fish in 10 popular lakes on the Catawba and Yadkin River chains have been showing up in increasing numbers. It is estimated that some 34,000 fish have died in Badin Lake, and the total so far may be much higher.

Sportsmen and the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission are concerned because the fish most directly affected seem to be those most popular among fishermen.

Striped bass, white bass, white perch, largemouth bass, bluegills, green sunfish, robin and warmouth are among the hardest hit, and diseased fish have been found in virtually every large impoundment on the Catawba and Yadkin River chains.

A joint study by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission's Division of Inland Fisheries under the direction of Dr. Norris B. Jeffrey and the Southeastern Cooperative Fish Disease Project at Auburn University shows that Badin Lake has apparently the highest number of diseased fish; however, significant numbers of diseased fish have also been found in High Rock and Tuckertown Lakes — but not Blewett's Falls — on the Yadkin River system.

Though the Yadkin River system appears most severely affected, diseased fish were also found in all of the major lakes on the Catawba River system where samples were taken, including Lake Norman, Lake James, Lake Rhodhiss, Lake Hickory, Mountain Island Lake and Lake Wylie.

"Fishermen first reported the disease to us last summer," said Jeffrey, "and we began to make some initial checks to see what was causing it. At first, there were not enough diseased fish to give us an accurate idea of either what was causing the problem or how widespread it might be. This summer, however, the numbers of diseased fish have increased significantly, and we are concerned."

"We have our biologists working on it, principally W. Cape Carnes, Siler City; Wayne Chapman, Albemarle; and Roy Miller of Winston-Salem," said Jeffrey. "We have also requested and received aid from the Southeastern Cooperative Fish Disease Project. Larry Olmstead of Duke Power Company is also assisting."

"During early November, Dr. John A. Plumb of the Southeastern Cooperative Disease Project worked with us in gathering samples and information, and we now have his report," said Jeffrey.

Plumb's report, along with preliminary results from Wildlife Commission studies, indicates that the two organisms primarily responsible for the disease are Epistylis, a protozoan and Aeromonas liquefaciens, a bacterium. Light infestations of Dactylogyrus and a Costia-like protozoan were also found on the gills of fish.

The two main diseased

show up as lesions or sores on the skin, scales and mouths of affected fish, thus prompting the common name of "red sore disease."

With Epistylis — the most common disease found — the parasite attaches itself to the hard parts of the fish (scales, fins, spines, or exposed bones) and can cause a small sore. Later, as the parasites increase or grow, the sore increases in size, and pit-like, inflamed sores occur. Infestations on fish may range from very mild with only one or two small sores to very severe, with large sores covering up to 75 percent of the fish's body. Epistylis rarely causes death to the host fish by itself, but does render the fish unacceptable to most fishermen. Epistylis often leads to secondary bacterial infections of Aeromonas liquefaciens. This frequently occurs in more severe cases of Epistylis and it is felt that these secondary infections are more likely to cause the death of the fish. These bacterial infections generally occur when fish have low resistance and have trouble producing antibodies to ward off bacterial disease.

"Plumb's study indicates that though the fish may have these sores, the fish can be safely eaten if properly cleaned and cooked," observed Jeffrey. "I seriously doubt, however, that many fishermen will find that very comforting, and this in no way lessens the potential impact of this problem."

Plumb's report indicates that Badin Lake produced the highest percentage of diseased striped bass (100 percent of those checked), with white perch running 57 percent, white bass 67 percent and warmouth 50 percent. Largemouth bass were severely affected in all three of the Yadkin River system lakes with infestations running from 17 percent in High Rock Lake, and 64 percent in Tuckertown Lake, to 100 percent (one bass) in Badin Lake. Most of the diseased bass were moderately to heavily infested.

In a previous survey of Badin Lake, Wildlife Commission biologist Wayne Chapman found a large percentage of some species diseased, ranging from 17 percent infestation on pumpkin-seed to 100 percent on white bass and green sunfish. Chapman found infestations of 50 percent of the largemouth bass and bluegills checked.

During two fishing tournaments at Lake Norman on October 27 and November 3, the percentage of largemouth bass infested with Epistylis was 15.3 percent and 21 percent respectively with the degree of infestation on individual fish ranging from light to heavy.

Although largemouth bass were found to have a high rate of infestation of Epistylis in some lakes, the most severely affected fish were the striped bass, white bass and white perch.

"Of course, parasites such as these are always present in every fish population," explained Jeffrey. "It is a natural condition for fish to have some parasites, and a rather delicate equilibrium is established between parasites and fish. However, it is unusual to have conditions where the

parasites are as abundant as they are in this case."

Plumb observed that "red sore disease" or Epistylis has been diagnosed from virtually all the Southeastern states during the past 10 years, and is found most frequently during the fall and winter months.

The disease may occur in any type of water. Still, according to Dr. Plumb, organically enriched waters — pollution from sewage disposal, certain industrial wastes, cropland runoff, and the like — appear to be most favorable for the occurrence of severe outbreaks of Epistylis. As waters become more enriched, more and more fish are affected, and individual fish are more likely to have serious infestations. The parasites apparently use the organic matter, along with water-borne bacteria as a food source.

Plumb further points out that although Epistylis can be controlled under fish hatchery conditions by treatment with certain chemicals, no therapy has been tried on larger bodies of water because of the obvious impracticality.

Plumb reports that the most logical approach may be to strive to reduce the organic load in the water, thereby reducing the parasites' food supply.

"What this means, of course, explained Jeffrey, "is that controlling the pollution in these river systems and lakes may be the only way to effectively control the disease. This does not mean that organic pollution is the only possible cause; however, it is true that organic enrichment has been identified as a major contributing factor in cases of this sort, and we need more information. If the disease is being caused primarily by organic pollution, the only solution is to clean up that pollution. And also, if pollution is the cause — as it appears to be — then this means that if we are to continue to have good fishing in North Carolina, we not only must clean up existing lakes, but make darn sure that any new lakes get clean water before dams are built or gates closed."

Protection Today, over 32 million women are building social security protection for themselves and their families through their own work. The working woman has both disability and survivors protection. If she becomes unable to work for a year or longer because of a disabling accident or severe illness, she and her dependents may be eligible for monthly cash payments from social security. If she dies prematurely, monthly cash payments from social security can help her children through school — until they're 22, of they remain full-time students and unmarried. Even though her husband may be working at a full time job, her children are still eligible for benefits on her work record. On her own work record, the working woman can retire at 62 with reduced monthly cash payments. Or she can wait until she's 65 and get full monthly cash benefits. Women need to know

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N.C. Law A Look Backwards

BY ROBERT E. LEE
(Sponsored by The
Lawyers of
North Carolina)

Alexander executes a will. Subsequently Alexander and his wife adopt a child. Alexander does not change the terms of his will and there is no mention of the child in the will. Does the adopted child inherit anything from Alexander?

Yes. Under the statutes of North Carolina, the after-born child is entitled to such share in the estate of Alexander as it would be entitled to if Alexander had died without a will. The will of Alexander is not otherwise revoked or affected.

The law gives to an after-adopted child the same rights of inheritance that are presently given to a natural child born after the execution of a will.

If the particular child had been born into the family or adopted into the family of Alexander before the execution of his will, and had not been given anything under the terms of the will, the child would not have inherited anything from the estate of Alexander.

A parent is not obligated to leave anything by will to his children. But if there are either after-born or after-adopted children, and there is no provision whatsoever in the will in reference to them or an indication in the will that the testator intentionally did not make specific provision therein for them, the law will give them what they would get had he died without a will. This is on the theory that the testator would have done so himself if he had gotten around to changing his will.

A MAN DIES WITHOUT A WILL. He is survived by two natural children and one adopted child. He wife had predeceased him. Will the children share equally in the distribution of his estate?

Yes. The estate will be divided equally among the three children.

No distinction in inheritance rights is made between a natural born child and an adopted child when a person dies without a will.

If a husband or a wife is survived by a spouse and two or more children, the surviving spouse takes one-third of the real and personal property and the children, or their lineal descendants, take the other two-thirds of the real and personal property.

HOLIDAY GUEST

Miss Mary White of Boston, Mass was a Holiday guest of Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Pitt.

FROM VA.

Mr. and Mrs. George Clarke and family of Petersburg, Va. were week-end guests of Mrs. J.E. Morris.

CHRISTMAS IN NEWBORN

Mrs. J.R. Futrell spent the Holidays in New Born with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Futrell.

about the social security program and how it affects them and their families. Additional information may be requested from any Social Security office.

By VIRGINIA WHITE
TRANSEAU
DEC. 27th, 1935

H. G. WINSLOW NAMED MAYOR OF HERTFORD: H. G. Winslow was appointed Mayor of Hertford to fill the unexpired term of E. L. Reed, who recently resigned the position, by the Board of Commissioners at a special meeting held on Monday night. The position of Commissioner of Public Works was given to B. N. Hines, who has served for several years as town electrician, and who will perform the duties of both offices. Mr. Hines, who formerly received \$150 per month as electrician, will be paid \$175., an increase of \$25. for his additional duties. W. G. Newby, town clerk, who formerly was paid \$150., will receive \$165., an increase of \$15. Thirty dollars per month will be paid the Mayor.

FIRE DESTROYS FILLING STATION ON CHRISTMAS DAY: Fire destroyed the Shell service station on the Hertford-Edenton highway early Christmas morning. The station, which was owned by the Winslow Oil Company, of Hertford, and operated by Claude Chappell, was discovered at about 4 o'clock in the morning by Mr. Chappell, who was sleeping in a room adjacent to the station. J. Emmett Winslow, of the Winslow Oil Co., estimated the extent of the loss to be approximately twelve to fourteen hundred dollars. There was no insurance.

1,000 POUNDS STOLEN SUGAR RECOVERED: A thousand pounds of sugar stolen from the warehouse of Reed & Felton on Christmas night was located by M. G. Owens, special night policeman, shortly after the loot had been carried to a vacant house on Grubb Street. The thief, a colored man said he was from Elizabeth City, and whose name could not be learned, was taken at the scene. He was smoking a cigarette in the room where he had the sugar cached

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The potato originated in the Andean countries of South America, where it is still called papa, as in Inca times, National Geographic says.

when the officer came upon him. There were ten bags of sugar each containing a hundred pounds.

COUNTY ENJOYS WHITE CHRISTMAS: Snow on the ground on Christmas Day! This was the first White Christmas in this section in many years. It has not snowed here at Christmas before "since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary". This only applies to the younger generation, however, as some of the older folks distinctly recall a Christmas when everything was covered with white. One recalls that either in 1891 or 1892 it began snowing on Christmas Eve and that the snow continued to fall through most of Christmas Day. That was a heavy snow. Another says that once since then probably around 1900, there was now at Christmas, and nobody under thirty has ever seen snow in Perquimans at Christmas before.

A white Christmas, good health and happiness is wish for each and every in Perquimans County.

The shoeshine men of Istanbul, Turkey, carry brushes and polishes in ornate brass workboxes that may cost as much as \$100. National Geographic says, Even a poor man of Istanbul prepares for Sunday outings with a bath, a clean suit, and a shine.

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NOTICE TO

PEOPLE OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY

LIST YOUR TAXES AT THE COURTHOUSE IN PERQUIMANS COUNTY

List every day except Wednesdays & Holidays during the month of January, 1974 from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Failure to list will subject you to a penalty of ten (10) per cent of total taxes due.

CARSON D. SPIVEY, Sr.
Tax Supervisor

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| 68 LTD 4 dr. | 69 Chev. Impala 2 dr. | 69 Mustang 2 plus 2 |
| 66 Ford Gal. 500, 4 dr. | 68 Olds 98, 4 dr., S. | 69 Ford XL Conv. |
| 66 Ford Gal. 500, 2 dr. | 69 Ford Cust. 500, 4 dr. | 69 Torino GT |
| 67 Buick 225, 4 dr. | 69 Ford LTD 2 dr., H.T. | 69 Ford Gal. 500, 2 dr., h.t. |
| 67 LTD 4 dr. | 68 Mustang GT | 70 Ford Gal. 500 4 dr. |
| 67 Ford Gal. 500, 4 dr. | 66 Mustang Conv. | 72 Mach I |
| 67 Chev. Impala 4 dr. | | 70 Gal. 500, 4 dr. |
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