

### No Comment

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"NO COMMENT" is a report of incidents on the national scene and does not necessarily reflect NAM policy or position.

Washington—A vigorous campaign is being waged on Capitol Hill to protect freedom of speech.

It revolves around bills introduced by Rep. Boggs (D-La.) and others to permit expenditures for legislative purposes to be deducted for tax purposes, as trade or business expenses.

The proposals, strongly supported by both industry and labor, are designed to correct an Internal Revenue Service regulation which would prohibit the deduction of expenditures for advertisements, for membership in organizations and for the distribution of literature which may influence legislation.

Not only does the regulation apply to action affecting Congress, but it also applies to proposals before state legislatures and county and city councils.

Opponents contend that the regulation imposes a serious gag upon freedom of speech—a gag by enactment of the proposed legislation.

They point out that, in the past, if a labor union, a business owner, an educational or industrial association thought Congress was about to step on its toes with a piece of legislative nonsense it could start firing salvos of protest at Capitol Hill and the public.

Up to now, whatever they spent in defending their right to speak was a legitimate tax deduction.

In the past it was pretty well understood that the right to petition Congress was inviolate under the constitution. It has been generally accepted also that Congress and other legislative bodies can't operate in a vacuum—that the members need to know what people like and what they don't like.

For instance, if somebody wants to spend the country into bankruptcy, tax a business out of existence or outlaw organized labor unions, the parties affected ought to be able to defend, as vocally as possible, their right to survive—and should not be taxed for doing

so. Rep. Boggs, in a statement placed in the Congressional Record, makes these points among others:

1. Under the regulation, "carried to its ultimate conclusion in a newspaper or magazine, a local chamber of commerce, a trade association, national, state or local education and civil or voters' groups all may be denied the right of professional and political activity or expression of views which is and must remain the sinews of our democratic way of life."

2. "Any editorial expression by a newspaper or other public communications media relating to affairs of government could be deemed 'propaganda' with resulting tax consequences."

3. "No tax law or administrative interpretations should be permitted to stand that would impair the ability to communicate freely to all sections of the public or elected representatives views on legislation affecting the economic lives of our citizens, either through advertising, membership in an organization, distribution of literature or any other form of lawful communication."

4. "If we dilute the right of our citizens to petition for good laws by punitive taxation we deny them the right of self-protection from damaging and destructive legislative action. We cannot legislate in a vacuum."

5. The regulation is "of little or no significance as a revenue-raising device."

### April 5 Deadline For Cotton Allotments

Continued from Page 1—Section 1 sponsored a page advertisement in this issue of The Herald urging farmers to call at the ASC office immediately to discuss cotton problems so that the program is fully understood. The ASC office will gladly furnish any information necessary which will be to the advantage of cotton farmers.

The local ASC office has also released the following information:

The Department of Agriculture has announced that beginning August 1, 1960, the minimum sales price for CCC-owned cotton from the 1959 and prior crops of upland cotton will be higher of (1) the market price or (2) 115 percent of the choice (3) loan rate for 1960-crop cotton. The maximum sales price for

1960-crop cotton when sold by local sales agencies will be 110 percent of the choice (B) loan rate and when sold by the New Orleans commodity office the minimum sales price will be the higher of (1) the market price as determined by CCC or (2) 110 percent of the choice (B) loan rate.

Carrying charges will be added beginning with 10 points in October, 1960, and increasing 20 points per month for each month thereafter to a maximum of 190 points in July, 1961. The current monthly increase for carrying charges is 15 points per month.

### Mrs. Osteen Dies In Ahoskie Hospital

Mrs. Winifred G. Osteen, 63, died in Roanoke-Chowan Hospital at Ahoskie Sunday night at 10:25 o'clock. Mrs. Osteen had been in ill health for five years and died while she was visiting in Ahoskie. She was a native of Lakeland, Florida, but lived in Edenton, where her husband is employed at the Halsey Hardware Company.

Surviving are her husband, Lee A. Osteen; two sons, Warren T. Allen of Jacksonville, Fla., and William H. Lewis, Jr., a member of the armed forces in Germany; two daughters, Mrs. Margaret Helton of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. J. E. Whitaker of Ahoskie; two brothers, R. Gray of Newberg, Fla., and B. B. Gray of Winter Haven, Fla.; five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

She was a member of the Baptist Church in Georgia.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Willford Funeral Home with the Rev. Gordon Shaw of Columbia, N. C., officiating. Burial was in the Macedonia Baptist Church cemetery.

### SAFETY CONTEST WINNERS

Mrs. Tom Hopkins, chairman of a safety contest sponsored by the Edenton Woman's Club last week announced the winners in the contest.

Among the fifth and sixth graders the home safety essay winner was Martha Vaughan with Barbara Wallace second.

Mrs. Inglis Fletcher judged the essays and said they were very good.

In the fourth grade safety poster contest Theresa Jones won first place and Carroll Lassiter was second. These posters were judged by Mrs. John Shackelford.



WRECKER WRECKED—A storm sweeping through Nashville, Tenn., turned the tables on a wrecking firm by toppling a tree which crushed one of its cars.

### Individuals Seventh Of All Households

### Individuals Maintaining Own Households 14.3% of Total Number of Households

One out of every seven households in the United States now consists of persons either living alone or with others unrelated to them, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census on the changing composition of the population and its living habits over the years.

This represents a record high proportion for what the Census Bureau technically classifies as

primary individuals as distinct from family groups. A major factor in the growth of these individual households has been the great rise in savings, retirement and other personal protection programs, which have increased the resources of our older population. The widening of job opportunities for women has also played an important role.

### Role of Protection Programs

The figures show, for example, that benefits under programs to protect the individual and family against the economic impact of death, disability and retirement have reached the \$30 billion annual level and have been showing a fast rate of growth that has total personal income. Benefits under public and private retirement programs alone represent over a third of the total, giving an increasing proportion of our older popu-

lation a measure of financial independence and helping them to maintain a home of their own.

According to the Census Bureau data, the number of primary individuals maintaining their own households totaled 7.4 million in March of this year, or 14.3 per cent of the total number of households. The equivalent number was just over 6 million in 1955, or less than 13 per cent of the total number of households in that year; and about 4 1/2 million, or 11 per cent of all households, in 1950. Primary individuals are particularly concentrated in urban areas, where they represented a sixth of all households in March of this year.

Women represent the dominant group in the household classification of primary individuals, outnumbering men by a margin of two to one or more in recent

### Long-Term Growth Trend

All households, families and primary individuals combined, rose from 43.6 millions in 1950 to 51.3 millions in March of this year, a rise of just under 18 per cent. This represents a slowdown in the rate of the growth from the Forties when households increased by 24 per cent for the decade. The latter was the second biggest rise since the turn of the century under the impetus of a record marriage boom after the end of World War II. Household formation between 1947 and 1950 averaged almost 1 1/2 million annually, over two-thirds greater than the annual average since.

A long view going back to the turn of the century shows that household formation has consistently shown a rate of growth greater than that of the total population, usually by a wide margin. This has been one of the dynamic elements in the record of American progress over the years.

### Firemen Called Out 6 Times In February

Fire Chief W. J. Yates reports that Edenton firemen answered six alarms in February, one of which was in Edenton and five out of town. For the Edenton fire the firemen were out one hour and 15 minutes, and out of town 9 hours and 35 minutes. The firemen were on the air 10 seconds in Edenton and one minute and five seconds out of town.

For the Edenton fire the firemen traveled two miles and 89 miles out of town. No hose was



JUNIOR "OFFICER"—Rickey Juergens, 9, hung up his pint-sized lieutenant's uniform after the Army investigated a complaint that he had conducted his own "inspection" of troops under the command of his colonel-father at Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, Germany.

laid in Edenton but 1,350 feet were laid out or town. A ladder was raised 36 feet out of town, but none in town.

Twelve volunteers responded for the Edenton fire and 102 for the out of town fires.

Property involved in town amounted to \$32,000 and \$86,000 out of town. No damage was reported for the Edenton fire, but damage out of town was estimated at \$40,100. Insurance in town was \$20,000 and \$32,000 out of town.

The firemen held one fire drill, answered two still alarms and worked 5 1/2 hours pumping out flooded basements.

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