Don't Look Back

By TERRY JONES

"Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth into those things which are before.

I press toward the mark for prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

—Philippians 3:13-14.

It was a normal sunny morning in the city of Sodom. Suddenly the whole city was in an outrage, fire and brimstone fell from the heavens and set the buildings, the houses and people on fire. This God that the people had paid no attention to was at last proving His existence. He was wiping them off the face of the earth. Out of the city ran a man, his wife and two daughters. The wife in an excited moment turned and looked back at the city. With no warning at all a strange change came over her, she was froze into a perfect hard form, she had become a pillar of salt. She was the woman Jesus spoke of many years later in one of His lessons: "Remember Lot's wife." (Luke 17:32). This woman had been strictly warned to not look back but the temptation was too great. She probably wondered if God would really destroy a whole city, or she may have longed after her burning home. Nevertheless she looked back on the old life she was supposed to leave behind.

We likewise are supposed to leave the old life of sin and worldiness. We must leave behind the gossip circles and drinking buddies and look forward to a new way of life. We should be seasoned by the pillar of salt Lot's wife left behind and press forward following in the Master's footsteps. To the man that has conquered drink, if he turns back he will again be engulfed by this great temptation. If a candle is blown out a small ring of smoke will arise, if a match is placed to this smoke it will run right back to the candle and begin a new flame. To break away from the old temptations they must be laid down and never tampered with again; there can be no slow weaning off from Satan. The man who resolves to stop drinking must quit then and there but first of all he must genuinely want to stop.

If you are tempted to give up and kick religion aside and give in a little to your temptations then memorize the words of our Saviour, "No man, having put his hands to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom of God." (Luke 9:62).

New Books At Local Library

New books received this week at the Shepard-Pruden Memorial Library are:

Khrushchev, a Political Portrait by Konrad Kellen.

The Blue of Capricorn by Eugene Burdick.

Man Against Nature, Tales of Adventure and Exploration, edited by Charles Neider (from Whaling Ships to Kon-Tike).

The Hollow Crown, A Life of Richard II by Harold F. Hutchison.

The Origins of Greek Civilization, 1100-650 B.C., by Chester G. Starr.

Strange Sects and Curious Cults by Marcus Bach.

Eugenie, a novel of the Tragic Empress by Hester W. Chapman.

A Fall of Moondust by Arthur C. Clarke.

For the Time Being by Julia Siebel.

The Old West in Fiction edited by Irwin R. Blacker.

Critic's Choice by Ira Levin.

Between Oxus and Jumna by Arnold J. Toybee, a Journey in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Summer in Galilee by Juliette de Bairacli Levy.

Ten Leaders In Bridge Marathon

Medlin Belch and Cecil Fry have taken over the lead in the bridge marathon sponsored by the Chowan Hospital Auxiliary. The ten leading teams and their scores at the end of the 13th round follow:

1. Medlin Belch and Cecil Fry, 50,730.
2. Joe Thorud and Dr. Richard Hardin, 49,970.
3. Mrs. L. A. Patterson and Mrs. W. B. Rosevear, 49,860.
4. John Raines and Nathan Dail, 44,270.
5. Dr. Martha Wood and Dr. Frank Wood, 44,220.
6. Mrs. Earl Goodwin and Mrs. J. W. Davis, 43,670.
7. Mrs. Willie White and Mrs. Leroy Haskett, 43,240.
8. Mrs. Oscar Duncan and Mrs. Watson Bell, 41,180.
9. Mrs. Albert Byrum and Mrs. George Hoskins, 39,670.
10. Mrs. Richard Goodwin and Mrs. Elton Forehand, Jr., 36,370.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Perry, Jr., announce the birth of a 6-lb., 12-oz. son, David Bryan Perry, born March 10, at the Chowan Hospital. Mrs. Perry is the former Miss Clara White.

Aloha Murder

Continued from Page 1—Section 2

gling, and saw a chance for a little blackmail."

Dr. Wescott paused, looked around dramatically, and picking up the plastic playing bar from the table, turned to the Lieutenant. He said, "This is the playing bar used by Bill Kaloa. It is hollow and has recently contained heroin. It is the same bar I used on the flight to the Islands; I can vouch for that. Only a short while ago I used this same bar again, and I noticed at the time it was much lighter than when I first used it. I knew then that something had been concealed in the bar. Later I was almost certain that it had been heroin. And I suspect Bill Kaloa has several of these bars."

Dr. Wescott laid the bar down and continued. "And now we come to the murder—"

During Dr. Wescott's recital, Bill Kaloa's face had turned deathly pale and he sagged in his chair. Luana was weeping softly, her face in her hands.

"Luke the Uke was the blackmailer and when he confronted Bill Kaloa, Bill killed him." Dr. Wescott turned sharply to Bill Kaloa. "Bill, when I entered this room a short while ago, you were replacing a broken guitar string on your guitar. It was a large, strong bass string. When Luke earlier made his blackmail demands, you were preparing to replace this string. You had it in your hands. Instantly you went beserk, threw the guitar string around Luke's neck and strangled him . . . Lieutenant, if you will have your lab boys examine this guitar string, you will find that it was the murder weapon."

Dr. Wescott looked down at Bill Kaloa. He started to speak, but closed his mouth without uttering a word. There was a look of ineffable sadness on his face. Abruptly he turned on his heel and strode from the room. I trailed out after him.

"There are times, Jimmy," said Dr. Wescott, "when I hate my job. And this is one of those times."

We were standing on the deck of an outward bound steamer from Honolulu. The crowds of gayly waving people and the docks were fast sliding away.

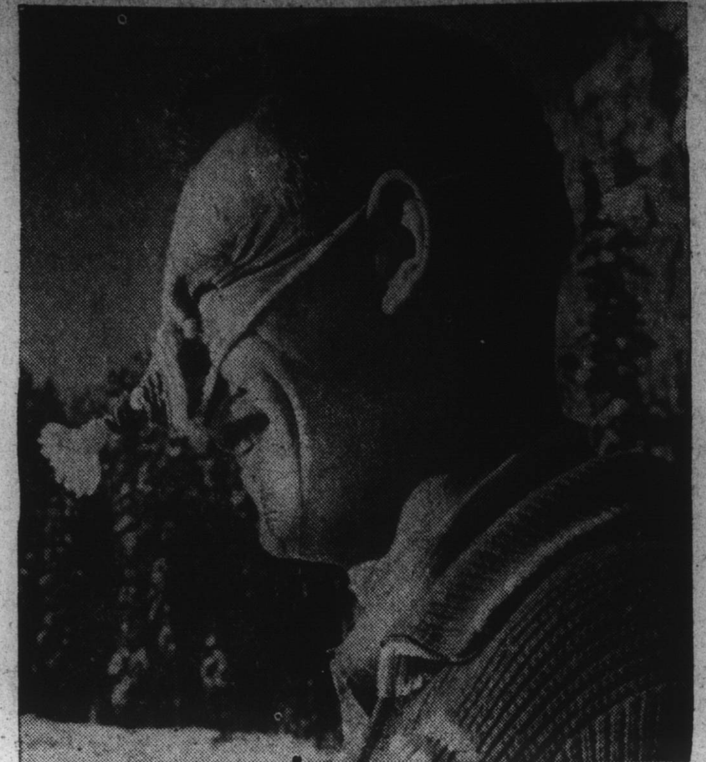
Dr. Wescott settled his arms on the railing and continued, "Dope smuggling is what brought me to Hawaii. I solved that problem and a murder, but look what I did to several nice people in the process. Of course, Bill Kaloa did wrong. But who knows what any one of us may do in any given situation. Bill loved Luana, and what he did, he did for her. But because of Bill's crime, Luana will have to suffer."

On shore, an Hawaiian band was playing Aloha Oe.

"The Hawaiian farewell song," said Dr. Wescott. "That word 'aloha' has many connotations and meanings, but 'farewell' is the saddest and most plaintive of all its meanings. Aloha Bill . . . Aloha Luana . . . Aloha Hawaii . . . "

I also thought but didn't voice it, aloha murder.

The strains of the Hawaiian band and Aloha Oe receded into the distance, until finally they were no more and we were alone upon the sea.



NOSE MUFF—Stan DeBruler, director of a Snoqualmie, Wash., ski school, doesn't believe in putting his nose into anything that doesn't concern him, such as the cold weather. He wears a knitted nose cover while giving instructions.

Plywood Industry Stand On Foreign Imports Presented

The following article on United States foreign trade policy was submitted to The Chowan Herald by E. L. Hollowell of Edenton, operator of Chowan Veneer Company. The article was prepared by Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers committee.

Because of the importance to Chowan County economically, both to its industry and to the agriculture, of foreign trade policy, this article representing one viewpoint on the subject is being presented in its entirety except for two statistical tables.

For The Chowan Herald's position on Chowan County's stake in foreign trade readers are referred to the editorial "Chowan and Foreign Trade" appearing also on this page.

The article by Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Committee follows:

Our Foreign Trade Policy A Vital Issue

The President has announced that he will press for the enactment by Congress of HR 9900 which will grant to him absolute authority to lower by 50 percent all tariffs and to eliminate our tariffs on agricultural products and products in which the United States and Europe have 80 percent of the foreign trade. The prenegotiation determination on injury (Peril Point) will be limited to advice to the President. The inadequate authority now provided for the granting of relief where imports do serious injury to an American industry (Escape Clause) has been changed to require proof of widespread plant closing, prolonged unprofitable operation and unemployment. To express it more succinctly: bankruptcy-widespread.

It is stated that this program is required so that: (1) reductions of tariffs may be granted to the European Common Market countries; and (2) to sustain Japan's spectacular rate of economy growth by rapidly increasing the exports from Japan by securing for the Japanese access to the European markets now denied to Japan, in exchange for the United States granting tariff concessions to European countries.

The Administration and the collaborating spokesmen acknowledge that this program will require the sacrifice of American industry and their workers, and propose adjustment assistance to workers by dole for one year and for owners guaranteed loans and government control of the assisted company. Workers and their families who have been certified may be retrained.

On February 21, 1962, Secretary of State Rusk advised the textile manufacturers that if they would be hurt by the proposed Trade Program they should shift to other lines (New York Times, 2-2-62). How many other industries will also have to try to shift?

Imports, because of lower unit price, had a greater impact on the domestic industry than the dollar value would indicate. For example, our imports in shirts in 1960 had a value of 14 million dollars. This would mean 7 to 9 million shirts at our factory prices, but imports were not 7 or 9 million shirts, but 24 million shirts. At our values this would represent 36 to 48 million dollars.

In terms of man hours to produce the imports of 1960, valued at 14.6 billion dollars, it would require exports of double this dollar value or 30 billion dollars. The proposal to stimulate exports by granting concessions on imports will result in turning over to imports a much greater proportion of our domestic industrial activity than is gained by an increase in exports.

Trade concessions will have little effect on exports or imports of raw materials. In 1960, 85 percent of the imports of agricultural products and 56 percent of the imports of raw material entered duty free.

The export of agricultural products is also unresponsive to tariff negotiations. Of the 4.2 billion of exports in 1960, 1.3 billion were exports of gifts, barter or for soft currencies (Public Law 480), and 1 billion of the Government-owned products exported under subsidies (these exports cost the Treasury another ½ billion dollars).

In addition to the above, military food supplies, mutual security program exports and other grants for subsidized exports add up to considerably more in dollar value. At least 60 percent of the agricultural exports will exist, no matter what tariff concessions are granted.

The U. S. duty on leaf tobacco today has been reduced under Trade Agreements to an aver-
On the flight fro mthe States,
age of 12.8 cents a pound. The rate for leaf tobacco was 35 and 50 cents a pound prior to the reductions. Since 1956, imports of leaf tobacco have increased from 84 million pounds to 118 million pounds, or 40 percent, and the dollar value has increased from 61 million dollars to 84.5 million dollars. Over-all tobacco imports, including tobacco manufacturers, have increased from 94 million dollars in 1956 to 121 million dollars in 1960.

The countries in the Common Market intend to eventually eliminate all tariffs within the Common Market. At the same time, they will erect a common tariff barrier against the United States and other countries outside of the Common Market. For example, the proposed common import duty on tobacco for non-member nations is 24 percent. Tobacco valued between 44 cents and 64 cents would carry the 24 percent rate. When the tariffs within the Common Market are eliminated the tariffs between the member countries and their colonies, on tobacco will be zero, while American tobacco will pay a minimum of 24 percent ad valorem. The Common Market has no intention of eliminating tariffs on agricultural and manufactures from without.

"France Actuelle," a semi-monthly report on modern France published by a private association of French businessmen, has this say with reference to the Common Market and agriculture:

"In the field of agriculture, American farmers are concerned about the future of their markets in Western Europe, for food and tobacco make up about 22 percent of U. S. exports to the Common Market countries. Farming within the Community will become more mechanized and efficient with the evolution of a common agricultural policy, and the development of a common agricultural market will tend to favor internal producers as against outside suppliers, but all this will take time and leave room for negotiations. 'Whether these effects will be offset by the expected rise in total demand for food and tobacco is debatable,' says the Chase Bank study." (Emphasis ours.)

Congressman Cooley of North Carolina, in a statement released to the press, had this to say about the Common Market: "Today, there has been no evidence that the U. S. has been offered any concessions which will aid in keeping U. S. tobaccos in the Common Market countries on a footing which would be equitable to what it was before the Common Market was organized."

If the farmers support the President's program which makes no provision for protection for American industry, the farmers will undoubtedly find reduced home markets for many of their products.

We are presently a low-tariff country. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, the average value of ad valorem equivalent of U. S. duties collected on dutiable imports was 50 percent. Between 1934 and our entry into World War II, this had been reduced to 38 percent. Since World War II, under GATT, this has been reduced to 11.5 percent (1959). This represents a 69 percent reduction since 1934 and a 70 percent reduction since World War II. At the present time an additional 20 percent reduction is being negotiated which will reduce the average to in the area of 11 percent.

Immediately following the War there was great concern in our country for "the dollar gap." Our trade policy has transferred the burden from our shoulders to the welcoming shoulders of Japan and the European industrial countries.

Since 1950 the United States has accumulated an unfavorable trade balance of 21 billion dollars. In 1959 and 1960 the deficit was 3.8 billion and for 1961 it is now estimated to exceed 3 billion. In 1951 we had gold reserves of 24.3 billion. By 1960 these reserves had dwindled to 16.8 billion, a loss of over 27 percent. So far in 1961 the gold withdrawals have exceeded 900 million, so our reserve is now depleted to less than 17 billion. As our gold reserve declined, the foreign claims against our gold supply increased. In 1960 they amounted to 21.4 billion dollars, an increase of 57 percent in five years. Thus, as the foreign countries withdrew 27 percent of our gold reserve, they also increased their claims against the balance by 5 percent in a five-year period. Thus, we see that the claims against our gold reserve exceed the reserve by at least 3.6 billion dollars. In addition, by our laws, we are required to keep in the gold reserve 25 percent of the value of our outstanding currency and this amounts to 11 billion dollars. Is it judicious to make deeper tariff cuts in order to increase the imports to the United States and thus increase the foreign claims for our already insufficient gold reserve? This is reverse economics and cannot be explained. Everyone predicts a decline in exports after 1962.

In 1960 the percentage of unemployment in the United States was 5.7 percent. It has increased to 6.8 percent. Total manufacturing employment for the period 1954-1960 fell far short of the 18.4 percent population increase. Increase of employment in manufacturing fell short of the requirement by some 1,384,000 jobs. This means that 50 percent of the job expansion in manufacturing industries which was needed to keep pace with the population increase was not realized. In addition to the failure to keep pace by increasing jobs, a number of industries suffered direct losses of jobs due in whole or in part to imports. While other induties increased their employment these increases did not match the percentage needed to equal the population increase. Therefore, while faced with heavy unemployment and an obvious inability in our economy to create sufficient jobs needed to meet population increases, it is nevertheless proposed that we sacrifice some of the jobs presently held in order to create a broader market for imports from Western European countries, which enjoy low unemployment and great prosperity.

The administration's proposal is directed solely to the hope of increasisg exports, regardless of the consequences that may result from increased imports. This policy proposes an incentive for one sector of our economy at the price of disabling other sectors.

Fifteen years of tariff reductions and trade negotiations have failed to improve America's over-all rate of growth. Of the industrial countries, the United States is distinguished by the lowest rate of economic growth for recent years; Japan the strongest, three times that of the United States; the Common Market and other industrialized Western European countries twice or better than the United States. It is true that the tariff reducing program has wiped out the dollar gap and has transferred us from a favorable trade balance to a deficit trade balance. The theme that is broadcast today and which was broadcast over the years, that we must lower our tariffs so we can increase our imports in order to trade for lower duties so we can export. The dollars we spend on imports do not return. The dollars have not been spent on products made in the United States. This is established by the flight of our gold reserve, and the tremendous increase in the short-term gold claims held by foreign countries.

Another question which is ignored. We have paid for the right to export to Japan and the Western European industrial countries by our reductions in tariffs of approximately 70 percent on the average since the War. The duties in most of the countries are higher than ours so we have not succeeded in securing the reductions we have paid for. It is now proposed that we pay for them a second time by eliminating all of our tariffs. Can it be honestly contended that such a proposal will benefit our country economically? The 15-year trial period was conclusively demonstrated that we have lost not gained and are now frightened beggars.

Our economy will not survive this giveaway of industry and jobs. What is required is a foreign trade program based on assuring the continued economic soundness of our American industry and the inherent right to grow within our own markets. A program which admittedly requires the sacrifice of American industry and its workers, and destroys all possibility of growth within our own markets cannot be helpful to our economy or our national welfare.

Joseph Codespoti Is Named Supervisor

Joseph Codespoti, a local minister, has received an assignment from the Watchtower Society of New York to be a department supervisor for the week-end convention of Jehovah's Witnesses to be held April 6, 7, 8 in the high school in Beaufort, N. C.

According to Roy P. Long, local spokesman, the convention is being conducted for the purpose of instructing each member of the family in the use of the Bible and the importance of following Christian principles.

Mr. Codespoti has been assigned to work in the news department.

TRY A HERALD CLASSIFIED

BURSTING WITH VALUES

FCX SPRING SALE

UNICO REDI-GRIP
Reg. $32.85
SALE $24.95 plus tax
Nylon, black, 6.70 x 15, tube type (6 ply)

UNICO Battery
PW1 6 volt
Reg. $16.25
SALE $12.95

UNICO Powerliner
Reg. $19.98
SALE $12.95 plus tax
Nylon, black, 6.70 x 15 tube type (4 ply)

UNICO B-550 Grease
35 Pound Pail
Reg. $8.75
SALE $7.59

UNICO Powercruiser
Tubeless—Nylon
Reg. $28.00
SALE $19.95 plus tax
White Sidewall 7.50 x 14 (4 ply)

UNICO 12M Motor Oil
Reg. $2.70
SALE $2.10 for 6 1-Qt. Cans

UNICO Outboard Motor Oil
Reg. 40¢
SALE 34c per qt

UNICO Tri-Rib Front Tractor
Reg. $13.04
SALE $9.90 plus tax
500 x 15 4-ply Nylon

WITH PURCHASE OF THE UNICO 2-4-D Fence Controller
Receive FREE
(1) ½ mile spool electric fence wire No. 190
(2) 25 plastic insulators—No. RS 25
SALE $24.95
Reg. $28.76

UNICO REAR TRACTOR
4 Ply Rayon 10 x 24 (11.2-24)
Regular $50.17
Special $39.95 plus tax

OTHER UNICO TIRES AT POPULAR PRICES
UNICO XBT Extra Bar Traction TRUCK TIRE
Heavy tread—Extra mileage tire
ALL UNICO TIRES ARE FIRST LINE OR BETTER

CLIP THIS COUPON
(14"½ x 6½" x 4½")
With COUPON this JUMBO Size Tool & Tackle Utility Box
Can be purchased for only 98c
Reg. Price $1.98

EDENTON FEED & LIVESTOCK CO.
PHONE 3515
NC Hiway 32 North Edenton, N. C.

Spring Planting Time Is Near Again . . .

LET US RECONDITION YOUR TRACTOR NOW!

• Quicker Starts • and Smooth Performance
• Surging Power • Economical Operation

Now . . . while your John Deere Tractor is idle . . . is an excellent time to bring it to our shop for a checkover . . . a tuneup . . . or reconditioning.

OUR SKILLED MECHANICS ARE TRAINED IN SERVICING METHODS RECOMMENDED BY JOHN DEERE. They'll do only the work necessary—quickly and economically.

Don't wait 'til the last minute; let's make a service date; give us a call . . . this week.

HEAVY DUTY
Disk Harrow Blades
18-in. Round $3.75 20-in. Round $4.95
18-in. Cut-out $4.60 20-in. Cut-out $6.00

See Our Complete New Line Of John Deere Tractors and Equipment

HOBBS IMPLEMENT CO., INC.
"YOUR JOHN DEERE DEALER"
Guy C. Hobbs, Mgr. Edenton, N. C.
Serving Your Farm Equipment Needs Is a Lifetime Job with Us