



Essay winners at Warren Academy, left to right, are Ray King and Diane Hemmings; poster winners at right are Debra White, Nash Whitmore and Andy Copley. Absent was Catherine Blankenship.

Winners In Essay and Poster Contests

(Other Pictures On Page 1)



Essay winners at John Hawkins Junior High, left to right, are: Mildred Ayscue, Angela Burchette, Judy Joyner, Sharon Kay Johnson.



Essay winners at John Graham High School, left to right; kneeling - Larry Green, Martha Thompson, Ann Hardy; standing - Frank Hunter, Stephanie Mills, John Allen, Bridget Roberts.

Henderson Airport Being Used By Planes

HENDERSON—Paving of the runway at the Henderson-Oxford Airport has been completed and planes are now using the airstrip.

Much work remains to be done by providing adequate parking space for planes and for cars. A gasoline station is also to be installed and other incidentals

completed. Work will be pressed until all has been finished.

The base has been laid for an access road to the airport and surfacing is understood to be a matter only of days. The State Highway Commission is building the access road, which is less than a mile from a State road.

Parking strips have been paved and when all have been finished there will be 26 stalls for use.

Buildings are still to be erected, but in the meantime planes can use the landing strip, which is 3,800 feet long and

75 feet wide.

The airport has been financed by Henderson and Vance county and Oxford and Granville county, with funds also furnished by the Federal Aviation Authority and the State.

Her: "Why do you think I am such a poor judge of human nature?" She: "Because you have such a good opinion of yourself!"

Seventy one counties in North Carolina produce flue-cured tobacco and 31 counties produce burley.

Agriculturally Speaking

Chmn. Hardage Explains Flue-Cured Situation

By L. B. HARDAGE Extension Chairman Flue-Cured Situation

The production of U. S. flue-cured tobacco in 1970 was estimated at 1,161 million pounds, up 108 million pounds over 1969. Acreage allotments were reduced 5 percent in 1970, but acreages for harvest were up 1 percent over 1969 because of undermarketings in 1969.

The total supply for 1970-71 is down 23 million pounds from the previous year and 484 million pounds lower than in 1965, the first year of the acreage-poundage program. Prices from the 1969 crop averaged 72.4 cents per pound. Flue-cured prices in 1970 averaged about the same as in 1969.

U. S. cigarette output for 1970-71 is expected to be slightly lower than the 562 billion cigarettes produced the previous year. However, domestic use of flue-cured tobacco was down 24 million pounds during the last marketing year reflecting the continued downtrend in leaf used per cigarette. Flue-

cured exports in 1969-70 continued on the high plateau of the previous three marketing years, 2 percent above a year earlier when the dock strike slowed shipments.

Flue-Cured Outlook

In the past 15 years, the amount of flue-cured used per cigarette has declined 3 percent annually. Domestic disappearance in 1970-71 is expected to decrease because of reduced leaf use and drop in cigarette output. Exports in 1970-71 is estimated at 2 1/2 percent below the previous year.

Prices to growers in 1971 are expected to increase over 1970 due to a smaller crop and total supply of flue-cured. The supply-production plus carryover—for 1971-72 is expected to be about 2 1/2 percent below the 3,130 million pounds in 1970-71.

Smoking in relation to health, rising U. S. tobacco prices and large supplies of tobacco in other countries will continue to affect the U. S. tobacco industry.

Court

(Continued from page 1)

It is therefore ordered that the defendant, Carl Darnell Davis, be confined to the common jail of Warren County for a term of thirty (30) days.

This 27th day of November, 1970.

LINWOOD T. PEOPLES, Judge Presiding

Van King was found not guilty of transporting dangerous weapons during declared emergency, but it was ordered that the weapons be confiscated and destroyed by the Sheriff of Warren County.

The case in which Van King was charged with transporting non-taxpaid whiskey was continued to Dec. 11.

Other cases heard during the Friday session of court included:

Lorenze Harris was charged with drunk driving and speeding 70 miles per hour in a 60 mph zone. Defendant in absentia, through counsel, pled not guilty to drunk driving and guilty to speeding. Defendant was found not guilty of drunk driving. Prayer for judgment in the speeding case was continued upon payment of costs.

William Thomas Kearney was charged with breaking and entering dwelling. Capias was issued for prosecuting witness and appearance bond set at \$500 for appearance at the December 4 term of court.

Joseph Steven King was ordered to pay a \$10 fine and court costs when he was found guilty of failing to see movement could be made in safety.

Sammy Williams was ordered to pay a \$10 fine and court costs when he pled guilty to a charge of public drunkenness.

Cleveland Watson failed to appear in court to answer to a charge of second offense of public drunkenness. Nisi ni fa and capias to issue. Appearance bond set at \$300 for his appearance at Dec. 4 term of court.

Clarence P. Alston was found guilty of having no operator's license. Prayer for judgment was continued provided the defendant not operate a motor vehicle on the public highways of the state until he is properly licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Robert Lewis Bryant pled guilty to a second offense of drunk driving and was sentenced to jail for six months and assigned to work under the supervision of the State Department of Correction.

Hurley F. Moss was sentenced to the roads for six months when he pled guilty to speeding 110 miles per hour in a 55 mph zone.

William Reddy Bowen, charged with drunk driving, was found not guilty.

Roy Allen Green, charged with possession of dangerous weapons during curfew was found not guilty. It was ordered that deadly weapons be confiscated by Sheriff and destroyed. Green was found not guilty of curfew violation.

Nathan Alexander Perry, charged with speeding 80 miles per hour in a 55 mph and reckless driving, entered a plea of reckless driving and speeding 70 miles per hour in a 55 mph zone. He was ordered to pay a \$35 fine and court costs.

John B. Shearin pled not guilty to a charge of shooting a dog. A motion by defendant to dismiss was allowed by the court. Edward Gayle Tarwater, charged with possession of dan-

Congressman

L. H. FOUNTAIN

Reports

TO THE PEOPLE



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Industrial safety, a subject of vital concern, has been much in the news in recent days as the Congress considered the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

The measure, as originally written, would have given too much of a blank check for unnecessary and unreasonable Federal intervention in what are properly state responsibilities and would not, I fear, have contributed to a climate conducive to industrial accident-prevention in North Carolina.

The revised bill, which passed the House last week, with the support of every member of the N. C. delegation, did not eliminate all questionable provisions, but hopefully it will provide a responsible system of workable regulations which won't impair North Carolina's own highly successful program of safety. Our accident rate is about half the national rate.

Regrettably, too few states have programs comparable to North Carolina's. This fact and high accident records in such states spotlighted the problems and created the pressures which led to passage of the comprehensive Federal measure.

Of course, any accident is one too many, but it's pretty hard to provide for a system which can anticipate all dangers and human mistakes. Even so, North Carolina's safety program is considered excellent, and has undergone continued improvement over the years.

Our industry has gradually developed and maintained increasingly effective safety programs because it has learned that safety pays in countless ways. Various legislative measures adopted over the years by the state and the Federal government have also contributed greatly to industrial safety in North Carolina.

But, basically, accidents cannot be prevented by laws alone. The best results can be obtained by close cooperation between government, industry, workers and public and private safety organizations.

When we look at North Caro-

lina's safety record, we are pleased to note a gradual but continued decrease in the number of disabling injuries per million man-hours worked in our state. In 1946 the North Carolina injury rate was 15.8 per million man-hours, but in 1968 it had declined to 7.4.

North Carolina's Workmen's Compensation insurance rates, among the lowest in the nation, have not risen greatly in recent years, despite inflation, because of a successful emphasis on accident-prevention programs which reduced costly on-the-job accidents and injuries. In fact, our insurance rates will soon be reduced again - by 5.9 percent. This was just announced two weeks ago.

The safety record of industrial plants in the Second Congressional District is especially impressive. For example, I happen to know that 29 plants in the Nash-Edgecombe area won N. C. Department of Labor safety awards in 1968, which was the last year surveyed.

These plants collectively worked 5,196,000 man-hours with only nine disabling injuries in 1968. This resulted in a frequency rate of 1.5, which is 92 percent better than the national average for all industry and 80 percent better than the state average. I'm satisfied that many other plants throughout our District had similar records even though the latest survey doesn't provide statistics on the other areas.

We are naturally pleased with N. C.'s total effort, but we in the Second District have every reason to be particularly proud of the teamwork accomplishments of industry, labor, government, and public and private safety managers in the field of accident prevention.

Let's tell them so whenever we get a chance.

However, even though this record and the overall state record are much better than the national average, they could be even better; and everyone concerned should, and I'm sure will, work to that end.

It will take concerted and con-

centrated action to make it happen, but, safety is everybody's business and it can be done.

MINIMUM WAGE

More than 200,000 workers were due \$29 million as a result of minimum wage underpayment during fiscal 1970. Minimum wage underpayments showed an 8 percent increase during that period. During the same period, 284,000 employees were due \$54 million as a result of overtime violations.



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