



REV. H. J. WHALEY

Rev. Whaley, of Beulaville, was born in Duplin County in 1874. At the age of 19 was married to Barbara E. Sumner who bore him 9 children, all living. Five months from the time of his wife's death he was married to Myrtle K. Blizard and during the second marriage five children was borne of which four died. Later his second wife died. Six months elapsed, he then married Carrie Henderson with whom he lived until her death 12 years later. Seven months after her death he married his present wife, the former Bertha Brinson.

At the age of 30 Mr. Whaley joined the Free Will Baptist Church. Later he requested a license to preach and preached for 7 years and left to organize what today is known as The New River Conference and got a charter to be in force for 99 years. Mr. Whaley began to organize churches and today there are 35 or 40 ordained ministers in the New River Conference. Mr. Whaley is 75 years of age and has lived a useful life.

CAVENAUGH SPEAKS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT

As Contractors, you are deeply interested in the economic life of our State and most particularly, the area in which you work. In order for you to make money in your profession, you must do business with those that have money. So the financial condition of your working area is of great concern to you. The income of its people earns reflects your income. If your neighbor does not have any money, then you don't. Let me tell you how they stack up. In 1948 the per capita net buying income for New Hanover County was \$14-28.00, Brunswick \$328.00, Jones \$287.00, Columbus \$564.00, Pender \$411.00, Bladen \$522.00, Sampson \$577.00, Onslow \$263.00, and Duplin \$582.00. With the exception of New Hanover, these figures are appalling. These counties are purely agricultural. The rise and fall of farm products determine the amount of money that they have. Already they are suffering from Modernization. The tractor and improved farm machinery have replaced thousands of workers in the farm belt. Our farming counties now have about twice as many people engaged in farming as should be. Each farmer's income should be double the figures that I just told you. The other half of our people should be given other work. They deserve it. They demand it. You as leaders in your state should think about these people and get together with other lines of business men and make plans to relieve the situation. If you don't and this line of action is allowed to continue, then you are going to see more and more unrest

and more and more criticisms as to our form of government and there will be less and less buildings to construct. Our people want to work, if given an opportunity, but they want enough wages and income to permit their families to be on a near par with their neighbors. These low figures that I have told you of are in the face of High Tobacco prices for the past several years. That crop is the backbone of our farmers now. What would happen if tobacco was to suddenly drop to 1933 levels? It would be bankruptcy for this whole area. This area would be fertile soil for communistic ideas. A thing like that must be prevented.

It can be prevented and we are now in the Southeastern part of our state in the best position to do something about it, that we have ever been.

A few weeks ago, many of you saw the turning of the first spade of dirt and the driving of the first pile in the building of North Carolina port, here in your city of Wilmington. That day marked a turning point not only in the life of New Hanover County, but in the life of North Carolina. It marked a turning point in the life of Warsaw, my town, it marked a turning point in the life of every southeastern county. It is now up to us to take advantage of this and other facilities that we have to exploit them to the very fullest.

Several months ago, I talked to your Wilmington Kiwanis club along this same line. I appealed to them to get Wilmington to accept leadership for this whole southeastern area and to exploit the possibilities and build up our economy. Tonight, I repeat that plea, since I spoke last fall, things have changed. You have several big manufacturing plants to either come into this area or are talking

very strongly about coming. I believe that you have accepted that leadership and I think the only thing necessary now is to tell the world about it and organize this area. I think that an organization should be perfected in these southeastern counties similar to the one in Western Carolina. Several counties in the west have organized with Asheville, as the center to promote the well being of that territory. That organization is paying dividends to the whole area. We should have a like organization. It should revolve around Wilmington. Your port and your beaches are natural attractions around which can be built one of the greatest industrial sections of the entire Atlantic Seaboard. Did you ever stop to think just where North Carolina is geographically? Well it is the next State from a highly developed industrial area, Virginia. The north is especially congested with industrial plants. And with the Government talking about decentralizing industry, we are in a most favored spot. North Carolina is nearer to Africa, South America and the Mediterranean countries than any of the northern ports of the Atlantic Seaboard. Now with the coming of our port, why can't we place ourselves in a position to gain the greatest possible benefits? An organization for this area will bind us together in such a way that our counties could again regain the leadership of the state like we had it five decades ago.

These are the two types of industry that we should go after with all our power. First; those that use as their raw material those things that we grow and have in our midst, such as forest products, agricultural products, and lime products. Second; those that use raw materials that come from over the sea into our port, such as wool from Australia, hard woods from the Pacific, iron ore from the New foundland area and South American, and other imports. The first type, we can do something about ourselves. These second types, we will have the first shot at them, and it is up to us to stop as much of these materials as possible and make them into finished goods ourselves.

The Board of the Department of Conservation and Development has done a considerable amount of study along these lines, and as a member of this board, I want to

bring you certain information and certain leads, that if followed will add much to the further building of this grand old State and give its people a contentment in living that is as vital at this time. I have just attended the summer meeting of the board in Morehead City. At this meeting many things of great importance to our state were discussed and I want to tell you about them.

You have seen in the paper many items about the possibility of a Steel Mill in Wilmington. Several months ago, we contacted an engineering firm in New York to meet with us in Greensboro and give us his opinion as to what he thought of Wilmington as a possible site for a Steel Mill. He visited Wilmington and in his brief report stated that in his opinion this area had sufficient attractions for a Steel Mill to warrant full study. In as much as this full study would cost us about \$25,000.00 and the outside preliminary reports were not too optimistic, we just tabled the idea for the time being. The conditions have changed and with the Government stressing decentralization and the fact that the steel mills have not caught up with their orders, and it doesn't look like they will, we think now is the time to have this full study of this section. The City of Wilmington, the County of New Hanover and the Port Authority, will in a few days, receive a request from us that all of our agencies come together and pay for this study. In as much as the Port of Wilmington will receive the greatest amount of benefit and because we don't have the money to do the whole job, we believe that this is the best approach to solving the problem.

A steel mill would be a mammoth industry in our midst, but the smaller factories that would spring up all along our railroads and streams would more than double the benefits accruing to us from the mill itself. We think that it is worth going after with all our power and we believe that a complete study of this area from this mill, will not only place us in a most favorable position as to the mill, but will also bring out considerable information that can be used in attracting other lines of industry. This study will tell us what we have in this area a thing I don't think many, if any of us,

know. As I said before you will hear more about that direct from the Board.

A complete study as to the possibilities of a cement factory in this area is being made at the present time in the Maple Hill section of Pender County. We have had Mr. G. W. Moore, a geologist, exploiting the marl possibilities in eight or ten counties in southeastern Carolina and the best he has found is located in the southeastern part of Duplin and the northern part of Pender, with the Pender marl holding the edge on the Duplin marl. This study was made possible by the State Board of Agriculture, the Highway Department, and the Department of Conservation and Development taking care of expenses. Mr. Moore has not completed his study but reports that the further he goes into it, the more optimistic he is. A cement mill in Pender would work miracles for that county. It would give her people a shot in the arm that is needed in every agricultural county in our area. Its benefits would spread to the city of Wilmington first and then to all the other county towns of this section. Don't you think that Wilmington should be mighty interested in locating a cement factory in Pender? I think so, and I think that an organization of our counties can have a most important say so in this case and other similar cases. This study that Mr.

Moore is making will advertise our section more than anything we have done before. All the facts dug out are not good, some are actually bad, but with your help and the help of an organization of our counties, a lot of these bad facts can be overcome and made into real assets.

The Board talked about the North Carolina Coast. We have the longest coast line of any Atlantic State, we have several inlets from the outer banks to the Sounds, The Morehead City inlet of 36 feet and the Wilmington inlet or Cape Fear River of 32 feet are the only places that boats can come into our shores. I happen to be Chairman of the Inlet and Water Way Committee of the board and we asked for and were promised an engineer to check all the inlets and waterways that warranted it and prepare sufficient data to enable us to go to Washington and get Federal help in making these most necessary improvements. It would mean to us if our waters were accessible to ocean going vessels and especially ocean going fish boats. I will mention the fish industry later.

Not only should we have federal help on our inlets and channels, but we should have their help in the matter of Flood Control on our rivers. The farmers in this area have just experienced one of the worst floods that we have had in many years. Tobacco and other

crops were damaged from 10 to 100%. Duplin and Pender, on the Northeast River received their full share of the damage. If this river was cleared of all rubbish and logs so that the water could go out 75 to 90% of the damage to our crops could have been eliminated, but as it was, the flood water backed up into our fields and big damage was the result. We need an organization to help us interest the Federal folks to do something about our inland streams. It will be a direct benefit to Wilmington, if the farmers of Duplin and Pender had more money to spend.

We discussed at the Morehead City meeting the fishing industry. There is not a fish factory or sea food processing plant in North Carolina. Most likely the last fish that you bought from your merchant came from Norfolk. Those seafoods that you buy frozen most likely came from Boston or Gloucester, Mass. Isn't it a shame with North Carolina having more inland water in its bounds and just as much outside water as any other state and does not have a single seafood processing plant? I believe that the inlets and channels that we now have reflect to some extent why we do not have more seafood interests.

An organization such as I am trying to point out to you could be of great help in bringing about those very things.

There are scores of other things that are most important to our economy that I would like to talk about, but time does not permit. I have already talked too long, but before I stop, I want to tell you people in Wilmington that southeastern North Carolina is looking to you for leadership. With the advent of the many things that have happened and are in the making, makes you a natural leader. A complete study of our area, from an organizational standpoint, will disclose many assets that we didn't think we had. It will eliminate a considerable amount of jealousy and friction that exist in some parts of our section to a great degree. An organization will tie us together and make it easier for us to do the hard jobs. The Department of Conservation and Development will give to us all possible aid. I pledge to you all that I can personally do.

In conclusion may I say: The time is ripe for an intensified effort on our part to develop our section. Our people are casting around for a leader. The port development makes Wilmington a most natural one. Will you tell our people that you will accept leadership or will they have to go to some other city or section? City of Wilmington you are in the driver's seat now. How about saying it?

Gentlemen I thank you for your attention this evening.

Facts on the Korean Situation

The United Nations has declared the military conflict in Korea to be an act of aggression and acted accordingly. Here are the facts:

1. After 1910, Korea was part of the Japanese Empire.
2. Cairo Conference (1943)—Great Britain, China and the United States declared "in due course Korea shall become free and independent."
3. At the Potsdam Conference (July 1945), the Cairo Conference declaration on Korea was reaffirmed by the United States, the U.S.S.R., and Great Britain.
4. With Japanese surrender at the close of World War II (September 1945), the Korean area north of the 38th parallel was surrendered to U.S.S.R. troops and that south of the parallel to U. S. troops.
5. Moscow meeting (December 1945)—U.S.S.R., U. S., and Great Britain agreed to "reestablishment of Korea as an independent state." (China subsequently agreed.) Joint commission of U. S. and U.S.S.R. representatives set up to assist in forming a Korean government.
6. Months of discussion of joint commission brought deadlock on major problems.
7. U. S. proposal (August 1947) that Korean problem be referred to four signers of Moscow agreement of December 1945. Great Britain and China agreed; U.S.S.R. objected.
8. U. S. referred Korean matter to the United Nations General Assembly (September 1947).
9. UN established Temporary Commission on Korea (November 1947). U.S.S.R. protested.
10. Temporary Commission met in Seoul (January 1948) to facilitate formation of Korean government through elections and withdrawal of occupation forces. Reported to UN its inability to contact authorities in North Korea.
11. United Nations Interim Committee or Little Assembly (functioning when the General Assembly is not in session) instructed the Commission to carry out its duties "in such parts of Korea as are accessible" (February 1948).
12. Election held in South Korea under supervision of the UN Commission (May 10, 1948). Reported by Commission to be "valid expression of free will of electorate in those parts of Korea" accessible to the Commission.
13. Democratic People's Republic of Korea set up in North Korea and recognized by U.S.S.R. in October 1948.
14. UN General Assembly created new UN Commission on Korea to assist in unification, promote friendly relations between two parts of Korea, be available for consultation, and to observe and verify withdrawal of occupation troops (December 1948).
15. Simultaneously (December 1948) General Assembly declared the Government of the Republic of Korea to be the only legitimate government in Korea.
16. Unification of Korea not achieved. UN Commission able to report only withdrawal of U. S. occupation forces (June 1948) except for American Military Advisory Group of 500 men.
17. UN General Assembly renewed life of Commission (October 1948) asking it to "observe and report any developments which might lead to or otherwise involve military conflict in Korea."
18. UN Security Council met (June 25, 1950) at request of the U. S. which was informed of North Korean invasion. UN Commission on Korea established and confirmed fact of such aggression.
19. Security Council declared North Korean action "a breach of the peace" and acting under UN Charter provisions, called for cessation of hostilities.
20. Council asked UN Commission on Korea to inform Council its recommendations and of adherence to UN declaration by North Korea. Council also asked all member governments of UN to assist UN in its efforts and refrain from helping North Korea.
21. President Truman authorized Gen. MacArthur to respond to appeals from Republic of Korea for help. (June 26, 1950.)
22. Security Council (June 27, 1950) heard message from President Truman stating measures U. S. was taking on Council's request of June 25. (A member nation also has the right, under the UN Charter, to individual or collective defense against an armed attack "until the Security Council has taken... measures" with immediate notification to the Council of that defense.)
23. Resolution adopted by the Council (June 27, 1950) noted report of UN Commission on Korea that hostilities had not ceased, and called on member UN countries for help, including armed forces needed to repel the armed attack.
24. Secretary General Trygve Lie appointed Col. Alfred G. Katzin, a South African, as his personal representative in Korea.
25. UN Security Council (July 7, 1950) asked U. S. to appoint a commander of UN forces fighting North Korea. Also asked U. S. for periodic reports on conflict and permitted use of UN flag (blue and white) by UN forces.
26. President Truman (July 7, 1950) appointed Gen. Douglas MacArthur commander of all UN military forces defending Republic of Korea and instructed him to use the UN flag along with the flags of nations participating.
27. Member nations to date (July 10) that have endorsed Council's two appeals: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Israel, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.
28. Non-member nations which have replied favorably are Italy and Ceylon.

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LAST YEAR, 1949, TOBACCO SALES INCREASED 34.9 per cent in Clarkton, N. C. The largest increase of sale in all the North Carolina Border Belt markets. There must be a reason - HIGH PRICES. Farmers be here -- see for yourself. Bring tobacco to Clarkton. 6 warehouses and 3 firms. A sale every day for each firm. Clarkton leads. Here's the increase of sales in the North Carolina Border Belt for 1949:

- Clarkton 34.9; Fairbluff 30.2; Chadbourn 15.9
- Fairmont 11.6; Tabor City 10.3; Whiteville 8.1;
- Lumberton 5.3; Fayetteville .4

Clarkton Tobacco Board Of Trade

CLARKTON, N. C.