

# Tips Given For Cutting Tobacco Disease Losses

Tar Heel tobacco growers can save much of the \$20 million that they lost from diseases in 1969 by following eight disease control steps in 1970.

The steps were outlined by Furney Todd, an extension tobacco disease specialist at North Carolina State University.

Step No. 1 is to plan and follow a rotation system, said Todd. A well-planned rotation system reduces losses to all major diseases: nematodes, black shank, Granville wilt, mosaic, Fusarium wilt, black root rot and brown spot.

Step No. 2 is to consider the level of disease resistance that a tobacco variety has in making a variety selection. All varieties available for farmer planting have been evaluated for resistance to the most common diseases. Varieties are either listed as susceptible to a disease or they are said to have low, medium or high resistance. Some varieties also have resistance to root knot nematodes and some show more tolerance to brown spot than others, although there is no resistance to this disease.

Step No. 3 is to control plant bed diseases and prevent the spread of mosaic. Producing plenty of healthy tobacco plants is the first step toward a successful crop. The major plant bed diseases - blue mold anthracnose and damping off - can be controlled with fungicides. A milk treatment can be used to control mosaic.

Step No. 4 is to use a nematocide if needed. Where the population of nematodes is moderate to high, the use of a pre-plant nematocide can increase the value of the tobacco crop by as much as \$200 to \$500 per acre.

Step No. 5 is to consider the use of "multi-purpose" disease control treatments. Certain chemical soil treatments have been found to be effective in reducing losses to black shank, Granville wilt, black root rot and certain other diseases in addition to nematodes. These materials, combined with the use of resistant varieties, have increased the value of tobacco

grown in infested fields by as much as \$200 to \$600 per acre.

Step No. 6 is to apply chemical soil treatments correctly. Chemical soil treatments differ in their make-up and method of controlling diseases. Therefore, each one must be applied according to the directions for that particular chemical.

Step No. 7 is to control brown spot, which was the most costly tobacco disease in 1969. Brown spot losses can be reduced by keeping tobacco plants healthy, practicing crop rotation, cleaning up old tobacco fields immediately

after harvest, controlling nematodes and other diseases, using proper amounts of fertilizer, increasing the rate of harvesting when the disease appears, and spacing plants so they can receive adequate sunlight.

Step No. 8 is to clean up old tobacco fields immediately after harvest. This step is referred to as Operation R-6-P, meaning reduce six pests. Stalks should be cut immediately after harvest. Stubbles should be plowed out, and all old tobacco refuse should be plowed under two weeks later. Then a cover crop should be seeded. Tests have shown that Operation R-6-P

will cut losses from brown spot, mosaic, nematodes, budworms, hornworms and flea beetles.

In giving these disease control steps for 1970, Todd pointed out that tobacco growers lost slightly over 4 percent of their crop in 1969 from diseases.

Brown spot accounted for the biggest loss, \$5.6 million. Nematode losses amounted to \$4.7 million and black shank losses were put at \$4 million. Mosaic losses were nearly \$3 million. Growers also experienced losses from six other diseases, pushing their total disease loss bill up to \$20,250,000.

## Jefferson Memorial: Closed For Repairs

Travelers who come to Washington, D. C., with a check list of things to see may have to cross one item off the agenda: The Jefferson Memorial, for the time being, can be admired only from afar.

Closed for repairs since October 15, the memorial is scheduled to reopen in late January, the National Geographic Society says.

Contrary to some reports, the memorial is not sinking slowly into the Tidal Basin. The massive rotunda, situated on steel pilings driven to bedrock, is structurally sound, but the surrounding foundations rest on unsettled land reclaimed from the Potomac.

As a result, some sidewalks and retaining walls around the memorial have cracked or buckled, requiring the current million-dollar repair project.

The shifting of the memorial's foundation does not surprise National Park Service officials.

This movement, with resultant cracking and buckling of stone, has been going on since the 32,000-ton marble memorial was built nearly

three decades ago.

Cracks and all, the Thomas Jefferson National Memorial holds a secure place among the Capital's most revered shrines. More than a million people annually stroll through the massive rotunda and stand dwarfed before the 19-foot-high statue of the third President.

Once the memorial was derided as a "folly" and a "sham," and its construction was bitterly opposed.

After years of urging by Representative John Joseph Boylan of New York, an admirer of Jefferson, Congress finally approved the memorial project in 1934. But it decreed that no more than \$3 million - the approximate cost of the Lincoln Memorial - should be spent.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission, headed by Boylan, selected a design by architect John Russell Pope. It was modeled after the rotunda that Jefferson himself created for the University of Virginia. Sculptor Rudolph Evans was chosen to cast the statue.

Almost nothing about the project received wide approval.

Some called it "Boylan's folly," and insisted that a tribute to Jefferson should take the form of a university or other useful structure.

An American Sculptors Society officer predicted the memorial "will remain a disgrace and a blot on this generation."

Angry club women campaigned to "save the cherry trees," which were transplanted to make room for the memorial. In November 1938, a month before President Franklin Delano Roosevelt led the groundbreaking ceremony, 40 women descended on the White House in protest.

The next day, 150 women stopped the transplanting for a day by shackling themselves to the trees.

Construction continued anyway, but one problem remained. When dedication time arrived on April 3, 1943, the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth, the shrine still lacked a bronze statue.

Wartime and postwar metal shortages delayed the casting of the statue until 1947. Meanwhile, a full-size plaster model - painted to simulate bronze - stood in the rotunda.

## Distaff Deeds

"Rats had chewed holes in the flour, corn meal and sugar sacks to get at the ingredients," a Rockingham County nutrition aide observed as she visited a low-income family.

So the aide, Mrs. Edith Fulp, helped the homemaker cover coffee cans for sugar storage and large lard tins for corn meal and flour storage.

In addition the homemaker and her mother-in-law attended a canning workshop during the summer and were able to conserve some food for winter use.

The family will move into a Federal Housing Project soon and the husband, who is retarded, is attending an Opportunity Center to learn a trade that will make him employable.

The family's situation is slow to change, but Mrs. Fulp feels that progress has been made. Agencies involved so far in helping this family include the Social Service, Public Health, Extension Service and Rockingham County Opportunity Center, Jane K. Stuart, associate home economics Extension agent, points out.

Aides working with the expanded nutrition program in Johnston County discovered many homemakers were trying to make pastry without using shortening. So they taught the women to make good pastry.

Emphasis was placed on the nutritional value of pie and its place in the menu. Mrs. Sylvia Brixhoff, assistant home economics Extension agent, relates. Old fashion egg custard, sweet potato and fruit pies have been the favorites of program families, the agent observes.

Learning to sew has paid off for Mrs. Charles Hall, Martindale Rd., Fayetteville. She made each of her four daughters' ponchos and dresses as Christmas presents.

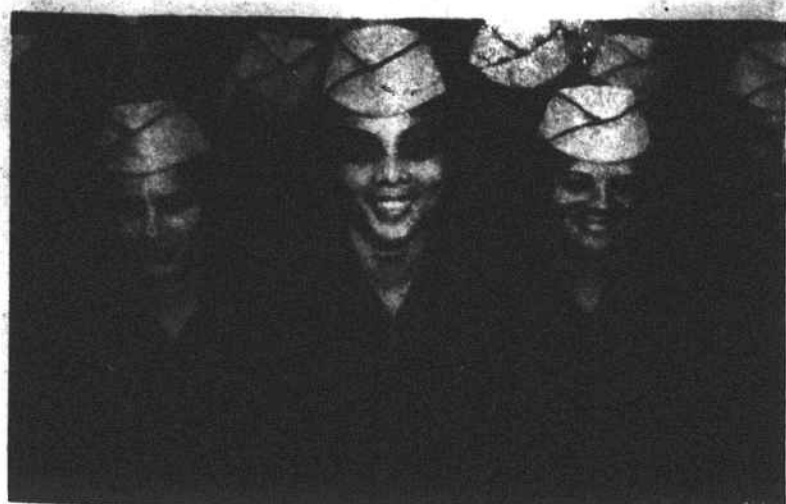
"I don't know of anything I have ever given them that has meant so much to me," the homemaker said. "The gifts were a symbol of growth as well as giving on my part," she added.

Mrs. Hall developed her sewing skills at an Extension clothing workshop held this summer. Mrs. Mary H. LeGrand, home economics Extension agent, Cumberland County, reports.

This season's revival of the colorful scarf has been a boon to the budget-conscious woman, believes Mrs. Martha B. Adams, home economics Extension agent, Richmond County. For a basic dress can be worn on many different occasions simply by changing scarves.

There is no set way to wear a scarf, the agent adds. Arrange it so it is becoming to you.

In selecting scarves, be sure the fabrics, color and design harmonize with the garment.



**ALL SMILES** - The 3d and 4th platoons of Company A, Women's Army Corps (WAC) Training Battalion, Fort McClellan, Ala., approve of being the 1,000th class to be graduated from WAC basic training since the corps became part of the Regular Army in 1948. As an additional distinction, Pvt. Merline H. Kainoa, Kamuela, Hawaii (center front) was named the 50,000th woman to enter basic training since the opening of the permanent WAC Center at Fort McClellan in 1954.

## Sunday School Lesson

"Audacious!" That was the word for Jesus' decision to begin a public ministry. He had no formal religious training except that which all Jewish boys received. He did not come from a family of priests or scribes or rabbis; his father had been a carpenter. The Jewish religious authorities were not likely to look with favor upon untrained religious teachers and Herod the king had already served notice through the arrest of John the Baptist that he was not going to tolerate any self-appointed prophets!

Jesus knew all this, but it did not deter him. "Now after John was arrested, Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the Gospel of God" (Mark 1:4). Jesus began his mission with courage and faith. The faith had received a severe testing during the forty days and nights in the wilderness, but it had prevailed. With this faith, he could now face courageously the dangerous task before him.

His mission was two-fold: to proclaim and teach men God's truth, and to use God's power to lift and salvage men's lives.

The truth took different forms. Some of it was proclaimed: "Repent, for the kingdom of God is at hand" (Matt. 4:17). Some of it was taught. And he went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues... (Matt. 4:23a).

The basic message of his preaching and teaching asked people to

Consider this: The time is fulfilled... The kingdom of God is at hand...

Do this: - Repent... - Believe the gospel. Whereas John the Baptist's message had spoken of

something which was soon to happen. Jesus spoke of something that already was taking place. While John called for repentance to avoid the coming judgment, Jesus gave the call to repentance in order to enable people to receive the good news (the Gospel) of God's kingdom. This message came to the people with a ring of authority.

Jesus, however, not only talked of the truth, he demonstrated it. Wherever he went preaching and teaching, he also went "healing every disease and infirmity among the people" (Matt. 23b). The kingdom of God which was "at hand" was a kingdom of power - power to heal men's minds, bodies, and spirits.

Today the churches continue to preach and teach the good news, but many fail to continue the second aspect

of Christ's ministry: to make men whole. The sick body they have surrendered to medicine alone and the sick mind to the psychiatrist. Once charged to demonstrate the power of God they are now content to talk about it.

Yet, in some churches there is taking place a revival of the church's ministry of healing and help. Once relegated to the sects, healing services are being conducted in the quiet dignity of mainline churches.

It is becoming obvious once again that to merely tell the truth of God's kingdom is not enough. That truth must be demonstrated in individual lives and in groups. As Jesus went forth, both preaching and healing, so must the churches today. The world needs both mighty words and acts.

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## Taxpayers Ask IRS

This column of questions and answers on federal tax matters is provided by the local office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and is published as a public service to taxpayers. The column answers questions most frequently asked by taxpayers.

Q I'm a full-time college student and think I will get a tax refund, if I don't have to count a \$750 scholarship as income. Is it income?

A) Scholarships are generally not taxable and do not have to be reported for tax purposes. Since there are many different types of scholarships, you will want to check with the organization that gave you the scholarship to see if they have information on its tax status.

Q Why did IRS drop the short form 1040A?

A) One important reason was to make it easier for taxpayers to claim all the credits, deductions and exclusions they were entitled to under the tax laws. In recent years more and more taxpayers have found it to their advantage to itemize deductions as their income increased.

The new Form 1040 is one basic page and actually calls for just about the same information that had to be entered on the front and back of the old card form. Over 30 million returns will need just the one-page Form 1040 to be complete, while another 22 million will have to attach only one additional schedule.

Copies of the schedules taxpayers will most likely need were included in the tax package mailed to some 75 million taxpayers.

Q I got married in December. Can my wife and I file a joint return for 1969?

A) Yes, if you are married on the last day of your tax year, you can file a joint return. Your wife then cannot be claimed as a dependent on the return of another taxpayer.

Q Does the new tax form make any difference in the way a farmer handles his credit for gas used on the farm?

A) No, the gas tax credit should be claimed as it has in the past by attaching Form 4136. The amount of credit claimed should be entered on line 21 of Form 1040.

Q What is the surcharge rate for 1969 and how do you figure it?

A) The income tax surcharge is 10 percent for 1969. Tax surcharge tables are included in the tax packages and can be found on page T-1. These tables show the

amount of surcharge based on the amount of tax liability and your filing status.

Remember that Schedule T, the tax computation schedule, will be just a worksheet for most taxpayers and need not be sent in with the Form 1040. Only if the taxpayer has a special credit such as retirement income, investment or foreign tax, or has to pay self-employment tax, should Schedule T be sent in with the return.

Q I rent out some land to a farmer nearby. Do I include the rents I receive as farm or rental income?

A) Enter the rents you receive from your land on Schedule E, as rental income, and attach it to your Form 1040 when you file.

Unless there is material participation in the business of farming, the rents you receive are not considered farm income.

Q Are there any tax benefits for those 65 and over? I'll be able to file that way this year.

A) Yes, there are several benefits for those 65 years of age and over. For example, there is an extra \$600 exemption for age, and special provisions covering the sale of a personal residence.

These are explained in Publication 554, Tax Benefits for Older Americans. Send a post card to your District Director for a free copy.

## ROTC Commissions Hit 20-Year High

WASHINGTON (ANF) - A total of 18,806 second lieutenants were commissioned through the Army ROTC program during Fiscal Year (FY) 1969, representing the largest ROTC output in the past 20 years.

This number of commissions represents an increase of 2,130 over FY 1968. ROTC commissions accounted for approximately 60 per cent of the Army commissions granted during FY 1969.

Approximately 17,500 college students are projected for ROTC commissions during FY 1970.

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