Duplin Times

Duplin County's Newspaper

EDITORIALS THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1963

New Spirit In Duplin County Just Keeps Rolling Along

(From Goldsboro News-Argus)

We are continually amazed at the new get - up - and go spirit which dominates Duplin County.

We had another manifestation of it the other day in the size of the Duplin delegation to New York to help sell North Carolina at the New York Sales Executives affair. Duplin sent a crowd of 11 people to the metropolis. They came from all parts of the strictly rural county, from Wallace, Warsaw, Chinquapin and from out in the sticks.

Wayne County, a much larger county population - wise, sent four to the Gotham affair. We would add that Jim Latta of Goldsboro was the enrollment chairman for Wayne and [illegible] but Mayor Cording of Wallace helped do recruiting also.

But that is only one angle of the new spirit in Duplin that just keeps rolling along. The county within a short time will dedicate a fine new country club and golf course.

A short course of several lessons on tourism in Duplin has won excellent attention and interest. Lectures and demonstrations on the place of tourism in Southeastern North Carolina have been presented by competent authorities in various fields. Duplin has long and splendid history which its own people will appreciate more because of the study course.

Duplin is going great guns in the new farm project to increase income Even before this new step was inaugurated, Duplin had stepped forward as the number one agricultural county of North Carolina. Poultry, swine and turkey growing, plus truck crops, plus tobacco, plus small fruits had been developed to offer an excellent balance.

Wallace, under Cording, is building a first class airport to serve its public and particularly the executives of Stevens textiles, biggest industry in Duplin.

Negro citizens have formed their own organization for the purpose of locating a clothing plant in the county which will offer new job sources.

Clothing manufacturing is being carried on in several of Duplin's small towns.

We congratulate the good and progressive folks. They are due more credit because their county was so hard hit by the great depression of the 1930's. Few sections hit the rock bottom in this great depression that Duplin did. The county has made miraculous strides forward in the past 30 years and bids fair through its own efforts to become one of the best balanced, economically, counties in the state.

Changes In Your Social Security

Today, 50 million working people have worked long enough under social security to be insured against loss of earnings because of a severe disability. Are you one of them? Severe illness or disability may strike any one of us at any age or at any time. Here are some facts you should know about your disability protection.

A disabled worker may qualify for monthly benefits if he meets two main requirements of the Social Security Disability Program. First, he must have been either employed or self-employed in work covered by social security for at least five years out of the ten years immediately before becoming disabled. Second, he must have an illness or injury which is so severe that in the words of the law, he is unable "to engage in any substantial gainful activity." His physical or mental condition must be one that is expected to continue indefinitely.

Another important aspect of the Disability Program is that all aplicants who apply for social security disability insurance benefits are also considered for vocational rehabilitation services. As a further rehabilitation incentive, the Social Security Disability Law provides for a trail work period. Disabiilty beneficiaries may receive their monthly benefits for as long a period as 12 months while they are attempting to return to gainful employment.

Under the Disability Provisions of the Law, benefits paid are based on a workers' average earnings up to $4800 per year. The maximum disability insurance benefit payable to an individual is $127.00 per month; the maximum family benefit is $254.00 a month.

If a disabled worker's claim for disability is approved, his wife and dependent children under 18 may also get checks. A disabled son or daughter over 18 may be eligible for benefits on the worker's account if his or her disability began before age 18, and is so severe that he or she is unable to do a substantial job for pay.

For frurther informaiton on the Disabilty Provision of the Social Security Law, contact your Social Security District Office and ask for Booklets OASI-29 and OASI - 29d. The office is located at 311 East Walnut Street in Goldsboro, and the telephone number is 734-1491.

SENATOR ERVIN SAYS

WASHINGTON - Unemployment and foreign competition with American products are growing problems which many North Carolina industries are dealing with in increasing numbers. They are also national problems. Last week the Labor Department announced that unemployment rose to a fourteen month high in mid-February. At about the same time, Treasury Secretary Dillon was urging that we need to make our domestic goods more competitive to hold markets abroad. Mr. Dillon was disturbed, as many other Americans are, about the outflow of American gold to other nations resulting from failure of U. S. earnings from exports of goods and services to match our imports, foreign aid and military costs abroad, and overseas investments.

These problems are close to the livelihood of 220,000 North Carolina families who depend upon our textile industry. The textile dilemma has not improved during the last year. No longer is there an easy cure-all for its economic ills. But one list of causes for the North Carolina textile plight could well begin with policies pursued by the Federal Government which often expresses concern over foreign competition and unemployment. There is two-price cotton which gives foreign textile manufacturers a raw material advantage of $42 per bale of cotton over our own manufacturers. There is a flood of foreign goods which brings a tidal wave of competition through virtually non-existent tariff walls. There is the frustrating governmental philosophy in policy-making quarters that U. S. commercial rights must play second-fiddle to American diplomacy. In essence the American commercial system has become a matter of barter around diplomatic tables.

Last week I again expressed my concern over the textile industry's plight to the highest Administration officials by letter. The views which I expressed may be summarized as follows:

"Ever since I came to the Senate in June 1954, the textile industry has endured much economic suffering on account of governmental policies which have increased the cost of production of textile goods at home and encouraged the importation into this country of textile goods manufactured by cheap labor abroad. Moreover, the government has placed the domestice textile industry at an additional disadvantage by policies which compel the domestic textile industry to pay approximately $42 more than their foreign competitors for each bale of American cotton they buy.

"These governmental policies have contributed materially to the liquidation of a substantial portion of the American textile industry, to the loss of thousands upon thousands of jobs of American textile workers, to the denial of a fair return upon their investments in the textile industry of thousands of American investors, and to the loss of a substantial part of their markets by American textile manufacturers.

"For more than two years, the Administration has been promising to do something to protect the textile industry. It has promised among other things to take adequate steps to limit imports from abroad and to abolish the two-price cotton system.

"So far as I can ascertain from the sources of information available to me, the proposal to equalize the price of cotton by the granting of another subsidy has died aborning, and the effort to limit imports from abroad by voluntary quoats imposed upon themselves by foreign competitors of our textile industry does not seem to be working with any high degree of success.

"It seems to me that the time has come for decisive action, and that such decisive action can best be taken by the United States resuming the power to regulate its own trade instead of delegating such power to competing foreign nations.

"For these reasons, I respectifully urge that the two-price cotton system be abolished by the imposition of an equalizing import fee upon textiles coming from abroad, and that appropriate import quotas be fixed by decisive action on the part of our government without further delay."

About two-thirds of all women's suits maufactured in 1960 were made out of wool.

Corn made up 31 per cent of the total North Carolina crops haryested in 1961.

GOT A HOUSE TO RENT? A LOW-

THE WAYSIDE PULPIT

D. E. Earnhardt

Wait, I say, on the Lord. Isa. 40:2

This waiting is not done in indolence. The busiest people in the cafe are waiters.

Composure and fortitude don't come from jumping up and down. They are the result of inner attitude and experience.

Wait in anticipation. Jane said, "Daddy, I love you so much for that pony you are going to give me for Christmas". The pony is just as good as tied at the gate.

Wait in exulation. Heaven within us is a foretaste of heaven to come. That leaves the atheists to do the guessing. Jerry McCauley got happy when the doctor told him that the end was near and began to sing. The doc said he would live longer if he would whisper his praise. Jerry said, "Let the angles whisper, redeemed men must shout".

What Questions Vets Are Asking

Here are authoritative answers by the Veterans Administration to questions from former servicemen and their families:

Q-Does the Veterans Adminstration Department of Medicine and Surgery engage in medical research?

A-Yes. During fiscal year 1962 there were medical research programs in 133 VA hospitals, five regional offices, and three outpatient clinics. More than 5,000 professional and scientific publications and presentations resulted from medical research during the year.

Should a veteran who wishes to be buried in a national cemetery apply to the VA to be sure of having space reserved?

A-No. Application should be made at the time of the death of the veteran. The gravesites are not reserved in advance of immediate requirement.

Q- At what age does a wor orphan become ineligible for VA educational assistance?

A-Generally, the age is between 18 and 23 when war orphans start receiving assistance. In some cases the 23 limit is overlooked, but in no case may schooling be continued beyond the 31st birthday of the beneficiary.

"HE WAS BEHIND IN HIS PAYMENTS!"

Uncle Pete From Chittlin Switch SAYS

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

I'm real much obliged to that subscriber fer sending in the letter to you about Ed Doolittle and the fellers at the country store trying to trim our Senators and House members to half what we now got. He makes a good point there when he says the Constitution calls fer 2 Senators. He has also got a good point when he says they ain't nobody allowed to mess with the United States Constitution but Jack, Bobby, and Earl Warren. And he has got a extra goot point when he warns that if we mess with the matter we're liable to have the FBI gitting up out of bed at 3 in the morning fer questioning. But all the fellers was agreed they was willing to take a chanct on all three items if we could git the Senators cut down from 2 to 1.

And this subscriber's idea to reduce the 50 states down to about 12 is the most forward thinking I have saw since Harry built that front porch onto the White House. Gitting rid of the graft in 38 states and just confining the under the table and in the public trough boys to 12 states would save the taxpayers several billion dollars a year.

Ed was even willing to split the 38 states we git rid of half Republican and half Democrat. And for a Republican like Ed who claims it was a Democrat that tricked Adam into eating the apple, this is a major compermise.

Incidental, some of the fellers was of the opinion this subscriber that sent in this letter was a real thinker and maybe we better find out more about him and maybe run him fer the Congress next time around. Clem Webster allowed as how we could run him on a 12 States and 1 Senator platform, add a couple planks about cutting taxes and increasing benefits and make him a winner. Clem says the theory the old Indian had of making the blanket longer by cutting off one end and sewing it to the other end was now good, solid Harvard thinking in Washington and our candidate would be running in the latest style.

Bug Hookum was lamenting that the great trouble in Washington today is because they don't let things simmer and soak fer a spell afore they take action. Bug claims some bright feller will wake up in the morning at the White House with a new remedy fer what ails us and afore dark it is on the agenda in the Congress. About the only aging it gits, allows Clem is while it's traveling from the White House to the Capitol.

Zeke Grubb said it reminded him of the moonshiner that was taking a load of liquor to town. Him and his old lady was setting up in the truck seat and they was driving mighty slow. His old lady ask him if he was driving so slow on account of being afraid of the law. "Naw," he replied, "I just want to age it some."

Yours truly,
Uncle Pete

BIBLE FACTS OF INTEREST

By: Ella V. Pridgen

BIBLE

"Why the Bible", because "'the Bible is God's word to us." Its importance lies in its message, its contents, not in its printing. The Bible is God's word to us- that is why it is valuable and in contant demand. In the Bible, God tells us who He is, and God can say more in words and ideas than He can in nature.

Psalms 19:1 - The heavens declare the Glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. God's righteousness, justice, loving kindness -these and other qualities of His person are declared to us in the Bible. Read the entire 19th Psalm, note the contrast between what nature says. How dependent, man as a pilgrim is upon the guidance and hope which God's word gives. As Protestant Christians, we are bound by the Book.

If, as believers, we differ about anything, the Bible is our guide. We may have to wrestle with one another for the right meaning of the word, but, we can't walk off and say we will settle the question apart from the Bible. 2 Timothy 3:-14-17.

The Bible's theme is God's relation to us and our relation to Him. If we take the Bble at face value, seriously, believingly; it starts a chain reaction which lasts a life time. Life is changed. Life's attitude, hopes, fears are changed because the word of the Lord abides for ever. "Teach me, O Lord the way of the statutes and I will keep it until the ned." (Psalms 119:33)

Health and Safety Tips

From
The American Medical Association

Tuberculosis has in recent years been cut down to small fraction of its once widespread proportions through the use of modern drugs and treatment.

The death rate is at an all time low. Bnt, still, tuberculosis remains one of America's greatest killers among contagious diseases.

The real tragedy of tuberulosis is that it is now possible to stamp it out completely. This could happen if every family assumed the responsibiiity of regular physical examinations and sought prompt treatment when symptons are found.

There is a simple skin test for tuberculosis. Many states now routinely use this test on school children, but others do not. The test is simple, quick and almost painless. It is inexpensive and highly reliable. A positive test does not necessarily mean active T B because those who have inactive or healed T B usually react posttively, But a positive test is a quick signal of the need for further examination. A negative test is a very good indication that all is well.

Simple skin tests at regular intervals and early treatment can prevent many deaths and also stop the spread of the disease to others.

In many communities the mobile chest X-ray units of the tuberculosis societies make regular visits to each neighborhood. A quick visit to the X-ray unit arranged through your physician, also is a good means of checking for tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is particulary dangerous to babies and young children. Often they are infected by a parent or grandparent, who has the disease and dosen't know it. In fact, it is quite common to have tuberculosis and not know it until to late for treatment to be fully effective.

Treatment today is not the long, expensive and confining process that it once was. The new drugs are relatively inexpensive, easy to take, and work quickly. Facilities still are availabel for those with advanced T B who require more extensive therapy. Light cases often can be treated at home without going to a hospital at all.

Avoid needless tuberculosis by making certain that you and your family have regular examinations.

IT COULD HAPPEN!

IT COULD HAPPEN!

If Duplin County this year should come face to face with its most awesome decision, it will do so with a minimum of preparation for civilian survival. Whatever the chances that ultimate can be avoided, one can no longer shrug off the possibilities that it will not be avoided.

The objections that have been raised against a shelter program are unconvincing. The most commonly heard objection is that it would be useless. This is characteristically put forward by the very people who are most ready to believe that nuclear war is inevitable and who generally bemoan the state of the world. The Russians believe that they can survive such a way. If they should lose 40 million people, the war would be less than twice as bad for them as World War II. They even appear to believe that the war might last as long as its predecessor.

There is probably no practical defense against nuclear blast. Little can therefore be done for the big cities and other primary targets.

Duplin County has no large cities. But it is absurd to believe that every corner of this enormous country is going to be hopelessly blanketed by long-lasting fallout. If a fallout shelter program saved only a few million additional people, how much would it be worth? When one weighs the large sums spent each year to insure life, limb and property against far less likely hazards, a program even of very modest effectiveness becomes completely rational.

The experts say that for a given sum of money, more effective protection could be bought by hardening the Nation's second strike capability. This may be so, but the issue is not a shelter program wholly financed by the Federal Government. A good voluntary program could be financed very largerly by individuals, if the Government were to give the lead and perhaps to furnish loan insurance and some tax subsidies. More than half of the Nation's families live in their own homes. For the price of a new car, and often much less, these families could build basement shelter that would protect them against moderate fallout.

A voluntary program, financed largerly by private homeowners, would overcome the objection that the Federal Government cannot do anything for anybody because it can neither save the big cities nor obviously write them off. But without strong Government leadership, such a voluntary program stands no chance. Anyone today can write to Duplin County Civil Defense Agency, Kenansville, North Carolina, and by return mail get a well designed blueprint for any kind of shelter he wants to build. This kind of program is feasible if many people go into it. A strong Government push is essential. A program of any type must start small and grow big to accomplish its true purpose.

School And Your Child

By John Carey, Education Department
Appalachian State Teachers College

The College President Has With a Double Burden

The college presidency is one of the toughest "boss man" jobs.

The holder of this office oversees an institution dedicated to conveying truth to students and seeking new truth through questioning and experimentation.

Teachers and researchers do this work. To enable them to fulfill so responsible a role effectively, the college president usually accords a special privilege not given to any other group in our society. It is called academic freedom.

This freedom permits the teacher, so long as his honest thinking dictates it and he stays within his field, to take issue with views held by the majority of our citizenry, to contest views of his closest colleagues even if they outrank him, or to oppose views of his boss- the college president himself.

The theory behind this unique liberty granted to teachers is that it is a safeguard for society. Someone is needed to test and evaluate what we think and do as individuals or as a group.

For instance, is milk really as healthful as they say? A University of minnesota professor says no, and has studies to substantiate the statement. What about cigarettes? Certain college researchers report evidence indicating that smoking may be a cause of lung cancer.

Academic freedom, therefore, is a special set of guarantees to teachers "designed to encourage and issure their boldness, their forthrightness, their objectivity, and (if necessary) their criticism of us who maintain them."

Milk companies and cigarette firms may not like what the college researchers are doing, but they recognize and support their right to free inquiry and expression.

Responsibility for directing and coordinating the many activities of college and university teachers requires a variety of talents. It requires the ultimate in leadership qualities. It requires far-reaching and varied academic knowledge. It requires administrative, financial, fund - raising, and house-keeping knowledge. It requires limitless energy. It requires extreme patience. It requires an articulate, friendly personality. It requires courage and integrity.

No wonder the term of office for a college president averages only four years, give or take a few months.

But there's no question that the college presidents of our nation represent the finest of American men and women.

These gifted executives usually perform their responsibilities through persuasion, logic, and teamwork rather than "by command of." And most presidents practice gradualism, described by one man as the "art of doing easily tomorrow what could be done today only over a dead body."

The presidents head institutions of varying sizes and purposes.

Dr. Gustave E. Rosenberg is interm executive officer of the largest institution of higher education in the U. S., the City University of New York, which has 106,000 students. City University is looking for a chancellor now.

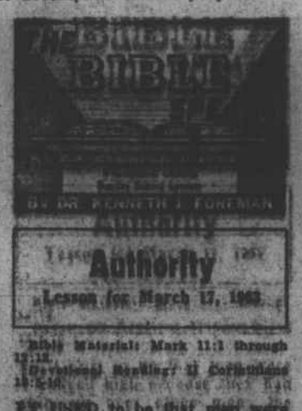
Dr. Nathan M. Pusey guides the most prestigious - Harvard University.

Dr. William Friday is president of the first state university in America to open its doors to students (1795)- the University of North Carolina.

Dr. W. H. Plemmons heads an institution with a single purpose-teacher education. It is Appalachian State Teachers College with over 3,000 students.

Arend D. Lubbers at 31 is the youngest - president of a degree granting college and heads one of the smaller institutions - Iowa's Central College, which has 501 students.

In between are some 2,000 chief executive of institutions of higher learning, ranging from junior colleges up through the great multipurpose state universities and professional schools. These institutions will soon enroll 4,000,000 students, the cream of American young men and women. College presidents need our sympathetic understanding as they strive to increase public support, while defending the right of their faculties to pursue truth, however, unpopular it sometimse may be.



Dr. Foreman

Authority

Bible Materials: Mark 11:1 through 12:12.
Devotional Reading: II Corinthians 10:8-18.

IT USED to be that men were ranked high because they had authority over other men: the more men, the more authority. This still is the case. We call such men businessmen and we pay them salaries sufficient to run the great corporations of our day. A man may build up a large corporation which we call a business, and we may say that he has authority over . . . [illegible] kind of authority.

The authority of Jesus

Jesus had both kinds of authority. But His was a [illegible] ordinary power. What made it extraordinary (among other causes) was this: He had none of the trimmings, the special marks, the caps, ribbons, elsewhere, the letters after His name, which mark men of authority, then and now. He was just Jesus of Nazareth and His friends called Him Teacher so often that that was what most people called Him. His family had no influence. He had never had a scholar's education. He had no money. His real friends were mostly poor. He never met a payroll. He had no bodyguard in the style of a Napoleon or a "Captain of Finance." Yet in spite of these handicaps, people did respect Him with an enthusiasm unbounded.

For after all, Jesus did have an empire, in the hearts of men. His friends felt this, and so did the masses of the people. It is important to note where Jesus' authority was—what was He authority on, or over?

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