

Duplin Times PROGRESS SENTINEL

EDITORIAL, BUSINESS OFFICE AND PRINTING PLANT, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

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A DUPLIN COUNTY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE RELIGIOUS, MATERIAL, EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DUPLIN AND ADJOINING COUNTIES		ELSEWHERE IN NORTH CAROLINA	
6 Mos.	YEAR	6 Mos.	YEAR
\$1.75	3.50	2.25	4.50
TAX	11	TAX	14
1.81	3.61	2.32	4.64
OUTSIDE NORTH CAROLINA			
6 Mos.	YEAR		
	5.75		5.50

SCRIPTURE FOR THE WEEK:

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up! — Ecclesiastes 4:10

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK:

Education is what you have left over when you subtract what you've forgotten from what you learned. — Unknown.

Duplin Farm Land Taxes Should Be Reduced

Tobacco was used as a factor to determine the value of a farm at the time of the new appraisal several years ago. Woodland had one value, pasture land another, good land was valued higher than poor soil. Land having a tobacco allotment was valued highest of all.

This was not a tax on tobacco, but a tax on the value that tobacco has to the property. Tobacco is tied to the property and cannot be removed without an actual transfer of acreage. A farm with a tobacco allotment will bring more at auction than equally as good land right beside it without an allotment. This places a false value on the land. It does not stand on its own bottom, but its value is based on a piece of paper, the allotment.

The Federal Government has now ordered a 10% cut in allotments. This caused the

property to lose value. The reduction in value of the farm is in direct proportion to the cut in allotment. Should there be a reduction in tax base to compensate for this loss in value? Duplin's reduction in tobacco acreage amounts to more than 1,500 acres. If no reduction is made in taxes, the farmers will be paying many thousands of dollars for idle land appraised at tobacco levels.

President Johnson seems to have the only voice heard even mentioning economy, but many services added as war measures are still being carried on. An evaluation of all services could be made towards a reduction of all real property taxes. This would help secure industry to replace farm losses and help all our people in their struggle to meet the high cost of existence. It is hoped that the Federal income tax reduction will be contagious to our State and County.

in the next six years will be slower than industrial growth in Eastern Carolina.

The East should anticipate a 13 per cent increase in the number of industrial plants; the Piedmont, 10 per cent; Western Carolina, 8, per cent.

The East should experience a 16 per cent increase in new industrial investment; the Piedmont, 12 per cent; Western Carolina, 12 per cent; Western Carolina, 10, per cent.

Professor Blaine's projections also indi-

"HOWDY, FOLKS!"



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GREENSBORO, N. C. 27409

cate that Eastern Carolina's industrial payroll will have a 20 per cent advance between now and 1970; the Piedmont's payroll will rise 12 will increase 10 per cent.

In making the projects for the next six years, Professor Blaine measured industrial growth in North Carolina from 1954 to 1962. The most impressive aspect of the trend is the emergence of Eastern Carolina as an industrial region." — Goldsboro News-Argus

SENATOR SAM ERVIN ★ SAYS ★



What Have You Done For Me Lately?

(The following tale was related recently by Senator Stephen M. Young of Ohio)

A young man lived with his parents in a low-cost housing development in Hamilton County. He attended public school, rode the free school bus, enjoyed the free lunch program. Following graduation from high school, he entered the army and upon discharge kept his National Service Life Insurance. He then enrolled in an Ohio University, receiving regularly his GI check.

Upon graduation, he married a Public Health nurse, bought a farm in southern Ohio with an FHA loan. Later going into the feed and hardware business in addition to farming, he secured help from the Small Business Administration when his business faltered. His first baby was born in the County hospital. This was built in part with Hill-Burton funds. Then he bought considerable additional acreage adjoining his farm, and obtained emergency feed from the government. He then put part of his land under the Eisenhower Soil Bank program and used the payments for not growing crops but to help pay his debts.

His parents, elderly by now, were living comfortably in the smaller of his two farm homes, using their Security and Old Age Assistance checks. Lacking electricity at first, the Rural Electrification Administration supplied the lines, and a loan from the

Farmers Home Administration, helped clear the land and secure the best from it. That agent suggested building a pond, and the government stocked it with fish. The Government guaranteed him a sale for his farm products. The County public library delivered books to his farm door. He, of course, banked his money in an institution which a Government agency had insured up to \$10,000 for every depositor.

As the community grew, he signed a petition seeking federal assistance in developing an industrial project to help the economy of his area. About that time he purchased business and real estate at the county seat aided by an FHA loan. He was elected to office in the local chamber of commerce. It was rumored he joined a cell of the John Birch society in the county seat. He wrote his senators and congressmen protesting excessive government spending and high taxes, and enclosed John Birch pamphlets, some containing outlandish false statements. He wrote, "I believe in rugged individualism. People should stand on their own two feet, not expect government aid. I stand on my own two feet. I oppose all those socialistic trends you have been voting for and demand return to the free enterprise system of our forefathers, I and my neighbors intend to vote against you next year."

Anybody Anything Anywhere

"We will teach anybody anything anywhere."

That philosophy being put into practice by Dr. H. B. Monroe of the Wayne Technical Institute in Goldsboro already is showing results.

In the five-county region of Wayne, Johnston, Sampson, Greene and Duplin both day and night classes are being taught in a wide range of subjects. One of the most interesting phases of the comprehensive educational program is that 200 people are learning how to read and write under the well-known Laubach system.

Moreover, says Dr. Monroe, "we are prepared to carry these students on through college if they so desire."

East Carolina Will Outdo Rest Of State In Industry

Eastern North Carolina is at the start of a great expansion. Eastern North Carolina today stands at the point where the Piedmont stood at the time this section began to make such splendid growth.

This column has been making this assertion of fact for so long that it sounds like a broken record.

We have pointed out that the region's unexcelled assets of climate, people, location, water, transportation and raw materials offer background for building an economy equal to that of the rich and populous Piedmont.

In recent days a study of growth for the various sections of North Carolina for the next six years has been issued. It was by Professor J. C. D. Blaine of the Business School of the University of North Carolina. The projections were prepared under a

grant made by the N. C. Motor Carriers Association.

The Blaine report reduces to percentages, based on evaluation of all factors, the prospects for expansion to 1970.

Eastern North Carolina leads in all categories cited.

The findings should give encouragement to the new drive forward now getting started in most counties of the section.

The report should stimulate all Eastern North Carolina business men in their section, to cooperate to the end that we may utilize the resources we have.

Here is how the "Smithfield Herald" sums up the Blaine findings:

Piedmont North Carolina will continue to experience industrial expansion and will continue to be the leading industrial area in the state, but Piedmont industrial growth

The closeness of the Senate votes rejecting the Morton Amendment which would have guaranteed the right of trial by jury without limitation in all criminal contempt cases arising out of the civil rights proposals is an indicator that there are many reservations about the measure by half of the Senate.

When all is said, it is not surprising that this is so. The bill was created at a time when never-ending agitation on racial subjects by both desiring and sincere men had somewhat impaired our national perspective. More recently there has been considerable study of the bill. The Senate now finds that there is much feeling that this measure, in addition to other defects and ambiguities, is patently inconsistent with fundamental justice in enforcement provisions. This is demonstrated over the right to jury trials and the failure of the proposals to guarantee this right when Congress has done so in other acts.

In 1932, Congress passed the Norris-La Guardia Act, which provided that everyone involved in a contempt action arising

from a labor dispute would have a right to a trial by jury. Again in 1959, the Landrum-Griffin Act relating to labor-management practices provided the right of trial by jury to everyone charged with criminal contempt under that Act. With the rejection of the Morton Amendment, there is the split approach for a partial remedy for offenders under the bill with the Mansfield-Dirken substitute. It would allow a judge to try a man without a jury for criminal contempt in civil rights matters where the fine does not exceed \$300 or the imprisonment does not exceed 30 days.

I do not favor this approach because I do not like any kind of judicial tyranny. I believe it is judicial tyranny to allow a judge to try a man without a jury and sentence him to imprisonment in this type of case. It does not make any difference whether the imprisonment is short or long, or whether the punishment is a big or little fine. Judicial tyranny is not bettered by placing powder on the hideous face of tyranny.

The rejection of the Morton

Amendment giving unlimited jury trials in criminal contempt cast an insupportable indictment against a whole people. It casts a baseless aspersion on the integrity of juries. More particularly, it calls attention to the impracticality of a measure that proponents fear cannot safely be entrusted to the people for enforcement. It also calls attention to the injustice of a measure that is described by many proponents as inapplicable to their region of the nation. In these areas constituents are admonished that the teeth in this measure are not sharpened for them, but only for Southerners.

Congress would do well to pause and ponder this indisputable fact: If these provisions can be used today to make legal pariahs and second class litigants out of Southerners in civil rights cases, they can be used with equal facility tomorrow to reduce other Americans to a like status. This, I think, is causing some sobering second thoughts about medicine which may not taste so good when it is administered at home.

HISTORY'S SCRAPBOOK

Regular air mail service started between New York City and Washington, May 15, 1918. The first Memphis Cotton Festival was held May 15, 1931.

President Roosevelt asked Congress for 50,000 warplanes, May 16, 1940. Iceland severed personal union with Denmark, May 16, 1941.

The first Kentucky Derby was held, May 17, 1875. The first adhesive U.S. postage stamp was issued, May 17, 1847.

Some 200 colonists were massacred by Indians in Virginia, May 18, 1644. The Panama Canal opened to regular traffic, May 18, 1914.

The first immigration quota act passed by the U.S., May 19, 1921. Prime Minister Winston Churchill addressed the U.S. Congress, May 19, 1943.

Charles A. Lindbergh took off on the first solo trans-Atlantic flight, May 20, 1927.

The American Red Cross was founded, May 21, 1881.



Another place of storage was the "root cellar." This was used for the more hardy vegetables like squash, turnips, cabbages, carrots. The cool milk house was another item. Huge, round pans held the strained milk, shelf after shelf, and as the cream rose to the top it was removed with a "skimmer." The cream accumulated and was turned into butter once or twice a week in a wooden churn.

From Lucille Sandberg, Bakerville, California: I remember the days before refrigeration, deep freezes and tin cans. Usually several storehouses harbored the many farm foods.

One underground haven was called "the fruit cellar." There was an air vent through the insulated roof. It kept the contents therein cool in summer and free from freezing in winter.

In this cellar were long rows of peaches, plums, pears, tomatoes peeling out of glass jars. The shelves groaned, also, with pickles and preserves.

Big crocks of sauerkraut, a barrel or two of cider, containers of headcheese and sausage were stored there, too.



Bible Facts Of Interest

By: Ella V. Bridges

1 Peter 4:12, "Beloved, do not be surprised at the fiery ordeal which comes upon you to prove you, as something strange were happening to you (13) but rejoice in so far as you share Christ's suffering, that you may also rejoice and be glad when his glory is revealed."

It is doubtful whether any human being ever suffered more than Peter did in the first year of his efforts to follow Jesus. We don't know how Peter behaved before Jesus called him to be one of his disciples. We wonder why the Master did it. Peter was always too sure of himself. Peter told his Master "though all the rest of the disciples forsake Thee, I will not", and then denied Him. We cannot know how Peter suffered over his fall, but we know his heart was almost broken. He was in despair when the risen Christ appeared to him and took him back as one of his most loved disciples. We understand why Peter was qualified to write a message back as one of his most loved disciples. We understand why Peter was qualified to write a message of light and comfort to people who had also suffered.

The civilized world at the time when Peter wrote his letters was in the hands of the Romans, every one was expected to burn incense to the Roman Emperor.

Yet these Christians possessed a gift beyond all other gifts. They had been born into a new life because Jesus had died and risen from the dead. This new life would go on forever and provide for them an inheritance beyond their wildest dreams. They were not protected by God's power. Why, then, should they fear what any man could do to them? (1 Peter) 2:24. "He himself bore our sins in his body on the tree that we might die to sin and live to righteousness. By his wounds you have been healed."

Peter reassures them about God's case. "Accept trouble," he writes; "be willing to be abused." God can use trouble to mature you and make you better than you are. But be on your guard. Don't underestimate the devil. He does not want you to win the moral struggle; resist him, hold fast to your faith. He does not tempt only you; every Christian is tempted by him.

After you have suffered a little while, God will himself restore, establish, and strengthen you, whom he has called to live with Himself forever. Peter suffered terribly in the service of Christ, he thought of his pagan converts as weaklings. There were many professing Christians in his day as there are today, who wanted to be Christians if it didn't cost anything.

Read the letters of Peter to the Christians.



CLEAN UP
PAINT UP-FIX UP

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

I see by the papers where our war agin poverty is moving along real good. The Bible says charity had ought to begin at home and our Congressmen was handling this poverty problem just like it was ordered in the Good Book. They started at home.

It was set back a little when that \$10,000 a year hike in their pay had to be decided on a roll call vote. With an election coming up, they had to back off to keep their names out of the papers. Incidental, I am of the opinion that roll call votes on everything in the Congress could save the taxpayers a billion dollars a year. We need an amendment to the Constitution requiring a roll call vote on ever matter to come before the Congress. It's great pity the Founding Fathers didn't put it in the first paragraph of the Constitution.

But Congressman Pike of New York was listing a few items showing how our Congressmen was winning the poverty battle without no hike in pay. He says they git a heap of "fringe benefits" the people don't know about.

First off, he said they was gitting haircuts fer 75 cent in the Capitol barber shop. The barbers git \$2 but they was subsidized by the Government. Then it was a old custom dating back to George Washington that ever member of the Congress was entitled to a free spittoon onct a year. On account of Congressmen has a about quit spitting, he said, a heap of them was giving spittoons to friends fer souvenirs and some was using 'em fer flower pots. These spittoons about \$6 each and since we got 536 members in the Congress, this spittoon business puts a heap of money in circulation in the war agin poverty.

Congressman Pike also reported it was a old custom in the Congress fer ever member to git presented with a comb and hair brush at the start of ever session. Judging from the pictures I see in the papers, about half our Congressmen is baldheaded. I'm strong, Mister Editor, fer all these fringe benefits our Congressmen was gitting in the war agin poverty, including swimming pools, barber shops and free lunches, but I think if they was turning off the lights in the White House to save on the power bill, they could save a little money by skipping baldheaded Congressmen with them combs and brushes.

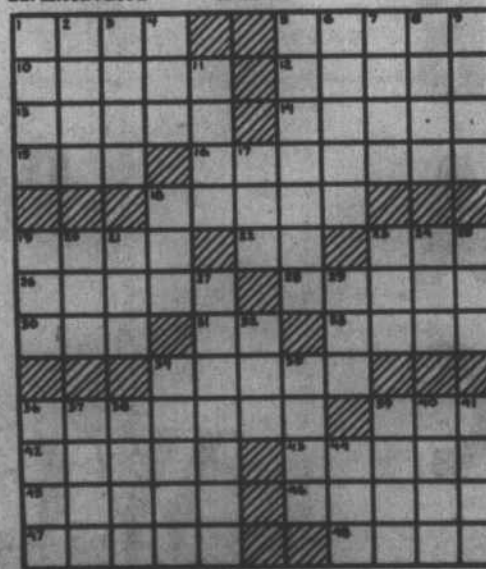
But they was another side of the coin, Mister Editor. Senator Fulbright of Arkansas reported the other day that a heap of them small countries was doing away with representative government as a "economy move." He told the Senate he hoped the American people "would continue to regard the Congress as one extravagance with which they will not part." I reckon free haircuts and free spittoons is better than free jails.

Yours truly,
Uncle Pete

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | 4. Short sleep | 23. Animal's pelt |
| 1. Made, as thread | 5. Make believe | 24. Manipulate fraudulently |
| 5. Freshman West | 6. Sings cheerfully | 25. Poem |
| Pointers: var. | 7. Wicked to come: dial. | 27. Light steel helmet |
| 10. Gem | 8. Requested to come: dial. | 29. Regret |
| 12. Competitor | 9. Vehicle with runners | 32. Morsel |
| 13. Run away and marry | 11. Cipher tree | 34. Rugged mountain crest |
| 14. Omit, as syllable | 17. Clandenut | 37. Rodent |
| 15. Adult males | 18. — and haw | 38. Elliptical |
| 16. Chattered | 19. Exclamation | 39. Dwell |
| 18. Dwellings | 20. Man's name | 40. Flower |
| 19. Hospital worker | 21. Excavated | 41. Sleeping places |
| 22. Indefinite article | | 44. The hand: al. |
| 23. Back | | |
| 26. Tiny piece of bread | | |
| 29. One of a religious order: Celts | | |
| 30. Ugly old woman | | |
| 31. Jewish month | | |
| 33. Incite | | |
| 34. Apart | | |
| 36. High explosive | | |
| 39. Librarian: abbr. | | |
| 42. Port | | |
| 43. On fire | | |
| 45. Harangue | | |
| 46. Black and blue | | |
| 47. Let snow | | |
| 48. Hoosier | | |
| 1. Bush | | |
| 2. North | | |
| 3. On | | |



PUZZLE NO. 811