

Carteret County News-Times

EDITORIAL PAGE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1952

What Is Our Policy?

Walter Lippmann in a recent column raised a point which should make our diplomatic planners and formers of foreign policy take stock of current revolts and the possibility of these revolts recurring or increasing in the future.

The western hemisphere has expressed surprise and dismay over the recent violent uprisings in Iran, Egypt, Tunisia, and southeast Asia. Lippmann points out that our nation, and state department, are beautifully geared to handle aggression but seem woefully unable to cope with situations where turmoil is caused not from an aggressor advancing over a border, but from revolt within.

Those revolts may be in truth, communist inspired, or the nations may be asserting, on their own, new nationalistic fervor as did European nations in the 19th century. Regardless the motive, the United States continues to gape wondering at this cold draught suddenly blowing open a back door in our foreign policy that, "according to plan," should not have been blown open at all.

Our state department has been confidently operating on the hypothesis that the world is unsafe from Red aggression. Therefore, if Iran, Egypt, Indo-China or Tunisia were attacked, the answer simply would be to throw in troops and fight. The plan: if A occurs, B "solution" is pulled out of the filing cabinet.

Somehow, since North Koreans crossed the 38th parallel, the state department has settled itself on a one-track hypothesis; dangerously assuming that A is the only thing that will happen. And here we are, faced with increasing troubles in which Russia or Red China has not done at all what we expected.

To Iran we have recently given 23 million dollars. If doing out millions is the answer and will settle the revolts, millions are cheaper than blood. Is 23 million a thumb thrust in the dyke and will the state department effectively work out more than emergency methods to deal with future uprisings and revolts, or will there, merely be more tongue-clucking and head-wagging accompanied by "What should we do?"

Should the balance of power become adjusted and military aggression less imminent, the fear that binds small countries together will subside. As it becomes unnecessary for them to remain pawns in the hands of major powers, as it becomes less essential for them to kow-tow to the big boys for protection, internal troubles may boil to the surface. How, then do we cope with that, for cope with it we must — contrary to Sen. Robert Taft, a gun fired along the Suez canal has frightening repercussions thousands of miles away.

Lippmann declares: "It is the duty of military and diplomatic planners to make more than one plan, and never to tie themselves irrevocably and absolutely to any estimate of what their opponent is going to do. For once the opponent knows what the planners believe he is going to do, he has the option to do something else, and thus throw the planner off balance."

"In our dealings with the Russians we disclose all our plans. This is a great disadvantage for us since they know not only what we intend to do but what we expect them to do. There is no way of abolishing this disadvantage. It is inherent in the relations between a democracy and a dictatorship. But there are ways of mitigating the disadvantage. This, however, requires an open mind — first in the planners of policy, then in those who declare and operate policy, and not least of all in those who report and expound the policy."

A Golden Opportunity

One of the many excellent projects of the State College extension service is the forthcoming tour of Florida for North Carolina farmers and specialists in agriculture. The purpose of the week-long venture is to observe Florida's highly successful means of packaging and marketing fruit and vegetable produce.

North Carolina has the climate and long growing season, the fertile soil, and the labor to produce superior lettuce, sweet corn, Irish potatoes, and other crops, but it has been proved time after time that the products that reach the market "looking pretty" are the ones that sell. Right next to them may be vegetables, equal if not superior in quality, but they are passed over by the shopper who is attracted by package, colors, and neat appearance.

The Feb. 17-23 tour, from Orlando south to Homestead, then north again to Tampa, has been arranged by the state college extension service and the North Carolina department of agriculture with the agriculture and livestock department of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad cooperating.

The trip will take the North Carolina travelers through vegetable packing plants, vegetable fields, pre-packaging plants, and a vegetable research laboratory. Also scheduled are visits to the famous citrus areas, cattle ranches and a sugar ranch and mill.

The cost to each person making the tour, \$125, is very reasonable. Men actively engaged in farming may say they don't have the time, others may not have the money at the moment. But an opportunity like this does not come often. Any specialist in agriculture would rightfully say a farmer in the truck producing areas of North Carolina cannot afford NOT to take this trip.

In the long run, unless North Carolina changes its way of marketing products, we will find ourselves crowded out of the large metropolitan markets by Florida and California. That is happening right at this moment and that is one of the major reasons this tour has been planned.

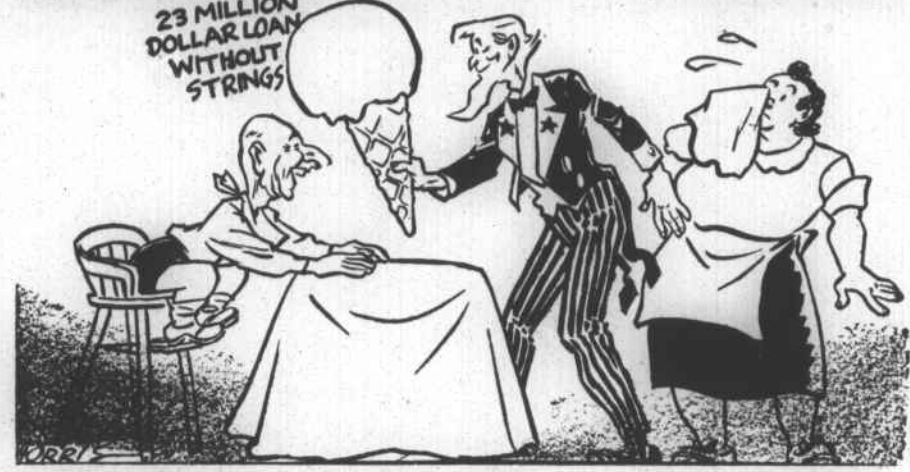
Wide-awake agriculturists will scrape together the money, buy, beg, borrow, or steal the time, and then put into practice the many valuable things they will learn.

A Question of Values

Restoring an old palace, such as Tryon in New Bern, may have merit. But one sometimes wonders if the hundreds of thousands of dollars that are being spent in restoring a mere structure of the past could not be put to better use in building much-needed present-day schools, clearing slum areas, or bettering in some other manner our existence today?

And we say this recognizing the value of the tourist dollar. But it requires a skilled logician or social scientist to prove to us the superior value of a museum as compared with a school or better housing.

MAYBE IT'S PSYCHOLOGY



In The Good Old Days

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO

Frank K. Schmidt arrived from Illinois and had moved to Open Grounds with his family to start farming operations there.

TEN YEARS AGO

All men between the ages of 20 and 44 would be required to register for the draft.

The Bank of Newport had been organized and would be open for business in March.

Beaufort town commissioners announced that the two-story frame building on the corner of Front and Craven streets, which belonged to M. Leslie Davis, must be torn down within 10 days.

County commissioners elected J. H. Wiley keeper of the county home.

Beaufort town commissioners granted a right of way to the Beaufort and Morehead railroad company to construct a spur across the golf course to the Van Sant property and to the Beaufort Fisheries.

Mayor C. T. Chadwick of Beaufort had submitted his resignation from the office of mayor.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Davis Construction corp. of Beaufort had been awarded the contract for a bridge across Bogue sound. W. A. Mace, president of the Atlantic Bridge corp., announced that it would be a toll bridge.

Macon Snowden was nominated by Congressman G. A. Barden to the United States Naval academy.

Rep. W. H. Bell introduced a bill to the General Assembly providing for a "Port Commission for Carteret County," for the purpose of developing the port facilities of the county.

A fire in the Morehead City gym, which might have caused untold havoc, was put out before any damage could be done, by the quick action of Roma Willis, James Lawrence and Lawrence Brinson, members of the Morehead City fire department who happened to be attending the basketball game.

The grand jury reported that every building they had examined was in good shape, except the jail, which was not strong enough to hold prisoners.

Miss Arnetta Wiley was appointed assistant clerk of superior court to succeed Mrs. Eva Bravaldo.

Our United States

By Floyd Cramer, President of the National Association for the Preservation of Free Enterprise, Inc.

In Russia the Communists teach the school children that all worthwhile inventions and discoveries were made by Russians.

They also teach the Russian children that communism is the ideal form of government, and that the plain people everywhere, including America, are eagerly waiting a chance to become part of the world-wide communist state—just as soon as we can overthrow our masters!

The Soviet children believe this nonsense because they have no way of knowing otherwise.

These ideas were not planted in young minds overnight. The Reds have controlled the Russian schools for two generations, and have been busy rewriting all the school books to make history, science and even the arts fit their political purpose.

Can you imagine such a thing occurring in this country? Do you say, of course not? Well, I myself am not too sure.

It won't happen here overnight. But it didn't happen overnight in Russia, either. It was done bit by bit.

How many American parents of today know what is being taught in the schools that their money pays for? Even more important, do parents know what is not being taught?

A recent survey of the high schools in one of our biggest cities recently turned up some startling facts. I'll mention only two of them: One, 16 per cent of the students hadn't the foggiest idea why we celebrate the Fourth of July! Two, an even bigger number had never even heard of the Bill of Rights!

Obviously we cannot expect the youth of America to preserve our freedoms if they have never been soundly taught the history and traditions of our country.

And unless our youth are educated in the functions and workings of government at every level, we cannot expect them to become able citizens.

A nation which doesn't know these things is in grave danger of becoming an easy prey.

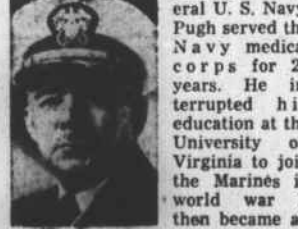
Just recently, the New York Board of Regents, the top educational authority in that state, approved a short prayer to be said by school children at the start of every school day.

Many organizations objected violently. Now this is the prayer: "Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence upon Thee, and we beg Thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers and our country."

No one should object to a simple acknowledgment of Almighty God and His power, particularly today when so many sinister influences are at work campaigning against all religions.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY

REAR ADM. HERBERT LAMONT PUGH, born Feb. 5, 1885, on a farm near Batesville, Va.



Surgeon General U. S. Navy, Pugh served the Navy medical corps for 28 years. He interrupted his education at the University of Virginia to join the Marines in world war I, then became an M.D. in 1923, immediately joining the Navy medical corps.

Smile a While

When the Creator gave out brains, I thought he said trains — and I missed mine.

When he gave out good looks, I thought he said books — and I didn't want any.

When he said noses, I thought he said roses — and I ordered a big red one.

Boy, am I a mess. —The Uplift.

AUTHOR OF THE WEEK

By W. G. ROGERS



DAPHNE ROOKE was born in 1914 in the Transvaal, the scene of her new novel, "Mittee." The author, youngest of six children, went to the Durban Girls' high school, and worked for some years as a clerk in Johannesburg. Her first novel, "A Grove of Fever Trees," published here in 1950, shared first prize in an Afrikaner Press contest with Elizabeth Webster's "Ceremony of Innocence" . . . which is the stiffest kind of competition. Married in 1937, Mrs. Rooke has one daughter; since 1947 she and her family have been living in a fishing village in Australia.

Hollywood

Hollywood—Fred Allen, the pickle-pussed, scratchy-voiced comedian, has been here from New York of late, making a movie. How did he like the work?

"It's a headache," groaned Fred. "We've been six days making just one episode in the picture. In the same period God made the world—and without retakes."

He plays the husband of glamorous Ginger Rogers in "We're Not Married." Did he think he was the proper romantic type for such a pleasant assignment?

"I sure don't," Allen croaked. "This is a character part for me. I play a young man, which is very difficult with my physical handicaps."

Then how did the baggy-eyed, 57-year-old funnyman think he got cast in such a role? "Hollywood," he answered, "is always doing strange things."

The radio veteran has been appearing on TV in New York once a month. He spoke of the difficulties: lighting . . . scenery limitations—in contrast with radio, where listeners build their own settings, in their imagination. Did he think television would kill movies?

"No. There's been a great upheaval in the beginning. You can't compete with anything that's free. But eventually radio, television, and pictures will have a place."

I asked Allen if he ever thought of moving to Southern California's warmer climate. "No. A place should have more to offer than climate. I said years ago that California is a great place to be if you're an orange."

A truck was pushing Miss Rogers' movable dressing room onto the sound stage at this point. Noting that it had no penthouse, Allen cracked, "This must be a B picture."

All through our conversation, Allen was solemn-faced. I asked if he ever laughs in the picture. "Yes, as directed," he said. "By appointment—not for any spontaneous reason. There's not much to laugh about if you look at the state of the world."

ON THE HOUSE

BY DAVID G. BAREUTHER

THIS IS THE SEASON when heating plant troubles in northern states and the lack of adequate heat during cold periods in the south prompt householders to look around for new systems. There are so many to choose from and so little is known about some of them that selecting a type of plant almost calls for a course of study.

It used to be that you could pick one of three general types—steam, hot water or warm air—and let it go at that. Now you're faced with radiant baseboards, radiant glass panels, radiant walls, floors, ceilings, winter or year-round air conditioning, heat lamps and heat pumps—among various others.

ONE OF THE MOST interesting and least known of the newer devices is the heat pump. There are about 2,000 now in operation in various parts of North America.

The principle originated by pumping heat from the ground below the frost line, where the temperature remains fairly constant in the 50s the year round. Underground water also was used for a source of heat. Now the heat pump has been adapted to use the air—taking heat out of the air even in sub-zero weather!

That may sound like a hot one, but it works. Scientists say there's heat in all substances at all temperatures down to 459.6 degrees below zero. They know that heat always tends to flow from a higher temperature to a lower one. So with the heat pump—like a refrigerator—these wizards absorb heat by evaporating a refrigerant. When this refrigerant is compressed its temperature increases, permitting it to give off heat.

YOU CAN FEEL the heat that is removed from the inside of a refrigerator by putting your hand behind that machine. You'll notice that it's warm.

If you built a refrigerator in the wall of a house with the open storage compartment facing outdoors, the refrigerator would pump heat out of the outside air and deliver it into the house. In the summer time, if the refrigerator were turned around, heat would be removed from inside the house and dumped outside.

That's the way the heat pump works. One of its key parts is a long coil filled with a refrigerant. In the winter, the refrigerant is evaporated to extract heat from the outer air, from the ground or from water in a well or cistern. The refrigerant is then compressed to a high temperature, thereby heating up the air, which in turn is circulated through the house.

In the summer the cycle is reversed, heat is removed from the air in the house and exhausted outdoors, or into the ground or well water.

Adding air filters, blowers, humidifiers, dehumidifiers, thermostats, and other devices completes the heat pump. It uses no fuel oil, gas or coal, working entirely by electric motive power.

SO FAR the heat pump is economically limited pretty much to the luxury house. Average installation cost in new construction runs around \$3,400. But the industry is trying hard to get that cost down and widen the market. General Electric engineers, who have been working on the heat pump since 1934, say the way is now cleared toward a goal where the cost will be no more than that for a conventional air conditioning system.

Operating costs, however, are already within range. Two three-horsepower heat pumps were installed in the New World demonstration house constructed recently in St. Louis. The Union Electric co. of that city found they could be operated the year round for \$225.60, or \$18.80 a month. The Federal Power commission considers Missouri electric bills about average, neither high or low.

The St. Louis house uses both a ground coil pump and an air coil for test purposes. But GE is now concentrating on the air-to-air system because ground conditions—rock, etc.—vary widely and well water and ground water are not available everywhere.

THE HEAT PUMP, however, possibly could bring big changes in architecture. One of the General Electric engineers predicts the day will come soon when "windows will be designed only to see through, and not as transparent openings with contrivances added to reduce infiltration of air, dirt and insects. There will be little need for screened porches and bulky chimneys. Houses will be more correctly oriented to reduce the effect of winter wind and to obtain the maximum benefit from solar radiation in winter and its exclusion in hot weather."

Sou'easter

BY CAPTAIN HENRY

The Episcopal church looked real nice Friday night with its front floodlighted for the service of installation of the Rev. James Dees. Not only Episcopalians, but Baptists and Methodists paid their respects.

For those who take stock in Cap'n Groundhog's predictions, he stuck his head out of a hole Saturday in a field on highway 101 and didn't see his shadow, therefore spring is right around the corner. I don't hold with this groundhog stuff. If he sees his shadow, the only thing it proves is that the sun is out.

Beaufort's Thursday fire will provide food for speculation and conversation for many a month to come. Most folks are in a strut over an AP story in an upstate daily which said, "Firemen from Cherry Point, Newport, New Bern and Morehead City helped the Morehead City department control the blaze this afternoon after a three-hour fight."

And here Beaufort sits with a fire department better equipped than any other town its size in eastern Carolina. Yikes.

What makes Beaufort sort of warm under the collar (and this is not in connection with the fire) is the fact that Morehead City recorder's court has jurisdiction within a five-mile radius. Nobody's ever decided whether that's a five-mile radius of Morehead's town limits or a radius with the city hall as center, or what. Whatever it is, it's bound to include outskirts of Beaufort. (Incorporated municipalities within the five-mile radius are exempt). But to get back to what I started to say, some of our townsfolk have pointed out that Morehead City police could go out Front street extended and make an arrest if they wanted to.

Just so happens that Morehead City police have enough to do to keep themselves busy west of Newport river, and furthermore, I have heard from a reliable source that Morehead City police aren't going to worry themselves too much about happenings east of Beaufort or on the no-man's land in between the two towns.

But Beaufort believes a record-

er's court, in self-defense, may be a good idea.

An airplane crashed in Europe the other day. Aboard were the crew and quite a few cows that were being flown to Italy. Those killed were not to be listed until next of kin had been notified, and the way the story read one was not sure who was being referred to—kin of the crew or kin of the cows. Now if the story had said, "next of kine" everything would have been perfectly clear.

O. T. Mundy of A&P has left the meat department and is going to open his own wholesale meat and poultry business in Beaufort.

The man who goes through life looking for something soft can often find it right under his hat.



THEY MAKE NEWS STAMPS

By Syd Kronish

TO HONOR the third Bolivarian Games held recently at Caracas, Venezuela has issued three new stamps. Six Latin American nations (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela) participated in these games which included major and minor sporting



events—from fencing to chess. Depicted on each stamp is a view of the National stadium in Caracas where the major events were held. The 10 centimos is pink, 20-cent brown and 30-cent blue. All three are for airmail.

A NEW and unique stamp album has come to our attention. It is Denhof's Monthly Pictorial New Issue Report. The official name is "Keep Your Album Up to Date." Each month this booklet, containing photographs of all the foreign stamps issued the previous month, will be placed on the market. In this way stamp collectors can cut out the pictures from this report and paste them in their own albums until they can obtain the new stamps. The subscription rates were announced as \$1.50 a year for the album on un gummed paper and \$2 a year for the gummed paper.

A 12-VALUE set of stamps has been issued by Uruguay to commemorate the centenary of the death of Gen. Jose Gervasio Artigas, some times called the "father of his country." Artigas led the Guecheros in a successful revolt against Spanish rule in 1811.



The stamps depict Artigas in various phases of his life. Artigas' flag and coat of arms plus two profile views of the famed general. Since the centenary date is 1950 it is evident that this set is quite late in arriving on the philatelic scene.

SPANISH GUINEA has issued two new stamps to commemorate the International Conference of West Africans. The 50-centavos orange and the 5-peseta red show a native surveyor at work. An outline map of the West African coastline appears in the background.

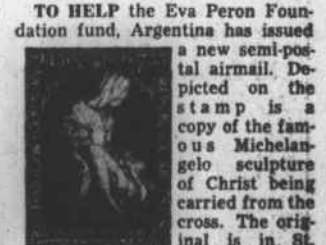
PORTUGAL has issued a new set of stamps showing various historical vehicles in the Carriage Museum. There are eight stamps of four designs. The values range from the 1-centavo to the 2-escudos 30-c.

TO HONOR the Mediterranean Area section of the U. N. Reconstruction and Social Services division, Turkey has issued four new stamps, reports the New York



Stamp co. The 15-kurus light green shows a symbol of food production and agriculture. The 20-k light blue depicts a symbol of the International Bank for Reconstruction. The 30-k azure illustrates the United Nations Building. The 60-k orange pictures the university building in Ankara.

REPRESENTATIVES of the American Bible Society hope that a new U. S. commemorative stamp will be issued next year to honor the 100th anniversary of the opening of Bible House in New York City. Currently, the Bible Society is selling gummed seals similar to Christmas seals issued by the anti-tuberculosis campaign. A donor pays whatever he can afford for these poster stamps and the contributions go to the Bible Society for the printing and distribution of the Bible throughout the world.



TO HELP the Eva Peron Foundation fund, Argentina has issued a new semi-postal airmail. Depicted on the stamp is a copy of the famous Michelangelo sculpture of Christ being carried from the cross. The original is in St. Peter's cathedral. The large stamp is 2.45 pesos plus 7.55 pesos deep olive green. The additional values, naturally, go to the Eva Peron fund.

AUSTRALIA has issued a new 3½ pence red brown stamp showing a sculptured profile of King George VI. This new adhesive is similar to other Australian issues showing the King's profile and replaces the 3½ pence ultramarine issued in 1942. It is clearly noticeable, however, in the new stamp that the King appears definitely older.

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