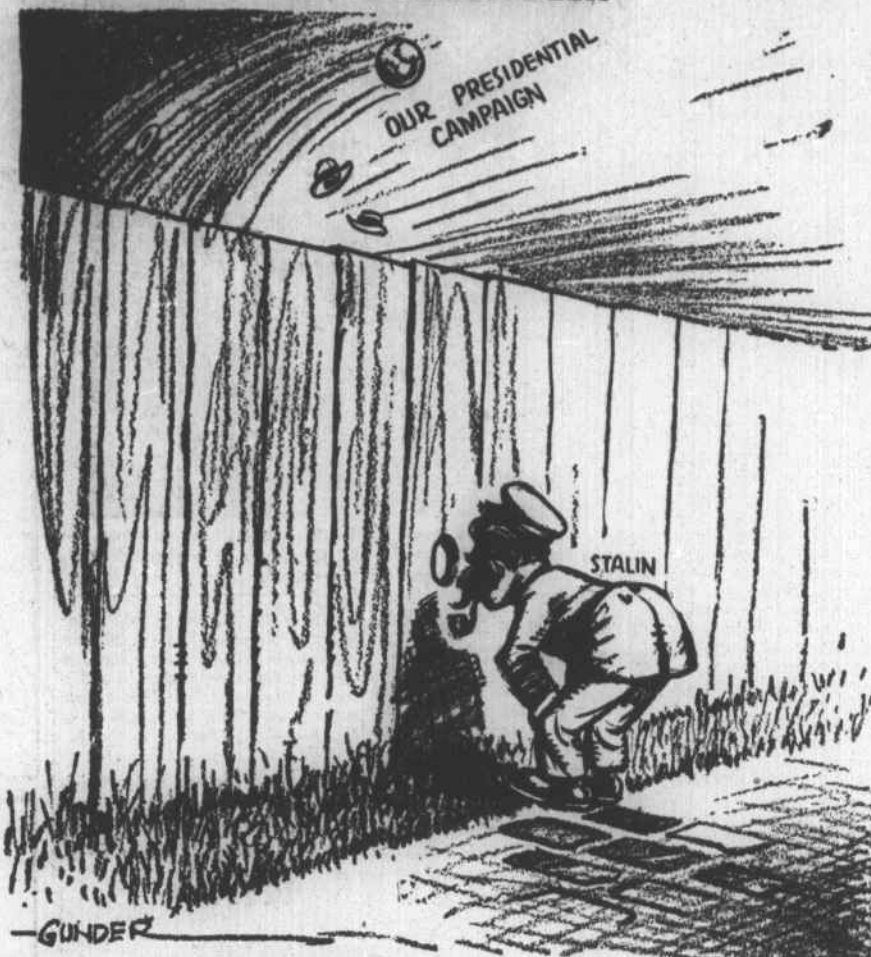


**Carteret County News-Times**  
"Carteret County's Newspaper"

**No. 1 KNOTHOLER**



**Sou'easter**

BY CAPTAIN HENRY

All the town equipment is being painted yellow — even Sam's wheelbarrow. The uniform color is making us look as though we really have some municipal equipment to look out for.

The police car isn't yellow — yet. It was suggested the other day that it be painted green and white. The suggestion came from a sixth grader at Beaufort school.

Among the pretty gardens here about are George Brooks's, in the spring when the azaleas, camellias, and wisteria are blooming; Snowden Thompson's rose garden (painted bunting's visit the Thompson's back yard — you know those birds that the Carolina Bird club comes here to look for on occasion), and John Staton's side yard is right attractive. The tulips there several weeks ago were pretty as a picture.

Right now the best I can do, it

seems, is raise a bumper crop of sand spurs.

"Who are those beautiful little youngsters?" asked a stranger of a little boy.

"They're the doctor's kids," replied the lad. "He always keeps the best ones for himself."

Voter to Senator: You promised me a job!

Senator: But there are no jobs. Voter: Well you said you'd give me one.

Senator: Tell you what I'll do. I'll get a commission appointed to investigate why there aren't any jobs and you can work on the commission.

With summer upon us it's hard to recall those days just a while back when everyone was sneezing and rushing to the drug store for the cold remedies. Remember? A couple of germs were hitting

**Words to Remember**

Booker T. Washington, American educator (1858-1915): One lesson that I have learned is this: great men cultivate love, only little men cherish a spirit of hatred. I have also learned the assistance given the weak makes the one who gives it strong; and that oppression of the unfortunate makes one weak. I have resolved that I will permit no man, no matter what his color might be, to narrow and degrade my soul by making me hate him.

Joe Willard Krecker, editorial writer, Harrisburg, Pa.: Mounting tax burdens are a sign of danger, a proof that all is not well. Excessive taxes usually are the rock upon which government is wrecked. It concerns us all from a moral and patriotic standpoint.

it up on a bronchial honeymoon. Two bugs on the edge of the larynx were jangling a ragtime tune; while back of the teeth in a solo game, sat dangerous Dan Kerchoo, and watching him admirably was the light of his life, that lady known as Flu.

**ON THE HOUSE**

BY DAVID G. BAREUTHER

(Last of Four Articles on Finishing Attics)

ONE OF THE BIGGEST problems in converting a storage attic into living space is the provision of adequate light and ventilation. If a house is small — of the Cape Cod type, for example — and only one or two additional rooms are to be created with a stairway more or less centrally located, double windows at each end of the house may suffice. In this case the stairwell would be artificially lighted. Cross ventilation could only be obtained by leaving the doors of each room open.

However, that is a bare minimum alteration. When attic finishing contemplates the addition of an upstairs bath and a center hall, more windows are necessary. With a pitched roof, these windows can only be provided by building out dormers.

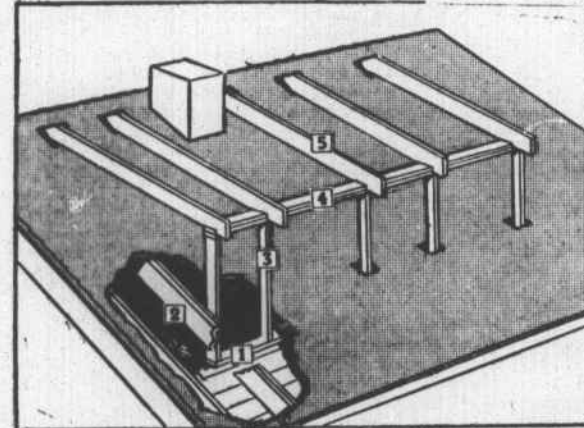
Modern houses built with expansion attics usually have dormer windows already constructed. Whether you have enough of them is another matter, since dormers are relatively expensive to build. They involve painstaking framing, meticulous carpentry and careful flashing to keep them weathertight.

The two general types of dormer windows are the gabled and the shed styles. Gabled dormers usually look the best on the front of a cottage and involve less risk in altering the design of the facade. But being comparatively narrow inside, they provide only enough headroom for reaching the window.

A SHED DORMER, on the other hand, can be almost as wide as the house and literally raises the roof, adding considerable headroom to the interior. It is easier to build and can provide as many windows as you want to squeeze in.

Shed dormers are usually built on the back of a house, because in front they tend to change the entire appearance of a facade and can turn a cottage into a two-story house. Front shed dormers can be most successfully built with an architect's guidance to produce a unified design. In such cases wide shed dormers both front and back have transformed small houses into good-sized dwellings.

The widest shed dormers are usually started about 2 feet in from the eaves of the roof and about equal distance or more up from the eaves.



Start of framing for a shed dormer, showing skeleton of studs and rafters before old roof is removed and remaining framing members are placed 16 inches on centers. 1—New sole plate. 2—Doubled end rafter. 3—Studs. 4—Top plate. 5—Rafters, nailed to ridge and notched over top plate.

This tends to hide a rear shed dormer from street view, maintains the original roof line at the gable ends and provides a low knee wall under the windows.

FRAMING for this type of roof-lifting involves a doubling of end rafters — that is, the first rafter in from each end of the main roof. A new sole plate to support the framing studs of the dormer's front wall is then laid out on the attic floor along a chalkline where the new knee wall will rise. This sole is carefully measured off and marked every 15 inches on centers for studs. The sole is then nailed to the attic floor structure with 16-penny (16d) nails.

End studs or corner posts are then raised from the sole, through holes cut in the roof, and nailed squarely upright to the doubled rafters. Other studs are similarly raised, except where window openings will occur, and they are nailed with 8d nails to existing rafters. This framing is surmounted with a double plate of 2 by 4s. Cripple studs, under windows, window sills and window headers are installed and the front wall framing of the new dormer is complete.

Holes are then cut every 4 feet along the ridge to accommodate new rafters. These members will be 2 by 6s. They are cut at ends diagonally to square with the side of the ridgeboard, angle depending on the pitch, and notched to fit over the front top plate with enough overhang remaining for adequate eaves.

When one rafter is cut to fit, it is used as a pattern for the rest. One rafter every 4 feet on centers is then nailed in place with 10d nails. This gives a skeleton frame for removing the old roof within the dormer space.

BEFORE CUTTING any of the old rafters or starting to remove the roof, the ridge is supported temporarily by 2 by 4 props or adjustable jacks. Shingles are then taken off by starting at the ridge and removing one course at a time.

With the sheathing, or shingle lath bared, it can be salvaged for reuse. A good way to do this is to drive the old nails through with a nail set. This should prevent cracking of sheathing boards. With the ridge firmly propped, the old rafters are sawed out near their ends and the remaining butts at the ridge are pried off with a crowbar.

Remaining rafters and studs are then installed; sheathing and roofing are applied; window frames and all flashing installed; insulated and siding are added and you are ready to finish the interior walls.

ANY SPACE that remains between roof and ceiling in an attic finishing job must be kept thoroughly ventilated. Sunlight on a roof quickly overheats the air under a roof and unless that attic space is amply ventilated attic rooms can become unbearable, almost no matter how much insulation is used.

If it is necessary to screen ventilating louvers to keep out squirrels or birds, it is wise to use nothing finer than quarter-inch net. If you want to use insect screening, figure on making the louver space twice the size needed, for such wire cloth cuts down air movement by one-half.

**In The Good Old Days**

**THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO**  
G. D. Canfield was elected mayor of Morehead City. Commissioners were G. L. Arthur, Kirby Guthrie, W. R. Wade, W. W. Roberts and H. C. Davis.

The county board of education met. Present were Dr. C. N. Mason, Dr. Ben Royal, C. P. Day and secretary of the board, L. B. Ennett. They decided that Beaufort high school would be permitted to employ an additional teacher next term and salaries would be increased.

C. H. Bushall was elected mayor of Beaufort. Commissioners were Dr. C. L. Duncan, W. A. Mace, J. H. Whitehurst, A. F. Deane and G. D. Potter.

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO**  
D. M. Jones was elected mayor

of Beaufort. Newly-elected commissioners were E. H. Potter, J. J. Whitehurst, C. T. Chadwick, R. Hugh Hill and Holoway Mason.

A delegation of Morehead City residents appeared before the county board of education and asked it to approve an appropriation of \$65,000 for a new school building.

Luther Hamilton was re-elected mayor of Morehead City. Commissioners were Charles H. Freeman, Durwood B. Willis, Gilbert Willis, Dr. K. P. B. Bonner and W. M. Webb.

**TEN YEARS AGO**  
Beaufort high school held its graduation this week. Senior class president, Bobby Stephens received the junior chamber of commerce award for citizenship. Miss Mary

**TODAY'S BIRTHDAY**

**JOSEPH HOWARD McCONNELL**, born May 13, 1906, at Chester, S. C., son of a college dean. President of the National Broadcasting Co., he has had charge of the expansion brought about by television. Graduate of the University of Virginia Law school, where he was football coach and scout, he became a member of the legal staff of the NRA during the depression.

**THEY MAKE NEWS STAMPS**

By Syd Kronish

THE NEW KINGDOM of Laos — one of the component parts of French Indo-China — has issued a series of new stamps emphasizing the charm and beauty of its women. There are four stamps for regular postage and three airmails. They



are bi-colored and bi-lingual. The airmails are very large and show a lovely Oriental girl with a weaving loom. Six postal tax stamps depicting a temple were also issued.

TO COMMEMORATE the 500th anniversary of the birth of Leonardo Da Vinci, Italy has issued a new stamp which bears a reproduction of Da Vinci's famed self portrait. This brown-orange adhesive is 25-lire. As is customary, the same stamp was overprinted AMG-FTT for use in the Free Territory of Trieste.

PORTUGUESE explorers sailed the seven seas and left behind them a fabulous history of adventure and discovery. Some of these men appear on a new series of stamps from Cape Verde, a Portu-



gueuse island colony off the west coast of Africa. Eight of the stamps bear portraits of the explorers in pairs. Two of the stamps illustrate maps, reports the New York Stamp Co.

BOLIVIA has issued a set of six airmails and six regulars honoring Eduardo Abaroa, a miner who led the people against a Chilean invasion in 1879. He was killed in the fighting. Later a statue of him was erected in the capital, La Paz. Each of the stamps in this series shows Abaroa, with rifle raised, as he appeared during the battle.

TO COMMEMORATE the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Vienna Zoological Gardens, Austria has issued a 1.50 schilling stamp, reports Edwin Mueller. This dark green stamp shows the



"Breakfast Pavilion" of the Zoo, which is located in the gardens of the former imperial palace of Schoenbrunn. The frame of the stamp consists of palm-type branches which hold nine different animals.

Lou Mason and Spicer Norwood were presented the American Legion awards by J. Raymond Ball.

Dr. W. L. Woodard, chief air raid spotter, announced a new schedule for watchers. Ladies would watch from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., Boy Scouts from 5 to 7 p.m. and individual men at night.

The first fatality because of the dim-out in Beaufort occurred when a cyclist hit a car.

**FIVE YEARS AGO**  
A. H. Craig was elected mayor of Newport and commissioners were David McCain, C. E. Millis, Henry Edwards, V. M. Rhue and H. A. Wilton.

L. W. Hassell was elected mayor of Beaufort and newly-elected town commissioners were Graham Duncan, Jr., John Ratcliffe, Clifford Lewis, David Jones and David Merrill.

St. Paul's Episcopal church in Beaufort was host to the annual convention of the East Carolina diocese.

**Cell Inmates Become Eager For Death in Russian Prison**

By William L. Ryan  
Last of Two Articles

Rome. (AP)—A political prisoner in a Soviet prison soon becomes ready, and even eager, for death to end his physical and mental torture.

"If they brought my own death warrant to me and said to me, 'Here is your death warrant,' I would have signed it gladly to end the torture," says Claudio De Mohr, Italian diplomat who was a prisoner for six years.

The long procession of Communist confessions, looked upon by the civilized world as a phenomenon, is no mystery to De Mohr. He confessed. He tells why:

De Mohr was released late in 1950 from Soviet detention which began when he was captured in Bulgaria in 1944. He and 11 other Italians were placed in Lefortovo prison.

In Lefortovo, as in all Soviet prisons, everything out of the ordinary is done by night, suddenly, without previous warning: the searches, the questionings, even the infrequent shower baths.

**Horror of Grillings**  
Suddenly, in the dead of night, men and women guards descend upon a cell, with strong lights which blind prisoners accustomed to perpetual semi-darkness. The prisoners—there are three to a cell—are required to strip naked and stand with faces to the wall while guards go through the cell.

But this is not the worst. The most dreaded occurrence is the sudden questioning.

De Mohr went through three interrogations. Each lasted for nights on end, sometimes for weeks, without letup. Here is how it went:

At 10 p.m., all prisoners were required to lie on their bunks for the night. Suddenly at 11 p.m., guards would swoop down. The unlucky prisoner was taken off to the prison office for interrogation.

**How Questioning Goes**  
The first interrogation establishes the biography. Where were you born? What were the names of your father, your mother, your relatives? What were your father's political views at the time? What did your parents talk about in those days? What did your family read? What did their

friends read and say? What were the names and addresses of all your friends and relatives from the time of your childhood?

Many of the questions were ludicrous and impossible to answer, but the reply "I don't remember" is not accepted. This questioning can go on for many days. But it is not yet the real thing.

For De Mohr the real thing came when the questioning got into the period of his service as a diplomat in Sofia, where he was press attaché. The Russians demanded a full list of every person he knew in Bulgaria, a full description of all his "spying" activities. Everybody questioned is considered a spy.

Each day at dawn he was taken back to his cell. During the day it is forbidden to sleep. He was allowed to sit down or to stand up or to pace the tiny aisle between the wooden bunks of the cell. But he could not lie down. If he fell asleep sitting down, the guard awakened him roughly.

**Ready to Sign Anything**  
At the end of two weeks of this treatment, without sleep and with food rations cut, the prisoner is no longer able to understand what is happening. He is not capable of thinking clearly. Toward the end of the treatment, when the prisoner is signing the confession, he is actually temporarily insane, De Mohr says.

The worst questioning for De Mohr came in 1949, conducted by a man the prisoners called "the terrible commissar," whose name was Purenkov. At one point in the endless questioning, Purenkov's tone suddenly changed to wheedling, and the questioning went like this:

Q. What would you do if you were suddenly freed?

A. I have no hope of getting out of here.

Q. Well, just suppose you did get out. What then?

A. I don't know. I suppose I would do anything I could to make a living.

Q. Ha, ha! You have "L'Oncle Sam." (He said it in French).

A. What do you mean?

Q. I mean the Americans. You can go to America. You can join their service. They will give you money, an automobile, an apart-

ment, anything you want. (De Mohr was puzzled. Where was all this leading. Suddenly Purenkov's tone changed again and he became furious.)

"You will be damned careful! You must decide between them and us," He paused. Then he shouted: "But it doesn't matter. In 1951 we will settle accounts."

**Did Korea Change It?**  
This was in 1949, before Korea. Perhaps, says De Mohr, something has happened since then to change the Russian mind. Perhaps it was only the braggadocio of a minor bully.

Sometimes a prisoner is tough. The Russians explain that they have plenty of time and plenty of experience with tough cases. They break all of them. Sometimes the questioning is wheedling. Sometimes there are blows. Sometimes the guard grinds his heel into the toes of the prisoner. Always there is the threat of the "kartsa," a tomb-like box in the cellar, with no food for days at a time in the freezing cold.

After completion of the interrogation, there is a written report, in Russian. If a prisoner does not know Russian, he must take the interpreter's word for what is in it. It runs anywhere from 20 to 70 pages, and the prisoner must sign each page.

**The Road Home**  
In September 1950, the prisoners were summoned before an important looking official who might have been Beria. For the first time in six years, they met their colleagues and were unable to recognize them.

One of the prisoners was told his wife had died in prison in 1945. They told him it was cancer. He said it was impossible, but there was nothing to be done about it.

The terrible Purenkov told them there had been a revolution in Italy and that Palmiro Togliatti now was head of the "Italian People's Republic." The prisoners feared then they were going home to Communist trial and death. But they were supplied with Russian papers on the trip west, and from the attacks in them on Italian government officials, they knew it could not have been so. The prisoners were taken to Vienna, and after much Soviet red tape, sent home to Italy.

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