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

EDITORIAL PAGE

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1952

A Successful Week Closes

Yesterday concluded the week-long County-Wide Clean-Up campaign. The week slipped by rapidly but in that short span some notable things were started, if not brought to con-

The Beaufort town board appointed a sanitation board of review to assist the county health department in getting as many persons as possible to connect their homes to sanitary

State highway trucks started to clear sides of highways of rubbish, trash, and bottles.

Atlantic Beach commissioners were negotiating to find new property on which to dump trash, to allow moving of the present visible dump.

New yellow trash cans will be moved soon to downtown Beaufort.

The Beaufort town commissioners authorized the purchase of wire baskets for disposal of trash in Ocean View cemetery, and a perpetual care program there was approved.

Arrival of the asphalt spreader in Morehead City that dirt streets will be treated and housewives will find their homes easier to keep clean the whole year 'round.

Perhaps the "clean up" project which will have the health-iest and most far-reaching effect, if carried through, is the salt marsh mosquito control program launched Friday night at the Free Will Baptist church in Davis. At suggestion of the county health department a committee of residents of each eastern Carteret community was appointed. Unfortunately, a mos quito spraying program hoped for in Morehead City last year was not carried through. If the down-east folks are successful, perhaps Morehead City and points west can follow suit.

Yesterday youngsters in all schools participating in the clean-up program were asked to return questionnaires where-on they were askd to state whether or not they helped rid their homes of heaps of trash, cleaned the premises, and how many hours they spent in the work.

Carteret's first County-Wide Clean-Up campaign can cer tainly be termed a success. Although suggested by THE NEWS-TIMES, the county health department, Dr. N. T. Ennett, health officer, and A. D. Fulford, sanitarian, deserve the credit for carrying it through. To the schools, private residents, businessmen who offered money-saving clean-up bargains, the state highway department, and town fathers, we extend a hearty thank you for full cooperation.

A Dock and 'Beaufort Bay'

With display of some enterprising energy and a bit of capital, the water area in the back part of Beaufort to the east of Gallants channel between the Fishmeal factory and west Beaufort bridge, could become a haven for small fishing boats and pleasure craft.

Because that area, known as Gallant's creek, is protected, it is a natural as a safe harbor. Small trawlers anchor there now, but without dockage space none other than fishermen, particularly fishermen who live in the immediate area, are

A small amount of dredging and a T-dock would make it possible for small boats of this area and passing through boats to tie up. This isn't a new idea. Any Beaufort resident who has close contact with the water and related industries has probably thought of the possibilities there. Years ago George Taylor suggested to Beaufort Jaycees that they raise money to build a dock and go through the necessary channels to get dredging done

It sounds like a big undertaking, but if completed, the dock would prebably pay for itself several times over in a 10-year period. One of the local oil dealers would be interested, no doubt, in talking installation of gasoline tanks and pump. Eventually a marine railways could be installed where a boatowner could put his boat up, pay a small fee for using the ways, and do his own scraping, painting, or tinkering. That would appeal mainly to local boat owners.

Beaufort recalls with nostalgia the many pleasure craft "that used to tie up here." The reason they don't any more is because Beaufort's "front" waterfront is always full of commercial boats and there's no place for pleasure craft to go for fresh water, gasoline or even any kind of rentable dockage

In our opinion Gallant's creek is one of the prettiest nocks of water in Carteret county - from a distance. Close up one can see a few blemishes. The head of it, east of the west Beaufort bridge is being filled in with sawdust, and along the shore there is the usual flotsam and jetsam that collects at the waterline. Since the town has stopped dumping garbage along the west and north shores, however, the situation has brightened considerably.

One may believe that a dock the type of which we are thinking, located on the south side of the creek and accessible from town, would operate best as a private enterprise. That may be true, but the Jaycees may be the better medium through which to work insofar as dredging is concerned. By doing work themselves, they can cut labor costs, and with their business connections, they can maneuver lower prices on

The Jaycees have done two big jobs recently for the school, institution of football and lighting the ball park. They have sunk a couple thousand dollars in those projects. We're in no position to state whether this dock project would cost less but it probably wouldn't cost more if the Jaycees donated their labor and promoted the enterprise as a civic project. it bears investigation. The Jaycees have done the lion's share for the school, perhaps they would be interested now in turn-

ing their attention to a project with wider scope.

Of course, this dock-space idea goes hand in hand with over-night accommodations for boating tourists. It's difficult which to say should come first. But the night lodging project, with a new hotel in mind, has been kicking around for a long time and perhaps the thing to do would be to get the people here first and then the demand for more overnight accomdations would create the impetus to bring those accom-

Hard work and a couple thousand dollars, plus a new name, "Beaufort Bay" for Gallants creek, may be the gim-mick that will restore Beaufort as one of the better places to stop overnight while traveling the inland waterway.

CARTERET COUNTY NEWS-TIMES

Carteret County's Newspaper

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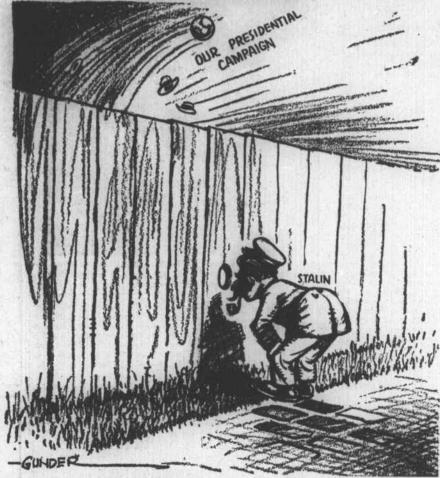
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No. 1 KNOTHOLER



Sou'easter

BY CAPTAIN HENRY

All the town equipment is being seems, is raise a bumper crop of 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. was suggested the other day that it be painted green and white. The suggestion came from a sixth grad-er at Beaufort school.

Among the pretty gardens here-about are George Brooks's, in the spring when the azaleas, camellias, and wisteria are blooming; Snow-den Thompson's rose garden(paint-ted buntings 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 at-tractive. The tulips there several weeks ago were pretty as a picture.

Right now the best I can do, it

sand spurs.

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

, "They're the doctor's kids," re-plied 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 com-

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? the cold remedies. Remember?
A couple of germs were hititing

Words to Remember

might be, to narrow and degrade my soul by making me hate him.

Joe Willard Krecker, editorial

and patriotic standpoint.

were jazzing a ragtime tune; while back of the teeth in a solo game, sat dangerous Dan Kerchoo, and watching

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

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 wreck-ed. It concerns us all from a moral

Two bugs on the edge of the larvnx him admiringly was the light of his life, that lady known

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.

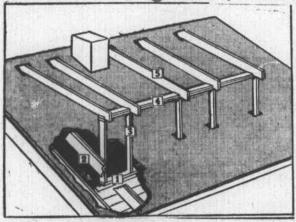
Modern houses built with expansion attics usually have dormer windows already constructed. Whether you have enough of them is another matter, since dormers are relatively expensive to build. They involve painstaking framing, meticulous carpentry and careful flashing to keep them weathertight.

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

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 rakes of the roof and about equal donce 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 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

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

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

With the sheating, 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

ANY SPACE that remains between roof and ceiling in an attic finishing job must be kept thoroughly ventilated. Sunlight on a roof quickly superheats 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

G. D. Canfield was elected mayor of Morehead City. Commissioners were G. L. Arthur, Kilby Guthrie, W. R. Wade, W. W. Roberts and H. C. Davis.

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

missioners 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 ask-ed it to approve an appropriation of \$65,000 for a new school build-

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

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 McCON-NELL, born May 13, 1906, at Ches-ter, S. C., son of a college dean.



National Broad casting co., he of the expansion brought about by television Graduate of the University of Virginia Law Virginia Law school, where he was football

he became a member of the legal staff of the NRA during the de-

THEY MAKE NEWS -

STAMPS

By Syd Kronish

THE NEW KINGDOM of Laosone 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 Six postal tax stamps de picting 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 por This brown-orange adhes is 25-lire. As is customary, the same stamp was overprinted AMG-FTT for use in the Free Territory

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-



guese island colony off the west coast of Africa. Eight of the stamps bear portraits of the ex-plorers in pairs. Two of the stamps illustrate maps, reports the New York Stamp co. 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, Aus-tria 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 differ-

Lou Mason and Spicer Norwood were presented the American Le-gion 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 wil 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 Dun-can, jr., John Rateliffe, Clifford Lewis, David Jones and David Me

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 prison-er in a Soviet prison soon becomes ready, and even eager, for death to end his physical and mental tor-

"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 pris-

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

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 dresded 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:

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 awoop 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 ludi-crous 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 attache. The Russians demanded a full list of his informants, 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 allowed to sit down or to stand up or to pace the tiny aisle between the wooden bunks of the cell. 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 onger able to understand what is appening. He is not capable of happening. He is not capable of thinking clearly. Toward the end of the treatment, when the prison-er is signing the confession, he is actually temporarily insane, De

The worst questioning for De 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 wheed-ling, and the questioning went like

Q. What would you do if you ere 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? A. What do you mean?
Q. I mean the Americans. You can go to America. You can join their service. They will give you meney, 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 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 haragadese of

the braggadocio of a minor 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 wheedling. Some times there are blows. Sometimes the guard grinds his heel into the toes of the prisoner. Always there is the threat of the "kartsa." a food for days at a time in the freez-

ing 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

The Road Home In September 1950, the prisoners were summoned before an import-ant 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.

each page.

said it was impossible, but there was nothing to be done about it. The terrible Purenkov told them 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 st 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.

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO of Beaufort. Newly-elected com-

The county board of education met. Present were Dr. C. N. Mason, Dr. Ben Royal, C. P. Dey 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 interm and salaries would be in-

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO