

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

EDITORIAL PAGE FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1953

Where Is It?

Several months ago the state highway commission announced that it was going to build a new bridge from Atlantic to Cedar Island. The necessary permission was granted by the Army engineers and residents of the island began to look forward to the new bridge. They are still looking.

Everyone, including representatives of the highway commission, admits that a new bridge is badly needed. The present bridge is inadequate and actually dangerous.

Although the population of Cedar Island is not great, the bridge does bear heavy traffic. Island children must use it to go to school in Atlantic. Fishermen send their catch to Atlantic by trucks which must use the bridge.

The condition of the bridge is such that loaded school buses are not allowed to cross it. When the buses reach the bridge, they unload and the children walk across the bridge. The empty bus then proceeds across and picks up the children. This procedure is followed because authorities fear that the bridge will not bear the weight of the bus.

The same condition applies to the fish trucks. Rather than risk losing a loaded truck on the bridge, many fishermen now send their fish to Atlantic by boat.

Until a new bridge is erected, these inconveniences, and others, will continue to plague those who must travel between Cedar Island and the mainland.

Residents of the island do not insist that the state build a completely new bridge. There have been proposals that a used bridge be moved to the scene and these proposals are satisfactory to the islanders.

If the highway commissioners have any definite plans for the Cedar Island bridge, they are keeping them a secret. Not even local representatives of the commission know what is going to be done about the bridge.

The people of Cedar Island would like to be let in on the secret if there is going to be a bridge. A definite date for work to begin on it will at least satisfy them that they have not been forgotten. The highway commission should be willing to set a date for the beginning of construction.

Something to be Proud of

There's an old saying that the people who live in a place never know as much about it as the visitors. But there's no excuse for Carteret countians not knowing about their home state. The county library in Beaufort has a fine collection of books on its "North Carolina shelf," which our citizens would do well to read.

Just about every aspect of Carolina life and history is covered in the three shelves of books — from poetry to the hard dry facts found in the North Carolina almanac. The collection includes both non-fiction and fiction, the latter including all the works of Thomas Wolfe, as well as the historical novels of Inglis Fletcher.

Mrs. Paul Woodard, county librarian, keeps an eye open when she reads the book reviews, as she does regularly, for new books on this region, such as the recent *Treasury of North Carolina Folklore*. Anyone who reads the books on these shelves can't help but have a greater appreciation of his home state, and he might learn a great deal that he didn't know before. Most of us know that the Wrights made their world-changing flight at Kitty Hawk, but perhaps not so many are aware that North Carolina's was the first state university in the United States. And there is much else to learn about Carolina.

The North Carolina shelf is only part of the library's service to the community. And we believe Carteret county can be proud of its library, and should support it, not only with money, but with appreciation of what it does.

High Priced Power

The New York Public Service commission has granted a rate increase for the Jamestown, N.Y., municipal power plant. This increase averaged more than 18 per cent, and the commission said that it was the second highest ever granted to any utility.

In its decision, the commission observed that the Jamestown plant is exempt from the New York gross earnings tax, some real estate taxes, unemployment insurance and social security taxes — and the federal income tax, which absorbs 52 per cent of the entire net income of private utilities.

The commission then said, "All the benefits which flow from either partial or complete tax exemption have been dissipated and the residents of Jamestown must pay higher electric rates in all classifications than the neighboring customers of a privately owned utility which bears its allotted share of the burden of supporting government."

In still another section of the decision, the commission discussed the cost of electric power generally. Here it said, "No product or service so intimately affecting the lives of so many people and so directly influencing the cost of so many products has been more resistant to the inflationary trend of our times than electricity. It is only recently, due mainly to the impact of heavily increased corporate taxation, that the trend toward lower rates for electricity has been halted."

This decision deserves the widest possible reading. It thoroughly blasts the idea that the way to get "cheap power" is through socialization — very often socialized power is the most expensive of all. Study after study of the enormously costly federal power systems has shown that alleged rate advantages are entirely due to tax subsidies and tax-freedom — and that if these systems were taxed on the same basis as comparable private operations their rates would be as high or higher.

Socialism, in the power business or any other business, is a tremendously costly phony — and, worst of all, it is a destroyer of liberty at the same time.



Raleigh Roundup

By KIDD BREWER

MORE WASTE . . . Last week we mentioned the waste resulting from money being spent to conserve precious topsoil while at the same time this soil, heavy with plant food, is used to build our highways. This is only one way in which the taxpayers' money is being diverted from its intended purpose.

Our state highway department spends an enormous amount of money each year—and a lot of it is wasted.

The majority of our state employees are hard-working and honest, but Washington has no monopoly on graft and corruption in government. It is high time for us to take a look in our own closets before more money is swept down the drain.

INVESTIGATION NEEDED . . . The sooner the legislature provides machinery for a wholesale investigation of the N.C. highway department, the better it will be for the taxpayer. The member of this legislature who introduces such legislation will be doing his state a noble service. It should be done. It must be done. Once an investigation committee is established to receive and check on information furnished it, the facts will be amazing!

GIFTS . . . The public was shocked to learn that employees and officials of the Federal government had accepted expensive gifts and entertainment from those desiring to do business with Uncle Sam. Do you think such activity is confined to the national capital? Then you should stand at the receiving door of our own state highway department here in Raleigh the week preceding Christmas and watch the carts of hams and other more expensive looking gifts being delivered to the employees and officials.

Imagine the same procedure being followed at the ten division headquarters throughout the state and you begin to get some idea of what we are talking about.

Do you think for one minute all those gifts are from Aunt Emma? Or do you believe they come from people who expect to make the recipient say "Uncle" when the chips are down?

A CASE . . . Believe me, a case of whiskey to a two-hundred-dollar-a-month highway inspector is a small amount when compared to the fact that the inspector has the full authority to approve, let us say, Material B instead of Material A as meeting the specifications on a road costing the state a million dollars to build.

Said case of whiskey might well cost the state—taxpayers, that is, —\$50,000 and, my friends, that is expensive whiskey.

FULL SCALE . . . Let us repeat. If and when a full scale investigation is made, hundreds and hundreds of shady instances occurring throughout this fair state of ours will come to light. In the meanwhile, any information furnished this column will be useful in bringing about a thorough investigation. The source will, of course, be kept confidential.

I am sure the majority of our public servants are above reproach and will, therefore, welcome the investigation the same as you and I. It is long overdue.

TURNPIKE . . . While on the subject of roads and investigations, it is time also for the legislature to find out what has happened since it passed the necessary legislation at its last session to permit the construction of a 200-million-dollar toll road stretching across the

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY

MAX THEILER, born Jan. 30, 1899, in Pretoria, South Africa, son of a noted Swiss veterinary scientist. This 1951 Nobel Prize winner in medicine was honored for his research which led to the development of two vaccines against yellow fever. Dr. Theiler started his work in 1922 in Harvard's Tropical Medicine department and continued it since 1930 at the Rockefeller Foundation in New York.

Miles or Leagues?
The road sign just west of Morehead City, where highway 70 turns off, says "Beaufort, 2 miles." But according to our speedometer, it's 4 1/2 miles from that spot to the beginning of Ann Street. What did they measure with?

Here and There

By F. C. SALISBURY
THE COASTER
The Coaster Publishing Co. R. T. Wade, Editor and Publisher
Friday, January 30, 1914

Mrs. Julia Bell and little granddaughter, Ola Bell Headen spent Monday in Beaufort.

William Howerton of Norfolk, Va., is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

J. B. Blades of New Bern is having a new cottage erected near the Atlantic hotel.

J. W. Alfred returned to this city from Kenly, where he visited his father.

The U.S.S. Endeavor stopped in port a short while Tuesday on its way to Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. M. N. Hales returned to Goldsboro after a few days visit at the home of Mrs. A. C. Davis.

Misses Bertha Morton, Kathleen Herbert and Mildred Wallace spent Friday in New Bern.

Mrs. Graham Duncan of Beaufort was in the city Thursday the guest of Mrs. Henry Ormond.

General Lawrence W. Young of Raleigh and Captain Don E. Scott of Graham, were in the city Monday.

Frank Corey is very ill at the home of Frank Harker, where he has been confined for several days.

Theodore R. Webb left Monday for Goldsboro where he will spend several days before returning home.

M. S. Lee and daughter Esther left Tuesday for New Bern where they will spend several days visiting friends.

J. E. Woodland of Crisfield, Md., was in the city last week looking

after his interests here preparatory to opening up the crab season.

U. S. G. Bell, drawkeeper for the Norfolk Southern railroad at Pier No. 1 returned from New Bern on Wednesday after having been summoned to appear there on account of the suit pending in the U. S. court against the railroad company.

The revival meetings being held at the Methodist Episcopal church will continue through this week. These meetings have proved very interesting and many professions have been made. Rev. R. L. Maness, the pastor, extends a cordial invitation to all who may come.

The "Y.P." club met last Friday night with Miss Alice Edwards. The evening was an enjoyable one. Many interesting games were played. Those present were: Misses Janice and Lucile Leary, Marjorie and Fannie Wade, Ruby and Ruth Davis, Marie Jackson, and Messrs. Milton Jackson, George Walter, Foy Edwards and Ralph Hauer.

Lodge Notes
Coree Tribe No. 113 Imp'd O.R.M., meets every Thursday night in Red Men's Hall at 7 o'clock. Willie M. Willis, Sachem; Eugene Wade, C. of R.

Fidelity Lodge No. 10, C.B.H., meets every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock in Red Men's Hall. O. B. Willis, president; B. W. Wells, secretary.

Atlantic Camp No. 188 Woodmen of the World, meets every Friday night at 7 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall. Neal Davis, C.C.; D. H. Mansfield, clerk.

Ocean Lodge No. 405 A.F. & A.M. Regular communication second and fourth Tuesday nights at 7 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall. Benj. F. Royal, W.M.; Geo. W. Dill, secretary.

Unity Lodge No. 156 I.O.O.F., meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall. J. E. Mears, N.G.G.; C. S. Piner, secretary.

The man who gets mad at what the paper says about him should return thanks three times a day for what the newspaper knows about him but suppresses.

T. S. Smith died at his home near Newport Wednesday night following several weeks sickness and burial was Thursday in the Newport cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Walter Roberts.

NEW OUTLETS . . . We appreciate the fine reception the column is receiving. Among the fine papers which have started running Round-up since we took over are the following: Cherokee Scout in Murphy; McDowell News, Marion; Cleveland Times, Shelby; Farmville Enterprise, Farmville; Courier-Times, Roxboro; Smithfield Herald, Smithfield; News-Journal, Welford; The Enterprise, Wakehampton; Franklin Times, Louisburg; and Mocksville Enterprise, Mocksville.

This brings to 33 the total number of papers getting this column. Their combined circulation: 161,000.

Hope to see you right here next week.

If Governor Bill can get a Bill

Washington

By Carl Hartman
(For Jane Eads)

Washington—Politicians used to wax eloquent over the crimes and virtues of the tariff, but you can ask a good many politicians about "import quotas" without getting much of an answer.

They are a means of protecting domestic products even more drastic than the tariff. Economists, who like to give things the dullest possible names, are responsible for the term. Sometimes they also use "quantitative restrictions," or "Q. R.s" for short.

Tariffs are designed to protect the home market for domestic products by taxing imports. But foreign costs can sometimes be cut so low that the imported product is cheaper than the domestic even with the tariff. Then the protective tariff doesn't protect.

A Q.R. just stops imports at any price when they reach a certain level.

The idea is simpler and probably older than the tariff. Way back in the 17th and 18th centuries the British "navigation acts" sharply limited imports of goods from the colonies and were among the grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence.

The countries of continental Europe started using import quotas because they conserved foreign currency, which was often in short supply. In fact, nations whose exports furnish them with insufficient exchange to buy the goods they want abroad often impose quotas indirectly by limiting the dollars or other scarce monies that importers are permitted to use. The governments also can reap a profit on such transactions by demanding high prices in local currency for the foreign exchange that importers must have. This type of juggling was a favorite with Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht, who helped save off the bankruptcy so often predicted for Hitler's Germany.

The U. S. did not need to conserve foreign currency, but it did want to increase the incomes of its farmers. Laws were enacted in the early 1930s to maintain the price of many farm products — sugar, cotton, wheat and others. To make sure they could be sold at home for more than the world market prices, the amount permitted to enter the country was strictly limited. For example, during the 1950-51 season wheat quotas were set at 795,000 bushels for Canada and 2,000 for Argentina.

After Korea a boom in raw material prices resulted. Nations scrambled to stock up. They bought more than they could pay for, and their reserves of foreign currency melted away. Result: On went most of the quotas again.

CAMERA NEWS

By IRVING DESFOR

THE LATEST REPORT on "Speedlight," the modern electronic light source, is contained in a 10-page review by L. Jules Levitan in the February issue of U.S. Camera magazine. Photographers everywhere need reminders, every so often, as to what electronic flash is, its capabilities and its dangers. The report also includes a picture gallery of all presently available outfits and a directory of manufacturers.

Basically, speedlight is the production of an electric spark in a gas-filled tube causing an instantaneous, brilliant light. The tubes can be used again and again, for thousands of flashes, unlike flashbulbs which are used once then thrown away. The duration of the speedlight is usually somewhere between 1/1,000th to 1/10,000th of a second depending on the type unit. This action-stopping characteristic of electronic flash is its most familiar trademark.

Fundamentally, a speedlight unit consists of two sections: the gas-filled tube in which the flash is produced and a power pack which furnishes the electrical energy. The power pack must take available electric current, build it up to a high voltage, store it in a capacitor until it's needed then discharge it in an instantaneous flash. It may take from 2 to 20 seconds to build up a sufficient charge in the capacitor but it takes only the duration of the flash—from 1/1,000th to 1/10,000th of a second—to unload it.

PHOTOGRAPHERS have a choice of units depending on the availability of A.C. (alternating current). Where it is always handy, as in a home or studio, then the electric plug-in type is most desirable. When you take pictures and can't depend on having convenient A.C. electric outlets at hand, then it is necessary to operate from a portable battery



Baby's quick movements can be caught by high speed electronic flash. Josef Schneider of New York was among the first of the well-known professionals to switch to studio speedlights. Here he used three speedlights to get this appealing picture.

unit. Thirdly, there are combination outfits which can be used interchangeably on battery or A.C. If you take pictures in an area whose power supply is only D.C. (direct current) then you have no choice. You must use a battery outfit.

There are many advantages in speedlight portraiture. Naturally there's no question of discomfort due to hot, glaring floodlights. The instantaneous flash is particularly valuable in photographing children and in catching fleeting, spontaneous expressions. The light has a softer quality that gives better rendition to facial tones.

In color, too, it has advantages. The soft quality is ideal for that medium. Electronic flash is also consistent in intensity, duration and color temperature for each flash tube so acceptable results can be depended on after preliminary tests have been made.

BESIDES THE ADVANTAGES, we mustn't overlook the disadvantages. The initial cost of a speedlight unit is quite high but it may be more economical in the long run for anyone who uses a great number of flash bulbs. Its bulk and weight are at a disadvantage when compared to a flashgun. The principal criticism has to do with its danger potential and the greater possibility of something going wrong because it is a more complicated piece of equipment. If one part fails, the entire unit may not function. In such a case, it is more difficult to diagnose the trouble and make a repair on replacement than with a flashbulb battery case.

If something does go wrong, it is not advisable to go poking around for the source of trouble unless you're experienced in electronics or know exactly what you are doing. Some units incorporate a safety switch to discharge the high voltage when the cover of the power pack is opened. But it's better left for a qualified repairman to tinker with. The point is that all the units on the market are safe to handle if used normally and with common sense, like the common electric switches around the house. In everyday living, we are aware it would be dangerous to remove the switch cover and handle the wires with the current on. A speedlight power pack deserves equal respect, at the least.

Time to Think

By G. C. Cooke, M. D.

I'm not sure about this business of retirement. I say business, because it is a business. A business which more and more men are looking forward to. A business which more and more determines men's choice of life's work. Now as never before people are asking the question before deciding on a career or position, When and under what conditions may I retire? It is one of the factors employers are becoming aware of as a necessity in the inducement of good personnel in their businesses. The government has become conscious of the importance of such a provision in the remunerative measures for employment. Yet there are many factors which should be weighed and properly arranged for in any plan of retirement.

In the first place, does every man know that he will want to retire at any given age, or term of service? Does he know that he will be happier doing nothing after a certain predetermined age than to be gainfully employed for many more years? Should it be compulsory regardless of a man's wishes or capacity to perform a competent service?

What per cent of the retired people provide an avocation with which they can keep occupied and happy in their retirement? What per cent of retirements provide ample funds for the minimum standard of living plus funds for possible sickness and other unexpected emergencies? How much will the retirement budget shrink if the present trend of inflation continues?

Of course there are questions arising on the other side of the fence. For instance, how does the employer determine how much a man earns over and above his wages which should be applied to retirement pension? Not knowing how long a man will live, how do or should employers determine the length of time they should provide pensions. It stands to reason that a business of any kind should know what its future obligations will be.

Then there are so many types of occupations and professions in which the pensions must be self-provided. In these cases the individual must answer all these questions and he should begin early in his earning years to give the matter serious attention. Too few people give the subject any attention while others never have the opportunity.

Not having experienced a retirement by choice, I cannot answer these questions! but what worries me is what to do when one is forced to retire because of his health, before he has adequately prepared for it and before his desire to work has subsided.

In the first place, let no one depend on social security. That is one thing whose sole function is to reduce one's self respect to nothing. It seems to me that social and economic patterns should be established whereby a man could continue his worth to the world in a subdued tempo according to his capacity to serve himself and his fellow man and thereby earn his way all the way to the end.

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