



One of the pressing at-home problems that we face is the battle against dirty air and filthy water. Much has been said recently about pollution, and there has been no lack of Congressional interest in the problem.

The 89th Congress adopted the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 to set up river basins in commissions and provide coordinated plans for water resources development, the Water Quality Act of 1965 to establish quality standards for interstate waters by July 1, 1967, and the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 to increase authorizations for Federal construction funds for sewage facilities. In previous years, too, Congress has enacted the Clean Air Act of 1963, and has considered ways to control air pollution in cooperation with industry and local governments.

Last week, however, the House Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee began hearings to see what should be done this year to implement authorizations to step-up the anti-pollution program. Congress has authorized \$450 million for the next fiscal year to build sewage plants in cooperation with local communities across the nation. The Committee received a request from the Administration for \$200 million, and testimony at the hearings indicated that this indicated a slow-down instead of a step-up in the program.

In the background, there is the budget problem which has been brought about by our military and economic overseas commitments, and Congress is finding that this is having its affect upon even the most meritorious programs such as the anti-pollution programs.

Actually, the pollution problems that confront us are ones that cannot be ignored for long. What we fail to do today to combat contamination of the air and water supplies will present greater problems tomorrow. Scientists tell us that the pollu-

tion problem intensifies each year as industrial waste, untreated sewage, and obnoxious substances pour into these life giving resources.

To make matters worse, the agencies charged with control of pollution are often major culprits themselves. Federal and local governmental agencies often allow untreated wastes to pour into the atmosphere and into our finest streams and lakes. But government is not alone in contributing to the problem. Industry and in fact all segments of society are contaminating our air and water supplies.

In addition to the money problem before the House Subcommittee, there are nearly a hundred bills before this Congress which deal with the control of environmental pollution. With all this legislative activity at the Federal level, one might conclude that the problem is about to be solved. Not so. Federal, State, and local governments will be wrestling with this problem for a long time. Man is constantly inventing new ways to pollute what he needs most — air and water.

There is much sentiment to make this a priority budget item even though it will certainly be a costly one. In my judgment, anti-pollution legislation and appropriations should be a priority category in the Federal budget. It will not promote our civilization to put all our funds in a landing on the moon, if we neglect our own environmental surroundings here on earth.

HELD FOR MURDER

Lila Blount of 407 Brooks Alley was bound over to superior court Tuesday under \$1000 bond after probable cause of her guilt on a murder charge was found in the Sunday night shooting of James Boggan, 29, of 409 Tampa Street, who died from a .22 caliber wound in the chest.

CONGRESSMAN FOUNTAIN REPORTS

The Administration's most important bill so far this year is being hotly debated everywhere on Capitol Hill except on the floors of Congress where the final votes will be counted.

The bill would extend the life of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act one year beyond June 30, 1968. Of the \$3.3 billion authorized for the program, North Carolina would be eligible for \$148 million.

The legislation is nicknamed the ESEA bill here. Many school boards in the Second District have already received some funds under ESEA which was first enacted in 1965.

Many of your schools have lunch programs, libraries, science lab equipment and other facilities that were financed under ESEA.

Why should there be a controversy now, two years after the programs was first begun?

One reason is philosophical. Many persons simply don't think the Federal Government should be spending money in local schools. Federal aid means Federal control, they say.

Regrettably, there is much truth in this position, depending on strings attached by Congress and the way in which a program is administered.

And that is the biggest reason for the debate now under way in Washington.

There is ample evidence that the U. S. Office of Education has gone far beyond the law — as adopted by Congress — in administering the ESEA program thus far. So far as I am concerned, Commissioner Howe has helped to strengthen the growing feeling that many Federal aid programs lead to Federal control and dictation. His office illegally withheld

funds from the Governor Morehead School for blind children in Raleigh for almost two years. This was a clear violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Fountain Amendment to last year's ESEA bill.

Those funds might still be blocked if a constituent with a blind child at the school had not brought the situation to my attention. Deferral of funds at other schools is being lifted because of my amendment.

The law is clear. Congress has said no to such deferrals. But Commissioner Howe and his staff are still telling local school boards that their attempts to solve racial problems — plans upheld in the Federal Courts — are inadequate. They have descended on school superintendents a week before classes begin to order changes in pupil and teacher assignments.

The list is long, and probably will get longer before the issue is settled.

As this is written, I don't know exactly when the ESEA

bill will be brought to the House Floor for a decision. The Administration has been trying to round up sufficient votes first.

For myself, and I hope you agree, I intend to continue to do everything I can to require the Office of Education to obey the law. Unless I am assured that the will of the people, as expressed by Congress, will be carried out, then I cannot in good conscience vote for the ESEA bill.

A lot of my colleagues feel the same way.

APPEALS PROBATION

Mrs. Mavis Hawkins of 900 Tyree Road last week appealed to superior court after being placed on probation for two years for carrying a concealed weapon and assault by pointing a gun.

PARENTS ON PROBATION

Isaac and Mary Lee Rouse were both placed on probation last week after being found guilty of neglecting their several minor children. If they violate the probationary judgment they each face one year in jail.

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AUCTION SALES

THURSDAY, MAY 11th

TIMBER

10:00 A. M. — Any and all timber on the Rattler's Ranch Farm. 419 acres of prime timber, one of the best tracts of timber in eastern North Carolina. This farm is in Jones County in the Wyse Fork section, 10 miles from Kinston, one mile from U. S. 70 on N. C. Highway No. 1313. Good logging conditions and Maps available.

8 HOUSES AND BUSINESS LOTS

Pink Hill, N. C.

12:30 P. M. — 8 Houses and Business lots in the center of Pink Hill, N. C. The business lots front on N. C. Highway 11. The Houses are well located for home or rental investment.

2 HOUSES

Kinston, N. C.

3:30 P. M. — This property is known as the Tapp Home property and is located on the corner of Mitchell Street and Lenoir Street. The large house has four apartments and the other is a single family unit. The lot fronts on Mitchell Street 140 feet and along W. Lenoir Street 210 feet. This is good rental property well located.

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