

Sunny Banana Chiffon Pie



Picture pretty and oh, so delicious! It's a new feather-light dessert for spring called "Sunny Banana Chiffon Pie"—a fluffy banana chiffon mixture in an interesting new crust made of finely crushed Krispy crackers lightly spiced with cinnamon. It's easy to make and sure to delight family and friends alike. Here's how to please in an interesting new way:

"Sunny Banana Chiffon Pie"

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 1/4 cups fine Krispy cracker crumbs | 3/4 cup milk |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon | 2 eggs, separated |
| 3 tablespoons sugar | 6 tablespoons sugar |
| 6 tablespoons melted butter | 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract |
| 1 envelope plain unflavored gelatin | 2 medium sized ripe bananas, mashed or sieved |
| 3 tablespoons cold water | 1 cup heavy cream, whipped until stiff |

Between sheets of waxed paper, crush crackers into crumbs; combine well with cinnamon and 3 tablespoons sugar. Stir in melted butter until thoroughly mixed. Press mixture into bottom and sides of 9-inch pie plate. Chill. Soften gelatin in cold water. Scald milk in top of double boiler. Beat egg yolks lightly, stir in 4 tablespoons sugar and the scalded milk. Return mixture to top of double boiler; cook over hot water, stirring constantly until mixture coats metal spoon. Remove from heat, add softened gelatin and stir until dissolved; add lemon extract and cool thoroughly. While mixture is cooling, mash or sieve bananas (there should be about 1 cup). Fold banana pulp and whipped cream into cooled mixture. Beat egg whites until they hold soft peaks, then gradually add remaining 2 tablespoons sugar while beating whites into stiff peaks. Fold into banana mixture and pile into chilled shell. Chill until firm. If desired, before serving, garnish with sliced bananas, grated or shaved unsweetened chocolate, candy spangles or silver dragees. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

tics are generally less expensive than the natural products with which they are competing. They can also have special advantages.

Another distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural products is the size of business which produces them. New synthetics require large amounts of money for research, development and market promotion. Therefore, they are most likely to come from large firms.

Mangum believes that synthetics present a tough challenge to agricultural policy makers. Rigid price supports, set above free market levels, will encourage the development of new synthetics, he predicts.

As an alternative, policy makers might want to use a more flexible pricing system, letting farm products settle to about their free market level. Direct payments could then be used to bring farm income up to the levels deemed satisfactory by society.

"The greatest impact of synthetics may be on marketing and processing firms rather than on farmers. New products could create an environment favorable for the domination of the industry by a few firms... Then policies would be needed to insure that both consumers and other producers and processors would not suffer because of unfair practices."

'Pat' Patteson Honored Nationally In Appointment to Planning Boards

R. B. "Pat" Patteson, Senior Vice President and Chairman of the Board, Wachovia Bank, Kinston Division, was honored the past week by being appointed to the National Advisory Committee of The National Association of Development Districts. Only 12 men throughout the United States are appointed annually to this committee of NADDO.

The National Advisory Committee helps formulate and guide policy development of the Board and, more importantly, this Committee helps establish national legislative policy recommendations for economic development in the United States.

Patteson, who is currently serving his second term as Chairman of the Neuse River Economic Development Commission, received more national recognition this week when asked by the Board of Directors of NADDO to meet with Robert A. Podesta, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of the Economic Development Administration. Podesta was appointed to this position recently by President Richard Nixon.

Patteson, in his meeting this week in Washington, told Podesta and other top EDA officials, of the need and value of multi-county regional planning and economic development dis-

trict programs. A number of other ideas on how the economic development programs could be strengthened were also discussed.

Board members of NADDO advised that Patteson was selected to make this presentation on behalf of economic development districts in the United States because he has been recognized by EDA officials as one of the outstanding volunteer leaders in the district economic development programs in the U. S.



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Veterans Corner

Q — I am receiving a non-service-connected disability pension from the Veterans Administration and was under the impression that I would get an increase starting in January, 1969. However, I am receiving the same amount. Please explain.

A — The new pension system does not provide for automatic, across-the-board increases. Pensions are now keyed to \$100 variations in income. This will cause an increase in pensions for some, but no change for others such as yourself. VA representatives will be happy to explain the new pension system and answer any additional questions you may have.

Q — I am a veteran of World War II and will soon reach my 65th birthday. Will I be entitled to a VA pension?

A — You may be eligible for

Synthetics Capture Some Farm Markets

American farmers have lost about 10 per cent of their total market in recent years to synthetics or man-made products.

This estimate is reported by two economists at North Carolina State University who have recently surveyed the impact of synthetics on agriculture.

The economists, Drs. Fred Mangum and Leigh H. Hammond, gave these examples of how synthetics have cut into farm markets.

— Twenty years ago, natural fibers — mainly cotton and wool — accounted for 96 per cent of the total fiber market. Synthetic or non-agricultural fibers now account for over one-third of this market.

— Twenty years ago, animal fats and vegetable oils were the base for manufacturing 96 per cent of the soaps used in this country. More than 80 per cent of the soaps and detergents used today are manufactured from non-agricultural raw materials.

— The use of non-agricultural sweeteners — cyclamates and saccharin — has been increasing about six times faster than the use of sugar. Sugar still accounts over 90 per cent of the sweetener market, however.

While synthetics can compete directly with agricultural products, they can also change the nature of the competition between various agricultural products.

For example, dacron-cotton topcoats have replaced many all-wool topcoats. In this case dacron helped cotton while creating new competition for

wool. Soybeans are another good example. Traditionally used for animal feed, soybeans have now become the base for a host of synthetic products — margarine, coffee whiteners, whipped toppings, artificial milk, synthetic meats, and so forth. Hammond said that synthe-

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