

# SENATOR SAM ERVIN SAYS



Washington—Congress convened in a determined mood to repair the lagging scientific and defense posture of this nation.

**Joint Session**  
President Eisenhower came before a Joint Committee of the Congress last Thursday for his State of the Union message. I approve of the portion of the President's speech urging the strengthening of our national defense, particularly in the missile field. He recommends a program similar to that which the Senate Committee on Armed Services has been trying in vain for at least three years to induce the Defense Department to put into effect. I am withholding comment in respect to the other portions of the message until such time as specific proposals relating thereto may be presented to Congress.

I find in the Congress the conviction that a positive course must be charted to meet the challenge before us. There is the distinct feeling that if the Administration does not provide that chart the Congress will have to assert the leadership.

**Look Ahead**  
Grave errors have been made. Perhaps the greatest has been the failure of the Administration to assert leadership, its lack of a sense of urgency, and its lulling of the nation into the false belief that all was well. But the primary

question is not who is to blame but what measures are necessary to regain our military and scientific strength. For if we are to devote our energy to looking backward for the mistake we may find that we have no future to which to look forward.

Congressional inquiries are under way to ascertain the true status of our defense and to make recommendations to strengthen our defense posture. It is my belief that if the people are given the true facts and are told of the necessary remedies they will be willing to assume the burden of insuring national security.

The first days of this session I spent chiefly in attending the Select Committee (the so-called Senate Rackets Committee) and the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. We face a very heavy schedule of work this session. I am convinced that all of us very keenly feel the heavy responsibility that rests with the Congress in formulating wise and sufficient policies. The cause of peace and security is not achieved easily, but I am convinced that it is worth sacrifice and unceasing effort. With this in mind, I am looking forward to the session to make whatever contribution I can to help us remain a free people.

## Era Of Big Farming Points Up Rise In Output, Cost Of U. S. Aid

An insight into the extent that the nation has moved into an era of big farming, accompanied by a steadily growing concentration of agricultural production and marketing of farm products, is provided by figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census.

However, this basic change in the structure of American farming has as yet done little to help correct agriculture's long-run problem of over-production and huge surpluses of leading crops. Nor, from the point of view of the taxpaying public, has it eased the burden on the public treasury of the cost of various farm programs for which production glut is largely responsible.

**Cost of Aid Programs**  
In both cases, in fact, the reverse has been true. As of the middle of this year, the Commodity Credit Corporation had \$7.8 billion tied up in crops under the price support program, only a small fraction under the record high of a few years ago. And against a background of mounting concern over the high cost of government in the United States and increasing pressures for economy, the cost of Federal farm programs has risen to new high levels.

Dominated by price support operations and the Soil Bank, agricultural aid programs now involve Federal expenditures of about \$5 billion a year, according to the latest budget estimates, around \$2 billion more than the peak annual figure before the 1955 fiscal year. Only veterans' benefits, interest on the public debt, and national defense cost the public treasury more. With both farm population and the number of farms down sharply in recent years, Federal outlays under agricultural programs now figure out to the equivalent of over \$200 a year for each person in the agricultural population and about \$1,000 a farm. These figures are nearly double the comparable ones for as recently as 1954 and are about five times those of 1939.

**Data on Big Farms**  
The latest figures show that a relatively small group of farms in the top bracket of commercial farming now has about a third of the entire farm market. These are the No. 1 commercial producers, with gross incomes of \$25,000 or more a year from the act share of the market in 1954, was over 31 per cent, as against comparable proportions of 26 per



**SISTER IN MUFTI**—Sister Mary Dominic Ramacciotti, U.S.-born mother superior of a girls' home for orphaned girls in Rome, Italy, poses with two of her charges while wearing street clothes. It's seldom that a Catholic sister poses in conventional clothing rather than the habit, although a very few orders engaged in social work have that dressing privilege.

cent in 1939. Price changes in the period have been taken into account in these relationships.

Growth in number has been an important factor in this group's increasing share of the market. The Census of Agriculture counted 134,000 farms in this classification in 1954, more than double the number of 1939. At the same time, the size of the farm market itself has also grown greatly in this period in keeping with the population boom and the great rise in income levels. Though representing less than 3 per cent of all farms in 1954, the \$25,000 and over group had a quarter of all land in farms.

The second biggest slice of the farm market is held by the group of producers with gross sales of \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year. Their proportion was 27 per cent in 1954 as compared with just under 25 per cent in 1949 and somewhat over 20 per cent in 1939.

**How Small Producers Fared**  
Thus the two top groups of commercial farms had practically 60 per cent of the entire farm market in 1954, half as much again proportionally as in 1939. And they are the only groups of farms to show consistent growth in number and share of the market for farm products as far back as figures are available.

Half of the remaining 40 per cent of the market for farm products is held by the remaining 60 per cent of the farms.

ucts is held by a middle-income group of producers, those with gross sales of \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. Before World War II this group had the biggest single share of the market, but in recent years it has shown a tendency to decline, in number as well as in its proportion of total sales of farm products.

The attrition has occurred in the other three classes of commercial farms with gross sales of farm products of \$5,000 a year or less, and particularly at the lower end of the scale. These three groups together had 33 per cent of the farm market in 1939. Their latest proportion is little more than half of that. And there are now 1½ million fewer farms in these classifications than there were just before World War II. Here is the major source of the erodus out of farming in recent years in response to the competitive pull and opportunities offered by the growth in non-farm employment.

## Cancer Clinic Friday, Feb. 7

The Northeastern Cancer Clinic will be held on Friday afternoon, February 7. Registration begins at 1 P. M. A chest X-ray is given along with an examination of the five areas of the body where cancer is most easily found and cured. This is a diagnostic clinic and since it was started in September, 1949, a total of 2,004 patients have been seen.

The clinic is staffed by local doctors under the direction of Dr. T. P. Nash, medical advisor for the clinic. Mrs. William Thomas is in charge of the nurses and Mrs. Joseph Sanders and Mrs. Arthur Gollibin are in charge of the receptionists.

There is no limitation as to sex or race. Women should be 35 or more; men 40 or more unless referred by a doctor or unless one of the "Seven Danger Signals" of cancer are present.

Due to limited facilities, it is suggested that anyone who wishes to go through the clinic should write the Cancer Center, Elizabeth City, to be assured of an appointment.

Examinees are asked to bring a robe or housecoat with them.

## INCREASING COSTS MOST NOTICEABLE FOOD TREND

It's a well-known fact that a change in diet and eating habits over the past several years has brought about new trends in food. According to Ruby P. Uzzle and George Abshier, Agricultural Extension specialists, "higher incomes, improved marketing 'know how', more wives working away from home, lack of domestic help and more time spent away from home by the family have made these changes necessary."

Just what are some of the new food habits that have shown up in recent years? Reports from Abshier and Mrs. Uzzle show that today we have a year-round supply of fresh vegetables and fruits—something that hasn't always been true. Our consumption of starches such as potatoes, cereals and flour breads has decreased, being replaced by fresh fruits and vegetables.

The new year that lies ahead will reveal other new trends. Several new products have been developed recently which are or soon will be available on the market.

Besides the many new products, shoppers will find many foods in new types of packages as well as in different forms, designed to save time while shopping, for convenience to shoppers, to make meal preparation easier and to give price economy when buying.

Perhaps the biggest noticeable trend in foods during the last few years, say the specialists, has been the increasing cost of food we buy. Actually the cost of the food itself has risen little, if any, during the last five years. What has increased is the cost of the services we get when buying food. This is the main reason why retail prices of many foods rise while farm prices fall.

"Keep in mind, however," explains Abshier, "that although food prices have been going up due to increased services, food is still a bargain."

## Allotment For 1958 Peanuts Is Below 1957

Tar Heel peanut farmers will be allotted a total of 169,237 acres for their 1958 peanut crop according to H. D. Godfrey, State Administrative Officer for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committee. This is the allotment to our state from the national allotment of 1,100,000 acres. The national allotment, according to

Godfrey is expected to produce a marketing quota of 826,000 tons.

If it were not for a "minimum" provision in the law the national marketing quota would be 151,000 tons less, or 675,000 tons. Legislation provides that the marketing quota must be equal to the average quantity of peanuts harvested for nuts during the five years immediately preceding the year in which the quota is proclaimed, adjusted for current trends and prospective demands; but the quota must be not less than a quantity sufficient to provide a national average allotment of 1,610,000 acres.

In a referendum on December 11, 1956, Tar Heel peanut farmers approved marketing quotas on the crops to be produced in 1957, 1958 and 1959 by a margin of 84.9%. Price support will be

available to competing producers at a level between 75 and 90 per cent if parity in 1958 and 1959 depending upon the supply at the beginning of the marketing year. Marketing quotas have been in effect continuously for peanuts since 1949.

The 1958 peanut allotment to this state of 19,237 compares with an allotment this year of 18,813 acres, Godfrey said.

**Reckon Sol**  
Mary Lou—Mother, do missionaries go to heaven?  
Mother—Certainly.  
Mary Lou—Do cannibals?  
Mother—I should think not.  
Mary Lou—Well, if a cannibal eats a missionary he'll have to go, won't he?  
Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.

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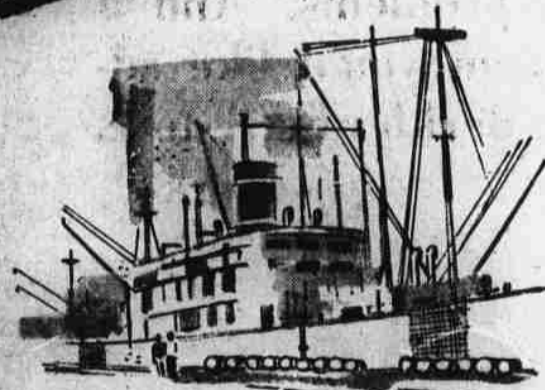


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## NORTH CAROLINA FACES A CHALLENGING FUTURE



North Carolina State Ports at Morehead City and Wilmington are opening a new door to opportunity and to the outside world. They are becoming a growing factor in our overall industrial development, as well as an economic advantage for fast efficient service to all shippers in the State. North Carolina is now a regular port-of-call for freighters. Even ocean cruises are originating from N. C. ports. Their future has but one way to go—up!

Both Morehead City and Wilmington are hospitable cities, with the enlightened viewpoint typical of their surrounding areas which subscribe to the "legal control" system for the sale of beer and ale—a system that has proven to be in the best interests of all the people.

North Carolina Division UNITED STATES BREWERS FOUNDATION, INC.

## TAYLOR THEATRE EDENTON, N. C.

Thursday and Friday, January 23-24—  
Jock Mahoney, Julie Adams and Tim Hovey in "SLIM CARTER" Eastman Color

Saturday, January 25—  
Double Feature  
Keith Larson in "APACHE WARRIOR"  
—also—  
Lex Barker in "TARZAN'S SAVAGE FURY"

Sunday and Monday, January 26-27—  
Jayne Mansfield, Cary Grant and Suzy Parker in "KISS THEM FOR ME" CinemaScope and Color

Tuesday and Wednesday, January 28-29—  
Double Feature  
Dana Andrews and Linda Darnell in "ZERO HOUR"  
—also—  
Dean Stockwell in "THE CARELESS YEARS"

Coming... January 30-31—  
Gene Kelly in "LES GIRLS"

## HI-WAY 17 Drive-In Theatre

Edenton-Hertford Road

Saturday and Sunday, January 25-26—  
Alan Freed in "MR. ROCK AND ROLL"