

SENATOR SAM ERVIN SAYS



WASHINGTON — The Military Justice Act of 1968, which I helped to draft and pilot through Congress last session, went into effect several weeks ago and constitutes one of the most important revisions ever made in our military judicial system.

In general terms the Act makes nine major changes in the Uniform Code of Military Justice:

(1) It provides that legally qualified counsel must represent an accused before any special court-martial empowered to adjudge a bad conduct discharge; in other special courts-martial, legally qualified counsel must be detailed to represent the accused unless unavailable because of military conditions. In addition, a military judge must preside over a special court-martial empowered to adjudge a bad conduct discharge unless unavailable because of military conditions.

(2) It creates for the first time an independent judiciary for the armed services, composed of military judges who are insulated from control by line commanders and who will now preside over military trials with functions and powers roughly equivalent to those exercised by federal district court judges.

(3) It modernizes outmoded and cumbersome military trial procedures to conform more closely with federal court practices.

(4) It permits an accused to waive trial by the full court and to be tried by a military judge sitting alone, much as a civilian defendant can waive a jury trial and be tried by the judge alone.

(5) It strengthens the bans against command interference with military justice.

(6) It bars trial by summary court-martial — where there is no right to defense counsel, no independent judge, and no jury — if the accused objects.

(7) It transforms the intermediate appellate bodies from "Boards of Review" into "Courts of Military Review" with independent military judges.

(8) It authorizes for the first time a military form of release

from confinement pending appeal. (9) It extends the time limit for petitioning for a new trial from one to two years, and strengthens other post-conviction remedies available to servicemen.

These changes have modernized the Code of Military Justice, which for generations was little changed from the system which prevailed at the time of the American Revolution. The 1968 Act equates military justice with that dispensed by federal and state civilian courts in most respects. However, there is one major area of reform which the Military Justice Act does not touch at all. This concerns administrative discharge boards, which are established within the armed services ostensibly for administrative rather than disciplinary purposes. Actually such boards are empowered to give "undesirable" discharges for acts or omissions which could — and often should — be the subject of courts-martial. Since the American Bar Association has recommended legislation in this area and since the Defense Department has indicated an interest in such reform, I believe that legislation can be enacted this year in this vital area. I have reintroduced my earlier proposals on this subject, and shall press for enactment of them at the earliest possible time.

Veteran's Administration

The Veterans Administration is as anxious as the veteran to have GI education checks arrive on time this fall.

Judging from experience going back a quarter of a century through three GI Bills, W. R. Phillips, Manager of the Winston-Salem, VA Regional Office, points out the number of delays would be reduced drastically if veterans and schools did their part of the required paperwork . . . and did it on time.

If the veteran who was in college last semester followed instructions and returned his Certificate of Attendance at the end of the last term, he has nothing more to do before his checks start arriving this fall, assuming the college registrar follows through and promptly returns the completed enrollment certifications to the VA.

If the veteran did not return his Certificate of Attendance, he should do so immediately to reduce the period of delay. If the Certificate is lost, the veteran should contact the VA office that issued it to him.

Veterans enrolling for the first time — or who have changed college or program — must be certain:

1. They have obtained a proper Certificate of Eligibility from the Veterans Administration.
2. They have submitted this Certificate to the College registrar.
3. The college registrar returned the completed certificate to the VA.

Normally, payment for September and October is combined in the first check mailed to veterans in November.

1,680 North Car. Welfare Recipients To Be Given Job And Training Incentives

Some 1,680 persons on welfare in North Carolina will be given job and training incentives through a new Work Incentive Program (WIN), according to William U. Norwood, regional manpower administrator, U. S. Department of Labor. \$1,122,023 in Federal funds has been allocated for the project.

In addition to North Carolina, eight other States joined the program as of July 1, leaving only two States, Nevada and New Hampshire, to join the nationwide effort to move welfare recipients into jobs.

The other eight states are Arkansas with 950 opportunities, \$736,132 in Federal allocations; Delaware, 310, \$359,494; Florida, 2,640, \$2,385,210; Georgia, 1,440, \$1,198,805; Indiana, 1,000 \$894,411; Oklahoma, 450,

\$474,736; South Carolina, 300, \$274,000; and Texas, 1,600 \$1,645,274.

Programs are now underway in 39 States, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Ten States already participating were allocated additional funds. They are: Alaska with 360 opportunities, \$307,540 in Federal allocations; Arizona, 1,680, \$1,391,899; Colorado, 2,500, \$2,348,673; Louisiana, 1,500 \$827,625; Maryland, 2,700, \$1,088,295; Montana, 410, \$342,257; Nebraska, 480, \$446,000; North Dakota, 240, \$182,918; Utah, 2,050, \$1,924,000; Washington, 2,400, \$1,739,957.

According to Federal law, appropriate members of a household receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children who are over the age of 16 are referred to WIN by local welfare offices.

Exempt from the referral are: 1. The sick, the incapacitated, and the elderly;

2. Those who live too far away from a WIN center to make participation practical.

3. Persons whose continuous presence in the home is required because of illness or incapacity of another member of the household.

4. Full-time students from welfare homes.

The program is being funded under provisions of Social Security Act amendments enacted in early 1968.

WHO KNOWS?

1. What is the distance between the earth and the moon measured by bouncing laser beams from a mirror placed on the moon by Apollo 11 astronauts?
2. What is the minimum age for a United States Senator?
3. Who presides over the Senate?
4. How old must a presidential candidate be to be able to qualify?
5. Where were the boundaries of Poland when World War I began?
6. What was the salary of a U.S. Senator in 1953?
7. What is the electrical power of a lightning flash?
8. What is the main characteristic of a Manx cat?
9. Which is the largest island in the world?
10. What is the difference between a copyright and a patent?

Answers To Who Knows

1. From Lick Observatory, San Jose, California, scientists measured the distance as 238,970 miles.
2. Thirty years.
3. The Vice President.
4. At least thirty-five years of age.
5. There was no Poland then.
6. \$12,500 a year, with \$2,500 expense allowance.
7. An estimated equivalent of 3,000 kilowatt hours.
8. They have no tails.
9. Greenland.
10. Copyrights apply to literary and artistic work; patents to inventions.

WEEK-END AT HATTERAS
Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Stallings, Eula Mae and Benita Gay spent the week-end in Hatteras visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Winslow and family.

VA. GUESTS
C.W.D. and Mrs. L. G. Boynton from Virginia Beach, Va. were guests of Mrs. Boynton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Felton, Jr. on Saturday.

Soybeans in Transition

With only two weeks remaining in the 1968-69 crop year, and large amounts of soybeans still in loan, some end-of-season tightness has occurred. Through the end of July, 336.4 million bushels of soybeans had been entered into the loan and 11.4 million have been withdrawn, leaving 225 million still in the loan, points out Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.

Reseal, the amount under loans from previous years, accounts for 71.4 million additional bushels and government owned stocks account for another 52.5 million. Thus, about 348.9 million bushels of soybeans were effectively not part of the free supply as of July 31, 1969. With estimated carry-over on September 1 expected to be about 296 million bushels, a 54-million-bushel deficit is indicated as required to be redeemed from government programs before the end of August. The advance in August future of 5-3/4¢ since the beginning of the month reflects improvement in cash prices which may have helped bring these quantities out. Part of the tightness may be alleviated by CCC sales on and after September 1 of some beans it owns. The September futures contract, reflecting transitional crop year supply changes, is 2¢ under the August and about 5¢ below the expected CCC sales price.

Users should have completed

WEEK-END AT BOONE
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Winslow will spend this week-end in Boone with their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Winslow, Jr.

FROM VA.
Mr. and Mrs. Sandy Divers and family from Chesapeake, Va. were guests of Mrs. William Divers on Sunday.

purchases of soybeans for their needs during the rest of August by this time, so that the constructive influence of larger demand than supply should have abated.

New crop soybean production this year is closer to projected demand than for several years. The USDA August 1 crop report estimated soybean production in 1969 at 1,060 million bushels, a comfortable margin above the 1-billion-bushel estimated phase, or if usage projections prove to be low, constructive market action may follow. Conversely, an increase in the final harvest or a decrease in usage projections could cause an adverse reaction. Otherwise, if current projections are borne out, the 1969-70 crop year should witness market action based upon a closer supply-demand balance than has existed for some time, points out Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. While soybean prices may not move dramatically there may be latitude for good swings in the co-products, soybean oil and soybean meal.

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Sale Of VALUABLE FARMLAND

The undersigned owner will offer for sale at public auction at the Courthouse door in Hertford, Perquimans County, N. C. at 12:00 noon on Friday, September 12, 1969, the tract of farmland situated in Bethel Township, Perquimans County containing 36.8 acres, bounded on the south by NC Road No. 1339 (known as Pender Road), on the north and east by woodland owned by H. S. Hoffer and Sons Lumber Co., and on the west by the Felton property. This land is in cultivation and has 7.15 acres of peanut allotment.

The high bidder will be required to deposit 10 per cent of his bid at the sale, with the balance payable on delivery of the deed within ten days. Owner reserves the right to reject all bids at the sale.

For map of survey and additional information, contact Dewey W. Wells of LeRoy, Wells, Shaw & Hornthal, Attorneys at Law, 112 North Martin Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

JAMES S. McNIDER, JR.
OWNER

Baits Help Control Farm Fly Problem

Poison baits will control house flies in around farm buildings but only if used in conjunction with good sanitation and manure management practices.

North Carolina State University extension entomologists point out that baits are normally used with other treatments such as surface sprays for maximum control.

The two basic types of poison baits for house fly control around poultry, dairy and other livestock facilities are dry baits and liquid baits.

The fly baits consist of a small quantity of a toxicant, usually of the phosphate insecticide type, plus a carrier which is attractive to adult flies. Granulated sugar is a common dry carrier while water sweetened with sugar, honey or molasses is frequently used in liquid baits.

Some special "home recipe" baits successfully utilize fermented materials like beer to attract adult flies, but these are not widely used.

There are a variety of commercially prepared dry baits available. Some popular and effective materials used in these baits are dichlorvos, malathion and trichlorfon.

The NCSU specialists suggest using dichlorvos or trichlorfon when local fly populations show resistance to such chemicals as malathion and ronnel.

On poultry farms, trichlorfon is cleared for use only with caged bird operations.

The commercially prepared baits are often preferred by farmers because of the convenience they offer. However, equally satisfactory results and cost savings can be realized by mixing the baits on the farm. County extension agents can provide farmers with information for mixing fly baits on the farm.

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Rural Fires Three To Six Times More Expensive

Fires on farms cause three to six times more damage per fire than city fires, the Insurance Information Institute reports.

Isolation, lack of fire-fighting equipment, less rigid wiring and construction standards and, sometimes, poor heating facilities, were listed as the major reasons why a rural fire usually results in greater loss than an urban fire.

Based on United States Department of Agriculture statistics, annual farm fire losses have increased from \$82 million in 1943 to well over \$200 million in recent years. Fire or lightning strikes 2 out of every 100 farms in the United States each year.

Moslem mathematicians used the cipher, or zero, more than two centuries before it appeared in Europe.

Commissioned Lieutenant

C.W.D. Colon P. Butler of the U.S.C.G. was commissioned Lieutenant as of August 1.

Lieutenant Butler is stationed at Marine Inspection Office, Portsmouth, Va. He is the son of Mrs. George Butler of Hertford and the late Mr. Butler, Lieutenant Butler is married to the former Ada Nixon of Rt. 1, Edenton, and they have three children, Cynthia, 12, Debra, 8, and Glenn, age 2.

At the present time they are making their home at 207 Wayne Ave. in Suffolk, Va.

WEEK-END HERE
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Montgomery from Roanoke, Va. spent the week-end with Mrs. Phillip Jackson.

The first iron warships in the world were owned by Mexico in the 1840s.

In Fashion

Some most attractive clothes are being shown for youngsters who are beginning school in September. Leggings and jump suits of stretch nylon are shown with skirts and cardigans. Long pants are favored for boys and may be topped by double breasted jackets or those with a South American influence.

Buttons are in the picture. Brass buttons are popular or large white buttons on dark coats.

Plaids combined with a solid color make blouse and skirt costumes.

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AIR-CONDITIONED
TAYLOR THEATRE
EDENTON, N. C.

WED. — THURS.
AUGUST 27-28 (X)
THE BABYSITTER
(Persons Under 16 Not Admitted)

FRI. — SAT.
AUGUST 29-30 (G)
Mothra, Goddilla, Rodan & Manda

DESTROY ALL MONSTERS

SUN. — MON. — TUES.
AUG. 31 - SEPT. 2 (G)
Richard Harris and Vanessa Redgrave

CAMELOT
WED. — THURS.
SEPTEMBER 3-4 (M)
PRETTY POISON

EFFECTIVE TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1969

DEFERRED INCOME
PEOPLES PREMIUM PASSBOOK

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Member F. D. I. C.

New! Deferred Income Peoples Premium Passbook Savings Accounts

5% Guaranteed Interest

Two to Ten Years Maturity

Peoples Bank announces a new partner to the famous Peoples Premium Passbook; the Deferred Income Peoples Premium Passbook. It's an account designed for people who want to save for tomorrow without being taxed today. People whose tax bracket is higher now than it might be in the near future. People who might be retiring in a few years. People who might be you.

5% Interest guaranteed up to 10 years

A Deferred Income Peoples Premium Passbook Savings Account guarantees 5% annual interest up to 10 years. Compounded quarterly. So you earn interest on your interest. You pick your account's maturity date—from two years up to ten years. The interest and income taxes on it are deferred to the date you select.

Spread your taxes over the years

If you open several accounts with several maturity dates, you can spread the taxes on your interest over several years. Years when you may be in a lower tax bracket.

Start with only \$1,000

All you need is \$1,000 to start your Deferred Income Peoples Premium Passbook Savings Account. You can add deposits of \$100 or more at any time. However, no withdrawals of principal or interest can be made until the maturity date.

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