

To Study Problems Fought By Wood

and township chairmen asked by County Prosecutor Egbert Wood to establishment of a juvenile conference committee in community in the county. was asked permission to fore the various govern- s of the county to ex- operation of the Com-

operation of the various es will result in benefi- children of the community nted out in his letter.

committee has been re- by the Chief Justice of of New Jersey for all y County communities in form a partnership be- e Judge of the county our and the governing ne municipality, with cit- cipation on a non-polit- ectarian and non-racial

of the community will to serve on the commit-

making a complaint juvenile will appear be- nicipal magistrate and itten complaint. Instead g the matter to Juvenile person is asked if he the matter referred to le Conference Commit-

committee meets on stated o eliminate loss of pay- als serving as well as es.

s are private. Counsel ur as a friend of the er the committee hears is pertinent about the decides on the guilt or of the juvenile.

mittee has no power to individual to an insti- dispositions are unique. the committee will place ter under the supervis- mber of the committee term of probation.

f property damage, the can direct that resti- ade.

l of the committee in- mber of the Probation local municipal judge, ves of the clergy and ers from local welfare representatives of private

County Firm Contributes To Success Of Point 4 Program In Middle East

The tragic death on December 22, 1951, of Dr. Henry G. Bennett, head of the Point 4 program, in an airplane crash near Tehran, Iran, actually took place in a land where the program had one of its greatest successes, largely through the efforts of a Cape May county airport firm.

It was in April of this year that the Iranian Government requested our help in combating a plague of locusts that threatened their food crops. Since long before Biblical times, Persians had fought the locusts over these same fields. This year the threat was the worst in the memory of living man.

Within three weeks, they informed Dr. Bennett, the insects would swarm northward reaching the Iranian 'breadbasket' in the northern provinces and cause famine throughout the nation.

As Administrator of the Technical Cooperation Administration of the Department of State, Dr. Bennett acted immediately. Within 10 days, small planes were loaded on giant DC 4's of the United States Overseas Airlines and flown to the ancient land of the Persians, along the pilots trained in spraying operations, locust control experts and over 10 tons of the powerful new insecticide, Aldrin.

The planes and pilots were supplied under contract by the United States Overseas Airlines, of Wildwood, and featured use of small planes manufactured by the Piper Cub Company, of Lock Haven.

The planes were loaded on the DC 4's at the Cape May County airport and flown, along with various insecticides to Iran, from the local field.

Iran's ground-control system was excellent, but many of the locust-breeding areas were inaccessible to the ground crews. These areas had to be reached by air before the young flew northward to the vital crop-growing areas.

Over 130,000 square miles of cultivated land were threatened. The egg fields, alone, covered 2000 square miles in an area where wheat, barley, pistachio nuts, almonds, and other food-crops were grown.

William Mabee, internationally-known locust control expert of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, joined with Iranian and British pest control experts in locating the locust breeding grounds and plotted the path they would follow north-

mits, exit visas; the Ministry of Roads supplied bulldozers and trucks for preparing landing strips.

Within a few hours after arrival of the planes, they had been assembled and flown to temporary landing strips where they were loaded with insecticide mixed with fuel oil.

In the days that followed, 625 spraying flights were made by the American planes . . . highly dangerous trips, since the planes often flew only five to ten feet above the ground and over rough terrain. One pilot, Roger Zants, was killed when his plane crashed on a spraying mission.

Nineteen different localities in Southern Iran were sprayed, mainly in the regions of Bushire and Du Gunbadan in the foothills of the Zagros Mountains, and in the Shiraz and Jahrum regions, near the ancient Persian capital of Persepolis.

Thousands of acres of date palms, irrigated tobacco fields, grain sugar beets, and garden crop . . . the economic life-blood of many villages . . . were saved. Most of these high-value crops could have been saved by no other means than aerial spraying. Dying locusts showered from the trees and covered the ground in a thick yellow-and-black carpet. The kill was 100 percent effective.

In the months immediately following, the governments of Pakistan and India were faced with the same problem and under the Point Four program the planes and pilots were sent to these countries to help combat the locusts.

Again the aerial spraying proved completely successful.

Asia result of this action by the United States an international organization is being created through the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to combine the efforts of the Point 4 program, the United Nations, and the 31 Middle Eastern, African, and Asian countries faced with the locust problem.

By working together as one force, this organization hopes to eliminate within a few years the locust as a scourge of their food crops.

Mrs. Clark Chosen Club President

The Ladies Republican Club of Wildwood Crest held its first meeting of the New Year at the Crest Pier Monday evening. President Mary Campbell conducted the meeting. There were 38 members present.

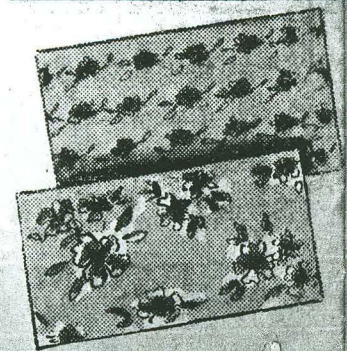
Election of officers rounded the regular business meeting. Elsie Clark was elected President polling 20 votes against 18 votes cast for Elsie Marts.

Other officers elected were: Peg Korte, vice president; Iva Sinn, secretary; Anna Steelman, treasurer;



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