

10 Rules . . .

Bruce E. Tarkington, principal of Beaufort School, believes the following ten rules are good ones for parents to follow. We are inclined to agree and present them here in the hope that some of them may be followed, to help make smooth the year ahead:
1. Instruct your child before he starts to school and repeatedly after he is in school that he must obey his teachers, study the lessons given, and practice good behavior, because this is your wish and your command.

they could do wrong.
6. When you have a suspicion or some probable evidence that a teacher is unfair to your child, don't go to the school principal without first talking the matter over with the teacher.
7. If your child is given homework to do, put your own authority behind that of the school, and see to it that the homework is conscientiously done.
8. Keep a close supervision over your child's time and activities when he is not in school.
9. Make it a point to know personally the children whom your child has selected as his close friends and companions.
10. In his association with other children, be on guard especially that your child does not become a "bully" over other children, nor one who can be led about by the nose by others.
With a feeling of goodwill and close cooperation between teachers, parents, and other citizens, this school year can be one of growth, progress and happy memories.

Unfit Water Keeps Flowing

If the people in town in Beaufort think they have water problems, they ought to live in some of the outlying sections.
One householder has made a collection of the foreign matter that has come out her faucet — a piece of rock about an inch and a half long, two sodden kleenexes, mud, sand, and pieces of rust.
At first she just stared, dumbfounded, at such stuff, and then she put a glass by her sink and began to collect the debris.
"My glassware and pitchers, the commode, the basins — everything has turned a dirty brown. It looks as though I'm the world's worst housekeeper, but I can't do a thing about it.
'It's nauseating to wash our faces in the water and we have to close our eyes when we brush our teeth. I'd like to have the water company manager come and live in our house just one day to see what we have to put up with," the housewife declared.
The worst of it is that complaints bring no results. The water company has taken the attitude, apparently, of "So what?"
The trouble suffered by families in the Glendale Park section, for example, does not lie with the well. Water as it comes directly from the well is clear and uncluttered. What happens to the water between the well and a faucet in the home is another thing. But the water company is not willing to admit that new lines laid beyond Beaufort to the outlying sections have

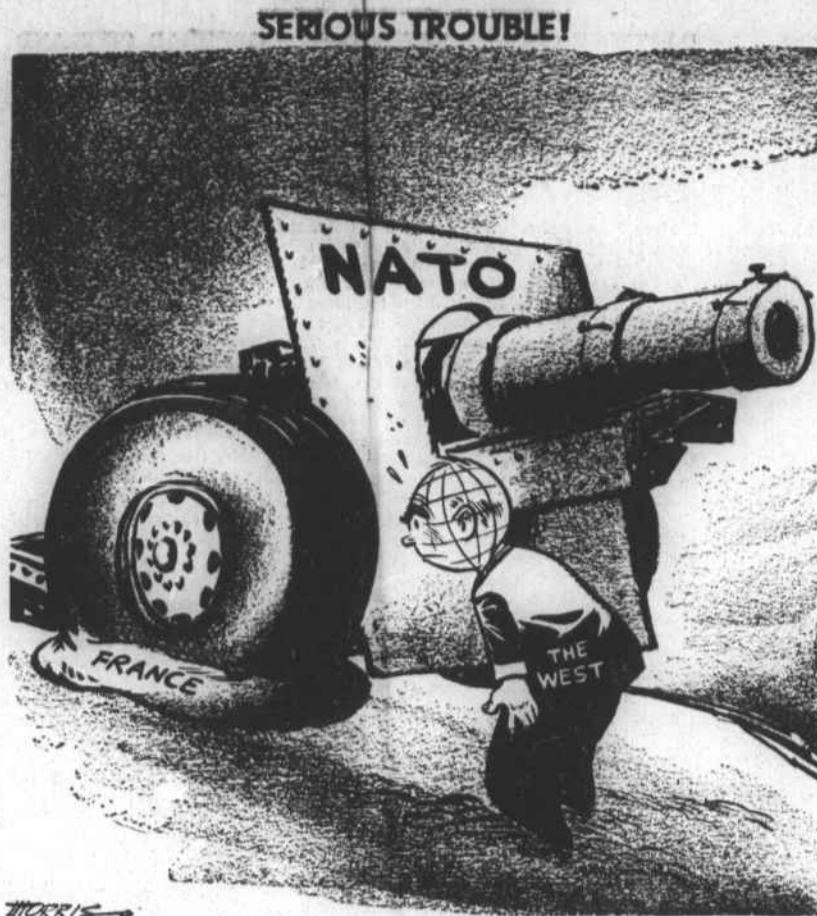
been laid improperly.
The people in town are still suffering from smelly, yellow water. W. C. Williams, water company manager, when asked Wednesday whether the new well and new system of purifying water would be ready soon, said, "I don't know. We're working on it." He would give no estimate as to when the new well water would start flowing through the system.
"There are too many things that could go wrong. That's why I can't give a date," he remarked. He added that the town would be assured of water, however, if power should fail or some other emergency occur. Great.
It has now been three months and two weeks since the new well was drilled and an announcement made that the flow of water was satisfactory at 381 feet. Fourteen weeks . . . and they still don't know when Beaufort is going to get better water.
Add to that the fact that the water company digs up streets around town and then leaves big pot-holes for cars to get damaged in, and you can readily understand why the water company is the one of the least-loved enterprises in (or out of) town.
Mr. Williams has pointed out that he has had many problems this summer, including the breaking of mains by road-grading equipment. But it seems as though nine-tenths of the water company problems are due to inefficiency, lack of knowledge of water business, and an attitude of the public be damned.

Sounds? — Zounds!

(Christian Science Monitor)

As every baby who has ever cried for its bottle knows, sound can do wonders. "The squeaky wheel gets the grease." This is a bit of folklore honored in business, family, professional, and even international affairs. Sometimes the squeak is taken care of in other ways — and sometimes it goes on just the same in the form of "silent sound," which can be even more effective than too much of the other sort.
Multifarious, however, are the uses of inaudible sound. It can be used to gain a point in human relations or to sharpen a point on a precision tool. Its technical name is "ultrasonics," and it now bases an industry reportedly doing about \$75,000,000 worth of business a year, two-thirds of which is military

but the other third of which is concerned with food processing, fishing, drilling, testing metal bars.
It can clean a cash register (lawfully) or a watch. And some day it may be running the family washing machine or boiling the hearthside kettle (which will, of course, sing inaudibly).
How long has this been going on? Just a few years. But in the fall the ultrasonics industry is scheduled to hold an exhibition in New York. Then you will be hearing all about the things you can't hear. Or if you can't wait till then, you might ask your dog, who has had an ear cocked to this wave-length ever since it was used in inaudible dog whistles in World War II, and more importantly for detecting submarines.



Washington Report

By SEN. B. EVERETT JORDAN
Washington—For the first time in the history of the United States, Congress has approved an ambitious program of financial assistance to education.

There has been a great deal of controversy about such a program for quite a number of years because education traditionally has been financed and operated privately at the local level. There is no doubt that the program is an almost direct result of Russia forging ahead of the United States in the race for outer space last Fall with the successful launching of satellites.

I supported and voted for the legislation which authorizes action by the Federal government in stepping up educational activity in the fields of science, mathematics, and languages.

I did so because I feel very deeply that the threat world communism now presents for freedom and democracy goes far beyond intercontinental missiles and H-bombs. The threat of communism in the fields of economics and education is just as great as in military might.

It is well and good for us to be proud of our educational system in the United States. There is no doubt about it, we have performed miracles.

But we have to take the bitter with the sweet. While we have the modern school buildings, the very best physical facilities that men and machines can make, we have been lagging behind in the sciences, mathematics, and the languages.

For many school children, science and math and the languages are the tough courses. These are the precision courses that demand study and hard work if they are mastered.

Security for You . . .

By RAY HENRY

From P.G. of Washington, D.C.: "I was born on July 14, 1894. You can see it won't be long and I'll be able to collect Social Security. The trouble is I don't have a birth certificate and don't know where in the United States I was born. I served in the Army during World War I. Will Social Security accept my Army discharge as proof of my birthdate?"
If you don't have a birth certificate and can't get one, chances are your discharge papers will be accepted as proof of your age.

From D.H.A. of Council Bluffs, Iowa: "About four years ago I started collecting a disability annuity as a disabled government worker. At the time, it appeared that I would never be able to work again because of a serious leg injury. Now, it appears that I'll be able to go back to work. I'm 48. If I go back to work, will I automatically lose my disability annuity?"
No. You'll lose your annuity only if your working income for two consecutive calendar years is at least 80 per cent of the current salary of the position you left when you were disabled. If you do, your working capacity is considered restored.

From R.L. of Brooklyn, N.Y.: "I have been living in the United States since 1939 and working regularly in a job covered by Social Security. I've never become a citizen. If I should retire next year at 65 and retire to Italy, can I collect Social Security there?"
Yes, an alien with at least 10 years total residence in the United States can collect Social Security

anywhere in the world, except behind the Iron Curtain.
From B.B. of Bartlesville, Okla.: "What is the easiest way to find out if there are any Federal Civil Service jobs open? If I should write to Washington, please give me the address."
Your post office should have information about federal job openings. But, if you wish further information, you may write: Civil Service Commission, Examining Division, Washington 25, D.C.

Too often, I feel that all of us have been guilty in letting our school children get by, so to speak, without sufficient training and knowledge in these fields. Too often, we have taken the easy way out. A pronounced deficiency in the number of scientists and engineers has been the result.

I would have never supported the bill if there had been any provisions in it permitting federal control. The bill, as approved by the Senate, specifically says that there will in no way be any federal control over the local school authorities in administering the program.

Instead of having a direct line from Washington to the local level, the program specifies that all federal funds under the program shall be turned over to the individual states for expenditure or transfer to the individuals. It is a program that offers specific and effective incentives for more high school graduates to enter scientific fields and do graduate and special work in these fields.

Because of the nature of the program approved by Congress, I sincerely feel it will bring about tremendously favorable reaction.
By offering fellowships, grants, and loans for the purpose of providing more teachers and interest among students in the sciences, mathematics, and the languages a new surge of activity in these fields of education will certainly take place.

This will be accomplished, I believe, with a minimum of expenditures and without federal interference in local school affairs.

I feel very strongly that the approach used in the program is a sound approach that affords an economical way to meet a subtle but fast-growing and grave problem for education.

Each year Switzerland issues a special series of semi-postals for "Pro Patria" (National Day). A different national welfare agency receives the additional funds from the sale of the stamps.

The 1958 Pro Patria set consists of five stamps and will support the needy mothers of Switzerland.
The theme appears on the 5 cent stamp which shows a mother sheltering a child.
The additional four are the beginning of a series entitled "minerals, rocks, fossils." These stamps are designed to publicize the mineral and rock formations of Switzerland.

The 10 cent stamp depicts fluorite found in the Jura mountains. The 20 c stamp shows colored ammonite, a fossil found in the sedimentary formations of the Swiss plateau. The 30 c illustrates a rare stone called almandine. The 40c shows the popular rock crystal which is found in great quantities in Switzerland.

From Mrs. P.E. of Albany, N.Y.: "My husband died in 1950 while working in a job covered by Social Security. He'd worked on the same job for 14 years. When he died, I didn't know about the Social Security lump sum death payment. May I collect the payment now?"
No, under most circumstances, an application must be filed within two years after death. The maximum delay in applying in all cases is four years.
From Mrs. D.T.M. of Mitchell, S.D.: "My husband died two years ago leaving me with three small children. I've been collecting Social Security for myself and the children. I'm considering putting the two youngest children up for adoption. What will happen to their payments if I do?"
The monthly payments will be stopped upon adoption unless they're adopted by a step-parent, grandparent, aunt or uncle.
(Editor's Note: You may contact the social security representative at the courthouse annex, Beaufort, from 9:30 a.m. to noon Mondays. He will help you with your own particular problem).

Comment . . . J. Kellum

GARDEN GIFTS
Isabelle Bryans Longfellow, in her poem "Garden Gifts," gives us a picture of charity. Would that we all were gardeners, such as she speaks of here, but of our human relations!

Gardeners are always giving gifts to one another—something their own earth
Has given to them. They bear from yard to yard
Small bits of green uprooted for rebirth—
A dangling root, a clipping from a vine,
Given and taken eagerly although
Another may not see the rareness of it.
But gardeners see more than most; they know
What leaves lie curled within a single root;
They sight the purple plume, the fringing gold.
The long pod, silver beaded in the dew.
So, year to year and friendly mold to mold
Bearing green gifts within a hand's caress
They multiply their bloom through kindness.

Stamp News

By SYD KRONICH

The French Colonies have issued 9 new stamps depicting various local flowers. The colonies are New Caledonia (4 fr and 15 fr), Wallis et Futura (5 fr), French Equatorial Africa (10 fr and 25 fr), French West Africa (10 fr, 30 fr and 65 fr), and the Somali Coast (10 fr).

At the same time the Somali Coast issued four new stamps showing animals. The 20 centimes



illustrated a boar, 40 c leopard, the 50 c a gazelle chamois and a 100 franc gazelles. The highest denomination was airmail.

Each year Switzerland issues a special series of semi-postals for "Pro Patria" (National Day). A different national welfare agency receives the additional funds from the sale of the stamps.



The theme appears on the 5 cent stamp which shows a mother sheltering a child.
The additional four are the beginning of a series entitled "minerals, rocks, fossils." These stamps are designed to publicize the mineral and rock formations of Switzerland.
The 10 cent stamp depicts fluorite found in the Jura mountains. The 20 c stamp shows colored ammonite, a fossil found in the sedimentary formations of the Swiss plateau. The 30 c illustrates a rare stone called almandine. The 40c shows the popular rock crystal which is found in great quantities in Switzerland.

A popular song is one that has the happy virtue of making all of us think we can sing.

Louise Spivey

Words of Inspiration

I think that human life is much like road life. You stand on a hill, and look down across the valley, and another prodigious hill lifts itself upon the other side. The day is hot, your horse is weary, and you are tired; and it seems to you that you cannot climb that long hill. But you had better trot down the hill you are on, and not trouble yourself about the other one.

You find the valley pleasant and inspiring. When you get across it, you meet only a slight ascent, and begin to wonder where the steep hill is which you saw. You drive along briskly, and when you reach the highest point, you find that there has not been an inch of the hill over which you have not trotted. You see that it was illusory.

The slight ascent looked almost like a perpendicular steep; but when you come to pass over it, step by step, you find it to be a good travelling road.

So it is with your troubles. Just in that way your anticipations of mischief hang before you; and when you come to where they are, you find them to be all smooth turnpikes. Men ought to be ashamed, after they have done that two or three times, not to take the hint, and profit by it; yet they will not.

They will suffer from anticipated troubles just as much as though they had no experience. They have not wit enough to make use of the lesson which their life is continually teaching them; namely, that a large majority of the troubles which they worry themselves about beforehand either never come or are easily borne. They form a habit of fretting about future troubles.

It is not the old monks alone who wore sackcloth and hair skirts; you wear them as much as they did; only you wear them inside, while they wore them outside — you wear them in your heart, they wore them on their skins. They were wiser than you are.

— Beecher

Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week. — Longfellow

Christians are like the several flowers in a garden that have each of them the dew of Heaven, which, being shaken with the wind, they let fall at each other's roots, whereby they are jointly nourishers of each other. — John Bunyan

Many men build as cathedrals were built — the part nearest the ground finished, but that part which soars toward heaven, the turrets and the spires, forever incomplete. A kitchen, a cellar, a bar and a bedroom, these are the whole of some men, the only apartments in their soul house. Many men are mere warehouses full of merchandise, the head, the heart stuffed with goods.

Like those houses in the lower streets of the city which were once family dwellings, but are now used for commercial purposes, there are apartments in their souls which were once tenanted by taste and love and joy and worship; but they are all deserted now, and the rooms are filled with earthly material things. — Beecher

When a man stood before one of Turner's unrivaled paintings and said, "I can see nothing in it," the great artist replied, "Don't you wish you could?" A tourist upon his return home was asked what he thought of Notre Dame, and the Sistine Madonna, and some other of the world's remarkable productions.

He said he did not see them and went on to say that while his wife did the cathedrals and his daughter did the art galleries, he did the cafes. There are some things that must be spiritually discerned and appreciated, and if eyes are blind, and heart is dull, and the soul desensitized, no wonder it is difficult to appreciate the higher things of God. — Swift

From the Bookshelf

September Roses. By Andre Maurois. Harper. \$3.

An aging French literary lion, Guillaume Fontane, meets an enchanting Peruvian actress on a South American lecture tour and has a brief, blazing love affair. By circuitous emotional routes, however, this strange encounter with the much younger, beautiful and wayward Dolores Garcia helps him rediscover his love for his wife, Pauline.

This, baldly stated, is the plot of Maurois's new novel, written with urbanity, wit, and the familiar French zest for dissecting tangled affairs of the heart.
It has a surprising finale. Pauline, who has remained in Paris during Fontane's tour, finds out about his extra-curricular activities. Soon after his return he wits under her psychological attack.
And by the time Dolores comes to Paris on a visit, his mind is sufficiently made up to avoid seeing her again. He flees to Switzerland; but in his absence Pauline and Dolores establish a warm friendship, which, in its own peculiar way, heightens Pauline's own understanding of her errant husband.
The upshot of it all is Fontane's rueful realization that he's been a fool. But he also decides that the Peruvian interlude "may have saved us from a melancholy old age" by proving the more abiding nature of his relations with Pauline.

Maurois' literary reputation rests, in the main, on his biographies. This novel, entertaining and sophisticated as it is, is unlikely to affect the balance.
—Rene Cappon
The Road to Wigan Pier. By George Orwell. Harcourt, Brace. \$4.50.
Written for England's Left Book Club 20 years ago in the midst of the depression, this is Orwell's report on his investigation into the poverty-stricken slums of the North of England.
He lived with wretchedly paid miners and went underground to their dangerous jobs with them, and he renders a savage, searing account of their miserable existences.

That's the first part of the book. In the second, while he professes the conviction that socialism is the proper panacea for our industrial world, he is as critical of the socialism he sees operating and the Socialists operating it as he will be 15 years later of communism and Communists in "Nineteen Eighty-Four."

—W. G. Rogers
The Big Change in Europe. By Blair Bolles. Norton. \$5.95.
A title rarely covers the ground so excellently or offers so many invitations to significant amplification as the five words, commonplace enough in themselves, on the Bolles jacket.
They may be read in several fashions: The big change was

brought about by America; while Europe changed, nevertheless, America marked time or even pulled in its horns; what America started America has to date neglected to finish.
Drastle Diemmas
Bolles' book, his third and easily most relevant in this disturbed time, begins with Eisenhower's first term—unless he prefers to call it Dulles'—and comes as close up to date as last fall.
As this Toledo Blade writer sees it, Eisenhower and his secretary of state launched originally into a campaign to end the Truman-Kennan policy of containment.

But eventually they changed their minds, or had their minds changed for them, by inescapable events, and currently they have been hung up on several drastic dilemmas: Eisenhower not sure what Dulles wants, and whether what he wants should precede the goals of Humphrey and Wilson; Dulles trying the monstrous straddle of defending Western Europe while he tilts against Western Europe's colonialism abroad.
This country awakened Europe to a new world, and then, Bolles charges, failed to take advantage of the new vigor and enthusiasm it had whipped up.

Perhaps the nature of the basic change in Europe is indicated best in a sentence from the admirable chapters on France:
"Every grandmother who is content to cool the family food in the window has a granddaughter who wants an electric refrigerator."
Timely, Distinguished
Bolles takes up the countries one by one, as far away as Turkey, and considers not only the leaders but others a notch down the ladder: Niemoeller, Ollenauer, Dehler, Count Henri the French Pretender, Pougade, Gaitskell, Even.
His conclusions show little sympathy for the course of our present administration; but wherever your loyalty lies, you have to acknowledge here a consistent, detailed and wonderfully informed survey of Europe's political pies, in which, as you discover, the American finger has been missing much more than you imagined.

Bolles also deserves credit for writing out of just that cultured background which insures for the newspaperman the stature of journalist and historian.
He not only tells how the beaten Churchill shuffled out of the historic Downing Street office for the last time, but he also can summon up as illustrations Francoise Sagan and Lola Montez, prove a point with tv star Van Doren, and even quote Wagner (Richard), John Osborne and Sinclair Lewis.

A book so inordinately timely is not often so distinguished.
—W. G. Rogers

Just in Passing . . .

"Any fool can criticize, condemn, and complain—and most of them do," once declared Dale Carnegie.

Carteret County News-Times
WINNER OF NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AND NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION AWARDS
A Merger of The Beaufort News (Est. 1912) and The Twin City Times (Est. 1936)
Published Tuesdays and Fridays by the Carteret Publishing Company, Inc.
504 Arendell St., Morehead City, N. C.
LOCKWOOD PHILLIPS — PUBLISHER
ELEANORE DEAR PHILLIPS — ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER
RUTH L. PEELING — EDITOR
Member of Associated Press — N. C. Press Association
National Editorial Association — Audit Bureau of Circulations
National Advertising Representative
Moran & Fischer, Inc.
10 East 40th Street, New York 14, N. Y.
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to use for republication of local news printed in this newspaper, as well as all AP news dispatches.
Printed at Second Class Matter at Morehead City, N. C., Under Act of March 3, 1970