

# What Makes A City Prosperous; Industry, Not Size, Big Factor

A picture of a typically prosperous American community and what makes it that way emerges from an analysis of data recently made public by the U. S. Bureau of the Census regarding the general characteristics of 119 urbanized areas with populations of 100,000 or more. The information is based on the 1950 census.

The most prosperous communities, taking as the yardstick the median income of all residents (families and unrelated individuals), are the smaller cities rather than large metropolitan areas. Their residents as a whole are somewhat older than the average by comparison with the median age of the U. S. population. And, as far as educational levels are concerned, they do not necessarily rate above the national average.

All the top income communities have one factor in common. That is an unusually high proportion of the population earning a livelihood in manufacturing, and particularly in durable goods. Here is further evidence of the intimate relationship between industrialization and prosperity in the United States. Furthermore, all these communities are located in the North or Middle West, where industrialization came earliest in the nation's history and is most concentrated.

Any notion that the size of a community is a dominant factor in its prosperity is dispelled by the figures. As a matter of fact, the big metropolitan centers come off second best in the personal income test. Of the ten urbanized areas which were at the top in median personal income in the 1950 census, five had less than 200,000 population each, and two others were larger but not in the big metropolitan class. These seven were South Bend, Ind.; Flint, Mich.; Stamford, Conn.; Rockford, Ill.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Toledo, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis.

South Bend, with a population of 168,000 in its built-up area in 1950 and with a median personal income of \$3,673 in that census, ranked as No. 1 in the income scale. Flint, with 198,000 population and \$3,666 median personal income, was in second place. Their income figures were more than a fifth greater than the national median for urban areas in that year.

Only three of the twelve big urbanized areas with populations of more than a million had median personal incomes high enough to qualify for the top ranking group. They were Detroit, which was in third place; Chicago, which ranked sixth, and Cleveland, which was ninth. New York, the biggest metropolis of all, was in 28th place in the income scale.

Washington was 14th. The outstanding characteristic of the occupational situation in all the top income cities is the high proportion of the working population engaged in manufacturing. In the case of Flint, the proportion was as high as 57 per cent. Three others had ratios of more than 50 per cent. In all cases, too, the majority of those on manufacturing payrolls were in durable goods plants. A factor in Stamford's rating in the top ten is its location in one of New York City's prime residential and commuting areas. However, 37 per cent of the working population of Stamford's urbanized area were in manufacturing, with the edge in durable goods plants.

As far as the median age of their populations is concerned, eight of these top ten income communities were older than the national median. South Bend and Flint were the only two exceptions. The oldest of the group was Schenectady, with a median age of 33.9 years as against the national figure of 30.2 years in 1950 for the population as a whole.

The educational level of the adults in a community is indicated by census figures on the median number of school years completed by persons 25 and over. Five of the top ten income communities were under the national median in this respect.

The city with the highest educational attainment of its adult population for the country as a whole in the 1950 census was Madison, Wis., where one of the nation's biggest universities is located. The median for this community was 12.4 school years completed by persons 25 and over as against the national median of 10.2 years for urban areas in that year. However, Madison's median personal income was \$2,745, or some \$200 under the national median. Most other urbanized areas in the top educational group, though, had median personal incomes higher than the national figure.

Of the 119 urbanized areas surveyed by the Census Bureau, 62 or just over half had median incomes larger than the median for the country's urban areas as a whole. Many of the communities in the lower half of the income scale were in the South, where industrialization came relatively late and where living and other conditions are also different than in other parts of the country.

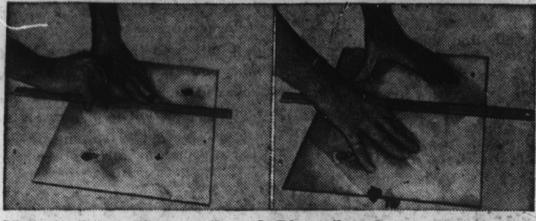
### VISIT GRANDPARENTS

Sandra and Wayne Byrum of Richmond, Va., spent last week visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Harrell of Corapeake.

## HOME modernizing

# Repairing a Broken Pane Easy Job For Homeowner

Replacing a broken pane of glass is one of the many chores a homeowner can do for himself to keep home maintenance costs down, according to Home Modernizing magazine. Here's how:



Measure the opening exactly and mark dimensions on the new pane. Score the pane with a glass cutter, using firm continuous strokes.

Place the glass over a narrow piece of wood resting directly under the cut. Snap the pieces apart with pressure on both sides.



Spread a thin layer of putty on the frame. Press the pane into place and drive glazing points around it.

Roll putty into ropes and press it around the edge, then smooth with putty knife. Paint when putty has set slightly.

## HAYSEED

By UNCLE SAM

### ALL KINDS OF CARS

They come, They go, All kinds of cars; Rich men, Poor men In all kinds of cars.

They bump, They bounce, All kinds of cars; Young men, Old men In all kinds of cars.

They crash, They smash, All kinds of cars; Wise men, Fool men In all kinds of cars.

They swing, They sway, All kinds of cars; Broke men, Bank men In all kinds of cars.

They skid, They wreck, All kinds of cars; Strong men, Weak men In all kinds of cars.

They speed, They rush, All kinds of cars; Large men, Small men In all kinds of cars.

They hit, They kill, All kinds of cars; Great men, Vile men In all kinds of cars.

They come, They go, All kinds of cars; Good men, Bad men In all kinds of cars.

### AT MOODY AFB

Cadet Walter M. Harrell, son of Mr and Mrs. L. B. Harrell of Corapeake, is in summer camp at Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Ga.

## GREAT OAK

BLENDED WHISKEY



\$2.00 pint

\$3.20 6th

44 proof, 70% Grain Neutral Spirits

Austin Nichols

## Fat In Diet Is Seen As Atomic Protection

Scientists have discovered that fat in the diet is a protection against atomic bombing radiation, Science News Letter reports in a recent issue. Salad and cooking oils, margarine, mayonnaise and lard contain essential acids which kept laboratory rats alive, even when they were subjected to critical doses of X-ray similar to those given off by an atomic blast.

The conclusion is that people of the western world who eat much more fat-containing foods than those behind the iron curtain are better protected against an A-bomb attack, the science magazine notes. People of the Orient do not eat foods containing such great amounts of fat.

Dr. Harry J. Deuel, Jr., dean of the University of Southern California Graduate School and Amber L. S. Chang, graduate student from China, tested five thousand rats over a three-year period to discover the role of fatty acids in protection against radiation. They reported their results to the American Institute of Nutrition meeting in Chicago.

They also discovered that nothing,

including the greatest amounts of mayonnaise on salads, would protect against fatal doses of X-rays given to the rats. This meant to the experimenters that only those far enough away to survive the concussions of the A-bomb would benefit from having had fat in their diet, Science News Letter states.

Dr. Deuel said that this does not mean a person must be fat or overweight; however, he must have essential fatty acids in his diet.

### Today's Irish Joke

"Tis a hard world," said Timothy as he quit his task for the day. "It is that!" said Michael, "and I think so the more every time I put me pick in it."

## DEPENDABILITY



TACITURN, tough, straight-shootin'. That describes the Town Marshal of the Old West. Although typical of his tumultuous times, the marshal could be depended upon to keep the peace . . . if he had to shoot to do it!

Whatever the circumstances, we are prepared to render a ceremony of quiet dignity. Correct appointments, and a thorough knowledge of our profession warrant the dependability of our organization.



**WILLIFORD**  
Funeral Home  
PHONE 231-EDENTON N.C.  
THE HOME OF THE ALBEMARLE MUTUAL BURIAL ASSOCIATION

O O O  
**If You Smoke YOU NEED OLAG Tooth Paste**  
BUY IT AT THE DRUG STORE

Medicine is the only profession that labors incessantly to destroy the reason for its own existence.

—James Bryce.

## All Canning Lids are NOT Alike

### 3 Ways Better

1. Easier to Test!
2. Red Rubber Seal!
3. Enamel Lining!



No Guesswork! DOME DOWN... Jar Sealed

# FOURTH OF JULY

On July 4 one hundred and seventy-seven years ago the Declaration of Independence established our rights as a free and self-governing nation. The privileges and opportunities we enjoy stem from this great document of democracy.

Independence Day reminds us of the vision and courage of those who signed the Declaration. Let us remember that our heritage of freedom must be safeguarded by each generation.

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

## THE BANK OF EDENTON

EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA

Safety for Savings Since 1894

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



\$2.00 PINT

4/5 qt.

\$3.20

Schenley PRODUCT  
**Cream of Kentucky**  
Double Rich  
Kentucky Whiskey  
a blend

BLENDED AND BOTTLED BY  
SCHENLEY DISTILLERS, INC.  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY WHISKEY • A BLEND

68 PROOF, 70% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS, SCHENLEY DIST., INC., FRANKFORT, KY.