

Watch For Bike Riders

More and more people, young and old, are buying bikes, and you'll see them all along our countryside and on our streets, too.

That's good. Bike riding is the finest of exercise, and at the same time you are saving precious gasoline.

But the more bike riders we have, the greater the traffic hazard.

There was a bad bike-automobile collision in Brevard Tuesday after-

noon. Just how serious the bike rider was injured, we do not know just yet.

But the accident should serve to remind all of us to watch out for bike riders, also motorcycle riders, when we are driving.

And the bike rider should obey all traffic rules and regulations of driving just as the driver of a car.

Let's all be very, very careful!

Don't Forget To Start

The wet spring has kept many individuals from doing much cleaning up of grounds, fence rows and other premises.

But for those who have not done so, it is never too late. Start now to clean-up for health and beauty sake.

More and more tourists will be visiting this section. Let's have them going back saying this is the cleanest, greenest place in the world.

With all this wet weather, weeds are growing. Let's keep them cut down along our streets and highways.

It is a good time to paint-up and fixup, too. Start some improvements on your home and grounds. You will be glad you did.

Please, please, if you are riding along, do not become a litterbug. Nothing makes our roadsides more

unsightly than cans, bottles, papers and other trash thrown out by motorists. And just a word of warning: Transylvania has employed a deputy to catch litterbugs.

Cleaning up is sometimes catching. If you clean up your own premises, who knows but what your neighbors may be influenced to do the same. Let us help to spread this good practice.

We will enjoy our country more, if we keep it clean and beautiful and our many visitors will say over and over again, "This is one of the most beautiful counties in North Carolina."

Let's show our appreciation for what we have in natural beauty. We will be glad we did. A little effort will go a long way.

Young People Have Most At Stake

The most important resource this country has is its work force.

It is the working American who is the backbone of our economic system, who produces the goods and services, pays the taxes, and, indirectly, creates business growth.

Better jobs for more Americans will come, of course, from business profits and the expectation of profits which are essential for companies to expand.

The term "profit" unfortunately, has taken on an negative, exploitive connotation in some segments of American society today. Vice President Gerald R. Ford told a group

of business leaders recently that they have not succeeded in their efforts to educate the American public about the importance of profits.

Young people are entering the job market each year. Increasing numbers of positions must be created. Without steady growth, the economy will soon stagnate.

Under our system high profits attract competitors who, in turn, will provide more jobs and seek to produce better products at lower prices. It is a never-ending circle which, if broken at any point, will have disastrous consequences for those at all other points along the flow.

Paragraphics . . .

Teaching your wife to drive is the easiest way to lose control of the car.

Why is there always too much money left over at the end of the month

A well-trained child always keeps quiet while its father is doing its homework.

Shyness is usually mistaken for unfriendliness.

Sign in the window of marriage license office — Out to lunch . . . think it over!

Tact is the unsaid part of what you think.

Burning the candle at both ends is one way to go out like a light.

The Transylvania Times

100 Broad Street

Brevard, N. C. 28712

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SAN ERVIN

SAYS

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Act, which the Senate has passed, is one of the most important pieces of legislation considered in the last two decades. Its central purpose is to provide a legislative framework to overcome the present problems arising out of unmanageable Federal expenditures.

My first year in the Senate was one of the last years of good budget news for the American people. In that year of 1964, the Federal government reduced its spending by some \$2 billion below the previous year's level. This accomplishment has not been repeated in the ensuing 19 years.

Deficit spending has become so fashionable that it is no longer possible to shock the American people. They know that each year will bring higher taxes, more spending, and a bigger federal debt. When the latest budget was sent to Congress, it was with a sense of helplessness that we were given a budget which breaks the \$300 billion barrier; lifts the federal debt above the half trillion dollar mark; and increases federal spending \$6 billion dollars above the amount originally estimated for this year. This budget will spend \$30 billion just to pay interest costs on the public debt and delivers the 14th budget deficit in the last 15 years. In essence, it shows how much our future has been mortgaged by the profligancy of the past.

The inadequacy of present budget procedures is best reflected in the inability of Congress to complete appropriations before the start of the new fiscal year. Federal agencies and state and local governments must depend on the uncertainties and stopgap character of continuing resolutions because most of the appropriations have not been enacted in time. Oftentimes, Congress ignores the appropriations process by allowing certain programs to be funded through the backdoor. Over the past five years, more than \$30 billion has been added to the budget in the form of backdoor spending. The result is that while regular appropriations are being given much scrutiny, other programs may proceed to enactment without necessary care. In too many in-

stances, Congress has authorized programs without any awareness of their full cost. They are open-ended and the Federal Government will have to pay whatever the costs may be.

The crux of the budgetary problem is that Congress never really decides on how much total expenditures should be, nor does it go on record as to whether the budget should have a surplus or deficit. Total expenditures seem to happen without anyone being responsible for them or knowing with much confidence that they will be. The total results from dozens of separate actions, most taken in past years, some in the current session of Congress; some in appropriations bills, others in legislation which mandates the expenditure of funds. In the current context, Congress does not have the capability to assess the impact of its fragmented budget actions on the economy.

This situation has come about during the last 50 years because Congress has neglected to equip itself with essential budgetary information, methods, and controls while it has bolstered the budgetary capabilities of the President and the Executive branch.

S. 1541, a bill which I originally introduced on April 11, 1973, has been reworked in the Senate Government Operations Committee and by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. It is now the product of a year of intensive study and work by many Senators and staff members. The bill would relate all fiscal actions within a comprehensive and consistent budget framework. It would create Committees on the Budget in each House of Congress; establish that the budget be adopted early in each session and for review and revision before adjournment, change the federal fiscal year to October 1 to September 30, and provide for the completion of both spending and revenue decisions within a comprehensive timetable. The measure sets out in detail how the budget processes shall operate to achieve Congressional control over spending and revenues.

I am pleased that the Senate has passed this monumental piece of legislation.

THE EVERYDAY COUNSELOR

BY
DR. HERBERT SPAUGH



If you found a wallet containing \$1,306 with no identification inside other than a name you didn't know, what would you do? Keep it, or try to find the owner, or what?

From San Francisco, the Associated Press reports that a man was strolling along Ocean Beach when he saw a wallet partially buried in the sand. Inside, he found \$1,306. The only identification was the name of A. J. Spence, no address.

Weise turned the wallet and money over to police, who are keeping it for the rightful owner.

This raises an interesting question of personal ethics. Many a person would have felt perfectly justified in keeping the wallet following the old-time philosophy, "Finder's Keeper's."

In this question of personal ethics we face head-on the question of property rights. This is a characteristic which has to be developed by work. Training commences in childhood. Many parents know what I am talking about. A child has to be trained to learn to respect the rights of person and property of others. Some, perhaps many, seem to never get that kind of training as they are coming up. As a result, they go out into society with the attitude, "What's yours is mine, I'll take it." A tremendous amount of this philosophy is evident as you read or listen to news-casts. Many of these robberies and holdups have been committed by young people who never learned to respect the right of personal property of other people.

Back of all wars of conquest and aggression is insensitivity to the property rights of other people. This is not a process altogether of education by any matter or means. Back of the conduct, good or bad, of any person is right or wrong motivation. Society has a hard time learning that. We still think it is still a matter of simply education.

The Bible is right when it says that right motivation is induced by love of God and love of our fellowman. We don't willingly violate or hurt the person or property of one whom we love. One of the best books I have ever read on this subject is "Love or Perish," written by Smiley Blanton, M. D. veteran psychiatrist. The author points out how everything perished without love. Of course there must be a certain amount of self love. The best motto to remember in this connection is, "I am third." Love God first, love others second, love self third. That gives you the right motivation to live at peace with God and your fellowman.

EDITORIAL PAGE

THE TRANSYLVANIA TIMES

PAGE SEVEN

Thursday, April 4, 1974

Pick of the Press

'All Right, Luv?'

Christian Science Monitor

The world's wave of kidnapping reached a reckless crest with the attempted abduction of Princess Anne — the first assault on a member of Britain's Royal Family in some 35 years. The episode, in which four men received gunshot wounds, recalls the international need for counter-kidnapping efforts.

To give full effect to practical steps, the public's abhorrence of the crime must not be numbered into fatalistic complacency. And

though a princess obviously makes more news, the most obscure victim deserves no less sympathy and concern.

A bit of all our hearts was represented by Miss Sammy Scott, who looked into the Princess's sunset-sprayed car and asked: "Are you all right, luv?" And later the Princess herself exemplified the outgoing compassion that is needed when she went on from being "thankful to be in one piece" and said: "But we are deeply disturbed and concerned about those who got injured."

Guest Column

Don't Let Fear Rule You

By - HARRY REYNOLDS

The Matoon, Ill., Journal-Gazette

The government's effort to get Americans to cut down on gasoline consumption is all routed up.

Why the "Doomsday" approach to the problem?

Thus far, the efforts of the bureaucrats in Washington, D. C., have succeeded in doing two things:

—Terrifying potential car buyers.

—Packing service stations with motorists whose fuel gauges are a notch below full.

Naturally, service stations will run out of gasoline if motorists insist on keeping their tanks filled to the brim.

Remember the days when you drove 50 miles on empty?

The hysteria at the gasoline pump is matched only by the mass hysteria of car buyers.

These days, if a car isn't small enough to drive under the bed, it is ignored on the grounds that it wastes gasoline.

That is debatable, to say the least.

Buying a small car merely because it gets more miles per gallon of gasoline than a big car doesn't make sense.

A motorcycle gets a lot more miles per gallon of gasoline than does even the smallest car. Does that mean you should rush out and purchase a motorcycle?

Definitely not.

The best way for a motorist to save gasoline is to drive wisely and keep his machine in peak condition.

Driving wisely means avoiding fast take-offs at intersections, avoiding congested streets, holding the speed down on the highway and limiting the amount of driving that you do.

How many separate trips in a car have you made that could have been combined into one trip?

Wasteful driving is like smoking . . . a hard habit to break.

Buying a little job that gets 30 or so miles per gallon doesn't mean that you won't waste gasoline. It doesn't even mean you will save money.

A consumer saves money when he buys a product that best serves his purposes.

If you need a car for a family of six, does it make sense to buy a car that will only hold four people comfortably?

If you need a car that will register 100,000 miles, does it make sense to buy a four-cylinder car?

How soon will it be before you have to overhaul the smaller car?

Too many people forget that the United States is a far larger country than most of the other industrialized countries in the world.

Are you really interested in traveling 200 to 300 miles at a whack in a car that blows in the wind?

Gasoline mileage isn't the only thing a car buyer should consider when scouting the market.

It is as ridiculous for a person to buy a small car that doesn't serve his purposes as it is for a person to purchase a large car that doesn't serve his purposes.

The song and dance that a large car is lucky to get 10 miles per gallon of gasoline is inaccurate and geared to scare people.

Tests show that a motorist who drives

his car at 50 mph instead of 65, can cut fuel consumption by as much as 20 per cent.

Manufacturers recently tested one of the largest cars on the American market and got some surprising results.

The first was that the car got 15.3 miles per gallon when driven at 10 mph.

The second was that the car got 18.3 miles per gallon when driven at 50.

The car was driven from San Diego, Calif., to Washington, D. C.

Of course, the man driving the vehicle was a professional driver . . . that probably helps some.

And, the car was properly tuned and in good mechanical condition.

Consideration must also be given to the fact that the people conducting the test were professional as to the results.

Still, the fact remains that driven properly, a big car can get better gasoline mileage than some people would have us believe.

Purchasing a car should be something more than an exercise in fear.

The Children Write...

In The Morning

I get up.
I get dressed.
I eat breakfast.
I brush my teeth.
I wash my face.
I wash my hands.
I comb my hair.
I get my lunch and coat.
I put on my backpack.
I come to school.

James Massey (1st grade)

The Little Chair and Me

I have a little chair. Do you know what I need it for? I sit in it and think all day. I think about Daddy and Mommy and sister and my school teacher and most of all God.

Michelle Nes (1st grade)

God

God made the world for you and me, But there are some things I cannot see, Like, why trees lose their leaves, And why people want to be thieves, All the things that don't belong here, And all the planets far and near. God is just that to me, And that's why I'm glad I can see, All the things God does for me.

Diane Ayers (5th grade)

The No Fuel Blues

We're running out of lots of things, Things we need real bad, Like paper and diamond rings, But mostly out of gas.

Lots of things are in the news, That were not there before, All because of the no fuel blues, We know it more and more.

By: Genevieve Calore,

6th grade student
T. C. Henderson Elementary School

An Editorial

Good Place To Live

We've come a long way from the dark days of child labor and owing one's soul "to the company store." Now the work scene is one of pension plans, insurance, paid vacations and an occasional holiday.

Such fringe benefits have doubled in the past decade. The Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. says benefits are up, from an average of \$1,254 per employee.

The quality of these benefits has been simultaneously upgraded, with

better medical coverage and earlier retirement dates as just two examples.

Modern society in the United States offers a wide spectrum of benefits which were unheard of in the past and still are but nebulous dreams in some parts of the world.

When everything is said and done, history will record that the U. S. — faults and all — is still a prime spot in which to live, work and raise a family.