

Editorial And Opinion

"With our present knowledge, there is little excuse or justification for dumping raw sewage in any stream today."—W. E. Long Jr., chief engineer of the North Carolina Stream Sanitation Committee, State Board of Health.

Fight Vanity With Vanity

The matter of appropriate attire for school girls seems to have stirred up no small commotion around the nation. School boards, superintendents and principals have been viewing with consternation the possible effect of young females in levis, shorts, pedal-pushers and tiorador pants on classroom discipline and general concentration on the three R's. As a result, edicts have been promulgated in many communities declaring that the gentler sex must answer the school-bell in dresses and/or skirts.

Such compulsion, we feel, is rather unlikely to a hieve either decorum or application to studies. While we do not think that the great American schoolroom should present the appearance of a Broadway chorus at a rehearsal session, there must be a sounder approach than the ultimatum.

For instance, if this problem happened to be our responsibility, we believe we might post the following notice to our students: "Young ladies who are not very attractive otherwise (in feminine attire) will be permitted to wear pants to school."

And any school official who desires to employ this suggestion is most welcome to it.

A Negro Looks At Integration

At this time when hare-brained white mobs at Clinton, Tenn., and Sturgis, Ky., have required restraint by the National Guard, and much of the country has gained the impression that racial-mingling is the universal ambition of Negroes, we would like to quote Davis Lee, Negro editor of a national Negro newspaper, *The Newark (N.J.) Telegram*. The following is from his recent editorial: "You Can't Eat Integration."

"This integration-segregation issue has stirred up bitterness, hatred, prejudices, and has destroyed long-standing friendships. But, strange as it may seem, fifty percent of the Negroes are not concerned about it either way.

"The liberals are frothing at the mouth and shedding crocodile tears over the plight of the poor Negro in the South, will gladly give him integration, but won't give him a job or provide his family with clothing or bread.

"The Southerners don't want to have integration, but they will gladly give him a job and help clothe and feed his family.

"The liberals will open their schools to Negro children, but they won't hire many Negroes as teachers. The South won't admit Negro children to its schools, but they will give the Negro his own school manned by teachers of his own race. And all of this is given to him without cost.

"There are forms of segregation that are degrading and humiliating, but to have one's own school and teachers is not one of them. Giving the Negro his own school and teachers is more in keeping with that concept of freedom, justice and equal opportunity that the founding fathers had in mind than in an integrated system of Education."

Mr. Lee pleads for "ample time" for adjustment. He points out that the South has never attempted to tell the rest of the nation how to run its affairs, "and in no section of the country does the Negro enjoy the educational, employment and economic opportunities which he enjoys in the South."

"The labor unions," he notes, "are pouring thousands of dollars into this integration movement, yet Southern Negroes are working at jobs that Northern Negroes can not get, because the unions will not accept them as members. There are more Negro carpenters, brick-layers and building contractors in North and South Carolina than there are in the 33 integrated states.

"Negroes can't eat integration. They need jobs. They need the opportunity to develop their talents. The South is the only section of this nation that offers such opportunities. If these liberals and agitators are the Negro's friends and Southern whites are his enemies, then someone needs to protect him from his friends."

Something To Remember

There must be places where a well-beaten path through a thicket leads to a bend in a stream . . . where the bank on one side is just right for diving . . . where the water is deep and cool . . . where small boys still swim in the nude, having shed their shirts and overalls on the run . . . where the last one in is a yellow dog.

There is something elemental and unalloyed in the name, "Old Swimm' Hole," but many of our greatest men have known and loved these places. Boys of swimming-hole age are quite sure that all nature—the hills, streams and woods—are part of their team.

Yes, there must be places where swimmin' holes are still being discovered. It's just that we old-timers have not been exploring real places lately—that we have deserted them for mundane things of the turbulent, confused world of grown-ups. We can still hope, albeit, if one were to go reconnoitering along the bank of most any woody stream on a summer day, in a secluded, tree-shaded spot he might suddenly come upon several little piles of shirts and jeans, and then—that once-familiar sound of splashing and laughter!

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are not saying here that the Pearsall Plan is necessary for the preservation of our schools as we know them—the 1955 Legislature pretty well attended to that—we must admire the way that Holt McPherson, Governor Hodges, and Ralph Howland carried the campaign.

Whether you agree with Governor Luther Hodges or not . . . you'd better be ready for a fight when you take him on. For a supposedly mild-mannered man at least he talks that way. Luther Hodges is the roughest roustabout in these parts.

And as for Holt and Ralph—and this goes for Tom Pearsall, too—there are no finer Tarheel living.

FLYING . . . He doesn't say much about it, but our Governor is aviation's best booster in the South.

From Chicago to Wilmington by jet two years ago showed everybody we had a bird in our hands. It would be interesting to know just how many thousand miles Governor Hodges has flown since that time—in almost every type of plane going.

He relaxes completely while in the air. In other words, he isn't like the old colored gentleman who took one of the over-town flights—paid for by his friends. He really didn't want to go, was afraid of flying—this was many years ago—but told them he would go if they would put up the \$5.00.

When he got down, they asked him how he liked it. "Well, I don't rightly know," he said, "for I never did let my full weight down."

Those who fly with Governor Hodges say he puts his full weight down, lets go, and has been known to nod a little. Incidentally, last Sunday morning—despite the strongest head wind—we have had in these parts since last winter—Governor Hodges and the missus, with several friends, took off zinging to the Southern Governors Conference at luxurious White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia.

He flew back home on Wednesday. On Thursday, press conference . . . and that evening to Asheville, by air, for the N. C. Motor Carriers convention. He returns to Raleigh Saturday.

SUGAR CREDIT . . . We reported to you couple weeks ago how the Raleigh News and Observer was running all those interesting personal items in its want ad columns.

Well, sure enough, one of them made Time Magazine for September 10—the one just out—in its miscellany column of page 138. Under the head "Still in the Forest," Time said:

In Raleigh, N. C., the morning News and Observer and evening Times ran a classified ad: "Shorty: Got plenty of charcoal. Bought six auto radiators. Tubing, credit and transportation arranged for Sept. Red."

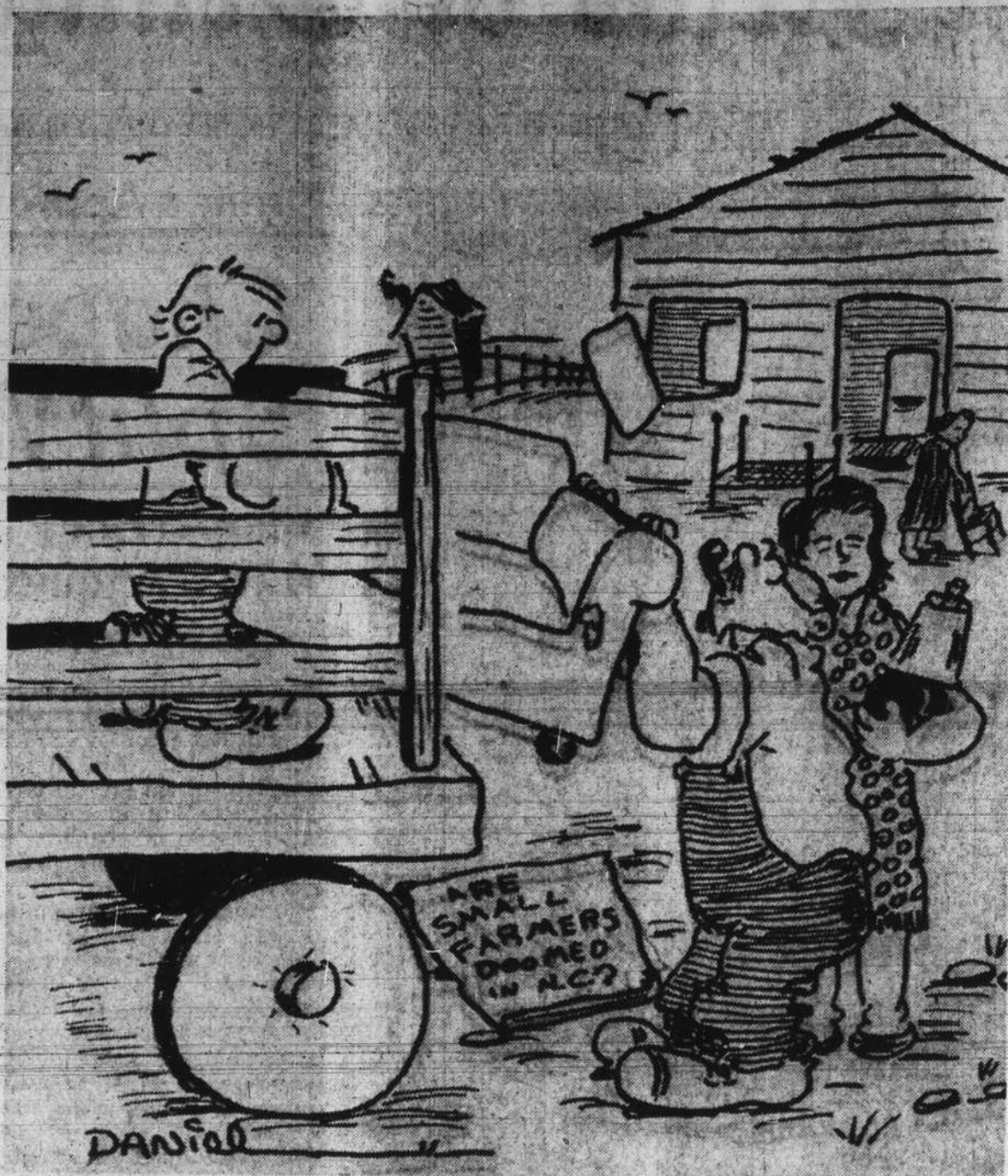
GET IT . . . We are not one of these fellows who read books. We read newspapers, particularly the non-dailies and magazines like Reader's Digest, Time, and News Week.

But we have read most of Lucy Daniels' book entitled "Cal, eb, My Son". It's interesting—it's not hard to read—and it's a book you should have in your library. Your local bookstore was supplied with several copies last week. If you don't have a bookstore, write Alfred Williams in Raleigh or any other book stall in the state or nation. They all have it.

Crop specialist: at the North Carolina Crop Reporting Service state that the prospects are very good for a large production of corn in the state. The average yield per acre is estimated at 37.0 bushels, a record which is three bushels above the previous record set in 1955.

Since milk is cooled more quickly in bulk coolers than in cans, a lower bacteria count can be expected, say dairy specialist at N. C. State College.

A Farewell To Farms



A Senator Speaks Out

'Let's Save The Family-Size Farm'

(In an article written especially for *The Breeder-Stockman*, a leading farm Senator describes the plight of our small farmers, and advances a proposal to save their way of life.)

By W. KERR SCOTT

Falling farm prices are not going to stop at the city limits. We are seeing living proof of this today in the automobile and steel industries. Strife has menaced the steel industry as a result of disorder over wage increases for some half million workers. A general downward trend in sales during the past few months has forced many thousands of auto workers out of jobs.

These events are more than coincidence. Fewer customers for car and trucks have forced automobile manufacturers to cut production. The steel workers say they must have higher wages, but the producers claim the industry cannot afford it. In short, both the steel and automobile industries are feeling the pinch of a general tightening of business conditions—a logical and necessary result when any major segment of our overall economy is diseased with sub-standard income.

Whatever the complicated charts and graphs of the economist might show in the case of these industries, we cannot avoid the fact that the continuous decline in farm income is beginning to have its effects, on the rest of our economy.

This year alone, farm income is over three billion dollars short of what it should be for a healthy farm economy. This means, simply, that farmers have three billion dollars less with which to

buy new cars, tractors, combines, plows, appliances and the other fruits of industry that are necessary for modern farming operations.

Families Suffer Most

In addition to the bitter fact that our overall farm economy is three billion dollars below par, statistics gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show very clearly that farm income is lowest in those areas of the nation where small family-size farmers make up the bulk of rural population.

The family-size farmer is one of our best citizens. For the most part, he owns his farm, and he lives and works on his farm. His children work with him on the farm and make the whole operation a family project. The family-size farmer takes pride in home and his farm. He takes pride in the schools and churches of his community and works to improve them. And from our family-size farms come many of our leaders in business and the professions. In every sense of the word, our family-size farms produce the raw material for a better way of life for all of us.

So, basically, our farm problems are problems of the small family-size farm. If we can once again make the family-size farm a profitable business enterprise, then we will have a strong, vigorous agricultural economy.

For this reason, I think it is mandatory to attack our farm problems at the family-size farm level.

New Legislation

With these thoughts in mind, I recently introduced legislation that would set up a system of graduated price supports. It is a

system that is patterned along the lines of our income tax laws.

Under our income tax laws, people pay according to their ability to pay. The larger the income, the more the income tax.

Under a system of graduated price supports, the larger the farmer, the less price support benefits he receives. In other words, a farmer who produced 1,000 bales of cotton would get less price support benefits than a farmer who produced 50 bales, or 25 bales.

The bill I introduced sets up specific schedules of graduated price supports for cotton and wheat. I think similar schedules could be worked out for other basic commodities if it is determined that this is the acceptable course to take.

The graduated supports would work as follows in respect to wheat:

For the first 1,000 bushels, 100 per cent of parity; on the next 500 bushels, 95 per cent; on the next 500 bushels, 90 per cent; on the next 500 bushels, 85 per cent; on the next 500 bushels, 80 per cent; on the next 500 bushels, 75 per cent; on the next 500 bushels, 70 per cent; on the next 500 bushels, 65 per cent; and all over 4,500 bushels, 60 per cent.

Two Main Benefits

There are two things, I think, such a system of graduated price supports would do that neither a system of flexible supports nor a system of rigid supports have done.

First of all, the small family-size farmer would receive 100 per cent of parity for the large part of his production. This would put badly needed purchasing power into the hands of thousands of small family-size farmers.

Secondly, such a system of supports would discourage large corporations from producing strictly for the purpose of selling to the government.

Mainly, a system of graduated price supports would put additional prop. under the smaller farmers, the place they are needed most.

Average Income

In 1951, the realized net income of farms throughout the United States averaged \$2,316. Net farm income ranged from an average of \$941 in West Virginia to \$15,380 in Arizona.

Of the 16 states in the South Atlantic and South Central regions, only three—Texas, Florida and Delaware—had average net farm income above the national average. The remaining 13 states—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma—fell below the national average.

These figures clearly show

Tar Heel

PEOPLE & ISSUES

By Cliff Blue

25th ANNIVERSARY . . . Saturday afternoon we drove down to Rockingham for a visit to the Richmond County Journal upon the celebration of that newspaper's 25th anniversary.

Now a strong, robust, thrice-a-week newspaper, the Richmond County Journal was started September 8, 1931 by Scott McD. Thomas. In June 1937 Thomas sold the newspaper to J. Neal Cadieu and his wife Mrs. Sybil Cadieu who through lots of sweat and toil have made it into one of the outstanding non-dailies in the state. It is one of the very few thrice-a-week newspapers in the state, being published on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

MODERN SHOP . . . The Richmond County Journal is published in a modernly equipped shop in which will be found three Linotype machines, a web-fed press, Ludlow and Elrod machines.

ASSISTING . . . Assisting Neal and Sybil Cadieu in the operation of the newspaper is their son, Neal Jr., who is editor of the paper; Hubert Breeze, news and sports editor; Arnold Curtis, advertising; Mrs. Nell Sutton, proof reader; and Floyd Parker, circulation manager, plus several in the mechanical department.

IKE LONDON . . . In the Journal building is Ike London, editor of the Rockingham Post-Dispatch, which the Cadieus bought from London in 1953. London started the Post-Dispatch in 1917 and he told us that they planned a whopping 40th anniversary celebration in December 1957. Ike is old timey, but edits a most interesting newspaper. He is unique in many ways. In his head, and in his small office he has a tremendous amount of valuable data and information concerning Richmond County and the people therein. In his 39 years in Rockingham he has developed into a personal institution.

ELECTIONS . . . Ike London handles the election news from Richmond County for the state newspapers. He knows the county so well that he can go to a certain precinct when they start counting the votes and by the time the first hundred ballots are counted he can size up in a way that will amaze you what the final tally will be for the 16 precincts throughout the county.

C. B. DEANE . . . Among the visitors at the Journal's 25th Anniversary party was Congressman C. B. Deane who will be retiring

from congressional life after January 1957.

Deane owns the C. B. Deane Insurance Agency in Rockingham and it may be that he will go to his home town and open a law office. However, C. B. indicated to columnist that he was not just what he would do.

IRONY . . . Part of the public service is that in many instances men leave comfortable positions in private life to public service which in the of a few years tends to send them from their former mode of livelihood.

PRAYERS . . . Ever since started serving in the House of Representatives at Raleigh in January 1947, the Rev. A. S. Jordan, blind minister served as House Chaplain, legislative chaplain we have ways thought his prayers sublime and sincere and overly long. Recently, the offering by Rev. Jordan at the opening of the daily session of the House of Representatives in the 1955 session have printed in booklet form. Being totally blind since Rev. Jordan amazes his legions, particularly in the General Assembly with his alertness making his way unaided in the Capitol Building and ground by his ability to quickly recognize the voices and call name his many acquaintances you would like a copy we are Secretary of State Thad Eure, Leigh, N. C., would be glad to you one.

THE TEXAS WAY . . . This distance it appears that error Allen Shivers of Texas been more adept at handling racial integration situations in Texas with a couple of Rangers than have Governor Clement in Tennessee and Governor Chandler in Kentucky their National Guards.

HODGES . . . The overwhelming majority given the P. School Amendment by the Saturday will no doubt strengthen the strong hand of Governor Hodges in North Carolina ties during the coming No Tar Heel governor in many times has enjoyed the popularity and prestige that Hodges since becoming chief executive upon the death of Governor stead a little less than two ago.

SENATOR SAM ERVIN SAYS

WASHINGTON — The period for planning how to handle the new flood insurance program will probably continue for several weeks, the Housing & Home Finance Agency has advised me.

Complicated

With the hurricane season here, I had hoped that the new program could be worked out promptly, but the Housing and Home Finance Agency says that it involves so many complicated and difficult problems that the long delay has been required.

Provisions

The Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 authorizes the HHFA to undertake three related operations:

- 1. Issue insurance to indemnify losses from flood and tidal waters up to a maximum of \$250,000 for any one person, and \$10,000 for any dwelling unit.
2. Re-insure private companies who undertake to write flood insurance on a private basis.
3. Contract to underwrite or make loans for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of approved properties lost or damaged in floods to assure an adequate line

that it is among the small family-size farmers that the work and efforts must be guided if the long-range problems are solved.

It is for these reasons that the family-size farmers must be saved from the squeeze that is putting them out of business. To let them be destroyed is itself destroying a way of life.

of credit for this purpose it is most needed.

The HHFA expects to utilize services of private insurance brokers to the fullest degree possible in making this new program available, according to the intent from that agency. That the intent of Congress in passing the Act.

Public Will Be Told Just as soon as the HHFA is up with their planning for ministering the flood insurance program, I will see that the public is informed of proper steps to take. I hope that this information will be presented forthwith to the agency. As a matter of formation for you, the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956, Public Law 1016, 84th Congress.

Session Compared

The first session of the Congress ran from January through August 2, 1955; the 3rd session lasted from January 3 through July 27, 1956. It required 11,330 pages in the Congressional Record to record proceedings of the first session; the second session required 960 pages.

The dairy industry of North Carolina will be featured at the 1956 N. C. State Fair, according to Dr. J. W. Poul, head of the animal industry department at North Carolina State College. He said the theme will be "Refreshment with Milk and Dairy Products."