

# Editorial And Opinion

## Progress Is For All Of Us

Productivity has doubled in the last 30 years or so. That is, the amount of goods an average American worker can turn out in one hour has increased by 100 per cent over the past three decades.

Although productivity usually is measured as output per man-hour, the fact that it has doubled in 30 years does not mean that industrial employees of today are working twice as hard—or that they are twice as skillful. There are numerous reasons for advances in productivity. Certainly employee skills and cooperation are important factors. But chiefly, output per man-hour is increased by the use of better machines, equipment and methods.

In our industrial economy, an increase in productivity is simply another term for progress. And in a complex society such as ours, progress depends upon the contributions of all—whether as employees, consumers, or investors.

Consumers' dollars help to make productivity increases possible. Consumers are entitled to benefit, through lower price or better values. Investors contribute directly to better plants and equipment and deserve rewards. Employees should and do share in the fruits of productivity advances. But no group is entitled to all of productivity's benefits. In a free nation, nobody "owns" progress.

## Taming A Vicious Circle

Twenty years ago it cost only as much to run the entire federal government as our annual cost for interest alone on the national debt today.

We have had two wars since then, and Uncle Sam borrowed most of the money to pay for both of them. That can't be helped. But there is no excuse for continuing to go into debt in times of peace and prosperity, and that's what we are doing today. We are not running up these bills in the name of defense, either. Since 1954, defense expenditure has remained steady, while spending for civilian programs has risen \$15 billion.

When the government pays out more than it collects in taxes, it sets up credits in banks—which is just like printing extra greenbacks. This makes inflation.

When inflation occurs, the government has to pay higher prices and higher salaries—which runs it deeper into debt which makes for more inflation, and so on indefinitely. We all suffer from the decreasing buying power of our savings, pension funds, insurance.

The only way to beat inflation is to remove its causes. One of the chief causes is deficit spending. Thousands of Americans have been flooding Congress with demands that deficit spending be halted.

The dollar can keep its value if Congress is made to realize that our citizens will no longer stand for inflation—a hidden and vicious tax which makes our plans for personal security worthless.

## How To Speak 'American'

At long last, in the 183rd year of our independence, there is an "American" dictionary! Just off the presses of the American Book Company, world's largest text book publishers, is an entirely new Webster dictionary for junior high schools devoted, for the first time, not to "the King's English," but to the people's—and specifically the American people's!

This startlingly realistic approach to English as it is spoken breaks, for the first time, the traditional idea that a dictionary publisher must prescribe the "right" pronunciation. Instead, this latest authority on the mother-tongue presents "optional" or "equivalent" pronunciations in recognition of differing accents in various parts of the country. "Almond" and "pecan" (as examples) are given four different pronunciations, "February," "poem," "Soviet" and "tomato" have three—and all are recognized as correct. In general, three broad types of pronunciation—eastern, southern and western—are noted.

As Dr. Grant H. Brown, president of American Book Company explains it, "We let the people decide how to speak the language . . . we are getting away from the idea that there is only one correct way to use a word or pronounce it—the so-called 'King's English'. Instead, our basic theme is that the people of a country make the language themselves. We call it 'the People's English'."

Some indication of the scope of this task—a collaboration between the book company and G. and C. Merriam—may be seen in the fact that each of the 44,000 words in the book is the subject of individual research. They are taken from the more than seven million word-cards on file in the Merriam-Webster offices. And each of these lists a word as actually used and pronounced by educated Americans, and taken down as heard by one of the staff of 50 editors and researchers. Thus, the new "Citation" dictionary (which "cites" these authorities) is firmly based on this vast treasury of the recorded speech and accents of millions of people.

Nor should we fail to mention the recognition given to modern technology from the atom and the miracle-drug to the space vehicle in order to keep abreast of the science student in this changing world—"fall-out" "countdown," "blast-off," "aureomycin," for example. From "ahtomation" to "zipper," the new words are there.

Well may our high schoolers salute Dr. Brown and American Book Company. And, for that matter, so might all the rest of us—if we want to be on the "beam."

## Umstead's Column

(Continued From Page 1)

Amendments carrying certain exemptions other than those written in the Bill reduced the coverage to some 55,000 persons. Those of us who have been supporting the Minimum Wage Law for years would have liked to have had the original Bill passed. Since we could not get sufficient support to pass it without the exemptions we will have to be content and try in the future to eliminate some of the exemptions from the law.

The Jones Bill increasing the number of Highway Commissioners from 7 to 14, and placing one Commissioner in each Highway Division was killed by the House after one of the most lengthy and heated debates I have ever heard. The House was in session for more than 4 hours and Speaker Hewlett gave everyone who wished to speak an opportunity to do so. It is to be hoped that this action will take care of any proposed change in the Highway Commission for this session of the General Assembly.

A Bill of interest to many of the members of the Assembly was one introduced by Senator Ross which would increase the number of school days from 180 to 200 days and reduce the number of grades from 12 to 11. This would mean the elimination of the present 8th grade, according to the sponsor of the Bill, and would mean that the be lessened and fewer teachers demand for school buildings would be required than are needed at the present time. I have not had an opportunity to read the Bill so have not made up my mind just what stand I shall take in regards to this.

Several days ago Representative Everett introduced a Bill that would have stripped the Dept. of Administration of several of its most important functions and given them to the State Auditor. This Bill was brought up in committee this week and although a vote was not taken on it as to a favorable or unfavorable report action, was deferred indefinitely, which in all probability means that the measure will not be heard from again.

The Appropriations Sub-Committee took up and disposed of a number of minor items in the Appropriations Bill but did not consider any of the large budget items. Some of these will be taken up during the coming week and it is to be hoped that I can give the readers of the News some information in regard to the larger request in next week's issue.

Jack Gilmore's

## Garden Gossip

Clip the tops of Alyssum, Forget-Me-Nots, Candytuft and Wall Flowers now to insure a second bloom. Pinch back Pansy and Viola plants and their blooming season will be prolonged.

We have much better success with our spring gardens here in Hillsboro than we do with summer planting. Our heavy clay soil dries out readily and does not take watering as well as a more sandy or loamy soil. You have to work this particular clay when it is not too wet or too dry. After a while you learn that there is a just right time, but not until you have made heavy clods or red dust a few times.

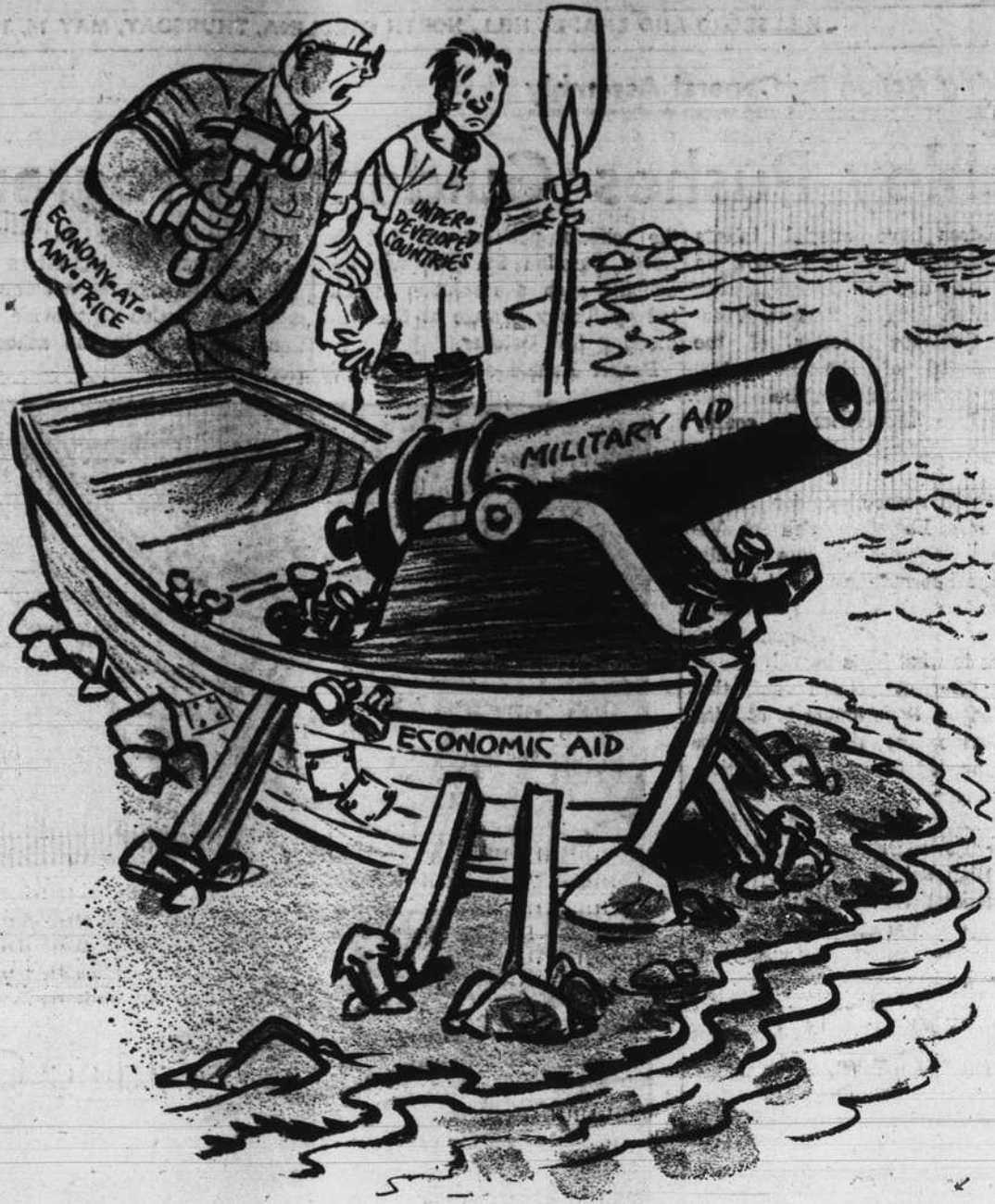
The Clematis Vine on Kitty Murphy's fence is too beautiful for description. This particular variety is "Romona" and may be ordered from Burpee, Mastings or Wayside gardens for about \$1.50 per plant. It is hardy and grows more beautiful as the years go by.

Get all the gladioli bulbs in by the last of June. A planting every two weeks will give flowers for cutting over the summer. A dusting with DDT will control thrips if you are bothered with this pest.

Our wet spring has brought a plague of aphids on many plants. This sucking insect will destroy plants and shrubs if not controlled. A thin dusting of End O Pest or Nicotine sulphate will give the necessary protection against this menace.

If your peonies did not bloom well I expect that they are too deeply planted. In September dig them and replant just below the surface. The crowns may be left a bit above the soil and can be protected with a light mulch.

## "A Bigger Boat Would Be Too Expensive"



## Illegitimate Babies

### Much Ado About Little

(From the Southern Pines Pilot)

Stirred up by all the talk in the Legislature about the high cost to the taxpayers of the care of illegitimate babies by the Department of Public Welfare, the Pilot took a trip to Carthage to get some State figures and look at the local picture.

Only to find what was strongly suspected: that there is little reason to get unduly excited. Immorality is NOT being subsidized by the public. Or if it is, then the World of Sin must be on what statisticians call the downthrust. If it depends on North Carolina's ADC grants, there must be precious little of it.

The care of indigent children comes from the Aid To Dependent Children, (ADC). The ADC check goes to the head of the family, usually the mother, (father dead, missing or disabled). Taking last January as a basis, Moore County sent out 173 ADC checks. Total number of Children benefiting was 562. Of these 40 were illegitimate. (The Department says "born out of wedlock": probably because often the first child might be born before the couple got married. Or maybe just because it sounds more solemn.)

Breaking down the illegitimacy record, again for last January, you get: Number of children 40. Mothers with child illegitimate—9; mothers with 2—3; mothers with 3—7. There is one mother with four illegitimate children; none with more than that.

Of these cases it would presumably be the seven mothers, each with three illegitimate children, who would be the target of legislative censure and the jail terms or other drastic measures being proposed.

Look At The Record

So the Pilot took a look at the records for these seven women. Five of them are colored, two white. Five are listed as having been given a psychological examination, with results showing feeble-mindedness in three cases, borderline moron in one other. Three of the women have been sterilized or had a hysterectomy.

Most of the cases give a history of "crowded home environment—poor housing arrangements—neglected childhood—not accepted by the community—very unhappy."

Here is a typical case history: "Colored mother of three children born out of wedlock; psychiatric examination: probably suffering from severe depressive reaction. She has difficulty controlling her hostility and sexuality. Difficulty in controlling her children. She herself was born out of wedlock; she feels misunderstood and rejected and has a fatalistic outlook. She had a very unhappy lonely childhood. After the birth of her third child, she was sterilized."

There is only one mildly cheerful story in the list: "This white mother of three illegitimate children is a pretty, cheerful girl who is attracted to the opposite sex and is quite unable to control

her emotions. She is devoted to her children. If she would give up the two oldest, the father of the third child would marry her, but she will not agree to this. She seems rather slow and has been unable to find employment but is not mentally deficient."

Not Much Giddiness

This mother is perhaps on the giddy side, and might fit into the category suggested by the worried legislators: of the woman living in sin so that she can collect a bounty for each child and squander it on a life of further giddiness. This girl might fit except for this: she is devoted to her children. The pittance she gets for each one from Welfare funds would hardly provide for its food let alone for much gay living on the part of the mother. Remember: this mother only get an average of \$14.17 per month per child. You can't do much stepping-out on that. Especially not if you love your children and want them to go on living.

Presumably the proposal made last week by a brave member of the Assembly that fathers should share in any penalties administered for loose living, will put a hasty stop to such talk.

We do not brush off the social evil of illegitimacy itself: it is a serious problem, calling for community study and help, but it is not a major Welfare problem. As can easily be seen by a look at state figures: It is estimated that there are 140,000 illegitimate children under 18 years old in the state. Of these only 7 1/2 per cent receive Welfare grants.

This figure in itself exposes the exaggerations and irresponsibility in the criticism being directed at the State Welfare Department and in the drastic measures being suggested, of which a two-year jail term is one. The great proportion of the State's illegitimate children are not dependent on Welfare aid. Presumably the father or mother or a relative is supporting them; very often they have been absorbed into the family. There would be no possible grounds, it would seem, for the State to interfere with the upbringing of these children. Nor would there be any justice in a law that discriminated between the needy and the self-supporting—if indeed it were constitutional.

Get The Missing Fathers

An approach that offers more promise was made by Sen. Elbert S. Peel, Jr., of Lenoir, who advocated authority for counties to hire special attorneys to track down missing fathers of illegitimate children and force them to shoulder the burden. The bill's clause might well be "missing fathers," period. For among the regular ADC grants, probably a majority of the family histories would start with: husband missing, cannot be located."

But another bill suggested: to give the county departments the responsibility of supervising the spending of ADC grants by moth-

## Here's A Tip

### To Legislators

Here's a law the General Assembly ought to revive, amend and strengthen. It was passed by Parliament in 1770 and thus applied to North Carolina, as an English colony:

"That all women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, who shall, after this act, impose upon, or seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects, by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, bolstered hips, or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors; and the marriage under such circumstances shall be null and void." — The State Magazine.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT

### SINCERITY

Sincerity, a deep, genuine, heart-felt sincerity is a trait of true and noble manhood.—Lawrence Sterne

The whole faculties of man must be exerted in order to call forth noble energies; and he who is not earnestly sincere lives in but half his being, self-mutilated, self-paralyzed. — Coleridge

Sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we pretend and profess, to perform what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.—John Tillotson

The sincere alone can recognize sincerity.—Carlyle

Sincerity is impossible unless it pervades the whole being, and the pretense of it saps the very foundation of character. — James Russell Lowell

ers of illegitimate children—would run right into the road-block of insufficient personnel. Most certainly the departments are already doing all they are able to guide these mothers to spend their funds wisely. But when case workers carry such a heavy case load that they seldom see one of their families more than every four to six months, there's not much they can do. The need, as always, is for more and better trained welfare workers, so that cases may be more closely followed.

The todo will probably die down in due course. But it would have been better if the facts had been ascertained before it started. For such irresponsible discussion tends to draw attention from the very serious problems with which the Department of Public Welfare is faced and the ever-present need to increase its always inadequate resources.

## Tar Heel

# PEOPLE & ISSUES

By Cliff Blue

GOVERNOR . . . Before the General Assembly met and organized it was generally thought that Governor Hodges would have pretty rough sledding in the House but that his forces would have but little trouble in the Senate. It appears that the Governor is doing just as well in the House as in the Senate, and may be a little better. As a member of the House it is our opinion that the House members are, for the greater part, taking the issues on their merit and not on whether the Governor is supporting them or not—and this is as it should be. In the House there is not a recognized leader of the anti-administration boys. In fact there are only a handful of out-and-out anti-Hodges representatives. And in the Senate C. V. Henkle will tell you that he is not an "anti-Hodges" man, although he is generally regarded as the leader of the "anti-Hodges" forces.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS . . . The Presidents of our higher institutions of learning in a good many instances, find it necessary to spend more of their time working for appropriations for their institutions than they are able to spend on educational matters, which you would expect to take up the greater part of their time. President Friday of the Greater University of North Carolina said last week that for the past several months he had been devoting about eighty per cent of his time working for appropriations for the Greater University system. There is a feeling among some of the people who are familiar with our higher institutions of learning that our college presidents are having to spend entirely too much time hunting money rather than promoting the educational and instructional phases of the institutions.

BILLY CARMICHAEL . . . Billy Carmichael is the able and popular Controller of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. While the General Assembly is in session, Bill spends many days in Raleigh helping President Friday look after the financial interests of the University. Bill says that he enjoys very much his work with the members of the General Assembly, and that it is one of the things about his work which he likes most.

BOSTIAN . . . We understand that one of the reasons that Carey H. Bostian, Chancellor of State College, resigned his position was because he had to devote so much time to the financial needs of the institution and not to education, which has been his life's work and love.

CURRITUCK COUNTY . . . Currituck County is represented in the House of Representatives by Norwood Ansell, one of the few bachelor members of the House. Currituck is one of the State's oldest counties, having been formed in 1672 from Albemarle, and was named after an Indian tribe. The total population of Currituck County, according to the 1950 census, was only 6,201.

CURRITUCK SCHOOL Representative Ansell Currituck County has an interesting public science. Several years ago Joseph P. Knapp, a member of the Metro Insurance Company and Crowell Publishing Co. New York, became granted to the county and some 4500 acres of island for hunting and purposes. Mr. Knapp became attached to Currituck, but also to tuck people to the extent provided the county gave the county nice buildings at Knotts Island and Moyock. Not only the people of Currituck ern buildings, but he the school teachers of ty, providing outstanding teachers, supervisors, personnel that only the schools of our nation able to provide. The school building provided Knapp was destroyed by eral years ago. Mr. Knapp, way, died about 1948.

MINIMUM WAGE . . . Bill, North Carolina the first State in the South legislation of this nature.

STATE EMPLOYEES . . . like our State Employees receive a wage increase about one extra increase will amount to about 10 year.

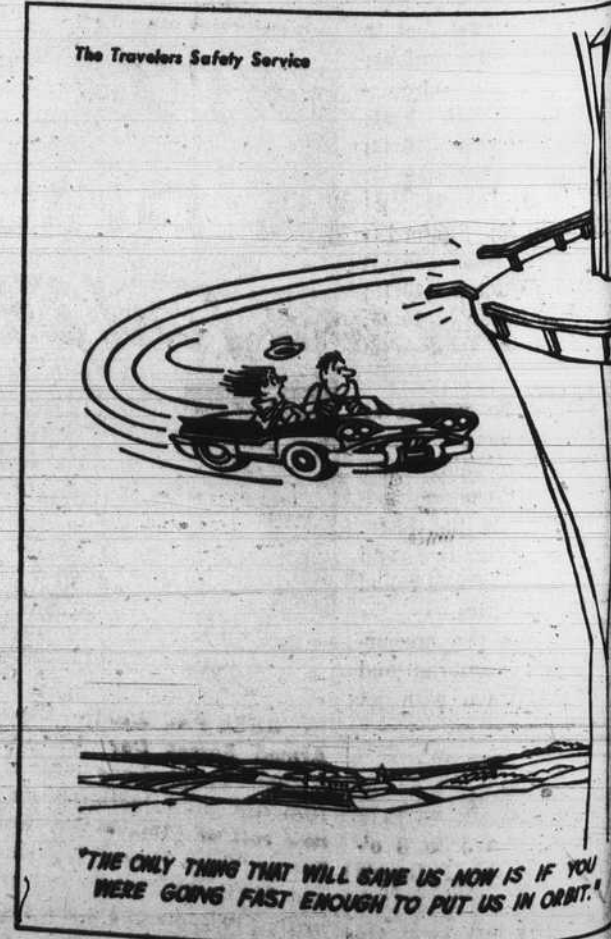
TOBACCO . . . Lots people representing are working for high Not so with Lon Edwain Vice President of Carolina Farm Bureau S. Royster, who heads tobacco warehouse in North Carolina. A few they were in Washington working for higher tobacco but working to keep tobacco going higher. Their idea of tobacco prices increase cause a decrease in the of our tobacco, which consumption of American and prevent us from competitive with other growing countries, which can be grown at a lower in the States.

SANFORD . . . Some politicians have been heard that Terry Sanford's can governor has slowed down cent months. But the leaders say it's their get up too much steam as timing is something in mind.

SHOE PRICES . . . we read in the newspaper will be costing more more moons. In view of sharply advanced the trade representative men's shoes will cost a pair more, ladies shoes to a dollar, and children more this fall.

## The Luckless Legion

by Irwin G.



THE ONLY THING THAT WILL SAVE US NOW AS IF YOU WERE GOING FAST ENOUGH TO PUT US IN ORBIT.

Speed killed and injured almost 1,000,000 in 1959.

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