

**Weekly Legislative Summary**

**INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT**  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

The past week saw the General Assembly settling down and working at an increased tempo, and some of the results being made upon the recommendations of the Advisory Budget Commission, and saw some outcroppings of rather definite differences of opinion among the legislators upon some important issues and hints of other differences which may be aired later on in the session.

The Budget Revenue bill received a substantial though not critical, jolt when the joint Senate and House Finance Committee voted to reject the proposed amendment which would have returned theaters to the gross receipts tax which was repealed by the 1941 Legislature. It is estimated that the 1941 change cost the State some three quarters of a million dollars in Revenue for the biennium. Proponents of the amendment argued that the 1941 change was made largely as a result of an error in estimating the difference in the total tax take from theaters under the gross receipts tax and the flat graduated income scale provided by the 1941 Act. Opponents contended that the gross receipts tax, based upon the sales tax should never have been applied to theaters; that the sales tax was a tax upon the sales of goods, while theaters were not engaged in the business of selling goods but were engaged in furthering amusement to the public.

Public school people and public school bills were much in evidence during the week. The school people were in Raleigh in considerable force to give their testimony before the joint Appropriations Committee and to ask for the increased appropriations for the public schools and (2) that the salary schedule be taken out of the Appropriations bill and left with the State Board of Education as an administrative matter. The school bills were designed to accomplish a variety of ends, some of the school people favored and some of which they were not so enthusiastic about. One bill would raise the

compulsory school attendance age to 18, starting with the next school year. Another would raise it to 19 for next year and to 20 thereafter. Still another bill would provide that children who reach the age of 6 on or before December 31 of the school year may enroll as pupils during the first month of that school year. Under the present law, children must have reached the age of 6 by October 1 of the school year to be entitled to enrollment. A fourth bill would add a \$10 war bonus to the salary schedule set out in the appropriations bill. A fifth bill, introduced in both houses, would put school principals upon a ten-month basis to provide for compensation for their duties relative to preparing and winding up the nine month term. And a sixth bill would make it mandatory for the State Board of Education to provide a day sick leave for teachers and principals, instead of leaving it discretionary with the board to provide a sick leave not to exceed five days.

A rather lengthy bill, (22 pages, 41 sections) introduced in the House one day and in the Senate two days later, would make numerous changes in the Unemployment Compensation Law. Perhaps the proposed amendments of most general interest are those which would (1) set up a schedule of increased benefits and (2) make the Act applicable to employers of one or more persons, instead of to employers of eight or more persons as at present.


Of particular interest to women who are trying to keep their homes going in this period of wartime short ages is HB 143, introduced in the House on Friday. This bill would amend the laws of North Carolina to permit the sale of "colored" oleomargarine in the State. It is evidence of the agitation presently being made to bring about some relaxation of the federal restrictions on the manufacture and transportation of oleo and would pave the way for such action so far as North Carolina is concerned.

Fifteen million dollars, or seven and one half million dollars for each year of the ensuing biennium, would be appropriated from the Highway Fund and earmarked for the construction and improvement, exclusive of maintenance work, of county highways (secondary roads) if a bill introduced Friday should become law. Another bill which would place some of the State's idle cash into active service would authorize the State Board of Health to contribute up to 50 percent toward the cost of equipping, constructing or expanding hospitals or public health centers which are or will be publicly owned or owned and operated by charitable, non-profit, non-stock corporations and which maintain beds for indigent persons. The percentage of contributions by the State Board of Health would be governed by the economic conditions within the area to be served by the hospital or health center, the financial ability of the operating unit, and the availability of funds from other sources. The bill carries an appropriation of \$1,000,000. It was assigned to the Senate Committee on Public Health for its consideration.

The "stray cat" bill — not the stray cat — was legally and humanely killed during the week.

A cooperative hog market is to be established at Windsor, to be operated under the supervision of the Cotfield Association.

—JOB PRINTING — PHONE 167—



**The Quality Milk, that is rich in Food Value.**  
Order a Quart Today and See and Taste the Difference.  
**Archdale Farms**  
Phone 2405

**"Easy Come... Easy Go" means DANGER AHEAD**



Let's get one thing straight. There is real danger to you and your family—and to your country—in the belief that it is all right for you to spend everything you made last week because another fat pay envelope will come to you this week.

Lots of people felt that way in the last war, too. And they had rough jobs—to put it mildly. Readjustment always follows wars. Factories will have to be closed for retooling. Business will have to shift from a wartime to a peacetime basis. And no matter how much of an attempt is made to cushion the change, millions of persons may find that, temporarily at least, pay envelopes aren't coming in so regularly and so fat.

Take a pencil and figure out your total income, your necessary spending. What remains is your available income, your future spending fund. That's the way to plan your spending and your saving. For the present, buy only what you need. Invest in War Bonds and hold them to maturity. Save a good part of your income week after week. Build up a reserve. Build it confidently knowing that it is going to help take care of you in the readjustment period which is bound to come.

Then you can face the future with confidence.

Help the nation's efforts to keep your living costs down, the buying power of your dollar up.

**First National Bank**  
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

# Play up Your good points in a

## Junior Jaunty

**NATIONALLY ADVERTISED SUITS THAT NEVER MISS A TRICK, WHERE FIGURE-FLATTERY IS CONCERNED. NEWEST ADDITION TO OUR STAR-BRIGHT LINEUP OF CLEVERLY DESIGNED FASHIONS FOR YOUNG SOPHISTICATES. SEE THEM!**




**Above:** It's a butterfly-bow suit, trim and easy to live in. Jaunty Junior gives it a going-up-in-the-world air—tailors it affectionately in a smooth-to-touch all wool crepe. Sizes 9 to 15.

—Exclusive with us—  
**\$29.50**

**Above:** Stitched rings on the jacket — crisp pleats for the skirt — and plenty of "attention - please" to keep your clothes rating high. Jaunty Junior plays up your good points in this smartly tailored suit of all-wool flannel. Sizes 9 to 15.

\$24.50

Jaunty Juniors are seen in Vogue, Harper's Bazaar, Mademoiselle, Charm, Glamour and Seventeen.

Other important Jaunty Junior suits (not illustrated) from—  
\$29.50 to \$49.50

# Keeter's Department Store