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While The Public Slept

"Since the general civilization of mankind I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations."

Thus wrote James Madison, one of the architects of the American Republic, long ago. History since has vindicated his view. There have been bloody revolutions, it is true. But far greater numbers of despotisms have been created while the people slept.

The Evidence Piles Up

More and more evidence has been piling up to prove that the American people are weary of steam-roller government which everlastingly seeks more dictatorial powers in widely assorted areas of American life.

There has been no better example of this than American agriculture's rejection, by vote, of the proposed wheat production control plan, which would have imposed restrictions of unprecedented scope and severity. The plan needed a two-thirds majority to become law; it didn't gain even a simple majority.

And no one can say that the case for it was not aggressively argued. The Secretary of Agriculture forecast "chaos" for the wheat farmers if it was rejected. The whole weight of the Administration was thrown behind it.

Moreover, the negative vote has a further significance. Had the measure passed, many authorities agreed, it would have simply been a prelude to the imposition of comparable controls on other crops--notably livestock.

Perhaps the best comment was made by President Shuman of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the nation's largest farm organization. He said: "This is a bright day for agriculture. The way now is open for the Congress to solve the wheat surplus problem on a basis consistent with the maintenance of the market system. Surely, a nation that can send Astronaut Cooper into space can devise a sound, workable wheat program in the months ahead."

That goes for all other crops. The goal--the only intelligent goal, looking at the picture from a purely domestic viewpoint or in the light of international trade developments--must be to establish a free market in agriculture in the shortest possible time.

The Good Society

What is The Good Society? Many a profound book has been written in seeking to answer that question, many more will roll from the presses as the years spin by.

But it can be answered, in essence, in very brief and simple terms. It is a society in which each individual has the inalienable right to choose his path in life within a framework of equitable laws designed to prevent him from encroaching upon this same right in others. No law can make men equal--but law can guarantee equality of opportunity.

It is, above all, a society in which individual freedom is limited by, and only by, the right of a people as a whole to maintain, secure and protect itself.

It is a society which fully recognizes the Jeffersonian maxim that government is best which governs least.

Freedom without fear; strength without coercion; pride without arrogance; and an endless sense of the worth of man, not only in the mass but in the one--these are marks of The Good Society.

Runaway Horse

No funds should be authorized for federal loans to the Rural Electrification Administration for building generating and transmission facilities until these proposed loans are first submitted to Congress for review and an examination of their economic justification. And if this were done, the larger part of the \$425 million REA request in the current budget would be denied on economic grounds.

That is the view of the Council of State Chambers of Commerce. And it goes on to urge three further steps for eventually placing the REA Co-ops on a self-sustaining basis: 1. Abolish the below-cost, 2 per cent interest rate now charged on loans made by the REA, and set the rate at the going rate of interest paid by the Treasury on its long-term loans, plus a charge for administrative expenses and losses. 2. Shift the financing, through new legislation, of the REA system from the government to private sources. 3. Repeal the income tax exemption now given the co-ops.

There is nothing punitive, nothing unfair, in these proposals. They would simply make the REA and the co-ops operate on a basis comparable to that of the business-managed utilities. And the tax savings that would result would be felt by every citizen in the country.

The REA system today bears no comparison with what it was in its beginnings. Now it is a big, solidly-intrenched commercial business. The job of rural electrification has been completed, so now it is extending or attempting to extend its operations, into urban and industrial service areas--areas which are served with total adequacy by the fully-taxed, publicly-regulated utilities. It is high time that Congress checkreined this runaway horse.



PUPPY CREEK PHILOSOPHER SAYS:

Sees No Way To Avoid Spending More And More On Space Exploration

Dear editor:

I wouldn't want to be in the position of the man who told the Queen of Spain she was nuts to spend her jewelry on Columbus' trip, that she had better spend it improving the lot of her own people, but the thought comes to mind as the politicians and scientists argue the value of



spending billions to put a man on the moon.

In the first place, who's to say the man talking to the Queen wasn't right? I mean, I can't see any noticeable gain Spain has ever made by the discovery of America, and I'm not sure the average Spaniard is any happier living on a round world than he was on a flat

one. On the other hand, of course, if she hadn't spent her jewelry on Columbus she might have spent it on an opera singer or a traveling tent show, and Spain would be in about the same place she is now anyway.

However, the discovery of America has turned out fairly well for us people now living here, and my position on sending a man to the moon is that it's all right with me so long as I'm not the man.

It's true that there may not be anything up there worth having, and I personally see little hope for an area where it never has rained, other than the fact they blanded sure don't have a farm problem up there, but it's something that can't be avoided, on account of the by-products. You never know what'll turn up.

I mean, exploring space is no longer a sporting event, like climbing a mountain. I read the other day that Russia is

now working on a plan to launch atomic bombs into orbit, hundreds of them circling the globe in all directions, so that any time she decides to, she could throw a switch and let one descend on whatever target it happens to be passing over at the time. New York, Washington, this Bermuda grass farm, Raeford, London, Cape Canaveral, etc. From a military standpoint, this sure would beat launching them from a cave in Cuba, and you wouldn't have to eat lunch with Castro besides.

I guess if you get right down to it, I'd rather have a big national debt hanging over my head than a big Russian atomic bomb.

If it takes it, let's give our jewelry to keep exploring space. This is an excellent idea. I don't have any jewelry.

Yours faithfully,

J. A.

Cliff Blue's Tar Heel People & Issues

SOUTH... It now appears that the South will be as much a battlefield in the 1964 Presidential election as will any other section of the nation, particularly so if Goldwater is the nominee.

POWELL... The boast by Adam Clayton Powell, Negro congressman from New York that he "rewrote half of President Kennedy's speech for him the night before it was delivered before Congress" will certainly not set well with many people. Even in New York where Powell lives, he does not seem very popular as, according to newspaper reports a dinner honoring Powell with 1,500 plates prepared, only 150 persons attended.

HENRY JORDAN... On Saturday, June 29 at noon friends of Henry Jordan in Ramseyer will name a street in honor of the former Highway Commission Chairman and potential candidate for governor. Friends of Jordan from over the state have been invited to attend the meeting which many feel will be the unofficial kick-off of the Jordan for Governor campaign. The invitations to the "Henry Jordan Day" have been sent out by Mayor Fred A. Thomas

of Ramseyer. A barbecue dinner will be served on the ball field at the conclusion of the program.

CAPUS WAYNICK... Capus Waynick who has been named by Governor Terry Sanford to head up race relations work in North Carolina is a very resourceful man. He is a liberal, a fighter and an able leader. Back in 1948 when Kerr Scott's campaign for governor was floundering around, the able Waynick took over as campaign manager, set the campaign on the road and the results are history.

Waynick has had an interest-

ing career. He served as State Senator from Guilford, State Highway Chairman, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Ambassador to Nicaragua and editor of the High Point Enterprise. Whatever he does he does well. During the Hodges Administration he served as Adjutant General. In 1952 Waynick seriously considered running for Governor, but finally decided against it. He is a man whose advice is sought by many.

JOHN KERR... On the final day of the 1947 session of the General Assembly, Rep. John H. Kerr, Jr., almost single-handed led the fight for a one million dollars contingent appropriation to match similar gifts in art by the Kress Foundation. As a result the N. C. Museum of Art is the outstanding museum of art in the South. Friday of last week John Kerr had a big part in securing the passage of another appropriation, which in time could equal the art appropriation on the cultural life of North Carolina. The Assembly voted \$325,000 to start a performing art schools. Rep. John Kerr is an orator of the old school and his speech on Friday could have been the high-spot of his 1963 legislative activities. "Let's build something for the future..." this is North Carolina's next venture in an age of intellectual developments," he said. The bill passed 80 to 18.

PRESIDENTS... Rep. Dave Britt said last week in the House that "in all probability, our state will never have another president," after urging the Assembly to appropriate funds with which to restore the President James L. Polk birthplace in Mecklenburg County. Roger Kiser disagreed and felt that we would have another one.

Well, we agree with Kiser. We feel that the South will furnish another President before long. In fact the South came very near furnishing the successor to Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945. James Byrnes was almost nominated for Vice President, but when Sidney Hillman turned him down, the nod and the nomination went to one Harry S. Truman of Missouri.

With the South becoming more and more doubtful as to which column it will be in the Presidential race, the chances of a Southerner and a Tar Heel becoming President will be on the increase.

MUSINGS... Rockefeller took his chance, won a new wife, but appears to have lost whatever chances he might have had of becoming president... We are not hearing much of Bill Cobb now, but we suspect he will have a part in the 1964 GOP campaign in Tar Heel... Senator Bill James says he is not interested in running for Congress in the 8th district... Chances are that another Richmond County man, former Congressman C. B. Deane will be running.



Stories

Behind Words

by William S. Penfield

About 1090 a secret religious sect was founded in Persia. Its members gave complete obedience to the leader, believing that he was inhabited by the Holy Ghost.

When the leader decreed that an enemy should be killed (which he often did), it was done.

Before departing on his mission of murder, a member would eat hashish -- a powerful narcotic which dulled his senses and made him fearless.

The members were called "hashshashin," which in Arabic means hashish-eaters. In passing into the English language "hashshashin" was changed into "assassin" -- one who kills by secret assault.

100 YEARS AGO



Lee Nears Gettysburg, Faces Meade's Army

By Lon K. Savage

boomed around their town.

A gentle rain fell on the Potomac River 100 years ago this week as Confederate General Robert E. Lee, astride his horse, splashed across the shallow Potomac River into Maryland. As he rode, factories were closing down in Pittsburgh, Pa., so that the workers could dig trenches around the city; in Philadelphia, veterans of the War of 1812 formed a regiment to protect their city, and in southeastern Pennsylvania farmers fled their homes and drove their cattle northward.

It was June 25, and Lee was in the midst of his most important invasion of the Civil War. Ahead of him, his army of 80,000 was stretched out through western Maryland and southeastern Pennsylvania, causing panic in dozens of towns and cities and threatening, it seemed, the entire northeast. Dick Ewell, leading the most advanced corps, already was at Chambersburg, Pa., having moved through Sharpsburg, Md. Lee's other two corps -- commanded by James Longstreet and A. P. Hill -- were spreading out into the Maryland countryside. A London Times correspondent predicted Lee might soon be riding triumphantly up Broadway in New York City.

CITY RANSOMED

Indeed, Lee's army moved as if it were about to capture the entire northeast. Ewell pushed on to Carlisle, 20 miles east of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania's capital, and Lee told him to go ahead and capture it if he could. Ewell sent "Old Jubilation" Early farther east where he captured York, Pa., and held it under ransom, collecting 1,200 pairs of shoes, 1,000 hats, three days' rations and \$28,000 in money. Early cut railroads and looked as if he might move north on Philadelphia or south on Baltimore or Washington. Ewell pushed up to the river across from Harrisburg, and the people listened in horror as cannons

HOOKER REPLACED
 But "Fighting Joe" Hooker, who had been left behind by his Federal army in Virginia, was racing northward to get between Lee's army and Washington. On June 27th, as Ewell reached Carlisle, Hooker completed the job of moving his army across the Potomac into Maryland just west of Washington, and as he crossed he called out for reinforcements--demanded, in fact, that either he get reinforcements or he would resign.

President Lincoln quickly complied--not by sending reinforcements but by accepting Hooker's resignation. He had grown tired of Hooker's indecision, and he sent an aide into the Federal camp, where the aide awoke scholarly General George C. Meade and informed him he was now commander of the Army of the Potomac, succeeding Hooker.

Meanwhile, Lee had run into trouble. His infantry now was ranging across the Pennsylvania countryside, but his cavalry -- the "eyes" of his army -- was nowhere to be seen. Dashing "Jeb" Stuart, his cavalry commander, somehow had gotten in between Hooker's army and Washington (Stuart was in sight of the nation's capital once) and was busy capturing and plundering Federal supply trains.

But Lee needed information about Hooker's movements, and Stuart was not there to give it. It was not until June 28th that Lee learned of Hooker's movements, and he realized that he must consolidate his army. Orders went out, and the three Confederate corps began converging, Early moving south, Longstreet and Hill moving east.

Their roads came together at a little town called Gettysburg, Pa., and when they arrived there, they found Federals waiting. The scene had been set for the western hemisphere's greatest battle.

Next week: Gettysburg

SENATOR SAM ERVIN SAYS



WASHINGTON-- The Senate Public Works Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee has been conducting hearings on water projects. Senator Jordan and I have submitted requests for appropriations for North Carolina water projects for \$2,092,200. Recommended projects include five flood control and navigation projects, three combined beach erosion and hurricane projects, four comprehensive river basin studies, four hurricane studies requiring some additional funds, and one small flood control project which is within the purview of Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1962.

Navigational and flood control requests centered on funds to initiate plans for construction of the New Hope Dam on the Haw River, projects for jetties at Masonboro and Beaufort Inlets, and the Rollison Channel, and a re-evaluation study for a project at Wilmington. Combined beach erosion and hurricane projects were recommended for Carolina, Wrightsville, and Fort Macon-Atlantic Beach areas. Basic river basin studies were recommended for the Neuse, Cape Fear, Tar-Pamlico, and Yadkin-Pee Dee Rivers. The small flood control project requested was for the Swift Creek project in Pitt and Craven Counties.

These projects are fundamental to the protection and development of North Carolina's water resources. They would contribute materially to the welfare of our State. North Carolina has large amounts of rainfall, but investigations show that our growing industrial-

ization and population needs require larger supplies of readily accessible water. Moreover, our rivers and harbors are becoming increasingly important

adjuncts of our economy. For appropriations for North Carolina water projects.

AMERICAN LIBERTY--The American system of government resting as it always does upon the will of the governed is confronted today with many grave challenges at home and abroad. Recent events which have filled the news media give reason for all Americans to reflect on some advice Daniel Webster gave to us in a plea for constitutional liberty more than one hundred years ago. He pleaded with the nation as follows:

"Other misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If disastrous war should sweep our commerce for the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation, they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvests.

"It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these might be rebuilt. But who shall reconstruct the fabric

of demolished Government? Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty? Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites national sovereignty with State rights, individual security, and public prosperity? No,

if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears, however, will flow over them, than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw, the edifice of constitutional American liberty."