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ST. MARY'S FOCUSES ON POLITICS

President Johnson Speaks In Raleigh

About two hundred St. Mary's girls were among the crowd of 13,000 people who cheered President Johnson on his recent visit to Raleigh. On Tuesday, October 6, Johnson spoke at Reynolds Coliseum accompanied by Mrs. Johnson and their daughter Lynda. This visit was a part of Mr. Johnson's campaign tour in the south, and it coincided with Mrs. Johnson's whistle-stop train tour through many southern towns on which she campaigned in behalf of her husband. Many important North Carolina Democrats were on hand to give the president and his wife a

warm welcome. Among them were the chairman of the North Carolina Democratic Party, Melville Broughton; the governor, Terry Sanford, who introduced the president; and the Democratic candidate for governor, Dan Moore.

Amid the cheers of the crowd and the strains of "Hail to the Chief" Johnson entered the coliseum and delivered an important speech on farm policy, a topic of special interest to North Carolina farmers. The main points of his speech dealt with the farm subsidy program which has been attacked by Barry Goldwater in recent campaign speeches. Johnson stated that to end the farm subsidy program would only bring about a farm depression. For North Carolina the end of this program would mean a loss of \$1,450 in income for each farm and 1/3 of a billion dollars for the whole state. With this much loss of income one out of every five farmers would go bankrupt. Johnson also touched on the tobacco and cotton programs particularly the cotton-wheat bill passed by the 88th Congress.

From the farm program Johnson went on to talk about the recently passed federal tax cut bill. Johnson pointed out that Goldwater opposed this bill, but it has had a great effect on the American economy. This bill has given Americans \$11.5 billion to buy goods which is an increase of more than \$500 million in total income and more than \$300 for a family of four as well as 37,000 new jobs. In further reference to the economy Johnson said that the number of people on the public payroll has been reduced by 25,000 and the budget has been reduced more than \$1 billion.

Other areas included in the President's speech were education, politics, and peace. Mr. Johnson praised the education system in North Carolina and pledged to work for an even better education program in not only this state but in the entire country. Concerning politics Johnson said, "Politics is the people's business. That means it has to be the politics of responsibility. This country has a responsible government. And it is going to get a responsible campaign from Hubert Humphrey and me." This statement was an addition to Johnson's image of responsibility and restraint as opposed to Goldwater's image of recklessness and nuclear irresponsibility which has created some fear among the American people. In reference to Goldwater's statements on the weak position of the United States in the nuclear arms race, Johnson said that the U.S. is the strongest country in the world and it is even stronger than all the other countries combined. He also stated that we have not lost a country to communism since we lost Cuba in 1959.

In closing Mr. Johnson talked of peace which he described as the most important word in the English language and the most important objective of the American people. Johnson said, "But most of all, our prayers are for peace on earth, and the whole world moves toward it more each month. It is a painfully slow process. It takes courage to climb the long hill. But we have that courage."

After leaving Raleigh Johnson visited the Midwest and New Orleans where he again joined Lady Bird's train. In New Orleans he called on the southerners to end their opposition to the march of civil rights and confirmed his faith in the future of the south.



Goldwater's Campaign Highlighted

In recent campaign tours Barry Goldwater has told the American people some of his ideas for carrying out foreign and domestic policy. Goldwater has emphasized the necessity of honestly recognizing the Southeast Asian war and the menaces of communism, of strengthening national defense, of building up local governments, and of peacefully settling internal difficulties. Barry Goldwater said, "I believe that we must look beyond the defense of freedom today to its extension tomorrow." To protect and continue this freedom, Goldwater has announced certain reforms.

Goldwater feels that NATO is not now achieving full results because of inadequate participation and support. His plans for its improvement include more consultation and sharing of nuclear secrets, training of all NATO forces in Europe, and giving the Supreme Commander direct control of some nuclear weapons.

Regarding foreign nations, Goldwater looks to the United Nations as a place to discuss matters with these nations. The original purpose of the United Nations was to preserve peace. This purpose could be carried out better if it were used correctly. First, however, all nations must morally and financially support it. A fairer distribution of votes is also a possibility for improvement.

National defense is another area of concern to Goldwater, who thinks the defense program must be stepped up and a greater emphasis be placed upon a more flexible variety of defense mechanisms. Because the recent test ban treaty prohibits even the peaceful use of nuclear tests and because Goldwater does not trust the Russians to keep the treaty, Goldwater voted "no" against it in the Senate.

Goldwater thinks that foreign aid can be profitable only if it is used to slacken and halt the spread of communism. He feels that much of the foreign aid money given to other governments is not always reaching the needs of the people. Because in his eyes giving aid to Soviet countries is only aiding communism, Goldwater is not in favor of giving any aid to these countries at all. He advocates the support of the Common Market since this will help our own trade and industry which will in turn raise the American standard of living.

Foreign policy is a vital issue in the campaign, especially the U.S. policy in regard to Viet Nam. Goldwater says that victory must be secured in Viet Nam, but this is not possible until Americans face up to the fact that a war is being fought and American servicemen are being killed in battle. His ideas for winning this war include supplying up-to-date equipment, cutting the communist supply lines to Vietcong guerrillas, and getting the support of our European and Asian allies. He feels that standing up to the communists is the only way the U.S. will achieve prestige and victory in the cold war.

Domestic problems are no less important to Goldwater. He supports states rights and a defined, limited national government. Because local and state governments have a more complete insight into local problems than the national government has, Goldwater feels that the states should have more power. He believes in individual freedom of property, lives, and prayer and says these can not be run by a national machine.

Concerning financial affairs Goldwater wants to revise the American economy to preserve the value of the dollar by managing with the available money. His plans for this revision include budgeting and the encouragement of individual enterprise, a tax reform with a cut in spending, and a revision of the Social Security system.

These are only a few of the issues touched on by Goldwater in his campaign speeches all over the country. His slogan is "Peace through preparedness, progress through freedom, purpose through Constitutional order."