

LOCAL EDITORIAL COMMENT

Thursday, July 16, 1964

Point Well Taken

A representative of the state department of Conservation and Development, in an address at the ground breaking ceremonies for the new furniture plant, spoke of the treatment that should be given the new industry people when they come to Louisburg.

Marshal L. Shephard said no undue advantage should be taken by local citizens, in their dealing with these people. The point is well taken, but we do not believe that local citizens would under any circumstances take undue advantage of these people. To the contrary, the red carpet has been out for the advance guard of the industry each time they have paid a visit here. Most certainly, it will remain so, when they set up their residence among us.

Franklin County people are

noted for their friendly hospitality and their helpful, cooperative nature. Newcomers to this area will find the warmest greeting to be found anywhere. Our people are happy to have this plant locate here. They will be equally happy to meet and make friends of those that will accompany the plant in its location here.

It is well that this reminder was made by Mr. Shephard, since we all are inclined to be forgetful at times, and it gives each of us an opportunity to reaffirm our intentions of being a good neighbor.

The people of Franklin County welcome the announcement of the location of a Gay Products plant here and anxiously await the opportunity to be of service to the personnel involved.

THE PASSING SCENE

With all the political speeches on T. V. this week, coming from the Republican National Convention in San Francisco, it's become a

welcome relief to watch the commercials. Thurston Morton will never replace Ted Clamper in the ratings, that's for sure.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Rioting Settles Nothing

Henderson Daily Dispatch
July 13, 1964

Race trouble hit Henderson within a week or so of enactment of the civil rights bill by Congress. It was not surprising. Other communities have been similarly plagued by disorders in recent weeks, even before the law was placed on the statute books. We are fortunate to have been spared this type of trouble as long as we have.

Rioting, however, settles nothing permanently. It only aggravates and intensifies feelings and resentments. Attitudes that have hitherto been suppressed broke into the open on Sunday. Officers can be commended in that they brought conditions under control as quickly as they did and without more serious developments. The situation Sunday morning could have become much worse but for prompt action by enforcement men.

The incident here should not be blown up out of proportion to its actual status. Reports can so readily be exaggerated, and easily lead themselves to gross exaggeration. Already they have been splashed about over the country by the press, radio and television. The theory

was blared at intervals during the day Sunday, along with developments in other Southern cities, while no mention whatever was made, in at least one instance, of the arrest of some fifteen to twenty individuals in Boston.

Now that an incident has occurred here, it will not be unusual if hordes of civil rights enthusiasts from outside move onto the scene to aggravate a condition which might well end otherwise. It will not be surprising if agents of Bobby Kennedy's Federal Gestapo appear to take a hand where that is not necessary and is not needed.

Tempers have cooled since the Sunday disorders, and in all likelihood will not be repeated unless outsiders barge in to interfere where they are not needed and where their presence is not necessary and is not wanted. Fairness and justice for those involved can be had without meddling from zealots from the North or elsewhere.

The community regrets what happened Sunday. There is universal hope that it will not be repeated, with the confidence that it will not be if those from a distance can be kept out.

Flexible Fences?

By Verne Strickland
N. C. Farm Bureau Federation

We like a guy who's willing to be a bit flexible. For instance, Chief Justice Earl Warren tells us now that legislators represent people, and not trees or acres. And he says that legislators are elected by voters, and not farms or cities or economic interests.

He's the fellow who just last month ripped his robe-shrouded muscles and, with one one judicial jerk, pulled the States-rights rug out from under us with a sweeping ruling on apportionment of legislators. (Well, he's not due all the credit. Five other justices helped. Three didn't.) The ruling would oblige every State to apportion both legislative houses solely on a population basis.

Chief Justice Warren's current attitude on this matter, indeed, represents the very zenith of flexibility. Especially in view of the way he felt on the same subject when he was governor of California.

Here's what he said on October 25, 1948, when his State was considering a proposal to

apportion the State senate by population: "Many California counties are far more important in the life of the State than their population bears to the entire population of the State. It is for this reason that I have never been in favor of restricting the representation in the senate to a strictly population basis."

"It is the same reason that the Founding Fathers of our country gave balanced representation to the States of the Union—equal representation in one house and proportionate representation based on population in the other."

"Moves have been made to upset the balanced representation in our State, even though it served us well and is strictly in accord with American tradition and the pattern of our National Government."

Well, he's sure no fence-straddler. Let's you know right where he stands. That, of course, brings up the subject of flexible fences.

flexibility in choosing a successor. Congress should take some action to provide for an emergency at this session.

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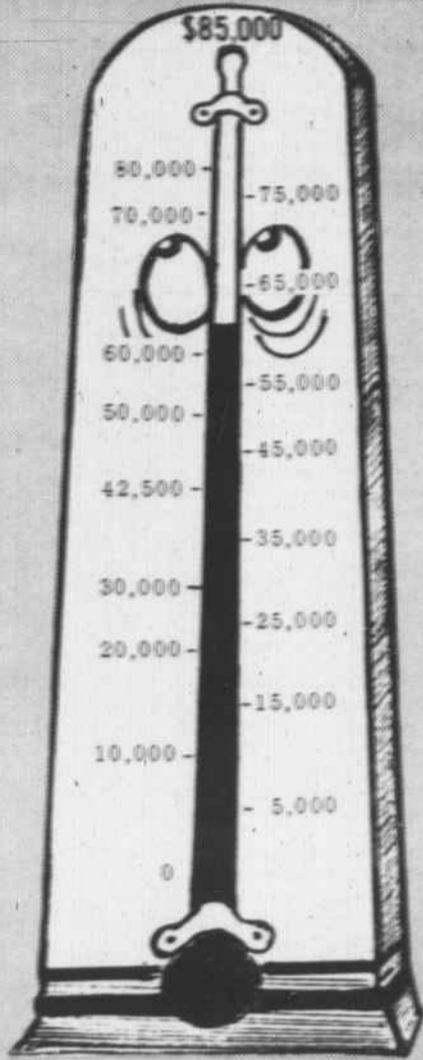
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Looking Up



Industry Bond Sales

Parallel

Daily News
Port Clinton, Ohio

1. Both Lincoln and Kennedy were most concerned with Civil Rights issues.
2. Lincoln was elected President in 1860 and Kennedy, elected in 1960.
3. Both were slain on Friday, and in the presence of their wives.
4. Their successors, both named Johnson, were Southern Democrats, and previously had served in the U. S. Senate.
5. Andrew Johnson was born in 1808; Lyndon Johnson was born in 1908.
6. John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, was born in 1839, and Lee Harvey Oswald was born in 1929.
7. Both Booth and Oswald were Southerners, both favoring unpopular causes.
8. Both Booth and Oswald were murdered before trials could be arranged.
9. Both Presidents lost children through death while living in the White House.
10. Both were shot in the head.
11. Kennedy had a secretary named Lincoln; Lincoln had a secretary named Kennedy.

Senator Sam Says

Washington—In another far-reaching decision, the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment "requires that the seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a population basis." The latest June 15 ruling, the fourth in a series which began on March 25, 1962 with Baker v. Carr, is certain to affect virtually every state in the Union. It further spells out the new court doctrine of "one man, one vote" on legislative representation, and applies it now to State Senates.

These four decisions represent a drastic departure from all prior Supreme Court positions. Until the Tennessee state legislature reapportionment case of Baker v. Carr, the Court had taken the position that this was a political question and not a judicial question. The majority opinion in the Baker v. Carr decision overruled this long held opinion.

The dissenting Justices said that the Court was entering a political thicket.

The June 15th cases involve state legislative representation in the six states of New York, Colorado, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and Alabama. Justices Harlan, Stewart, and Clark in strong dissents said that the Court was not applying constitutional legal standards and was forgetting the basic concepts of orderly governmental processes.

Justice Harlan stated the major problem involved in his conclusion: "These decisions also cut deeply into the fabric of our federalism. What must follow from them may eventually appear to be the product of State Legislatures. Nevertheless, no thinking person can fail to recognize that the aftermath of these cases, however desirable it may be thought in itself, will have been achieved at the

cost of a radical alteration in the relationship between the States and the Federal Government, more particularly the Federal Judiciary. Only one who has an overbearing impatience with the federal system and its political processes will believe that that cost was not too high or was inevitable."

Therein perhaps lies the crux of the matter. The decisions convey an impatience by the majority of the Court with the established processes of government. Unfortunately, local and state governments are sometimes slow to perform their duties in reapportionment procedures. This attitude has brought the counter attitude that nothing is being done about the matter. Those who believe in local self government make a mistake when they fail to discharge their duties. There is always the insistent demand that the Federal government perform the task for them.

But, the latest apportionment decisions go far beyond the usual questions of representation and population. The doctrine has been expanded to include State Senates which have heretofore represented geographical and other diverse interests. It raises other possible Federal questions. Will the Supreme Court continue this line of decisions to conclude that the United States Senate must be based upon population in its representation? What of the Electoral College system of electing the President and Vice President? Congress has before it many proposals to amend the Constitution with respect to the Electoral College system, but no new plan has received a majority consensus. Admittedly, the Court is unlikely to enter these political thickets soon, but there are court decisions now which furnish the basis for concern.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON REPORT

New Opportunities For Handicapped

By Rep. John W. McCormack
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives

The handicapped are capable, valuable members of the U. S. labor force. And this year's 23rd anniversary of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" is a fitting reminder that it is morally right, socially just, and economically sensible to open doors of job opportunity to handicapped Americans.

And though we set aside but one week a year to remind us of the need to give full opportunity to our disabled workers, President Johnson, like the late President Kennedy, has been demonstrating year-round concern. He has given his support and encouragement to the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped.

This Committee is interesting the nation in the attitudes of handicapped workers with a vigorous program of information, education, and job training.

The Committee is able to reach all segments of business and industry because of its structure. It consists of only a few paid staff members, and some 500 volunteer groups around the country. They are all dedicated to spreading the message that "It's ability, not disability, that counts."

The initial impetus for the Committee came after World War II when many returning veterans found their war injuries were blocking employment. Rather than force a compulsory hiring law on employers, Congress decided that a voluntary educational program would be more helpful. The Federal government, under President Truman and the post-war Congress, showed the way. Its studies demonstrated



John W. McCormack

that handicapped workers equalled or bettered non-handicapped workers in productivity, punctuality, safety, and job holding ability. This is good news for the handicapped. Over the years, the U. S. has hired 190,000 disabled workers. President Johnson soon after entering the White House, told his administrative heads to speed up the use of typing-handicapped persons.

His order set up this policy is loud and clear: "Your full cooperation is needed to make sure that all persons concerned with hiring, assignment, and use of employees... constantly examine the work to be done and apply imagination and ingenuity to re-engineering jobs; to retraining employees; to finding less demanding assignments for those who become ill or injured, when this is necessary to their continued

\$171 Million In Congo

The four-year United Nations military operation in the Congo has cost the United States \$171 million. An official report shows that the United States paid about 42 per cent of the \$418 million cost of keeping the peace after the Congo became independent—then they became engulfed in civil war.

Youth Job Centers

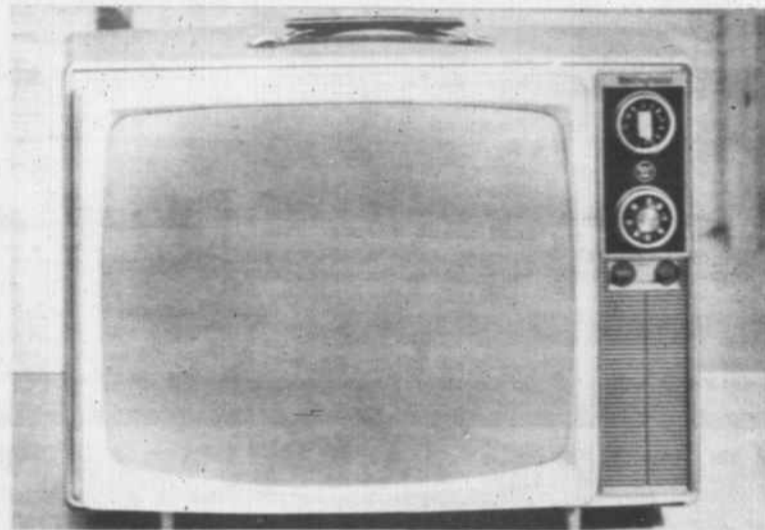
Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz has disclosed plans to set up a national network of youth opportunity centers to help disadvantaged young people find jobs and a place in society. The centers would be designed to be the focal point for an all-out community attack on the problem of youth unemployment. A separate program would be set up to recruit and train 1,000 counselor aides.

To make a ton of hay at 30 percent moisture, reports the American Grassland Council, 7000 pounds of water must be removed for 9000 pounds of fresh cut forage.

employment. To dealing with the handicapped on the basis of ability and fair play."

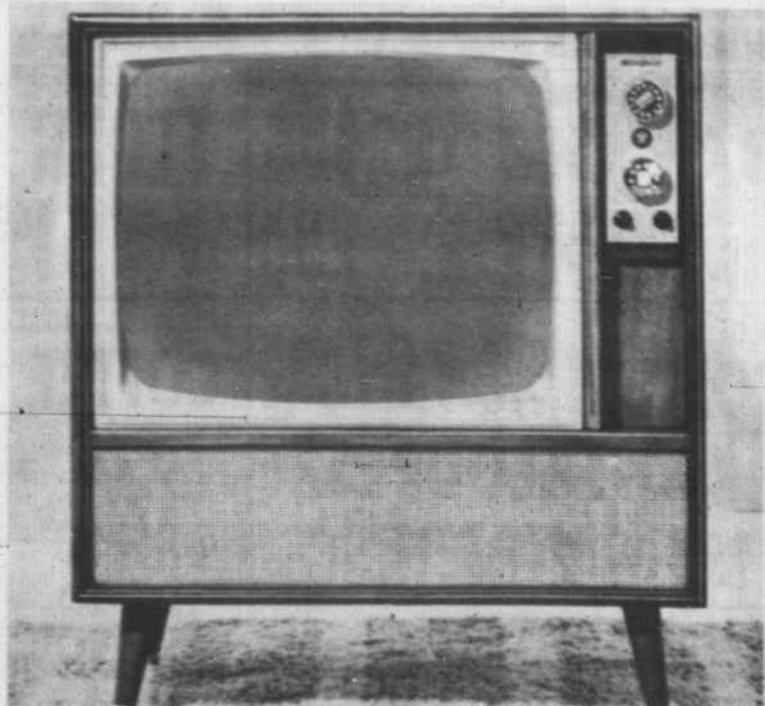
Showing his impatience with red tape and foot dragging, he told them: "Let us begin now." With one American out of every ten being handicapped to some extent, it is a vital cause for America. Too many employers still need to be convinced that it pays to hire the handicapped. And too many handicapped persons still need suitable jobs.

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