

By Jesse Helms

Thursday, July 28, 1966

LOCAL EDITORIAL COMMENT

Two Down, More To Go

First, Dr. I. Beverly Lake was appointed to the State Supreme Court. Things were dull politically for awhile. Then a sudden prominent appointment to a newly devised Law and Order Committee of Raleigh attorney Malcolm Seawell.

Now Seawell is gone by the resignation route. And last week another prospective gubernatorial aspirant was removed from the picture. Joe Branch of Enfield was appointed to the State Supreme Court.

This leaves two men still prominent in the Moore Administration as likely prospects, Highway Commissioner Joe Hunt and former State Democratic Chairman J. Melville Broughton. State Rep. David Britt is sitting on the sidelines awaiting the nod, if needed.

The field is narrowing among Moore people. The decision may be nearer than most had expected.

Moore men have a lot of catching up to do in the 1968 gubernatorial race. Lt. Gov. Bob Scott started a long time ago and many observers give him a decided edge at this point. He is running hard, has been for a long time.

Since Governor Moore was a political unknown when he announced in late 1963, it may be that the thinking of the Moore people is to search out another unknown to carry their colors into the battle against Bob Scott.

Whoever the Moore candidate might ultimately be, there is no assurance

that Associate Justice I. Beverly Lake can deliver his following to that particular candidate. It is expected, however, that Dr. Lake will support the Moore candidate. It is also a possibility that Lake forces will name a man of their own and make the 1968 campaign a carbon copy of the three-way race experienced in 1964.

Some, seemingly wild, speculation has it that former Governor Terry Sanford might make another try. This is doubtful in light of the defeat of his candidate, Richardson Preyer in 1964. Others have it that Sanford has his eye on Senator Sam Ervin's seat in Washington.

It is hard to get excited about this possibility. Senator Ervin is a conservative from the old school. Sanford is a liberal. Moderates supported Governor Moore in 1964, but he could not win until the Lake conservatives joined forces. This combination may be hard to beat in both the gubernatorial and senatorial races in 1968, assuming of course, the moderates and the conservatives are still honeymooning.

There have been some rifts, but none have become, thus far, real big ones. Although, small tears can sometimes wreck a garment, however elegant the cloth might be.

It will be interesting to watch who will be next to be eliminated from the Moore stable of gubernatorial hopefuls, and too, if any new horses are added.

A week or so ago, an increasingly nervous little group, which strenuously objects to the proposal that East Carolina College be granted independent university status, placed into wide circulation a misleading batch of statistics intended to reflect on both East Carolina College and the hundreds of young teachers

who have been trained there in recent years.

The statistics, in a nutshell, were rigged in their presentation to the public to show that teacher training at East Carolina is inferior to that offered at most other colleges and universities in North Carolina.

It has been said that figures don't

lie, but that liars do figure. That may not be precisely analogous in this particular incident. Still, East Carolina College, and the young people who have been educated there, deserve better treatment at the hands of those who apparently are willing to seize any weapon in making certain that nobody intrudes upon this centralization of higher public education at Chapel Hill.

The trouble with the statistics recently given such prominence in the state's major newspapers is that they tell only a part of the story. It was not pointed out that comparatively few teachers are trained at Chapel Hill, Duke and Wake Forest. There was no hint of the fact that with the exception of Duke, East Carolina has produced more teachers making higher grades on the test in question than any other college or university in the state. Duke ranked in first place, just a few points ahead of East Carolina. East Carolina was well ahead of Chapel Hill, Wake Forest and other institutions.

And that is not all. In addition to outstripping the other institutions, East Carolina made education available to 1,200 young people each year who were turned away at Chapel Hill, Duke and other institutions. And all of this was done at East Carolina at less cost per student than at any other state-supported institution.

We trust that legislators are keeping tabs on the various attempts to discredit East Carolina College, and that all of this will be carefully reviewed next year when consideration is given to the proposal by East Carolina President Leo Jenkins that his institution be granted university status separate and apart from the consolidated university.

This station has repeatedly made clear its support for Dr. Jenkins' proposal. We have done so because, in our view, Dr. Jenkins' proposal is constructive. To our knowledge, he has never responded in kind to the back-biting and slurs that have been thrown at him and his institution by

the zealous advocates of the so-called "one university concept." He has been content to build East Carolina College into a great educational institution respected throughout the country. He has sought to diminish the reputation of the consolidated university.

But if he continues to be subjected to the kind of treatment that has been apparent for the past several months, our advice to Dr. Jenkins would be that he take off his gloves and roll up his sleeves. If the "one university concept" crowd wants a fight, East Carolina College and its supporters should give it to them. And the people of Eastern North Carolina ought to join in the fray.

To be sure, Dr. Jenkins and his colleagues at East Carolina College have stepped on some academic toes. They have been accused of possessing a "regional concept" simply because they have strived to extend the opportunity of higher education as far as their appropriated dollars would go. They have educated more youngsters at less cost than any other institution financed by North Carolina taxpayers. Not surprisingly, a great many of these have been youngsters from the farms of Eastern Carolina who otherwise may never have been exposed to the inside of a college classroom.

So let East Carolina College's opponents continue, if they must, with their innuendo, their misleading statistics, and their sanctimonious twaddle about the "one university concept." The real question is: Who can offer the best education to the most young people at the least cost? When that question comes up for discussion, East Carolina College apparently has locks on first place. That is the statistic that counts.

And if that statistic is making East Carolina's critics nervous, so much the better. It may be that there is much that a great many people other than undergraduates can learn at Greenville. Certainly none of us should ignore the lesson that can be learned from this controversy.



The Butner-Creedmoor News

"More And More Government Surveillance"

By Senator Sam Ervin

Washington - Federal employees, Government advisors and consultants, and employees in industries performing Government contracts are experiencing more and more Government surveillance over their private lives according to reports coming

in to the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

The stated purpose of these Government questionnaires is to promote the national interest, whatever that may be, at a given time. Government administrators defend these probes on the ground that they are "essential and proper" for the carrying out of their responsibilities for the good of the country. Still it is apparent that few are happy about the situation.

Depending upon one's particular function in the national interest, a citizen may be subjected to a battery of procedures conducted by the Federal Government to determine his ethics, his race, and his suitability for employment or service to his country. Increasingly, these violate established concepts of personal liberty and privacy. Psychological testing, psychiatric interviews, race questionnaires, lie detector quizzes, background investigations, anti-communication admonitions, buy savings bonds pressures, quotas for political

contributions, rules for speaking, writing and even thinking, and lengthy forms to ferret out an individual's financial status are the standard procedures governing Federal employer-employee relations. Most of us agree that the Government should employ only qualified employees, and that it must have information to carry out that task. This is not the issue which is disturbing the Subcommittee or those who have voiced concern.

What is disturbing is that attitudes and procedures affecting Federal employees have a way of pervading our whole society, governing the employer-employee relationship wherever it is found. This is especially true in the wake of expanding Federal activities in the realm of private industries and firms who hold contracts with the Federal Government and who must subject their employees to the same sort of Federal personnel rules.

Reports coming to the Subcommittee indicate that there is being

created in the Federal service a climate of fear, apprehension, and coercion which is detrimental to the health of the service and is corroding the rights of Federal employees. This should disturb all of us.

Resentment is piling up over new "race questionnaires." Employees of all races and nationalities are suspicious about the usage to which the information will be put. Racial considerations that were dormant in the Federal services have assumed new importance. A more important question is over the right of the Government to pry into one's ancestry in the first place.

Financial questionnaires pose other problems. I sanction the goal of the highest ethical standards for Government service. Indeed, it is imperative that Federal employees and advisors and consultants be obedient to the 26 Federal laws dealing with conflict-of-interest matters. Yet, I do not believe Congress sanctions wholesale invasions of privacy which are possible in the probes undertaken

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

The Price Tag Is High On Federal Aid To Education

The Nashville Graphic
Nashville, N. C.
Thursday, July 21, 1966

Nash County school officials have been advised by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare that their freedom of choice plan for integrating public schools is unacceptable.

The free choice plan permits each student to select the school he wishes to attend, and the Nash County Board of Education assigned students on the basis of these individual choices.

The plan is unacceptable to federal officials, however, for the stated reason that it has not resulted in sufficient integration to meet requirements of federal guidelines.

Freedom of choice is not enough. Apparently students must be forced to go to schools they do not wish to attend in order to bring about a deliberate balance of races in the classroom that corresponds to the population race ratio.

Thus it becomes clear that the primary goal of federal education officials is not to improve the quality of public education, but to integrate school systems in accordance with their own personal, radical social views.

The elimination of racial discrimination is no longer an

objective. No child, white or Negro, is discriminated against who is given a free choice as to which school he wishes to attend.

Forced integration, however, is another matter. It takes the choice away from the student and his parents or guardians and places it in the hands of bureaucrats.

It says, in effect, that bureaucrats know better what is good for students than parents and local school administrators.

Yet it seems to us that forcing a student to attend a school he does not wish to attend, simply to meet the requirements of federal guidelines and racial quotas, is a more serious offense than discrimination itself.

The pattern, however, is clear. The federal government says there must be mixing of races in the classroom even at the expense of sound educational practices and common sense.

All of this is a high price to pay for federal aid to education which, of course, is nothing more than money which came from the pockets of taxpayers in the first place.



Changes Keep Map Makers Ever Busy

Geographic place names can change as suddenly as women's hemlines. The capital city of West Irian has had three different names in less than four years, the National Geographic Society says. When former Netherlands New Guinea was turned over to Indonesia in 1963, Hollandia became Kotabaru, which was changed again to Sukarnapura in honor of Indonesian President Sukarno.

The winds of political change in some nations can almost be gauged by looking at a map index.

RISE AND FALL OF STALIN

During Stalin's reign, more than a hundred towns, cities, dams, and mountains in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe bore the leader's name.

When Stalin was desanctified by Khrushchev, Soviet map makers renamed all of the Stalinskis and Stalinos, as well as a Stalinabad, Stalinskoye, and Stalinka. Even the most famous of the namesake cities, Stalingrad, became Volgograd.

As the Kremlin goes, so go the satellites. Stalin, Bulgaria's largest port on the Black Sea, reverted to its former name of Varna.

Soon after de-Stalinization, the Soviets passed a law forbidding the use of names of living persons, and down went place names based on Khrushchev, Mikoyan, Vproshilov, etc. The Ukrainian town of Khrushchev became Kremes.

Although Soviet names have reflected changes in regimes, naming geographic places after national leaders is traditional with most nations.

Newfoundland recently honored Sir Winston Churchill by renaming

Hamilton River and a falls in Labrador after the British wartime hero.

To the consternation of map makers and schoolboys, the map of Africa is blossoming with one new name after another. New nations have adopted such striking names as Zambia, Malagasy, and Malawi.

A contest decided the name of one African nation. When Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged in 1964, a cash prize of \$28 was offered for the best suggestion. Some entries: Tanganyika-Zanzibar, Zanzinyika, Tanzan, and Zantan. The winner: Tanzania.

Recently, the Congo government decreed that Leopoldville, Stanleyville, and Elisabethville would be known by African names: Kinshasa, Kisangani, and Lumumbashi.

The martyrdom of President John F. Kennedy triggered a record number of geographical honors. The range of buildings and places named after him extended from Yemen's new public waterworks to the great space center in Florida, known for centuries as Cape Canaveral.

POP SONG RIVER

Political heroes are not the only persons honored in geography. Sotto II Monte, the Italian town where the late Pope John XXIII was born, changed its name to Sotto II Monte Giovanni XXIII, meaning "Under the Mountain John XXIII."

Men in music and the arts have been honored, too. The State of Maine renamed its Appalachian Mountains after local poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Georgia's Back River was renamed Moon River in honor of the Academy Award winning song written by Georgian Johnny Mercer.

When residents of Haney, South

Carolina, changed their town's name to Elgin, it was a simple case of southern hospitality. The Elgin Watch Company had just built the biggest plant in town.



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