

LOCAL EDITORIAL COMMENT

Worthwhile Venture

Next Tuesday night, Franklin voters will be given an opportunity to meet the candidates. As they have done in past years, the League of Women Voters and the Louisburg Jaycees will sponsor such a meeting here in the college auditorium.

Most of the candidates will be there. Some have declined the invitation. Whatever their reason for declining, it is regrettable that they will not be available to the people at this particular meeting.

Their absence, of course, should not reflect upon their candidacy, but those voters, interested enough in the future of their communities to

attend the Tuesday meeting, will have no way of comparing those present and those absent.

At any rate most of the candidates will be present and available for questions from the audience. In past years, it has been made very clear, some votes were gained and some were lost; some people formed their decisions after hearing the candidates.

It is a worthwhile venture for both the voter and vote seeker. The two civic minded organizations sponsoring the event are to be commended for their public service.



From The Office Of
Congressman Fountain

Fountain Discusses Riots

Washington, D.C. . . . As this is written, it is impossible to see what the next few days have in store for us. But after the events of recent weeks, nothing should be surprising any more.

All of us, however, can share in the hope that the disorders, riots, burnings, killings and looting are past.

The killing of Dr. Martin Luther King was, of course, unfortunate, tragic and cowardly, but it provided no justification for the violence that followed. It was not even given as a reason in many interviews I have seen and read with persons who took part. I think it is now fairly obvious that his death was simply used as an excuse for violence by those who had no sorrow in their hearts.

In Washington, the origin of the trouble is quite clear. Shortly after news of the Memphis assassination reached here, Stokely Carmichael organized a street gang and began demanding of merchants that they close their stores.

Now no private citizen has the right or duty to tell another private citizen what to do, especially when the latter is engaged in going about his own business in a responsible, legal and honest manner.

But this is what Carmichael did. He demanded that the stores be closed and ordered customers to leave. Most did so, obviously in fear of their lives in the presence of Carmichael and his gang of young toughs.

As Carmichael moved along the street, his gang grew in size. Other residents crowded out onto the streets to follow and watch. In a few minutes the trouble started. Soon window-breaking, looting and burning were rampant.

There is no question in the minds of many of the on-the-scene observers here that Stokely Carmichael, who has no support from the responsible Negro community, ignited the violence in Washington that ended only after more than 12,000 National Guardsmen and Federal troops were called in to restore order, and after over 645 buildings, including 283 housing units and 909 businesses, were damaged or destroyed at a loss of over \$12.5 million, without including any of the contents of this damaged or destroyed property.

Any situation that degenerates into mob action is difficult to control. Carmichael knew that as well as anyone. It has been reported here that his activity started only after he received a telephone call from an unidentified source.

In any event, Carmichael should be swiftly prosecuted for his part -- a major part -- in Washington's trouble. In fact, I still can't understand why the long arm of the law has not already taken care of him. If it doesn't soon, he may well become the victim of his own violent teachings.

It has become public knowledge here that the authorities were so fearful that the Negro residents of the area being sacked were about to declare open war on the rioters, that a 5:30 p.m. curfew was quickly changed to 4 p.m. That early curfew is credited with saving Washington from violence that might still be raging.

This is the point I want to make. Only a very few persons took part in the recent disorders. The ones who suffered the most were their own neighbors and, for the most part, of the same race.

Martin Luther King would not have condoned such violence. His widow did not. In fact, even before he was buried, she spoke out against it.

I don't think any responsible person of any race or creed would even attempt to excuse such criminal destruction of life and property because of what happened in Memphis. For the good and safety of every American of every creed and race and color, such criminal acts of violence should and must be dealt with promptly and firmly by whatever means necessary if we are to survive as a civilized people and a free nation.

Otherwise, nothing worthwhile will be left for any of us, black or white, rich or poor, high or low, responsible citizen or vandal, when tomorrow comes.



The buzzer in the outer office buzzed. "Send me Hubert!", the master's voice commanded. "Send me Hubert at once."

"Hubert, it took you 15 seconds to get here. What kept you? If you are ever going to amount to anything, one thing you got to be is punctual. Do you understand, Hubert? Punctual and obedient. Got that, Hubert?"

"At ease, Hubert. There's nobody here but us. You can sag a little. Not too much. That's it. Just stand at attention. You can let your double chin sag a little. I want you to be comfortable, Hubert. No, of course, you can't sit down. Where do you think you are?"

"Hubert, my boy, I've got a surprise for you. You been wanting to fill my shoes for sometime and they're getting so they give my corns a fit. So, Hubert, I have decided to give them to you. They may not fit and they're a little scuffed, but if you think you can wear them, you can have them. Of course, you understand they'll still be mine. I'm just going to sort of lend them to you for a spell."

"What do I mean? Oh, come on Hubert. You know perfectly well what I mean. Don't I always say what I mean? Speak up Hubert, we're alone. You can express yourself freely. Don't I always say what I mean? Hubert, you're mumbling again."

"Now, my boy, you know there are a lot of people who would like to have these shoes. Been a lot of boys asking for them lately. Ever since I let it slip out that I wasn't going to wear them any longer. But, I said to the Queen just the other night. . . I said, Queen. . . I bet Hubert would like to have these shoes. That's what I said. I said Hubert has been loyal. He has laid out the right colored tie on every occasion; he has never forgotten to kiss my feet or to pay homage to his King. I bet Hubert would like to have these shoes. That's what I told the Queen just the other night."

"Now, Hubert. I can't tell you what she said. That wouldn't be proper. A King never discloses what goes on between him and his Queen. Hubert, you ought to know that. Sometimes, Hubert, I wonder about you. Maybe you don't deserve my shoes."

"Well, that's alright. Don't cry. Seems, I'm always forgiving you for something. But, never matter about that. I can give the shoes to that rich kid up on the hill. He's been dying to get them ever since his brother had a pair like 'em. Or I could give them to that loud-mouth from your neighborhood. He thinks he deserves them more'n you."

"Then there's that fellow in New York and that actor in Hollywood and I don't know how many others. But, Hubert you are loyal. I said to the Queen just the other night. Queen, I said, Hubert is loyal. He knows a smart man when he sees one. He always agrees with me. All them others think I make a mistake now and then, but Hubert knows better. Queen, I said, Hubert knows I never make mistakes."

"So Hubert, my boy. I have decided to give these old shoes to you. I intend to drop in to see them every day or so. No, Hubert, you will not have to stand at attention then. Yes, you can bow down, if it will make you feel better. But, the main thing, Hubert, is that I don't want you to get the idea that they're your shoes. I just might take a notion to wear them myself from time to time. Now, you understand that, don't you Hubert?"

"I know it moves you boy. My what? Oh, yes, my generosity does overwhelm you, does it. Well, Hubert there's one other condition. You see, I got a couple of sons-in-law and they'll be needing jobs pretty soon. . . and, I thought you would, Hubert. . . and Hubert, there's another thing or two. . . Hubert, are you listening. . . Hubert. . . Hubert. . . Where are you going? . . ."



May 5th, Important Day

On every tree and in almost every window, signs cry out to "Remember me" on May 4. That's primary day, of course. But, it's May 5 that should linger in the minds of all taxpayers.

That's the day that's been dubbed "Tax Freedom Day". According to Rep. Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.) that's the day your money becomes your own. From January 1 until May 5, every dollar you've made has gone for federal, state and local taxes. It's been said that the average American family will pay all governments a total tax of about \$3,500 in 1968. That's an increase of \$134 over 1967.

This is saddening news since most still have the April 15 hang-over. Rep. H. Allen Smith (R-Calif.) discloses some other startling facts about the money sent to the tax collector.

Taxpayers are allowed \$600 de-

duction for a child. Yet, to feed, clothe, house and educate a youngster in the Federal Government Job Corps, it costs the taxpayer between \$7,000 and \$11,000. Cuban refugees receive \$1200 from the American taxpayer for their child and another \$1,000 if the child is attending school.

To maintain one person in prison, it costs the taxpayer \$2,300 per year and Uncle Sam spent \$3.1 million in the Vista program (Volunteers in Service to America) and turned out 202 trainees. That's about \$15,000 per person.

And most already know that Uncle gives the mother of an illegitimate child \$800 annually. And yet, only \$600 deduction per year for those footing the bill for all the others.

There's a moral here someplace. Maybe you can figure it out.

Ervin: Fundamental Principles Needed

Washington--The slaying of Reverend Martin Luther King was an atrocious and senseless murder, but the violence which has followed his death has struck a very serious blow at the foundations of an orderly society.

Tragically, anarchy reigned in some sections of the Nation's Capital for hours until Federal troops restored order in the aftermath of the worst riots this City has seen. The damage to downtown and midtown areas of Washington rivaled that which befell some of Europe's cities during the days of World War II.

Americans are questioning and wondering where do we go from here. What has happened illustrates anew what I have been saying for some time that America's most pressing problem at home is crime and violence and we must take steps to control it.

The time is at hand for this

country to realize that every citizen has the prime responsibility of doing his share to maintain law and order. A divided America can only make matters worse.

In this hour, we need to recur to fundamental principles. Government cannot permit anarchy to reign and maintain freedom, for every man will then live in fear and an orderly society will not exist. Indeed, the very functioning of government is dependent upon respect for the rights and safety of others. There is a real need today in America for citizens to stand up for human decency and against the senseless conduct which has brought our country shame and misery and danger to its most cherished institutions.

The Washington Post gave a typical profile of the rioters who brought destruction to this City. It presented no picture of poverty, but rather a

picture of an educated, job-holding, emotionally destructive populace. In many instances, the Post reported that the rioters were employed at good salaries by the Federal Government.

In the aftermath of this violence, there have been renewed demands upon Congress to bow to the demands of the law-breakers and enact more so-called civil rights laws. Congress should never legislate at gun point. Congress should pass no law except after calm deliberation. Every major piece of legislation which it enacts affects the lives of two hundred million Americans. This is particularly true of a so-called civil rights law which would rob Americans of their most precious right, the right of private property.

In this hour the Courts have a responsibility too. A majority of the U.S. Supreme

Court Justices have expressed a "soft attitude" toward law violators in many recent decisions. Often the Court has left something to be desired in the realm of protection of private property. Indeed the Court has invented artificial rules which hamper law enforcement. In an effort to deal with this, the Senate Judiciary Committee recently favorably reported the Safe Streets and Crime Bill which contains three amendments drafted and authored by me. These amendments would make it possible for trial courts again to use voluntary confessions in evidence against self-confessed criminals, to use eye witness testimony to identify the accused in criminal trials, and to limit endless appeals by convicted criminals after his rights have been reasonably protected.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

The Tar Heel Guardsman

It Could Be Open Season On Society

If there were any doubt in the minds of militant racial elements that they should think twice before repeating last summer's violent attacks on society, The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders dispelled them.

The commission, better known as the President's riot-study committee, did nothing more than declare open season on society in its report of March. So strong was the case for those who took to the streets that even the anti-riot legislation tacked onto the Senate Civil Rights Bill probably will have little effect this year.

And chances are it will come before the days grow hot. If the April

22 march on Washington is carried out--and there's every reason to believe that it will be--there are likely to be "sympathy marches" staged simultaneously in target cities in every state.

That nothing but violence can come of such "sympathy" protests was pointed out vividly in February in Durham when windows were smashed, people were injured and several arrests followed such a demonstration.

If it comes, and we're sure it will, the "white racists" will be to blame, for it is their prejudices that keeps these people in their ghettos and divides our society.

Funny thing about it, though, is the fact that the commission apparently overlooked those destitute and poverty stricken whose skins are white.

What about those mountain dwellers of Appalachia whose annual incomes in many cases are below \$2,000? What about the common laborers in almost any city who support six kids on \$60 weekly? These people haven't taken to the streets in defiance.

Maybe the commission has a reason for not mentioning these poor unfortunate souls, too. Maybe it's a good reason, but we still would like to know what it is.

Shows Franklin Has 7,275 Students

Franklin County had 7,275 children enrolled in its two school systems at the end of the first month of reporting with 5,874 enrolled in the county system and 1,401 enrolled in the Franklinton City system. The two units employ 306 professionals, 240 in the county and 66 in Franklinton. Of these, 57 in the county unit are men and 19 men work in the Franklinton system, indicating that teaching is still mostly a woman's profession in this area.

The county system has 17 persons holding less than an "A" certificate and the Franklinton unit has four. Both units have four teachers teaching out of field. The county unit has one teacher paid locally and Franklinton has two receiving a supplement, according to the survey. Twenty brand new teachers are working in the county system and 9 are employed by Franklinton.

Improving situations throughout the public schools of the state, as to adequacy of personnel, facilities and pupil-staff ratio, are revealed in the 12th annual Fall School Survey just compiled by the State Department of Public Instruction. At the same time, some needs are indicated, according to State Superintendent Charles F. Carroll.

A 3.4 percent increase over last year in the number of professional personnel is shown (52,853, an increase of 1,806). The pupil-staff ratio has shown a steady improvement during the 12-year history of the survey. In 1956, the ratio was 28 students to one professional employee (including principals, teachers, and supervisors) while the 1967 report shows the ratio to be 22.6 to one.

As to enrollment, the greatest increase--6,584 students or 1.93 percent of the total increase--occurred in the high schools. On the elementary level the increase was 2,993. The overall increase represents the largest single-year increase since the 1964 survey.

Disregarding enrollment changes brought about by the merging of school systems, a total of 84 of the 160 county and city systems in the state reported an overall enrollment decrease. Thirty-seven of the state's 100 counties show an overall enrollment decrease in the twenty-year period from 1965 to 1967. Of the 63 counties showing increases in enrollment in the 12-year period, five had increases of more than 40 percent--Cumberland, 83.1 percent; Mecklenburg, 63.3; Onslow, 53.6; Wake, 48.6; and Guilford, 43.8.

During the 12-year period covered by the annual survey there has been an 18.22 percent increase in enrollment and a 46 percent increase in total professional personnel. Of the 52,853 professional persons in the schools of the state, a total of 50,176 held either Class "A" or Graduate certificates (94.9 percent of the total), an increase of 1,282 over last year. The school administrative units of Buncombe, Durham City, Gastonia, and Wilson City are employing the largest number of professional persons holding Class "A" or Graduate certificates this year.

The number of men in the professional staff of the schools increased by 806 over a year ago (12,293 in 1967 as compared to 11,487 in 1966). Men now constitute 23.3 percent of the total professional personnel--a slight gain over the 20.20 percent in 1956. Of the 12,293 men employed, 7,349 are in the high schools. In 1966, high schools employed 70 percent of the total male professional personnel.

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