

The Franklin Times

Published Every Tuesday & Thursday Serving All Of Franklin County

Your Award Winning County Newspaper

Thursday, October 24, 1968

LOCAL EDITORIAL COMMENT

Not In Philly

One day last week, the two leading Philadelphia, Pa. newspapers carried banner headlines on page one about problems in the Philadelphia schools. The Daily News pictures an irate mother, mouth agog over the fact that her son was beaten at school and was later arrested. A second picture shows a white mother and a Negro mother shaking hands and the caption says they are saying, "Let's stop all this division".

The Evening Bulletin, the newspaper of which it is said, "nearly everybody in Philadelphia reads," reports in its headlines, "Police Disperse 500 Pupils Sitting In At Olney High; Rizzo Rigs Schools Officials". Sub-heads cry: "Suspensions Advocated by Police Chief" and "7 Demands Are Issued At Franklin".

The story following the headlines tells of a sit-in by 500 Negro children and says, "Seven of the city's schools have been plagued by racial disorders since last week".

Strangely, there is no reference in the eight articles on the first three pages of The Bulletin, which concern racial disorder in the Philadelphia schools, about the presence of the FBI. Nor, disappointingly, is there any reference whatsoever, to the United States Justice Department or the Civil Rights Division of HEW.

One would assume that Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, is still part of the Union. Surely, the Liberty Bell and the Home of Betsy Ross and the Constitution Hall deserve to be a part of the United States. And certainly the people should be American

citizens. Why then, one is compelled to ask, are not these good people being afforded the protection under the constitution? Why do they not deserve, as much as we here in Franklin County, equal protection under the law?

Why are we blessed with an abundance of federal agents here where there has never been any type of racial disorder and poor old underprivileged Philadelphia is without them just when they are needed most?

The same newspaper reported a story from Chicago (that's another Northern city) that up to 90 percent of students in 14 schools were boycotting. A 17-year-old "leader" is quoted as saying, "We'll be out every Monday until we get what we want". And still another reports that the lady president of the Home and Social Association of South Philadelphia High School has issued a request for "more guards" at the school.

And while this goes on, a small article at the bottom of page three relates to some nut, sitting on a rooftop and shooting four people over on 36th Street. The president of the teacher's union is quoted as saying that "outside agitators" are allowed to enter the schools freely.

All this is serious business, whether it be in Philadelphia or anywhere else. Such reports as these are a disgrace to this nation and to its people. The sad part is that this is one day's reporting in one city in the country.

We've got our problems here in Franklin County, to be sure. But, think about this next one. How would you like to live in Philadelphia?

"Works Out Real Nice... Flatland Folks See Our Reds An' Yellows, An' We See Their Greens..."



WILL YOUR VOTE COUNT?

NATION'S BUSINESS - OCTOBER 1968

A single vote often has shaped the course of American history. For example, three Presidents were elected by one vote.

The year 1800: Thomas Jefferson was elected President over Aaron Burr by one vote in the House of Representatives, following a tie in electoral votes.

The year 1824: John Quincy Adams gained the Presidency by one vote when the contest was decided in the House of Representatives.

The year 1876: Rutherford B. Hayes won election by one electoral vote over his opponent, Samuel J. Tilden.

And a single vote saved a President from removal from office—Andrew Johnson. The only President ever impeached would have been removed but for just one vote in the Senate.

Hairline elections

The fact is, your vote does count. Among the tales of comic, hairline elections is that of the man who will never again tell his wife not to vote. He was running for his third term in the Georgia House of Representatives.

Feeling sure that he would have no opposition, he assured his wife that it was unnecessary to go to the polls. But little did he bargain for a spur-of-the-moment, write-in vote in his district. His opponent fared so well the final results showed a surprising 254-254 tie.

In 1963, a candidate for council in a Cincinnati suburb was hospitalized for an emergency appendectomy, and so unable to go to the polls. He lost by one vote.

Presidential squeakers

No better illustration of the "one-vote—your vote—counts" theme exists than in John F. Kennedy's triumph over Richard Nixon in 1960. About one half of one per cent of the votes cast in two states, Illinois and New Jersey, swung 43 electoral votes to Mr. Kennedy. If that tiny percentage of the votes in those two states had been reversed, it would have been enough to throw the election into the House of Representatives.

By less than one vote per precinct in two states, Ohio and California, President Truman defeated Thomas Dewey in 1948.

In 1916, Republican Presidential candidate Charles Evans Hughes went to bed thinking himself the winner. But Woodrow Wilson defeated him by carrying one state, California, by less than one vote per precinct. Wilson took California by 3,806 votes out of nearly one million cast.

W. Averell Harriman won the New York governorship over his G.O.P. rival, Senator Irving Ives, in 1954 by slightly more than one vote per election district. Clifford Case, Republican of New Jersey, was elected to the U. S. Senate that year by a margin of less than one vote per precinct.

The 1928 New York gubernatorial election saw Franklin D. Roosevelt defeat his Republican opponent by 25,000 votes out of four million cast—a margin of about two votes per precinct. A new era in history was launched with FDR's win. In more recent times, in 1948, a young Texas Congressman won a Senate seat by 87 votes out of more than two million votes cast. His name: Lyndon B. Johnson.

Five states were admitted to the union by a one vote margin in Congress: Texas (1845), California (1850), Oregon (1859), Idaho (1890) and Washington (1889).

In 1941, one vote in the U. S. Senate saved the Draft Act just 12 weeks before Pearl Harbor, and in 1918 one vote helped kill the League of Nations.

When voters stay away

The close governorship races in 1962 no doubt reflected poor voter turnout. Less than half of the eligible voters in the United States voted in the '62 elections.

The Governor of Minnesota was elected by only 91 votes.

The Governor of Rhode Island was elected by 398 votes.

The Governor of Maine was elected by 483 votes.

The Governor of Vermont was elected by 1,348 votes.

The Governor of North Dakota was elected by 1,007 votes.

The importance of the get-out-and-vote drive is being pushed with urgency this year. If you and others stay away from the polls on Nov. 5, your absence could change the results in hundreds of important elections.

In fact, it could change history.

Recorder's Court

The following cases were disposed of in a session of Recorder's Court held on Tuesday, October 15th:

Albert Howard Newsome, w/m/46, speeding. State Takes nol pros.

Richard Kelly Murphy, w/m/23, speeding. \$40.00 fine and costs; to turn in operator's license to C. S. C. and not to operate a motor vehicle until January 1, 1969.

Haywood Grady Benton, Jr., w/m/17, speeding. \$40.00 fine and costs. To turn in operator's license to C. S. C. and not to operate a motor vehicle until January 1, 1969.

Larry Richard Beddingfield, w/m/57, speeding. Prayer for judgment continued on payment of costs.

Willie Lee Barnette, w/m/57, operating auto intoxicated. State accepts plea of careless and reckless driving. \$100.00 fine and costs. Defendant not to operate a motor vehicle between hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. weekdays and not at all on Sunday.

Joel Henry Pusey, w/m/26, speeding, operating auto intoxicated. Plea of guilty of careless and reckless driving and speeding accepted by State. \$100.00 fine and costs.

Clifton Barnette, w/m/57, operating auto intoxicated. Plea of careless and reckless driving accepted by State. \$100.00 fine and costs.

James C. Wrenn, w/m/48, speeding; disobeying duly installed stop sign. \$10.00 fine and costs on speeding charge; 2nd charge nol pros.

Furman Ray Pearce, speeding. Discharged on payment of costs.

Lewis King, w/m/40, public drunkenness. Not guilty by reason of chronic alcoholism. Ordered committed to custody of State Dept. of Correction for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months. Custody retained for a period of two years. Notice of appeal to Superior Court. Appearance bond set at \$200.00.

Prince Hagwood, n/m/30, larceny.

From The Office Of Congressman Fountain

Fountain Gets New Pen

Washington, D. C. . . I have a new pen which has special significance for me and which I would like to use as the starting point of our discussion this week.

This pen carries the presidential seal and in the box with it is a notation reading, "This is a pen from the ceremony on October 16, 1968, when the President signed S. 698, 'The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968.'"

I have received other pens from the signing of legislation with which I have been associated as a member of Congress, but I am particularly proud of this one because of the subject of the legislation involved.

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act represents the culmination of years of study and work by the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Basically, the Act will give the states and local governments a stronger voice in the operation of Federal grant-in-aid programs.

More specifically, it provides for reform in five areas.

First, it streamlines the procedures and book work in actually transferring funds from the Federal government to other governments and improves the flow of information about Federal grants.

Second, the Act makes specialized and technical services of the Federal government available to the states and localities on a reimbursement basis. Economy is the major goal behind this section.

Third, the legislation establishes for the first time a coordinated policy — on an intergovernmental basis — for grants for urban development purposes.

Fourth, it requires uniform policies and procedures for the purchase, sale and use of land in urban areas by the General Services Administration.

Fifth and, in my opinion, the most important, the Act provides for systematic, periodic congressional review of grant-in-aid programs which have no termination date specified by the authorizing legislation.

Every four years, the appropriate congressional committees will examine the programs to see if the purposes for which they were created are being achieved, whether they have served their purpose and should be ended,

and whether they should be changed in some manner.

As I said, years of effort went into this Act. Let me quote from a new book by Professor Dell S. Wright of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Professor Wright, in the book titled "Federal Grants-in-aid: Perspectives and Alternatives," says:

"Ten years ago, in its landmark report on grants-in-aid, the House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee (Fountain Committee) called upon Congress to (1) provide a clear expression of each grant program's goals, (2) establish a requirement for regular review of the program in order to assess accomplishment, evaluate met and unmet needs . . ." and so on.

Professor Wright draws heavily on that report for other portions of his book.

The legislative road can sometimes be long and tortuous, especially when the subject is complex and not always readily understood or accepted by all who are involved.

That same investigation, ten years ago, led to legislation I introduced several years back creating the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The Advisory Commission, of which I have been a member since its founding, together with the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittees of the House and Senate, spent years studying and working out the many legislative details which had to be solved and in gaining the necessary support for this important legislation.

I first introduced the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act in the House in the last Congress and introduced this legislation again early last year. We finally saw it become law when it was signed by the President.

Such an accomplishment in a complicated field like intergovernmental relations is never easy. The success of this Act is a tribute to the many devoted individuals, both elected and non-elected, who refused to give up.

And now that it's the law, its administrative and legislative effectiveness will depend upon the competency and good faith of those called upon to comply with it.

Our state and local governments and the entire country will be the beneficiaries. It's about time, don't you think?

Community Of 1,000: What Would We Be?

By W. E. H. In The Sanford Herald

Found an item from Borden Manufacturing company plant bulletin which capsules what would be the worldwide situation if there were only 1,000 people (average up) reads as follows:

"If the world were 1,000 people . . . There would be 60 Americans . . . and 940 representing the rest of the world.

"Americans would possess half of the income, the 940 would divide the other half.

"330 would be Christians, 670 would not. Fewer than 100 would be Protestants, about 230 Roman Catholics.

"At least 80 would be practicing Communists, 370 more would be under Communist domination.

"303 would be white . . . 697 non-white.

"300 would never have heard of Jesus Christ . . . more than 500 would be hearing about Karl Marx, Lenin, Stalin, etc.

"Americans would have a life expectancy of 70 years . . . the remainder less than 40 years, on the average.

"The 60 Americans and about 200 others (in Western Europe) and a few favored classes elsewhere would be relatively well-off in all respects . . . the rest would be ignorant, poor, hungry and sick.

"American families would be spending at least \$850 annually for military defense, less than \$4 a year to share religiously with the other people of the Community.

"The Americans would be rich and well-fed . . . the other 940 would be hungry most of the time."

The above needs little comment, deserves careful and thoughtful study. Most points are in our favor, some are not.

Probable cause found. Bound over to Superior Court under \$200.00 bond.

Joseph Jackson Respas, Jr., w/m/26, operating auto intoxicated; driving without lights. Pleads guilty to careless and reckless driving and without lights. \$100.00 fine and costs. Defendant not to operate a motor vehicle from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. during week days except Friday, can operate until 8:30 p.m. and not to operate on Sunday for 90 days.

Kenneth (none) Gregory, Jr., n/m/40, no operator's license. State takes nol pros.

Jessie Spencer, n/m/42, larceny. Discharged on payment of costs. Pistol returned to owner.

Robert Edgerton, n/m, assault with deadly weapon. Discharged on payment of costs.

Joe Henry Williams, n/m/36, assault on female. Discharged on payment of costs.

The Franklin Times

Established 1870 — Published Tuesdays & Thursdays

The Franklin Times, Inc.

Bickett Blvd. Dial GY 6-3283 LOUISBURG, N. C.

CLINT FULLER, Managing Editor

ELIZABETH JOHNSON, Business Manager

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION

Advertising Rates Upon Request

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In North Carolina: One Year, \$4.64; Six Months, \$2.83 Single Copy 10¢ Three Months, \$2.06

Out of State: One Year, \$5.50; Six Months, \$4.00 Three Months, \$3.50

Entered as second class mail matter and postage paid at the Post Office at Louisburg, N. C. 27549.