

The Warren Record

Published Every Friday By

The Record Printing Company

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Member North Carolina Press Association

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE IN WARRENTON, NORTH CAROLINA, UNDER THE LAWS OF CONGRESS

"Second Class Postage Paid At Warrenton, N. C."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50

Even The Klan Has Rights

We regret that the Office of the Attorney General failed to rule on whether a member of the Ku Klux Klan who has taken the fifth amendment would be barred from the campuses of state supported institutions of higher learning under the Speaker Ban Law.

Although we have no great admiration for the Klan and no wish to "honor them" by allowing them to appear on our college campuses, we believe that both the Klan and the communists have a constitutional right to evoke the fifth amendment, that both have a cherished American right to state their cause, and students have a right to hear their exposition, should the college administrations approve.

Actually, communists speakers whenever they have appeared on col-

lege campuses, as was recently the case at Wake Forest, have been made to look rather silly under the verbal fire of the students during the questioning period. We have no doubt that such would be the case should a Klan speaker appear. For this reason we are sorry that Klan Leader Bob Jones will not speak at the University.

Whether or not a communist speaks at the University makes little difference to us, for either way the results will have little or no effect on the cause of communism. But it does matter a great deal to us that the Legislature of North Carolina attempts to interfere in the operation of the University by those chosen for this important work. It is this interference that threatens our institutions of higher education with loss of accreditation.

Simple Rule Of Driving

Sunday afternoon the son of the editor, while driving near Oxford, quickly swerved his station wagon on to the shoulder of the highway and thus he, the editor, his wife and daughter were prevented from being a statistic in Sunday morning's paper.

You may have guessed it. The driver of the oncoming car, in the wrong lane of the highway, had disregarded a yellow line on the high-

way, warning him that it was not safe to pass.

Sometimes there is no chance to avoid a head-on collision when this practice is followed and highway fatalities continue to mount. The best way to avoid highway accidents is to obey all road signs. Until our motorists learn this simple, elementary rule of driving, there is little chance to stop the slaughter on our highways.

Scott On The Ban

The Chapel Hill Weekly

A couple of weeks ago we used a wire editorial brush on Lieutenant Governor Robert Scott for what appeared to be his revolving position on the Speaker Ban Law. You will recall that among his first pronouncements as a candidate for lieutenant governor was a pretty strong attack on the gag law.

Back then he said, "Obviously the law is not satisfactory," it pointed a "finger of suspicion" at administrators, faculty members and trustees of the University and the State-supported colleges, and "should receive new, full, careful, unrestricted consideration by the next (1965) legislature."

Last month, Mr. Scott gave a talk in Dunn and was quoted in news reports to the effect that he didn't think a special session of the legislature was necessary to deal with the speaker ban and he thought the legislators would require assurances that Communists would not be allowed to speak on State campuses before they would agree to ease the gag.

According to the news reports, which

prompted our editorial criticism, Mr. Scott didn't seem to think the speaker ban was such a bad law after all.

Last week, Mr. Scott said that his remarks in Dunn had been misinterpreted, lifted out of context, and generally done violence. That figures, since it turns out that Mr. Scott was interviewed and the news stories were turned out by Hoover Adams, a newspaper hatchet man for supporters of the gag law.

Lieutenant Governor Scott says, and we are certainly relieved to hear, that his position on the gag law has not changed. "I have never felt the law was effective," he said last week. "I say, in effect, that the law will have to be amended to give the authority to regulate speakers back to the trustees."

Although he had ample grounds, he was charitable enough not to add, "Don't believe everything you read in the papers."

NEWS OF FIVE, TEN, 25 YEARS AGO

Looking Backward Into The Record

November 1, 1940

Timothy Thompson is the first man drawn in Warren County under the United States first peace time draft.

A Red Cross reorganizational meeting was held at the court house on Friday night.

The annual drive for funds for the Warren County Memorial Library will get underway next Thursday.

November 4, 1960

The painting of the inside of the new Jerusalem-Zion Methodist parsonage at Norlina has been completed.

The general election when the nation will choose a President, will be held Tuesday. Frank Daniel of Warrenton will head the annual Warrenton Christmas Seal fund drive.

November 4, 1955

Arthur Nicholson, Mason postmaster, has been named chairman of the board of trustees of Warren Memorial Library.

Miss Mary Burwell Davis of Ines has been named winner of the State 4-H Safety Contest and will attend the National Convention in Chicago.

Janita Jones of Littleton won a \$100 scholarship at the 4-H Electrical Congress held at Asheville this week.

Moore Hails Vote As Evidence Of Further Progress In State

By ADRIAN KING

Raleigh—Approval by Tar Heel voters of the \$300 million road bond issue and the court of appeals amendment was hailed by Governor Moore Tuesday night as "further progress for North Carolina."

"I think it reflects the interest of the people in the development of the State," he said.

Moore went to the Sir Walter Hotel shortly after supper Tuesday to await the returns with a group of friends and political allies, including Joe Hunt, Highway Commission chairman, and Robert Holding, chairman of the Governor's Committee for Better Roads.

"This is a good day for North Carolina," Moore said, "and I can assure the people that the road bond money will be spent wisely. There will be no crash program. . . it will be well planned."

Referring to the \$200 million road bond election in 1949, Moore said he thinks his \$300 million program "will have a similar effect as the 1949 issue—an added push to our economy."

He discounted the Ku Klux Klan opposition to the bond election. "I don't think the KKK . . . had any particular influence on the outcome," he told reporters.

Moore said he was not "particularly surprised" with the light turnout of voters.

"When there is no controversial issue at stake," he said, "it's hard to get the people out to vote. We realized from the beginning that this was a problem."

Hunt, who criss-crossed the State to drum up support for the road bonds, said "I think North Carolina won today. . . highway development is the key to future development in North Carolina."

Hunt characterized support for the road bonds "as a great victory for the Governor."

Holding also saw the outcome as a "tremendous vote of confidence for Governor Moore and his administration."

"It's a great day for the future of North Carolina," he said.

Hunt, who didn't know "what to expect" on the size of the vote said "it's a shame more people voted than they did, but I am well pleased with the percentage" favoring the road bonds.

Holding said the voter turnout was "about what I thought it would be."

"We labored from the beginning with the problem of a light vote," he said.

Hunt told a group of approximately 100 people at the hotel, "We've been killing a lot of people (on the highways) in North Carolina and it's been bothering me."

Governor Moore's greatest

fan, his wife, viewed the verdict as a "compliment to the Governor and the people who are helping him."

"But most of all," Mrs. Moore said, "it's a compliment to the people of North Carolina. When presented the facts, they take the right path."

She said approval of the bonds was "another step forward. Tar Heels always do it right."

State Treasurer Edwin Gill said "it's a great victory. I had hoped it would be good, but this is a greater majority than I had expected."

He was "not surprised" at the light vote.

State Democratic Party Chairman J. Melville Broughton said he was "very pleased with the results on both the road bonds and the court reform amendment." He wished that "the vote had been heavier."

Dan E. Stewart, director of the Department of Conservation and Development said approval of the road bonds "is going to be a big boon to both the tourist business and industrial development. We can't have growth in either one without a good highway system."

Stewart saw the margin of support as "a tribute to Governor Moore's leadership."

William P. Saunders of Southern Pines, former C&D director and now a member of the C&D board said he thought the outcome "is wonderful. This is just about what I expected."

Road

(Continued from page 1)

In 2,150 precincts reporting was below the most conservative estimates. Alex Brock, executive secretary of the State Board of Elections, made the closest guess—estimating 365,884. State Highway Commission Chairman Joe Hunt was far off base with an estimate of 750,000.

The bond issue was rejected in only two counties—Greene and Franklin. The vote was 701 to 661 against the bonds in Greene and 1,345 to 894 in Franklin.

The road bonds seemed to find their highest proportion of friends in Western North Carolina, home of the Governor and the scene of intensive bond campaigning.

Clay County—first to finish adding up all its votes—went for the bonds by a vote of 1,151 to 33.

But the majority was sizeable, too, in the Piedmont, and in the East a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan which waged the only organized opposition to the bonds.

Apparently, the bond idea had immense appeal to the people in the State's larger municipalities. In Mecklenburg County the bond issue was winning by early margins of 8-1 and in Guilford by 4-1. It carried by 2-1 in Wake.

That wasn't the case in 1949, when the last road bond issue was voted on. That \$200 million proposal carried by a 3-2 margin, but most of the big urban counties went against it.

Governor Moore, who pushed the bond idea throughout his 1964 political campaign, and State Highway Chairman Hunt, who has toured the State to promote the bonds, counted on two features of the bond program to bring in the "yes" votes: (1) No new tax would be levied to pay off the bonds, and (2) there would be something for everybody when the money was spent.

The 1965 law authorizing Tuesday's election provided that a one cent a gallon gasoline tax levied in 1949 to finance a \$200 million road bond issue would be continued to pay off the \$300 million issue.

State Treasurer Edwin Gill has estimated that the tax will eventually yield \$19 million a year—more than enough to pay off the bonds.

He also has estimated that interest on the \$300 million will total about \$100 million over a 25-year repayment period.

The bond law splits the \$300 million into three basic blocks of money:

- \$150 million for construction of primary roads. The law spells out how much of this will be spent in each of the State's 14 highway divisions. Allocations are based on the primary road mileage in each division.

- \$75 million for secondary road work. This is broken down into counties. Allocations are based on unpaved secondary road mileage.

- \$75 million for urban street construction. The law specifies

how much is to be spent in every one of the State's 400 incorporated municipalities. Allocations are based on population.

Although the money is earmarked for spending in the counties and towns, it won't be doled out to them for road-building as they choose. The State Highway Commission has complete say—so as to how each penny of the \$300 million will be spent and is obligated only to stay within the allocations spelled out by the law.

Hunt, Governor Moore and his Committee for Better Roads campaigned for the bonds without opposition until the last pre-election weeks.

Then the Ku Klux Klan came out against the bond issue, claiming it would place an unfair financial burden on Tar Heel taxpayers.

Also, various individuals declared their opposition to the bond idea—most of them contending that the State has waited too long to start a "pay-as-you-go" road-building program.

Two of the critics were Capus Waynick of High Point and Clifton Benson of Raleigh—both of whom served the State under former Gov. Terry Sanford.

Waynick, a former State specialist in race relations, complained that the State's citizens would have to pay too much interest for \$300 million in roads. Benson, former vice chairman of the highway commission, said \$300 million lumped with all the other road funds that will come in during the next five years—is too much money for a commission to spend wisely in so short a time.

Fountain

(Continued from page 1)

Postoffice Building in Tarboro for appointment every Monday between now and December 28. In addition, a member of his staff will be available to the general public on Monday through Friday of each week.

Congressman Fountain will begin his visitation program on Nov. 8 at the county courthouse in Vance County and will end it about the middle of December in his home county of Edgecombe. Thereafter he will spend as much time as possible out in the Second Congressional District.

In announcing his schedule of visits to each county seat and the postoffices outside the county seats, Congressman Fountain said: "I am looking forward to seeing and visiting personally with as many of our people as possible and hearing anything they may have on their minds. Such a full schedule will necessarily limit my time in any one community, however, I sincerely hope that all who can will afford me the privilege of a visit."

Stonewall Jackson was shot and killed by mistake by his own troops while inspecting his lines at night.

Judge Says Vote Like Reprieve

Raleigh—The news that Tar Heel voters had approved the court reform amendment came to Associate Supreme Court Justice Susie Sharp like a "reprieve" Tuesday night.

Miss Sharp said she had been "running scared," afraid the State's voters would reject the amendment to lessen the work load on her and the other six North Carolina Supreme Court justices.

"I'm very thankful that the people understood and authorized the legislature to establish an intermediate court of appeals," she said.

Voters approved the amendment by a margin of 3-1.

The court proposal will permit the General Assembly to set up a new court of appeals between the Superior Court and Supreme Court levels.

While Miss Sharp had been afraid of what the results could be, Chief Justice Emery Denny said he had never really doubted the amendment would carry. The amendment was almost universally endorsed by State officials and legal organizations.

Denny and Miss Sharp agreed that approval of the amendment means a new and lighter day for the over-worked court.

Under the present system, any person can appeal a judicial decision to the high court. On Tuesday, said Denny, the court heard a case involving only \$197.

Denny said the present work load of the court is "entirely too much" for each case to be given the time and consideration it deserves.

Denny and Miss Sharp both hope the General Assembly will now create a system allowing the supreme Court to hear only those cases it wishes to try.

"I have every reason to believe the General Assembly will adopt a practical and reasonable system with respect to appeals," said Denny.

CHRISTMAS STAMP

Silver Bell, Aris.—More than 650 stamp collectors, government officials and tourists crowded into this tiny mining community Tuesday to witness the first-day issue of the 1965 Christmas stamp, depicting archangel Gabriel blowing his horn. The stamp goes on sale Thursday throughout the country.

A tiger's eye is a semiprecious stone. It is quartz spotted with iron oxide.

Raisins were used as a poison antidote by the ancient Romans who believed that the fruit, washed down with wine, relieved the effects of poison, hemlock, bee and wasp stings, and mushroom poisoning.

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