The Franklin Press

The Highlands Maconian

WEIMAR JONES Editorial Page Editor

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LET'S SCRUB

Saturday Night Bath

What Franklin needs is not one but 52 clean-up weeks in the year.

One, though, is a good start; and Mayor W. C. Burrell deserves the whole-hearted support of citizens in the effort to give this town a good, oldfashioned Saturday night bath, come next week.

Municipal officials here in recent years have shown increasing evidence that they are becoming clean town-minded, and we're sure the town itself will set the example for individual citizens. Clean streets and sidewalks, cleared vacant lots, straightened and re-painted traffic and street signs, and a dozen other civic improvements that require little more than determination - such things are sure to make an impression on the average man and spur him to clean up his own back yard.

Let's all pitch in and give Franklin a real face washing next week! We'll be surprised at how much better it'll make us feel about our home

Aiding Federal Aid

North Carolinians are accustomed to thinking of theirs as one of the poor states.

It is on that assumption that so many Tar Heels favor federal aid, including federal aid to education. Because we are poor, we'll get help from the rich states/ So runs the argument.

Well, it seems we've been deluding ourselves. For recent figures from Washington show that while North Carolina ranks 15th among the states in the amount of federal aid received, we rank 10th in the amount of taxes paid to the federal govern-

Thus, if federal aid is to be based on need-and surely there is no other fair or sound basis for apportioning it among the states-North Carolina, instead of being helped by states richer than it is. will help states poorer than it is.

There probably are fields and cases in which a valid argument can be made for limited federal aid; and in those fields and instances, North Carolinashould carry its share of the load.

Today, though, the federal government is giving aid in almost every field to every state, rich and poor. The amount of federal aid to state and local governments in 1959 was double the total for the first year of the Eisenhower administration, and nearly triple the yearly average for the second Truman administration.

If that trend continues, how long will it be be fore we are sending all our money to Washington, to have it dribbled back-less the cost of adminis-

Happy Omen

American big business, sometimes credited with being infallible, isn't always that.

It hasn't been long since the big auto companies in this country stuck their noses high in the air at the mention of the small foreign-made cars some Americans were buying. The Detroit magnates dismissed the "compacts" as "a passing fad".

Now nearly one-fourth of all American made autos are the little fellows.

Happily, that fact points another moral; American big business, if not always wise, at least is quick to adjust.

For Franklin, maybe there's a happy omen in all this. If and when all the cars parked along Main Street are the "compacts", it will have the effect of doing easily what otherwise could be done only with great difficulty - substantially widening that

The things that will destroy America are prosperty-at-any-price, safety-first instead of duty-first, the love of soft living and the get-rich-quick theory of life.-Theodore Roosevelt.

LETTERS

About A School Band

Editor, The Press:

In a recent issue of your paper the question was posed as to whether your high school should have a band. I don't know whether you read the enclosed clippings, but it is most interesting, and to some, profound advice.

As you see, it is not on the pros and cons of having a band, but the point of interest is that it is mentioned by Dr. Bestor among hurdles in the path of a real education.

FRANKLIN F. WHITE

Miami, Fla

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The newspaper article Mr. White inclosed quoted Dr. Arthur Bestor, professor of history at the University of Illinois, in part, as follows:

"Let's not worry too much about catching up with the Rus-

"First let's raise our educational standards to those of Eng-

"In England they feel that learning is important. No bands or dance programs. 'Drivers classes' are left to the parents. "In the U. S. we treat education like a medicine, something

that must be endured and made pleasant. 'We seem to have overlooked the fact that reading itself can be interesting, that wisdom is a privilege for its own sake

and that the cultivated mind is its own reward. "Put Latin back. Granted that it is difficult. We should

have at least one language that requires wrestling with! "Anyone who knows Latin learns the principles of grammar, the ability to analyze and, what is very important, the basis of all the romance languages.")

That Burningtown Road

Dear Mr. Jones

Would you kindly permit me to come to the support of the plea made by Lester Crawford in the April 7 Press for some attention to be given to the road serving the people in the Burningtown Valley. He might have been directing his complaint to the wrong authorities, but I happen to know that requests for relief have been made to the State Highway Department a number of times in the last several years. The representatives of the Highway Department will tell you to see the County Commissioners and when you go to that body. they tell you to go to the State. It is like a continual "rat race" with the officials who are supposed to look into the complaints apparently giving the people a run-around

What Lester Crawford wants, and what the other citizens in Burningtown Valley want, is for someone who has the authority to get action on the deplorable situation to give them some attention. I don't know any other body with more authority to do this than the officials that are elected to look after the welfare of all the citizens of Macon County, meaning of course, the County Commissioners.

I believe if you realized that these people apparently have been given the "brush off" by those who are supposed to look after their road interest, that you would agree that it is not out of order for them to appeal to the persons they help to elect to represent them when they need help in dealing with the State,

As a non-resident of Macon County, but a frequent visitor and one who is most deeply concerned with the development of the entire county and in all of Western North Carolina, I should like to get my two cents worth before the officials of Macon County, and also before the North Carolina Highway Commission, concerning this pitiful makeshift of a road over which hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of government forest products are continually being transported. The heavily loaded trucks keep the road cut up until it is almost impass-able a large part of the time. Frequently as much as three or four months elapse between times that the road is machined. I firmly believe those people in Burningtown Valley are being neglected in the distribution of the State road funds for Macon County,

Charlotte, N. C.

About The Cemetery

To the owners and those interested in Woodlawn Cemetery: We have made arrangements with Mr. Homer Coggins to keep the lots at Woodlawn Cemetery mowed. He makes no

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Looking Backward Through the Files of The Press



65 YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

Corn planting has commenced

Mr. Bragg Higdon, of Ellijay, smiled on our town last Presiding Elder T. E. Wagg came in from his work Monday

at noon, and will be at home a short while Members of the Building and Loan Association will please remember that dues must be paid in on the last Saurday in each month.

We learn that five young men in Cartoogechaye township were bound over to the Superior court for rocking some other young men on their way home from church, after night ser-

35 YEARS AGO (1925)

Attorneys Andrew Gennett, G. Lyle Jones, and Snead Adams, of Asheville, and McKinley Edwards and S. W. Black, of Bryson City, are attending court in Franklin this week.

15 YEARS AGO (1945)

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Vinson, of the Scaly section, have three sons and a son-in-law in the armed forces. They are Pvt Daniel Vinson, Pvt. Atlas Vinson, Pvt. Jesse Vinson, and Pvt. Frank Carpenter.

Total collections from the 1945 Red Cross War Fund Drive have now reached \$9,889, or more than three thousand dollars over the \$6,700 quota.

5 YEARS AGO

(1955)

B. L. McGlamery was elected president of the Franklin Parent-Teacher Association Monday night.

definite promise as to how long he will stay.

The price that we will pay is \$3 per lot per year. He will begin mowing the perpetual care lots at once, and will begin on those lots that are not under perpetual care as he is paid for keeping them. We have arranged with him for those who wish their lots kept up to pay \$3 per lot to Franklin Cemetery Association, which we will pay to him in six equal monthly in-stallments. We are doing this as a matter of convenience to the lot owners. Remittance should be sent to Franklin Cemetery Association, Box 108, at Franklin. Please pay by check so you will have your receipt. If you prefer to make your payments in cash, such payments may be made at Room 29, Bank of Franklin Building. Miss Cecile Gibson is acting as treasurer, and it is requested that remittance be either mailed or brought to the office as we cannot accept them when outside of the office.

Of course, each lot owner has the privilege of employing whom they wish to keep up their lots. However, all machinery out there is owned, not by the Cemetery Association, but by the caretaker himself.

The caretaker has been instructed that if he mows lots not under perpetual care and before the annual fee has been paid, that he does so at his own risk. Mr. Sprinkle acted as caretaker for so long that he knew pretty well who would and who would not pay him, but this new man has not had this experience and will expect to know that the money is put up before he does the work. I know all this sounds very blunt. On the other hand, the caretaker has a large family to support.

In this connection, please allow me to respectfully urge all those who have not placed their lots under perpetual care, to do so immediately. We understand that it may be more convenient for a great many people to pay a small amount each year, than to pay down \$100 per lot and be through with it. We had just as well face the fact that the time will come to all of us when we can no longer personally see to it that our lots are cared for, and if we can no longer do so, who will, if the lots are not under perpetual care? To those who are not in the position to make the deposit of \$100, we will arrange for them to accumulate it through the Building and Loan Association at a given rate per month.

Just think this over. You, personally, may have no interest in your resting place after you are gone, but your friends and relatives will. There is no more trying time to any individual than when he or she finds it necessary to place at perpetual rest some person who made up a part of their lives. It certainly softens the blow if the surroundings of that resting place are made as beautiful as possible.

> Respectfully, FRANKLIN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION By Gilmer A. Jones

Formula For Prosperity

(Santa Monica, Calif., Evening Outlook)

The preservation of a modern healthy railway system, able to earn a profit and make constant improvements in its service, is very much in the national interest. We would like to see action by the Congress to remove some of the tax inequities of which the roads justly complain, and permission granted them to provide services by truck, airplane and barge on the same terms as their competitors. If these things were done, and if some of the featherbedding practices could be ended through agreements with the brotherhoods, most roads

Unfavorable Publicity

(Waynesville Mountaineer)

Almost daily, we hear rumors of growing resentment on the part of many people at the unfair publicity given some parts of the mountain area at the time of the deep snows,

It is true, that the situation for some families became acute during the heavy snowfall, but no doubt the true facts were ballooned many times over by some who wanted to get a sen-sational story or broadcast to the world.

Life Magazine did a good job of ridiculing the area, as they headlined the story, "Snowbound backwoods gets help." In the article mention was made of "Backwoods shanties-isolated shacks.

What Life Magazine did not say was that local people were prepared and ready to take care of the situation here in Haywood. Unfortunately they were by-passed. There were local members of the Haywood Defense unit with large bulldozers already loading on trucks set to go to the area and open the

roads; the Rescue Squad was also packed and ready to move. These organizations would have gone about their work quietly, efficiently, and without the fanfare of publicity that accompanied other agencies.

Many people in other parts of the nation reading the stories which hit national publications do not know the difference between what they read and the fact that the area is not made up entirely of "shanties and isolated shacks."

Perhaps we have learned an expensive lesson—to call on our own folk for assistance first, and be spared the embarrassment which the area has suffered because of the unfavorable publicity.

Between Court Decisions

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

The University of Illinois has displayed sound judgment in reinstating Edward Yellin in its graduate college despite his conviction for contempt of Congress. For Mr. Yellin was unfortunately caught between two Supreme Court decisions.

In 1958, prior to winning a mechanical engineering fellowship grant at the University of Illinois, Mr. Yellin was questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee at Gary, Ind. The witness had been a member Steelworkers union some years before, and the committee asked questions about communism in the union. Mr. Yellin refused to answer on the ground that the committee was in-fringing upon his freedom of speech and thought without legislative purpose. Later, he signed a University of Illinois affidavit that he was not a Communist

Mr. Yellin was cited for centempt of Congress in the summer of 1958. He was not indicted, however, until the late summer of 1959. A few weeks ago he was convicted in federal district court at Hammond, Ind. His case will be appealed.

Those are the barest facts of the case, but it is the timing that is important. Why was Mr. Yellin cited for contempt but not indicted for another year?

The answer is that the witness based his refusal to answer committee questions on the 1957 Watkins case. There the Supreme Court held that the Un-American Activities Committee had asked questions not pertinent to a clear legislative intent of Congress. "There is no congressional power to expose for the sake of exposure," the court said.

The Government showed no disposition to prosecute Yellin until after the Supreme Court's 1959 Barenblatt decision, which retreated from the Watkins opinion. This time the court ruled by 5 to 4 that the committee's authority was "unas-

Thus Mr. Yellin is the victim of legal uncertainities left by two decisions, one of which encouraged him to take a position which the second held to be incorrect.

At first, the University of Illinois suspended this brilliant scholar and father of three children, but he was reinstated 12 days later. State Senator James O. Monroe of Collinsville issued a vigorous statement in behalf of academic and a university subcommittee found that Mr. Yellin was ready to answer all of its questions including those he had refused to answer for the House committee.

Under the rules of the McCarthy period Mr. Yellin might have been dismissed outright. Instead, the University of Illinois deserves great credit for avoiding inflexible judgment of a scholar who claimed freedom of conscience



STRICTLY

PERSONAL

By WEIMAR JONES

'You can't stop it now." Governor Hodges had been speaking of the progress that resure that he meant, too, that you

can't stop industrialization. His remark was addressed to attending that recent Eastern North Carolina industrial conference at Goldsboro. But I am sure, too, that it was meant also for the ears of those who question whether all industrialization necessarily is progress.

In a sense, the governor is right. is anything but progress. You are as likely to halt a trend as you are to stop a river from rising.

But you can control these things. You can channel change. man's situation on this globe would indeed be hopeless. If we cid not believe that, then all effort would be vain

What's wrong with industrialization? Why are there reservations houghtful minority of North Carolinians about the Governor's program to industrialize every instead of a blessing. county, every community in this state? Why are men like Dr. Waldo Beach, of Duke University. troubled by what they see happen ity, and then individuals in the ing to North Carolina as it be community, adjust their economies omes more highly industrialized?

Well, the first and most obvious thing wrong is that it may destroy the very things that make the South attractive to industry. Suppose, 30 or 40 or 50 years from now, industry flees from the South as it is now fleeing from and it takes less effort to get a the North? The last state of this single big one than a lot of little region will be worse than the ones. But it's my guess that four

What is it that brings industry South today? Not chiefly climate: and not chiefly air and water as yet unpolluted by industry. Those are important factors; but the thing that every industrialist who has moved South talks most about is the people.

Suppose industrialization, in a spirit of loyalty that translates itself into a desire to give a full quite common in other parts of the nation - get the most money possible for the least possible

That could happen; in fact, a few of the more realistic and honest Northern industrialists who are coming South frankly say it will happen. Their higher profits, during the period before it happens, they explain, will more than justify the cost of moving South.

we're getting in North Carolina, is that it brings a mad rush to the towns and the cities. That creates not only problems of government that, so far, have evaded solution elsewhere; and not only such social blights as the slums and the crime that inevitably accompany a too-rapid urbanization. It birngs, too, erosion of individual personality. Where does conformity thrive best? In the crowded city. And where do you find personal independence and neighthe countryside. Even more imthat is the first essential in a democratic nation. It is not true, were discarding them. of course, that you never find it gree under rural conditions.

dustrialization, when it means other areas?

what the term usually connotes mass production - is that the worker ceases to be a workman sults from cooperation. But I am with pride in his skills and his maton. And work ceases to be the blessing that self-fulfillment al ways is and becomes the drudgery it always is when the work is solely a means to an end, the pay check. If he is not a slave to his machine, he is to the system in which he is a tiny cog. (Yes, I know we can't have such things as automobiles without assembly line methods. But Goldsboro, say You can't stop progress. You no more has to become a second can't even stop the change that Detroit than Michigan one giant cotton farm.)

Another thing that's wrong with the kind of industrialization we're getting in North Carolina is that If that were not true, then ness. Governor Hodges is right, of too much emphasis is put on big course, in thinking in terms of industries for Eastern North Carolina that will process that region's agricultural products; such as the corn starch plant for Plymouth. But a single multi-million dollar plant, employing many in the minds of a small but hundreds of persons, suddenly dumped in a little town like Ply mouth easily may become a curse

When you put a single big plant in a little town, first the commun to it; soon, they find themselves dependent on it. The more dependent they become, the less free they are. And the longer they remain in such economic bondage the less the will to be free.

A big plant sounds wonderful; plants, each employing 50 persons, would be far better than a single one employing 200. Ter plants, employing 20 each, would

One thing wrong with industrialization, as we know it today, is that as the worker becomes more and more dependent on his paycheck, at the same time he is more generation or two, destroys the and more impressed by the import ance of things, of gadgets, as a standard. The result is a tendency day's work for a day's pay. Sup-pose the attitude becomes that family to work in industry, so the family to work in industry, so the family can buy more and more gadgets. And so, all over the country, more and more mothers of small children work outside their homes

We look with horror upon the old days when children worked in the mills; but we look with emplacency, even with upon the new days when children are virtually deserted, as far as parental care is concerned, be second thing that's wrong cause both parents work. The exwith industrialization, when it's ploitation of the child is present the indiscriminate, pell-mell kind in both cases — it's just less obvidus in today's system.

Always a little behind the rest of the country, the South usually has adopted new ideas and new patterns of living only after they've become commonplace elsewhere. To be tardy, when such new ideas and patterns are good. is unfortunate but not serious; be cause good things last a long time. But it has been the South's tragedy that it has been late acborliness? In the little towns and cepting ideas and patterns that were bad - usually it has got the countryside. Even more important, urbanization tends to about the time other areas were destroy the tough-fibred character discovering they were bad and

The ills that often accompany in cities; but it is true that you industrialization are written large in other parts of the country.

The trial you in other parts of the country.

The trial conditions.

Must we, in this, too, blindly repeat the mistakes, that have been The thing that's wrong with in- clearly proved to be mistakes, in

AND NOTHING HAPPENED

Another Editor Harped

SANFORD HERALD

editorial comment on fund-raising schools. in schools. We finally decided we'd say no more. Apparently Lee Coronet magazine. "That article. county wanted it the other way.

Along comes Weimar Jones in

The Franklin Press, one of North the second part of my idea — the Carolina's finest weekly newspapers, to say he thinks a lot more schools to educate — and quoted would be accomplished if "you leading educators all over the and I" had the courage of our convictions.

Turned out he'd harped on the same subject — but at a P.-T.A. meeting. He said he stood up and said schools are not the place conduct fund drives. "I said I thought there were two reasons why it wasn't." he wrote. "In the first place, sending a child home for money put an unfair pressure on the parents, and, besides, is Second, the purpose of the school ture, however worthy. is to educate, not to run errands for an outside organization, no though not so well, to the Frank-

matter how worthy.' long, embarrassing silence. Final- cause I didn't have the courage some young matron chirped, of my convictions! "Let's get on with the business "How many times has the same of the P.T.A." and promptly sort of thing happened to you? changed the subject.

Sometimes we feel our convic- 10 years - in fact, forgot he'd tions are too strong. Such as our suggested no fund drives in Then he picked up an article in

'They're Stealing Time From Our Schools,' by Phillip Reaves, took schools to educate country as endorsing it," Editor Jones explained.

Theme of the article was every time a school administrator admits one type of extra-curricular material into the school, he makes it more dificult to deny some other organization

Added Mr. Jones

"More and more school officials believe the time to close the form of explaiting children, school door is at the first over-"My idea. Just what I said,

lin P.T.A. But it's somebody else Editor Jones said there was a who's getting it accepted. All be "How many times has the same

Not many, Editor Jones. We did

Editor Jones said he kept quiet speak - and nothing happened.