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PAUL DICKSON Editor-Publisher

SAM C. MORRIS General Manager

JIM TAYLOR Associate Editor

MRS. PAUL DICKSON Society Editor

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1963

Food For Lion

That Name Comes Up Again

There is still considerable speculation as to whom the Republicans will nominate next year and again the name of Richard M. Nixon has appeared on the scene.

General Eisenhower, in a nationally televised interview last week, indicated that he thought Nixon was the kind of fellow the GOP was looking for, although he said it in different words. He also said that Sen. Barry Goldwater is a mighty popular man, but he wonders if the people who say they're for him because he is a "conservative" really know what they mean by "conservative."

The Democrats should be jubilant that Nixon is again considered a front runner for the Republican nomination, although polls show him far less popular than Goldwater. Nixon was a hard man to beat in 1960, but in our opinion would be much easier to whip in 1964, because now he not only is a once-defeated candidate for president, but also lost the bid for governor in his home state. Generally, the electorate doesn't go with a loser, as witness the political history of Thomas E. Dewey and Adlai Stevenson.

Yet there is a good possibility that Nixon will end up with the nomination. We have never considered that Goldwater, for all his popularity in the South and in the West, was thoroughly popular in the Republican party. Still, he may gain enough popularity to win the nomination between now and the Republican convention next summer. Governor Rockefeller,

who is an avowed candidate, probably is more popular with the GOP rank and file, but we doubt that he can muster the strength needed for nomination, largely because of the scandal created by his divorce and remarriage. Had those events not occurred, we believe it would have been Rockefeller, and not Goldwater, far out front in the race for the nomination.

Whoever the Republicans nominate, they will be throwing him to the lions, for from where we sit, it looks as if Kennedy will win the election by a margin more substantial than in 1960. True, he has lost favor in the South, which conceivably could go Republican in 1964, but this loss has been more than offset by gains elsewhere.

For one thing, Kennedy has almost solid support among Negroes. He also has the big city vote, the labor vote, the Catholic vote and the Jewish vote, which in themselves are almost enough to elect a president.

Then, too, he has history on his side. It is a historical fact that with rare exceptions a president gains in power after his first term, unless his first four years have been catastrophic, as was the case with Herbert Hoover. We don't believe Kennedy has made that many mistakes, for all the hustle and bustle about the civil rights issue, and we predict far in advance that he will be the next president of the United States.

United Fund

The Hoke United Fund stands some \$1,200 short of its campaign goal and predictions are that when the total is in, it will still be \$800 to \$1,000 short of the \$18,950 it set out to collect in mid-October.

This is the second time in the fund's history that it has failed to meet its campaign goal. For that reason, we need to take a look at why it failed.

Certainly not because the industrial division fell down on the job. Nor the public employees -- including largely school teachers and the like. Both these divisions have surpassed their goals, with the industrial division alone exceeding its goal by more than \$1,000.

Three other divisions, however, are dragging their feet. As of last week, professionals and individuals had reported only \$676 against a goal of \$1,783 and county areas had reported \$526 against a goal of \$1,392. The latter appeared certain to attain its goal because the sanatorium at McCain was to turn in about \$700 to that division. The professional and individual division was estimated 50 per cent complete, which will leave it somewhat short of its goal.

That leaves the commercial division, which includes the downtown business establishments and

their employees, and this seems to be where the trouble is. As of last week, the commercial division had reported \$2,023 toward a goal of \$3,623 and was about 70 per cent complete. At that rate, the division will be about \$800 short of its goal -- which is about how far short the entire campaign will end up.

We have talked to people on the streets and they attribute the fact that the downtown area is short in both the United Fund and the airport projects to "tight money." We fail to see that the economy is off that much. There is another reason, but we haven't yet figured out what it is.

Presumably if money is tight with the businessman it also is tight with the individual, yet the employees at Raeford Worsted contributed more than \$7,000 to the drive, an average of \$5.64 per employee, and a good percentage of the mill's employees don't even live in Hoke County. U. S. Rubber averaged over \$5 per employee and had 100 per cent participation.

Charity begins at home, it is said. It also is a fact that charity is a problem for the homefolks and we ought to do a little better job of providing for it.

"Boss, Do You Want To See Government Get Ahead Of Private Enterprise?"



By Jim Taylor

Close Chase With A Fox

Newspaper editors throughout the land are on a first-name basis with the great and near-great when writing headlines.

The reason, of course, is that the headline is a difficult thing to write because space is restricted and much must be said or implied with an economy of words. Thus, today's President Kennedy is "JFK," Senator Goldwater is "Barry," Governor Rockefeller is "Rocky," and Nikita Khrushchev is just plain "K."

Applying this sort of familiarity to happenings of the past, see how many of the following headlines from history you can identify.

- 1940 - FDR WINS 3RD GO
- 1918 - REDS SLAY NICK
- 1863 - ABE ORATES IN PA
- 1776 - JH INKS PACT
- 1517 - MARTY BOLTS ROME
- 1492 - CHRIS LANDS CRAFT
- 33 - JC GETS X

In case you missed one, here are the translations:

- 1940 - Roosevelt elected to third term as president.
- 1918 - Bolsheviks murder Czar Nicholas of Russia.
- 1863 - Abraham Lincoln delivers Gettysburg Address.
- 1776 - John Hancock is first signer of Declaration of Independence.
- 1517 - Martin Luther launches the Protestant Revolution.
- 1492 - Christopher Columbus discovers America.
- 33 - Jesus Christ is crucified.

I don't mean to be sacrilegious in the last example. Neither

did the editor of a large metropolitan newspaper several years ago when he wired instructions to a young correspondent.

An airplane occupied by several distinguished scientists went down somewhere in Newfoundland and all the major newspapers rushed correspondents to the scene to write about the search for the expedition. Foul weather set in and the search was delayed. The young correspondent tired of writing mundane accounts of the disaster, so he cabled a colorful lead to his story one day.

"God sat alone on a Newfoundland mountaintop today," he wired, "and only He knew the fate of the nine downed scientists."

"Forget the scientists," wired the editor, "Get interview with God."

About the best headline I ever read appeared in one of the Chicago newspapers a few years back when a Lonely Hearts swindler was sentenced to a long term in the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. The headline read:

ROMEO GOES TO JOLIET

Editors are forever getting strange and sometimes amusing letters to the editor. I've received a few in my time.

Several years ago I was managing editor of the afternoon

paper in Statesville when a young reporter wrote a glowing account of a liquor car chase in Iredell County. He told how the officer chased the car up Highway 117 and he quoted the officer as saying:

"We went up the road at 100 miles an hour. I couldn't gain on the liquor car and he couldn't gain on me. Finally, he ran out of gas and I caught him."

Several days after the story appeared in the paper, there came a letter to the editor, obviously written by a backwoodsman. It said:

"Read that piece about the liquor car chase and I know just how that officer felt."

"I've been laid up a spell and hadn't been fox hunting for months until the other night. I took the dogs out and turned them loose, then I found myself a seat on a stump up on the side of the hill. Pretty soon the dogs jumped a fox and run him up the hollow past me. I got so excited that I jumped up and took out after the fox. "Well, sir, up the hollow we went, and it was just like that officer chasing that liquor car. I couldn't gain on the fox and the fox couldn't gain on me . . . and I was so close to him, if I could of just crooked my finger I'd have caught him."



NOVEMBER 10-21

PUPPY CREEK PHILOSOPHER

Philosopher Tries To Decide Whether We Should Go Ahead With Moon Project

Dear editor:
A man in town stopped me the other day and said, "Say, you're always expressing an opinion, tell me, should the United States proceed with its plans to put a man on the moon?"

I'll give you my opinion very frankly. First, as I understand it, and I don't mind saying the way I understand some situations has no bearing on what the true situations are, here Russia and us were all set for a race to the moon and Russia ups and calls the game off.

And as I further understand it, the scientists in charge of the moon project argue that whether Russia tries for the moon or not has no bearing on what we do, that getting to the

moon is worth what it'll cost. Now while I've always felt a man shouldn't rush head-long into plowing, marrying or moon-shooting, that it's wiser and easier and more comfortable to take your time on either task, still I don't know enough about the fruits of outer space to say we shouldn't spend 40 billion dollars to explore it.

But I was just thinking. Say we spend 40 billion and get to the moon but don't find quite what we were looking for, that the fun, as they say about mountain climbing, was getting there, not staying there.

All right. Here we've got all this money invested, we might as well try some other planet. The next planet, like next year's crop, may always look better than the current one.

Now naturally the first trip, like the first model of a new airplane, costs a lot more than those that follow, so we'll assume that we can land a man on Venus for half as much, one

on Jupiter for half of that, and so forth, until we get the cost down to say a measley billion dollars a planet.

Well, since man can't imagine an end of a lack of an end to space, scientists have estimated there are countless billions of planets in the universe, and maybe some more universes outside of this one. But just for the sake of simple arithmetic, say there are a billion explorable planets out there waiting for us to put a man on.

At one billion dollars a planet, that's a billion-billion dollars. I would write the figures out in numerals, but I don't know how to do it and anyway I doubt if you have enough zeroes in the News-Journal printing plant to swing it.

As you can see, my answer to the question, Should we put a man on the moon, is a clear-cut, emphatic I don't know.

Yours faithfully,
J. A.

100 Years Ago

Sherman Joins Grant; Major Battle Planned

By Lon K. Savage

General William Tecumseh Sherman, the hard line Federal fighter who had helped win the Vicksburg campaign, came marching into the area of Chattanooga, Tenn., 100 years ago this week to help win a new campaign.

His arrival was enough to do that, too. For Sherman came at the head of four crack Federal divisions, veterans of Vicksburg. They had come all the way from Memphis and they arrived at a time when their strength spelled the difference between victory and defeat. Sherman's men swelled the forces at Chattanooga under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to 60,000. There was the Army of the Cumberland under George H. Thomas, the army that had been beaten at Chickamauga; there was the army of "Fighting Joe" Hooker which had come a-running from Virginia to Chattanooga; now there was Sherman's army of the Tennessee.

Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg once had nearly 60,000 troops, too, but he had wasted fully a fourth of them. Before Sherman's arrival, Bragg had sent 15,000 men under James Longstreet to Knoxville to beat down a little Federal Army there. Now, Bragg found himself outnumbered 60,000 to 40,000.

other generals, and by next morning, Sherman's men were on the march for battle.

Grant's plans were as follows; he would send Sherman around behind Chattanooga to the east where he could cut off Longstreet and be in a position to strike Bragg's left at Missionary Ridge.

Hooker and his Easterners were to strike Bragg's right at Lookout Mountain. Thomas' Army of the Cumberland was to hold the center, keeping pressure against Bragg while Thomas and Hooker advanced.

Longstreet Attacks

While Grant's men moved into attack formation, Longstreet was busy in his little campaign against Knoxville. Even as Sherman arrived at Chattanooga, Longstreet arrived at Loudon, Tenn., 90 miles to the north. There he crossed the Holston River and moved on the army of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

Grant wired Burnside to "hold Longstreet in check," and Burnside acted accordingly. He withdrew slowly before Longstreet's advance, pulling back towards Knoxville.

On November 15, Longstreet caught up with a portion of Burnside's army at Campbell's Station, 15 miles south of Knoxville, and attacked. Burnside repulsed the attack long enough to get his army back to the city's defenses. Longstreet came on and began a siege of the city.

Time was passing -- and that was what Grant wanted. It allowed him to organize one of the great battles of the Civil War.

Next week: Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Grant Acts Fast

Grant fully realized his advantage and hastened to capitalize on it. Sherman reported to Grant on November 15; Grant immediately explained his plans to Sherman and his

Cliff Blue's

Tar Heel People & Issues

DICK PHILLIPS-- The appointment of James Dickson Phillips, 41, a former Fayetteville and Laurinburg attorney and Dean of the University of North Carolina Law School should meet with approval throughout the state.

Several years ago when Dick was practicing law in Fayetteville with Terry Sanford and Donald McCoy, the late Superior Court Judge W. A. Leland McKethan talked with us about the outstanding ability and the superb manner in which Dick Phillips prepared and presented his cases. We are delighted to see him moving on up in the profession in which he excels.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE-- We have long been an advocate of community colleges and it pleased us greatly last week when the voters of Moore County approved the \$1,000,000 bond issue to establish one in the sandhills by a vote of 4,913 to 710 or almost a 7-to-1 majority.

We have long felt that if North Carolina is going to provide education beyond the high school for its boys and girls to the extent that our youth can really take advantage of it that it will have to be through a system similar to the comprehensive Community College as outlined by the 1963 Act on Higher Education.

The community colleges, operating without dormitories and the frills that go with the senior colleges can provide the first two years of college training at about one-third the cost to the state of what it would

require at the senior four-year institutions. And, the cost will be less than one-third to the parents.

Operating under the direction and supervision of the State Board of Education, headed by the able Dallas Herring, you can rest assured that quality education will be offered.

DR. READY--Dr. L. E. Ready of Raleigh has been named head of the new Department of Community Colleges, Technical Institutes and Industrial Education Centers of the State Board of Education.

Dr. Ready who is one of the top men in education in North Carolina will also continue as head of the Curriculum Study Commission. Before coming to Raleigh to work with the State Board of Education some years ago, Dr. Ready, a native of South Carolina, was superintendent of Roanoke Rapids schools and also held educational positions in Charlotte. He is highly regarded as eminently qualified man to direct and assist with the community college program.

DALLAS HERRING-- Speaking of education and educators,

we have long regarded Dallas Herring of Rose Hill, who is chairman of the State Board of Education, as one of the really outstanding men in the educational field in the state today.

In speaking, he often quotes from the late Walter Hines Page on subjects dealing with education. Dallas Herring's speeches and writings remind us of Page's efforts in behalf of education in North Carolina 60 years ago. Dallas, who makes his living operating a casket factory in Rose Hill, would make a fine president for some university or college. But we suspect he can serve his state as a whole better by assisting as a layman and serving as a member of the Board of Higher Education and as Chairman of the State Board of Education.

UNUSUAL ADVERTISEMENT The Commercial and Industrial Bank of Fayetteville did the unusual a few days ago. To commemorate its 25th anniversary it had published as a supplement to the Fayetteville Observer, the October 31, 1938 issue of the Fayetteville Observer in its entirety, which carried the opening advertisement of the bank.

Top news of that issue was the terror throughout the nation which had been brought about by Orson Wells radio "Foreign Invasion Broadcast." The broadcast, which caused terror and hysteria, was the talk of the nation with many Tar Heel people becoming upset. The Observer which now prints more pages than any other Tar Heel afternoon paper carried eight pages in its Oct. 31, 1938 edition.

STRONG--As Senator Strong edges farther towards the mainstream of GOP politics in North Carolina, speculation is that he may be planning to withdraw from the ministry since he has applied for license as an insurance agent.

GUILFORD--Last week Winston-Salem citizens overwhelmingly approved a \$10.5 million bond issue to finance annexation of 13.7 square miles of suburbia. Moore County voted \$4 million for high school and community college bonds. But Guilford turned thumbs down on \$4.5 million for water and sewage bonds.

Joe Hunt said following the 1962 election that the Guilford voters were mad. Looks to us like they may still be mad, and maybe rightfully so. They seem to be against more spending and increased taxes, to say the least.

