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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1968

"In These Times Of Crises, How Could I Let The Nation Try To Get Along Without Me?"

CLIFF BLUE . . .

People & Issues



THE TIME IS NOW

Eliminate Dual System

Federal officials backed off somewhat last week from an ultimatum issued a week earlier to some 45 school systems in North Carolina, including the Hoke system, but we can be sure that the action ordered in the first letter will be the minimum progress in desegregation that will satisfy them.

In the first dispatch, officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare stipulated that the dual school system in Hoke (and in the other counties) must be eliminated by the beginning of the 1968-69 school year. Failure to do so would cause federal officials to initiate action to withhold federal education funds from the systems still not in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The following week, federal officials in Washington announced that the orders had attracted "over-reaction" in North Carolina. They referred to the original orders as "routine letters" sent in compliance with a new policy established by Congress.

We saw nothing "routine" in the first letter, which flatly stated that Hoke County was suspected of "probable non-compliance" (with the Civil Rights Act of 1964). It openly declared that if the "dual system of schools" is not eliminated here by fall, action will be initiated to deprive the county of federal school funds. That, in Hoke County, would mean the loss

of about \$500,000 a year. More important, continued non-compliance would not be tolerated, even if federal funds were withheld, because the 1964 act is now the law of the land.

Hoke County has accomplished token integration of its schools without serious incident, and we expect no real trouble when the job is completed. Certainly, we should proceed with the job as swiftly as practical and possible, for every hurdle we cross now will not have to be leaped in the future. If the ultimatum is not enforced next fall, surely it will be the following autumn, or one fall in the near future, and sooner or later, we can expect to have to establish total integration on a moment's notice.

Any planning which does not provide for total elimination of the dual system is foolhardy. Whatever desirability or undesirability of total integration, we must, therefore, accomplish it at the earliest possible moment, consistent with our financial and physical resources.

We have had 14 years to make the little progress that is now evident in the desegregation of our schools. We will have far less than another 14 years to complete the job. In fact, we well might not have longer than now to September and we ought to complete the job as far as we can by that time.

Great Good Can Come

Great good may come from efforts being conducted or planned for Hoke and other counties in Eastern North Carolina. With the blessing and financial assistance of the federal government, three separate programs will pour funds and other help into Hoke and the other counties, some of which are aligned in all three programs.

Hoke and nine other counties are the target of a federal "Concentrated Employment Program," reportedly being set up in Washington to provide up to \$2 million for on-the-job training for unskilled and unemployed or underemployed workers. That program will concentrate on finding jobs for workers in their own neighborhoods, which will require participation by local business and industry.

Hoke and eight other counties form Southeastern Economic Development Commission, which last week received a federal grant of some \$35,000 to establish an office and to hire a director and other personnel. That program operates under the Department of Commerce, Industrial Development Administration, and will seek to find solutions to problems which are retarding industrial and commercial growth of the area.

The third windfall for Hoke will come through Sandhills Community Action Program (SCAP), the anti-poverty organization which has been in operation some two years in Hoke, Moore, Lee and Montgomery counties. The SCAP pro-

gram is being revised to put special emphasis on manpower development.

Thus, we in this area are getting as much or more help from federal sources as any other area in curing our economic ills. The eastern counties of North Carolina need the help as much as any other area, with the possible exception of the delta country of Mississippi, because we have been the hardest hit by agricultural mechanization. Literally thousands of people -- Negro and white -- who once made their living as tenant farmers or farm laborers are without adequate employment. Less and less farm labor is being used, and industry has not been established fast enough in the area to provide enough jobs. Had the jobs been available, the people are largely without the training and skills necessary to satisfactorily fill the jobs.

The job now being attempted from three directions in Hoke and the other counties will not rely entirely on the federal government. The "concentrated employment program" will rely heavily on industry and business in the 10-county area. The Southeastern Economic Development Commission program will use local people to try to find local solutions with, of course, a financial boost from Uncle Sam. Sandhills Community Action Program's rejuvenated plans undoubtedly will seek to train and employ workers locally.



By Jim Taylor

There Comes Time To Mourn



Death always came as something of a shock to me, even when I was not personally involved with the decedent, but when it involves my family or friends, I just about head for the woods.

Like my paternal grandfather, I am terribly chicken-hearted when it comes to the passing of people I hold dear. If duty were not involved, I doubt I'd ever attend another funeral.

Last week, I was called home by the death of an uncle, who lived in Reidsville, but was a frequent visitor, over the years, to my home in Virginia.

His passing was as if Santa Claus had died, for beginning with the days of my youth, he and his wife, who is my mother's sister, were most benevolent.

More than that, I looked to Uncle for guidance in a great many things, and valued highly his instruction in firearms, trading, watchmaking, and a dozen other hobbies in which he excelled.

Most of all, though, he was a true and valued friend--not only to me, but to all who knew him--and he had a heart of gold.

It was with sadness, then, that I attended his funeral, which brought together a lot of relatives on both sides of the family that I had not seen in a long time, and some of his people I had never seen.

I try to look upon death as I think a Christian should regard it. That is, that it is the end of one's troubles on this earth and the beginning of a new and better life.

If that be true--and we Christians believe it is true--we should not mourn the passing of dear ones. Rather, we ought to rejoice, because they're moving on to happier times.

Yet we do mourn. Maybe it's selfish to want to keep our kin and friends with us as long as we can--and we often pray for their continued existence even

when they are suffering from incurable ills--but it's human nature.

And when our own health and safety are concerned, we want to linger as long as possible--sometimes when we, too, are in pain from terminal illness. Somehow, we'd rather remain with the tangible friends we have here on earth than to embark on the long, dark journey to meet our friends who already have crossed the shoals.

We ought to rejoice, really, like the people of several other religious denominations do. The Irish, for instance, are well-known for their waxes. The Japanese and the Chinese regard death as a desirable journey to the fields where ancestors abide. Hindus regard death as the end of life as a human, and the beginning of another life as another animal (reincarnation). Most of these people celebrate the passing of their kin.

Not so among Christians. And perhaps it is better, after all. If we suffered no grief at the passing of a friend, how could we profess to have loved him?

friends and acquaintances of his own age have passed on.

Speaking of my grandfather, about whom I have written from time to time in this column, he refused to attend funerals, even those of his brothers and sisters.

Said he wanted to remember them as they were in happier times, not as they lay in death with the relatives mourning 'round and 'round.

For that reason, he would not look at a corpse (and I half-way share his sentiments there, too).

Even more strange, he would not say "goodbye." Not ever.

I used to stop by his house during World War II every time I came home on leave and then departed for duty. He always insisted our parting be on an optimistic note. To have said goodbye would have been, to him, a bad omen.

In the end, it all does not amount to a hill of beans. We come like water, and like wind we go, according to Omar, and somebody else manipulates the strings.

Isn't it well that we do not know the time or the place?

Coinage Metal

Nickel's gleaming appearance and ability to take a hard surface finish are among the main reasons for the metal's popularity as a practical coinage material.

Mining History

The first mining in the Sudbury District of Ontario began in 1886 when some 3,000 tons of copper ore were moved. Today the area is the world's leading source of nickel, yielding nearly 20 million tons of ore annually.

Philosopher Wants Guard To Empty His Garbage Cans



Dear editor:

Since one of the problems of living on the farm out here on Puppy Creek or any other place in the country is what to do with your garbage, naturally I followed the garbage collection troubles of New York City, in the newspapers and on television.

If you haven't thought about it, you might suppose that garbage would be a minor problem in the country, but think about it a minute. Where would YOU put it? Start your own trash dump? Haul it to town? Let it stack up? Dig a hole and bury it every time the wastebasket is full?

It's sort of like Vietnam. You didn't know there was a problem there until people started calling your attention to it, did you?

Therefore, I followed the New York situation closer than I would a good western and what I'd like to know is why can't we get a system like that going around here? I'm talking about the solution.

It's simple, as I understand it. All you do is stack your garbage outside your house and if the Mayor won't pick it up, the Governor will.

Maybe at first nobody pays any attention to it, but just keep stacking it up and sooner or later it'll get noticed. Sometimes politicians are said to be insensitive to the problems of the people, but it's not true when it comes to weeks-old garbage.

When I saw those television pictures of that New York garbage overflowing the sidewalks and piling up in the streets I

said to myself, I don't have the answer to that problem, but somebody's going to figure it out.

It's different in the country, though. Just this morning I was eyeing my trash can, wondering if I could get a little more packed into it, maybe round it over on top, or should I go ahead and call out the National Guard to empty it, wondering if I should wire the governor or go over his head and contact the president.

I'll empty it myself in a day or so, I guess, but in the meantime it's gratifying to know that when it comes to garbage I'm up on the New York level. You can't beat sophistication.

Yours faithfully,
J. A.

RACES ARE ON--With the filing deadline for State and district offices having passed the races are now on and from now to May 4 the tempo will be picking up.

While many people feel that there will be a second primary to determine the Democratic nominee for governor, some feel that to get ready for the fall battle there will be much sentiment against the runner-up, calling for a second primary should no one receive a majority on May 4.

Feeling is that Hawkins may receive up to 150,000 votes, and if he does, it will be hard for Scott or Droughton to bag a clear majority in the first primary.

With only two in the race for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, their fight will be over on May 4 and they can immediately start healing wounds preparatory for the general election fight.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR--H. Fat Taylor Jr., encountered a couple of surprise opponents during the last couple of days for filing. Mrs. James M. Harper Jr., a former president of the N. C. Federation of Women's Clubs filed notice of her candidacy for lieutenant governor on Thursday; and Frank R. Matlock of Greensboro filed on Friday.

COUNCIL OF STATE--Three council of state contests will be strongly contested and watched closely. For superintendent of public instruction, there are four candidates in the field -- Dr. Raymond A. Stone of Moore County, Everett Miller of Raleigh, Craig Phillips of Greensboro, and William D. Harrell of Forest City. It is not expected that anyone of the candidates can bag a majority of the votes the first go-around, and here again, unless the vote is very close between the two top candidates, we doubt that a second primary would be called.

For attorney general, incumbent Wade Bruton is being challenged by Senator Robert Morgan of Harnett County. This race will be decided on May 4, but no predictions here yet.

State Treasurer Edwin Gill is now encountering his first primary opposition since he was first appointed by Gov. William Umstead in 1953 with Rep. Speed High's announcement last week. This will be a strongly contested race.

Gill has been close to Govern-

nor Moore and regarded as one of his close advisors. High was a loyal supporter of Terry Sanford and served as the latter's commissioner of revenue (a post once filled by Gill) during the last year of Sanford's administration.

Edwin S. Lanier, commissioner of insurance, is challenged by two Democrats in the May 4 primary. They are George A. Beik, Greensboro, and Fred Benson of Raleigh. Two Republicans are seeking the GOP nomination, Carl W. Rice of Charlotte and Everett L. Peterson of Clinton.

CONGRESS--Most interesting thing about the congressional races is that in two districts, new Democratic candidates have won the nominations without opposition -- L. Richardson Preyer in the Sixth District and Voit Gilmore of Southern Pines in the new Eighth District; and the veteran Rep. Charles A. Jones, Republican, has not only won his party's nomination, but the election as well without opposition in the Ninth District.

U.S. SENATE--While U. S. Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. has three Democratic opponents in the May 4 primary, few expect he will deem it necessary to take off much time from his Senate duties to wage a campaign.

AUTO SALES--Chevrolet led Ford in January auto sales in North Carolina, selling 2676 cars and 1084 trucks to 2491 cars for Ford and 998 trucks. Other car sales were as follows: Buick 843, Cadillac 199, Chrysler 259, Dodge 606, Imperial 14, Lincoln 57, Mercury 383, Oldsmobile 658, Plymouth 1100, Pontiac 1061, Rambler 315, Jeep 25, Foreign cars 873 with 609 being Volkswagens, Ming Midget 1, International 1, Rover 1, Shelby 1. Total car sales 11,571.

Truck sales were: Autocar 1, Dodge 144, GMC 181, International 147, Mack 31, Reo 1, White 17, Jeep 26, Foreign makes 14; Diamond Reo 2, Checker 1, Plymouth 1, Oshkosh 4, American LaFrance 1, Crane Carrier 1, Michigan Crane 1. Total truck sales 2,655.

ROGERS SIMMONS--Roger Simmons, editor of the Hamlet News-Messenger, was the only newsmen on L.B.'s recent trip to Fort Bragg and California who was not a member of the White House Press Association. Congratulations, Roger!

SENATOR SAM ERVIN SAYS



WASHINGTON--The Senate Separation of Powers Subcommittee, which I have the privilege of chairing, has scheduled hearings for late March and early April to determine whether the National Labor Relations Board is exceeding the powers conferred upon it by Congress.

The hearings will deal with a fundamental problem of government, i. e., Congressional oversight of the administration of the laws. Congress has been concerned with this problem for some time, and last session the Senate resolved to do something about it when it established the Separation of Powers Subcommittee.

Administrative actions affect virtually every aspect of our lives. During the course of its studies, the subcommittee will look into the functioning of general administrative agencies. Of particular concern in recent years, has been the functioning of the NLRB as it has dealt with labor-management relations. Criticism has been voiced by labor and management that the NLRB has not been the impartial agency that Congress intended it to be. It is said, too, that the NLRB has engaged in a little legislative writing on its own during the course of its interpretation of the laws.

Beginning March 26, the subcommittee plans to go into these charges and ascertain the state of the administration of the laws by the NLRB. The subcommittee is fortunate to have the services of outstanding consultants who are authorities in the field of administrative law. Subcommittee consultants include Professor Philip Kurland, School of Law, University of Chicago, Professor Alexander Bickel, School of Law, Yale University, and Professor Robert McCloskey, School of Government, Harvard University.

Witnesses at the hearings will include Senators and Congressmen, members of the NLRB, members of the academic professions, respected lawyers and judges, and outstanding union and management

representatives.

The subcommittee enters this study with the purpose of finding out whether there is need for improvements in standards governing the functioning of the NLRB and whether there is need for greater Congressional oversight of its actions. It has often been said that "we are a nation of laws, and not of men". However, that principle is challenged when the legislative power of Congress becomes muted by an indelible power exercised by a Federal regulatory agency. The Subcommittee will see answers to guide Congress as it deals with the NLRB's interpretation of legislative enactments and the administrative problems posed thereby.

The subcommittee will limit its inquiry to the administration of the existing law, and will not be making recommendations in the field of substantive law.

The hearings will deal with a problem of immense importance to every citizen. It will be dealing with the proper functioning of the federal system of government.

Turbine Metal

Nickel alloys play an important role in gas-turbine engines, particularly in those being developed for future automobiles. High-nickel alloys are essential for components such as turbine rotors and nozzles, gas ducting pipes and combustion chamber linings.

Mining Motor

The largest mine-hoist motor in North America will be used at International Nickel's Creighton mine in the Sudbury District of Ontario. The motor weighs 72 tons and generates 6,500 horsepower.

Glass Tinter

Nickel is used to produce black, purple or amethyst tints in the coloring of fine glass.