

THE YANCEY RECORD
Established July, 1936
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 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
YANCEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Second Class Postage Paid at Burnsville, N. C.
 THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1965 NUMBER FORTY-FIVE
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$2.50 PER YEAR

Dried Beans

"We were walking down the aisle of the supermarket," the man said, "when I saw that stack of dried beans. I just stopped and looked."

He said it dawned on him that many a leaf had been pulled from the calendar since he had had a mess of good old Navy beans, pintos, or dried limas, or butterbeans, of whatever you want to call them.

He persuaded his wife to cook a pot of Navy beans and the next day she performed the service.

For dinner, he said, he filled a large plate, pulled out an onion, chopping it into the beans, and downed the whole mess with a gob of tomato catsup.

It had been so long, he said, since he'd had a mess of dried beans that he gobbled them down and then told his wife "that's the best meal I've had in months."

This caused our friend to mount the soup box for some more philosophizing.

"Used to be a time when we had dried beans several times a week, and how we hated 'em. Those were the days when you had to make dimes count, sort of like today, but worse."

"Have we forgotten in those times what good old plain food tastes like? I think perhaps we have. We're so accustomed to steaks, chops, chicken, frozen foods, instant dinners that we've forgotten what plain food tastes like. That plate of beans was so good that we've had them several times since then, and we've all enjoyed them."

"Never thought I'd live to see the day when I'd look forward to a pot of dried beans cooked with a bit of ham hock!" he continued.

He was so downright enthusiastic about his re-discovered food that when he finally did leave there were visions of beans, onions, and catsup all around—and ruined the \$1.75 blue plate special at lunch time. All because there were no dried beans on the plate.

Hamburger Dimes?

President Johnson's proposal to mint "hamburger" coins has been cheered by vending machine operators, silver users, and professional coin collectors, but it is going to take a lot of catsup to make it palatable to us. Dimes and quarters with red edges where the copper cores show through aren't our idea of what the coinage of the world's leading realm ought to be.

Anybody who has ever had the coins of many nations jingling in his pocket knows that there are some rather basic difference in the kinds of stuff that passes for legal tender, and to some extent it reflects the image of the nation which issues it.

Great Britain's heavy half-crown pieces and florins feel good. So do Switzerland's five-franc pieces. They seem to bespeak the strength of the nations which issue them, whether or not the strength is really there.

France's coinage system, like many things in France today is ridiculous. Here is a "new franc" which is worth so much, and there is "old franc" which is worth so much. The visitor can't tell which is which from what it says on the face, but he can tell by close inspection that there is a real difference.

When you cross from free West Berlin into Communist Germany you have to trade your solid West German coins for pieces of aluminum which pass for money but even by the pocketful fall to jingle.

We appreciate the necessity to do something about the coin shortage. Certainly there is a shortage of silver and certainly the increasing demands of automatic vending machines and grand scale coin speculators have combined to make the situation exceedingly difficult. But we don't think Johnson has found the right answer.

We don't propose any solution, but we do think that consideration ought to be given to a couple of things. First, we think some real effort should be made to break loose the treasure chest which is now in the hands of people who speculate in coins in current use.

Second, we think that some of our government economists ought to take a realistic look at the silver sales policy of the U. S. Treasury Department and decide whether or not keeping the price pegged at \$1.29 an ounce isn't discouraging the mining of silver and contributing to the shortage of the metal.

Peoria Journal Star



Gag Law Represses Freedom, Graham Says

In opening the 25th anniversary season of the showing of Paul Green's symphonic drama, *THE LOST COLONY*, on the very shores on which Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists in 1587 built the first English settlement in the New World, Frank P. Graham, former President of the University of North Carolina, U. S. Senator, and U. N. Mediator, called again for the repeal or drastic amendment of the North Carolina speaker ban law. This law prohibits any Communist or pleader of the Fifth Amendment to speak at any state institution in North Carolina. Speaking as a North Carolinian, Mr. Graham pointed out that the issue here was not the employment of a teacher who was a member of a party whose line automatically shifted with orders from above, contrary to the principles of academic freedom, the open forum and the American Bill of Rights. Rather, he emphasized, the issue was the right of a responsible faculty and student committee to invite speakers to open forum for hearing all points of view, including the extreme right, conservative, liberal, moderate, and the extreme left, all subject to cross-examination and reply. Such open forums are a part of the educational process for equipping students for understanding our own democracy and for informed grappling with the problems of the present age.

Such open forums also are of the very substance of academic freedom, our historic civil liberties and the American Bill of Rights. The free market of ideas in the historic American view is a basic part of the American tradition of free enterprise. Gag laws repressing the freedom of assembly and speech are expressions of the totalitarian way and are contrary to the American way — explicit in

our heritage of freedom and our hope for the preservation of the very civil liberties which not only gave birth to our Republic but also provide the foundations for the survival and progress of a free society in the modern world.

He said the "gag law" was a reflection on the intelligence of youth and the responsible freedom of students in the State's colleges and an expression of a lack of faith in the robustness of our democracy.

He said it was historically anomalous that the State of

North Carolina, which refused to ratify the Constitution of the United States, until after its leaders, in line with Jefferson's strategy, were given assurance that at the earliest opportunity the Bill of Rights would be made a basic part of the Constitution, is the very State, and the only State of the fifty States, which adopted a "gag law" which is in violation of the Bill of Rights. To her shame, as an educational, agricultural, industrial and humane leader of the risen South, North Carolina now has a statute which constitutes a political interference with the responsibility of the Boards of Trustees of the University and the State Colleges for the responsible intellectual freedom and moral autonomy of the State's educational institutions at basic parts of the human liberties of our free society.

He expressed the view that there would be a continuing rallying of not only almost all the newspapers, the presidents and chancellors, the faculties, students, the alumni and alumnae, not only of the state institutions, but also of the church-related colleges, as boldly expressed, for example, by Wake Forest and Davidson, and of the privately endowed national Duke University, as eloquently voiced at Chapel Hill by President

Douglas M. Knight, in moral support of the responsible freedom of all our colleges and universities.

As in the past, when basic liberties and far-visioned state undertakings were in issue, so again there will surely be organized a state-wide movement of the people of North Carolina, rolling on in gathering power from the mountains to the sea, to redeem and refurbish her great name, and, in this case, to bring to an end this misrepresentative reaction against our American heritage and this violation of the American Bill of Rights, which North Carolina had a part in making one of the foundations of the greatness of a free American and, in turn, the United States had a part, under the leadership of a noble American woman, in making a part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations.

Drive Safely, Warns N.C. Motor Club

Take it easy when you're driving over the Fourth of July weekend so that you don't go off with a bang and become one of the 18 victims who the N. C. State Motor Club warns will be killed in traffic accidents on North Carolina's streets and highways during the holiday period.

The state will count its July Fourth holiday highway fatalities from 6 p. m. Friday, July 2, through midnight Monday, July 5, a 78-hour period. For the same period last year, North Carolina's traffic toll climbed to 17 persons killed and 666 others injured in 951 accidents.