

THE YANCEY RECORD

BURNSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

ESTABLISHED 1936

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
YANCEY PUBLISHING COMPANY

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT BURNSVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1970 NUMBER FOURTEEN

SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$3.00/YEAR
OUT OF COUNTY \$5.00/YEAR

SENATOR SAM ERVIN ★ SAYS ★



Textile Industry Threatened

WASHINGTON -- A lagging business economy and rising unemployment rates in this country have focused attention once more upon our foreign trade policies and the special problem relating to textiles and apparel-producing industries.

The basic problem is that our textile and apparel producers are faced with greater costs than their overseas competitors who are flooding our domestic markets with low-cost fabrics and garments. The import issue has not been resolved because a battle has raged for years in this country between those who believe in reasonable protection for American textiles and those who favor free trade. Consequently, our Government has been indecisive in its efforts to protect the domestic textile industry, and foreign nations have taken advantage of this situation.

North Carolina has an immense stake in this problem. Textile and apparel industries constitute about 40 percent of our industrial force. These industries have more than 1700 plants in our State. They employ more than 333,000 of our citizens with an annual payroll exceeding \$1.5 billion.

Our domestic textile and apparel-products problem originated shortly after World War II ended when the Japanese greatly increased their capacity to produce such goods. The U.S. soon became the largest open market for these products in the world. Thereafter, many other nations with an abundant cheap labor supply and governmental assistance rapidly expanded their exports to this country of wool, cotton and synthetic products.

Early in the Kennedy Administration, it became apparent that something had to be done to remedy this threat to our domestic textile industry. On May 2, 1961, President Kennedy proposed a seven-point textile program. Negotiations between our country and a number of other nations led to the 1962 Long Term Cotton Textile Arrangement which for a time aided our domestic textile markets.

As the 1970's begin, however, it is apparent again that the volume of foreign-made textiles and apparel entering this country is growing so rapidly that much of the domestic demand for these goods is being supplied by imports. This has caused the Nixon Administration to seek some solution to preserve our domestic textile industry.

The Administration is presently engaged in negotiations with the Japanese to work out a voluntary agreement regulating imports of apparel and textile man-made and woolen fibers. The President has indicated that he believes that the flow of textile and apparel imports constitutes a special problem for this country. Thus far, these negotiations have accomplished nothing, virtually, because the Japanese are insisting that any agreement cover only certain apparel products and that damage to our domestic textile industry be "proved" by a joint Japanese-American body. This condition is unacceptable. Our country should determine for itself whether American jobs are endangered and whether the damage is being done to our textile and apparel industries.

Under the circumstances, it seems to me that the best means of achieving a solution to this problem is to use the Trade Act, HR 14870, as the vehicle for establishing a textile-apparel orderly marketing system. The House Ways and Means Committee will be considering this measure soon and if our negotiators have made no further progress with the Japanese by early May, I am hopeful that the Committee will report out a bill setting import quotas on textile products

straight talk

By Tom Anderson

BUSING IS NOT "THE LAW OF THE LAND"



The hottest thing in America today is not the back seats at drive-in movies, not Vietnam, but the school busing of children. It's peculiar how so many Whites who never opposed school integration are now so violently opposed to school busing. Know why? Most of those people were not opposed to your children being integrated. Now their children are being integrated, and that's a horse of a different skin. That is, their children are being integrated unless they are affluent people, like congressmen, 93% of whom voted for integration and send their children to private, segregated schools.

In D. C. (District of Chaos), schools are becoming almost totally segregated. In 1968 Negroes made up more than 93% of the enrollment in the District's elementary, secondary and vocational schools, and the Whites continue to flee. Why? Because you can't legislate "equality."

Rampant violence in big city schools is so bad that "teaching has been reduced to a level of keeping discipline." But they can't even do that. A Senate study of 110 school districts in large cities in 1968 revealed 26 murders, 81 rapes, 1,508 robberies, 680 aggravated assaults, 14,102 burglaries and larcenies, 1,089 weapon offenses, 1,801 assaults on teachers, 854 narcotic violations, 1,035 drunkenness cases and 3,894 crimes by nonstudents! Many teachers carry guns for self-protection. Robert Finch, Nixon's Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, says, "We must be prepared for much greater disorders in Junior and Senior High Schools than we have ever seen in the colleges." And the greatest disorder of all is Robert Finch, who makes me wish birth control could

be made retroactive. "Liberal" Senator Ribicoff, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, told the Senate: "The North is guilty of Monumental hypocrisy in its treatment of the black man. . . ." Of course. Informed Southerners have been pointing that out for years. And one of the hypocrites is Senator Ribicoff.

There is far less school integration in the deep South now than there was before the federal edict last February 1. In areas where blacks outnumber whites most of the public schools are now all black. But hundreds of thousands of children are forced to spend more than two hours a day on a bus and the government is using hundreds of millions of taxpayers' dollars to achieve "balanced" integration.

Busing of children is not the law of the land. Forced integration is not the law of the land. It is unconstitutional tyranny unleashed unlawfully by a Supreme Court determined to remake America. The Court, not the South, is guilty of unlawful and unconstitutional judicial and prejudicial tyranny.

Busing to achieve "racial balance" is clearly in violation of the infamous Civil Rights Act of 1964 which says: "Desegregation means the assignment of students to public schools and within such schools without regard to their race, color, religion or national origin, but 'desegregation' shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance. . . ."

The bureaucrats who have violated this law should be bused out of office.—American Way Features

The Manion Forum

By Marilyn Manion

NO END TO BREAD AND CIRCUSES



Nine years ago, roughly 4½% of the population of New York City was on relief. Today, that figure has more than doubled: over 12½% of city residents are on the dole. This alarming increase has taken place within an otherwise prosperous era, and the poor, meanwhile, have received hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxpayers' money. (The taxpayers have been moving out of town as fast as possible, but lately you have to be a millionaire in order to finance the buying of a suburban house. So they stay, and they eat hamburger, and they continue to finance the people on relief.)

Where did all the money go? Why didn't it improve things? What went wrong? One study of the subject argues that "the poor, by family splitting and refusal to take unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, are utilizing welfare exclusively." The study, written by Dr. Blanche Bernstein for the Center for New York City Affairs, goes on to say that:

"The evidence appears to indicate that a significant fraction of the AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children category) women could find work but are disinclined to take the jobs available to them because the monetary gain does not outweigh the inconvenience of working."

The same report showed how welfare can promote family breakups, either genuine or pretended. A case in point is a man, with a wife and two children, who earns \$3,700 per year. He is not eligible for welfare. But if he leaves his family, or pretends to do so, then his wife can collect \$3,000. This could bring

the family income up to a tidy \$6,700 annually.

The average American will read such figures with a smug expression on his face, and thank his lucky stars he doesn't live anywhere near New York. But what is happening in Fun City is relevant to the rest of the Nation's business, especially in light of the fact that the Nixon plan to reform welfare is very likely to become law.

The Nixon system will hopefully put an end to the welfare incentives which make it profitable for men to desert their families, and so the fellow making \$3,700 can get very little in addition from the government. What he gets, he can get without leaving home. But we can't believe that the much-touted "workfare" requirements will be all that effective. They tried that in New York, too, and the results weren't very encouraging. Out of 200,000 families on ADC, 8,000 heads of families went to work. After two years, 235 of them had worked themselves up and off the relief rolls—were able to support themselves.

We salute these 235 people, for they have broken the chain of generation-to-generation welfare. But what a hopelessly small percentage of success they represent—particularly when one imagines how many of those 200,000 families increased and multiplied themselves during that same two-year period! Maybe there is no answer, but something is wrong somewhere when, despite the outlay of millions of dollars, there are more, not fewer, people on the dole. Good luck, Mr. President.—American Way Features

Fidel Leaves His Mark On Miami

Someone took the pains to go through the Miami, Florida telephone book and found that John Smith, previously the biggest listing, has been outnumbered

by the name of Jose Rodriguez.

There are 80 listings for Jose Rodriguez and only 65 for John Smith.

The cause of the predominance of the Spanish name is, we have no doubt, Fidel Castro.

—Indianapolis Star