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SENATOR SAM ERVIN

☆ SAYS ☆



WASHINGTON - How one views the arguments over free trade and import quota legislation depends to some extent on what you do for a living and where you live, but textile quotas to most North Carolinians represent a matter of economic survival. Nearly 50 percent of our citizens derive their livelihood from textiles which have been hard hit by foreign imports in recent years.

Pressure has been building up in the Congress over the last decade to curb a rising tide of imports into this country which have made hundreds of thousands of American workers lose their jobs. With unemployment rates soaring to new highs & many workers on a reduced work week, there is renewed interest in our trade policies.

The magnitude of the problem can best be illustrated by the fact that the House Ways and Means Committee, which has original jurisdiction over trade legislation, recently had before it some 47 bills related to textile imports, some 24 bills related to footwear, some 59 bills related to steel imports, and some 95 bills related to import ceilings dealing with other troubled domestic industries.

A few days ago, the Ways and Means Committee, recognizing the problems created by foreign imports, agreed to report a bill establishing import quotas for textiles and shoes. The bill would also provide that the President shall have new authority to limit imports on other goods under certain conditions. While the President is said to be opposed to some of the conditions of this bill, it is no secret that the bill deals with one of the most important economic facts of life facing our domestic industries, and particularly North Carolina's textile industry.

Basically, what the bill seeks to dispel is the myth that American industry can survive in a healthy state no matter how solicitous our trade negotiators may be of the interests of foreign competitors who produce goods for sale in this country. For many years, I have attempted to point out that our economy is endangered when we give almost every advantage to foreign manufacturers and give virtually no consideration to the economic well-being of American manufacturers and their employees.

Actually, those who argue that we must maintain free trade at all costs ignore the fact that we have at stake some 60 million American jobs which are dependent on the survival of our domestic industries, while there are only 4 million American jobs dependent on our import industry. Moreover, since the passage of the 1934 Reciprocal Trade Act, times have changed and industries are confronted with import problems they did not have a generation ago. Then the elimination of existing trade barriers was in the interest of this nation because we produced many goods in surplus quantities. Indeed, one of the prime considerations in the enactment of the 1934 Act was to give American producers a market to sell their trade surpluses. Even so, the Hull doctrine announced the policy that "satisfactory trade was an exchange of surpluses." Actually, the failure to adhere to the Hull doctrine is precisely the problem we have had with the Japanese in recent years. Our domestic textile industry as well as the Japanese textile industry has been seeking the same American market, and this has produced the current controversy which negotiators up to now have failed to resolve.

For months now, U.S. and Japanese negotiators have accomplished virtually nothing in reaching a voluntary agreement to curb the flood of Japanese textile goods coming into this country because Japanese insist that we should agree to their terms.

I think it is time for the Congress to enact reasonable trade laws to give our nation an orderly marketing system, and I expect to support such legislation when it comes before the Senate.

Comments from the Capital -

ON THE NEED FOR REMAINING REASONABLE

by Vant Neff

The man I interviewed was public relations director for the "Free the Panthers" movement in New Haven. In the course of our reasoning I said,

"But someone was murdered. Who should be tried?"

"The police", he answered. "Why not Jesus Christ?", I inquired of him.

"He could have prevented it!", he replied.

My sarcasm was lost on him. Instead came a long tirade that the police throughout the country had hampered the Black Panthers from registering their disapproval. My conclusion is that you can't rationalize with irrational people. The only thing to do, in my humble opinion, when someone steps out of line, is to slap him down. Condoning illegal actions creates criminals.

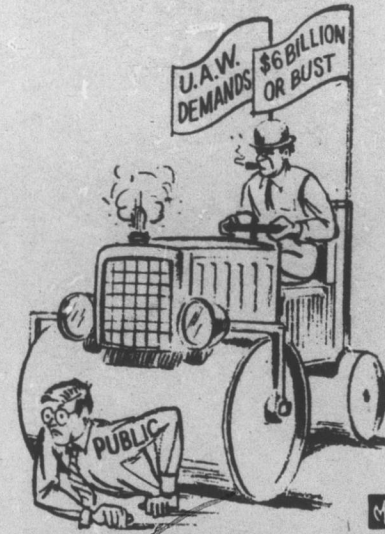
Funny, but the Woman's Liberation agitators want everything for women, yet the tactics they utilize to gain their objectives could hardly be considered feminine. Witness their brash behavior toward the editor of a national women's magazine. His office was invaded. He was locked in a closet. He was held prisoner for several hours, until he agreed to change the magazine's editorial policy to coincide with their oddball ideas. I suggest, that as far as femininity and women's rights are concerned, these wild, way-out gals may have won the battle—but lost the war.

Many people regard the militant Weatherman faction of the SDS as merely misguided young terrorists. Behind this mask of free love, high spirits and free everything else lies the same kind of rebellious fanaticism that foments riots, bombs and burns buildings and causes sabotage, wildcat work stoppages and strikes, all without batting a tender young eyelash. Last summer, well-indoctrinated Weathermen, about a thousand strong, emerged from hippie pads and went into industrial jobs where they practiced their revolutionary stratagems. They were so successful that you can count on the number multiplying this year. Their main targets may be arms factories, chemical warfare plants—who knows? "In hate" with almost everything, one of the fondest wishes of the SDS is to cause slowdowns and curtail production of war materials to demonstrate their support of the North Vietnamese. (Haven't you seen pictures of these shaggy kids, waving Vietcong flags?) I will be watching with great interest for whatever new strength and solidarity they may add to the "hell with everybody else!" attitude that's the

credo of many troublemakers on the labor scene today.

Just out of jail, an outspoken labor leader recommended that all of the nation's lawmakers be locked up too. Why? Did they break any laws? Isn't this posture typical of many labor bigwigs who pretend to seek justice and fairness for all, but in reality want to make their own laws?

It's puzzling to me how a certain mayor has little concern for the problems that beset his crisscross city—dangerously inadequate public transportation, poverty, bombs, street riots, strikes, budget woes—but plenty of time and energy to devote to denigrating the government's position on Indochina. His name? John Lindsay of New York, a man, some think, with definite aspirations toward the Presidency of the United States! Better tidy your own backyard first, Mr. Mayor, before attempting to assume greater responsibility and even bigger problems.



Even though the automobile industry is facing some mighty challenges this year, the union masterminds won't relent in their unflagging quest for more. Money is the big prize, as always. The United Auto Workers Union is all set to spring its new demands this fall—totaling, it is conservatively estimated, 6 billion. And that's not pin money!

The Gallup Poll reveals that people are 4-1 in favor of Justice Douglas' impeachment. Not only has he written a book praising youthful rebellion (he's married again to a very young woman) but also has placed a similar article in a magazine that specializes in erotic material. "Shocking!" a Congressman described it. About time, I think, to look into Justice Douglas' fitness to sit on the Supreme Court bench where he wields so much power over the lives of so many. Clearly, most sensible Ameri-

cans have come to the same conclusion.

It's a sore subject with many victims: the National Labor Relations Board's union-coddling rulings are keeping a stranglehold over the small business man. He may think he owns his own place. He may depend on it for his livelihood. But he doesn't really have much say in running it. Can he set up efficient work schedules? Can he promote the man he considers best equipped to handle bigger job responsibility? Can he discontinue an out-of-date product that's a dead loss financially? Before he does, he must first try to get the union to agree to the matter. This restraint on his freedom is imposed by the NLRB. Is it fair and just? Why is it that the NLRB is so consistently one-sided, in favor of the unions? Could it be because the labor chieftains they pamper play such an important role in political maneuverings, wielding their vast vote-throwing power like the strong man in the circus? Isn't it time to give our country's antiquated labor laws the good shaking up they so urgently need? A major revision is in order. Shouldn't the job be undertaken by impartial people with no political debts to pay off, and no apparent vulnerability to future pressures from union overlords?

Talk about labor troubles! Even the dog catchers in Brooklyn caught the strike bug. Here's hoping for a quick recovery for the poor pets, because strikes never benefit anyone, in the long run.

Congratulations to the Justice Department for turning thumbs down on the visa request of Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois, widow of the notorious Afro-American expatriate. After living abroad as a citizen of Ghana for many years, she was invited to speak at a university in the southern part of our country. How much trouble Mrs. DuBois might have stirred up had she been permitted to return to the U.S. is anybody's guess. But isn't the whole country now suffering from the effects of the violence, subversive ideas and rabble-rousing incited by Mr. DuBois' contentious campus clubs?

Psychology professor Dr. Kenneth B. Clark says that Vice President Agnew "uses the power and privilege of his position to DARE to interfere with the freedom of academic institutions". Question: aren't the students who seize and destroy university buildings and property interfering with academic freedom?

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

by Henry E. Garrett, Ph.D.

Professor Emeritus, Psychology, Columbia University
Past President, American Psychological Association

Q: Dr. Garrett, I'm no psychologist, but I can tell the differences between people, I mean the intellectual differences. How, then, can the egalitarians expect youngsters who differ in IQ to do "equal work"?

A: Well, they may expect it—but they won't get it. If John has an IQ of 130, say, and Jim an IQ of 95, John will learn algebra readily. Jim simply won't get it. The phrase, "equality of opportunity" so freely bandied around by the liberals is almost meaningless. Opportunity commensurate with ability is the fair procedure. Each child should have at least a chance of jumping over the hurdle. Put it another way: Place 200 pounds of gold before two people, a strong man and a weak man. Tell them whichever one can lift it he may have it. They both would have "equal opportunity" but, manifestly, only one could win the gold.

Taylor's Ass't To Visit Here

Tom L. Mallonee, 11th Congressional District Assistant to Congressman Roy A. Taylor, is now making scheduled visits to the county seats and other sections of the counties.

On Thursday, August 6, he will be at the Madison County Courthouse, Marshall, from 9:30 to 10:30; at the Yancey County Courthouse, Burnsville, from 1:00 to 2:00; and at the Town Hall, Spruce Pine, from 3:00 to 4:00.

Any person who has planned or official business pertaining to Congressional matters, discussed, is invited to meet with Mr. Mallonee at the specified time.