

THE YANCEY RECORD
 BURNSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
 ESTABLISHED 1936

EDWARD A. YUZIUK - EDITOR & PUBLISHER
 CAROLYN R. YUZIUK - ASSOCIATE EDITOR
 MISS PATSY BRIGGS - OFFICE MANAGER
 FLOYD GEOUGE - PRODUCTION

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
 YANCEY PUBLISHING COMPANY

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT BURNSVILLE, N.C.
 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1970 NUMBER 48

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

**SENATOR
 SAM ERVIN
 SAYS**



WASHINGTON -- Political campaign spending has been an issue for generations, but with the advent of television and skyrocketing election costs, the nation has become troubled about how to preserve our democratic processes to prevent the problem from getting out of hand.

The Political Broadcast Bill, which I support, represents a new attempt by the Congress to deal with political fund-raising, campaigning, and spending. Admittedly, the bill restricts its provisions to one critical sector of political spending, i. e., radio and television costs, and simply seeks to control expenditures for broadcast time.

Basically, the bill sets a limitation on the amount of money a candidate for the office of President, Senator, Congressman, Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or anyone on his behalf may spend in purchasing time for political broadcasts in a general election campaign. The bill limits such spending to a maximum of seven cents per vote cast in the last preceding election for the office sought by the candidate, or to \$20,000, whichever is greater.

The bill also sets a limitation on primary campaign costs for the broadcast media at one-half of the amount such candidate should spend under the ceiling formula used for that office in the general election. Moreover, it requires candidates or their representative to certify in writing to the radio or television station that the payment of its charges do not exceed the limitations set out in the legislation.

While many have suggested that Congress should defer action on this measure until a comprehensive bill controlling all political expenditures can be enacted, I would point out that most "clean election" bills of the past have been rejected simply because they have taken this approach.

The fact is that radio and television costs in political campaigns now constitute the largest segment of most campaign budgets for national offices. Hearings before Congressional Committees studying this bill indicate that political campaign expenditures have doubled since 1952, and that expenditures for radio and television campaign time amounted to nearly \$59 million in 1968. This item alone represents a 70 percent increase over spending for the same purpose in 1964. Thus, the Congress has been forced to reckon with this problem.

The major Federal statutes relating to campaign finances are embodied in three Acts: The Tillman Act, the Corrupt Practices Act, and the Hatch Act. In brief, the provisions of these statutes prohibit corporation and national banks from making money contributions to candidates, require reports of the receipts and expenditures of certain candidates and of their campaign committees, set maximum amounts which these candidates or their campaign committees can expend for political purposes, and prohibit active participation in national politics by most Federal employees.

Political ethics have become a matter of national concern, and it seems likely that campaign spending loopholes will be a matter of continuing Congressional concern. However, the Political Broadcast Bill offers no conflict either to regulatory legislation limiting campaign spending which is now on the books or to any further revisions which the Congress may deem necessary to deal with this problem, and I, therefore, voted for it as a constructive measure to deal with a very complex problem.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
 TRIED TO GROW
 ALFALFA BUT MET
 WITH LITTLE SUCCESS
 IN THE ACID SOIL OF
 THE EASTERN U.S.A.



Corn Blight—Possible Threat In '71

Much has been written and said about the Southern Corn Blight which struck the corn crop over much of the nation during this past summer. Some mis-information has crept into news stories. According to Wm. C. Bledsoe, County Extension Chairman, the following is the latest factual information available from N.C. State University and the N.C. Extension Service--

Southern Corn Leaf Blight is a fungus disease that has been observed intermittently in the Southern United States as a leaf spot and blight for many years. Damage has usually not been severe as most corn has had a fair degree of inherent resistance. But the infection that has hit main corn-producing areas this year in varying degrees is a new race or virulent form of the fungus parasite, *Helminthosporium Maydis*, which apparently developed between 1963 and 1969.

Symptoms of the disease include oval-shaped brown spots. The new mutant parasite attacks leaves, stalk, and ears. The spores are carried by the wind, but they need moisture to germinate. High humidity and warm nights encourage the growth of the disease. This accounts for the fact that Yancey Corn Crop was not a severe-



Lynn Moore

Takes Office

The appointment of Mr. Lynn T. Moore as President and General Manager of Western Carolina Telephone Company and Westco Telephone Company has been announced by Mr. G. H. Parks, Vice President of Continental Telephone Service Corporation. Mr. Moore will succeed Mr. James Armstrong who is being transferred to West Virginia Telephone Company where he will assume the duties of President and General Mgr.

Mr. Moore began his career in telephony on November 3, 1941 in Fairmont, West Virginia, as a cable splicer's helper. He was also in the line crew for six months. He was called into the military service in 1943, returning in 1946. Eight months after his return he was assigned to work in the Fairmont Central Office as a C. O. Repairman. He was promoted to management in September, 1952 and has worked himself up to his present position, having served, through the years, as Plant Engineer, Foreman Supervisor, Staff Accountant Internal Audits, and numerous other positions.

ly affected as was some other areas.

The disease affects those corn hybrids that carry the "T" gene for male sterility. Some 70 to 90 percent of corn hybrid grown in the U. S. carry this gene. If the disease appears before or soon after tasseling, the yield, quality, and feed value of the grain is reduced. --but to what extent has not been determined. If poisonous substances are produced by the fungus, they apparently are injurious only to the corn plant. Recent feeding trials show no adverse effects on livestock. Treatments of infected fields are not considered to be effective after the fungus strikes.... And, except for sweet or seed corn, cost of spraying every few days makes the cost of this control prohibitive for farmers growing field corn for feed. The best control is the use of resistant seed. Any variety of corn produced with normal cytoplasm will be tolerant to the disease. Seed companies are growing a new stock of this seed in Mexico, South America and Hawaii, that should be ready for planting by Spring. The quantity of seed available and the price is presently a matter of speculation. Some predictions are that there will only be enough normal cytoplasm seed to plant 50% of the acreage.

Seed selection will be the

most important factor in minimizing blight losses in 1971. Corn producers should: (1) make arrangement early with your regular suppliers for your seed needs. (2) plant seed having "N" on the tag indicating normal cytoplasm. (3) avoid if possible planting seed with a "T" on the tag, indicating Texas cytoplasm. It should be pointed out that other seed alternatives are: (1) blends of "N" and "T" (2) open pollinated or "old fashioned". (3) F-2 seed from your own field which will possible decrease yield as much as 35%

If there are questions or information is needed, please call your extension office.

HIGH
 OF THE WEEK
 UPPER PORTON
 YANCEY COUNTY
 COUNTRY STORE

High 62
 Low 4

The Manion Forum

By Marilyn Manion

THE REAL CULPRITS UNMASKED

Last Spring, the communications media held kangaroo court and convicted several persons, groups and institutions. The National Guard was indicted for the shooting of four students at Kent State University. More subtly but just as surely, President Nixon was found guilty; after all, the students wouldn't have rioted had it not been for Cambodia, would they?

"World Opinion" shook its head in despair over the state of the capitalist establishment and the proponents of anarchy and destruction used Kent State as a justification of their criminal behaviour.

Then, nearly six months later, a 15-member Ohio Grand Jury reversed the conviction. It was about time. (The moulders of "world opinion" did their best to hush up the truth. One Kent State student told the *Manchester Union Leader* in May that he planned to tell the jury that the guard was "definitely provoked into shooting." When Ohio Senator Stephen Young read the boy's comments, he was incensed. Young shot off a letter to the youth, saying that he was "a despicable fellow;" that when he testified before the jury he "should and undoubtedly will be indicted for the crime of perjury." Despite such intimidations, the witnesses testified and the jury heard.)

The jury found that the National Guardsmen were not criminally liable because they "fired their weapons in the honest and sincere belief and under circumstances which would have logically caused them to believe that they would suffer serious bodily injury had they not done so."

The "major responsibility" for the events of last May, said the jury, "rests clearly with those persons who are charged with the administration of the university." The university had fostered "an attitude of laxity, overindulgence and permissiveness;" faculty members had placed an "over-emphasis" on "the right to dissent."

Add to that the fact that a whole procession of revolutionaries—Jerry Rubin, Mark Rudd, Bernadine Dohrn, to name a few—had been radicalizing Kent State for at least a year before the May shootings. (Manion Forum Broadcast No. 816, May 31, 1970.)

Despite the dramatic effects of the Liberals to convince us otherwise, the fault at Kent State lies with the radicals—and those who allow them to do their dirty work. Nobody put it better than President Miller Upton of Beloit College. Here is what he wrote to President Nixon:

"If the fault lies anywhere for the deaths, it lies not with you and the Vietnam war, but with the radical acts and excesses we have tolerated in the name of dissent."—American Way Features