Thursday, January 22, 1970

## Mrs. Grayson's **Rites Conducted**

Funeral rites for Mrs. Call'e ay afternoon, January 13, 1970, Heights Methodist church, 5th and Alabama Ave. S. E., Washngton, D. C. Interment was in Washington National Cemetary.

Mrs. Crayson died Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Pine View hospital, Clinton, Maryland. was a native of Kings Mountain, daughter of M. Avery Harmon of 300 Lackey street.

Also surviving are her husband. H. R. Grayson; son Howard Avery Grayson; and three grand-children of Washington, D. C. Arso, Mrs. Edna Norman Coon of Besserver City, N. C., a step sister.

## **City** Folks Will Influence **Farm** Debate

How much will it cost? Will it be inflationary? Who will benefit?

These are some of the newer type questions that congressmen, especially urban congressmen, congressmen, are likely to be asking this year before they vote for a new farm program.

Dr, Charles Pugh, extension pnomist at North Carolina State University, points out that the Agricultural Act of 1965 expires at the end of 1970. Congress must act within the year if current farm programs are to be continued or replaced.

Pugh said many of the same questions that were debated when the Agricultural Act of 1965 was, passed are likely to be de-bated again this year.

He referred to questions such as, "How can the tremendous as. productive capacity of American agriculture be held within reason able bounds? Are commodity-bycommodity programs needed or does the county need a general land retirement program? Are mandatory production controls best or should farm programs be voluntary? How can farm programs be developed that will be fair to the producers of all com-modities in all sections of the country?

But in addition to these traditional questions, Pugh believes many newer questions are likely to be debated before a new farm program is passed by Congress. For one thing, he points out, farm numbers and farmer political power have declined since 1965. Rural congressmen will have to rely more heavily than ever on the votes of urban congressmen to get a farm program approved. Urban congressmen are ex-

pected to be especially sensitive to the cost of farm programs," Dr. Pugh said. The present farm program has been criticized because it is tied to parity which tends to raise the cost each year. Urban congressmen are also

expected to show a lot of interest in "who benefits from farm pro-grams," Pugh continued.

"We have a lot of concern in this country today over equity in income. There is a feeling among many people that present farm programs have helped big farm-ers more than little farmers."

As a result, Pugh believes an other attempt will be made in Congress to put a limitation on the size of payment that any one farmer can receive from the gov-



ernment

Inflation is another national concern which is likely to be on the minds of urban congressmer they debate a new farm protimed.

"Rightly or wrongly, rising food prices have become a symbol o the public's concern over infla-tion," he commented. "Therefore, urban congressmen will be reluctant to vote for a farm program that they feel will add to food costs.

Despite the decline in farm numbers and the growing power of consumers, Pugh does not feel that the special needs of agriculture will be ignored in Washington.

The entire nation, he says, has a stake in a healthy rural economy and an adequate supply of wholesome food and fiber.

"But I do feel that the special needs of agriculture will be increasingly weighed against broad national concerns such as federal spending, inflation, and the a-mount of government money received by some large farmers." "In turn, some of the more fruitful legislative developments in the early '70s may captalize on mutual interests of rural and city dwellers. For example, programs to promote a rural-urban population balance could receive widespread attention. It creasingly recognized that one avenue for relieving the social and economic problems of urban ongestion is to develop a sound base for business and people in rural areas," Dr. Pugh concluded.

"The Great Smoky Mountains Ma"ional Park, established in 1940, is the nation's most popular National Park. More than seven ion people visited the Smoky Mountains last year.

