

"Breath Of Fresh Air"

With the passage by the House of a five-point civil rights bill authorizing the employment of court-appointed Federal referees to safeguard voting rights where abuses are proved, Senate approval within the next few weeks was generally conceded. But it will be many years before there can be any worthwhile appraisal of how good or how bad the measure is.

It can hardly be expected, for instance, to deter the professional agitators of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Committee on Racial Equality, to resolve the school integration problem or even to contain the lunchroom sit-down epidemic. Neither this nor any other legislation we can conceive of can outlaw the right of association nor obliterate the fact that the great majority of Americans, black and white, North and South, do not wish to mingle racially.

Negroes should vote — and do so widely throughout the South, despite distorted notions in the North. And it is hoped that the universality of Negro suffrage will be aided rather than impeded by the action of Congress. What is to happen in the strained area of race relations is in the hands of the Negroes themselves—at least equally with the whites.

Commenting editorially, the Texarkana Gazette hails the formation of a new Negro organization in Alabama as "a breath of fresh air in the hostile atmosphere," and says:

"Appropriately, this new movement toward sanity is being organized by a group of Southern Negroes who can remember when there was harmony and good will between the races in the South. This was, of course, before Northern political opportunists, demagogues, NAACP agitators and others who found it expedient to play upon the passions and prejudices of minorities to win votes and gain power.

"This new group is being formed in Montgomery, Alabama, and is a state-wide Negro group designed to combat racial tensions. It calls itself SANE, Inc., and according to press reports, had adopted and committed itself to a program of not forcing integration of schools and other places, but toward promoting and bringing about equal schools, parks, recreational facilities, voting rights for qualified applicants and like public benefits."

"Up From Liberalism"

A timely addition to the cause of original thought and the questioning analytical mind is a refreshing new book entitled, "Up From Liberalism" by William F. Buckley, Jr. Mr. Buckley will be remembered as the author of "God and Man at Yale." "Up From Liberalism" published by McDowell-Oblonsky, Inc., does a magnificent job of showing so-called "modern" liberalism for what it really is—a fraudulent assault on the basic principle of individualism and self-government. Mr. Buckley writes, "I think it is fair to conclude that American liberals are reluctant to co-exist with anyone on their Right. They talk about a continuing hearing for all ideas. But close observation of the liberal-indebate gives the impression that he has given conservatism a terminal audience. When a conservative speaks up demanding he runs the gravest risk of triggering the liberal mania; then before you know it the ideologist of open-mindedness and toleration is hurtling toward you lance-cocked."

In short, "Up From Liberalism" reveals the hypocrisy of many present-day self-styled liberals who seek to say what Americans read, how their schools shall be run, and how the incomes of free men shall be spent.

Corvallis, Ore., Gazette-Times: "Constitutional provisions prohibit a president from knocking single items out of appropriation bills. Consequently, Congress always lumps a lot of appropriations together and submits them as one bill. It usually contains some undesirable or selfish items mixed in with the necessary ones. . . . The Federal government is far behind most state governments in this respect. The governors of some 39 states . . . exercise item veto power."

No Middle-Of-Road Here

Not New Hampshire — where a local boy from nearby Boston (in there pitching against a West Coaster who did not appear on the scene) reduced the traditional Republican preference from two-to-one to three-to-two—and

Not Wisconsin — whose Democratic voters may decide the party's Presidential nominee. But New Jersey — on April 19th — could well be the crucial primary battle-ground of our time.

Here, on this day, the voters must decide between ultra-liberal ("Modern," some call it) and conservative Republicanism in naming a candidate for the US-Senate. The lines of battle are clearly drawn. There is no middle ground. Jersey Republicans must stand up and be counted—and where they stand cannot fail to give the GOP a strong nudge to the Left or to the Right.

The incumbent, Senator Clifford Case, darling of the Americans for Democratic Action, has been a consistent advocate of government paternalism, big spending and pie-in-the-sky. By testimony of his own voting record, he would have increased Administration spending recommendations by \$20 billion.

The challenger, Robert Morris, first came to national fame as chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in directing its probe of the world-wide Communist conspiracy. Throughout his career he has been an outspoken and merciless foe of "liberal" spending sprees and as firmly opposed to all inflationary Government fiscal nostrums, to our present excessive taxation and to non-essential, non-defense prodigality.

Since the death of Robert A. Taft, the Republican party has been swayed increasingly toward a policy known as "Modernism" and which, to GOP conservatives has the aroma of Democratic liberalism. Furthermore, this trend has had the unhappy effect of relegating more and more of the right wing to back seats in the party.

If the energetic and highly-qualified Robert Morris can upset the profligate Clifford Case on April 19, the New Jersey primary may well go down in the history books as a pivotal event, not only in the resurrection of Republicanism but in America's future.

Babson Discusses Trees As An Investment

Babson Park, Mass., March 31—Every March, I go to the local nursery and purchase two sugar maple trees about five feet high at a cost of about \$12.00 each. I like to get them in March before the new buds come out, and set them out on my grounds. I believe they are the best investment I could make for my grandchildren.

BOOKS VERSUS TREES
In my winter home in Florida, I have a private library of 8000 books. These books were issued by the publishers during the past fifty years at about \$3.00 a copy. I doubt if any second-hand book dealer would today pay twenty cents a copy for the lot.

On the other hand, a sugar maple tree constantly increases the value of your estate. In addition to the shade which they supply in summer and the ground moisture which they hold, children enjoy tapping these trees in the spring to get a little maple syrup. Hence, while most books are constantly decreasing in value, most trees are constantly increasing in value.

WORLD WAR III
I do not expect that there will be a nuclear war for many years unless it starts by accident. We know that direct bombing could result in the death of millions of people. As to the effects of the "fallout," the experts are undecided. Fallout could contaminate all except underground water and the core-matter of most trees. And if agricultural products should be contaminated and hence dangerous to eat, people in some sections would be forced to live on water, wood pulp, salt, and certain oils. Thus, theoretically trees have a possible defensive value to keep civilization alive.

With the large amounts spent on missiles and other forms of armaments, I cannot understand why so little attention is given to protecting us from the eruption of World War III. I urge each of my readers to write the Governor of his state and ask him the name and address of the State Director of Civil Defense. Then write a letter to this Director asking him what he personally is doing in his home to protect his family in case of a nuclear war.

FORESTS AS AN INVESTMENT
Probably the largest owners of forest lands in the United States are the Weyerhaeuser family. The stock of the Weyerhaeuser Company sells at a high price and pays a small cash dividend. When, however, your wife buys a package of "ready-mix" at a supermarket the pasteboard box was probably made from trees which the Weyerhaeuser family set out forty years ago. Your wife's dress was probably from rayon manufactured from the timber of Rayonier Incorporated, which has vast holdings in the Southeast where trees grow more rapidly than in the North.

Timber growth is not circumscribed by labor union regulations. Trees do not observe Sunday holidays, vacations, coffee breaks, etc. They are protected against fire, earthquakes, and freezes, but are subject constantly to increased taxation.



Clinton Davidson

This Week in Washington

WHEN IS A JUDGE?

Several months ago we called attention to the fact that members of government agencies frequently sit as judges in important cases without observing judicial procedures required under the Constitution.

We pointed out that if members of those so-called "independent" agencies are to exercise judicial powers granted them by Congress they should be subject to the same rules as judges in an established court of law.

This view was re-emphasized recently when Louis J. Hector resigned as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board and wrote President Eisenhower that it is absolutely necessary for board members and commissioners, in determining policy, to discuss the subject before them with all interested parties.

In many cases a government agency investigator first examines, under oath, the defendant who is not permitted to have his stenographer present or to secure a copy of the testimony.

KANGAROO COURT
The prosecutor (investigator) then selects from the testimony whatever he wishes in preparing a summary and presents his version of the interrogation to the board members. The members then may invite the defendant in for a conference or, in some cases, they may decide against him without a conference.

After the defendant has stated his side of the case, the prosecutor meets the agency board, or with its chairman (the defendant being excluded), and argues against the points made by the defendant. The defendant cannot confer with the board or its chairman during the time he is testifying because "he must treat it as judges." The prosecutor, however, does not act as if the board members were judges.

Former Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, B. K. Roberts, wrote us about an impeachment trial "where the defendant's office,

emoluments and personal reputation were at stake."

"The testimony," he wrote, "was introduced over a period of weeks, and even when a quorum was present many of the members were reading newspapers or were otherwise inattentive. Yet when the roll was called, all of the members voted."

RULE BY DIVINE RIGHT
Judge Roberts went on to comment that if members of a jury should leave the box while evidence was being presented the entire proceedings would be illegal and the trial a nullity.

C. Frederic Meyer, a mid-western financier, wrote in regard to the column: "During virtually all of the years of recorded history it was commonly accepted that the emperor, king or priest, ruled by divine right."

"It was not until the 18th century that a small group of men in the American colonies, dedicated to the principle of personal and economic liberty for the individual, devised a system of government in which all powers resided in the hands of the people with the exception of those that were specifically set forth in the original constitution."

"While it is true that American people during the past 180 years have unwittingly surrendered many of these powers to the Federal government, the philosophical concept within which the structure of our government was organized—must necessarily govern our administrative agencies if we are to remain a free people. Otherwise, we will become a nation governed by fiat and decree without regard to the will of the people."

Recently two prominent men took advantage of the Fifth Amendment because the agency questioning them under oath without their attorneys being present, refused to give them a copy of the interview but used information in it against them. They claimed this procedure is similar in part to the Russian secret trial system.

THE CONSERVATION COALITION

By THURMAN SENSING, Executive Vice-President Southern States Industrial Council

One of the most heartening political developments of the year occurred in early March when an announcement was made that a bloc of Southern Congressmen are planning with hard-core Republican conservatives for a possible coalition attempt to obtain control of the House of Representatives in the next session.

Representative J. L. Whitten (D. Miss.) disclosed in a speech in the House that the strategy will be put into effect if a large group of "liberal" Democrats is elected to office this fall. It is felt that if the Republicans win the House, they will be unwilling to share control with conservative Democrats because of patronage considerations. But as GOP control is considered unlikely, the situation provides a real opportunity for cooperation between conservatives in both parties.

Many conservatives feel that there is little chance of establishing a third party that would be devoted to the principles they cherish, but development of a real working coalition with control of the House would be a major step forward. It would provide the lower house with a de facto conservative party. If the coalition could obtain control in the next session it would mean that conservative Southerners with seniority would continue to hold important committee posts, while senior Northern "liberals" would be replaced with Conservative Republicans.

Conservative Southern Democrats sometimes overlook the good conservative allies that they have north of the Mason-Dixon line. Some of the ablest fighters against American style socialism represent Northern constituents.

One such Northern conservative, for instance, is Representative Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.) who recently was named one of Chicago's

FARMS... AND FOLKS

By J. M. Eleazer
Clemson College
Information Specialist



CHICKENS

Gallus Bankiva, that's the scientific name for chickens. They fascinate me.

Since evolving from the wild jungle fowl of India, they have followed man through the ages. Improved some all along, but in our time it has been phenomenal.

Just 20 years ago it took 12 lbs. of feed and 14 to 16 weeks of time to produce a 3-pound broiler. Now it is done in 8 weeks with about 6 pounds of feed!

If an 8-pound baby grew as rapidly as a modern chick it would weigh 275 pounds at 2 months of age. And a 70-pound calf would weigh 2,400 pounds in two months.

If an average hen laying 180 eggs in a year has 80 per cent of them to hatch, her broiler offspring will yield 430 pounds of broilers in a year.

The chicken, surely a wonderful addition to a man's assurance that he can continue to eat well from this earth! And its improvement is not finished yet. Efficiency in breeding, management, and in feeds is now aiming at a pound of chicken for a pound of feed. And I understand that has been gotten experimentally.

No wonder we have seen broilers register of late the greatest growth any major food has ever attained.

Other meats are being improved, too. More lean on the hog, tender beef, better mutton. But he rapidly of reproduction gives the chicken a big advantage in fast improvement. Our Southeast has come from away behind to the commanding lead in this broiler business. And we're headed that way with eggs, too.

Thinking of chickens? Clemson has a major course in poultry. The future might hold something for interested students in that line. And your county agents and home agents have many free poultry aids in the form of bulletins and circulars.

TRY THESE

Gardening time is about here. Let's remember a few rules to insure success. 1. Make small. 2. Make it rich. 3. Plant just the things you like best. 4. Mulch it. 5. Water it as needed. 6. Keep it producing with successive plantings.

And I want to again suggest you plant some Manalucie tomatoes. Most folks who've tried them tell me they produce best for the longest time. They are highly disease resistant, and therefore good for home gardens where insect and disease control measures are not carried out.

Last summer a friend induced me to try a new running snap bean, the Flora-Green. We found it the best and most disease resistant sort we ever tried. It was still bearing when frost came. And it is fine for freezing. Try it. I'm sure you'll like it.

BURN COASTAL

Out in the lush growing season spittle bugs often damage Coastal Bermuda grass. Associate County Agent White of Colleton tells me it turned a field of it brown last summer. They stuck fire to it and burned it off. In a month it had come

back as fine as ever and no sign of the bug was left.

Memory carries me back to broom straw and brush brooms.

Do those terms mean anything to you? They did to us in the Stone Hills of the Dutch Fork, when we were coming along. All of the brooms we had came from them.

House brooms were made from broom straw. Each fall we went hunting for it. It grew everywhere in old abandoned fields. But it was highest and best in a field that had not been turned out long. There the stand was not so thick and better quality straw resulted. We would write it off near the ground. I can remember getting blisters on my hand from that operation. But they wouldn't show up until we had gotten a pretty good bundle of straw.

We'd tie it in a large sheaf, throw it across our back, and strike out home. It was hung from the rafters of the smokehouse, away from rats, that would otherwise nest in it and damage it.

We made up the brooms as needed. We'd clean the straw by stripping off the blades near the base by running them through the prongs of a fork. Then they'd be tied firm-

My Neighbors



"Why don't you buy it—and then shrink into it?"

ly with a heavy cord of white oak split in bundles about three inches in diameter. There never was a better broom than this, our folks thought. And they took to the "sick" brooms of the present day reluctantly. My sister and mother used no other sort until they passed away a few years ago. Always said, "They were easier to sweep with."

This sort of broom seems all but gone. I saw my last sign of them last fall in the mid-state when an elderly woman was carrying a large bundle of straw along the road. I stopped to chat with her. Said she always used that sort of broom as the bought ones were harder to sweep with. And she had a few old-time friends in town that always wanted about a half dozen of 'em a year, too. Said good straw was harder to find, as old fields are being put into trees and grass now, and few new ones are being turned out. But she said, she guessed the straw would last as long as she would, laughed, and walked on.

Now, next week, I'll talk about those yard brooms.

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