

# The Warren Record

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### Should Extend Town Limits

The agricultural revolution, while increasing the growth of cities, has resulted in the decline of many small towns over the nation. Most affected have been very small towns and villages, according to a national survey. As a rule of thumb, the survey states, those towns with less than 2500 population have lost population. Those above that figure have continued their growth.

The finding of the survey, which comes as no surprise, has a definite application to Warrenton. For here we have a town whose population is only around 1100 according to census figures, but in reality a town of probably more than 2500 if its limits were extended to a realistic point.

If a company wishing to come into the town with a branch business, or a factory, would make an investigation these facts would be revealed and they would find out what the town really has to offer. But, unfortunately, few people are willing to even consider entering a town with a business when the census figures show that a town has not only failed to grow but has actually lost population.

For this reason, and many others, we think that the town should consider extending its town limits in Warrenton the houses extend

beyond the present limits. We have noticed in many other towns showing growth that the limits actually extend in some cases to farm land. We do not ask this for Warrenton.

We would like to see the town limits of Warrenton extended on the East to Neal's Service Station; on the South to Hudgin's Creek; on the North to the Old Cemetery and to the Sportswear Factory; and on the West to the Prison Camp. This would embrace greater Warrenton and would give us a population of around 2800. Some open land would be taken in, but not to the extent that has been in the case in many towns that have extended their limits.

In the short run, such extension might not be profitable to the town which would have to increase its services to more citizens. But in the case of water, mains already extend to most of the area covered in the suggestions. Lower insurance rates and town services would well compensate those brought into the town for the town taxes they would have to pay.

In the long run, we feel that extending the town limits would be very beneficial to our people, would tend to correct a false picture of its opportunities, and would encourage us in our continued effort to provide the services and attractions needed to bring industries into our county.

### Statistics That Keep Haunting Us

#### The Smithfield Herald

Those disturbing educational statistics keep cropping up.

A Monday morning news story from Chapel Hill has passed along some ideas of a University of North Carolina sociologist, Dr. Glen Elder, about methods in overcoming educational deficiencies. Dr. Elder, a strong believer in the principle that older students can help younger students through learning processes, is quoted as saying: "Separation of age groups increases difficulties which children experience as they move from one age to another." He specifically is proposing educational centers in communities bringing adolescent dropouts and adult dropouts together in a common effort to increase their knowledge.

Let anyone question whether we have educational deficiencies in North Carolina, the United Press International inserted prodding statistics in the story about Dr. Elder's ideas. We have read them before, but we do need to read them again and again.

#### These statistics:

Only seven states in 1960 had a higher percentage of illiteracy in population over 14 than North Carolina.

Only six states have a higher rate of high school dropouts than North Carolina. One-third of the state's ninth graders enrolled in the fall of 1962 didn't make it to graduation in the spring of 1966.

In 1966-67, North Carolina's public schools spent \$411 per pupil in average daily attendance (on items in current expense budgets). Only seven states spent less than North Carolina.

In 1965 only two states had a higher percentage of Selective Service draftees failing mental tests than North Carolina. Forty-one percent of North Carolina's draftees failed.

In the Nineteen Sixties, North Carolina has greatly increased its public school appropriations, under the leadership of both Governor Sanford and Governor Moore, but the state has hardly kept pace with educational progress in other states if the cited statistics are a fair indication of the effectiveness of public education in North Carolina.

The need for more money to attract and retain good teachers remains acute. The rural counties which do not have teacher salary supplements are especially disadvantaged, for the better teachers tend to migrate to the schools systems in North Carolina and elsewhere where supplements are paid.

But money is not the only need. Nor will less regimentation—removal of undue restrictions upon teachers who need time and freedom to teach creatively—fully solve the problem of making classroom instruction more effective, though less regimentation certainly could help improve the schools greatly.

There is room in the public school system for innovations based upon the findings of sociologists as well as educational experimenters. Unsatisfactory home environment has handicapped many a pupil enroll-

ed in the public schools. As Dr. Elder observes, pupils often come from homes "where there is no parental interest." An effective public school must find substitutes for parental interest. As long as a substantial number of North Carolina pupils approach school work without the motivation that wholesome home life provides or its equivalent, those shameful educational statistics will continue to haunt us Tar Heels.

### In Modern Colors

#### The Hartford Courant

Some educators appear to be going back to the methods of the little red schoolhouse. This is a radical departure from the regimented system that has grown up in the cities. In the one-room country school one teacher had charge of children in all grades up to high school. The children were thrown together and received instruction at the convenience of the teacher, according to their ability to profit from it.

Graduates of graded schools who have worked around have noticed that conditions in shops and offices are little like those in regimented schools. Things may be different now, but not long ago pupils sat in silence in rows at desks lined up in fixed positions. They answered the teacher when spoken to, and had no converse with their neighbors. During recess they marched like convicts in a column to the school yard, and returned in the same way. They could not walk about the room or leave it without permission. Children were graded by age for the most part, and classes made no allowance for different growth rates in children.

Now Kansas City has rediscovered the system so that it is new. The first six grades are being run together. Children will be taught in groups according to their needs. They will move around, working in different groups for various subjects, according to their abilities. A team of teachers and associates will have charge of each colony of children.

In the old days one of the boys had to come early to start a fire in the wood stove so the room would be warm by the time the others arrived. Modern educators have not thought of anything better than that for character building.

### Quotes

"Being an old maid is like death by drowning, a really delightful sensation after you cease to struggle."—Edna Ferber.

"Every year I live I am more convinced that the waste of life lies in the love we have not given, the powers we have not used, the selfish prudences that will risk nothing, and which, striking pain, misses happiness as well."—Mary Chomondely.

### Bears Are On Candid Camera

WASHINGTON — The private life of the grizzly bear is no longer private.

The most feared of all North American carnivores has been observed napping, gambling like a lamb in new-fallen snow, battling, courting, swimming at night, digging secret dens, and, for the first time, holed up for a six-month winter nap.

Naturalists John and Frank Craighead spy on grizzlies in Yellowstone National Park by harmlessly dragging the ferocious animals, taking vital statistics, then attaching collars with built-in radios.

Portable tracking receivers convert the signals into pulsating "beep-beep" that enables monitors to keep tabs on marked bears and learn the life-and-death details of Yellowstone's grizzly population.

#### Love Life Unruffled

The Craigheads report, "The love life, family duties, and general behavior of a grizzly are not noticeably affected when it acquires a collar antenna, radio transmitter, and battery pack."

Electronic eaves dropping has proved a vital aid in the first major scientific study of grizzlies. It is sponsored by the National Geographic Society, National Science Foundation, and other institutions.

Adventures of the Craigheads are related in the National Geographic special, "Grizzly!", to be shown in color on CBS Television Network November 1. The film premieres a 1967-68 series produced in association with David L. Wolper and narrated by Alexander Scourby.

The grizzly has roamed North America for a million years; it was king of animals until man came along. The first of countless fearful comments on grizzlies probably was made by Henry Kelsey, of Hudson's Bay Company, in 1691. He reported, succinctly, "It is mans food & he makes food of man."

Now the grizzly is a threatened species south of Canada. Less than 1,000 survive in the United States outside Alaska.

Prior to the Craigheads, grizzly research was discouraged by the size, strength, unpredictability and wanderings of the great bears. Grown grizzlies weigh 600 or so pounds, and can break a steer's back with one blow. Indians say the grizzly is so wary it doesn't let one foot know what the other is doing.

#### No Telltale Paths

The Craigheads have radio-tracked some 30 grizzlies and visually studied more than 200 others marked with color-coded ear tags. Their patient work has yielded much new knowledge about the species.

They are the first scientists who have trailed grizzlies to their hidden dens, dug at elevations of 8,000 to 9,000 feet in Yellowstone well before winter. Dens face north to assure snow insulation.

The grizzlies steal like ghosts to their mountain retreats in snowstorms. Thus they leave no telltale paths. During winter, females give birth to the young—blind, toothless, and no bigger than a squirrel.

The Craigheads plan more intimate probes into grizzly secrets. A new transmitter with a device to measure temperature tells whether a bug-eyed bear is lumbering through a cool forest or sunny meadow.

More sophisticated devices now being tested will telemeter the grizzly's body temperature and take electrocardiograms.

Such data is of medical interest. Grizzlies are obese animals with high cholesterol and low thyroid levels. But they don't suffer hardening of the arteries like man.

### Carroll E. Harris Promoted Sergeant

NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C. — Carroll E. Harris, son of Mrs. Edna M. Harris of Macon, N. C., has been promoted to sergeant in the U. S. Air Force.

Sergeant Harris is a radio repairman with the 497th Civil Engineering Maintenance Squadron at Charleston AFB, S. C. He is a member of the Military Airlift Command.

The sergeant is a graduate of John Graham High School, Warrenton, N. C.

### United Nations Serves Many Very Useful Purposes

An Editorial From The Charlotte Observer

United Nations Day passed quietly hereabouts. Not just quietly, but virtually unobserved, except for a telephone poll by a local television station.

This poll showed, incredibly, that more than 50 per cent of the people who called in were convinced that the United Nations serves "no useful purpose."

Did all of these people have their eyes and ears closed recently when war broke out between Israel and the Arab nations? Do they not realize that without the U.N. as a buffer another direct confrontation might have taken place between the United States and the Soviet Union?

Regardless of the demonstrable facts about the U.N., people believe only what they want to believe about it. Admittedly, the U.N. is weaker than it should be as a world peacekeeping force. It has had financial problems. It at times seems little more than a debating society, but even in that role, it serves a useful purpose.

Memories are short. The United States bore the brunt of the defense of South Korea, for example, but it was a United Nations operation overall. The U.N. has helped maintain an uneasy peace in the Middle East for the past 17 years. It brought about an end to the war in the Congo—not to everybody's liking, but it helped stave off a wider African conflict involving the great powers.

Have Charlotteans so quickly forgotten the U. N. role in the Kashmir and its part in helping reduce the friction on Cyprus? Do they not remember the moderating function it performed during the Cuban missile crisis?

No useful purpose indeed! Is it not useful to try to protect the independence and integrity of weak nations, bring an end to the violent settlement of international differences, supervise ceasefires and provide a forum where differences can be debated and mediated?

But there are less visible things about the U.N., too, that make the results of the poll a travesty of the truth. In numerous ways through its various agencies, the U. N. is seeking to educate and guide developing and underprivileged people in nation-building. It is feeding hungry children and working for economic, technological and social progress all over the world.

The U.N. has had its difficulties, of course. It is just as effective as its largest member states will allow it to be. France and the Soviet Union, for example, have hampered it by refusing to contribute to certain peacekeeping operations. Worthwhile actions have been vetoed

numerous times in the Security Council. The U. S. has not made as good use of its peacekeeping mechanism in Southeast Asia as it could have.

But "no useful purpose"? The recently negotiated Outer Space Treaty which went into force last month is just one example of what has been accomplished at the U.N. Extremely important work on the extension of human rights is in the same spirit. The U.N. is grappling with problems of world population and food supply, making important studies, trying to find ways to help mankind not only to survive but to live well, and live in peace.

We could chronicle the faults and weaknesses of the U. N. endlessly. But the late Adlai Stevenson, that very effective ambassador to the U.N. was right when he said, "Let none of us mock its weakness, because when we do we are mocking ourselves."

When more than 50 percent of a local response is that this international forum, this center of diplomatic contact and maneuver, this expression of the idealism of mankind, serves "no useful purpose," the communications media and the leadership of a community must hang their heads in shame.

For it is quite clear that we have fallen down badly on the job of not only explaining the U.N. but putting its accomplishments and failures in perspective for the people.



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### A-Elberon Honor Roll Announced

The honor roll for Afton-Elberon for the first grading period of the school year was released yesterday as follows:

Mrs. Hurst's Fifth Grade—Steven George Bender, N. M. Hilliard, Jr., Clyde R. Perkinson, Jr., Kim Melanie Fleming, Kathryn Larnell King, Cynthia Ethyl Qualls. Mrs. Haynes' Sixth Grade—Catherine Blankenship, Cathy Renn.

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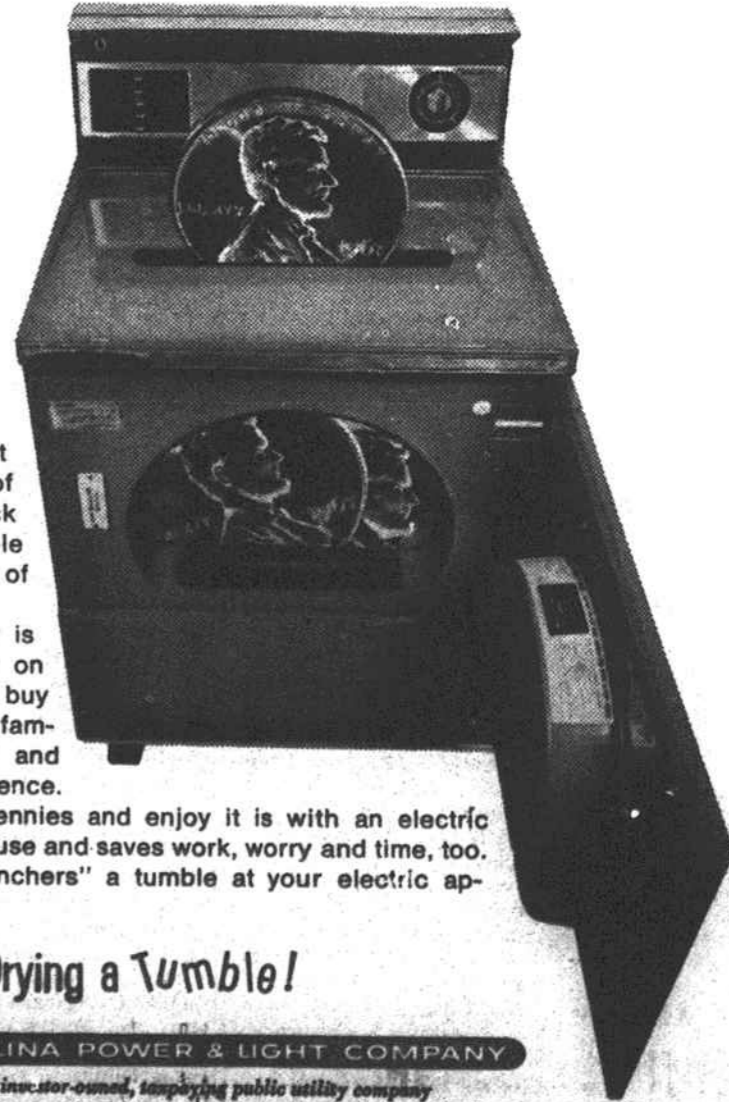
### In Hospital

Patients in Warren General Hospital on Tuesday afternoon were listed as follows:

Devilla Vick, Myrtle Spain, Jessie Haskins, Thomas Lufsey, Bessie White, Lula Shearin, Lorena Edwards, J. Van King, David Harris, Molly Plummer, Leona Maynard, James Pitchford, Henry Conner, Cora Christmas, Georgiana Williams, Jesse Alston, Junius Plummer, Percy Richardson.

Machines are used to harvest more than two-thirds of the U. S. cotton crop.

# Penny Pincher



What's the easiest, fastest way to turn a mountain of soggy laundry into a neat stack of soft, fluffy clothes? Tumble well with five pennies' worth of electric drying.

In fact, an electric dryer is the best way to save money on extra clothes, too! No need to buy bad-weather spares when the family clothes can be washed and dried anytime at your convenience.

A good way to pinch pennies and enjoy it is with an electric dryer. It costs less to buy and use and saves work, worry and time, too.

Give the new "penny pinchers" a tumble at your electric appliance store, soon.

Give Electric Drying a Tumble!

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