

The Warren Record

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Need Statewide Plan

In finding that juvenile training schools were falling short of their goals in the reformation of young boys and girls, it was only good sense for the State Judicial Committee to seek a more productive system. It is to be hoped that in juvenile foster homes that such a solution may be reached. Certainly none of our citizens regret that Warren County has agreed to appropriate funds for a trial of the system.

And yet the only quarrel we have with the plan is that it is a state, county and federal plan, instead of a state or state-federal plan. The county's part was almost negligible, but the county part is one, it seems to us, that may differentiate between the treatment juvenile delinquents would receive in rich and poor counties or more enlightened counties.

One of the main reasons why North Carolina adopted a state system of public education was to reduce the difference in

education received by children in poor and wealthy counties. It did not fully work because of supplements paid to teachers and for special equipment in wealthy counties, but it did help, and at least there is a statewide standard of education.

It seems to us that any system of law should be equal in every county of the state and that best way to provide this is to form a state-wide system; not one of foster homes in some counties and training schools in others where the county commissioners are unable or unwilling to provide 5 per cent of the cost of a system that under the best of conditions has some variations. It should be remembered here that in agreeing to participate that a proviso was added in this county "if the money is available." There may be other counties where not even this priority may be given to the rehabilitation of our young boys and girls. It would be safer to leave the matter to the state.

Mostly Personal

Sewage Quite A Problem

By BIGNALL JONES
Henderson is having a hard time with plans for increasing sewage facilities and Warren County has become concerned because of a proposal to place a treatment plant in Warren County. Since sewage treatment plants are not exactly an exotic form of building, it would seem that inhabitants of Warren and Franklin counties would insist that if Vance County wants a sewage treatment plant it should be located on Vance County land. But this seems to have been lost sight of as the emphasis has swung to claims of pollution of water. Henderson citizens are divided over whether the city should have two sewage treatment plants, one on Nutbush Creek which flows into Kerr Lake and on Sandy

Creek which flows through a small portion of Warren County and much more of Franklin County.

At the last public hearing in February, farmers argued that Sandy Creek was a source of clean water, wildlife habitats and recreation that could never be replaced if the Sandy Creek plant is restored.

"The water going back into Nutbush Creek will be cleaner than what they took out," said an advocate of the Nutbush plant. A few nights ago Bill Neal, Superintendent of Warrenton's sewage treatment plant, showed me test sheets claiming that water leaving the sewage treatment plant was cleaner than water taken from Fishing Creek above the sewage treatment plant. However, similar claims

made when Soul City was considering building a sewage treatment plant on a tributary of Fishing Creek, from which Warrenton draws its water, the claims bore little weight, and as a result Soul City sewage is being piped to a point below the intake for Warrenton's water supply.

John Coit, in a recent article about Henderson's sewage problem, closed his remarks in The Durham Morning Herald with a paragraph reading as follows:

"In 1974, Henderson voters approved a bond issue to help pay for the sewage system. NER and NPA money will also be used to fund the project, which is eventually to expand into a system to serve all of Region K."

One does know that Region K is composed of the counties of Warren, Franklin, Vance, Granville and Person Counties, and one does have to ponder that if "eventually" a sewage system will be built to serve all of these five counties just how it could be done without having water from treated sewage flow back into the streams that water this fair land?

While we are turning this over with no great relish, we might think of the City of Durham whose sewage is treated and dumped into the Neuse from which Raleigh obtained much of its water supply, and after treatment dumps this treated sewage back into the Neuse, from which Smithfield gets its water supply, and dumps it into the Neuse from where New Bern takes it before it in turn sends it down into the Atlantic Ocean.

I rather think there is no way to supply an expanding population with its water without its re-use, and I also believe that in the course of time not only will pure water be obtained from treated sewage, but that sewage will be a source of much of our energy.

Does it sound both unreasonable and bad? Well let us remember that there is nothing very attractive about a slaughter house, but their owners have been able to extract everything from a pig but its squeal.



View Of Old Warrenton Cemetery

Carter Asks That No Eligible Person Pay For Food Stamps

WASHINGTON—If President Carter gets his way in the coming fight over food stamps, no eligible person will have to pay for them.

Free food stamps, besides helping the poor, will eliminate some of the problems that have dogged the program since it began, the administration argues. With no cash changing hands, there would be less chance for fraud.

But some strategically placed members of Congress want to keep the purchase requirement. They feel that it prevents the program from becoming a welfare giveaway.

As the program stands now, recipients must come up with a certain amount of cash each month to pay for an allotment of food coupons worth more than the required payment.

For example, a four-member family of four with a net income of \$250 has to pay \$71 to get \$166 in stamps. The difference between the payment and the amount of stamps received is called the bonus — in this case \$95. If the purchase requirement were eliminated, the family would get \$95 in stamps free.

Only about 50 per cent of those now eligible for food stamps participate. The administration predicts that figure would rise to 66 per cent if the purchase requirement were dropped. Some studies suggest that many needy persons are too poor to "buy in" to the program. But other studies indicate that pride, disinterest or lack of information are the main reasons why eligible people choose not to enroll.

Should the purchase requirement be eliminated?

Proponents of eliminating the purchase requirement argue that "the poorest of the poor" can't get enough money together once a month to buy their stamps.

Jeff Kirsch, legislative coordinator for the Food Research and Action Center, which has lobbied actively for free stamps, says that the existing system "looks good on paper" but is designed so that "half the people (it is designed to help) won't show up."

"While it is important that we keep the costs of the program within reasonable bounds...we know for a fact, based on census data, that only about 40 per cent of the people below the poverty level use food stamps," Kirsch said.

Many people with limited incomes have a cash flow problem, the proponents say. It is difficult for them to get 25 percent of their monthly income — the average amount spent on stamps — together at one time.

"It is not that poor people cannot manage their affairs," said Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R. Mass.), sponsor of a bill to eliminate the purchase requirement. "Indeed, it is because of their ability to manage month after month, bill after bill; putting a little toward this and a little bit toward that; that they are often unable to put out large chunks of cash at one time."

Proponents also argue that eliminating the purchase requirement would simplify administration of the program and would eliminate much of the fraud and abuse.

Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland

noted in testimony before Congress that 17.3 million recipients pay more than \$3-billion a year in cash to 15,000 vendors ranging from banks and post offices to churches, fire stations and corner stores.

More private agents collect more cash from more persons than in any other federal program. This has led to numerous, well-publicized tales of abuse. All cash transactions would stop if the purchase requirement were eliminated.

With \$3-billion less in stamps being printed, shipped, stored and redeemed, Bergland said, there would be far fewer points where fraud could take place.

Opponents of free food stamps argue that the so-called "poorest of the poor" already are included in the food stamp program because persons with net incomes below \$30 per month don't have to pay.

They question the proponents' contention that the purchase requirement is keeping people out of the program; they also challenge the administration's estimate that participation would increase by only about 15 per cent.

"I fear that the proponents of eliminating the purchase requirement are playing down the increase in participation in order to lower their cost estimates," said Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D. Ga.), chairman of the Senate committee that handles food stamp legislation.

"However, they can't have it both ways," he said. "Either the elimination of the purchase requirement will greatly increase participation and cost millions more; or it would not greatly increase participation and thus fail to accomplish its main purpose."

Talmadge is among those who oppose doing away with the purchase requirement because, they say, it would destroy the program's unique characteristics as a nutrition supplement and turn it into another welfare program.

"If a household is willing to help itself, by coming up with the purchase requirement, the federal government will match, and in most cases exceed, that amount in bonus stamps," Talmadge said. "The American people favor this arrangement over a giveaway."

Other opponents argue that food stamps are a necessity to help poor people manage their money and assure them and their children a nutritionally adequate diet. This reinforces "the idea of family responsibility," said Rep. Robert H. Michel (R. Ill.), sponsor of a bill last year to tighten the program.

The opponents also say that proponents have overstated promises of significant administrative saving if the purchase requirement were eliminated.

"Transactions must still occur; bonuses must still be calculated; and stamps must still be issued," said Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R. Neb.). Eliminating the purchase requirement to stop vendor abuse, he said, is "akin to shooting a gnat with a shotgun." (Copyright 1977, Congressional Quarterly Inc.)

Committee Seeks Cemetery Funds

By BIGNALL JONES

Editor—The Warren Record

In view of the marvelous job the Warrenton Cemetery Committee has performed in the restoration and beautification of the old Warrenton Cemetery, we delayed publishing the committee's annual request for funds in the hope that a single photo might emphasize the need for and value of contributions.

We trust that our people will be just as liberal with their contributions as their means will allow, and that when their work for the spring is completed that we may be able to tell the story of their efforts in pictures.

With this foreword, and with the hope that our people will not only give generously but will also visit the cemetery quite often, we publish the committee's letter as follows:

"New growth of weeds is fast taking place in the Warrenton Cemetery. We, your Cemetery Committee, are attempting to have some work done but our funds are limited. We thank all who have supported this effort in past years. We hope you have observed and been pleased with results.

"We beg our citizens not to litter the cemetery grounds. It is expensive to have the rubbish picked up and hauled away. If the cemetery is to be kept in a respectable condition we must have annual contributions. We hope all who have loved ones resting there will honor them by sending us a contribution so we may have funds to pay the workers. Checks should be made to Warrenton Cemetery Committee and mailed to our secretary, Mrs. Annie Mae Alston, 426 W. Franklin Street or any member

"Ms. Irene Fitz, Chairman, Dora Robbins, Treasurer, Elnora Adams, Willie B. Anderson, Miss Lucy Wortham."

Dusting, Cleaning Keep Wood Furniture Cleaner

Wood furniture needs to be kept clean to look nice and last longer.

Regular dusting with a damp cloth will pick up dust, but to remove stubborn dirt and grime you may have to use a little detergent and water, say extension specialists at North Carolina State University.

Before mixing the detergent, protect the upholstered parts of the furniture with a cloth or plastic.

Fill a pan with warm water and add mild detergent—the kind you use for dishes. Use one tablespoonful in one quart of water and make lots of suds.

Use a clean sponge or soft cloth to do the washing. Pick up some of the thick suds off the top of the sudsy water, but don't let the sponge or cloth get dripping wet.

Wash a small area at a time and work quickly. Without using much water, work from left to right or top to bottom, NOT in circles.

Wipe off all the detergent with a clean, damp cloth and then dry the area immediately with a clean, dry cloth. Then move on to the next

small area and repeat the process.

Wood furniture can also get very dirty if you use too much wax or furniture polish, or if the furniture is not cleaned often.

Dirt, wax and furniture polish can be removed by dipping a small, clean cloth into a small dish of turpentine or mineral spirits and wringing the cloth until it is almost dry. (Never let the turpentine or mineral spirits get on upholstery, rug or floors.)

Clean a small area of the furniture at a time, covering an area about the size of a saucer. Then rub with a clean, dry cloth. Keep on doing this until the whole piece of furniture is clean.

To clean painted wood furniture, dust and wash it like other wood furniture. However, do not use turpentine to clean painted furniture.

To wax lightly colored pieces use a white creamy wax. On medium or dark painted wood furniture use any wax suitable for wood. Wax only once or twice a year.



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