

The Warren Record

Published Every Friday By

The Record Publishing And Supply Company

BIGNALL JONES, Owner and Editor

Member North North Carolina Press Association

Entered as second-class matter at the post office in Warrenton, North Carolina, under the laws of Congress.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1960

It's As Simple As That

In announcing that he would call for a second primary, Dr. I. Beverly Lake pointed out that there has been no token integration in either South Carolina or Georgia and that not a single school had been closed in either state.

His reference to Georgia may not have been a happy one, for that state has really got trouble. The constitution of Georgia forbids any integration of schools whatsoever and the Supreme Court has ordered that Georgia begin to integrate its schools in 1961. What the outcome will be is anybody's guess, but people in Atlanta are particularly disturbed because they believe that the closing of public schools would destroy the development of that city. The Georgia Bar and other leaders of Georgia are advocating the repeal of the Georgia law, and many have been working for local option, but feeling in Georgia over the integration of the schools is intense and it is quite possible that the pillars will be torn down.

However, there is a division even among the masses of Georgia citizens. In a letter to The Atlanta Constitution, Whitt Blalock of Decatur, Ga., deplors the fact that local politicians have misled the people, and with some heat says:

"I don't want Negroes in our schools either but I do have sense enough to know that a bunch of loud-mouth politicians in Washington can't do anything about it. If there is anything that can be done it must be done by the people of Georgia. We can either take a few Negroes in the schools or close the public schools and open private ones. It is that simple . . ."

It is that simple in Georgia and it is that simple in North Carolina. We can either have token integration in this state or we can have closed schools, and there is no need for office seeking politicians to tell the voters anything different.

Since it is extremely doubtful that Dr. Lake will be elected Governor, and it is even more doubtful that if he is elected that he would

be able to make any change in North Carolina's racial policy, it would seem the part of wisdom to pay more attention to the others issues in the campaign.

The most important of these issues is more support for our public school and better pay for teachers. At present North Carolina is paying its teachers a thousand dollars a year less than the state average, and as a result our prospective teachers are going to other states. Sanford has said that his goal here is to raise our teachers pay from the bottom ten to the top ten. Conservatives have charged that this is visionary view and that North Carolina is not financially able to pay the cost of such a program. Seemingly, Dr. Lake goes along with this view. However, since he paraded the segregation issue, his views about the schools have not been clarified. It is to be hoped that he will clarify this vital issue before the second primary.

North Carolina is spending around \$150,000,000 a year on its public schools, contrasted with \$900,000,000 in Pennsylvania. However, Pennsylvania is a more populous and a wealthier state than is North Carolina, and it is hardly likely that we can approach Pennsylvania's spending. But it does seem that North Carolina could at least match Virginia's spending for its Public school. To us the matter is not whether or not North Carolina can afford to spend more money on its schools, but whether or not it can afford not to spend more money for this purpose.

At any rate this is an issue that can vitally affect all the people of this state and the state's future growth and development and the well being of our children. Integration and segregation are but sound and fury. The welfare of our public schools is something that we can get our teeth into, something over which we can use our brains rather than our emotions.

European Labor Costs

Houston Post

On the wings of reports from Europe comes increasing hope for American industries plagued with cut-rate European competition in imports; hope for the solution of the grim problem of cheap foreign labor.

The floodgates of automobile ownership and ownership of television sets and other gadgets were opened to Europeans in recent years by the general loosening of installment buying and the resultant onset of unprecedented prosperity. The Old World masses, emerging from their historic austerity, are learning something about gracious living. And they are learning that it costs money. And so they are clamoring for more pay.

People cannot live up to American standards on traditional European wage standards. The German steel worker's \$43 a week is much more than the average German workers' pay in other industries, but when compared to the American steel workers' average of about three times that much, it explains the distress of the United States steel industry over the cheap imports.

But the German steel worker cannot operate his new car for anything like the cost of running his former vehicle of transportation—a motorcycle or bicycle. He needs more money to keep up the payments on his new TV set and other fruits of the good life on the installment plan. So workers of Germany and all over Europe are demanding more pay—and getting it. The manpower shortage resulting from the booming industrial expansion has made labor's position stronger than ever before.

Along with increased wages, European nations also are following the American example of demanding reduced work hours. They need more leisure time to

enjoy the things which their increased wages buy. Both, of course, add to the cost of production, and accordingly to the price which European industries must charge for their products. And the more they charge, the less damaging their competition is to American production.

How high the overseas labor price tide will rise, as the volume of car and gadget buying swells, no one can tell. But to the extent that the new economic order boosts the cost of foreign labor toward equality with American, will the dark shadow of undercutting prices of imports that hangs over our domestic economy be dissipated.

Woman's Reasoning

Wall Street Journal

A middle-aged woman, sophisticated and worldly-wise, sat in a beauty parlor trying to decide upon the style of permanent wave she should have.

"Now this," said the patient operator, showing the patron the last of a huge stack of photographs, "is a charming and attractive style."

"It's too charming and too attractive," said the woman.

"Really?" asked the beauty operator.

"Yes," replied the woman. "That wouldn't do for me at all. A man would look at me and say 'Gosh, with hair like that, she should have a better looking face.'"

To bring up a child in the way she should go, travel that way yourself once in a while—Josh Billings.

Maybe ain't ain't no correct, but I notice that lots of folks who ain't using ain't ain't setting.—Will Rogers.

North Carolina And The Tell The South's Second Primary

The Greensboro News

Now that Dr. I. Beverly Lake has asked for a second primary, following Saturday's Democratic gubernatorial primary in which he trailed front-running Terry Sanford by approximately 83,000 votes, the Daily News can only hope against hope that bitterness, animosity, prejudice and emotionalism will be held to a minimum and that North Carolina will go its wonted way in sober selection of the man who will head its government during the trying four years which lie ahead.

We truly pray that there will be no repetition of the Smith-Graham senatorial runoff. What happened then was sickening. North Carolinians should have learned their lesson and insist that their campaigns be kept in line with the state's high character and traditionally thoughtful approach.

In his announcement of a second primary call Dr. Lake staked out two issues — spending policies and school integration.

The first is a legitimate issue. It has been the issue in campaign after campaign in North Carolina. But it is an issue which is circumvented. North Carolina is required by statute to operate under a balanced budget, and whatever budget is submitted to the General Assembly by the State Advisory Budget Commission and the Governor must and will meet that requirement. All the while, however, let it be remembered that spending, although it may provoke endless argument in a gubernatorial campaign, is fought out as an issue on the Legislature. And it will have legislative settlement in 1961 just as it has had in past sessions of the General Assembly.

The issue of school integration should not exist, but anyone who says that it does not is merely naive but foolish. As an issue it had been well insulated until Dr. Lake dragged it out as the major base for his gubernatorial appeal. The school program operating in North Carolina was worked out by some of the best minds in the state. It was given well-nigh unanimous approval by the General Assembly and overwhelming support of the people where constitutional changes were involved. It kept the explosive integration issue out of political currents and especially out of two sessions of the General

Assembly where, had it erupted, there is no doubt in our mind that the state would have been set back appreciably. North Carolina has known no school violence; it has had a minimum of disruption, with no school closed and no school under court order. The pupil assignment program and so-called Pearsall Plan have survived court tests. North Carolina knows it has a workable plan which assures educational progress and safeguards the future of his children.

This plan had the indorsement of the other three candidates in Saturday's balloting, and they received a combined vote of approximately 450,000 against Dr. Lake's 178,000, again using round figures which are subject to official tabulation and announcement.

The climate which Dr. Lake says he will seek to create disturbs. What will that climate lead to in North Carolina? What will happen if the state is led into a position where it does leave itself open to federal court orders? If it ever reached a point, which heaven forbid, where a change of climate results in a vote on the closing of any school in North Carolina, how would Dr. Lake exert his influence and what would be the consequences? There are reasonable questions which must bother every North Carolinian who believes in education, who sees what has happened in other states and who feels strongly that the future of the state and its children depends upon continuation and improvement of the public school system into which our citizens have wrought their hopes, their dollars, their sacrifices and their sweat.

The issues are joined for North Carolinians. We earnestly trust that amidst campaign intemperateness the citizenship will not lose its head, its fairness, its perspective, its traditional outlook and, above all, its sense of values.

Dr. Lake has a right, under our basic conception of majority rule, to ask a second primary, just as any other candidate in a primary where the leader lacks a majority has. But the people have the ultimate responsibility of clear, calm thinking and its reflection in the expression of suffrage. North Carolina has, with rare exceptions, a way of doing the right thing.

Uncle Luke of Licksillet Says:

A Visitor At The Store

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

We had a visitor fer our session at the country store Saturday night and it was mighty fine meeting. I call this feller a visitor on account of him not gitting there but about once ever five year or more. He enjoys what you might call a beef-stew marriage, him being stewed half the time and his old lady beefing the rest of the time. On account of this situation at home, he don't git to attend our sessions regular. He was a little stewed Saturday night but I reckon he decided to come anyhow.

I don't remeber what year it was he last attended, but I recollect it was when we had that Office of Price Stabilization in Washington and they was having price control all over the country. He come in that night saying he was mighty happy they had just lifted price control on rattlesnake meat, said he was adjusting his budget to take care of it.

You probably remember them good old days, Mister Editor. The papers at that time reported they had 157 desks in the Office of Price Stabilization and a Government employee at ever desk. I recollect we was mighty worried that night when we heard about the feller at the rattlesnake desk being out of work. But I reckon they let him move his chair over and help the feller at the alligator desk. Them was the good old days when

we was practising national economy and didn't have but one Government employee to a desk.

Anyhow, this feller brung us the news Saturday night that he'd just heard on the radio where some Committee in the Congress aimed to make another investigation of baseball this summer. Clem Webster said he didn't know the fine points about baseball but he'd bet it was the lawyer in 'em, always wanting to examine the technical angles while gitting pay fer same.

Zeze Grubb, who is our best authority on this subject, allowed as how it would be awful to git baseball to the place where a Congressional Committee could call a umpire to Washington to ask him how's come he called Casey safe at home in the second game of that double-header last Sunday.

After discussing it pro and con all of us, including the feller with the beef-stew marriage, voted unanimous agin it. The meeting closed with an announcement from Ed Doolittle that he was retiring after the November elections, when all them benefits the candidates is promising starts coming in. He said he didn't aim to do nothing the first year of his retirement and a little less ever year thereafter.

Yours truly,
UNCLE LUKE

NEWS OF FIVE, TEN AND 25 YEARS AGO

Looking Backward Into The Record

June 10, 1955

The Board of Town Commissioners on Monday night ordered that a new registration book be prepared for Warrenton. This will mark the first time in 40 years that a new registration has been ordered.

Tax increases are indicated by budgets submitted to the Board of County Commissioners on Monday.

Miss Becky Stevenson was sworn in as Warrenton's first woman policeman on Monday as she began her duties as parking meter officer.

Groundbreaking ceremonies preparatory to the remodeling of Wesley Memorial Methodist Church will be held on Sunday afternoon.

June 9, 1959

W. R. Strickland, president of the Warrenton Railroad Company, was appointed commissioner by the Town Board at its regular meeting Monday night. He succeeds W. H. Horne, resigned.

John Graham High School Summer School will begin the week of June 12, with most classes starting on June 15. E. J. Bullock, principal, stated yesterday. Senatorial candidate Willis Smith has called for a run-off primary with Senator

Frank Graham. The Town of Warrenton will make an effort to keep the local airport in operation. The airport is to be abandoned by the government.

June 7, 1935

All persons growing cotton in 1935 must apply for cotton certificates under the Bankhead Act if they wish to market their cotton tax free, County Agent Bob Bright said this week.

The board of town commissioners passed an ordinance on Monday night requiring parallel parking on Main Street.

Business houses of Warrenton began this week to observe the first of the Wednesday afternoon half-holidays for the year.

Warrenton golfers lost out in a match with Loubourg on the Franklin County links on Wednesday afternoon by the score of 22½ to 30½.

It's all right to travel around in circles if they're made up of the right kind of friends.

Wear the old coat and buy the new book.—Austin Phelps

Tell The South's Story

HAROLD MARTIN
In Atlanta Constitution

Mrs. Jay Hambridge came down from her mountain serie the other day with her blue eyes snapping sparks. She is worried about the centennial celebration. She thinks if we are not very careful we are going to do a foolish thing.

We are going to remember and honor a past that is long since dead and has no meaning now for a new generation of Southerners.

She sees no reason to stir the old bones of a lost war, to open old wounds, to pay homage to a way of life that could not survive because even 100 years ago it had become one with the past.

It will be far better, she feels, if we take the opportunity of the centennial to tell the story of the New South that is coming to birth, of a South that has in its heart no place for old and painful memories of despair and defeat.

The story of this South, she says, has not yet been told. It is the story not only of a South that is beginning to master the mechanical arts and to boom industrially — that part if it has and is being told. She would like to see the story of the South told in terms of its physical beauty and of the creative and cultural ferment that is going on here. She would like to see the story told of the growth of interest in the arts, in music and painting and sculpture and creative literature.

The great contribution of the Old South was not the stubborn adherence to a dream that brought about its defeat. It was its philosophy of life, its appreciation of those things that are more excellent, which was its greatest contribution to the national character.

That is still the South's destiny, she believes, to alloy the harsh metal of a money-grubbing nation with a love of beauty and order as the Greeks softened and made mild their barbaric world.

The dead past has buried its dead, Mrs. Hambridge feels, and we should not dig up old bones to weep over them. Rather, in our centennial we should look forward, not back, think not of a tragic yesterday but of tomorrow and the creative, cultural renaissance it will bring.

On Being In Debt

Commercial Appeal Memphis

We feel sure the increasing amount of consumer credit is going to have attention from economists and probably from candidates for political office. This kind of debt was about 20 billion dollars 10 years ago. It has risen to about 50 billions . . .

Part of this increase is due to the simple addition of more people . . . A much greater discount must be made for better business and higher earnings. The gross national products in 1950 was about 285 billion dollars. The 1960 figure is expected to be about 500 billions . . .

A more meaningful figure comparison is the proportion of credit debt to personal income. In 1950 it was 14 per cent and it is about 19 per cent now. That 5 per cent rise is more nearly the real measure of what is happening.

Even this greatly reduced figure can be examined in the light of the kinds of purchases made on credit and the promptness or delinquency of payments . . .

But our interest is less in explaining it away than in suggesting that consumer credit is too limited a subject. In addition to what each of us owes in installments, charge accounts, mortgages and automobile notes, we have accumulated a rising amount of public debt.

There is only one source of the money that will pay this public debt. That is the same person who has credit accounts to pay. It is going to be paid, whether in the forms of taxes or the cruel inflation that shrinks the value of the dollar.

There is where we are really falling behind. In 1947 we were 275 billion dollars behind in paying the bills for Federal, state and local governments. Ten years later we were 323 billions behind. There debt figures are from The Tax Foundation.

This public debt has increased even though taxes have been increased, for the spending of Federal, state and local governments in 1948 amounted to \$390 for each person in the nation and climbed \$769 ten years later. There is the increasing debt that needs attention.

Disgusting

Williamston Enterprise

Apparently little more than a farce, the trial of a congressman on income tax evasion charges is sickening and disgusting.

It had been brought out that the leader, posing as a minister of a sizeable church in New York, deducted from his income tax return money spent for liquor. He rode the trains at half fare under his ministerial cloak. He deducted the cost of train fare from Washington to New York and return many, many times, but allegedly did not make all the trips in the first place. His record of absenteeism in Congress topped the list. It is possible that the man maintained residences outside the district he claimed to

MOSTLY PERSONAL

By BIGNALL JONES

Two well known farmers who live in the northern section of the county expressed themselves with some heat as I talked with them on the court square a few days ago. And I enjoyed hearing their righteous indignation.

The object of their wrath was the telephone toll line separating the Norlina and Warrenton exchanges. The one who lived the closest to Warrenton was the most bitter as his work frequently brings him to the county seat and requires that he often communicate with an office here.

"Why we have nothing but an exchange serving a corner of the county, while you can call Inez and Wise and distant points. Something ought to be done about it," he exclaimed.

A telephone is a great convenience in the operation of a newspaper and in a newspaper office it is part of the regular equipment just as are the linotypes and the presses. And from my desk where this is written I am able to call Frederick Williams who lives in the southern part of the county some 12 miles distant, or to call Arthur Nicholson in our neighboring town of Macon, or Cecil Pope, who lives at Churchill some eight miles or more from Warrenton in the Northern part of county, or to call Evans Coleman at Wise, some six miles away, or Pinnell's Store at Afton, when I want to check on some item of news or business. The telephone service is good and I am only a few moments away from these sections of the county. And I may call them without bother and without toll charge.

But I have no such ease of communication with Norlina which is only slightly more than three miles from Warrenton. I can only reach friends and business acquaintances in Norlina after putting in a long-distance call and having the cost added to my bill. The long distance is good—so good that it is just about as easy to call Raleigh as it is to call Norlina. But there is justification in placing a long-distance call to Raleigh, there is none in placing such a call to Norlina.

The farmers with whom I talked are alright so far as calling Norlina is concerned and have some occasion to call persons living in that town, but they can call hardly anyone else without paying a toll call. They have little better than a neighborhood phone service and they are becoming increasingly sore about it.

When I get sore about the toll line between Norlina and Warrenton, I often think about Freddie Hicks. This well known citizen of the county has business connections in Norlina, his children attend school at Norlina and he is to be seen at Norlina at practically every athletic contest. All that is perfectly natural and would hardly be worthy of mention except for one fact. Freddie lives only a mile or two from Norlina. He can call Warrenton, even Macon, Churchill, Inez, Afton-Elberon, and practically all over the eastern and southern part of the county and the toll will not be reflected by any increase in his telephone bill, nor will he have to go to the trouble of placing a long-distance call. But when it comes to calling Norlina—almost within hollering distance—he must place a long-distance call and pay a fee to the telephone company.

Many folks have said that just doesn't make sense. My farmer friends with whom I recently talked said as much. I agree with them.

Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company no doubt increase their profits through toll charges on this line, but they are doing so at the increasing cost of losing a large amount of good will.

represent. He reportedly offered to sell his controlled voting blocks first to one and then to the other.

That man is now in line to head an important committee in Congress.

If this nation is dependent upon such leadership as that offered by such a questionable character, then there is little hope for the nation.

She'll Learn

Young wife (at post office window): "I wish to complain about the service."

Postmaster: "What is the trouble, madam?"

Young wife: "My husband is in Atlanta on business and the letter he sent me to postmarked Miami Beach."