

The Warren Record

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Kennedy's Election

The election of John F. Kennedy as President of the United States ends eight years of Republican rule and comes as good news to those who believe in the philosophy of the Democratic Party. It also ends, for the time being, divided responsibility in government and places the full responsibility of Government on the Democratic Party which now controls both branches of Congress.

Even those of us who were never overly fond of Richard M. Nixon must concede that he made a magnificent fight for the Presidency and came disturbingly close to winning in the popular vote. He can take much consolation in the fact that he was the choice of so many millions of Americans.

By the same token, the small margin of the popular vote should cause Kennedy to realize that here is no great popular mandate for sweeping changes, but a great challenge to prove to the country and to those who supported him that their faith is justified and to send America forward as he promised so often in his campaign.

In this connection, we think of a statement made by Kennedy in an unrehearsed interview earlier in the campaign when he was asked to what he attributed the success of the members of his family. Kennedy said that his parents were strict and insisted that whatever their children attempted to do that they do to the best of their ability. This trait was manifested in the campaign and we believe it will be manifested in the White House as Kennedy puts a fine intellect to work for the good of his country.

To us there appears to be another great gain in the country's advancement in the election of Kennedy.

For the first time in history the United States has elected a member of the Roman Catholic Church to the Presidency of the United States by popular as well as electoral vote. This fact should have little bearing on the conduct of the man in office but it is apt to lay for once and for all the fears of millions of Americans and in so doing rid our country of another prejudice that has long hurt our nation.

At the same time that Kennedy was elected President of the United States, the people of Roman Catholic Porto Rico elected a Governor for whom the Roman Catholic Hierarchy had presumed to tell them not to vote. We only mention this because church interference in Porto Rico was used as an argument in the recent election.

There are no people without prejudices, but the fewer a people hold the better it is for those people and for their country. If Kennedy's election will reduce this prejudice, that will be clear gain not only for America but for the whole world.

There is another gain from the election, we think, and one that would have been just as true had Nixon been elected to the Presidency. The debates and the appearances of the candidates on TV and in every state in the nation resulted in making our people more aware of the problems of our country and the size of the vote indicated a renewed interest in the workings of their government.

In January John F. Kennedy will become the President of the United States and as such the President of all our people, and as such will receive the support of all our people in major issues that affect the well being of the country.

A remarkable and wholesome thing about this election was the fact that although there were difference of opinions and what could have been a highly emotional issue, the campaign was conducted without rancor and, so far as we know, little ill will has been generated to plague us in future elections.

It was a good election and we are happy that so many participated in it.

Strengthening Schools

The Durham Morning Herald

Since both fall the same week, excitement over the election and the last vigorous campaigning have tended to obscure the observance of American Education Week. It is, however, an appropriate coincidence that the 1960 general election should fall during the education week. For democracy, which finds its expression in elections, must be founded upon education.

The education week observance affords the people a fine opportunity to know their schools better. The provision made for visiting the schools is one which not only is welcomed but is one which the school patrons should take full advantage of. It is only as people know the schools that they can realize their objectives and their potentialities, their needs and their problems.

The theme of this year's American Education Week observance looks ahead to a challenging era; "Strengthen Schools for the '60's." The theme recognizes the challenge of the times, that education, like life, can be neither routine nor lackadaisical if it is to measure up to the demands of the era.

In the ruthless competition between freedom and totalitarianism, to which we seem to be awakening in the contest between democracy and communism, education plays and will continue to play a decisive role. We must look to education to train the leaders and the scholars, the scientists and the diplomats on whom we

A Guffaw From History Paper Will Last Four Centuries

By RALP MCGILL
The Atlanta Constitution
South Carolina offers one of those enormous guffaws sometimes produced by history.

One hundred years ago, on November 5, Gov. William H. Gist, of the Palmetto state, sent out letters to the chief executives of all the cotton states save Texas, asking them to join in armed secession. This, he said, was due to the probable election of a Republican, Abraham Lincoln.

Today, most of the leadership in South Carolina, in a rage about the probable election of Sen. John Kennedy, is urging the election of a Republican, Mr. Richard M. Nixon.

It required a century for South Carolina to reach this stage, and it is politically meaningless insofar as any adherence to Republican party principles is concerned. It is largely the work of embittered men, inspired chiefly by former Gov. James Brynes, who for half a century, was honored by the Democratic party; and Sen. Strom Thurmond, whose Dixiecrat concepts caused him, like Gov. Bryne, to mourn for a world that no longer exists.

State Control
Both Gov. Bryne and Sen. Thurmond will continue to work for one-party Democratic control in the state. But they fear that the national Democratic leadership may, if it elects its nominee, in some small measure interfere with state control in those areas where it contravenes the national interest.

And so, we have the uninspiring picture of two embittered men, unable to face reality of the history of their times any more than Gov. William Gist was prepared to face that of his day, asking for a Republican vote, but only in the presidential race. Their inconsistency lies in the fact they are supporting Democrats in all other contests.

William Gist is a sad story. He emerges from the pages of history as an admirable man, compulsively determined to have his own way. And when he had it,

as he did, he could not cope with it. And so, he quit, retiring to his home place, leaving to others the task of dealing with the destructive forces which he had helped loose.

William Gist was a dogmatic man, who could not brook a difference of opinion. He engaged in one duel, growing out of a quarrel about a lady, and handily killed his opponent. He was, at the same time, a devout church goer and an ardent prohibitionist.

Withdrawal
As governor of South Carolina he for two years lent every effort toward the accomplishment of the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union.

There is, perhaps, a certain symbolic revelation in the fact that the ornamentation of the home to which Gov. Gist retired is described as "more refined than is usually found in Up Country houses built in that period, showing close adherence to Greek prototypes."

It is fascinating, in studying the history of the old South, to discover how many of those who so fanatically defended the slave economy fancied themselves as architects of a revival of the ancient Greek civilization.

And so it is, that in increasingly urban American, where the industrial revolution moves on space, producing acute problems new and compelling, there is a decreasing tribe of Southern leadership which somehow seeks a political climate in which they may decide whether to permit all citizens to have the same civil rights; where they can rule as they please, even though national interests and the Constitution require some other course. They will not find this where they seek it. It is hardly a compliment to the vice president that they do not believe he or his party will abide by the platform on the points mutually agreed to with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

There is pathos in their story, as well as laughter. Who knows? The letters of succession may be in the mails.

Uncle Luke of Licksillet Says:

About Marriages

Dear Mr. Editor:

Ever year along about this time, when the weather starts getting cool, I notice the big wedding pictures and stories fall off in the newspapers. All summer long the papers is full of pictures of folks getting married, what the bride wore and them things. When I was a boy we didn't have all that to-do over a wedding. But there's one thing that ain't changed none, and that how the wedding come about.

The first person that knows a feller is going to marry a girl is the girl's mother. Then the girl finds it out, then all the friends begin to guess it. And then the feller himself finds all of a sudden he's engaged.

Marriage will teach a young feller a heap of things, like thrift, regular hours, keeping his mouth shut and many other splendid habits he wouldn't even need if he stayed singled. It can make a rich man pore and a pore man squirm fer a long time. Of course, I ain't agin the institution of marriage, I'm just saying that, like taxes, it can have its drawbacks.

But everybody loves to read about marriages. That's the first thing my old lady looks fer in the papers. I saw a piece reprinted in a magazine not long ago from a Raleigh, North Carolina newspaper in 1851, more'n a hundred years ago. It was

a letter to the editor from a woman and she said: "You can't think how much good the marriages do me. If you knew how I love marriages you would have them in each issue of your paper. The elopements are wonderful and the murders are most satisfactory, but I like best of all the marriages."

That is perfect proof, Miester Editor, that the marriage season is the best one fer selling newspapers.

Back when I was a boy most everybody got their wedding news over the telephone. We had a rural line with 12 houses on the line. Ever house had a different ring and all the phones rung no matter which number you called. I recollect that our ring was three shorts and a long and when you took down the receiver you'd usually hear 11 more receivers come off the hook, and they'd stay off until you got through talking. If you didn't hear but 10 receivers click you'd know one family was away from home or they was too sick to git to the phone. It was the best newspaper system ever invented. But I recollect that my Grandpa was agin putting ours in. "Then fool contraptions," he allows, "will draw lightning and kill everybody in the house."

Your truly,
UNCLE LUKE

NEWS OF FIVE, TEN AND 25 YEARS AGO

Looking Backward Into The Record

November 11, 1955
The efforts of the Presbyterian College Promotion Committee to have a college located at Warrenton were abandoned at a meeting at the Citizens Bank on Wednesday morning.

The John Graham's victory over Littleton last Friday night gave the Warrenton team the county championship.

The Board of County Commissioners on Monday called for sealed bids for the construction of a Welfare Building on the Warren County Hospital grounds.

Hotel Warren, operated here for the

past fourteen months by W. I. and David Currie, will go under new management on November 15, when Horace C. Cooper of Raleigh will take over the lease of W. I. Currie.

Robert B. House, Chancellor of the University of North Carolina, will be the guest speaker at a meeting of the Warren County Historical Society at the Library on November 15.

November 19, 1950
Alice Reavis, daughter of the late Mr. and V. T. Reavis of Warrenton, and Elizabeth Nau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Nau of Norlina, have been selected as this year's Good Citizens from Warrenton and Norlina High Schools, respectively.

Clarence Davis, building contractor of Arcola, was endorsed for Deputy Sheriff of Warren County by the commissioners at their session here on Monday.

Warren County voters cast slightly more than 1300 votes in the General Election on Tuesday, of which about 75 were Republican.

November 8, 1935
Triplets, one boy and two girls, were born on Halloween to Annie and George C. Robinson, Warren County Negroes.

A fiddlers' convention will be held at the Afton-Elberon School on Friday night, November 22.

The Town of Warrenton will probably renew its lease with H. C. Montgomery, permitting him to operate Hotel Warren for another year, it was learned from a reliable source here yesterday.

Miss Louise King of Littleton was elected on Monday night as a member of the John Graham School faculty.

Paper Will Last Four Centuries

WASHINGTON — Most books printed in the United States during the past 60 years will no be usable by the next century. Many are crumbling already.

The majority of modern book papers will last only 50 years, the National Geographic Society reports. Librarians, according to one researcher, "find themselves piling up mountains of paper only to watch those mountains disintegrate before their eyes."

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, who has custody of some 12,000,000 books and pamphlets, has said the perishable quality of book paper is a problem that becomes more and more acute with each passing year.

Microfilms Instead of Volumes
It is possible that future historians may get a distorted idea of this era because of gaps in the written record. Scholars some day may pore over microfilms instead of bound books.

But a solution to the paper problem is in sight. A newly developed book paper guarantees the survival, if not readability, of a book for at least 400 years. William J. Barrow, document restorer at the Virginia State Library in Richmond, devised it after a three-year study made possible by a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

Mr. Barrow first determined the principal cause of paper deterioration, then found a process to check the decay, and worked out a method of making lasting book paper at reasonable cost.

The average strength of book paper of 1900-09 was especially weak. Books from the decade retain only four per cent of their original meager strength. Books published in 1940-49 have lost more than 60 per cent of their durability. Poor quality of paper used during World War II accounts for the rapid decline.

In contrast, thousands of books five centuries old are written or printed on paper which still is white, strong, and flexible. A sheet from a book printed in 1534 withstood more than 400 folds; one from a 1681 volume held up under 1,117 creases. The paper in a 1908 book, however, was so brittle it would not fold once without breaking.

The older, most lasting papers were made from rags. During the past century, most book papers have been manufactured from wood pulp. Differences in material, however, do not explain variations in wearing qualities. Acid in paper is the main reason for deterioration.

Chemicals Create Acidity
The rag papers were only slightly acid, and they often contained calcium and magnesium compounds that acted as preservatives. The compounds apparently came from natural washing and bleaching agents.

Modern chemicals used in pulping, bleaching, and sizing contemporary papers tend to create acidity that weakens the paper fibers. Since much paper is used once and thrown away, the weakness has caused great concern only in the book industry which requires less than two per cent of total production.

Mr. Barrow discovered that soaking old book paper in a solution containing magnesium and calcium checks decay. He developed durable pulp paper from long, stable fibers infused with calcium carbonate to act as a buffer to acid. When commercially manufactured, the papers will not be expensive. They should endure more than 400 years.

The high-quality, coated papers used in the National Geographic Society's Magazine, maps, and books also have a long life expectancy. The coating penetrates the paper, which is treated with calcium carbonate. The Society from the first insisted upon a lasting paper, and 70-year-old issues of its Magazine remain in good condition.

More Value, Less Price

The Ahsokle Herald
William J. Levitt, builder of homes, remarked recently that the public is "value-starved." After selling \$5 million worth of homes in a week near Washington, D. C., he said, "We're selling houses hand over fist because our dollar-for-dollar value is better than anything else available in the area."

He contends that if an auto manufacturer brought out a good substantial car at \$1,800, the automobile industry couldn't keep up with the demand. If auto plants were operating at capacity, steel mills would be forced to run at 105 per cent of capacity.

Mr. Levitt's reasoning seems good. The public is tired of getting cheap goods sold at inflated prices because the manufacturer not only was feeling a price squeeze, but was taking advantage of consumers who, if they didn't have money, were more than willing to buy on credit. Maybe the consumer is learning at last the money may be easy to get but it's even easier to get cheated with shoddy products.

Keep your fears to yourself, but share your courage with others.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Common sense is very uncommon.—Horace Greeley.

MOSTLY PERSONAL

By BIGNALL JONES

No one likes to grow old, but there are certain compensations about doing so, particularly to those of us who have seen the growth of this country from the horse and buggy age to the jet age. Perhaps the greatest of these compensations is the participation in events that are nothing but a dim memory or history to a large part of the people of this nation.

It has been more than forty years since Woodrow Wilson was elected to his second term; more than 30 years since Hoover defeated Al Smith; and nearly 30 years since Roosevelt was elected to his first term as president, and more recently eight years since General Eisenhower was elected president.

The one thing that all of these men have in common is broken campaign promises, which does not prove that they were either weak or dishonorable men, but that events can be greater than the men who try to shape them.

In 1916 Woodrow Wilson sought reelection to the Presidency on the campaign slogan of "he kept us out of the war," and within six months the nation was embroiled in World War I.

Herbert Hoover campaigned on the promises of the full dinner pail and "two chickens in every pot." And instead the people received the greatest depression the country has ever known.

Franklin Roosevelt campaigned on a promise of a balanced budget and after election, the budget has seldom been balanced.

General Eisenhower promised a balanced budget and an end to corruption in his "great crusade," and he has been unable to either maintain a balanced budget or to end corruption in the national government.

And here are four honorable men all of whom had in common a dedication to their country, and yet none of which were able to keep their campaign promises.

In his hour of triumph Napoleon said that destiny was on the side of the man with the most cannons, but he evidently had too few at Waterloo. Nearer the truth is the statement that "there is a destiny that shapes our ends roughhew them though we may."

It is seldom recalled that Wilson, Hoover and Eisenhower were forced to break their campaign promises, but it seems Roosevelt is being blamed for his initiation of the New Deal as people groan under heavy taxes which have not been brought about by social legislation but by an armament race.

It may be well enough for some of those who did not live in those days to blame Roosevelt for inaugurating a program that did much to socialize the government, forgetting that in the process he probably saved capitalism and the free enterprise system for America. On the other hand it does seem odd that his most severe critics are those who grew rich under his administration and the program which he inaugurated.

People under forty-five may theorize about the New Deal but only older citizens experienced the crash of banks, the loss of life savings, men unable to buy gasoline for cars, and making Hoover carts of them, and hundreds of men prosperous only a few years before working in gangs with shovels and pickaxes on public works, with breadlines in the cities, and the once men with good jobs selling apples on the street corners.

I stood on the streets of Washington on a cold March day in 1933 and I heard Franklin D. Roosevelt tell the people that all they had to fear was fear itself and through the years has rung that voice, "I Franklin Delano Roosevelt promise..." And as business leaders came to Washington begging the government to save their business and the country, he inaugurated a program under demonstrated leadership that did save the country. And I, for one, am thankful that Roosevelt had sense enough to realize that saving the country was more important than balancing the budget.

Faging Dr. Gallop
When nine-year old Gerald answered the phone at 11 p. m., a voice said: "We are making a survey of delinquent youth. If you have any children do you not know where they are at this moment?"
"Yes," replied Gerald, "we have, and I know, but can you tell me where my parents are?"