

# The Warren Record

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## Need For Education

Many persons in this area no doubt read with interest and profit a feature article, "A Sense of Purpose for Our Schools," in the Sunday edition of The News and Observer.

Written by A. B. Gibson, superintendent of Laurinburg City Schools and one of North Carolina's most capable public school administrators, the article was a sane and sound discussion of the needs of the public schools. It is not the purpose of this newspaper to comment on all the points brought out in Gibson's excellent article, but only on his comments upon education in Russia.

Gibson was one of the American educators visiting Russian schools last fall. He said that in Russia, they were told, one-third of the national budget goes for public education, and that teachers are plentiful and apparently well trained. "In some schools where language instruction begins in the lower forms (grades) classes are limited to ten students and teachers limited to three classes per day." Home work is limited to an hour and a half a day, and brighter pupils are paid to go to college. Gibson says, in part, of the Russians:

The Communist world with which we will be in competition for the foreseeable future, and whose every move affects the lives of our children, has assigned first priority to education. Russia's educational position is not, as often pictured, that of a superior system turning out thousands of highly trained students. It is, on the contrary, a very second rate system moving with inexorable purpose towards becoming first rate. Its present position in nearly every particular — buildings, equipment and curriculum — appears inferior to our own.

This is not to minimize the Soviet program of education. On the contrary, there is a plus factor which outweighs every weakness. Make no mistake about it, these people have purpose. The Soviet system of education extends its influence over the individual almost literally from the cradle to the grave. It begins with nursery-kindergarten and extends beyond the university through its complex of well organized adult education programs. They believe that through education they

## A Sense Of History

Philadelphia Bulletin

Americans are fortunate to be witnessing one of the smoothest functioning in their history of a process too often marked by coolness and lack of co-operation. That process is the transition of Government.

The credit for this was placed the other night squarely where it belongs: on the person of Dwight D. Eisenhower. It was one of a series of fitting accolades given the President in the course of an hour-long telecast which reviewed Mr. Eisenhower's career. And it came from a man who should know: President-elect Kennedy.

"I think that there is no period in President Eisenhower's long life of service to his country," said the President-elect, "which has distinguished him more as a patriot than his ability to lay the groundwork for a successful transfer."

"President Eisenhower has an historical sense. And, therefore, from the day after election until the present, he has made every effort to make it easier for those of us who are assuming responsibility."

The President's contribution to the orderly transfer of Government should come as no surprise to those who have studied the motives on which he has based his actions, but also as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe and as chief of NATO.

## Teacher's Job

Albany News and Press  
From the "Woodman of the World Magazine" comes the following anecdote:  
A teacher sent this note to the mother of an unruly pupil:

"Dear Mrs. Jones: I regret to inform you that your son, Robert, died away his

will out-think us and out-produce us. It may be revealing to examine some of the characteristic, and perhaps unexpected, differences of a universal free education system in a country which has raised its literacy rate from below thirty per cent to above ninety per cent in forty years.

It is more disquieting to an American educator to see the evident concern of the Soviet state for the education of the young and the inescapable evidence that education has priority in Soviet thinking than to be told hysterically that they are turning out more engineers and scientists than we. To hear a communist educator speak of the equality of every child, and of its fundamental right to a free education from nursery school through college is more disturbing than to know that they have launched another and larger space machine.

Several months ago we read an article by another educator who said that the rapid progress of education in Russia frightened him. And Gibson says: "To hear a communist educator speak of the equality of every child, and of the fundamental right to a free education from nursery school through college is more disturbing than to know that they have launched another and larger space machine."

It should be a cause of alarm to us all who are engaged in a struggle with Russia for world supremacy, and possibly our national existence, to know that the Russians have seized the true key to power and are exploiting it to the fullest, but it is a sad commentary on the state of our boasted civilization.

For in a world where our social advancement reached our scientific progress, the progress of the Russians in both education and science should complement our own advancement and should be a source of rejoicing. For in this shrinking world the material and social gains of one country should be a gain to all countries. That such is not the case is a sad commentary on our intelligence.

However, this is a world of things as they are and not of things as they should be, and Russia's progress in education is a challenge that America must meet.

time, is disobedient, quarrelsome and disturbs other students who are trying to work. He needs a good thrashing and I strongly urge that you give him one."

This was the reply she received: "Dear Miss Smith: Lick him yourself. I ain't mad at him."

The story is told as a joke, but it comes very near to illustrating the unconcern felt and expressed by some parents in connection with their children's school activities.

A teacher cannot do a good job with any child unless there is some cooperation from the parents in the home. Teachers are quick to point out that the children which give them the most difficulty, both as to discipline and learning, are those from homes where the parents show unconcern.

The parent who takes the attitude that the "teacher is being paid to do the job so let them do it" is almost sure to wind up with children who are unprepared to enter adult life later on. And the teachers are not the ones who are to blame.

## Honesty Does Pay

Commercial Appeal (Memphis)

While it is well enough to keep assurance all and sundry that crime does not pay, it may also serve a useful purpose to take the more positive approach and point out that honesty does pay on occasion.

The week before Christmas a San Francisco college student found a billfold with \$25 in it. She returned it to the owner and on Christmas Eve she received a card with a money order for \$50 attached. There is no guarantee in such matters and considerations of reward should not be dominant, but it is nice to know that virtue is recompensed now and then at least.

Never sign a receipt until you know what it contains. The same applies to legal documents, regardless of where they come from.

## Farmer Khrushchev

The Christian Science Monitor  
Premier Khrushchev has vowed he will make a tour of some of the rural sections of the Soviet Union in an effort to stimulate farmers to greater production and to eliminate "some of the shortcomings" of agriculture under the Communist regime.

These shortcomings, according to a speech he delivered in Moscow, have to do not only with the volume of production but with the way crops are grown and what becomes of them. The Ukraine is traditionally the breadbasket of the Russians, yet grain sales to the state from this fertile area were the lowest last year that they have been in 15 years.

Even on collective farms, the Premier had been informed, some employees make more money distilling and selling vodka than by working in the fields. If this enables them to "like like capitalists," it is not the best argument for capitalism.

But Mr. Khrushchev demanded a campaign against the "left-overs of capitalism" on such farms also as those of the Caucasus, where the increase of privately owned cattle in the last seven years was 84 per cent (and Mr. K. is for meat production) while the number of publicly owned cattle gained only 3 per cent.

The persistence or reappearance of individual enterprise where people work on the land is a force communism must reckon with, and it is not likely that it can again be dealt with so savagely as Stalin did in the purge of the kulaks.

Indeed, even in industry one recent observer has noted that the Soviet state

is beginning to have to think about new incentives for its managers and its labor force. This leads in the direction of property ownership. Certainly in agriculture the regime has found that nothing brings out production like decent prices and the possession of a private flock or garden plot. Individual desires will in time have their effect even on communism.

## Pinch Of Prayer

Citizen-News (Hollywood, Calif.)

In describing to The Citizen-News the recipe which won her a pie baking championship, 17-year-old Julie Harper of Encino said she first put into the ingredients "a little pinch of prayer."

Julie has learned early in life something which many people never learn, namely, that any enterprise which starts with "a little pinch of prayer" has a better chance of succeeding than those which are conducted without prayer.

The infinite wisdom within each of us is released and expressed through prayer.

## No Sense Of Humor

Vancouver (B. C.) Province

The U. S. Federal Trade Commission says if a manufacturer advertises that a product will grow hair, it should grow hair. Nobody has a sense of humor any more.

The trouble with the bulk of women is it's so noticeable.

## Deserved Appreciation

(Washington)

President Eisenhower's State of the Union Message to Congress is, in a sense, his personal summing-up of his eight years' service in the White House.

The President asserts that the country has been carried to "unprecedented heights"; that we have maintained our world strength; that the economy shows "vitality with inflation." At the same time he warns that many problems remain. On the international scene, there are Cuba, Berlin, Laos and Africa. Domestically, unemployment is too high and depressed areas present a chronic dilemma.

General Eisenhower's 6500-word message has drawn some sharp criticism from Democrats as being too rosy. Senator Fulbright, for example, says the next administration will confront "as difficult a set of circumstances as any administration since the War Between the States."

But most Americans will be well con-

tent to accept the President's message as one of the last public documents of a man who has done much to earn the country's gratitude. There are, of course, errors of both commission and omission in the Eisenhower administration's record. The same holds true for any administration in any period.

Yet President Eisenhower has achieved much of which he can be proud. He has restored exceptional dignity to the presidential office. He has avoided virulent partisanship. He has—and this may be most important of all—helped lead the Republican Party majority to a philosophy of internationalism, away from the "Fortress America" brand of isolationism.

These are some of the reasons Dwight Eisenhower will leave the White House as popular a man as when he first entered. He deserves respect and affection, even as the nation begins the task of improving on his work.

## Uncle Luke of Licksillet Says:

### Work As A Team

DEAR MISTER EDITOR:

My old lady told me at breakfast this morning I was barking up the wrong tree by always hollering about politicians. She allowed as how there ain't nothing wrong with the politicians, claimed what this country needed was a new set of people.

I couldn't figger out if she was serious or gitting sarcastic, so I just said pass the butter please and it looks like we might git a nice shower today. Me and my old lady git along fine, despite the fact we've been hitched now fer about 40 year. And one of the reasons there ain't been no talk about divorce in our family is on account of when things git edgy around the place, I just set me a chair out in the front yard and start counting the shingles on the roof till the storm blows over.

Gitting along in married life is like handling a pair of mules, you got to work as a team, keep the single-trees even to git a good, steady pull. But it's a sight in this world the married couples this day and time that can't keep the single-trees even. I was just reading yesterday where a woman in New York told the Judge she killed her husband to keep him from running around. Well, that'll stop it ever time. And I see where another one of them Hollywood movie stars is gitting a divorce in Reno. That must be a mighty

## NEWS OF FIVE, TEN AND 25 YEARS AGO

### Looking Backward Into The Record

February 3, 1956

The Warrenton Lions Club observed its 20th anniversary with a special program at Hotel Warren on last Friday night.

The board of town commissioners on Monday night approved the purchase of a tractor and necessary equipment for operation by the street department.

W. Monroe Gardner, manager of the Warrenton Insurance Agency, has been appointed secretary of the Warren County Chamber of Commerce, succeeding W. Currie, resigned.

It was announced this week that an Explorer Scout Camp would be established on Kerr Lake.

February 3, 1951

The Carolina Playmakers will present Romeo and Juliet at the John Graham High School auditorium on Wednesday night under the auspices of the Senior Class.

Rotary Ladies' Night will be held at Hotel Warren on February 20, Howell Stead, president, announced this week.

Warrenton Lions have gone on record as endorsing a program to stimulate the

production of more cotton in Warren County.

J. C. Gardner, a Warren County native, has been named executive vice president of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Henderson, it was learned here this week.

January 31, 1956

The Warrenton Lions Club was organized here Monday night with 41 charter members and Claude Bowers serving as president.

Bob Bright, county agent, this week urged farmers to hold down planting cash crops.

The thermometer reached a low level of 5 degrees here on Tuesday night, according to records at the government airport, as Warren County suffered its coldest spell in ten years.

Benjamin G. Tharrington, special agent of the Bureau of the Census, reported 11,171 bales of cotton ginned in Warren County from the crop of 1955, prior to January 16.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Alton on Sunday, January 29, a daughter.

## Plastic Money

WASHINGTON — Britain's Royal Mint favors making money of plastic, an untried ingredient in the world's tried-and-true coin recipes.

Government mints have had to improve now and then, like an economy-minded chef, but the basic coinage materials have been gold, silver, and copper. The National Geographic Society says.

This has been true ever since a legendary king of Lydia, probably Gyges, called in the royal treasurers near the end of the 7th century B.C. and said, in effect: "I've got a grand idea. There's a lot of electron lying around Lydia, so let's mint some money."

"Tell you what else," he may have said. "We can probably get by with 169.4 grains per coin for home use, but we'd better step it up to 224 for trade with Ionia."

Pure Gold For Croesus

For better or worse, the world was thus introduced to hard cash—made in Lydia by Lydians from electron, a natural alloy of gold and silver.

Nothing less than pure gold coinage suited Croesus, a later Lydian king who lost his throne and bulging coffers to the Persians in 546 B.C. The Persians were charmed with the idea of making money out of gold, and the art gradually spread westward to the Mediterranean.

Though Lydians are credited with striking the first true coins, the Greeks produced the first metal money of standard shape, size, content, and value. Having many silver mines, they went in heavily for silver.

The Greek city of Sparta, not surprisingly, shunned the glitter of gold and silver for solid iron money. As bulky iron was hardly suitable for jangling in one's wrap-around robe, the war obsessed people were discouraged from becoming spendthrifts. There wasn't much to buy in Sparta anyway.

Copper, the basic alloying agent from early times, was the standard of monetary value in ancient Egypt and the young Roman Empire.

In time, silver took first place as the preferred ingredient of coins through the Old World. One of the most famous ever struck was the Roman denarius, a silver piece worth about 17 cents in modern money. It was doubtless with denarii that Joseph paid the family taxes when he and Mary traveled to Bethlehem on the eve of the first Christmas tide.

The Roman Augustus, who died in the A.D. 14, put the Empire back on the gold standard. For nearly a thousand years gold dominated the coinages of Europe.

Coins Reflect Economy  
Over the centuries, the content of coins has reflected national health: the purer the coin, the greater the prosperity. But coinage has often been debased for greed as well as thrift. Henry VIII greatly adulterated England's coinage to the considerable advantage of his own purse. One particularly shabby coin earned him the nickname, "Old Copernose."

It was not until the prosperous 19th century that world powers possessed sufficient gold, silver, and copper to produce coins in variety and vast quantity. Hard-pressed nations have continued to experiment, however, with materials ranging from antimony to zinc. After World War I, German issued coins of porcelain and papier-mache. Spanish Loyalists printed cardboard coins during the civil war. Mussolini withdrew coins of precious content, substituting steel lire.

The United States considered minting a three-cent glass piece in World War II to relieve the copper shortage. It sharply reduced the percentage of copper in nickels and issued a light-weight, zinc-coated, never-popular penny of steel.

Oddly, a new fad has outmoded the old admission, "Don't take any wooden nickles." To celebrate anniversaries and other historic events, scores of American towns now issue wooden nickles — as souvenirs.

## Farm Prestige

New England Homestead  
(Springfield, Mass.)

Was there a "farm vote" in the last election? Certainly, several agricultural states indicated rather strongly that they were not in favor of controls.

The significant thing about the election was not how did these states go, but rather, how did the large urban centers vote and what was the effect of that vote.

For the first time in our history, the farm vote meant little as such. In terms of total numbers the power of the agricultural vote has diminished greatly. Neither candidate really concentrated heavily on the agricultural vote in this past election. This, in itself, is indicative that the power is almost gone.

All is no gloom, however. The farmer holds the welfare of the nation in the palm of his hand. A sound agricultural economy is vital to industry, health and general welfare.

In spite of the loss of power at the polls, the farmer is becoming an increasingly important individual in the over-all economy. As the years go on and the number of farmers decreases, those remaining in the industry will assume an ever-increasing position of importance.

## Saves Money

The merchant who saves money by not advertising also saves money by not wrapping up goods that he hasn't sold.

MOSTLY PERSONAL  
By BIGNALL JONES

Justice Holmes, I believe it was, once said that he considered taxes his contribution towards his government, but most people do not take the broadminded view of that great American. Practically everyone hates taxes, and practically everyone thinks he pays too much taxes. Likewise everyone, or practically everyone in his right mind, hates regimentation and restrictions. People simply don't like to be told what they must do or what they can't do.

Not only do most people hate taxes and regimentation, but most people think they are taxed and regimented as the result of some evil socialist plot hatched by a bunch of "do-gooders." Likewise most people think of the United States Government as some detached thing and not as an instrument to carry out the people's will.

But the truth of the matter, or so it seems to me, that the country grows more socialistic not through some plot but is the result of urbanization and is made necessary largely because of it. The more urban we become, the more regimentation we will have and the higher our taxes will be.

The automobile is a simple illustration of this theme. When I was a child and the automobile was beginning to make its appearance in the county, I learned to drive an old Model T Ford. I did not have to have a driver's license. There was not a stop light in town, and I parked it where I well pleased and left it so parked as long as I pleased. When I went anywhere I often drove it as fast as it would run and there were no highway patrolmen to stop me. I suppose if the number of automobiles had remained as small as they were in that day, that these conditions would have remained.

But the cars did increase, in number, in size and in speed. The county road system no longer sufficed, and we taxed ourselves to build better roads, and turned their operation over to the state, and thus we began to centralize our government. And people began to kill each other on the highways and we gave up a little more of our freedom to do as we pleased in the realization that freedom did not give us the right to menace the lives of others. So we tried to weed out the poor drivers and require a test of their knowledge and skill, and we set a speed rate, and passed all kinds of rules and regimentation. In a word we gave up part of our freedom that we might have more freedom. But the cost was higher taxes and regimentation.

Even in little Warrenton the number of automobiles increased to the point that there was no longer room for all to park in the business section for unlimited time and so parking meters were introduced to make all share what parking spaces there were. It worked, but we lost some of the privileges to do what we wanted to and assumed a parking tax.

Hundreds of thousands of people in North Carolina, thousands in Warren County, saw all this happen. No one in his right mind saw it happen as some evil plot.

Once people could find pig pens within the town limits, and in comparatively recent years, cow lots and stables were scattered throughout the town, with their stench and breeding of flies. There was little or no control over privies, and open privies were to be found within the business section of the town. When it ended it was because it was necessary to do so for the welfare of the whole.

And even more simply when each person in a home has a room there is little restriction upon what one does with his room, but when the room is shared, there must be some rules or understanding as to the conduct of each in that shared room. So, it seems to me, that it should be perfectly obvious that the more crowded our country becomes, the more regimentation we must have, and less action by the individual and more by the group.

That's Right  
A stout schoolteacher was talking about birds and their habits. "Now," she said, "at home I have a canary, and it can do something I cannot do. I wonder if any of you know exactly what this is?"

One boy raised his hand. "I know, teacher," he said. "Take a bath in a saucer."

Say you saw it advertised in The Warren Record.