

The Warren Record
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Town Board Too Large

Without any reflection upon any member of the Board of Town Commissioners and well aware of the contribution that each of them is making to the well being of the town, we would like to offer a suggestion which we believe would not only save the town some money but would tend to more effective government and at the same time reduce the hours spent in monthly meetings.

We believe that the town board is too large for a town of Warrenton's present size or its size in the foreseeable future. A seven-member board could be justified in the days when the town owned many enterprises which had to become largely the concern of committees, but this situation no longer exists. A three-member board could probably handle the affairs of the town satisfactorily, as is the case at Norlina,

but a five-member board might be better.

We feel that a seven-member board is unwieldy and often tends in its meetings to become a debating society instead of a deliberating body.

With this thought in mind we would like to see the town's charter amended in the next session of the Legislature and the number of members on the board reduced to five.

There are several months before the next session of the Legislature. We would like to see our board members and citizens of the town give some thought to this matter, discuss it fully, weigh the pros and cons and if in their considered judgment they think it for the best interest of the town, have the charter amended.

License Lifted Nine Times, But . . .

The Charlotte Observer

An interested Charlottean has sent us a copy of the Department of Motor Vehicles record of one North Carolinian. It is frightening that this person is still operating a vehicle on the roads of North Carolina. And it is ridiculous that some insurance company must insure him against liability on an "assigned risk" basis.

The record of this unnamed driver shows that since 1954 he has been involved in 50 separate cases involving either accidents, moving violations or failure to have liability insurance. His right to drive has been suspended nine times.

The first entry in March, 1954, was a speeding charge (70 mph). He was convicted four days later, and prayer for judgment was continued. The last entry was for a speeding charge in March, 1969 (75 in a 60 zone), with conviction in January, 1970. Judgment was suspended.

But does this person ever have an "in between"?

He has been involved in seven accidents. Three involved personal injury. In six of these accidents, the record bears the notation "No violation recorded." There was a charge of "following too closely" in the other.

Speeding? This driver has been charged 18 times in 15 years, seven times at 70 mph or more. There are three additional charges of "driving too fast for conditions" and one of "exceeding safe speed."

What about other violations? These include driving on the wrong side of the road (2), stop sign violation (2), improper muffler, improper turn (2), failure to yield right-of-way, improper equipment and no liability insurance (3).

Muskie's Pollution Dilemma

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND
In The Christian Science Monitor

It is hard to recall when, if ever, there has been so much unity on a single big issue as there is in the United States today on pollution.

The country is united. The parties are united. The President and the Congress are vying to outdo the other. There is no sectional dissent.

With this kind of consensus, big things ought to be in motion. They will, but it needs to be understood that it isn't going to be easy or simple for one important reason:

The nation has conflicting needs; we need to do things which will reduce pollution and at the same time we need to do things which create pollution.

Example: We need more electric power, but to get more power—electric or nuclear—we will have to build plants which cause pollution of the air and the water.

Example: We need more jobs to reduce unemployment, but creating more jobs will create more pollution.

Example: We need an expanding economy to reduce poverty and to provide the tax revenue to do the most urgent things to meet domestic problems. But an expanding economy will mean expanding pollution.

This national dilemma—the dilemma of how to reconcile needed actions which cut back pollution with desired actions which add to pollution—is well illustrated in the personal dilemma of one of the nation's most ardent environmentalists, Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, who might be the Democratic Party's presidential nominee in 1972.

And what is Muskie's dilemma? It is exactly the same as the nation's dilemma. He has been supporting strong legislation to do all the things at every level of government to end pollution.

He is simultaneously a strong supporter of the project to locate an oil tanker and refinery at Machiasport, Maine, which would

risk the kind of oil spills and pollution which have occurred elsewhere.

Why does Senator Muskie want to take this pollution risk? It is certainly not because he is heedless of the risk. Not at all. It is because he feels that the need to provide more jobs for the people of Maine, and to cut oil costs for New England as a whole is a priority goal and that the benefits will be greater than the potential harm to the environment.

Muskie is completely straightforward in recognizing this very real conflict of interest. "The dilemma which faces us," he said, "in Maine and in South Carolina (where a petrochemical complex is proposed at Hilton Head) is the conflict between needed economic development and our commitment to protect the environment."

But to state the dilemma does not resolve it. We need to realize that economic expansion cannot be brought to a halt while we are searching for the technology to contain the pollution which production causes—unless we are prepared to accept the consequences which would follow a standstill or declining economy. These consequences would be reduced federal revenue, higher unemployment, more people on relief, and more poverty for the disadvantaged.

Time was then, leaving the factories in Pittsburgh in late afternoon, workers would view with satisfaction the spiraling smoke clouding the skies. Their instinctive feeling was that when there was smoke in the skies, there were jobs to be had.

That's no longer good enough. We can't afford to continue to despoil the environment, but we can't shut down economic growth as though it were an excessiveness of an over-affluent society.

We want to end pollution, but it will take new technologies to do it unless we conclude that economic development is no longer needed. I doubt that Senator Muskie or other ardent environmentalists will reach that conclusion.

Mostly Personal

By BIGNALL JONES

Attending the meeting of the Town Board last Tuesday from 8 p. m. to 11:30 p. m., after a tiring day, I was reminded of other meetings stretching over 40 years where talk and more talk seemed to go on endlessly. Sessions have always been prolonged by talk, some of it not germane, much of it repetitious, but in recent years the sessions of the town board have grown longer and longer.

There was much business before the board on last Tuesday night, much of which could have been handled by committees, but as I listened to each member offering his comments on the matter before the board, I thought how much more effective the board would be if its membership were reduced from seven to five, or barring that how much time could be saved by giving the committees more authority.

Covering board meetings is but a continuation of the day's work and a part of a newspaper's responsibility, and many good stories are found in the process, and yet there is always the wish that boards would attend to business and get the job done with the least possible digression. In the early years the wish was actuated by the hope that I could get through in time for a date, and in later years it has been that I might get home in time for a few moments relaxation before going to bed.

During the years that I have been attending meetings of the board I have seen many commissioners come and go, some mediocre and some excellent, but it is the little things that I recall as I think of these men who have played a part in the life of Warrenton.

The late W. R. Strickland taught me a use of the budget as I began my first of three terms on the town board. When I suggested the need for a very minor project, Mr. Strickland informed me that there had been no provision made in the budget for the work, but a short time later I found his projects being suggested and often carried out when no funds had been provided in the budget. Thus, while recognizing that funds must be budgeted and that lack of appropriation is often a legitimate reason, I also found that the budget on occasions could be stretched, and that often it is used in the same manner that a bank cashier uses his board of directors.

Two things I remember over the years about Mr. Frank Serlis was his continuing concern with Mr. Will Davis's stable and cow lot across the street from his home, and that his favorite motion was to adjourn.

In the days that Mr. Serlis served and before the wide usage of the wrist watch, Amos and Andy was a highlight of the radio program and most of the commissioners wanted to finish the business of the board before the program came on at 9 o'clock. Among the most ardent Amos and Andy fans was Mr. Serlis. As the hour of nine approached, there was much pulling out of pocket watches and some snapping of watch cases, and usually before nine, came Mr. Serlis, "I move that we adjourn."

When I think of the late Mr. Abner Moseley as a commissioner, I am apt to think of the days when the town owned a horse and wagon instead of a truck, and the purchase of a horse, the finding of a competent driver, and the price of hay were among matters occupying the attention of the board. The purchase of hay was of concern to Mr. Moseley as the Warrenton Grocery Company, of which he was manager, sold hay to the town. A minor matter among larger concerns of the then prosperous grocery company, it was of concern to Mr. Moseley, and in talk about the price of hay was apt to get Mr. Moseley launched into the management and operation of the grocery company in rather lengthy detail.

A doctor's hours were rather irregular in those days and I suppose that the late Dr. Gid Macon had no regular bedtime when he served on the board. Liking people, he never seemed in any hurry for the commissioners to adjourn. I remember, to my dismay, how often as the board was about to adjourn he would bring up a item of business. But that is something that persists among commissioners to this day.

One memory serves to recall another and the temptation to digress often proves irresistible. For no apparent reason, the thought of Mr. Moseley recalls a suit against the town in which he was a witness for the town.

Many Drunk Drivers On Roads Of N. Carolina

By GINGER FURNESS

CHAPEL HILL—To what degree are motorists arrested in North Carolina "under the influence?"

"Many people who are arrested and tested may be lucky to be alive," according to Donald Reinfurt, a research associate at the University of North Carolina Highway Safety Research Center.

Reinfurt has completed a study of 10,648 arrests for driving under the influence. More than half of these drivers who agree to take the breathalyzer test had an alcohol blood content of between 0.15 and 0.25 per cent.

"The best word to describe a man with this much alcohol in his blood is 'stoned,'" Reinfurt said.

Under North Carolina law a person must have a blood content of at least one tenth of one per cent alcohol to be considered legally "under the influence."

"It's not the person who has one or two drinks in an evening, who gets arrested," Reinfurt points out. "It takes fairly heavy drinking to get to the 0.1 level or higher."

More to the point, when alcohol is found to be a factor in highway deaths, most of the fatalities are people who are deeply intoxicated and in many cases have a history of abusive use of alcohol.

A similar study conducted by the North Carolina State Highway Patrol is in harmony with Reinfurt's conclusions.

Col. Edwin C. Guy, commander of the State Highway Patrol, noted that in February of this year, only 201 or 8.5 per cent of 2,354 motorists who took the breathalyzer test were under the .10 level.

Guy reported that 701 or 29.8 per cent registered in the .10 to .15 range, 1,233 or 52.4 per cent fell between .16 and .25, and 219 motorists had alcohol levels of .26 or above.

Reinfurt studied data reported and carefully compiled by the State Highway Patrol over a six-month period.

Of 10,648 motorists arrested for driving under the influence from Sept. 1, 1968, through Feb. 28, 1969, 94.7 per cent of those who took the breathalyzer tests were at the 0.1 level or higher, 56.5 per cent registered between 0.16 and 0.25 per cent. An astounding 12.5 per cent were at the level 0.26 and above.

The six-month period ended before the implied consent law became effective July 1, 1969. Only two-thirds of the motorists arrested during this period agreed to take the breathalyzer test.

Under the implied consent law any licensed North Carolina motorist who refuses to take the breathalyzer test automatically loses his license for 60 days, unless he requests a hearing within 3 days of the notification.

The suit grew out of a motorist injuring his car by striking a manhole cover, allegedly too high out of the ground. If memory serves me correctly,

Jack Palmer, popular young man around town, was the plaintiff. Among the lawyers then practicing here was the late Rufus Hawkins, a man with a good mind and sharp tongue, but who paid little attention to the Biblical admonition to look not upon the wine when it is red. He was Mr. Palmer's choice of lawyers. The late Mr. Tasker Polk, town attorney, defended the counsel.

Mr. Moseley, I presume, was chairman of the street committee, and as such was the town's chief witness. During his testimony he seemed to have trouble in getting his P's and his W's mixed up and it was I and I that, until Mr. Hawkins finally interrupted to say, "You think you are the whole cheese, don't you?" This remark not only provided much mirth then and as later repeated, but weakened the town's defense.

But Mr. Moseley was not the only one to suffer embarrassment, and provoke some mirth. As Mr. Palmer took the stand to recount his side of the case, instead of stating manhole, he said the hole was sticking out of the ground. This gave Mr. Polk an opportunity to say, "Mr. Palmer, will you please tell me how a hole can stick out of the ground?"

The outcome of the suit was the major concern, but my tricky memory tells me nothing here. Instead it brings back two minor bits of testimony in a long forgotten suit.

Applications Being Received For Camp

Warren County 4-H Club members and 4-H special interest groups who wish to attend 4-H Camp at Betsy-Jeff Penn 4-H Center, Route 3, Reidsville, must contact the Warren County Agricultural Extension office before June 1, Mrs. Bertha B. Forte and Jim D. Hemmings, extension agents, said in a joint statement yesterday.

Those who attend, the agents said, will have an opportunity to share a week's fun participating in handicraft, recreation, land sports, swimming, canoeing, and water safety classes. There will also be a talent show, vesper programs and a banquet.

The Warren County 4-H encampment will be held July 13-18. The cost of the camp will be \$28. This includes \$20 for camp fee and \$8 for transportation costs plus the fee for a tour of the Penn estate. This also covers accident and illness insurance, which coverage begins from the time the camper leaves until he returns home.

A horsemanship class will be offered at an additional cost of \$10 per person for those wishing to take it. The agents said the camp is staffed by well-trained life guards, instructors, dietitians and cooks. Four-H Club members or members of the 4-H TV Science Club and other special 4-H interest groups are eligible to attend the camp, the agents said.

NO BREAKFAST

Abner, the hired hand, was complaining to a friend about the wife of the farmer who employed him. "This morning she asked me, 'Abner, do you know how many pancakes you have eaten this morning?'"

"I told her I didn't have no occasion to count them."

"Well," says she, "that last one was the twenty-sixth." And it made me so made I just got up from the table and went to work without my breakfast."



WARRENTON INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.
announces the
\$150,000 KEMPER OPEN

golf tournament
June 1 through 7.
This PGA co-sponsored tournament and one of the country's finest golf shows will be telecast live from Quail Hollow Country Club in Charlotte, N. C. on June 6 and 7.
So for the best in golf, watch the KEMPER OPEN and for the best in insurance, look to our agency. Just write or phone:

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CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS BANK

Of Warrenton In The State Of North Carolina
And Domestic Subsidiaries At The Close Of Business On April 30, 1970.

ASSETS

Cash and due from banks (including \$1,223.25 unposted debits)	\$ 1,068,214.58
U. S. Treasury securities	1,020,240.43
Securities of other U. S. Government agencies and corporations	992,687.50
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	1,779,491.95
Other securities (including \$26,521.74 corporate stocks)	28,021.74
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	900,000.00
Other loans	3,936,129.09
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises	96,461.77
Other assets	97,816.08
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 9,919,063.14

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	3,425,121.64
Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	4,661,377.03
Deposits of United States Government	49,807.99
Deposits of State and political subdivisions	553,291.12
Certified and officers' checks, etc.	16,416.05
TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$8,706,013.83
(a) Total demand deposits	\$3,927,134.19
(b) Total time and savings deposits	\$4,778,879.54
Other liabilities	292,711.36
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$8,998,725.19

RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES

Reserve for bad debt losses on loans (set up pursuant to Internal Revenue Service rulings)	75,390.17
Reserves on securities	5,000.00
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES	\$ 80,390.17

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Equity capital, total	839,947.78
Common stock-total par value (No. shares authorized 10,000) (No. shares outstanding 10,000)	100,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	224,947.78
Reserve for contingencies and other capital reserves	15,000.00
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	839,947.78
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES, AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	\$ 9,919,063.14

MEMORANDA

Average of total deposits for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	8,686,074.49
Average of total loans for the 15 calendar days ending with call date	3,830,632.27

I, P. B. BOYD, President, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that this report of condition is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest: P. B. BOYD
JOHN G. MITCHELL
J. HOWARD DANIEL
HERMAN T. BRAUER } Directors

Total deposits to the credit of the State of North Carolina or any official thereof \$18,782.93.

(Notary's Seal)

State of North Carolina, County of Warren, ss;
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of May, 1970, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank. My commission expires 5-6-71.
EUGENE ODOM, JR., Notary Public.