

The Warren Record

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BIGNALL JONES, Editor — DUKE JONES, Business Manager

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Cost Of Refuse Disposal

With a ban on burning garbage expected to go into effect in North Carolina within the next few months, and with constantly increasing quantities of garbage, counties are turning more and more to landfills as a means of disposal. It appears inevitable that Warren County must assume this cost, at considerable expense to the taxpayers.

An idea of what this cost may be is revealed in a news story last week in The South Hill Enterprise, covering landfill discussions for Mecklenburg County, Va., which borders Warren County on the north.

According to the story a revised and updated plan for garbage dumps was presented to the Mecklenburg Board of County Supervisors by Paul Stewart of the Virginia Department of Health.

There were two plans presented for consideration. Both were landfill operations. Both plans call for closing dumps in the five towns of the county in favor of the county-wide operation.

Plan A called for multiple sites all over the county and Plan B called for one central site of about 100 acres. Mayors of the five towns differed over the better plan.

Plan A calls for five dump sites in the county, the original cost of equipment would be \$40,000 and the

operating cost about \$31,000 a year. Each site would consist of a minimum of 20 acres of usable land for refuse disposal for the next 20 years. Here the refuse would be covered twice weekly.

In Plan B, cannisters would be placed all over the county, except in towns. The equipment cost for the plan would be \$48,000 amortized over a period of years. Operation, maintenance and repair would cost about \$56,000 a year, including salaries. Under the plan towns would continue to transport their own refuse but would not have to bear their present cost of operating a landfill.

Mecklenburg County is considerably larger in both population and area than Warren County and the cost would be considerably more. But even if Warren County's cost were found to be half that of our neighboring county, the cost could easily be in the neighborhood of \$50,000 a year. Under the present valuation of some \$74 million with 50% of valuation being used for tax purpose, this would call for an increase of around 14¢ in the tax rate.

Such an increase is not to be anticipated with any degree of pleasure but it is a part of the cost of modern civilization based in part on the disposable carton and the non-returnable bottle.

Crime-Breeding Prisons

The Smithfield Herald
Prisons are supposed to discourage crime. They may be doing just the opposite.

The latest respected North Carolina voice sounding a call for prison reform is that of Associate Justice Susie Sharp of the North Carolina Supreme Court. "We cannot fight crime by breeding it," Justice Sharp said in expressing hope that "the conscience of an aroused people and their representatives" will prod the General Assembly in 1971 to lift the state's prison system from its degrading condition.

Commenting on Justice Sharp's call for reform, Editor Claude Sitton of the News and Observer cited some alarming statistics about inhabitants of prisons. "The odds are great," he said, "that a youth consigned to these lockups will emerge an embittered graduate in crime. Return an old con to the system and he simply learns new criminal tricks. Two-thirds of the 10,000 or so inmates of the state's prisons are repeaters, back for a second, third or even fourth term. The same is true of the 200,000 inmates of federal and state prisons throughout the nation."

It is obvious that a prison system is not working when two-thirds of offenders imprisoned are repeat offenders. The system does, indeed, appear to be a crime breeding

er. Rehabilitation—although we have been hearing about the need for it many, many years—is yet to become dominant in treatment of prisoners in North Carolina. We will not achieve success with rehabilitation of prisoners in North Carolina without spending a large sum of money for new prison facilities and for employment of a sufficient number of trained persons to provide prisoners fully with the counseling, education and psychiatric treatment necessary to give them a changed outlook upon life. There will have to be enough prisons to separate first offenders from repeaters and to keep the young apart from older prisoners who require attention different from that given to youth.

We in North Carolina will quickly provide the kind of prison system that can rehabilitate criminal offenders if we abandon the ancient and barbaric concept that a prison exists for vengeance. Vengeance does not belong to man. What does belong to man is responsibility toward criminal man and responsibility toward man, even criminal man. And that we look upon him not in terms of what he had done or what he is so much as in terms of what he can become if we compassionately minister to his needs.

Order In The Court

Greensboro Daily News
The State Supreme Court in its latest set of "general rules of practice" has made it clear that it will frown on any attempt by flamboyant lawyers to turn the state courts into theaters for a day.

And it specifically prohibits the sort of bullying that witnesses, defendants and even plaintiffs are sometimes subjected to under cross-examination.

The court said: "Adverse witnesses and suitors should be treated with fairness and due consideration. Abusive language or offensive personal references are prohibited."

We hope that those lawyers who occasionally, or regularly, resort to such tactics will pay attention to this. The same thing goes for some of the state's own prosecutors who sometimes appear to be more interested in running up an unbroken string of convictions than in protecting the rights of defendants. It is to be hoped also that the state's judges will enforce this rule impartially. Any newsman who has covered the courts for any length of time can vouch that certain judges tend to grant a good deal of leeway here, particularly when a state's solicitor is conducting the cross-examination.

But we wonder if it is the Supreme Court's business to tell lawyers how they shall dress for the courtroom. On this subject, the high court said: "Business attire shall be appropriate dress for counsel while in the courtroom."

Clearly the lawyers should wear something when in court. But the state already has laws to prevent a practicing lawyer from practicing law at the same time in a North Carolina

courtroom.

But if a lawyer wants to appear in court dressed like a gambler fresh off an old time Mississippi River steamboat, it should be his own business—and his risk. The court's decree on dress makes one wonder if the eminent justices have visited the North Carolina General Assembly lately and observed the attire of the men who make the state's laws.

Some Tar Heel lawmakers could pass for refugees from a race track. And a few of the more bizarre dressers might be mistaken for jockeys ready to ride a long shot in the next race.

Quotes

Man's capacities have never been measured, nor are we to judge by any precedents what he can do, so little has ever been tried.—Henry David Thoreau.

Women are not much, but they are the best other sex we have.—Don Herold.

The one thing that hurts more than paying an income tax is not having to pay an income tax.—Thomas Dewar.

A man owes it to himself to be successful, after that he owes it to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.—Arthur Godfrey.

The secret of being loved is in being lovely; and the secret of being lovely is in being unselfish.—J. G. Holland.

Mostly Personal

By BIGNALL JONES

When one sees the litter tossed on our streets every day and sees hundreds of wrappers, cans, bottles and trays tossed out of car windows with little regard for the beauty of the town, it may be hard to believe that Warrenton today is cleaner and more healthful than it has ever been. But I believe this to be true.

It is true that in my childhood that the streets were not littered with trash, because people did not throw away much and spent a great deal less on items whose coverings litter the streets. Bags were saved, strings were saved, bottles and jugs were saved and re-used. Nails were picked up, straightened and re-used. Old plow-points and other iron were bought and re-used by the blacksmith. The newspapers were small and the number few, but papers and catalogues were saved and utilized in a manner no longer familiar to many of those of the present generation.

Hogs were the great disposals long before the mechanical disposal was attached to the sewer system. Slop barrels were placed a short distance from each kitchen, and all vegetable peels, waste food, and often the dish water was poured into these barrels to be carted to the hog pen. Waste at hotels and boarding houses were gathered by hog raisers. The dogs took care of most of the bones.

Vegetables were canned in glass jars, which were re-used year after year. Cow, horse, hog, chicken and human manure were scattered on the land, and leaves were burned as well as what little other debris accumulated, including chicken feathers. As a consequence there were no garbage trucks and our people had about as little use for a landfill as a hog has for a sidesaddle.

And yet the town was far from clean. English sparrows nested in the eaves of many stores, obtaining their food largely from horse droppings in the street, and practically disappearing with the horse. The town was filled with rats and flies and the odors of privies, horse stables, cow stalls, chicken pens, and hog pens, and the odors of large numbers of the unwashed. Signs up and down the main street warned that there was a \$1.00 fine for spitting on the sidewalk, a much needed warning in the days when a large number of the people used chewing tobacco and snuff and the spittoon was a common object at every public and many private places.

Warrenton was a dirty place, a place where typhoid fever was none too rare, and yet it was probably as clean as all other towns, and perhaps cleaner than most of them, and our people through their newspaper and public board bragged of the health of the town. And over these streets and through chicken infested yards the young went barefoot in the summer and often protested the rule that feet must be washed before being placed in bed.

Farmers plowed furrows up and down hill and the creeks in which we swam rang muddy in a day when there were no concrete swimming pools with filtered water, chemically treated to kill germs.

People accepted things because that was the way things had always been, without pity and with little thought. Life was simple and predictable and full of youthful joy, and our people were perhaps neither more nor less happy than are the present young people, or the young people of tomorrow.

One grows old and finds one problem is solved and another springs up. We get rid of the filth of a horse, stable only to have our atmosphere polluted by exhaust from automobiles. And we find almost overnight that we are being smothered in waste and garbage and that it is going to be very expensive to get rid of this menace.

Attend Workshop

Mrs. Marie H. Thomas and Mrs. Minnie F. Kennedy, special education teachers at North Warren School, have completed a two weeks workshop course in arts and crafts at the FFA Camp at White Lake.

Sponsored by East Carolina University at Greenville, the workshop consisted of 300 students, including counselors, teachers and student nurses from different counties.

The North Warren teachers said yesterday that the workshop was quite rewarding and beneficial to the students, campers and teachers.

Hawaii's Rich Heritage Keeps Island Strife Free

WASHINGTON — People are one of Hawaii's most successful imports.

The Polynesian settlers who probably landed on the uninhabited islands about A. D. 750 built a society that remained undisturbed until 1778 when the great English explorer and navigator Captain James Cook sighted the green, still heights of the Island of Kauai.

News of Cook's discovery spread and Hawaii became a mid-Pacific melting pot. Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Koreans, Spaniards, Filipinos, Puerto Ricans, and American missionaries and sailors all came to the islands.

Formed Harmonious Blend

Today the people of the 50th state represent a rich blend of Yankee Ingenuity, Oriental Industry, and Polynesian God will. Each element sparkles in a broad mosaic of Hawaiian culture remarkably free of racial tension and strife.

"Such a mixture helps to explain Hawaii's climate of tolerance and comparative lack of racial problems," writes William Graves in the National Geographic Society's new book, Hawaii.

A member of National Geographic's senior editorial staff, Mr. Graves roamed from the 13,796-foot peak of Mauna Kea to undersea formations of "pillow lava" to compile a fresh, comprehensive report on the Aloha State.

Tourism gradually is overtaking the military as Hawaii's chief source of income, followed far behind by those two familiar symbols—sugarcane and pineapple. By the year 1978 the state expects 3,000,000 tourists annually—a number more than four times greater than its current permanent population of 700,000.

Of all the 133 islands, shoals, pinnacles, and reefs forming the newest state, only seven islands are inhabited to any real degree—Hawaii the largest, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau.

Costs Are Soaring

The tourist tide has helped push up prices on all of them. The state, especially Oahu's commercial heartland Honolulu has one of the highest costs of living in the United States—roughly 20 percent above the national average.

The skyrocketing costs have not deterred growth. Metropolitan Honolulu, which encompasses all of Oahu, still ranks among the 10 fastest growing major cities in the United States, with an increase in population of 29 percent over the last decade.

High in the luxuriant forests of Oahu's Koolau Range, the flumes or large irrigation ditches that carry water down from the mountains have contributed a uniquely Hawaiian sport called fluming to challenge the newcomers.

Fluming fans hop in the concrete ditches, float on their backs, and catch a free ride down the mountainside. In some places, they are swept through tunnels and ride aqueducts over the valleys.

Hawaii may be obtained only by direct order from the National Geographic Society, Department 100, Washington, D. C. 20036; cost, \$4.65 including postage and handling.

Minister Resigns

HENDERSON—Rev. James B. Storey has resigned as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Henderson and a resignation was accepted by the congregation at a session following the morning worship service Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Storey will go to Dallas, Texas, as of Sept. 15 as pastor of West Shore Presbyterian Church. The congregation there is about 400 or much the same as in Henderson.

SEWING TIP

Use of elastic is important in the 1970 spring and summer fashion scene. Fashion dictates its use for waistbands, necklines, wristbands and around midriffs, points out Mrs. Sandra Brown, Extension home economics agent, Washington County.

A simple technique that will eliminate twisting and rolling of elastic inside the easing is this: distribute fullness evenly after inserting elastic. Then from the right side "ditch stitch," sewing by machine along the line of each seam, starting at the top and ending at lower edge of casing.

With the elastic held at center front, center back and each side seam it cannot twist.

Scholarships Offered To 4-H Members

RALEIGH — A total of 286 scholarships valued at \$166,700 are offered this year to current former 4-H members. These bring the dollar amount of educational grants given during the last decade to \$1.4 million.

The figures were compiled by the National 4-H Service Committee, Chicago, which obtains funds from private sources.

Some 45 of 60 donors contribute funds for scholarships which range from \$300.00 to \$1,600. Each business firm or foundation sponsors a specific program such as safety, or underwrites scholarships to be

used in pursuing specific courses of study such as forestry.

Several companies have been supporting 4-H in this manner for about 50 years. Among the pioneers are Montgomery Ward; International Harvester Company; The Santa Fe Railway System; Chicago and North Western Railway Company; The Sears-Roebuck Foundation and Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corporation.

In the learn-by-doing 4-H programs, scholarships are awarded to national or regional winners who usually are high school juniors or seniors, of college freshmen.

There are 45 such programs which range from achievement to veterinary science.

The scholarships can be used for a regular four-year college course or in vocational schools, short courses, business training, nursing and the like.

Among other scholarship donors of long tenure are The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company; Coats & Clark Inc.; Westinghouse Electric Corporation; Eli Lilly and Company; Simplicity Pattern Co. Inc.; Standard Brand Incorporated; Allis-Chalmers; Carnation Company and Ford Motor Company Fund.

4-H programs are supervised by the Cooperative Extension Service with program awards arranged by the National 4-H Service Committee.

Information on specific programs may be obtained by contacting the county extension office.

In 1920, the average woman worker was 28 years old, single, and most likely to be a factory worker or other operative worker. Today, she is 39 years old, married and living with her husband and most likely to be a clerical worker.

Card Of Thanks

I would like to thank our friends for the cards, food, flowers, gifts, visits and every kindness shown to us while Mr. Fair was a patient in Warren General Hospital and since his return home.

A special thanks to the entire staff of the hospital and to the doctors.

MRS. A. C. FAIR

THIS MAY BE THE MOST MISUNDERSTOOD BARGAIN IN AMERICA.

MISUNDERSTANDING NO. 1

Everybody knows what's been happening to the cost of living. It's been going up like crazy. About 160 percent since 1940. And if you're like most people, you assume that the same thing has been happening to the price you pay for electricity.

So we'd like to correct this misunderstanding. Until this year, there has never been a rate increase in electric service for your home. Not one single residential rate increase in the history of CP&L.

MISUNDERSTANDING NO. 2

Why, then, is your monthly bill higher than it was say fifteen, or even ten years ago? Well, just think about this for a minute. How many electric appliances do you have today that you didn't have then?

You're spending more, mainly because you're using more. And because you're using so much more, you've actually helped us lower the unit cost of electricity for your home. So the price you pay today for electric service is only about half what it was 30 years ago.

And our rates are among the lowest in the country. Just ask someone who's moved here from another state. We hope this corrects the second biggest misunderstanding of all.

MISUNDERSTANDING NO. 3

Now we have asked for our first general rate increase. And just in case there is any misunderstanding about this request, we'd like to tell you why.

Just as it costs more to run your household, it costs us more to run our company. More for fuel. Equipment. Wages. Construction. (And you know what it costs to borrow money these days.) Yet, while everybody's been passing on higher costs to us, we've invested large sums in more efficient facilities, so we wouldn't have to pass them on to you. But we can no longer hold the line.

The rate increase we've requested is about 14%, which amounts to less than 6¢ a day (\$1.72 a month) for our average residential customer.

So look at it this way. If CP&L rates had gone up like everything else, electricity would be a luxury for a few instead of the bargain it is for everybody. We hope you understand.



CP&L
Carolina Power & Light Company