

The Warren Record

Published Every Thursday By
The Record Printing Company

P. O. BOX 70 - WARRENTON, N. C. 27585

BIGNALL JONES, Editor — DUKE JONES, Business Manager

Member North Carolina Press Association

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE
IN WARRENTON, NORTH CAROLINA, UNDER THE LAWS OF CONGRESS

"Second Class Postage Paid At Warrenton, N. C."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: ONE YEAR, \$3.00; SIX MONTHS, \$1.50
OUT OF STATE: ONE YEAR, \$4.00; SIX MONTHS, \$2.00

Disposing Of Garbage

It is only a matter of time until the burning of garbage will be forbidden in this state, and the State Department of Water and Air Resource has already notified the Town of Warrenton that it must come up with an acceptable plan for handling its garbage by the last of October. This does not mean that Warrenton must immediately stop burning its garbage upon approval of the plan, but it does require submission of a plan working towards that end.

Pressure is also expected to be brought on Warren County in the near future to provide a county-wide system of garbage disposal. Land fills will probably be the solution required for both town and county and it would seem the point of wisdom to determine as soon as possible whether incorporated towns of the county should enter a county-wide plan, as is being done in a number of counties in North Carolina and Virginia.

So far as Warrenton is concerned, Commissioner Major Pope Powell suggested at a recent meeting of the town board that it might be well for the town to use a land-fill for its disposable solids and to pile non-disposable solids, such as old car parts, refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc., into the ravines near the town.

Neither the town nor the county have entered into a discussion of the cost of maintaining these landfills, either separately or cooperatively, but the cost will be considerable as judged by the exper-

ience of Mecklenburg County, Va., which last week adopted a county-wide plan for disposal of garbage through land-fill operations. The initial cost in our neighboring county is expected to be about \$58,-500. If the program is amortized over a period of years, the cost should be about \$38,650 per year.

Mecklenburg County is much larger than Warren in both area and population and thus its cost should be greater than would be the cost in Warren. However, disposal of its garbage is apt to cost Warren County and its towns a considerable penny, but it is something that the county must accept in the near future.

The Mecklenburg County supervisors at their recent meeting, according to a report in The South Hill Enterprise, approved a plan to begin a central land fill program in the county. The plan is directed towards taking care of county residents with adequate provisions being made to expand the system to take care of towns when their needs are more clearly defined.

It was recommended that the initial operation should involve 100 containers, one 20-yard packed truck, one tractor to operate the land fill, one pickup truck to be used for utility purposes and transportation. Two permanent employees were recommended, one a truck driver and one to operate the land fill and supervise operations.

Mostly Personal

By BIGNALL JONES
These days the newspapers are filled with talk of the evils of bussing, the virtues of the neighborhood concept and the fairness of freedom of choice in our schools, which I suppose may be some gain for the integration concept as the "never" has given away to "under certain conditions."

However, without entering too much into the merits or demerits of integration, most of our people in Warren County should be perfectly familiar with the neighborhood school, bussing and the freedom of choice concept as they have applied locally.

My own formal education began in 1907 when I entered a one-room, one-teacher school in Sandy Creek Township. At that time the public school system as we now know it was in its infancy. At this school, which operated for only four months a year, there must have been around 40 students, ranging in age from seven years old to around 18 years old, and the teacher taught classes ranging from ABC's to Latin. The three members of my family who attended this school walked about a mile and a half each way. During the eight months that I attended this school before our family moved to Warrenton, I learned more than I ever learned in a comparative period.

When we came to Warrenton we found two excellent private schools, Miss Lucy Hawkins School and the John Graham Academy, and a public elementary school with several teachers and a little more than 100 students in attendance. I attended this school. Before I finished eight grades of this school, the ninth grade had been added and I graduated from the ninth grade in formal exercises. The next year the school added the tenth grade and again I was graduated in formal exercises.

In 1916-17 I stayed out of school and worked while my brother, having graduated from the John Graham Academy, attended school for a year at the University of North Carolina. I then returned to the Warrenton public school, which had added the 11th grade, and was graduated for the third time from the same school, which must be some kind of record. During all my school days I walked to school, as bussing was not adopted until several years later.

Around 1920 Warrenton Township was created as a special school district, a bond issue was passed, and the present John Graham High School was constructed as a district school. This school was attended by a few students from outside the district, who either boarded in the town or who furnished their own transportation. At the time that the John Graham School was built small neighborhood schools were maintained in most sections of the county, and Wise had a High School, the first in the county. When we attended school in Sandy Creek Township I cannot remember that any provision was made for the education of the Negro children, but by 1920 small schools were being operated for both white and colored children in most communities of the county under a "separate but equal" plan.

Due to the difficulty of obtaining teachers in rural areas of the county and the belief that small schools were inferior, around the mid twenties the state began to consolidate its schools, and the process was accelerated in the thirties when the state took over the operation of the schools. By 1954 when the Supreme Court ruled that segregation was illegal, children were being bussed to schools at Littleton, Warrenton, Norlina, Macon and Wise. White children were being bused by colored schools and colored children were being bused by white schools to consolidated schools at Wise and Warrenton. In one western county, where there were no Negro high schools, the colored students were bussed some 25 miles into another county which maintained a Negro high school.

Although in its 1954 decision the Supreme Court stated that separate schools by their very nature were inferior, it was inferred that while no person could be denied the right to attend the school of his choice because of race, this did not mean that anyone should be forced to attend any school, and it was presumed that Negro and white schools would be maintained, with a few Negroes attending white schools.

In the early sixties a group of Negro parents asked the Warren County School Board to permit their children to attend the John Graham High School

under a freedom of choice plan. Their petition was denied and they sued the school board in Federal Courts. This suit lasted for some five years, as each year the school board would grant some concessions. In 1969 the Court ruled that Warren County schools must be fully integrated and this was done. In 1970 the Courts ruled that all North Carolina schools must be fully integrated.

This ended de jure segregation, but left de facto segregation in the state and nation. The Federal Government ruled that de facto segregation, caused by segregated residential areas, is illegal, and ordered bussing to maintain a racial balance in the schools. This ruling has been appealed and is in the courts, while most counties and cities are bussing pupils under protest.

The end of legal segregation in the state was responsible for the creation of a number of private schools in the state, most of which are in reality all-white. This resulted in the creation of a private school at Afton following a ruling that a district school at Warrenton was unconstitutional. White children in Warren County are being bussed by integrated schools, and transported to other counties in a number of cases, while the evils of bussing are being decried and the virtues of the neighborhood school are being lauded.

If the Supreme Court should rule that bussing to attain racial balance is illegal, then many schools in the state will remain segregated for all practical purposes, and the governments attempt to abolish a dual school system in the South will be nullified. If the court should rule that bussing must be maintained, then the only chance for the neighborhood school is through integrated neighborhoods.

Regardless of the Court's ruling in October, it should be obvious that it will have little effect in Warren County where bussing is necessary if we are to continue our public schools.

"Dad, what's the difference between a gun and a machine gun?"

"Well, son," the father replied, "there's a big difference. It's just like I spoke and then your mother spoke."

Letter To Editor

DIFFERS WITH EDITOR

To The Editor:
Referring to your column "Mostly Personal" in the September 17th issue of the Warren Record, I began reading it with enjoyment until I reached your sixth paragraph. Here you express an opinion as a fact which I question - your statement that there is a difference today in the ability of shooters to use a pistol from that in the days of your youth? Again in the same paragraph you express an opinion as a fact - that handgun is superior to shotgun for defense.

On the other hand, your statement that you used a box of shells to hunt a squirrel with a shotgun? In paragraph ten you appear to interpret the constitution. The question of the right to bear arms is an old one and if all present laws governing firearms were enforced, perhaps it need not be brought up. In paragraph eleven you mention machine guns - as if they were available. Just try to get one, illegal since 1934.

Paragraph thirteen is, in my opinion, where you made your big mistake. I will not quote it except to say that you favor the registration of all weapons. Who will stop to register their weapons - the Cosa Nostra, the Black Panthers, the KKK, the Mafia? You will register that shotgun that wouldn't kill a squirrel but the fact remains that gun registration is no answer.

Hitler asked for and got gun registration. It was immediately followed by confiscation. The results of that are too well known to go into. Registration has a history of confiscation.

It is recorded that a Lutheran Church in Oregon sponsored Russian refugees from Communism. One of them with a doctor's degree and in command of seven languages, offered the opinion that only 5% of the Russians are Communists. When asked how 5% of the Russians could control the rest, his answer was, "They have all of the guns."

Fountain Joins In Busing Appeal To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman L. H. Fountain, Representative of North Carolina's Second District, announced today that he and numerous other members of Congress have joined in a bipartisan effort to file an amicus curiae (friend of the Court) brief on the Charlotte bussing case—Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education—before the Supreme Court.

"This appears to be the most significant, and probably the only opportunity we'll have to present our own views on bussing to the Supreme Court," Rep. Fountain said.

"The Supreme Court decision in this case will be an historic one on the legality of forced racial balance in our public schools," he added. "In fact, it may well be a very far reaching one."

"It will have a tremendous effect on the very survival of many public school systems," Rep. Fountain stated. "Consequently, after considerable deliberation, I personally concluded that this perhaps unprecedented Congressional effort was imperative. It is our best means of clearly presenting to the Supreme Court the legislative intent of the Congress—what it really meant—when it added the anti-bussing amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

The "friend of the court" brief outlines the legislative history of this Civil Rights Act in particular and of civil rights legislation in general.

Also outlined in the brief is the process the Court has followed in its alteration of the original intent of Congress when it passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The major conclusions of the brief are:

1. "Where Congress desired that the provisions of the Act be uniformly applied in all fifty States, not on a sectional basis,

I repeat that registration has a history of confiscation. Please think it over.
JAMES P. BECKWITH

the courts have limited effective coverage to the old Confederacy.
2. "Where Congress struck the notion of racial balance as an equivalent of or supplement to desegregation from the original bill, the Courts have treated the matter as if it had never been considered.
3. "Where Congress, seeking to accord its negative action positive standing, specifically amended the Act to provide that desegregation shall not mean the assignment of students to overcome racial imbalance, the Courts have circumvented its intention by ruling that the prohibition applied only in de facto areas of the North, not at all in the South where all segregation was held to be de jure per se.
4. "Where Congress defined desegregation to mean the assignment of pupils "without regard to their race", the Courts have decided that the opposite was intended; that classification by race was necessary to remove the effects of past racial classification.
5. "Where Congress sought to forestall attempts by courts or officials to bus students to achieve racial balance, the courts have approved what amounts to de jure quotas to measure compliance with their orders.
6. "Where Congress sought to preserve neighborhood schools, the courts have set the stage for dismantling them."

Completes Training

SAN ANTONIO — Airman Lawrence Jordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Jordan of Rt. 1, Manson, N. C., has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. He has been assigned to Keesler AFB, Miss., for training in the communications field. Airman Jordan is a 1968 graduate of North Warren High School, Wise, N. C., and attended Wilson County Technical Institute, Wilson, N. C.

Highway Needs At Norlina Plant

Work on the Harriet Henderson Textured Yarns plant at Norlina is advancing at a rapid rate and one can now begin to see the size of the plant and foresee the impact that it will have on the economic, social and religious life of the county.

This plant is expected to hire from 400 to 500 persons in the next few years, and while this number will be in three shifts, according to our understanding, still it must be realized that around 150 persons coming out of the plant yard at one time could cause considerable congestion on Highway No. 1 at this point.

With this thought in mind we hope that those of our people in

authority will use their influence to have the State Highway Department widen this part of the highway from the plant to at least the intersection of 401 with Highway No. 1, and hopefully to Northside School.

When the Highway Commission rebuilt the Warrenton-Norlina Highway a few years ago, it built a four lane highway, with curb and gutter as far as Eastern Motor Lines, a short distance beyond Carolina Sportswear Company. We believe that in the building of this four-lane highway, the Highway Commission was influenced by the traffic from the Sportswear Company plant. We trust that it will also be influenced by the traffic need to build a similar highway from the Norlina plant.

What Patriotism Means

The Smithfield Herald

The meaning of patriotism has been distorted in contemporary America. Critics of the President's policies, the dissatisfied who protest against our involvement in Vietnam even though their protest is peaceful, Americans classed loosely as "liberals"—All these have from time to time been called unpatriotic by some Americans who champion "conservatism."

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, has long been identified with the conservatives. He has become a hero among those Americans who wave the flag as much against dissenters as for the land they profess to love, forgetting that this nation was born out of dissent.

Mr. Hoover is sometimes called "right-winger" as well as "conservative," but he has given a definition of patriotism that is worthy of acceptance by all Americans, whether they classify themselves as liberals or conservatives.

"True Patriotism," Mr. Hoover wrote recently, "is an essential ingredient in our society. It involves attitudes translated into positive action. This means many things:

(1) Unswerving dedication to the principles of justice and fair play.

(2) Refusing to allow bigotry and prejudice to prevail and demean human dignity.

(3) Respecting the rights, lives, and prop-

erty of others.

"(4) Casting thoughtful and informed ballots for those who seek to govern us.

"(5) Giving time and talent to civic efforts to build better communities.

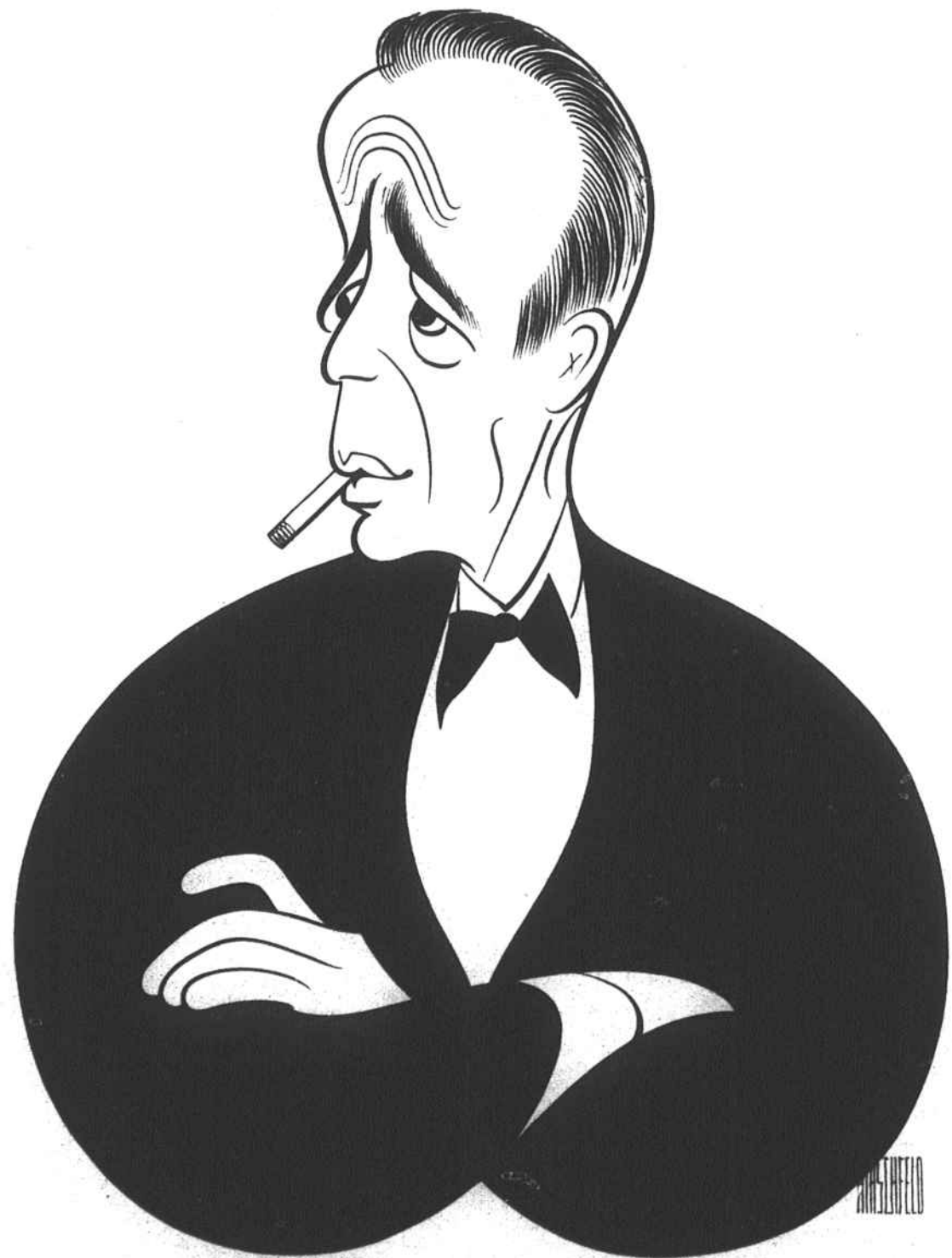
"(6) Supporting the efforts of law enforcement in its task of protecting our citizens.

"(7) Upholding the right of dissent, but at the same time insisting that changes be sought within the framework of law and order, rather than in an atmosphere of violence and disruption.

"(8) Refraining from the so-called 'little sins,' such as disregarding traffic regulations, cheating on income taxes, and ignoring the 'no littering' signs.

"(9) Setting an example of integrity and decency for our younger generation who need guidance in preparation for the day they take up the duties of citizenship."

As Mr. Hoover went on to suggest, "a renewed commitment to these guidelines" will give Americans strength to overcome contemporary troubles, including threats from extremists to destroy the democratic way of life. But it should be emphasized that the need is for commitment by lovers of America to all these guidelines—not to the two or three of them that some of us may find particularly appealing because they deal with pet peaves possibly born of prejudice.



In 1940, Bogey played Chips Maguire in "It All Came True." You paid 20 cents to watch And if you were really in the money, you had a nickel left over for a bag of popcorn. Since then, the cost of living has gone up about 160 percent. But the average price of electricity for your home has gone down. Today, it's just about half what it was when the chips were down for bad guy Maguire.

CP&L
Carolina Power & Light Company