

The Warren Record

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A Dedicated Group

The State Fair and college football games may have been responsible for holding attendance at the annual Firemen's Parade here on Saturday to around 2,000 persons, but those present seemed to enjoy the occasion, according to Captain Walter Gardner of the Warrenton Rural Fire Department. The parade was followed by a lunch at the Armory. After lunch field day events were held when the competitive events held by firemen were much enjoyed.

Gardner said that the greatest disappointment of the day was the lack of attendance at the luncheon where only 350 plates were sold. Firemen had anticipated sale of 1,000 plates. The firemen managed to sell all the chickens by greatly reducing the price.

Aiding in providing details of the event for publication in The Warren Record, in addition to Gardner were Oscar "Butch" Meek and Allan Adcock. Meek is vice-chairman of the Warren County Fire Commission and Adcock is president of the Warren County Firemen's Association.

Warren County citizens are familiar with and very appreciative of the service rendered

them by the rural firemen. It is well that one day a year they have the opportunity to see what a potent agency they have in the combined companies making up the Warren County Fire Association, a body of dedicated volunteer citizens using constantly improving fire-fighting equipment.

What Makes Up Billion Dollars?

To those of us who have difficulty in grasping the amount of a billion dollars two recent items in North Carolina newspapers may be of some assistance.

The first billion dollar budget in the history of the University of North Carolina has been approved by the school system's budget and finance committee and now goes to the board of governors. This includes faculty salaries, building maintenance, and all other expenses of the entire university system.

The second item concerns the value of the tourist industry to North Carolina. It has reached a billion dollars, or enough to pay for the operation of the University system.

Our Proudest Achievement

In The Charlotte Observer
Thank you, Mr. President, for honoring our city with your presence Monday. It was a very special day for Charlotte, and all of us were proud to have you here.

There is one thing, however, that you need to know about this community — something you obviously didn't know when you made your speech on Monday.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg's proudest achievement of the past 20 years is not the city's impressive new skyline or its strong, growing economy. Its proudest achievement is its fully integrated public school system.

That system was born out of a bitter controversy over court-ordered busing. It was shaped by caring citizens who refused to see their schools and their community torn apart by racial conflict. It was nourished by courageous elected officials, creative school administrators and dedicated teachers and parents. It has blossomed into one of the nation's finest, recognized throughout the United States for quality, innovation and, most of all, for overcoming the most difficult challenge American public education has ever faced.

It would have been quite appropriate and very much appreciated if you had noted that accomplishment, which any president might hold up as a model to the rest of the country.

Instead, you said something quite different, an unwelcome reminder of some ugly emotions and unfounded fears that this community confronted and conquered more than a decade ago. Busing, you said, "takes innocent children out of the neighborhood school and makes them pawns in a social experiment that nobody wants." And you added: "We've found out it failed."

Where did you find that out, Mr. President? From Jesse Helms? If you had talked to some of the good Republicans here you would have found that many of them are very proud of their public schools and would fight anyone—even you—who tried to destroy what this community has accomplished.

Maybe we shouldn't expect you to

know a great deal about Charlotte-Mecklenburg and its public schools. But, with all due respect, Mr. President, you flouted your ignorance, and if you had set out deliberately to upset the people of this community, you couldn't have come up with a more disturbing statement.

Until that point in your speech, you had been interrupted by applause from a supportive, partisan crowd after almost every line you uttered. Maybe you noticed that your comment about busing was greeted with chilly silence.

In fact, the statement must have sent a chill through many of your supporters here, not just because of the possible political embarrassment to you, but also because, in a second term, through your influence and the appointment of several Supreme Court justices, you might force this community to dismantle its integrated school system. That would be a tragedy for those who have invested so much hard work, good will and loving care in building it, and for future generations of our children.

You sometimes speak of a "shining city on a hill," Mr. President. You visited one briefly on Monday, but you didn't understand, or seem to care, what makes it shine.

'Uncovered' Was This Heading

Uncovered was the heading VFW magazine used over this item which originally appeared in Quote:

A man walking home through a cemetery late one night fell into a newly-dug grave and couldn't climb out. His frantic cries for help were finally heard by a tipsy passerby.

"Help me," the trapped man pleaded. "I'm freezing down here."

The other man peered unsteadily over the edge of the grave. "No wonder," he observed, "you kicked all your dirt off."

Good Government Needed

By BIGNALL JONES

Believing that we must have big government if we are to have big business, and that government employees do not necessarily have less ability than those employed in private business, I found some sympathy for my views in an article reprinted in The Charlotte Observer issue of Sunday, Oct. 14.

The article, by Gar Alperovitz, and headed "In Praise of Strong Government," was originally printed in The Washington Post. Excerpts of the article, as they bear upon my thesis, are printed below:

By GAR ALPEROVITZ
In The Washington Post

"Is government inherently bureaucratic, wasteful, clumsy and burdened by red tape? Do private corporations automatically develop and manage a nation's resources better than public enterprises? Is the free market invariably more efficient than careful planning in guiding and directing a nation's economic destiny?"

"Unfashionable as it is to say so in the midst of the 'Reagan revolution,' the answer to all these questions is an emphatic no.

"In fact, it is almost certain that we will one day look back on the current period of anti-government sentiment in the United States as a brief interlude before a new era of efficient, enlightened and — yes — expanded involvement of federal, state and local government in the economy.

"It is pure nostalgia to think that our post-industrial society will be run in the future as if it were a semi-developed, agricultural nation in the mid-19th century. There is a worldwide trend toward more government, and not even America under Ronald Reagan has been immune to it.

"Contrary to common opinion, federal spending as a percentage of Gross National Product has risen, not fallen, during the Reagan administration. Between fiscal 1979 and fiscal 1983, it rose from just under 22% of GNP to just under 24%.

How Reagan Uses Government Power

This president, like others before him, has openly used the power of government to manage the economy. His Department of Agriculture handed over \$21 billion worth of surplus commodities to farmers as part of a Payment-in-Kind program. His administration "informally" limited imports of Japanese automobiles and restricted imports of steel, sugar and motorcycles. Not only has the government taken over Continental Illinois National Bank — the nation's seventh largest — but it has virtually guaranteed all large banks that it will not permit them to fail.

"The Reagan administration has supported government programs that aid the defense and nuclear power industries. And that is to say nothing of indirect government action such as the 1981 tax bill, which heavily favored big, manufacturing industries over small business and the service sector.

The administration's

record, if not its rhetoric, is part of a trend with a long history. Over the years, the federal government has subsidized regions of the United States with military bases and aerospace projects, an interstate highway system, billion-dollar water projects, rural electrification, ports and waterways. It has promoted American agriculture with price supports for corn, export subsidies for wheat and an elaborate system of allotments, quotas and marketing orders that help growers of tobacco, cotton, sugar, peanuts, oranges, apples and dozens of other commodities.

"There is nothing unusual about any of this, much as it goes against the American 'free enterprise' mythology. In every nation, governments are deeply involved in planning, subsidizing and in some cases operating major sectors of the economy. Such private-public cooperation helps countries compete internationally, avoids wasteful duplication of research efforts, safeguards employment and maintains the stability of communities.

Big Business Not Necessarily Efficient

"There is no iron law of economics that says private enterprise is innately superior to public enterprise. Big corporations are as vulnerable as big government to the ills of size, bureaucracy and monopoly.

"Real conservatives are the first to acknowledge this. The late Henry C. Simons, higher respected founder of the Chicago school of economics (and teacher of Milton Friedman), came to believe that many corporations (as opposed to individual entrepreneurs) had outlived their usefulness. He advocated strong anti-trust laws and federal chartering of corporations. He favored public ownership of utilities, railroads and other industries that were not competitive. He declared that 'every industry should be either effectively competitive or socialized.'

"Government - owned or partially owned railroad, airline, aircraft, electrical and automobile companies have been responsible for a good deal of France's industrial innovation and, in the case of

aircraft and autos, for a significant part of her manufacturing exports. Government-owned Renault, for example, has been highly successful in competition with private firms.

"In Western Europe public enterprises account for 8% to 12% of total employment and 15% to 30% of total capital investment. Six of the 12 largest Western European industrial firms are wholly or substantially owned by governments. West German, Canadian, French, Italian and British governments are major shareholders in their oil and gas industries.

"Current economic difficulties in Europe have aroused new interest in U. S.-style free enterprise and entrepreneurship. In England, some public enterprises have been sold back to the private sector. However, on balance, the changes in Europe as a whole have been relatively modest.

"Despite our anti-government ideology, the record of public agencies in this country is quite different from what the conventional wisdom holds. During World War II the federal government created a variety of efficient businesses — aluminum industries, steel mills and an oil pipeline from Texas to the East Coast, all of which were later purchased by the private sector. The federal government currently operates civilian airports, builds ships in Navy shipyards, manages a third of the nation's land and administers the world's largest pension system, Social Security.

"The state of Wisconsin runs the State Life Insurance Fund, created by Republican populist Gov. Robert LaFollette in 1917. State Life is solvent and unsubsidized. Moreover, it sells life insurance for 10% to 40% less than its private competitors.

"State governments operate liquor stores, hotels, resorts and lotteries. South Dakota makes and sells cement. Nebraska produces and sells hog cholera serum. Hundreds of localities efficiently run their own water companies.

"Several studies have found public utilities to be more efficient producers and distributors of electric power, even when their tax advantages are eliminated."

Prevention Needed

To The Editor:

Believing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, that awareness can increase performance, I keep being asked what an observer is and what is his task at the voting place.

Observers cannot campaign, communicate, or interfere with any voter casting his ballot. However, the observer is free to make any observations and take any notes he desires. (N. C. Gen. Stat., Sec. 163-45). The traditional job of observers is to observe whether or not the judges, registrars and other observers are obeying the law and if there are any voter irregularities. Observers do not have any power to enforce the law at the polling place, but his observations may be the basis for later legal challenges.

One exception to the above is that the observer, as well as any other registered voter of the precinct may challenge the right of any voter to vote. (N. C. Gen. Stat., Sec. 163-87). The usual grounds for a challenge is that the person is not a resident of the county or precinct in which the person is attempting to vote, or he is attempting to vote in the name of another person. (N. C. Gen. Stat. Sec. 163-85). While any voter of the precinct can issue this challenge, the observers are usually in the best position to keep track of who is voting and to issue the challenge.

Observers should be responsible for checking ballot boxes, and voting machines before voting begins and at the end of voting. One half-hour before the polls open at 6:30 a. m. observers should be present to examine the ballot boxes to see that they are empty or inspect voting machines to see that they read "no votes." When the polls close at 7:30 p. m. observers should see that no more ballots are added to boxes or that voting machines are closed so that no more votes can be added.

The list of observers must be turned in to the County Board of Elections by 10 a. m. Oct. 31, 1984.

As I understand it, there will be special packets made up for each observer and where there is a shortage of observers in a precinct, recruits can be obtained from other precincts or counties.

LELAND GOTTSCHALK,
Chairman, Warren County Republican Party

Looking Back Into The Warren Record

October 20, 1944

The Peck Manufacturing Company of Warrenton this week donated \$1,000 to the building fund of the Warren County Library in memory of William Freeny Ward, son of V. F. Ward, president of the company.

Old men and boys—and "if need be women and girls"—were ordered to defend Germany with guns, swords, pitchforks, scythes, and clubs as Adolf Hitler proclaimed Oct. 18 the formation of an armed home guard for a last-ditch defense of the Reich.

Warren County farmers are now selling 600 gallons of milk on the milk routes each day, County Agent Bob Bright stated this week.

October 16, 1959

Raby Leigh Traylor, Jr., Norlina merchant and civic leader, was presented with a Ruritan citizenship award at the annual Ruritan Ladies' Night at the Norlina Clubhouse Tuesday night.

The Warrenton Garden Club voted on Tuesday afternoon toward the renovation and decoration of a room at Hotel Warren.

Miss Jackie Glover was honored with a surprise birthday part at her home by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Glover, on Saturday night.

October 17, 1974

A proposed \$2 million expansion of Greenwood Village was outlined Monday night when landowners filed a request with the Town of Warrenton for sewage treatment services.

Airman Thentress Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Jones of Rt. 1, Norlina has completed Air Force Basic Training at Lackland AFB, Texas.

Cleaning Up The Garden

October is a glorious month in North Carolina. The landscape is at its peak of color, and the air is refreshing after the heat of summer.

Lots of gardening chores are over, too, but there are still some tag-ends to take care of. With most fall plantings finished in August and September, now is the moment for clean-up jobs. They are not very interesting, but they result in a better looking and more importantly a healthier garden.

Specialists at the N. C. Botanical garden at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have compiled several tips for gardeners who want to be prepared.

Keeping the leaves raked off the lawn, perennials and ground covers is a steady chore, and putting the leaves in a compost heap for recycling is a good idea.

Mulching the perennial beds can be done now, but it is better to wait until really cold weather sets in. This reduces the chance of rodents settling into a snug mulch nest and, later on, munching on the plants' stems.

Watering the roots of perennials as the autumn progresses helps root growth, and cutting the tops back almost to the ground after blooming reduces the opportunity for harboring insect pests.

Bulb fanciers will be starting to plant their spring flowering favorites from now until December. For newly planted or old bulbs, one should remember

never to fertilize them in the fall; doing so can be quite harmful in starting new growth just before the really cold weather sets in.

Gardeners who are good planners can get a head start on spring planting. Some put in a cover crop, while others do some advance tilling in the fall.

By scattering manure and/or compost on the tilled areas and turning it in lightly, these conditions will age over the winter, and the soil will be ready for planting in early spring with little effort. This also eliminates a lot of hassle in the busier spring season as well as the weeks of impatient waiting for the wet spring soil to be dry enough to work.

When all of these off chores are over, it will then be the time to clean, oil and store the garden tools. When this is done, the garden is really tucked in for the winter.



The first college credit course in television was offered in 1951 at Marquette University in Wisconsin. Fourteen students registered to learn about programming, coordinating, writing, staging, directing, acting and administrative duties.