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Want More Quail?

Write Your Congressman

We went into a restaurant one day this week to eat lunch and sat down at the counter beside Bill Bailey, good friend and avid sportsman. Right now he is worrying about getting time to hunt grouse. Two weeks ago he was worrying about his golf score. (Oh, well, if it isn't one thing it's another.) Anyway, this lack-of-time-to-hunt conversation led toward an idea that both of us feel sure will be taken up by Congress at the next session.

Bill said, "If I had more time to hunt, I'd buy a grouse dog."

"If there were more quail, I'd buy a bird dog, too," I said. "You don't know of any coveys do you?"

"No, I don't, quail are just about gone from this country," Bill answered as he forked off another bite of that good, rich Boston Cream pie.

I saw my bowl of hot chili coming, and I felt better about the whole situation, "Farmers farming too good to raise quail," one of us said — I don't remember which one.

"It ought to be a law to make a farmer plant a cover crop for quail on his farm. At least an acre," Bill wiped some of the creamy chocolate from the corner of his mouth.

"Federal law," I said.

"Federal law," he agreed.

"I think the law should require one acre out of every ten in a cover crop."

"Goodness! Some farmers couldn't stand that. Why, a farmer with a hundred acres would have to convert ten acres to a cover crop," Bill

said.

"Well, of course, the government would pay a set amount per acre for the cover crop. It pays farmers not to plant, why not pay them to plant."

Bill thought a minute. "Farmers are paid \$38.00 an acre not to plant corn. Now, I have another idea. Why don't they let the farmer plant the corn and pay him \$38.00 an acre? And let it stand for the quail, of course."

I said, "We'd still have the acre cover crop for the quail wouldn't we?"

"Yes, of course, and speaking of pay, farmers might prefer to let the government buy them a good dog for an

acre of cover crop. Another thing I have thought about, a man's fences would have to be protected."

"Fence Insurance," I said. "Nowdays anything can be covered with insurance and of course the government would supplement that too."

"Yeah, that would work," Bill answered but the biggest question now to settle is how much we are going to allow the farmer per acre. I guess we'll need to have our congressman take that up with the Department of Agriculture," Bill said as he got up and reached for his check.

I reached for the Tabasco Sauce and dashed a little on my cooling chili and said, "yeah, I guess so."

We don't know how far this will go, but Congress always has to have new laws to work on and we think this is a good one.

or another — politics. In fact, those participating in politics have the power to decide whether or not there will be a tomorrow. Certainly, America's political leaders must be well educated.

To be a musician one starts musical training at an early age; to be an athlete one participates in athletics at an early age . . . and so it could continue — politics is no exception. Also, the person who took music, played in athletic games or spoke several languages in his youth will have more interest in, and a better under-



Robert Presnell deep in the operation of making apple butter in the old fashioned

way while his granddaughter, Lisa Fox, and great niece, Sharon Presnell, look on.

The Passing Of Time Is Not Fully Past

Some of the things that we looked forward to when we were children have passed away. The sound of a locomotive blowing off steam and a far-away whistle at a crossing.

The time of the year for the "threshers" to come has passed by without the "threshers", as it passed last year, the year before, and the year before that. To those who remember and took part in threshing the small wheat crop this was a gala event. Neighboring farm women gathered at one farm and cooked meals for the threshing crew. The men labored and sweated as they ran the headed sheaves through the monster. And the children romped about in the straw and chaff.

Threshing was something to be looked forward to but it was also something to rejoice about when it was over.

Then there was molasses making. The frozen fingers feeding frost covered cane into the rollers early in the morning. Hornets and yellow jackets buzzing around the grinder's head after the sun had warmed up the day. The smoke of a wood fire under a long sheet-metal boiler and finally the golden sweet syrup being poured from the vat with enough always left for the children to scrape out with pieces of cane.

Corn shuckings, too, were a delight. A great pile of corn was piled out beside the crib, and an open invitation was given by word of mouth to all the families in the community, adults and children alike. There were

plies of corn, we are told, which held a gallon of the season's wine to speed up the shuckers. Some men delighted in being able to shuck more corn than his neighbor setting next to him. But the delight of the youth was to shuck out an ear of red corn which entitled him to kiss the girl of his choice at the party.

Seemingly, these things are gone.

Another chore which was not filled with much frivolity was the making of apple butter. Neighbors would come in at night and aid a family with the apple peeling and coring. And early the next morning the sliced apples would be put into a 15 or 20 gallon brass or copper kettle. Constant stirring was required with a long handled wooden stirrer. Before the apple butter was done molasses or sugar and cinnamon were added to sweeten and flavor the apple butter.

It would seem that the making of apple butter in this fashion, too, would have vanished but, bless Pat! One day this week the editor caught her father out in the yard stirring apple butter in a 15 gallon brass kettle.

With a little investigation she found that all the laborious stirring required to make good apple butter had been delegated to neighbors and visitors.

As proof that the old-fashioned method of making apple butter has not disappeared completely a picture of the operation may be seen on this page.

standing of those areas during adulthood. These are two ways which starting politics at an early age can affect people; as a vocation and an avocation.

Many people, unfortunately, feel politics is something very evil in nature. As Danton put it: "It is better to be a poor fisherman than to meddle with the art of governing men." How far from the truth this is! Handling the affairs of an individual is most honorable for "professional" men; handling the affairs of a community is politics. Teaching the country's youth to prepare themselves for the future is the job of scholars; making the policy decisions of our country which determines if

there will be a future is politics. Now, can politics be shunned?

With the newly independent nations of the world in the past decade has emerged leadership from a younger age group. This trend is also present in America, particularly with the coming of "The New Frontier". Why, as often has been done in the past, waste the talents of a youthful mind? History has shown that man's most productive years are between twenty and forty years of

age. Einstein formulated the Theory of Relativity in his twenties; Mozart's music was all composed before he was thirty-seven; in fact, Patrick Henry was just a man of

thirty nine when he delivered his rousing speech before the Virginia Convention. Indeed, we shall reap many benefits by our country being run by a younger generation; yet the need for experience and background is greater than ever in this world of growing complexities.

Politics requires a unique type of individual — one who feels the beauties of politics; one who can understand the people; one who has great insight into the future. The earlier one can be introduced to this, the more interwoven into the being of the person the ideals become. John F. Kennedy best set forth the qualifications when he said: "Democracy is a difficult kind of government. It requires the highest qualities of self-discipline, restraint, a willingness to make commitments and sacrifices for the general interest, and it requires knowledge."

Knowledge is most essential as an ingredient to success. What better way to learn than by doing? Of course, much can be learned from books but there is considerable difference in working with books and working with people. This practical experience is the most valuable benefit of entering politics early in life.

For centuries the master craftsmen learned their trade by working as apprentices to the masters before them and then improving upon the older ones. This training started at an early age in order that by the time they were ready to work for themselves they would be thoroughly skilled. Associating and working with experienced politicians can benefit a youth in ways ranging from meeting people to organizing campaigns. Even more important, through an active interest in government it becomes easier to understand the problems, opinions, motives, and needs of the polls (the basis of our democracy) — an understanding requisite to serving people in any career one pursues.

Leadership is worth nothing with a passive following. Just because today we can-

not follow the Athenian way of each citizen holding a public office during his lifetime does not mean our country can exist without a patriotic, well-informed citizenry! Starting in politics at an early age can instill a very special feeling toward our country and its principles. As Charles H. Fowler wrote: "Love of Liberty is a virtue, an acquisition, not an instinct. It must grow up with the increase of his measurements. It must wind its rootlets into the invisible interstices between the fibers. between the cell-tissues of his intellect, of his spiritual nature."

It is the last reason which is most vital to the continuance of our republic — to achieve a love and understanding of our government while young which will carry over into individual endeavors in later life because —

We are the free men. It is on us the burden falls; on us the glory shines. We all are different; we all are needed — To work together, to share responsibility, to build our nation!

Why Start In Politics At An

Early Age

By: Lela Whisnant - 9-11-65

In this age of adventure there is one avenue which every person must explore — and perhaps no adventure is more unknown beforehand; tomorrow! Each individual must explore this route, but fortunately he does not have to do it alone. Society looks to its leaders to guide it in the endeavors they know best; however no field of endeavor is an island unto itself, thus everyone must be familiar with many facets of life. There is one important area which touches on all others in one way