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Allotment Compliance Required To Receive Soil Bank Payments

Compliance with all acreage allotments is a basic eligibility requirement for payment under the 1957 Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program, H. D. Godfrey, state administrative officer for ASC, said today.

In order to complete payments under the 1957 Acreage Reserve Program as soon as possible, ASC county offices have been instructed to make payments under the Acreage Reserve Program as soon as compliance has been checked on the commodity placed in the Reserve, with no regard at the present time, to the acreage of other allotment crops on the farm.

According to Godfrey, this means that a farmer who accepts a Soil Bank Acreage Reserve payment and is later found to have overplanted some other allotment crop on the farm will be required to refund the total amount of the Soil Bank payment or be subject to legal action.

A farmer who places land for a particular crop in the Acreage Reserve Program not only has to meet program requirements for those acres but also must stay within his farm's allotment for all other crops covered by the program. This includes cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and corn.

Farmers must also comply with their wheat allotments provided the wheat allotment is less than 15 acres. Where wheat acreage is being placed in the Soil Bank Reserve, farmers must comply with their allotment even though that allotment is less than 15 acres.

Godfrey explained the making of these Soil Bank payments before all compliances is checked by saying that the percentage of farmers who do not comply with the allotment programs is so very small that it would not warrant holding up all payments until all compliance had been checked.

Two Jones County Arrests Last Week

Only two indictments are reported for the past week in Jones County by Sheriff Brown Yates and each of these was on a traffic charge.

Harold Owen Swift of New York City was arrested by Patrolman L. S. Meiggs and charged with reckless driving.

Faroy Canady of Pollocksville was arrested by Patrolman Meiggs and Sheriff Yates and booked on multiple charges which included reckless driving, public drunkenness, disorderly conduct and throwing trash on the highway right of way.

R. C. O'Bryan Named Jones Director of Civil Defense Effort

R. C. O'Bryan was named director of civil defense for Jones County by the board of commissioners last week in the July meeting of the board.

Although no active civil defense organization exists in the county and none is contemplated it is necessary to have a person to serve in that capacity to coordinate efforts in time of disaster.

It also speeds up the red tap mills of Raleigh and Washington to have someone who can officially sign all the papers they pour out on such occasions.

Jones Board Fixes Interest Rates on New School Bonds

At its July meeting last week the Jones County Board of Commissioners passed a resolution unanimously fixing the interest rate on \$150,000 worth of school bonds recently issued by the county.

Bonds No. 1 through '80 will bear 6 per cent interest, bonds No. 81 through 130 will bear 4 1/4 per cent interest and bonds No. 131 through 150 will bear 3 per cent interest.

Land Transfers

Real estate transfers reported in the office of Jones County Register of Deeds Mrs. D. W. Koonce for the past two weeks include the following:

On June 26th 55 acres in Tuckahoe Township from Elijah L. James to Bruce Weston.

On June 27th 45 acres in Trenton Township from C. E. White to W. A. White.

On July 1st lots in Pollocksville from the Jones County Board of Education to C. E. Willie Sr.

On July 1st 212 acres in White Oak Township from Ethel Collins to Mamie Collins.

On July 5th from Neil Parker, Warren and others to Richard A. Parker 236.93 acres in White Oak Township.

Cupid Busy in Jones County Despite Heat

Records in the office of Jones County Register of Deeds Mrs. D. W. Koonce prove that cupid was busy in Jones County for the past two weeks since 10 marriage licenses were issued between June 27 and July 8, and one observer commented, "In spite of the heat."

The license went to the following couples.

On June 27th to Lomie Elton Hill, 24, and Shervie Jean Howard, 20, both of Kinston.

On June 27th to James Monroe West, 20, and Ada Marie Conway, 16, both of Trenton.

On June 28th to James Wright Jones, 19, and Catherine Williams, 18, both of Trenton.

On June 29th to Murray O. Cole, 27, of Lake City, S. C. and Doris Ann Staffings, 16, of Trenton.

On July 3rd to Chris Mercer Jr., 20, of Trenton and Lillia June Burkett, of Beaver Creek Township.

On July 5th to Robert Daniel Leathers, 22, and Doris Lee McCarter, 22, both of Maysville.

On July 6th to Clifford Ray Cannon, 21, and Laurie Willie Shepard, 16, both of Onslow County.

On July 6th to John Payton, 20, of Pollocksville and Daisy Ward, 18, of Trenton.

On July 8th to McKinley Murrell, 56, of Trenton and Julia Banks, 51, of Pollocksville.

On July 8th to Stanley David Chadwick, 24, of Chinguapin Township and Eva Mae Coombs, 20, of Cypress Creek Township.

Women Eligible at 62 For Lowered Benefits Under Social Security

W. W. Thomas, District Manager of the New Bern Social Security Office, said today that many women will have an important decision to make when they attain age 62. Under the 1956 Amendments to the Social Security Act women are able to obtain social security monthly payments three years earlier than under the old law.

The amount of the benefit, however, will be reduced for women workers and for wives of retired workers. The amount of the reduction depends on the number of months between the time payments start and the time the applicant reaches age 65.

This reduction is permanent even after age 65 is attained. Thomas pointed out that widows and dependent mothers of deceased workers, however, may receive unreduced benefits at age 62. Before making a decision to start getting benefit payments before age 65, a working woman or a wife of a retired worker will naturally want to know how long she will be ahead in total benefits paid.

As a working woman she will be ahead for the first 15 years; as the wife of a retired beneficiary she will be ahead for the first 12 years. Thomas pointed out that it is up to each woman to decide whether it's worth more to her to have the benefits before 65, at a permanently reduced rate, or to wait until 65 and get a higher rate. The New Bern Social Security Office will furnish her with all necessary information but the decision must be made by the individual.

More Cigarettes From Less Tobacco Means Trouble in Carolina

Cigarette output is running more than three per cent above a year ago. However, it appears that the use of flue-cured and burley leaf has not increased. One reason is that more cigarettes are being manufactured per pound of leaf tobacco than formerly.

Filter tip cigarettes — which continue to gain — take less tobacco per cigarette than regulars. The use of processed tobacco sheet and stems and more efficient machinery also make it possible to get more cigarettes from a given quantity of leaf tobacco.

Domestic consumption of flue-cured tobacco is about 715 million pounds for the year ending June 30th. Exports account for an average of 38 per cent of the total yearly disappearance of flue-cured tobacco.

While domestic consumption is running slightly under recent years, cigarette output is running near 431 billion — or three per cent above last year for the second highest output on record.

About mid-June, manufacturers raised the prices of non-filter tip cigarettes about eight or nine per cent, with the retail prices of affected brands going up four or five per cent.

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Jones County Courts Among Those To Be Studied in Most Comprehensive Research Try

The North Carolina Bar Association's Court Study committee will begin its research into the criminal courts of the state in August.

Field workers will gather information in 32 counties. These have been selected on a basis of geographical location, population, economic characteristics, inferior criminal court structure and solicitor districts, so that the data obtained will provide an accurate picture of conditions in North Carolina's criminal courts.

Counties included in the project are: Beaufort, Dare, Edgecombe, Hertford, Warren, Johnston, Carteret, Jones, Duplin, Wake, New Hanover, Columbus, Cumberland, Granville, Forsyth, Ashe, Guilford, Davidson, Stanly, Richmond, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Cleveland, Burke, Avery, Wilkes, Davie, Polk, Buncombe, Haywood, Cherokee, and Rockingham.

Plans for the study were completed by the committee after consideration of pilot studies made in Chatham, Durham, and Orange counties by members of the staff of the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, which is gathering and compiling the information. This will be the second phase of the complete study of North Carolina's judicial system which is being made by the committee.

State Senator J. Spencer Bell of Charlotte, chairman of the committee, estimates that field workers will have their task completed in time for the information to be presented to the committee in

October. The civil court study, the first phase of the program, has been under way for several weeks and will be completed in September.

The field work will be done by young lawyers, specially trained by members of the Institute's staff under the direction of Albert Coates, courts will be observed in action, and interviews will be conducted to obtain the facts sought by the committee.

In addition to its study of civil and criminal courts, the committee is gathering data on domestic relations and juvenile courts. When all the information has been compiled, the reports will be studied and recommendations designed to correct any unfavorable conditions which may exist will be prepared. Senator Bell expects these to be ready by July, 1958. Any legislation that is proposed as a result of the committee's deliberations will be presented to the 1959 session of the North Carolina General Assembly.

Only one other such study has been undertaken in the United States. It was made in New Jersey.

Committee members are Francis J. Haezel and Joel B. Adams, Asheville; Shearon Harris, Albemarle; Judge Howard H. Hubbard, Clinton; David Clark, Lincolnton; A. Pilston Godwin, Jr., Gatesville; James M. Poyner, Raleigh; Thomas H. Leath, Rockingham; William L. Thorp, Rocky Mount; John C. Rodman, Washington; Wallace C. Murchison, Wilmington; William F. Womble, Winston-Salem; and Henry Brandis Jr., Chapel Hill.

WASHINGTON REPORT

Every year, it seems that our farm economy faces tougher and more difficult decisions than the year before.

This is generally true for all segments of the farm economy, and it seems particularly true for cotton and tobacco, which are the main money crops in North Carolina.

Next year, for example, both these commodities are facing the most crucial test in Congress in the past 20 years.

Secretary Benson has served notice that he will seek authority to set price support levels anywhere he pleases between zero and 90 per cent of parity.

There is a good chance that his efforts to throw tobacco in with the rest of the farm commodities so far as price supports are concerned will be defeated. Everyone agrees that tobacco is a unique product and must be treated as such, but most anything can happen when "catch-all" legislation is put before Congress.

Cotton, however, is a different story. This commodity must walk a tight rope between foreign competition on the one hand and competition at home, from synthetic fibers on the other.

Many people feel that the present formula under which cotton operates is unrealistic and should be changed.

The Farm Bureau, for example, has recommended that the 1958 crop be supported at 75 per cent of parity, which translates into price supports per pound at about the same figure the 1957 crop is supported. Unless some changes are made in the present law, price supports on cotton will inch up a few cents per pound next year under the flexible price support program.

Most everyone agrees that a matter of a very few cents per pound means the difference between the use of cotton or synthetics in many fabrics. Price trends show that cotton must stay at about the present market price

to compete successfully with synthetics.

Taking a different approach from the Farm Bureau is quite a large segment of producers and cotton manufacturers who feel that farmers should be allowed to plant all the cotton they desire and let only that portion of their total production that goes into domestic manufacture be supported by the government.

This is the twice-price approach. That is, farmers would receive 90 per cent of parity for that part of their crop that is used in the United States. The cotton would be sold on the market at competitive market prices, and farmers would receive a direct subsidy from the government between the market price and 90 per cent of parity. On the remainder of their crop, there would be no subsidy or price support.

This would certainly put cotton on a competitive basis with both synthetics and foreign production.

At the same time, it would enable American textile manufacturers to more effectively compete with imports in this country and in overseas markets alike.

There are some dangers, however, in the two-price approach as it would apply to cotton. Among other things, it would be hard to tell where the market price would go under conditions where there are no price supports. That is, there is no way of knowing how low the producers of synthetic fibers would be willing to push their products to compete with cheaper cotton.

If could well be that the larger synthetic manufacturers would deliberately lose money on their production for two or three years in the hope of increasing the subsidy to cotton to the point where Congress would refuse to appropriate money for that purpose.

Which brings us to the really basic danger of any two-price plan for farm products. There is no way of knowing when Congress may snap its fingers and say this is the

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