

THE JONES COUNTY JOURNAL

NUMBER 4

TRENTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1960

VOLUME XII

Lake and Simpkins Expected To Carry Jones County Vote

With no local second primary contests to create a feverish interest in the June 25th voting for governor and congressman Jones Countians are largely sitting back and listening to "campaign oratory".

No where near the 2300 votes cast in the first primary are expected for the turn out at the end of this month.

Considerable and powerful influences are supporting Terry Sanford, who ran second to John Larkins in the first primary's governor race, but the consensus seems to be that insofar as Jones County is concerned Sanford is still going to run second in the second primary, well behind Beverly Lake, who ran third in that first primary. In the first primary Larkins led by a margin of more than 1400 votes over Sanford, who got 414 Jones County votes while Lake was only getting 213 votes in the county.

It is expected that Lake will lead Sanford on June 25th by a wide margin—how wide nobody is saying.

More steam is being generated in Jones County over the congressional fight between James Simpkins of New Bern and David Henderson of Wallace.

Henderson led in the first primary by a thin margin over Simpkins, but in that first round Simpkins was top man by a wide margin in Jones County.

This week a long-range debating contest between the two would-be congressmen has stemmed from the open endorsement of Henderson by Retiring Congressman Graham Barden.

Simpkins has charged Barden with not only running in the district for 26 years as its congressman but with now trying to hand-pick his successor.

Barden has admitted that he is for Henderson but has denied "pouring outside money" as Simpkins has alleged he has into the race.

Henderson has welcomed the endorsement of Barden—which came as no surprise to him.

Those who have watched the pot boil in the third congressional district for many years seem to agree that the open and very strong efforts of Barden to elect Henderson are likely to backfire. Simpkins, a very clever and a very energetic worker, is expected to capitalize to the fullest extent on the Barden interference angle.

Simpkins is expected to again carry Jones County and by a goodly margin.

Another Auto Death

The fourth auto death in the La Grange area in less than 70 days came Sunday afternoon on a rural paved road four miles west of La Grange in the edge of Wayne County. Four month-old Wendy Newcomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Earl Newcomb, was instantly killed when a car driven by her grandmother, Mrs. Tessie Thompson Gray, went out of control and hit a tree by the side of the road. Mrs. Gray was hospitalized from injuries she suffered. Whether she will be charged with manslaughter has not been stated by the highway patrol.

Jones TB Association Maps '60-'61 Program

The Jones County Tuberculosis Committee met at the court house June 6 to plan its program for 1960-61.

The budget was adopted which provided for continued work in case findings through free X-ray for indigents. Mrs. Alma Vassey will head the health education committee and will release her program later.

Arrangements were completed for the Christmas Seal Sale with volunteers doing the secretarial work. The Jones County organization is on a completely volunteer basis.

The committee is composed of representatives from the various sections of the county but the committee hopes to double its membership.

The officers for 1960-61 are Myrtle Brock, chairman, Mrs. Wilson Harriett, vice-chairman, and Mrs. B. H. George, secretary-treasurer.

Legion Auxiliary Plans Junior Group

The American Legion Auxiliary met Monday night with Mrs. W. W. Lowery presiding. Miss Macy Mallard reported on the program for the month, "Junior Activities". Then Mrs. Faytie Gray reported on the convention in Asheville.

The group voted to have a junior group in the auxiliary, and Mrs. Hilda Flowers was appointed leader of the group.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Norma Cox.

Multiple Charges in Tourist Home Fracas Delayed Until July 12

Tuesday an attempt to hold preliminary hearing in charges against Mrs. Eunice Rhodes McLawhorn before Magistrate J. J. Lyon flopped when Solicitor Walter Britt asked permission to amend the several warrants against the defendant.

On April 26, Mrs. McLawhorn was charged with simple assault, running a house of prostitution, attempted bribery of two deputy sheriffs, George Hill and William Stroud.

Tuesday Solicitor Britt said he would seek to amend the warrants to charge the defendant with a felony in the assault charge. To this the defense attorneys objected strenuously and at length and finally agreed to set the hearing for July 12th at which time they will have been fully informed of what charges they are to defend Mrs. McLawhorn against.

Alarm System for Maysville Studied

The Maysville Fire Department met last Monday at the community building. Rudolph Pelletier presided over the meeting during which the group discussed the possibility of installing a fire alarm system.

A report was given on the recent meeting with board of commissioners at Trenton concerning funds for the Maysville department.

Legal Whisky Business Climbs With Addition of Fourth Store

Legal whisky sales in Jones County during May of 1960 were almost \$2,000 greater than in May of 1959 and ABC officials credit the opening of the system's fourth store on Highway US 17 between Maysville and Pollocksville with the increase.

The gross sales in May of this year were \$23,951.30, compared to \$21,973.95—an increase of \$1,977.35.

The opening of the newest store in the most populous end of the county sharply reduced sales at Store No. 1 in Trenton, which ranked at the bottom in sales during May with gross receipts of only \$3,938.10.

Store No. 2 at Hargett Crossroads—close to legally dry Duplin County—still ranked first in the sales department with gross receipts for May of \$7,973.60.

Store No. 3 at Wyse Forks ranked in second place sales-wise with May receipts of \$6,379.35.

The newly opened US 17 store had May sales of \$5,550.25.

Foscue Outlines Convention Plans For Home Club

The Maysville Rotary Club met last Tuesday at the community building with E. H. Bryant presiding.

For the program governor Tom Foscue gave the mechanics of the operations of the Rotary Convention which he recently attended at Miami Fla.

A routine business discussion followed and the evening meal was served.

Marriage License

During the past week Jones County Register of Deeds Mrs. D. W. Koonce issued two marriage licenses to the following couples: Tommy Meadows, 41, and Sadie Mae Meadows, 39, both of Maysville.

John Hughes Eubanks, 19, and Ann Marie Heath, 17, both of Trenton.

Senator Sam Ervin Says...

WASHINGTON—Last week the Armed Services Subcommittee of which I am Chairman heard testimony on the operation of the NATO Status of Forces Treaty for the 12-month period ending last November.

GENERALLY GOOD—The report indicates that in virtually every country the quality of justice given to our service personnel charged with law violations is good. In fact, the general rule is that the punishment adjudged is more light than would be given in this country for like violations.

Although the quality of justice is generally good, there has been a complaint about the slowness of trial procedures in Turkey. The authorities reported to us that steps are being taken to try to alleviate this problem.

DILIGENCE NECESSARY—One of the things we constantly stress to the United States officials charged with responsibility in this matter is that great diligence must

be exercised to see that each person gets justice. We can ask no more of the host government; we can expect no less.

While I was not a member of the Senate of the United States when these agreements were ratified which marked a radical departure from previous policy, I am constrained to say that the agreements have worked very well up to this time.

FEDERAL JUDGE—As a member of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, I have been in the thick of the movement to secure another Federal Judge for North Carolina. There seems to be increasing interest on the part of Congress to act. I am hopeful that the matter will not be delayed much longer inasmuch as the need is obvious and justice is being delayed. To me this is not a partisan matter. Since being in the Senate I have helped confirm two Federal Judges in North Carolina who were not of my

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Quality Education First Concern of Schools; But Cost to Taxpayers Should be Second Concern

The public generally is not much concerned with the specific costs of the various services it demands from the government. This applies to schools as well as to highways.

The current effort by people in every part of Lenoir County to improve the white high schools in the county system is not hedged in or centered around worry over money.

Lenoir Countians have generously supported their schools with bond issues whenever requests have been made for capital improvements.

The Lenoir County Board of Commissioners through the years has kept in step on the school problem by stretching every possible way to provide the money that city and county school officials have felt necessary for the operation of quality schools.

Lenoir County has schools in great quantity; 19 schools in all to serve 14,087 pupils, an average of 741 pupils per school, which is a good average size for schools to have.

But a breakdown of this total figure points directly at the basis for both concern over academic quality and economic soundness in the Lenoir County school set up.

In the school year just ended the rural schools of Lenoir County had a total enrollment of 9,176 for the 11 schools of that system, which is an average enrollment per school of 834.

Of that total, however, 4,796 were

white pupils and 4,380 were negro pupils. Further broken down there were 3,631 white elementary pupils and 1,165 white high school students. The negro division was 3,486 elementary pupils and 894 high school pupils.

Those 1,165 white high school students were split into seven high schools—or an average high school student body of 166.

Those 894 negro high school students were split among three high schools—or an average of 298 pupils per school.

The obvious deduction from this is that the negro pupils in the rural schools of Lenoir County are in larger high schools, with broader facilities and a chance for a better education than the white children.

Accenting even more the spread between rural and Kinston high schools is the enrollment this year for that school system.

In Kinston schools there were 2,788 white elementary pupils, 796 white high school students, 2,099 negro elementary pupils and 564 negro high school students.

Of course, all of those Kinston white high school students attend a single school and the same is true of all the Kinston negro high school students.

Consider in the rural white schools: 1,165 students scattered between seven high schools, while in Kinston there are 796 white high school students in a single school.

This emphasize the poor academic quality of rural white high schools and explains very simply the high per capita cost of running the rural schools.

This is a situation that cannot be tolerated indefinitely because it is too gross a waste of the talents of our rural youths and the taxpayers' dollars.

No educator worth his salt would declare that size is the absolute yardstick for judging the scholastic quality of a school. But every professional educator does declare that there is a basic minimum size below which a high school cannot go without serious damage to the quality of training available there.

Of course, student body is not the key to the problem but faculty and facilities are. Theoretically a high school could be maintained for as few as four students—one for each of the four grades. But under public school standards teachers are allocated on the basis of enrollment rather than academic standards.

If a high school with 166 pupils had an adequate faculty the teacher-pupil ratio would be about one teacher to eight pupils, but the state allocation is one teacher for each 35 pupils; or not more than six teachers for a 166-pupil high school. Those six teachers are charged with the impossible duty of teaching mathematics, general science, biology, chemistry, physics, history, civics, grammar, lit-

erature, commercial course, physical education, home economics, vocational arts and somebody has to hit a lick at music, coaching the various athletic teams and directing dramatics and choral music.

It is laboring the obvious to admit that no six teachers on the face of the earth can adequately cope with such diverse duties.

While academic standards are obviously suffering because of the splintered condition of the white rural high schools of Lenoir County; consider the poor taxpayer.

Last year it cost \$214.65 per pupil to school the pupils in the Kinston School District. The cost per pupil in the county system was \$252.97.

School officials find themselves trying to cope with a contradictory set of rules. A state law says that county allocations for current expenses of schools must be divided between the city and county systems on a pro-rata basis.

But while insisting upon strict enforcement of this rule for county treasuries the state school board allocates far more for the rural schools than for city schools—and this is a situation that exists in every county in the state that has two school systems: In 1958-59 the state allocation to Kinston schools with 5,683 pupils was \$824,442.22, and the allocation to the Lenoir County rural schools with 8,404 pupils was \$1,780,245.89.