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Noble Clears 17 Traffic Cases, One Family Case From Court's Calendar

In formal session last Friday and from submissions tendered to the clerk a total of 20 cases were cleared in the past week from the docket of Jones County Recorder's Court. All but three of the cases involved traffic charges.

Among the non-traffic cases was that in which Alonza Mills Jr. of Trenton route 2 was charged with assault upon a female, drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Mills pled guilty and was given a 90-day jail term which was suspended upon the following conditions: That he pay the court costs; that he remain on good behavior for 12 months; that he provide means for his family to attend church and Sunday School; and that he provide affidavits affirming that his family had attended church at least 75 per cent of the time during that one year period.

Leonard Davis and Willie Munday of Trenton paid the costs for public drunkenness.

In the traffic category the following actions are recorded: Benjamin Brown of Pollocksville route 1, and James Edward Ervin of Trenton route 1 were each ordered to pay the court costs for driving improperly equipped vehicles.

Cyrus Allen Batts of Pollocksville route 1, Jerry Cecil Holt of New Bern, Ethel Aycock Belvin of Durham, Thomas Finley Sole of Winston-Salem, Daniel Walter Disbury and Richard Lee Williams both of Camp Lejeune, Tetsu Hojo of San Jose, California and Robert A. Caiden of Camp Lejeune were

Continued on Page 4

Two Divorce Actions Filed in Jones Court

During the past week Jones Superior Court Clerk Walter Henderson reports two divorce actions have been filed in his office. In each divorce is sought on grounds of two year's separation.

Edward Jones seeks divorce from Josephine Kinsey Jones, alleging that they were married January 29, 1922, separated in July 1947 and that they have lived separate and apart since that time.

Lou Ellen Squires Jones seeks a divorce from Earl D. Jones, alleging that they were married January 5, 1960 and that they separated Separated September 7, 1961 and have live separate and apart since that date.

Three Jones Arrests

During the past week, Jones County Sheriff Brown Yates reports three arrests, including that of Daniel Webster of Wilmington, who was charged with speeding and driving without a driving license, and who later was found to be wanted for auto theft in Beaufort County and for escaping from prison in Suffolk, Virginia, where he is also charged with breaking and entering. The other arrests were of Leonard Davis of Trenton route 1, who was accused of public drunkenness and James E. Strayhorn of Pollocksville route 1, who was charged with driving without a driving license and failing to report an accident that he was involved in.

Maysville Firemen Discuss Repairing Old Fire Equipment

Rudolph Pelletier presided and approximately 20 members were present at the Monday evening meeting of the Maysville Fire Department.

A discussion was held concerning fixing up the old fire truck and putting a new pump on it. Other business was transacted and the evening meal was served.

Albert Hardison, Jack Batts, Clinton Lancaster and Jimmy Wright served charcoal hamburgers, salad, potato chips, soft drinks, cup cakes and cookies.

Commissioners Approve Seeking Bids for Tax Revaluation of County

In its August session the Jones County Board of Commissioners authorized Tax Collector Julian Waller to prepare specifications for submitting bids for a revaluation of real and personal property in the county for tax purposes.

Under constitutional amendments approved two years ago periodical revaluations are required of each county board, and it is in compliance with this constitutional mandate that this process is now being started.

Other actions of the board included authorization to the welfare board to pay a maximum of \$20 per day for hospital care of welfare department clients in hospitals.

And lastly they instructed County Attorney Don Brock to collect all past due rentals from persons or firms who rent space in the court house. No list was available of the

New York Lawyer Files Notice of Intent to Sue Magistrate W. E. Raiford

Staten Island, N. Y. Attorney Reuben E. Gross this week filed notice of his intention to sue Maysville Justice of Peace W. E. Raiford for false arrest and imprisonment.

The notice came in an application for extension of time to file suit that was granted Darris Koonce, Trenton attorney, who was filing the extension request in Gross' behalf.

The action is one result of a speeding ticket given to Gross on August 14, 1962 by Highway Patrolman C. W. Oakley. Gross was accused of speeding 70 miles per hour in a 60 mile zone on US 17 between Maysville and Pollocksville.

At the time Gross posted a \$30 bond with Magistrate Raiford before whom he was taken by Oakley.

Later Gross wrote a letter to Presiding Judge Henry L. Stevens, in which he alleged, among other things, that he, his wife and six of their nine children were riding in "my Corvair Greenbriar" when stopped by Oakley.

That Oakley told him he had hit a speed clock at 70 miles per hour and asked him to follow him on to Maysville.

There Gross claimed he was taken into a store and introduced to Raiford, who told him that he did not have jurisdiction to try speeding cases, but he could post bond for trial in the September 1962 term of Jones County Superior Court.

Gross complained at that time that he was not permitted to cross examine Oakley under oath, alleging that Oakley walked away when he called him to come back for the "preliminary hearing."

As a result of this sworn affidavit from Gross to Stevens the Judge ruled that he had been denied due process and ordered Raiford to return the \$30 cash bond posted by Gross. This, of course, was done.

Attorney Koonce said the reason for the petition for additional time to file suit is based upon the law which places a statutory limitation of one year for bringing suits for false arrest and false imprisonment.

Gross in his affidavit, which is likely to contain much of the basis for his suit against Raiford, contended that he was not given a preliminary hearing as required by law. Judge Stevens agreed with that contention and further ruled that the justice of peace was without authority to hold or to require bond unless and until a preliminary hearing has been given.

vev King, H. P. Sutton, W. C. Smith, Frederick Jones, John Tilton, Amos Jones, Adrian King, Carl W. Smith, G. C. Alcock.

Joe Ben Howard, Harold Quinn, Herbert Riggs, Clarence Eubanks, Lathan Spann, J. H. Spence and Hubert Stroud.

Jurors Chosen for September Court Term

Monday the Jones County Board of Commissioners supervised the drawing of a panel of jurors for the September 16th term of the local Superior Court.

Those chosen were David Civils, Robert McDaniel, R. H. Adams, J. C. Wooten, George Lee, D. H. Waters, J. O. Batchelor, Rudolph Strayhorn.

W. L. Moore, D. B. Smith, B. N. Ferrell, George Smith, B. C. Gray, B. F. Tynfall, A. R. McDaniel, James Eubanks, Hardy Casper, Manley Foy, Arthur Turner, Cleo Eubanks, F. R. Pollock.

Earl Bender, Joseph Metts, Har-

To Redistrict or Not; That is the Big Political Question

A special session of the North Carolina General Assembly will be held this fall for the specific job of re-districting the state's 33 senatorial districts.

The seventh district which includes Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Onslow and Carteret counties seems to get mixed up in every discussion that gets started on this subject.

A multitude of sins — both of commission and omission, have created the politically thorny mess that is forcing the governor to put the state to the expense of a special legislative session.

Among these sins is the political one which allocates membership in both houses of the state legislature on the basis of population. Because of this each population fluctuation causes some counties to gain and some to lose representation.

Another executive mistake which came with the 1960 census was classification of military personnel as residents of the place they are counted, rather than their actual legal domiciles.

This typical Washington-style absurdity sky-rocketed the population of Onslow County from 42,047 to 82,076, because the census bureau ruled that every transient Marine at Camp Lejeune was an Onslow Countian.

This absurdity caused Onslow County to be allocated two members of the state house of representatives. At the same time Pitt County lost one of its members of

the house because its percentage of gain in that 10-year period had been so much less than Onslow's (63,789 to 69,942).

Cumberland County's population leaped from 96,006 to 148,418 for the same illogical reason.

This military imbalance was a small factor state-wide, however, in muddling even worse this situation. The basic imbalance lies in the fluidity of the state's population overall, and this has caused such absurdities as senatorial districts with an average of one senator per 45,031 people — in the 29th district of Ashe, Watauga and Allegheny counties, which has one senator for its combined population of 45,031.

While on the other hand a senatorial district such as the 20th, which includes only Mecklenburg County with its 272,111 population and just one senator.

The average representation per senator should be 91,123, and even after recognizing that it is an impossibility to divide the state up into adjoining counties so that senatorial districts would be divided that evenly, it is logical to assume that something more practical than the spread between the 20th and 29th districts could be arrived at.

Atop this tower of figures lies the ghost of party politics, because alterations in districts often results in alteration of the party which picks the legislator. The general assembly had already found this out the hard way when it tried to gerrymander Charlie Jonas out

of congress and instead elected another Republican.

This forces the preponderantly Democratic Assembly to not only consider how many people may be residing in a particular district, but they must also take judicious note of how the natives are voting.

Districts such as the First which votes 16-to-5 Democratic, the Second, which votes 17-to-6 Democratic, The Third which votes 13-to-3 Democratic, the Fourth which votes 17-to-4 Democratic, the Fifth which votes 11-to-2 Democratic, the Sixth which votes 24-to-5 Democratic, the Seventh which votes 26-to-10 Democratic or the Eighth (which votes 17-to-10 Democratic) may be juggled about without much danger to the party in power.

But as the politician's eye roams further to the west the picture changes: The 12th District votes 27-to-25 Republican, the 16th District votes 20,779 Democratic, 20,049 Republican, the 17th District Republican 41-to-30, the 18th District is Democratic by 28-to-27, the 20th District is Republican 48-to-39, the 21st District is Republican 33-to-21, the 22nd District is Republican 33-to-24, the 23rd District is Republican 14-to-12, the 24th District is Republican 25-to-13, the 25th District is Republican 38-to-29, the 26th District is Republican 21-to-20, the 27th District is Democratic 23,988 to 23,398, the 28th District is Republican 28-to-22, the 29th District is Republican 11-to-10, the 30th District is Republican 16-to-

10, the 31st District is Republican 28-to-33, the 32nd District is Republican 30-to-22 and the 33rd District is Republican 13-to-11.

All of these figures above are from the 1960 presidential race, and do not reflect the vote for state senators, since the 1961 general assembly did not have that proportion of Republican senators.

These presidential voting figures are sufficient display of Republican strength to give the Democratic bosses in Raleigh a bad case of nerves.

Despite the fact that only a handful of Republicans have been elected there is constant danger that any shifting of district lines will set up a chain reaction that might turn the hands of the legislative clock back to an era that really creates Democratic jitters.

Then aside from these generalized jitters in the Democratic camp are the personal fears of individual members of the incumbent assembly who "wouldn't run so good in that damned county" in the event it was added to his district, or perhaps a more frequent moan, "My God! I can't win without that county!"

Multiply this by a very large percentage of the 50 members in the senate and spice it with the other factors which weigh heavily on the political conscience and it becomes a bit easier to understand why such a simple sounding thing as redistricting gets to be one hell of a job.

The Loathsome Spur
But perhaps a power more loath-

some than any mentioned up to here — a power that many galvanized the reluctant assemblymen into some kind of redistricting action is the usurpation of legislative power by the federal courts.

Already several state have had their legislative bodies reconstituted according to the psychotic whim of some federal judge, or panel of judges.

Legally, of course, the federal courts have no more authority to interfere in the legislative processes of a given state than they do to dictate the price of yak butter in Outer Mongolia. But judicial rape is no different than other types of rape; without resistance it becomes very easy — in fact almost enjoyable.

The federal judges who so far have illegally interfered in the legislative make up of states represent the outriders of a pagan judicial breed who will devastate every facet of society unless and until they are repelled.

Lust for power has corrupted lesser men than those who eat the taxpayers' bread and wear the once-honored robes of justice. This lust is the most corroding influence at work in American politics today, and its acid influence is penetrating deeply into the heart of the system which created the world's greatest nation.

Perhaps, the wisest and most courageous act any legislative body could do would be to tell the federal courts to go to hell, and them to give them explicit directions on how to get there.