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Registration Sept. 3-4 at Lenoir Education Center

The Lenoir County Industrial Education Center has announced the resumption of a fulltime adult education program with registration for fall classes to take place from 7 until 9 p. m. September 3-4.

George Howard, assistant director in charge of night classes, said that a schedule of classes will be set up immediately after registration and registrants will be notified when classes are to begin. Some classes will begin as early as September 9, he stated.

Courses that will be taught include blueprint reading for the building trades, drafting for the building trades, welding, automotive mechanics, electronics, air conditioning and refrigeration, engineering and technical secretary courses, and appliance servicing.

Persons interested in other courses are requested to be present for registration since other courses can be offered if there is sufficient demand for them.

Several new programs will be initiated this year for local sales personnel and other agencies. One is the Mid-Management Improvement Program, which is designed to help develop and improve management capabilities of men and women who are employed in the field of distribution and services.

Included in the program are such courses as human relations in management, advanced professional salesmanship, how to supervise and train and business communications.

Another program is supervisory development training, a wide variety of short, informal courses designed to develop potential supervisors at all levels.

Courses are offered in basic human behavior and behavior sciences, organization and management supervision, speed reading, business letter writing, and technical report writing.

Also planned is a Fire Service Training Program for the teaching

of fire fighting techniques and first aid by instructors trained and certified by the State Department of Public Instruction. These courses are especially recommended for volunteer fire departments.

Lying?

Archie Hooker, a Kinston negro woman, was fined \$50 and costs in Jones County Recorder's Court Friday for possession of non-taxpaid whiskey. A warrant was also issued charging her with perjury. She gave notice of appeal to superior court on both charges.

Six Pollocksville Negroes Convicted On Assault Charges

Six Pollocksville area negroes were convicted in Jones County Recorder's Court last Friday on charges of assault and property damage. The charges stemmed from an affair earlier this month.

Bobby Roberts was ordered to serve 90 days on the roads. His suspended sentence was invoked after he was found guilty of the assault and property damage charges.

Otis Turnage, Oscar James Jr., Edward Johnson, Bobby Ward and James Turnage were ordered to pay \$50 and costs each.

Full Legislative Schedule May Necessitate Extended Session

By Senator Sam Ervin

The legislative calendar and how long Congress will be in session considering it were subjects of a Senate discussion by Majority Leader Mansfield last week. As he outlined an eight-point legislative program, the Majority Leader voiced the opinion that there is a lot of legislation yet to be acted upon by the Senate and that it is altogether likely that the Senate will be having Christmas dinner in the Capitol.

The legislative program calendar for the Senate consists of priority measures concerning taxes and civil rights proposals, and other legislation ranging from the question of ratification of the Test Ban Treaty to eight appropriation bills for Departments and agencies yet to be brought to the floor in this body. Then, there is the third consideration of the national debt limitation for the Treasury. The debt limitation signifies the deep concern which Congress has over the proposed tax policies advocated in hearings before the committees. Earlier this year Congress raised a temporary and expiring \$305 billion debt ceiling to a temporary \$309 billion ceiling to expire August

30. Last week this expiration date was extended to November 30 with the certainty that Congress will be asked to review the problem again before that date.

Among the other proposals which are likely to produce debate are school aid programs and the controversial foreign aid bill, both of which are listed in the Majority Leader's list of pending bills. As this column is written, it appears that Congress may have to take up legislation to deal with an impending rail strike. All of these bills present complex problems and most of them would have an impact of great proportions on the economy or on national life. The tax bill appears to have a long road ahead and civil rights proposals are certain to bring extended debate when they are brought to the Senate floor.

One of the reasons why Congress is coming more and more to have extended sessions comes over a fundamental clash of philosophies brought about by an increasing advocacy of unbalanced budgets, continuance of controversial foreign aid programs at high costs, and requests for tax cuts which fly

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Not Much Increase in Jones School Enrollment As New Term Begins

The 1963-64 school year got underway at Jones County's nine schools with teacher-pupil orientation day last Friday.

Monday was the first full day of classes. Friday there were 1,412 white students and 1,605 negro pupils for a first day total attendance of 3,017. Monday the total climbed to 3,059 as 1,445 white and 1,614 colored students showed up at the county's seven elementary and two high schools.

County School Superintendent G. W. Harriett, who took over the reins of the county school system on August 1st, said he expects this total to increase slightly during the week. He added that he expected about the same number, or perhaps just a few more students this year than there were in the county's schools last year.

Jones County operates four elementary and one high school for whites, and three elementary plus one high school for negroes.

The individual enrollment figures for the white schools are as follows: Maysville Elementary 179; Trenton Elementary 315; Comfort Elementary 219; Alex H. White Elementary 211; and Jones Central High School 527.

The negro school enrollment breaks down this way: J. S. Morris Elementary in Maysville 209; Trenton Elementary 630; J. W. Willis Elementary 319; and Jones High School 456.

Superintendent Harriett said there are 117 teachers in the county system this year, including vocational instructors. There are 34 white elementary teachers and 24 at Jones Central for a total of 58 white teachers. There are 38 negro elementary and 21 at Jones High for a total of 59 negro teachers.

The county will operate 43 school buses this year.

An early schedule, 8:00 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. will be in effect through September 19th, after which the regular 8:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. schedule will take effect.

New Library Books

A representative of Guilford Press, Bill Sanders of Greensboro, has been in Jones County this week displaying his firm's line of library books to the county's teachers, principals, and librarians. Sanders' company represents more than 100

Trial Continued for Albertson Sisters in Robbery, Beating

Wednesday in Duplin County Superior Court District Solicitor Walter Britt ordered the case of two Albertson area sisters continued until today (Thursday).

One of the sisters, 21-year-old Margaret Ann Smith is charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill, and with robbery. Margaret's sister, Helen Smith, is charged with being an accessory before and after the fact.

Margaret Ann Smith allegedly brutally beat and robbed 84-year-old Mrs. Dora Waters of some \$64 on the night of May 27th, at Mrs. Waters' country store.

Mrs. Waters spent some time in a Kinston hospital, in Memorial Hospital at Chapel Hill, and is now recuperating further at Duplin Memorial Hospital in Kenansville.

In a preliminary hearing Margaret Ann Smith pled guilty to both the assault and the robbery charges.

Virginia Man Claiming Double Jeopardy In License Charge

There was an unusual case in City Recorder's Court when a Falls Church, Virginia, man asked that a traffic charge against him be dismissed on the grounds of double jeopardy.

Larry Parker was charged in Kinston early in July with driving after his license had been revoked. On July 29th he paid a \$200 fine and costs, and signed a waiver pleading guilty to the charge.

Monday of this week Parker was back in Kinston with a subpoena that was sent to his home address in Virginia, ordering him to appear in court to face the charge that he had already pleaded guilty to, and paid the fine for.

publishing houses, and stocks the books they offer for sale. This means new books that are purchased for the county's school libraries can be on the shelves some four to six weeks earlier than the process usually takes.

Tobacco Technology Being Accelerated by Many Forces

By Jack Rider

Tobacco — from the plant bed to the cigaret pack—is an industry, one of the nation's major, that is being stimulated by many forces.

Diseases of the plant and of the soil have made tobacco growing a scientific exercise rather than the agrarian "way of life" it was for so many generations.

Diseases of the human body also have had their impact upon "nicotinus tabacum." Tuberculosis for one long generation was believed by many — including some scientists, to be a result of cigaret smoking.

Today lung cancer, heart disease and other vasculatory ailments are being blamed on the use of cigarets.

But another science today is perhaps having a more terrific impact on the tobacco industry than the sciences of botany and medicine. This is social science.

Tobacco since colonial times has been a crop that demanded a great many man hours of labor to bring it from the plant bed to tobacco user.

As tobacco became one of the most universal fads in the history of mankind the technology of tobacco manufacture into cigarets had to be improved, and George Washington Duke would not recognize a cigaret factory today if some kind

of nicotinish miracle brought him back to see the industry which he and his sons had so much to do with creating.

But mechanical genius has been sufficient to keep cigaret production in line with the fantastic demand that advertising has created for cigarets.

Higher prices, disease-resistant strains of tobacco, unprecedented fertilization and intensive cultivation practices have also succeeded in keeping the supply of raw tobacco far ahead of the market demands. This, in spite of strict production controls.

But each crop season that rolls by sees a tighter strain put on those men whose land produces this fabulous weed.

Costs of curing barns, transplanters, fertilizer, herbicides, insecticides, tractors, oil, insurance, curing units — all are moving up much faster than the price of tobacco.

But the single item for which the tobacco farmer is paying more and enjoying less — is labor.

This is the area where the Social Science has been unable to keep pace with the sciences of chemistry and mechanical engineering.

Until World War II exploded its great sociological bomb by taking

a big per cent of the row-crop farmers off the farm to see the bright lights, the average on the tobacco farms of the southland was about one family for each five acres of tobacco.

At the very best, family life was sub-marginal for a family off one-half the profits from five acres of tobacco. That was true in the late thirties and early forties. Today it would not even near the sub-marginal level.

The best tenant and share crop labor either went to the factories or to the service trades in the growing metropolitan areas of the nation. A very lucky few made the almost impossible transition from tenant farmer to farm owner. But each year that kind of transition has become even less possible.

Paradoxically, as making a profit from tobacco growing has become increasingly more difficult, the price of tobacco farms has gone higher and higher. This has seen more and more tobacco acreage fall each year into fewer hands.

The "factory tobacco farm" has not yet reached anything like the technology known in grain and vegetables but advantages of mass buying, movement of labor and advanced management do give the

"tobacco factory farm" considerable advantage over the older systems of tenant and share-cropping.

But each year the reservoir of labor that is suited physically and mentally to tobacco harvesting grows smaller. In areas such as east Carolina that is plagued on paper with chronic unemployment among unskilled workers, one is treated to the amazing annual importation of migratory labor from the deep south for this dirty, sticky, hot and hard labor.

Tobacco farmers who five years ago got rid of tenants because they could not justify keeping up a family all the year for just a few months of work — now find they are spending far more for day labor in a very few weeks and getting labor that is untrained, undisciplined and lazy.

But the old tenant houses have rotted down and the good workers who used to live in them have either died or found work that is less demanding and more rewarding.

A large per cent of the men who are now paid as much per day as an entire tenant family got per week, don't really know the difference between ripe and green tobacco.

Too, they have no vested interest in how well that tobacco looks

when it comes out of the curing barn. They simply are getting \$10 to \$12 per day to pull three or four leaves off each tobacco stalk as they go up and down the rows.

Ripe or not it gets pulled, so this kind of labor not only costs a great deal more per day than the old-fashioned kind, but also had many hidden costs that make it even more dear, in dollars and cents.

Not only does this transient day labor abuse the weed it also loops it sloppily on the curing barn sticks, hangs it haphazardly in the barn and snatches it out of the barn with something less than loving care.

Hired hands don't "nest" it neatly in the packhouse, don't "order" it properly for grading, don't really grade it as it should be graded, and finally wad it together in messy hands to move it to the warehouse floor.

There are thousands of tobacco farmers throughout the South today who would give a considerable slice of their tobacco acreage for some really good farm labor.

But isn't this a problem that plagues a large per cent of all businesses that use labor today?

Thrice blessed is the business that has good labor.