

# THE JONES COUNTY JOURNAL

NUMBER 17 TRENTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1963 VOLUME XV

## Three Jones Towns Get \$9,278.29 for Streets

This week the State Highway Commission announced the distribution of \$3,078,232 to the corporate communities of the state and \$9,278.29 of that to Jones County's three corporate communities under the law which allocates one-half cent of the gasoline tax to the cities and towns of the state.

Under this so-called Powell Bill allocation the money is divided on the basis of population and non-highway system miles of streets.

On that basis Maysville received \$1,883.84 based on its 892 population, and another \$3,308.79 for its 6.93 miles of streets.

Pollocksville's share was \$878.56 for its population of 416 and \$1,370.31 for its 2.87 miles of street.

Trenton's share is \$835.22 for its population of 404 and \$983.57 for its 2.06 miles of streets.

This total is \$9,278.29.

Money received from this source may be used for maintenance or construction of streets or for equipment to be used for those purposes.

## More Arrests Than Usual in Jones County

During the past week Jones County Sheriff Brown Yates reports a larger than usual number of arrests. The majority came from traffic violations of one kind or another.

Arthur Grady of Richlands route 2 was charged with drunken driving.

Bobby Haywood of Jacksonville was charged with driving without a driving license and driving an improperly equipped car.

Floyd Ball of Jacksonville was charged with driving without a license.

Elbert Scott of Maysville was accused of making an improper turn.

Larry Jenkins of Cherry Point was charged with drunken driving and stealing a car in Lenoir County.

John H. White of Pollocksville was accused of being drunk in public.

## Mrs. Mary Barnes Is Jones County's FCIC Representative

Mrs. Mary B. Barnes, recently appointed Federal Crop Insurance County representative for Jones County, is attending a special FCIC training school in Fayetteville this week.

The school — under the direction of Julian G. Mann, FCIC State Director — will train county office representatives in methods of improving the service provided the farmer by the Corporation.

Mrs. Barnes will work in the FCIC office in Trenton. The office is open from 9 to 1 each day.

Crop Insurance is a program of the United States Department of Agriculture. It offers farmers a self-help method of insuring their crop investment against loss caused by any natural hazard.

## Friday Fashion Show

Friday night the Kinston Business and Professional Woman's Club is sponsoring its annual fashion show in the auditorium Northwest School, beginning at 8 p. m. A special feature of the show will be an appearance of Miss North Carolina and Miss Kinston. Tickets are available from any member of the B&PW Club and all proceeds from the event will be used to provide a scholarship for students at the Lenoir County Industrial Education Center.

## CHECK CHARGE

Allen Mzingo of Kinston route 3 was arrested over the weekend on a warrant charging him with passing a \$600 worthless check.

## NOT GUILTY

Recorder Emmett Wooten Friday ruled that Roosevelt Moye of Kinston route 1 was not guilty of a charge of larceny that had been lodged against him.

## Recorder's Court Docket Lightened by 29 Cases

During the past week submissions to Clerk Walter Henderson and cases tried before Recorder Nick Noble have cleared 29 counts from the Jones County Recorder's Court docket.

Principal among these was the conviction of Allen White of Pollocksville on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Noble gave White a 90-day jail term but suspended it on condition he pay a \$10 fine, court costs and pay \$40 doctor and hospital bills for Theodore Wiler and remain on good behavior for six months.

Raeford Adams of Trenton route 2 was fined \$10 for simple assault upon Jesse Croom and Croom was ordered to pay the court costs for assaulting Adams. Croom gave notice of appeal to Superior Court.

Quincy Moore of Pollocksville route 1, Louis Koonce of Trenton route 1, and Jesse Gray of Trenton route 2, each paid the costs for public drunkenness.

All of the rest of the cases were traffic violations.

Charles Thomas Fonville of New Bern route 3, Robert Spivey of Pollocksville route 1, Garfield Bizzell Jr. of Mount Olive route 4, Donald Henry Sauls of LaGrange route 2, James Lee Dixon of Kinston route 6, Larry Baker of Kinston route 6, Michael Sutton of Trenton route 1, Arthur Britten of Seven Springs, route 2, W. T. Ormond Jr. of Kinston, John Andrew Jones of Pollocksville, Edward O. West of Trenton route 1, Jesse Banks of Maysville all paid the cost of court for driving improperly equipped vehicles.

Aaron Howard and Elizabeth Foy both of Kinston paid the costs for failure to stop at a stop sign.

Callon Mattocks of Maysville route 1, Rodney Prue of Camp Lejeune, William Crawford of Jacksonville and Zeke Phillips of Maysville were each fined \$10 for speeding, except Mattocks who was fined \$5.

Roger C. Smith of Kinston paid the costs for driving left of the center line of a highway.

Howard Frost of Maysville paid \$10 fine for reckless driving.

Gilbert Meadows of Maysville route 1 paid the costs for not having liability insurance.

Garry Willie Brown of Trenton route 1 paid the costs for failing to yield the right of way.

Clayton Brown of Deep Run route 1 had a charge of driving with improper license not pressed.

## HAD TO DRIVE

James Earl Humphrey of 621 University Street was booked Friday night on charge of driving after his license had been revoked.

## Tobacco Farmers' No. 1 Need Is Organization

By Jack Rider

Again this week a majority of the tobacco farmers of the United States were given good reason, if any were needed why they should have a strong organization to really present their side of this major industry's many sides.

One tobacco company got behind with its work because it had put too many of its operations in too few plants in an effort to make even greater profits than it has been making for generations. This forced every tobacco farmer who sells tobacco in the three major selling areas to delay the marketing of his crop.

Such delays can be expensive in many ways. But since the loss is small to each farmer and is spread over hundreds of thousands of farmer nothing much is done about it aside from a few mutterings, such as these.

The tobacco farmer who produces one of the most expensive crops per acre that is grown, whose crop contributes more to the several levels of government than any other single crop, whose crop is of a nature that must be sold at a given time, in given places and in a specified manner has no voice over his crop whatsoever.

The tobacco farmers not only must market his crop under stringently controlled conditions, but also must plant specified kinds of tobacco and is allowed to plant only as many acres of tobacco as is dic-

tated by some non-tobacco farming bureaucrat hidden in the marble jungles of Washington.

The political theorists — especially from the extreme right — point with alarm and remind the farmer that he has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. But in the interdependent economy that exists today whether the farmer likes its principles or not he must live in this economy as it exists, rather than as he would prefer it to be.

Unionized labor is surrounded by mountains of protective legislation, but labor still is the master of its product and can dictate the price the working conditions, hours, and a great many more conditions to the buyer of its product.

This, of course, is possible despite governmental paternalism because labor IS unionized.

The tobacco farmer is not the master of his destiny because he is not unionized, or organized.

Laws cannot be passed that will offer the protection of the tobacco farmer that he needs from the tobacco manufacturing monopoly. The United States Supreme Court ruled that the Du Pont Company's ownership of a minor fraction of the stock of General Motors was a restraint on trade and an abusive instance of monopoly — the fact that few people agree with this supreme court illogic does not alter the fact that it is the current fact of life and is being jammed down the Du Pont Company's throat to its great financial sacri-

## Maysville PTA Greeted New Superintendent and New Teachers Last Week

Mrs. Harold Brown, president, welcomed a large group at the first meeting of the Maysville Elementary PTA for the 1963-64 school year.

Rev. M. E. Gibson, pastor of the First Baptist church, opened with prayer after which Principal Albert Hardison introduced the new Superintendent of Jones County schools, George W. Harriett.

Harriett spoke to the group on his ideas of what made a good PTA and gave them considerable information concerning Jones County Schools which he thought would prove valuable to them during the school year.

Mrs. Brown introduced the teaching staff which included two new teachers; Mrs. George Harriet, first grade and Mrs. Annie Laura Chapman, sixth grade. Other teachers recognized were; second grade Mrs. Nancy Nance; third and fourth grades, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen; four and fifth grades, Mrs.

Irene Oliver; seventh grade, Mrs. Evelyn Wright.

The following were submitted for chairman of the various committees; Ways and Means — Mrs. William Bynum; Membership — Mrs. Robert Buck; Program — Mrs. Sam Pruitt; Hospitality — Mrs. Sterling Pelletier; Magazine — Mrs. Leonard Thompson; House and Grounds — Jere W. Pelletier; and Publicity — Albert Hardison. All were approved and will serve.

The following goals were also presented for approval: to continue work on the school grounds, to repair dining room tables, improve the girls rest room and the teachers lounge. A motion was made and seconded that these goals be accepted.

Following room count which was won by Mrs. Oliver's room, refreshments were served at a reception to honor Supt. Harriett and meet and greet the teachers and parents.

## New York Lawyer Sues Maysville JP for \$10,000

A complaint was filed in the office of Jones County Clerk of Superior Court Walter Henderson this week by New York City Lawyer Ruben Gross, who seeks to recover \$10,000 punitive damages and \$80 actual damages from Maysville Justice of Peace W. E. Raiford.

Gross claims that he was illegally held by Raiford after being arrested on US 17 by Highway Patrolman C. W. Oakley for speeding 70 miles an hour in a 60 mile zone.

Gross says he was forced to either put up a \$30 cash bond or go to jail although Raiford had not held a preliminary hearing and had failed to put the patrolman under oath to determine if the case should be sent forward to a court of competent jurisdiction.

Gross seeks to recover damages from Raiford for the JP's failure to follow the "due process of law."

Gross alleges \$50 lost to him by the delay of a half hour of his journey, and the use of his \$30 until it was sent back to him on order of Superior Court Judge Henry Stevens, who ruled that Gross could not be held unless a preliminary hearing was given.

## Land Transfers

Jones County Register of Deeds Bill Parker reports recording the following land transfers during the past week:

From Arsie Willie to Osber Jones one lot in Pollocksville Township.

From E. G. Green to W. O. Green a tract in Beaver Creek Township.

From Jack Jones to Jesse Jones a tract in Chinquapin Township.

From R. P. Bender to David R. Smith one lot in Pollocksville Township.

Some tobacco companies occupy a much more domineering position in their industry than Du Pont enjoyed over General Motors.

## Whose Stabilization?

The Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation on the surface is classified as an instrument for the stabilization of tobacco prices but in practice it offers much more protection to the tobacco buying companies than it does to the tobacco seller.

The Stabilization co-operative does offer an arbitrary price support for tobacco — over which the tobacco farmer has NO controls, but it offers a cheaper storage facility for the tobacco companies than their own when all the factors of labor, storage, ad valorem taxes and insurance are taken into consideration.

If the Stabilization corporation wanted to exert absolute good faith in its overall operation it could with one simple administrative device give the tobacco farmer more protection for less money than it presently does.

That simple device would be to grade tobacco for parity supports AFTER and not before the buying companies have made their bids. Each company buying tobacco needs a given per cent of many different types of tobacco to fill its needs, to make its blends. If a pre-set government price on a given grade of tobacco is "right" they will "let" the co-op buy and process the tobacco and store it for them.

If the buyer did not know in advance what the support price would be on a given pile of tobacco he would have to buy tobacco on the merits of the tobacco itself, rather than on the basis of just getting over the support price.

If other types of auction sales were supported in advance by a specified government price it is easy and logical to assume that the potential buyer of such items would always bid no more than it took to get above that support price.

For certain grades of tobacco that are in short supply there is still true competition in the tobacco auction system, but for the filler types that are basically used to supply bulk without badly detracting from the flavor characteristics of the final blend there is the perennial tag of a penny more.

Admittedly, the reversal of the present system would put more pressure on the government graders, and also add to the headaches of the company buyers in the auction line, but the gross result of the change could hardly avoid being to the tobacco farmer's advantage.

But the three hundred thousand tobacco farmers of the nation do not have sufficient voice in the right places to invoke such a small change that would surely work no unfairness on anyone, and would make the tobacco auction sale once more a truly competitive method of getting the high dollar for every pile of the farmer's tobacco.