

## Recorder's Docket is Lightened by 40 Cases By Trials, Submissions

In the past two weeks either submissions before Clerk Walter Henderson or trials before Recorder Nick Noble have cleared 40 cases from the docket of Jones County Recorder's Court.

These included 33 traffic violations and seven misdemeanors not involving a motor vehicle.

Marvin Mills of Trenton route 2 was found guilty of driving while his license was revoked, but he appealed the court's judgment to superior court and was released under bond. All other cases were concluded.

Frank Hughes Parker of Pollocksville was found guilty of not supporting his minor child, Elizabeth Ann, and he was ordered to pay \$40 per month to Mrs. Elizabeth Canady for support of the child so long as the child remained in the Canady home.

Cleatrice Burney of Trenton route 2 was given a 30-day jail term for violating the liquor laws but this was suspended on payment of a \$10 fine and court costs.

Carl Edward Davis of Pollocksville route 1 was fined \$100 for drunken driving.

Sylvester Wiley of New Bern Route 2, William Benjamin Miller of Pollocksville and Jesse Baines of Trenton route 1 each paid the court costs for public drunkenness.

Julius Cecil Jordan Jr. of Pollocksville route 1 was fined \$25 for driving without a license and Aaron Simmons of Pollocksville route 1 was also fined \$25 for a 2nd offense of driving without a license, after a 60-day jail term was suspended.

John Cecil Jordan of Pollocksville route 1 was fined \$10 for permitting a person to drive without a license.

Herbert Lee Patton and Clifford Clemons of Pompano Beach, Florida has charges of public drunkenness not pressed.

Johnny F. Hall of Pink Hill route 1 was not prosecuted on a charge

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## Third Tobacco Meet Next Thursday, 19th

Three very vital elements of tobacco production will be discussed at the third session of the Jones County Tobacco School to be held in the Courthouse in Trenton on Thursday, December 19 at 7:30 p. m.

At this session a thorough discussion on Tobacco Varieties and Tobacco Plant Production by S. N. Hawks, Extension Tobacco Specialist of N. C. State will be held.

Following this will be a discussion of Tobacco Diseases by F. A. Todd, Extension Tobacco Disease Specialist.

Sessions to follow will be on January 20 and February 3.

## Suit Filed to Recover Big Grocery Bill

Mrs. Letha L. Hill, executrix of the estate of James Cabot Hill, this week filed a suit in Jones County Superior Court seeking to recover a bill for \$405.77 from O. C. Calhoun, now of Beaufort County.

The action alleges that Calhoun between January 18, 1962 and July 21, 1962 obtained groceries from "Jimmy's Grocery" in Trenton in the amount of \$405.77, which he has repeatedly refused to pay.

The action seeks to recover the \$405.77 plus six per cent interest from October 15, 1962.

## Divorce Suit Filed

This week a suit was filed in Jones County Superior Court by James Gaskins Rodman, who is asking the court to grant him a divorce from Bessie Viola Rodman, on grounds of two year's separation. The complaint alleges their marriage in 1948 and their separation on May 25, 1951.

## Congress Criticized for Delayed Action on Civil Rights, Other Legislation

By Senator Sam Ervin

The record of the 88th Congress has been a subject of criticism in some quarters including the Senate itself in recent days. The criticism seems to stem in the main from a reluctance by the majority of the Congress to speedily enact two controversial measures. These are the tax bill and the latest edition of the much amended civil rights bill.

## Three Jones Arrests

During the past week the following persons were booked at the sheriff's office, according to Sheriff Brown Yates: Levi C. Mallard of Pollocksville, charged with drunken driving; Augustus T. Hooker of Washington, D. C., charged with reckless driving and Zeb Harrison of Snow Hill, charged with assault on a female, Gloria Mae Collins.

## Aggravated Assaults Dominate Charges Over Weekend in Kinston

One of the most violent weekends in recent years, plus the arrest of persons charged with earlier aggravated assaults made the blotters of both the Lenoir County Sheriff Department and Kinston Police Department take on a violent hue.

### Boiling Water

Most serious of the assault charges was lodged against Herman Grimes of 1506 Cedar Lane, who was held under \$10,000 bond, charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill and inflicting serious bodily injury not resulting in death.

The victim of the assault charged to Grimes is James Herring of the same address, who is still in critical condition in Lenoir Memorial Hospital from severe burns about face, chest and stomach, suffered when a large pan of boiling water was thrown on him as he slept.

### Assault and Robbery

The arrest of three young

white men has pushed the total to four who are now charged with complicity in the assault and robbery of Night Attendant Floyd Andrews at the Neuse Sports Shop last Monday.

The first of the four arrested was 15 year-old Kirby Braxton of Grifton route 2 and over the weekend Ronnie Taylor of the Navy—a native of Kinston—, Jesse Herbert Harris of Pink Hill Road and Ray Wiggs of 24-B Simon Bright Homes were indicted in this crime.

Richard Earl Artis of Kinston route 4 was charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill, Frederick Thomas Staton of 25-C Carver Courts was charged with secret assault and assault with intent to kill, George Kilpatrick of Hookerton route 1 was charged with assault with intent to kill and Isaac Wiggins, of 601 University Street was booked on the same kind of charge.

Criticism has focused on many alleged targets.

At various times it has included the leadership of the Congress, and the committees considering the bills, the parliamentary rules of the House and the Senate, and in some instances those who are alleged to wield mystical powers over Congress. All of these criticisms, I think, miss the point and are unjustified.

If there is any chief reason why these two measures have not yet been enacted it may lie in the feelings of the people themselves who constitute the Nation. Up to now the majority of the people have been trying to make up their minds on these and some other serious issues confronting the country. Congress has been deliberating, too.

On any major bill when there is a division almost evenly dividing the country, I think it is inevitable that Congress will proceed cautiously. The fact that it has done so in this instance demonstrates that its members value highly the wishes of their constituents.

Analyzing the bills themselves demonstrates too that in both instances there are either serious economic or constitutional problems involved. The tax bill has become a center of cautious legislation simply because of the fact that for a generation our Federal government has been spending more than it has been taking in.

If our spending policies were in line with revenues, I do not think there would be a particle of opposition to some tax reduction bill. It is well to remember that taxes are levied for the purpose of paying for expenditures by the government.

The latest talk in Washington is that the next budget for fiscal year 1965 will call for expenditures of \$100 billion or more. If this is so, that will cause another large deficit. Viewed in this perspective, Congress and the people are confronted with a problem of far greater magnitude than a simple vote on whether or

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The uncontradictable fact that acreage controls have failed again this year to control the poundage of flue-cured tobacco is convincing more and more people that a serious look must be taken at poundage quotas, and in the not-too-distant future.

The big eastern belt where a majority of the flue-cured tobacco in the United States is grown and sold offered proof positive, if any were needed of this fact again this year: With five per cent less acres of tobacco the belt produced 18,900,000 more pounds of tobacco than last year.

Lenoir County as one very small part of this huge belt accents this by producing this year 31,874,150 pounds of this nicotine weed on 13,708.16 acres, while in 1962 it produced only 28,337,893 pounds on 14,393.33 acres. In short with 685.17 less acres of tobacco harvested in Lenoir County there were 3,536,257 more pounds of tobacco sold.

### Surplus Skyrockets

Although the sale of the entire flue-cured crop has not been entirely completed with a few markets in the Old Belt still open it is staggeringly apparent that the flue-cured tobacco surplus has gotten worse in spite of the five per cent cut in the acreage of the 1963 crop.

Through last weeks sales 17.98 per cent of the entire 1963 crop has gone into the stockpiles of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Co-operative Stabilization Corporation. This amounts to 256,690,464 pounds. And from previous cropyears (1957-1962) the Co-op already had on hand 431,112,519 pounds of surplus tobacco.

This means that by the end of sales in the Old Belt not less than 700 million pounds of tobacco will be hanging around the necks of the tobacco growing end of the industry.

Already ordered is a 10 per cent cut in the 1964 crop, but on the basis of the overall history of acre allocations this does not really offer much hope of shrinking this surplus.

For instance: In 1946 Lenoir County harvested 23,605.4 acres of tobacco and produced 27,543,563 pounds of tobacco. Which of course means that in the past year on 9,897.24 less acres of tobacco Lenoir County produced 4,330,587 more pounds of tobacco.

This year the Georgia-Florida Belt put only 2.82 per cent of its crop in the Co-op pool, but as the sales year wore on the percentage of the crop going under government loan increased.

The North Carolina-South Carolina Border Markets put 12.15 per cent in the pool. The huge Eastern Belt put 14.16 per cent. The Middle Belt put 21.67 per cent and with the sales year nearly ended the Old Belt has put an amazing 40.86 per cent of its crop under government loan.

On the basis of the accumulated evidence against acreage allocations it is small wonder that more and more people are becoming at least willing to take a look at the allocation of pounds per farm, rather than acres per farm.

No one denies that it would be possible to produce higher quality tobacco with less fertilizer and less hand labor if the crop could be spread out and not planted as closely as it is at present.

Few deny that wider spacing of tobacco, permitting penetration of sunlight to all levels on the stalk, and particularly to the ground itself would lessen the disease problem which has become an expense and a constant threat to tobacco cultivation.

Few also will deny that properly matured tobacco in the sunlight will take less curing in the barn. As well as permitting a better spread of farm labor over a longer harvesting period.

Today's tobacco crop to a very large extent is grown in the shade and cannot have the same characteristics of a tobacco that is reached by the sunlight at least during some of the hours of each day.

## Pink Hill Township Tops In Tobacco Yield With 2474 Pounds Per Acre

Figures released this week by the Lenoir County ASC office show that Pink Hill Township led the yield-per-acre parade in the 1963 tobacco production business with a whopping township average of 2474 pounds. However, the spread was slight between the county's 13 townships since the entire county average yield this year was 2325 pounds per acre.

Trent Township No. 2 was in second place with 2418 pounds, Institute was third with 2376 pounds, Trent No. 1 was fourth with 2366 pounds, Woodington was fifth with 2364 pounds.

Other rankings included Vance 2353 in 6th place, Moseley Hall 7th with 2337 pounds, Contentnea Neck 8th with 2301 pounds, Falling Creek 9th with 2287 pounds, Southwest 10th with 2267 pounds, Neuse 11th with 2248 pounds, Sand Hill 12th with 2221 pounds, and Kinston Township last with 2212 pounds per acre.

This year in Lenoir County 13,708.16 acres of tobacco were harvested, and from these acres 31,874,150 pounds of tobacco were sold for \$20,224,148 at an average of \$63.45 per hundred pounds.

This was the largest poundage of tobacco produced in Lenoir County since 1956 and the most money paid out for tobacco to Lenoir County farmers in the recorded history of the industry.

The acreage for 1964 has been cut by 10 per cent and this will give Lenoir County 12,445.34 acres compared to the 13,825.87 allocated this

year, of which 13,708.16 were harvested.

### Who Has What

The ASC office included another interesting breakdown of the 1787 tobacco farms in the county, showing that 60 of this number average over 2900 pounds per acre and at the other end of the line 17 farms average 1500 or less pounds per acre.

Most of the farms in the county—472—averaged between 2300 and 2399 pounds per acre.

No farm with more than 50 acres of tobacco averaged more than 2899 pounds per acre.

The largest number of farms—362—have tobacco acreages between 5 and 7.49 acres of tobacco.

There are 44 farms with less than one acre, 107 farms with from one to 1.99 acres, 263 farms with from two to 2.99 acres, 255 farms with from three to 3.99 acres, 201 farms with from four to 4.99 acres, 172 farms with from 7.5 to 9.99 acres, 200 farms with from 10 acres to 14.99 acres, 75 farms with from 15 to 19.99 acres, 47 farms with from 20 to 24.99 acres, 19 farms with from 25 to 29.99 acres, 22 farms with from 30 to 39.99 acres, eight farms with from 40 to 49.99 acres and there are 11 farms in the county with more than a 50-acre allotment.

### PINK HILL BREAK IN

Over the weekend the sheriff's department was called to aid in the investigation of a breaking and entering of Neil Jones Motor Company at Pink Hill.