

OTHER EDITORS SAY

Small Tail Wags Very Big Dog

The whole shouting match is just about over, of course, in the matter of integrating the public schools. And it is not our purpose today to forecast what might be the result of such an abrupt change in the customs and policies of a state or a region. That will be determined by human nature.

What we have chosen to watch with considerable interest has been the strenuous efforts of school officials throughout the state to draft integration plans to suit the fancy of their masters in Washington. The federal government has been acting the role of a tight-fisted father withholding a child's allowance until a pledge of strict obedience has been made.

We shall not belabor the point of whose money it is that the federal government is using as blackmail. If there is a taxpayer who yet persists in the belief that it is possible for the federal government to give anything it has not first taken from the people, it is far too late to undertake the teaching of a lesson in economics. What we propose to do is to examine a mess of pottage.

We have at hand a copy of a seven-page document prepared by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. It bears the title "Analysis of Current Expenditures." What it is, is a breakdown of the expenditures for public schools of North Carolina last year. It gives the totals for the state, for the counties, and for the city school districts. It contains the full story of what North Carolina is doing in public education, financially, and who specifically is doing it. It is told in both dollars and percentages.

It cost just under \$633 million to operate the public schools in North Carolina last year. We would ask you to retain that figure: \$633 million. Now we would ask a question: How much of this amount would you estimate came from the federal government?

The answer is: four per cent, or just under \$25 million. The rest of it was provided by the state and local governments. The state government furnished almost \$495 million; county and city governments provided almost \$112 million. Again, for the point of emphasis, the state and local governments raised 96 per cent of the school money spent in North Carolina; the federal government provided the other four per cent.

Perhaps this is not the most classic example of the tail wagging the dog, but it will do until a better one comes along.

We do not suggest, of course, that hard-pressed school officials could casually dismiss their proportionate share of the \$26 million worth of federal manna. Schools are needing more money each year, not less. But since so-called "federal aid" dollars are nothing more than diminished versions of the dollars taken from North Carolina taxpayers in the first place, it becomes an all-the-more humiliating spectacle to see North Carolina jumping through the federal hoop to get back that which was taken from us in the first place.

According to the document at hand, the federal government provides \$6.55 for every student in the Raleigh school system. That amounts to precisely 2.2 per cent of what it cost to send each child to school for the year. The state government provided \$214.31 and the local gov-

ernmental taxation added \$72.31 to it. In other words, out of a total cost of \$293.17 for each Raleigh school child, the federal government provided \$6.55.

In terms of dollars, the state furnished \$3,891,000 for Raleigh schools. Local taxation added another \$1,312,000. The federal government then added its 2.2 per cent, or \$119,000. Local citizens can hardly contend that

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THE MONTGOMERY INDEPENDENT

Offhand Bigotry

The kind of news story that makes you want to bite nails was peddled on the AP's wire the other day. It was explaining how the voting bill will work.

If a Negro applicant has a complaint, said the story, he contacts his friendly, federal registrar and alleges discrimination. The Negro may be required to show that he has been refused registration within the past 60 days. Then the reporter let go with the gouge:

"If they are asked to do this, it could mean that they will have to go back to the Southern

they could not have done without the so-called federal aid. That \$119,000 represents about three cents on the city's tax rate.

We intend to lecture no one with these figures. We simply think they should be borne in mind in the midst of such anxiety about the loss of federal aid. Federal aid isn't free, and it certainly isn't free from controls. The stomach cramps about which so many now complain are the result of over-indulgence. A mess of pottage has made us sick.

registrar and be turned down again and since this could result in a beating or other intimidation, it will be ordered only at the option of the attorney general."

That's the casual big lie that makes Northern editors happy. There are 125,000 Negroes registered to vote in Alabama, but it's good stuff to suggest that every one who approaches a Southern registrar will get his teeth shoved down his throat.

This is the image we're supposed to lie awake and worry about.

Six Jones Countians Attend Meeting Last Week Held at A&T College

Six delegates from Jones County attended the State Conference of Farmers and Homemakers and Town and Rural Ministers Institute held at A. & T. College at Greensboro June 15-17.

The conference was centered around the theme, "Developing Human Resources Through Social and Economic Opportunities." There were a number of prominent speakers appearing on the program, who gave interesting lectures.

The following from Jones

County attended, Mrs. Alice Cobbs, C. W. Cheston, Edward Johnson, Mrs. Dorothy Williams, and Rev. A. G. Cheston.

The delegation was challenged to return to their communities and develop, "Strong Community Action Programs" to help eliminate some of the many social and economic problems in their respective communities.

The Jones County delegation was accompanied by Farm Agent Fletcher Barber.

Lenoir County's Automobile Bill Runs Over \$20 Million Dollars Per Year

With Washington frowning on overseas travel, will Lenoir County residents forego such vacations this summer and do their traveling in this country instead? If they do so, what will their expenses amount to per day?

According to Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor, domestic tourism is a "slumbering giant." He finds that 52 percent of all Americans have never taken a vacation trip of more than 200 miles from home.

The indications are that that percentage will be reduced considerably this year. Domestic travel is expected to hit a new peak, what with all the new cars itching to take off.

As to the cost of automobile trips, they are only a shade more expensive than they were in 1964. In general, food and lodging are about the same. Increases in the cost of gasoline and other items will be encountered in some areas, however, due to tax hikes.

Reports on these travel costs have been released by the American Automobile Association and by the Commerce Clearing House.

They show that Lenoir County travelers, in planning their trips, must expect to spend \$31 a day for two people for their basic needs.

This assumes that they cover 300 miles a day and that the car does 15 miles per gallon of gas.

The \$31 provides for an outlay of \$10.50 for food, \$11 for hotel or motel, \$7.00 for gas and oil and \$2.50 for tips and miscellaneous.

The question of vacation costs brings up the bigger question of the year-round cost of car ownership and operation.

New figures, just released by the AAA, provide the answer.

It comes to \$1,177 a year for a popular-price car, driven 10,000 miles a year.

Of this, \$807 is in fixed costs, such as depreciation, insurance and registration tags.

Operating costs, for gas, oil,

Extension Agent Gives Pros, Cons Of Five Pork Production Systems

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WILLIAMSTON ENTERPRISE

CONFUSED THINKING

Our difficulty lies not so much with obnoxious Communists in our midst as with the fuzzy-minded people who think we can have totalitarian economics in the hands of bureaucracy, and at the same time to have personal liberty. . . Their confused thinking convinces them that they are liberals — but if they are liberals, they have liberalism without liberty. Nor are they middle-of-the-roads as they claim to be: They are a half-way house to totalitarianism.—Herbert Hoover, before the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, June 22, 1948.

BAALM HILL 4-H CLUB

The Baalm Hill Community 4-H Club held its regular meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rachel Badger, Route 2, Trenton on June 14. The meeting was called to order by Johnnie Barber, President. The devotion was led by Fletcher Barber Jr. Pledge of Allegiance and 4-H pledge were given. Reports of projects and activities were given by club members. Farm agent Fletcher Barber discussed the "Value of Milk," in keeping with June Dairy Month. There were 12 4-H members and 4 leaders present. The Baalm Hill 4-H Club sponsored a film on Safety Driving at the Extension Building in Trenton on June 17. The film was designed to help the 4-H members and leaders to be more safety conscious. There were 60 4-H members and leaders attending. Walter Jarman, adult 4-H leader was in charge of the program.

tires, and maintenance, total \$370.

Applied to Lenoir County and to the number of passenger cars registered, car ownership costs local drivers \$20,974,000 a year.

Local gas stations have profited from the increase in the number of cars. Their receipts last year reached \$5,728,000, topping the previous year's \$5,278,000.

What is the best system for feeding top hogs? A lot of farmers are asking this question, since livestock expansion is currently a big development in North Carolina agriculture.

T. S. Godwin, agricultural extension agent in Wayne County, says there are five systems of feeding top hogs. All work well if they are operated as planned.

Godwin outlined the five systems, their advantages and disadvantages, as follows:

1. On pasture or lots — Good for small operations. Too much land and labor are involved. About as expensive as concrete when lots are rotated as they should be.

2. Concrete feeding pen — Allows good supervision of hogs. Requires less land. Requires high type management. More leg trouble. Requires a completely adequate ration.

3. Farrow to finish unit — Looks very expensive. Less space per hog. Pigs are never moved. A unit of this type is at the Swine Development Center at Rocky Mount. Pork producers should know more about this type of unit in a couple of years. That is after the unit at Rocky Mount has been in operation for a while.

4. Complete slatted floors — A high concentration of hogs; six square feet per hog. Completely automatic. Reduces labor to a minimum but expensive — about \$30 to \$35 per hog.

5. Partial slat feeding floor — This may be the answer to part of the cleaning problem. Floor space requirements can be reduced from twelve to eight or ten square feet per hog. If one-fourth of the area is slatted, this could be placed over a lagoon, which would greatly reduce cleaning time. The cost per hog should be about the same as a standard feeding floor. One disadvantage of the partial slat is the fact that the system works better if the hogs are fed on the floor.

Godwin says the system that works best for a particular farm depends on the labor, land and money available.



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