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Jones Education Board Files Motion Asking Dismissal of Federal Charges

Tuesday in behalf of the Jones County Board of Education its attorney, Donald Brock, filed a motion in the New Bern federal court, asking the court to dismiss numerous charges brought against the board by officials of the federal government, who are seeking to destroy the public school system in Jones County.

Brock's motion asserts that the United States Attorney General is acting beyond the law as set forth in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and is further acting beyond the limits prescribed in the United States Constitution.

The federal bureaucrats are seeking to cut off \$270,000 collected in federal taxes locally that is allocated by federal law to the Jones County schools system on the pretext that Jones County officials have not forced sufficient racial integration of the students and faculties in the county school system.

Tuesday Superintendent J. W. Allen said so far there were 57 applications from colored parents to transfer children into white schools, compared to 78 colored children who attended the white schools last year.

So far, Allen says he has only one colored teacher, who will as last year cross the school color line to teach in the vocational department at Jones Central High School.

Monday night the board heard Allen report numerous additional resignations from the faculty and authorized him to seek replacements.

Among these replacements there may be some white teachers who will agree to teach in colored schools and more colored teachers who will agree to teach in white schools, but up until now Allen says he has had mighty little luck in this department.

Annual Audit Finds Clerk's Office in Excellent Condition

The annual audit of the clerk of superior court and recorder's court found the fiscal affairs of that department in excellent condition.

Superior court receipts in the year ending June 30 were \$58,736.07 and recorder's court receipts were \$32,016.32. Distributions included \$49,039.41 with a balance of \$9,096.66 in superior court and distribution of \$31,961.32 in recorder's court with a balance of \$55.

The audit also showed that the clerk's office had accounts in the county's three banks totaling \$26,075.91 for 48 minor children.

These accounts included \$10,562.71 in the First Citizens Bank for 19 minors, \$9,944.99 in Branch Bank for 12 minors and \$5,568.21 in First National Bank of Eastern North Carolina for 17 minors.

Manley Camel Jr. to Face Trial in Death Of Father in June

Manley Camel Jr. of Trenton route 2 was returned to Jones County this week following completion of mental tests he had undergone at Cherry Hospital to determine if he had the ability to understand the nature of the charges against him.

Doctors at the hospital determined that he was able to face the charge of murder that grew out of the death of his father on June 14th.

The younger Camel was booked on an assault charge after a family fight in which his father was injured. His father died later and the assault charge became a murder charge.

Thirteen Cases Off Recorder's Docket

In the past week 13 cases were cleared from the docket of Jones County Recorder's Court.

Vivia Leathan paid costs for driving left of center line, George Washington Irving paid costs for driving on the wrong side, Melvin Boone was found not guilty of assault on a female and larceny, a charge of failing to stop and give information at an accident against Howard Lee Koonce was not prosed.

Linnie Mattocks was given a suspended sentence for assault on a female, Levie Clayton Malard asked for a jury trial of a drunken driving charge, Robert Lee Daughety paid a fine for

Pollocksville Hit By Burglary Wave; Six Places Entered Tuesday Night

Again this week Sheriff Brown Yates has burglary problems, with six Pollocksville businesses being knocked off Tuesday night with considerably more success than the abortive effort on the Trenton Branch Bank where thieves last week succeeded only in doing damage and netted no loot.

Tuesday night Sheriff Yates reports thieves, believed to be the same crew, took an estimated \$500 worth of goods from the Pollocksville pool room, another \$88 in cash and about \$44 in merchandise from Hill Brothers Filling Station, where they also stole a pistol.

Other places that were entered but suffered more from damage than from thievery included Parker Motor Company, Bender's Store, Boyd's Service Station and the Trent Restaurant.

Windows and doors were broken and petty cash stolen from the latter places listed.

This adds up to 12 break-ins, or attempted break-ins in the past month, according to Yates, and he says he would greatly appreciate information from anyone that might lead to arrests and convictions for this minor crime wave.

Two Jones Arrests

In the past week Jones County Sheriff Brown Yates reports the booking at the county jail of Needham V. Bradshaw of Deep Run on a drunken driving charge and Sammy Simmons of Kinston on charges of drunken driving and speeding 75 miles an hour.

Commissioners Authorize Job Study, Adopt Economic Development Plans

Monday the Jones County Board of Commissioners had a rather routine session after tussling with the county's budget for the past several months.

Approval was given to a petition for paving the "Thomas Humphrey" road and transfer of \$500 was approved from the general fund for use by the jury commission.

The board also adopted as presented to it by the county planning board a plan for economic development of the county.

The board also named Mrs. Mary Thomas, Mrs. Gladys Oakley and Mrs. Sarah Pelletier to the county library board. And the board also gave its approval to the Employment Security Commission to make a study of the available labor and the job opportunities in the county. Effective January 1st a group of three will comprise the jury commission which will prepare and keep available lists for selection of all jurors under provision of a law that was enacted in the recent session of the general assembly. One member of this commission is appointed by the resident superior court judge, one by the board of commissioners and the third is appointed by the register of deeds.

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VARIATION OF 595 PER CENT BETWEEN STATES IN DEPENDENT CHILD GRANTS

By Jack Rider

One of the most frequently heard noises from the bleeding-heart societies is that Negroes have fled the South in recent years because of persecution by white southerners. There is vast evidence to contradict this allegation, and to support a more logical reason for this great migration.

That more logical and provable reason is the grossly discriminatory distribution of welfare funds under direction of the Federal department of health, education and welfare.

Why, for instance, should a destitute mother keep her hungry flock in Mississippi, where the average payment for dependent children through welfare is just \$9.35 per month per family member, when she could make the trek north to New Jersey — say, to Newark, where the average payment per child in such a family is \$55.85?

Translated into family situations: Why should a mother of five be content in Mississippi with a welfare check for \$56.10 per month when she can pick up a check for \$335.10 in Newark?

The same applies to crippled persons. Why should a totally disabled person remain in Mississippi where the average welfare check paid in April to a totally disabled person was \$45.20, when he could get \$115 in California?

Or, if a person is blind, or suffering from some other physical disability, why should he stay in Mississippi where the average welfare check paid in April to a blind person was \$45.85 per month, when he can get \$131.05 in California?

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The aged also find the California sun attractive when they learn that they can leave the chill of Mississippi behind with its average welfare to the aged check of \$36.70 and enjoy the balmy climate of California on \$101.35 per month.

Thus we see there are some attractions for the migration: 597 per cent more money for each dependent child in New Jersey, 285 per cent more in the average welfare to the blind check in California, 254 per cent more in California to the crippled person and 261 per cent more to the aged person drawing welfare.

These comparisons between Mississippi and New Jersey and California represent the highs and lows in each of these four categories of welfare aid, but to some degree the same lode-stone draws the welfare oriented to Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other areas where riots have recently plagued authorities and embarrassed the nation.

It is singular that the worst rioting has taken place in those areas where the highest welfare rates of payment and enrollment exist.

California has 9 per cent of the nation's population but it had in April 14.5 per cent of these drawing welfare checks in these four categories.

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gory was 287,000 out of 2,064,000 drawing aid to the aged, 12,500 out of 83,100 drawing aid to the blind, 104,000 out of 602,000 drawing aid to the crippled and 771,000 out of 4,946,000 drawing aid to children.

Despite this systematic discrimination that has been going on year after year, socio-demographers in the federal government continue to wring their hands over the ghettoization that is paralyzing nearly every major city in the north and west. Bees go where the honey is.

But there is an aspect other than that of race involved in the spending of this federal money. Too frequently Mississippi and other states of the South are held up as horrible examples of all that is bad, and they are pictured as getting back far more from the federal government than they pay in, but consider the month of April.

In these four categories of aid the national total expenditure was \$376,306,000. California got \$76,264,000, or 20.2 per cent of the national total despite the fact that it only has nine per cent of the nation's population.

Mississippi got \$4,796,000 of that total distribution, or 1.27 per cent of the total. Since California has nine per cent of the nation's population and got 20.2 per cent of all welfare expenditures it obviously is 11.2 per cent better off than it would be under an equitable national distribution of these funds.

Mississippi has one per cent of the nation's population and got 2.7 per cent of the welfare

funds spent in April, which puts it a thin 0.27 per cent ahead of the national equitable norm.

All of which amounts only to a study of the extremes that now exist in this unholy scale of bureaucratic discrimination. If each state were allowed its per capita share of welfare funds made available by congress, rather than having them distributed under some hocus-pocus formula dreamed up by a sociologist in Washington, D. C. not only would some of the racial pains of our nation be eased; so would labor pains that bother a goodly part of the American body politic.

In one too-short generation welfare programs have been used to funnel masses of farm oriented people, accustomed to a gentle way of life into the cruel depths of our asphalt jungles. There they have been cornered by a system not of their own choosing, but one that was dreamed up by serious minded people who really believed they were acting in the best interest of these masses, a majority of whom, unfortunately are Negroes.

If a fraction of the brains and a smaller fraction of the welfare money had been spent on rural renewal, rather than urban renewal the country would not now be confronted by anarchy in too many of its major cities.

The Negro, or the poor white, who had identity and purpose as a farm worker has lost both his identity and purpose, along with

all hope in the midst of so much plenty that confronts him on every side, that is promised to him by ignorant politicians, yet denied him by cold economic reality.

Instead of building high-rise welfare warrens in our major cities completely new cities should be built from the ground up on lands already owned by the federal government. Not huge cities, but small towns, with adequate schools, hospitals, recreational and industrial facilities.

This is the most logical, and most economical solution to a problem that has resulted from a generation of blind abuse of the nation's Negro society by venal white politicians.

Americans made the moral and economic mistake over 200 years ago of bringing Negroes in slavery out of the darkest jungles of Africa. Today they must bring descendants of these Negroes out of the darker jungles of our major cities. Bringing them back to the soil, where they can use their great talents in helping to feed a hungry world.

While a hungry world looks on our nation has millions of acres of rich, idle croplands which our government is paying farmers not to farm, and in our hostile ghettos we have millions of people who have great natural talent for farming and are being paid by the same government to do nothing, or as in too many recent instances, paying them to burn down cities.