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# THE JONES COUNTY JOURNAL

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## Larkins Swears In Larkins as Trustee of East Carolina U



Federal District Judge John D. Larkins of Trenton is shown above last Thursday swearing in his brother, Charles H. Larkins of Kinston as a member of the board of trustees of East Carolina University. Larkins was named last week to a full seven-year term. He previously served a four-year portion of a term, and has previously served as a trustee of Wake Forest College. Membership of the East Carolina University Board in addition

to Larkins includes Chairman Robert Morgan of Lillington, Vice Chairman James Whitfield of Raleigh, Henry Belk of Goldsboro, Troy Dodson of Greenville, Mrs. J. Russell Kirby of Wilson, Fred Bahnson Jr. of Winston-Salem, William A. Blount of Durham, Reginald F. McCoy of Laurinburg, David Whichard II of Greenville, Irving Carlyle of Winston-Salem, Mrs. Terry Sanford of Fayetteville and W. W. Taylor Jr. of Raleigh. President Leo Jenkins is also an ex-officio member of the board.

## Balem Hill 4-H Club Has Picnic

The Balem Hill 4-H Club sponsored a picnic recently at Hammocks Beach near Swansboro.

The purpose of the picnic was to provide an outing for 4-H members and leaders.

The members and leaders spent an enjoyable day swimming and fishing. Also a delicious meal was prepared for the group by leaders and 4-H members.

## Buster Mills Burns to Death in Barn

At about 9 Wednesday morning 13 year-old Milton Lee "Buster" Mills Jr. lost his life in a tobacco barn fire near the family's home in the Comfort section of Jones County. There were no witnesses, so exactly what did happen can never be known, but it is believed that "Buster" went into the barn to check burners, and while in there an explosion took place that engulfed him and the barn in flames. The barn was totally destroyed. Funeral services for "Buster" were held at 4:30 Thursday in Tuckahoe Christian Church.

## Recorder's Court Clears 20 Charges From Docket During Past Week Effort

During the past week trial before Judge Joe Becton or pleas of guilty before Clerk Walter Henderson have cleared 20 charges from the docket of Jones County Recorder's Court.

Three of these charges were against Alex Koonce who was found not guilty of assault with a deadly weapon and not guilty of false pretense in two separate counts.

Two assault charges against Fay R. Meadows also resulted in not guilty verdicts.

Raymond Warren was ordered to make good a check and pay the costs.

John W. Jones, Jaybird Jones, Tyron Jones and Charlie Murphy were all found not guilty of simple assault.

Lucy May Ward was found guilty of assault and paid the court costs.

A non-support charge against William Haywood Jones was dismissed.

A public drunkenness charge against Elijah Bruce Brown was not prosed.

Those paying off for speeding included Donald Rasberry and Levon Carr.

Others paying court costs for less serious traffic violations were William Elias Gray, Carlton C. Potts, Loyal Franklin, James A. Chadwick and Marshall Boomer.

## Market Opening

Monday the Eastern Flue-Cured Tobacco belt will open sales and already there is a possibility of curtailment of sales time because of the heavy flow of tobacco to the border and Georgia-Florida markets. Sales on the Eastern Belt, which includes the Kinston Market will include a sale of looseleaf tobacco during the first part of the sales season. Spokesmen for the industry are urging farmers NOT to rush their tobacco to market, but few farmers are paying this request any attention. Markets on the border are only operating on a 4-day sales week, but it has not been decided yet if the Eastern Belt will operate four or five days, but Kinston warehousemen are afraid this schedule will be necessary here as well as on the border.

## NO ARRESTS YET

Jones County Sheriff Brown Yates still this week has no arrests to report in connection with last week's burglary of six Pollocksville establishments or with the attempted breakin of the Trenton Branch Bank week before last.

## WELFARE ENROLLMENT RATES VARY WIDELY AMONG NATION'S 50 STATES

By Jack Rider

If there is a pattern to the per capita rate of welfare client enrollment among the 50 states of the union it is a crazy-quilt pattern.

In the month of April 3.79 per cent of the nation's population were receiving welfare checks for dependent children, blind, crippled and aged assistance. A total of 7,695,000 welfare clients.

After glancing at that one national pair of figures all other figures become completely disjointed.

California with nine per cent of the nation's population had 15.2 per cent of the people in the nation drawing welfare aid in these four categories and since California's rate is higher in nearly every category than most other states those 1,174,500 Californians who were drawing welfare checks picked up a hog-ish 20.2 per cent of all the money spent in the entire nation in these programs.

At the dark end of this welfare rainbow we find Indiana where only 1.40 per cent of its people are on welfare, or 70,700.

Even the amazingly high enrollment rate of California, at 6.50 per cent of its population on welfare is not tops in enrollment rate, since Mississippi at least leads the nation in one earning index with 9.43 per cent of its population getting checks from welfare in these four programs.

But if Mississippi has numbers it doesn't have money to match those numbers. Its average check for the blind person is \$43.55, California's is \$131.06, Mississippi's average check to the aged is \$38.79, California's is \$101.35, Mississippi's average check for the crippled is \$43.29,

California's is \$115. Mississippi's average check to the member of a family with dependent children is \$9.35, California's is \$43.55.

Take a 1967 band of potential welfare types who might be picking up their welfare checks in Mississippi. A family with an aged pair of grandparents, a blind aunt, a totally crippled father and four dependent children.

An average family in such an unfortunate position in Mississippi would have been getting checks in April of this year that totalled \$215.20.

But if that same family could manage to make it in the family flivver to California things would look a lot brighter. There the total monthly take of an average family with these listed clients would be getting a total of \$666.50 per month in tax free dollars from the working taxpayers.

For the same eligibilities the average welfare checks in a family such as this would have been 309 per cent greater in April in California than in Mississippi.

Look at the West Is there any national pattern to this welfare picture? Is the west coast a huge pocket of poverty? Is the deep south wallowing in total despair?

California with its exceedingly high welfare enrollment rate might indicate that things are bad all over in that end of the nation. But Oregon and Washington for some reason have escaped this despair.

California has 4.28 per cent of its population drawing dependent child aid; Oregon has only 2.06 and Washington 2.06. California has 37 per cent of

its population drawing aid for the totally disabled, Oregon just .26 per cent and Washington just .31 per cent.

Aid to the aged is going to 1.59 per cent of California's population; while Oregon has just .56 per cent and Washington only .88 per cent.

Even the rate of aid to the blind is much higher in California; .06 per cent compared to Oregon's .03 per cent and Washington's .01 per cent.

Look at the South Poor Mississippi suffers almost alone in its end of the nation with 4.56 per cent of its population getting ADC checks, while Louisiana only has 3.31, Alabama 2.04 per cent and Tennessee just 2.26 per cent.

In Old Poor Miss 1.05 per cent are drawing aid for the disabled; while Louisiana's rate is .62, Alabama's is .43 and Tennessee's is .39 per cent.

In aid to the aged Louisiana ranks close to Mississippi, but not ahead with a 3.70 per cent rate in Mississippi, 3.54 in Louisiana, 3.23 rate in Alabama and 1.15 per cent rate in Tennessee.

Blindness seems to be worst in Mississippi, too, with .12 per cent of its population getting welfare in this category while Alabama's rate is .05, Louisiana's is .07 and Tennessee's is .04 per cent.

Closer to Home North Carolina that vale of humility between those patrician mountains of conceit is not too humble when the welfare checks are passed around.

The ADC rate in North Carolina is 2.18 per cent; South Carolina's is 1.00 and Virginia's rate is 1.34 per cent.

In the disabled department Tar Heel's rate is .45 per cent,

South Carolina's is .37 per cent and Virginia's is .17 per cent.

In the aid to aged category the Tar Heel rate is .79 per cent, South Carolina's is .88 per cent and Virginia's is .27 per cent.

In the blind aid department North Carolina's rate is .09 per cent, South Carolina's is .07 per cent and Virginia's rate is .04 per cent.

### Look at the Low Side

Indiana with just 1.40 per cent of its population getting welfare aid in these four categories is low man on this totem pole. Consider, a spread of such proportions between Mississippi where 9.43 per cent of the population are on welfare and only 1.40 per cent in the Hoosier State.

Or compare Indiana's total welfare bill in April of this year with that of North Carolina, and keeping in mind that each state has about the same five million population; Indiana \$2,451,000, North Carolina \$6,929,000.

Or if one prefers set Indiana's April welfare bill beside that of its next-state neighbor, Illinois, which has twice as many people but spent \$16,135,000, or a per capita welfare cost in April of 49 cents in Indiana and a per capita cost of \$1.61 in Illinois, and, of course, not forgetting the highest priced welfare bill of them all, California's which in the month of April was spending \$76,264,000 for welfare in these four departments, or a per capita per month expenditure of \$4.23, which is almost 10 times the per capita expenditure rate in Indiana.

### How Come?

In every state the majority of the money paid out through these four programs comes from

federal taxes, and on paper the requisites for eligibility are the same in each of the 50 states, but as this brief look at the wide variations in both enrollment and rate of pay per client stretches even beyond bureaucratic imagination.

What computer in the bowels of Washington's ever-expanding complexity can explain variations in the dependent child enrollment rate between West Virginia's 4.93 per cent and New Hampshire's .90 per cent, the spread in disabled enrollment stretches from Mississippi's 1.05 per cent to Indiana's .04 per cent; the aid to aged gap that exists between Mississippi's 3.70 per cent and New Jersey's .22 per cent of the blind aid variation between Mississippi's .12 per cent and the less than .01 per cent in Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

And how does that great computer in the health, education and welfare office justify \$9.35 for a dependent child in Mississippi and \$55.65 for a child in New Jersey? Or \$45.85 for a blind man in Mississippi against \$131.05 for a blind man in California; \$45.20 for a disabled Mississippian against \$115 for a crippled Californian and finally \$38.70 for an aged needy person in Mississippi against \$101.35 for an aged needy person in California?

These are some of the questions that jump quickly out of a review of one month in the extravagant, discriminatory life of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.