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## Senator Sam Ervin Proposing New Legislation Attacking Pornography

By Senator Sam Ervin

Congress and the Administration have been laying the ground work for a broad new attack on "smut peddling" with particular emphasis on protecting children from exposure to the filth materials which are flooding the mails.

In recent months, I have cosponsored three measures which deal with obscenity and particularly the transportation through the mails of pornographic materials. Anyone who looks at the magazine stands these days will find an unbelievable amount of hard-core pornography for sale. Not only that, but it is a rare individual who does not receive through the mails unsolicited advertising for erotic publications. I have received hundreds of letters from North Carolinians protesting the intrusion by filth peddlers of their homes.

I agree with those constituents who have complained about the torrent of obscenity which has been unleashed upon our society, and feel that Congress should take reasonable action under the Constitution to deal with it. On March 27, 1969, I cosponsored a measure introduced by Senator Allen to protect minors against the harmful effects stemming from the sale or distribution of obscene materials through the mails by means of interstate commerce. On May 8, 1969, I cosponsored two Administration bills introduced by Senator Dirksen which deal with obscenity. The Administration measures prohibit the use of interstate facilities, including the mails, for the transportation of pornographic materials to minors, and prohibit the use of interstate facilities including the mails for transportation of salacious advertising.

One might ask how the cur-

rent situation which is infuriating millions of Americans ever developed. Part of the problem relates to what many call our "permissive" society. Parents, schools, and churches have failed to exercise control over our children and the values they acquire, as they once did. But part of the problem stems too from the 1957 decision of the Supreme Court in the Roth case. In effect, that case allegedly permitted the distribution of erotic literature which had even the slightest redeeming social ideas under its interpretation of the First Amendment. Subsequently, in the Redrup case, the Court announced a slight modification of the Roth rule, when it said that if any obscenity statute was designed specifically to protect juveniles, the Roth rule would not, of itself, be ground for declaring the obscenity statute invalid.

The current legislative approach comes within the bounds of the Redrup doctrine, for it emphasizes keeping smut away from children and teenagers.

Any legislation on a subject which involves the freedom of speech and the press as weighed against the individual's right to protection against unwanted intrusions by purveyors of the filth and smut encounters draftsmanship problems. Most Americans do not want their children to be subjected to hard-core pornography that could impair the ethical fiber of our nation. Still, Congress must legislate within the framework of the Constitution, and a "shotgun" approach to the problem probably will not stand the test of the First Amendment, as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Somewhere between freedom of expression and freedom against unwanted intrusion of

one's home, a line should be drawn. Filthy mail that exploits sex, masochism, and nudity is being carried today by the Federal Government, and is being subsidized by the taxpayers. "Resident" — "occupant" — addressed envelopes which solicit the purchase of filthy literature are highly offensive to many Americans. Congress is ready to attempt to curb such obscenity.

## Annual North Carolina 4-H Congress to Be Held in Raleigh July 28th-Aug. 1

Some 1,400 Tar Heel 4-H members, their adult leaders and extension agents will gather in Raleigh July 28-Aug. 1, for the 1969 North Carolina 4-H Congress.

Delegates from the state's 100 counties will participate in activities on the North Carolina State University campus climaxing another year of project work for the 4-H'ers.

Dr. T. C. Blalock, state 4-H leader, said the delegates will throw their youthful enthusiasm into a tight schedule of classes, contests, recreation, fellowship, tours and even politicking.

Among the featured speakers, according to Blalock, will be Dr. H. Brooks James, dean of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences at NCSU; Dr. Naomi G. Albanese, dean of the School of Home Economics at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Gov. Robert W. Scott; and Lee Latham, space science consultant, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Dr. James will speak Monday night on "Hunger — A War We

### BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Parham, Jr., announced the birth of a son, George Haughtalin Parham III, July 14, 1969. Mr. Parham is assistant County Agent for Jones County.

## Jones Tobacco Having Nutritional Problems; Calcium May Be Cause

### Hasty Henrietta

Tuesday Highway Patrolman R. R. Mason gave Henrietta Alexander of Durham a ticket at 5:45 p.m. for speeding 73 miles an hour in a 60-mile zone in the Wyse Fork Section of Jones County. At 6 p.m. Highway Patrolman G. D. Britton put the whammy on Henrietta near Little Baltimore west of Kinston and gave her a ticket for speeding 70 miles an hour in a 55-mile zone. If two tickets for speeding within 15 minutes is not a North Carolina record it is accepted as a mighty good average.

By J. R. Frank

County Extension Chairman

Much has been said about nutritional problems of Jones County people. Recently tobacco has joined its human counterparts. Our office has received many calls from farmers in the past 3 weeks whose tobacco has failed to develop normally in the top. Leaves thicken, curl under around the edges, and are dwarfed. This usually involves the top 5 or 6 leaves but in some cases the top half of the stalk is involved. Some severely affected plants fail to bloom. The two most often affected varieties are Coker 254 and Coker 258.

All symptoms point to calcium deficiency. However, there are many unanswered questions as the fact that affected areas do not necessarily show low calcium levels in the soil. Scientists, who are working on this problem at N. C. State University, are calling the condition "apparent calcium deficiency." As soon as more information is uncovered on the problem as to its cause and as to its prevention and cure, farmers will be informed.

## LAND TRANSFERS

The following land transfers were reported during the past week in Jones County by register of deeds Bill Parker.

From Stephanie B. Cowper to William S. Mills 2 acres in Tuckahoe township.

From Wilford Philyaw to James W. and Doris E. Gibson a tract of land in White Oak township.

### JONES ARREST

Hardy Hall of Dover was arrested during the past week in Jones County and charged with forgery.

## Visitor Drowned

Sunday 64-year-old William G. Doty of Eugene, Oregon, who came all the way to Kinston to visit his daughter-in-law and granddaughter, Mrs. Eva Carter Doty and Caroline Doty, was drowned while swimming in the ocean at Bogue in Carteret County. His body was flown back to Oregon for funeral services late this week.

## SCHOOL BOND ISSUES IN DEEP TROUBLE NATIONALLY AS WELL AS LOCALLY SURVEY SHOWS

By Jack Rider

Officials of Lenoir County's two school districts are suffering a symptom shared by a very large per cent of their colleagues in the nation's other 20,438 school districts.

There are indications that their symptoms will grow worse . . . much worse . . . before they get any better if they ever do.

This national epidemic might be called "bonditus" since the most painful evidence of it is a rejection by the "body politic" of further dosage of school debt.

The Investment Bankers' Association, which suffers along with school officials in this spreading disease, reports that of 177 school bond issues presented to the voters in May of this year 96 were rejected and only 81 were accepted by the "body politic". And, what's worse the 96 rejections involved 66.7 per cent of the total amount of money being asked.

In Lenoir County officials of the two school systems have been "studying" for more than two years now their "needs" but until now they have not been able to convince just five voters that there is a pressing need for what they jointly are proposing. Those five voters who have remained unconvinced, of course, are the board of coun-

ty commissioners, whose responsibility includes the calling of bond issue elections and supervision of school budgets.

An assortment of delaying tactics has been used so far by the commission. They have asked for feasibility studies on the merger of the two systems; and they have also recently begun to scrutinize such things as dropping enrollments in both school systems at a time when school officials are saying they just simply have to have more classroom space.

Admittedly, school officials are saying this rather limply. The last time the Kinston School Board spoke on the subject it spoke by a thin margin of four-to-three in favor of the need.

Of course, the ultimate answer rests with the voters and all across the nation in growing numbers this ultimate voice is saying "No" to increasing school bond debt.

Surveys indicate that there is no single reason for this sudden new reluctance. Since World War Two the voters have saddled themselves with billions of dollars of additional debt in the name of education, but now the worm that pays is turning, and sharply.

Educators range from frantic to mildly upset on the subject.

Some point to actual "bankruptcy" of school systems, as was seen last school year in Youngstown, Ohio, where schools closed because operating funds were exhausted. Others view this anti-education attitude as a temporary reflection of voter resistance to a lot of things, and that education occupying such a dominant budgetary position is naturally the first and worst sufferer.

High interest rates, ridiculously high building costs, unreasonable demands by educators themselves, racial overtones and a small but rapidly expanding turn to private schools are listed — not necessarily in that order as the major sources of taxpayer discontent.

Since capital outlay expenditures for schools — except very small ones — have to be approved by the voters this is one of the first targets hit when the taxpayer begins looking for something to shoot down in an effort to retain control over a larger per cent of his earnings.

In many school districts the problem is aggravated by sudden shifts in the tax base. Shifts which have seen highly taxed individuals and businesses moving out of one area in which the population is rapidly expanding by an influx of low-tax-paying

types of individuals and businesses and moving into new school districts where everything has to be practically done from scratch.

Even in tiny Lenoir County this trend is noticeable and it's growing as more and more fine homes and businesses are packing up and moving beyond city and school district tax jurisdictions.

When operations such as J. E. Bohannon Tobacco Company, a major operation of Samsons Shirt Company, Poole Buick Company, W. H. Jones Motors and smaller businesses move outside the Kinston Graded School District the impact on the tax base is considerable, and taxes either must be increased on those remaining in the district or budget cuts become necessary.

In Kinston the construction of two major shopping centers in the city limits (and the school district) have offset the loss of these several businesses mentioned above as well as the loss of dozens of homes that have been mowed down by the widening of streets and urban blight.

However, the net effect is the same: More people living in rural areas, able to use and enjoy city conveniences without making the direct tax payment ser-

vices conveniences demand. They ultimately must pay as prices of the items they buy in the taxed area are moved upward to cover rising taxation.

In the South in general and in the Kinston area in particular the racial issue has an emotional bearing on the curtailment of the previously unlimited support the voters had lavished on public schools.

In Kinston something in the order of a thousand children who a few years ago would have been in public schools have now been withdrawn and sent to private schools at home and at considerable distances. The parents of these children are the most affluent and most influential people in the community. . . not only in Kinston but in every other school district.

So long as this group included just a very few families at the very top of the economic ladder there was little restlessness on the subject of paying taxes to support public schools and paying high fees for their children to attend private schools. But as the number of parents rapidly expands the volume of complaints increases geometrically.

This is a problem the major cities have suffered for a long time — more than 50 years, and

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