

# 'NEW YORK'S A WONDERFUL PLACE TO VISIT, BUT I WOULDN'T WANT TO LIVE THERE'

By Jack Rider

There is no record of the first time this battered cliché was used to express a sentiment on New York City, and it is likely far more true today for the average visitor than when it was first used in the long ago, but there are still more than eight million people who think it is a wonderful place to live, and everyday it is estimated that another three million visit this wonderful place although they prefer not to live there.

Last week Jack Jr. and I were two tiny cogs in that swarm of visitors who went back for another awesome look at Bagdad on the subway, as William Sydney Porter (O'Henry) named it more than half a century ago.

It remains for me, from my first visit in 1943 until my last

this past weekend a wonderful place to visit.

But this great city is in terrible trouble.

It is rotting from within, eaten by the deadly cancers of welfareism, unionism and gangsterism, and to a large extent it is impossible to draw a clear line between the three.

New York City has more than 1,250,000 on welfare rolls, and is adding new drones at the rate of 20,000 per month. Entire families are being kept in expensive hotels at taxpayer expense and as this unproductive mass grows deep in the vitals of this once vibrant city more and more productive citizens and taxpaying industries are leaving.

This is neither new nor unique. This social pain is suffered by many more cities. It is only that

New York is our largest city and suffers most from this problem.

New York State has more Negroes than any state in the nation and 90 per cent of the Negroes in New York State live in New York City.

Today nearly half of New York's estimated 1,500,000 Negroes are drawing some kind of welfare check, and a large per cent of those not on welfare rolls are drawing unemployment compensation, are chronically unemployed or engaged in criminal activities that do not show on employment rolls.

Most recent estimates indicate that 35 to 40 per cent of those drawing welfare aid are not legally eligible for such aid, but the list grows larger at the rate of better than 1,000 per working day.

This has not only created a financial crisis for city planners but has enormously escalated the housing problem that New York has had since its earliest days.

Except for the census period between 1950 and 1960 the population of New York has always increased, and by wide margins. In 1950 the five counties that comprise the city had 7,891,947 residents. This fell to 7,781,984 in the '60 census but today the latest estimated place the population at 8,125,000.

Nearly all of the population gain has been Negroes of little skill, less ambition and no aptitude for the cruel city life. They have swarmed into New York City, as they have into other great metropolitan areas because of official stupidity that has paid them vastly more in welfare checks than they could have gotten in their homes states, and where eligibility regulations were so lax as to practically be non-existent.

The migration of Negroes to New York City stimulated by easy welfare money is culturally natural, too, since New York City is the fountainhead of a large part of the political myth that Negroes are systematically exploited in the South, and Negroes reading and hearing so much of this Urban League philosophy and National Association for Advancement of Colored People dogma coming from New York City have made the sad mistake of believing that their "Green Pasture" would lie on the East Shore of the Lower Hudson River.

This is now, and has historically been a brutal misconception. New York a little more than a hundred years ago ranked with Boston as national headquarters for the abolitionists, who wanted to free the slaves, but wanted them to stay where they were.

New York City remains the bloodiest place in the world — even including much of savage Africa for Negroes. More than a thousand were murdered there in three days of rioting from July 13-16, 1863. Killed by New York whites who objected this brutally to being drafted to fight other white men for the freedom of Negroes, when New York Negroes were not being drafted. In this same three-day riot more than 50 buildings were burned, giving it the "Burn, Baby, Burn" appearance that has been fashionable recently.

The labor unions, while strangling New York City with one hand are holding Negroes out of high-paying jobs with the other fist. In a city that is filthy from the tip of Manhattan to the northeast corner of the Bronx, garbage rots uncollected for weeks while Negroes who are willing to work cannot get jobs as garbage collectors since the white's monopolize these \$200 per week jobs, while doing next to no work.

Small areas are kept fairly presentable by private businesses who pay exorbitant prices to

gangster controlled "private garbage collection" companies. Nearly all the trash collected in mid and downtown Manhattan is collected by these "private companies" controlled by the Mafia, who let it be known in the most deadly fashion that competition from public collectors of garbage is frowned upon. So the public collectors of garbage do what little they do in residential and poor neighborhoods where the businesses cannot afford the price of the Mafia garbage collection.

Of course, the patrons of the business pay for this gangster-controlled services, and this drives even more businesses and more shoppers away from New York City to further complicate the financial dilemma into which the city has sunk.

For the average Southerner, who has squirmed for years under the drumfire of criticism emanating from New York City there is an awful temptation to say: "Good enough. They have it coming to them. The chickens have come home to roost."

But this calloused attitude ignores some very sad facts of life. First, that it is not the rank-and-file New York City citizen who has been anti-Southern, but just a mere handful of newspaper, radio, television and university people who have spread this lie, created this chaos and now have moved either to the suburbs, or retired and gone South to meditate upon the legend of Pandora, and more modern folk tales.

New York City is in the process of electing a new mayor, and a great many promises are being made by those who are in as well as those who are trying to get in this office.

Unfortunately the problem of New York City is not subject to local remedies or local control. National politics and national stupidity has had a major part in creating the urban crisis that is festering in nearly every major city in our nation today.

National problems require national solutions. New York City neither has the ability or the power to repatriate several hundred thousand misfits that now fester in its heart.

So long as these unemployed, spoonfed, idle masses exist in huge numbers they represent every kind of problem a 20th century civilization is subject to: political, social, educational, financial, cultural, health and police problems are an inherent part of any such frustrated and volatile mass of humanity.

New York State Governor Nelson Rockefeller is leading an effort to simply have the federal government take over the total cost of all welfare programs. This, at its best, is only a stop-gap solution, and at its worst it is a standing threat to our civilization. The Romans thought the circus would satisfy the hungry, angry mobs. Marie Antoinette said of other similar mobs: "Let them eat cake."

Something more than amusement, or cake, is necessary for the salvation of a people, whatever their color may be, and that "something else" is a sense of accomplishment, a productive job, a decent home, opportunity for children, protection from the criminals whose principal prey now and always has been the very lowest poor souls on the economic ladder.

In our nation 92 per cent of the people live on just eight per cent of the land. This is irrational from every point of view. If leadership in the next decade does not find a method to persuade voluntary repatriation of these masses the leadership 10 years from now will have to do so by force.

## THE JONES COUNTY JOURNAL

NUMBER 24

TRENTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1969

VOLUME XVII

### Docket Set for October 27th Civil Term of Jones County Superior Court

Jones County Court Clerk Rogers Pollock has released the following docket prepared for a civil term of Jones County Superior Court over which Judge Albert Cowper of Kinston is scheduled to preside, beginning October 27th.

The effort to break the will Mrs. Stella Oxley Gray heads the trial list, followed by a damage suit brought by Kenneth Lee Tucker against E. A. Piatt, followed by an action brought by Johanna Cox against the Seaboard Coastline Railroad.

Further cases set include that of Allen Glen Davenport against Odell Louis Lee, that of Bebbie Miller Meadows against Dennis Joseph Saladin, Performance Motors against Alva Jane Riggs Allen and Carolina Power and Light Company against East Carolina Associates, Inc.

The motion docket has just one item in which Goldie Hill Gray is suing Dr. John E. Littmen for damages.

#### LAND TRANSFERS

Jones County Register of Deeds Bill Parker reports recording the following land transfers in his office during the past week:

From George Alfred Burton to Annie L. Burton .73 acres in White Oak Township.

From J. E. Mallard to Harold Bates 244.9 acres in Trenton Township.

From James R. Hood to Jones County Board of Education a tract in Trenton Township.

### Gilbert Family Reunion Held Last Sunday

The 38th annual reunion of the Gilbert family was held Sunday, September 21, 1969, at 12:00 noon at Shary Grove Methodist Church in Jones County.

After members of the family had registered, the group met in the sanctuary of the church where a musical prelude by Katie Lou Cauley was presented. President Louise Lowery Williams called the meeting to order. Members then sang the hymn "Blessed Assurance" followed by the invocation by Vance Spence. After welcoming the group, President Williams noted the following family changes: Paul H. Taylor, Jr. and Brenda Smith were married, and Annette Lowery and Bobby Daughety were married. Special guests include Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Gradeless, pastor of Shady Grove, Rev. and Mrs. Glenn from New Bern, Mr. and Mrs. Vance Spence and Mrs. G. L. Sewell of Kinston.

President Williams introduced Mr. James Cooke of New Bern, a member of the family, who spoke on "What Does a Family Reunion Mean to You?"

After business discussion, the group decided to contribute to the Student Nurses Loan Fund of the Lenoir - Greene - Jones Medical Auxiliary as a memorial to Dr. Glen Tyndall.

Wilson, New Bern and Greenville hospitals.

### Jones Countian Held on Rape Charge in Lenoir

Wheeler Davis of Trenton route 1 was arrested Monday by Lenoir County authorities on charge of rape.

Davis is charged with criminally assaulting a 15 year-old girl from the LaGrange area on Friday night of last week.

He is being held without bond, pending a preliminary hearing into the charge.

#### CIVIL ACTION FILED

Jones County Clerk of Court Rogers Pollock reports receiving one civil action in his office during the past week in which Tom H. Foscoe Insurance and Realty Company of Maysville is seeking to collect \$115.72 with interest allegedly owed by B. N. Ferrell.

#### HOSPITAL RATES UPPED

Trustees of Lenoir Memorial Hospital this week announced a \$5 per bed boost in the rates of the county - owned hospital, pushing ward beds to \$27 per day and private beds to \$37. Other hospital services have been raised correspondingly. Ed Langrall, president of the board, said this raise put the Kinston hospital on a par with the prices being charged in Goldsboro,

### Arendell Parrott Academy Trustees Planning \$300,000 Expansion

Stimulated by a \$50,000 gift for its library, trustees of The Arendell Parrott Academy have voted to move rapidly ahead with a \$300,000 expansion program that will give the Kinston school adequate plant for a full curriculum from kindergarten through high school.

Trustees President Dr. Donald Henson announced this week that Mrs. A. L. Hobgood Sr. has given the school \$46,500, which will be added to \$3,500 left to the school in the will of her late brother K. R. Edwards of Smithfield, N. C. and Richmond,

Va. This \$50,000 will go to build and equip the school's library which the trustees at a recent meeting unanimously voted to name the Edwards-Hobgood Memorial Library.

The two new sections of the school, on a 55-acre tract given the school by Mr. and Mrs. John F. Mewborne, will be located between the two existing buildings. The buildings in addition to housing the Edwards-Hobgood Memorial Library, will also house administrative offices, science laboratories, class-

rooms and a meeting and food service area.

The Trustees this month have embarked upon a fund-raising effort to underwrite the estimated \$300,000 cost of these additions.

The gift from Mrs. Hobgood memorializes her brother, who was a pioneer in the tobacco industry and her late husband A. L. Hobgood Sr., who was prominent in civic and fraternal affairs in Kinston and who was manager of the Kinston Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company at the time of his death.

The Academy was organized on September 2, 1965, moving into its permanent home on January 2, 1966.

The school opened with grades one through eight and served 127 students in its first year. It has since expanded to include kindergarten and the ninth grade and this year has an enrollment of 222 students. With the completion of this new building program the trustees plan to add another grade of high school each year until the full 12-year curriculum is provided.