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FHA Supervisor Says Better Housing One Way to Stop Rural Out Migration

The rural to urban migration trend can be reversed according to Walter L. Pippin, Lenoir County Supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration. "Low-to-modest-income families in all rural counties have a better opportunity now than ever before to own a home in a rural community or small town," Pippin stated.

For several years due to limited funds it was necessary for applicants to wait several months for applications to be processed. However, adequate funds are now available through the FHA to meet current and anticipated demands for the next several months.

There is a substantial number of families living in substandard homes in every rural county and many families are living under crowded conditions because suitable homes are not available. Many hundreds of new homes will need to be constructed and others remodeled before the housing situation is significantly improved.

Low-to-moderate-income families who cannot obtain the needed financing through conventional lenders may be able to finance a modest home through FHA. Persons who can obtain adequate financing through conventional lenders are not eligible for such assistance.

Loan funds may be used for a variety of purposes including constructing new homes, purchasing existing homes, remodeling, repairing, and lot purchasing in some cases in connection with constructing a home. The size, type, and cost of a home financed for a family is determined on an individual basis and in keeping with the family's needs and overall financial situation.

New home loans are scheduled for repayment over a period of thirty-three years at an interest rate of six and one-fourth percent. Typical payments range from \$55 to \$90 a month not including taxes and insurance.

Cosignors can be used in some cases when family income is not sufficiently dependable or is too low for the family to otherwise qualify for a loan. Other low-income families may be able to obtain financing for a home with reduced payments through

the FHA's interest credit loan program. Under the interest credit terms the borrower's payments are determined on family size and income. Adjustments in payments are made every two years as appropriate.

Additional information may be obtained and loan applications filed at the Farmers Home Administration office in the Federal Building on East King Street, Kinston, or in the Federal Building in Trenton.

Jones Candidates

SHERIFF

W. Brown Yates*
Dan Killingsworth
Joe Monette
Osborne Coward

COURT CLERK

F. Rogers Pollock*
Harold B. Hargett Jr.

COMMISSIONER

Osborne Mallard
Charles Copeland
Hoyal Miller
Leslie D. Strayhorn
James Barbree*
Theodore Hicks
George B. Franks
Denford Eubank*
Delmas Brown
Horace B. Phillips*

SCHOOL BOARD

Kleber Bryant
Raeford Becton
Walter Ives*
Marvin Philyaw*
J. C. West Jr.*

CORONER

George W. Davenport

CONSTABLE

Maggie Small
S. A. Norris

SENATE

Charles Larkins Jr.*

HOUSE

Seat No. 1
Fitzhugh Wallace
Guy Elliott*
John Talbot Capps
Harold W. Hardison

Seat No. 2

Red Tingin
Dan Lilley*

* Denotes Incumbent

Bold denotes Republican

Eubanks to Lowery



Airman Danny F. Eubanks, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Eubanks of Route 2, Trenton, has completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. He has been assigned to Lowry AFB, Colo., for training in the armament systems field. Airman Eubanks is a 1968 graduate of Jones Central High School and attended Atlantic Christian College.

Jimmy Franck Urges All Communities Enter Neuse Development Competition; April 15th Deadline, Many Benefits

April 15 is the deadline for communities to enter the 1970 Neuse Area Community Development Contest. J. R. Franck, County Extension Chairman, said all organized communities in Jones County are eligible to enter the contest.

Communities may be entered in these categories — farm, rural village or small town.

Entry forms and further information are available from the Extension Office in Trenton.

In 1969 41 communities in the eight-county Neuse Area entered the program. Twenty-eight of these communities entered the area contest and were judged for their annual achievements. Franck urges all organized communities in Jones County to enter the 1970 contest.

According to Franck, the purpose of community organization is to provide a community the opportunity to systematically analyze, plan, develop and carry out a program which will make it a better place to live.

The communities involved in the program have focused on generating income, providing better homes and improving surroundings, sponsoring and conducting activities for youth development and providing better community services and facilities.

Relative to increasing income, Franck said educational meetings were held all during the year, new enterprises were added, crop demonstrations were conducted, home gardens were promoted, and soil and water drainage and conservation programs were carried out.

In non-farm related achievements, job opportunities were identified and individuals were encouraged to obtain the training needed for these jobs. This training was obtained through adult education courses that were offered by the different educational agencies within the area, especially through the Community College system.

One of the more popular projects in home improvement was remodeling which included the adding of rooms, baths, and water. Clean-up, fix-up, and paint-up campaigns were conducted. Proficiency in the management of family income was promoted and landscaping was spotlighted.

Franck said much activity involved the youth. Many communities sponsored youth groups such as 4-H clubs, Scouts, church youth groups and school groups. They organized and sponsored recreational programs such as little league, teen and pre-teen clubs.

Community facilities and service projects included constructing community buildings, remodeling, repairing, and painting present structures, the adding of night or street lights, improvement and renovation of churches, church grounds and cemeteries, community landscaping, and general clean up campaigns.

"This is a contest in which everybody wins," concluded Franck.

poles when it comes to hitting some fixed object with their cars.

During 1969, the state's drivers crashed into an average of 15.1 telephone poles every day as compared to only 10.7 trees. That's a total for the year of 5,524 poles and 3,927 trees.

Sign posts were the next most popular target for erring drivers. A total of 2,316 posts wereularity with a daily average of slightly more than 6.3 per day.

Fences were fourth in popularity with a daily average of 4.6 and a total for the year of 1,708.

The figures were drawn from the 1969 Fixed Object Analysis, continued on page five

Mountain Counties Reaping Bigger Slice of Tourist Dollar; Better Roads and Accommodations Do It

These figures are contained in the twelfth annual North Carolina Travel Survey. The survey is published by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, Travel and Promotion Division, in cooperation with the Travel Council of North Carolina, Inc.

Travel spending increased by more than 200 per cent in eleven North Carolina counties during the last decade.

Graham County led the increase with a hike of 596 per cent from \$400,000 to \$2,782,000. Avery County recorded a 358 per cent increase, and Watauga jumped 291 per cent. Other counties showing increases were: Alleghany (246 per cent), Camden (245 per cent), Cherokee (241 per cent), Currituck (231 per cent), Dare (225 per cent), Jackson (274 per cent), Macon (203 per cent), and Swain (265 per cent).

It is interesting to note that all but three of the counties recording over 200 per cent increase were in the mountains.

The money brought into the state by tourists circulates

through business channels with a multiplier effect and stimulates further economic activity. Merchants pass 90c out of each tourist dollar on to other commercial enterprises to cover the cost of goods and services used in business operations. Altogether, 34c out of each tourist dollar circulates as personal income, the survey pointed out.

The travel industry in North Carolina rose to a record \$752 million during 1969. Some 38 million out-of-state visitors traveled to North Carolina. Copies of the Travel Survey may be obtained from the Travel and Promotion Division, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Utility Poles are Favorite Targets of Tar Heel Drivers

There are far more trees than utility poles along streets and highways of North Carolina, but Tar Heel motorists prefer utility

CROWD PACKS LENOIR COURTHOUSE AS FIGHT TO SAVE SCHOOLS GAINS MOMENTUM

by Jack Rider

A capacity crowd Tuesday jammed the Lenoir County courthouse as the effort to save Kinston schools as they presently exist gained considerable momentum.

The effort kicked off a week ago at the meeting of the Grainger High School Parent-Teacher Association is aimed at persuading the city school board to continue the operation of Grainger and Adkin high schools as they are during the current school year and to abandon the plan now set to begin in the coming school year.

The proposed plan would see freshmen and sophomores housed at Adkin High School and juniors and seniors housed at Grainger High School. This plan would achieve total inte-

gration, but it would impose a considerable burden on parents and students because there is no plan to provide free school buses to transport the students involved in this mass transferal.

Speakers from both races at the Tuesday night meeting supported a true Freedom-of-Choice plan, but all spoke against forcing students against their will and the will of their parents to attend schools for non-academic reasons.

Mrs. Jerry Kyle Mooring, one of those initiating the effort, reported that 2178 persons had signed petitions to the school board prior to the meeting and at the meeting many more signed and a considerable group took additional petitions for further circulation.

Republican Legislative Candidate Fitzhugh Wallace spoke and said when all petitions are in the next step would be to ask the school board for a hearing on the matter.

Former School Board Chairman Norman Dickerson was present at the meeting and answered numerous questions about the overall school situation.

In the course of the meeting it was pointed out that only three of the seven school board members now serving were on the board at the time the 1970-71 school plan was worked out. The consensus was that the school board as presently constituted should have an opportunity to vote on what everyone agreed to be an extremely critical issue.

Hopes Bolstered

Leaders in the Kinston effort recognize that they are getting organized very late in the day insofar as their opposition is concerned, but their hopes have been bolstered this week by the supreme court's apparent willingness to slow down and take a little closer look at such massive forced transfers of students as that ordered by a district court judge in Charlotte, who was using a plan concocted by an "expert" from Rhode Island.

Along with this small ray of hope from the supreme court is the announced opposition of the Nixon administration to quota type transfers to bring about racial integration and taking children from their neighborhood schools many miles into strange new schools.

These two developments tied to the unusual breath of logic coming out of congress recently, where plu-perfect liberals such as Connecticut Senator Abe Ribicoff have openly confessed that they and their northern associates are hypocrites on the issue of segregation, since they are willing and even eager to force the south to do things in the realm of racial integration that they refuse to do themselves.

None but the most rosilily optimistic of those involved in this belated efforts expects total success in their petition to the school board, but one expressed it fatalistically: "We've got to start somewhere, and perhaps this is as good place as any to begin!"