

Basic Trends Reflected in 1970 Census Will Determine Many Governmental Actions

When their first census was taken Jones County had a larger population than Lenoir: 4,339 for Jones County and 4,005 for Lenoir County, and this was the census of 1800.

Lenoir County was part of Dobbs County in the first official United States Census in 1790, but Jones was an established county in that first nose-counting and at that time in 1790 there were listed 4,882 Jones Countians.

From their first simultaneous taking of population Lenoir County has grown rapidly and Jones County has grown very slowly. The slowest period for Jones County was the 10-year period between 1950 and 1960 when the official census showed a net gain of just one Jones Countian, moving from 11,004 to 11,005.

Lenoir County at the last

official count had 55,276 citizens.

Each year on the basis of births and deaths in each county the State Board of Health makes an estimate of each county's population and the most recent of these estimates still gives Jones County 11,005 citizens but Lenoir County in this fairly accurate estimate had grown to 62,965.

This year with the official effort being made to count every possible citizen it will be able to determine the effects of migration into and out of these counties, since the health board's educated guess is based simply on births and deaths.

Educated guessing is pushing the total Lenoir County population close to the 65,000 mark since it is a reasonable assumption that the county with more industry and expanded commercial and service businesses has

gained more than it has lost in this 10-year from migration.

Another key figure closely watched by population experts and government planners is the flow of ethnic groups, locally, this of course, means Negroes since they comprise the only ethnic bloc of citizens.

The health board estimates that the current Negro population of Jones County is 5,332 with a white population of 5,683.

In Lenoir County the health board estimates the population to be 39,402 white and 23,563 Negro. For Kinston, the ratio is estimated in these same figures to be 19,001 white and 11,171 Negroes.

For the past 25 years with rapid mechanization of farming there has been a steady stream of displaced farm workers — largely Negro — moving first

from the farms to the nearest large communities and then the younger of these move rapidly into the large metropolitan areas of the north, north central and western states.

In 1960 the census indicated that 52 counties had gained in population in the period since 1950, which of course mean that 48 lost population and it was this agricultural revolution that caused this expensive phenomenon.

Greene County's population dropped in that period from 18,024 to 16,741, Duplin County's fell from 41,074 to 40,270, Pamlico County's dropped from 9,993 to 9,850.

Since that time an all-out effort has been going on to stop the flow of displaced people into the troubled major population centers. Such programs as the Appalachian Program have been

aimed not only at keeping the residents of those many sections at home but to attract others to come in with new industries that would turn the tide of migration around.

The Coastal Plains effort in Georgia, North and South Carolina is another program of the same variety but it was started long after the Appalachia effort so the net effect on these coastal counties is expected to be less than the mountain areas have already experienced.

The federal, state, and local governments are spending a great deal of money to reverse this human flood that threatens to drown nearly every major city in the United States.

This 1970 census will tell officials all along the line how well this effort is succeeding or how badly it is failing.

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Help Provide Lower-Cost Housing Development Program Announced for Rural Homebuilding Sites by FHA to

A new program to help develop home building sites in towns and countryside of the rural United States has been launched by the Farmers Home Administration, Walter L. Pipin, Lenoir County Supervisor, announced this week.

Loans will be made to local public agencies and private non-profit organizations to buy and develop land as homesites for sale to rural people of low and moderate income. The program was authorized in the Housing Act of 1969.

The program is another step forward in solving the enormous problem of inadequate housing in rural areas. In many rural communities, adequate home sites served by roads and utilities must be developed before modern housing can be supplied.

It will enable rural communities to ease their problem of homesite development, either through their local public agencies or through private non-profit organizations devoted to that purpose.

The agency can lend qualified agencies or organizations up to \$100,000 for buying and developing tracts that can be sold as homesites within two years. Sites may be sold to applicants who qualify for loans from the FHA and Department of Housing and Urban Development to build housing for rural people

of low or moderate income.

Sites developed under the program can be used for individual family-owned homes or for rental or cooperative housing.

Development organizations will be expected to repay their loans within two years from proceeds of the sale of lots. The interest rate usually will be 6 1/4 percent.

Assistance in developing projects and applying for loans will be offered through local county offices of the FHA. The agency administers housing credit for both farm and non-farm rural people, including those living in rural towns of 5,500 population or less.

Mrs. Lottie Carroll Heads Quaker Neck Girls' Golf Group

Mrs. Lottie Carroll leads the new slate of officers of the Quaker Neck Ladies Golf Association. Their regular monthly meeting was held at Quaker Neck Country Club on Saturday, April 11.

Officers include President Mrs. Carroll, Vice - President Mrs. Betty Ipock, Secretary Mrs. Mary Anna Dixon, Treasurer Mrs. Peggy DuVal and Tournam

New Voting Place

Jones County Election Board Chairman Mrs. Kay Koonce King announced this week that this year Chinquapin Township voters will be voting in a new location. The new polling place is Tommy Smith's workshop just west of Phillips Crossroads.

ASSAULT CHARGED

Jesse Rouse of LaGrange has been charged with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill after a Sunday night knife assault on Henry Wooten Jr., also of La Grange, who underwent emergency surgery Sunday night for numerous stab wounds over the upper part of his body.

ment Chairman Mrs. Qincey Parham.

The following committees were appointed: Hospitality Mrs. Jerry Phillips, Mrs. Myrtle Mallard, Mrs. Bonnie Weskett and Mrs. Amy Kolb. Those serving on the Ways and Means Committee are Mrs. Lela Pollock, Miss Mavis Koonce and Mrs. Peggy DuVal. Mrs. Virginia Booth is in charge of the Special Events Committee, and Mrs. Alyene Pollock is in charge of publicity.

Members of the Ladies Golf Association will be notified of club meetings and special events by membership chairmen appointed from each community.

Plans have been made for a steak supper on May 16th, sponsored by the Association.

Representatives Race Offers District Voters Excitement in Spring and Fall

by Jack Rider

The voters of Jones, Greene and Lenoir Counties have a good many other races for purely county offices to get excited about in this election year and for extra added attraction this year there is spice in the fight for one of the two seats in the state house of representatives allocated to these three counties, which comprise the Ninth District.

This year, however, Elliott faces very strong competition from two of his fellow Lenoir Countians: Deep Run Businessman Harold W. Hardison and Kinston Businessman John T. Capps.

Incumbent Guy Elliott is facing the first strong competition since he was elected to his first term in the house in 1964 over LaGrange Publisher Paul Barwick.

Elliott will be 75 years old on May 10th, just eight days after the election, and his age and poor health are the basic reasons why he has this strong competition. He was unable to attend many of January sessions of the 69 session of the assembly, only a part of the February sessions and even then was not able to take a full committee load during the period of his out-patient convalescence.

Elliott has a long and distinguished record of service to the voters of Lenoir County, and it is from this deposit of service that he is having to draw largely now as he faces much younger competition.

Elliott says his health now is fully regained and that his doctor had told him that he was able to make the campaign and to hold the office if the voters re-elect him. No one discounts Elliott's vote-getting capacity since he served longer as Mayor

of Kinston than anyone in the town's history, holding that office from 1945 until 1963 when he resigned because of his health.

Neither of Elliott's competitors has any previous formal record upon which his vote-getting ability can be judged.

Hardison has been very active politically, but never as a candidate himself. He is hard-working, aggressive campaigner who has been hard at work at this new job since a group of about 40 Democrats persuaded him to run against Elliott.

The basis of this party plea was the fear that Elliott because of his age and health would not be able to stand up against the determined campaign of newly appointed republican candidate Fitzhugh Wallace in the November General Election.

The search was to find a candidate strong enough in the first instance to beat Elliott in the primary, which was no easy chore, since everyone realized that Elliott would not be easy to beat, and no one has yet been reckless enough to presume that he is beaten in this primary, and of course, in the second instance, to find a candidate who could make things lively for Wallace (Fitzhugh, that is, not George) in November.

Capps is running simply as an energetic young man; interested in public affairs, who has the backing of the youngest bloc of voters, but no largely organized effort.

It is generally conceded that the race is between Elliott and Hardison, with the outside possibility that Capps might snare enough votes to deny either of the other a majority, which would force this race into a second primary.

Congressman Jones Explains Why He Voted Against Guaranteed - Income Welfare Plan

by Congressman Walter B. Jones

Last week the House took action on President Nixon's "guaranteed income welfare proposal." This involved long debate and strong statements from both the proponents and the opponents. The bill passed by a vote of 243 to 155. All member of the North Carolina delegation voted no on final passage, except Congressmen Preyer and Galifianakis.

The bill purports to require those receiving the guaranteed income to attempt to secure work. But there are so many

exceptions in this part of the bill that it will be most difficult to enforce.

It has been established that it will add approximately 12 million people to the present welfare rolls at a cost of \$4 billion annually, which in my opinion is an extremely low estimate. I can only conclude that this approach to our low income citizens will end to destroy the initiative to do for themselves what an all too benevolent government will do for them.

An example of the above statement is to take a hypothetical

case under the terms of the Act, which is as follows: A man and his wife with seven children on welfare would receive \$3,100 a year, in addition to \$2,352 in food stamps. Also, a total of \$720 earned income is exempted from marginal taxation under this bill.

In certain states there are supplemental benefits increasing this amount to a total of approximately \$6,800 per year. None of this income would be taxable by either the Federal or State government.

Taking the same example of

a regularly employed man with a wife and seven children, to have a net income which would provide \$6,904.80, he would have to be employed in a job paying approximately \$7,400.

The figure of \$7,500 per year presently covers half of all American families now employed.

In addition to the objections to this bill stated above, this is in direct contrast to President Nixon's repeated promises to return to the states a greater participation in the State-Federal relations. This uniform welfare approach represents one more

step towards the centralization of government, rather than the decentralized federalism.

The House also passed the Education Appropriation Bill for fiscal 70-71. In spite of the efforts of some of us, this bill provides for \$440 million for impacted areas, which is a reduction of \$80,567,000 over last year's figure. An undesirable part of the bill was the fact that no funds were provided for academic facilities; neither were there funds for higher education instructional equipment.