

GOVERNMENT PRESSURES BIGGEST INFLATIONARY STIMULUS EXCITING AMERICAN ECONOMY

Inflation has come to be the biggest issue of the moment in American politics, and it is easy to understand why, because the damage being done to every strata of society by over-inflation is now reaching that point where very few are escaping injury.

This week the Nixon Administration, having digested the voting of last month, has reached the conclusion that it has not done enough to curb the inflationary spiral and is making

the usual mistake of government by blaming either labor or industry for the problem which has been caused by government itself.

In 1960 the federal government collected \$77,763,480,220 and this year the total federal expenditure is to exceed \$200 per cent in federal spending in just 10 short years. Even General Motors cannot boast of such expansion, and the workers at GM have neither increased in

that number or in that kind of pay increases.

In the 1961-62 tax year the total tax levy for Lenoir County was \$2,215,771 and last year the levy was \$2,543,100, which is just part of the total county picture since income from other sources than the ad valorem taxes has increased far more than the tax rate. For instance this year the county anticipates an income of nearly \$200,000 from the additional

one-cent sales tax levy approved by the voters last year in a referendum.

The state government's operating cost has risen far more rapidly than city and county government but not quite so staggeringly as the federal increase.

As recently as fiscal 1967-68 the general fund appropriations for the State of North Carolina totalled \$643,992,638 and this

year the expenditure for this same category amounts to \$909,293,181. This is an increase in just four short years of well over 41 per cent.

The same pattern runs through every state, every county and every city government in the entire nation. Government is not only the biggest business in the nation today, it is also the most inflationary force in the economy.

THE JONES COUNTY JOURNAL

NUMBER 27

TRENTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1970

VOLUME XVII

Commissioner Concerned About High Death Rate Among Young People Over Past Weekend on North Carolina Roads

Motor Vehicles Commissioner Joe W. Garrett Monday expressed "special concern" over the high percentage of young people killed on North Carolina highways during the past weekend.

Garrett said that between 6 p.m. Friday and midnight Sunday, a total of 11 fatalities were reported to the Department of Motor Vehicles. Only two of those were above the age of 19.

All died in single-car crashes and high speed was definitely a factor in at least four of the teenage deaths. Two youths died when struck by a train and one road his bicycle into the path of an automobile.

"Any highway death is tragic," the Commissioner said, "but the needless death of these young people is particularly tragic. It is a great personnel loss for the individual and their families and friends. It is also a great social loss. Society has invested heavily in these young people — spent thousands of dollars on their education to insure long, productive lives — only to have this great potential vanish in one moment of carelessness."

"As we enter the holiday season, a vacation period for many students," Garrett continued, "we also enter a season when spirits are running high and

when a higher percentage of our youngsters will be driving more than normally. I want to make a special appeal to them to drive with particular care. You prove nothing but your immaturity when you operate a car in a careless or unlawful manner. Please slow it down and live."

Three Debt Actions One Divorce Suit Filed in Local Court

Jones County Clerk of Court Rogers Pollock reports receiving four civil actions in his office during the past week, and three of these were efforts to collect debts and the fourth was a suit for divorce.

Phoebe Murphy Sanderson asks divorce from Gordon Sanderson, alleging their marriage December 28, 1955 and their separation June 1, 1965. She

'More Money to Keep' Theme of Jones County's Annual Tobacco Meet Monday

"More Money to keep" will be the theme of the Annual Extension Jones County Winter Tobacco School next Monday night, December 7, according to J. R. Franck, County Extension Chairman.

"Many farmers have recently greatly increased net profits by reducing labor requirements, fertilizer and insecticide costs," Franck says.

At the school, which will be held on Monday night at 7:30 in the Agricultural Building in Trenton; S. N. Hawks, Extension Tobacco Specialist, will discuss all phases of tobacco production with special emphasis on reducing costs of production.

"We will not go over all the details of producing tobacco but will present mainly new information. However, during the question and answer period growers can get any subject discussed by Hawks," Franck reminds.

All interested tobacco growers are urged to attend.

March of Dimes Head Named

Mrs. Lawrence Banks of Comfort has been named Campaign Director for the 1971 Jones County March of Dimes drive

Continued on page 8

Illegitimacy Rate for 1969 in North Carolina Hits 12.2 Per Cent; Negro Rate 33 Per Cent, White Rate 3 Per Cent

Last year there were 93,882 babies born in North Carolina, and unhappily 11,474 of these were born out of wedlock. This comes to 12.2 per cent of all births falling in this category.

The illegitimacy rate among Negroes ran exactly 10 times higher than among whites.

There were 66,528 white births recorded last year, which included 2,445 out of wedlock, for 3 per cent.

There were 27,354 Negro babies born last year and of that total 9,029 were born out of wedlock. This is 33 per cent.

There were 138 babies born

to Jones County parents last year and four of these were born out of wedlock for a total county-wide illegitimacy rate of 13 per cent.

White births totalled 67 in Jones County last year and four of these were born out of wedlock for a white illegitimacy rate of 5.9 per cent.

Negro births in Jones County last year totalled 71 of which 24 were born out of wedlock for a Negro illegitimacy rate in the county of 33.8 per cent.

Locally the picture was about the same. Total births to Lenoir County parents last year amounted to 1,024 of which 184 were born out of wedlock. This is an illegitimacy rate of 18 per cent.

White births last year in Lenoir County totalled 601 and 16 of these were born out of wedlock, for an illegitimacy rate of 2.6 per cent.

Negro births in Lenoir County last year totalled 423 and of these 168 were born out of wedlock for an illegitimacy rate of 39.7 per cent.

Last Two Weeks of November Busy For Sheriff Dept.

The last two weeks of November were unusually busy ones for the Jones County Sheriff Department with 16 arrests being logged for the period.

One fellow had the dubious distinction of accounting for two of those 16 arrests: Clyde Kinsey of Pollocksville was charged in two instances with public drunkenness.

Other alleged drunks included Ed Jones of Richlands route 2, Walter Foy of Maysville and David Williams of Pollocksville.

Drunken driving charges were made against Wade Meree Thigpen of Pink Hill route 2, and

Jesse Earl Ray of Trenton rt. 2. Jimmy Mark Hill of Maysville was accused of being both publicly drunk and disorderly.

Ruth Haddock of Trenton was charged in two instances, once with larceny and once with passing worthless checks.

Charles Banks of New Bern route 2 was charged with breaking and entering.

Jerome McCleese of New Bern was charged with stealing a car, John Davis Toodle of Trenton was charged with passing a worthless check and Kenneth Cox of Trenton was charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct.

Alex Roberts, who was charged with assault with a deadly weapon, was carried to the insane asylum at Goldsboro.

'ECOLOGY BUGS' MAY DAMAGE FORESTS WORSE THAN PROTECTIONS THEY FIGHT AGAINST

Fear that ecologically oriented groups may actually be working against themselves, the public and the environment they seek to protect was expressed this week by an executive of the American Forest Institute.

Insects and disease, unchecked in the name of ecology, are becoming a serious threat to parks and wilderness areas, according to George C. Cheek, executive vice president of AFL.

Unless corrective measures are taken, the nation's future timber supply also could be reduced, according to Cheek.

American Forest Institute is a non-profit association of forest products companies and others with an interest in conserving the nation's timber-producing forest land. It is best known for its sponsorship of the tree farm program, and has members' largest insect infestations are within the boundaries of

recreation areas, including Yellowstone National Park, and that two other potentially large areas are being considered for inclusion in new reserves.

Control measures applied on commercial timberlands are banned in park areas, according to Cheek in every state.

Cheek said some of the nature, on the grounds that interference with natural processes would destroy the character of the forest.

"The result is the destruction of the forest itself," he said. "This is a natural phenomenon, but the natural process of regeneration takes hundreds of years. Minor intervention by professional foresters can preserve the character of a forest indefinitely."

Cheek said presently affected areas include over 100,000 acres in Yellowstone park, about 100,000 acres in the Boundary Wat-

ers Canoe area in Minnesota, and "miles of insect-killed lodgepole pine" in the Chamberlain basin of the Idaho Primitive area.

In the Minam River area, under consideration for addition to the Eagle Cap wilderness in Oregon, current losses of trees to insects is 9-10,000 per year, Cheek said.

"Even more serious are reports from foresters that a 15,000-acre insect infestation exists within the proposed Voyageurs National Park in Minnesota," Cheek said.

A spruce budworm infestation on the Kabetogama peninsula will defoliate the white spruce and balsam fir that give the area its heavy forest cover, Cheek said, unless checked.

A similar outbreak in 1958 and 1959 was successfully controlled on nearby land by a cooperative government-industry spraying program. As a national park,

there would be no attempt at control.

Cheek said insects currently account for the loss of 8.8 billion board feet of timber per year just in the federally owned national forests of the West, according to government figures. This is roughly equivalent to the total timber harvest from these lands.

Cheek said it was inconsistent to permit insects to ravage forests unchecked, when fires are suppressed.

"The disaster is the same, whether produced by insects or fire," he said. "Insects just do their work more quietly and more slowly."

In Washington state, where 192,000 acres of forest were lost in fires during 1970's hot summer, rivers will be drastically affected by loss of watershed, communities are in danger

of flooding, and even a portion of the apple crop is threatened by changes in water flow patterns.

"This is in addition to the direct losses in terms of wildlife, recreation land, timber, and the jobs that depend on the forests," Cheek said.

"People seem to understand that protection is needed for the trees in their own yards, or on their own blocks. They remove caterpillar tents, cut off dead limbs, and spray dangerous insects.

"In a forest far away, they seem to feel the principles are different. The result is hundreds of square miles of dead, ugly forest that breeds insects and disease and then, when the trees fall, an impassible tinderbox that explodes into fires that use the disease area as a springboard to the healthy forest."