



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Here Is How Charlotte Can Improve Its Whole Law Enforcement System

Charlotte clearly deserves the kind of law enforcement system Police Chief Jesse James wants to give it.

The modernization program Chief James unveiled for city councilmen this week was neither lavish nor particularly ambitious. It was based upon recognized minimums of efficiency and effectiveness. For too long, these minimums have been overlooked or willfully ignored here.

If the City Council's budgeters were jolted by the size and scope of the improvement plan it was probably just as well. Governmental bodies frequently have to be shocked into an awareness of certain conditions.

Conditions are not tragically bad in Charlotte's law enforcement wing. But they ought to be a great deal better.

The Council brought Chief James from Burlington to make them better. If he is to sweep the cobwebs from the department and turn it into a model of competence he will need a larger share of the municipal budget. If the money is not available, Charlotte might as well put the responsibility for law enforcement back in the hands of some amiable caretaker who is content to rock along as the department has in the past. In that event, Jesse James is not our man.

The major emphasis in the James program gives some indication of its fundamental soundness. That emphasis is on training. The new chief wants a \$12,000 allowance and a full-time training officer. The Greensboro Police Department which was completely modernized — with excellent results — several years ago has a \$49,000 budget for the same purpose. Only \$1,500 is presently earmarked for training in the proposed municipal budget.

There was a time when "training" was considered a frill. It was believed that physical strength and common sense backed up by a billy, a sixshooter and a pocket manual, made a patrolman. A few years ago a police commissioner told the New York Crime Commission how he "trains" each new recruit. "I say to him that he is a policeman, and I hope he will be a credit to the force. I tell him that he

doesn't need anybody to tell him how to enforce the law; that all he needs to do is to go out on the street and keep his eyes open. I say, 'You know the Ten Commandments, don't you? Well, if you know the Ten Commandments and you go out on your beat and you see somebody violating those commandments, you can be sure that he is also violating the law.' Perhaps so. But such grossly inadequate "training" produces patrolmen who are as poorly equipped for police work as the commissioner who gave it.

Without discounting the value of common sense or a knowledge of biblical ethics, we believe that something more is required. The detection and prevention of crime is a job for specialists, not well-meaning amateurs. New policemen need instruction in police powers and duties, elementary law, rules of evidence, legal procedure, first aid, handling prisoners, criminal identification and any number of other essentials. Most metropolitan police departments touch all of these bases. But to do a completely satisfactory job requires time, organization, equipment and special personnel. Berkeley, Calif., was the nation's trailblazer in this field. Its comprehensive three-year curriculum for policemen showed the nation what could be accomplished and why it is important.

Chief James has listed other organizational improvements — some major, some minor. Certainly one of the more reasonable items is the suggestion that the traffic ticket office be removed from the police department and placed under civilian supervision. The present system combines functions which should properly be for an enforcing officer to also serve as a collecting officer and, to some extent, sit in judgment on citations already issued.

All in all, Chief James has taken stock quickly and come up with a set of sound remedies. He may not get everything — including new badges — he asked for this week. But he has served notice on the Council and the community that he intends to do the job for which he was hired. To improve law enforcement in Charlotte.

It's The School System's Move Now

The suggestion that city school officials are stalling on the question of feeding needy children is serious.

It is difficult to believe that this is the case. Nevertheless, a clear and comprehensive statement of the school system's position on this matter — together with an announcement of its intentions — ought to be made at once.

Minutes released to the press yesterday by a Special Planning Council committee studying the problem leave an honest doubt in the public's mind that school authorities are doing everything possible to effect a solution.

Particularly damaging to the community's confidence is the recorded statement — unattributed — that the committee has "observed a long drawn out stall leading to nothing." This amounts

to an accusation of indifference. It demands an answer.

The citizens committee studied the problem of Mecklenburg's hungry school children for more than six months. Its report, formally submitted to the Social Planning Council yesterday, contained 14 recommendations. Said the committee: "It is entirely clear that a need exists and that this need has been met. It is equally clear that the responsibility for meeting this need rests with the school authorities."

A convincing case was built for early and effective action on the part of school officials. Furthermore, the various courses of action were outlined in some detail.

What the community wants to know now is whether that action is going to be taken.

This Burial Ground Should Be Watched

Since the coastal waters off North Carolina are to provide the Atomic Energy Commission one burial ground for radioactive waste, Tar Heels will take more than passing notice of a recent story from Oregon.

There, as the small coastal town of Port Orford made ready this week to reenact an 1851 battle between pioneers and Indians, a strange white barrel washed up on shore. In American fiction, the deep has disgorged mysterious vessels, even signs Edgar Allan Poe. We are used to bottles containing treasure maps or the woes of shipwrecked sailors; but on this barrel there was stenciled: "Danger — radioactive waste. AEC." Coast Guard

Geiger counters, rushed in as the people of Port Orford gathered to watch, showed the barrel to be radioactive.

No one suggests, of course, that dozens of such barrels are now fated to wash up on the sands of Cape Hatteras. But the incident in Oregon shows that one of the private dumping firms licensed by the AEC to bury nuclear waste has not taken all the care needed to see that human beings are not harmed. The accident has disgraced mysterious vessels, even signs Edgar Allan Poe. We are used to bottles containing treasure maps or the woes of shipwrecked sailors; but on this barrel there was stenciled: "Danger — radioactive waste. AEC." Coast Guard

From The Greensboro Daily News

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG: WHICH IS WHICH?

Charlotte and Mecklenburg County — who can tell where one begins and the other ends — have just authorized their seventh major bond issue for schools since 1946, a tidy sum of \$8,000,000.

Successful bond issues, it seems, are nothing new in the province of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

But the latest bond issue incorporates something new for Mecklenburg and North Carolina — a consolidation of city and county schools.

That, even in a county which is all city, is something.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg must be duly congratulated as the pace-setter in the move toward simplifying some of the top-heavy super-structures now fast developing around county and city government.

The pioneering move in Mecklenburg has vast significance for a state where

too many counties and too many city-county governments make for a maze of uneconomical and inefficient units.

North Carolina could well afford a few county-county or county-city consolidations — not only in areas of school management. But such consolidations, if feasible at all, are far in the future.

In the meantime Charlotte-Mecklenburg have demonstrated the spirit necessary to deal with government's growing complexity. The rest of us, in the outlands beyond that vast metropolis, will eagerly watch the results.

When I was a kid I heard a colored preacher who said, "Lord, please make the bad people good and the good people easier to live with." — Amarillo Globe-Times.

A middle-aged symposium on how today's youngsters had better buckle down to work and quit messing around with the radio was interrupted the other afternoon when the rain stopped and the participants were able to move from the locker room to the first tee — Asheville Citizen.

Don't Look Now But Ike Has Congress On The Run

By WALTER LIPPMANN

WASHINGTON
Few foresaw how great would be President Eisenhower's success in dealing with the Democratic Congress. Although the session is not over the record already shows that while he cannot induce the Congress to do all that he would like to do, for example to have it confirm Adm. Strauss, he has made himself master of the situation on any issue which involves the spending of money. He is able to defeat all the Democratic measures dealing with defense, with foreign aid, with social welfare, and with public improvement.

The Democrats have large majorities in both Houses. Why, then, does the President have the upper hand? Not, as Mr. Paul Butler has said, because the Democrats in the Senate lack two votes of having a two-thirds majority capable of overriding a veto. For the fact of the matter is that on measures requiring money, the Democrats are split, with an important minority supporting the President.

Why they fail.
The reason, I believe, why the Democrats are unable to

reap the results of the 1958 victory is that the condition of the country has changed since the election campaigns of 1958. These campaigns were fought at the end of the recession of 1957-58 when there were still large unemployment and reduced business expenditure for plant and equipment. It is true that economists had already detected signs of an upturn in private employment as early as April and May before there were signs that the recession in capital expenditure had ended. But for the mass of the voters and for the politicians who were running for Congress, the recession was still a reality.

No one can say, I think, that the Democrats won their majority solely because of the recession, though undoubtedly it helped them. For even today, when the recovery has become a boom, the Democratic Party in the congressional contest continues to gain popularity as against the Republican Party.

NO MORE RECESSION

What we can say is that when the Democratic candidates made their promises to the voters, the country believed it — it was fighting the recession. The promises involved increased federal expenditures for slum clearance, education, health, airports, power development and the like. All of these measures were attractive and many of them necessary in themselves. But they were also useful in creating jobs and in stimulating business.

In a recession the generally accepted remedy is public expenditure financed by borrowed money which shows up as a budgetary deficit. There are, I realize, many who reject this theory. But the President and his administration do not reject it. In 1957, when the recession was showing itself, the President too was a "spender" and though it was not avowed except by certain of his own experts, his administration was by no means opposed to a deficit as one remedy for recession.

WHY IKE PREVAILS

What was true in November, 1958, when the elections were fought, was no longer true when the victorious Democrats came to Washington in 1959. The recession was over. And according to the accepted theory, deficits are desirable in a slump and they are evil during a boom.

This meant that the progressive programs of the Democrats could no longer, as was taken for granted in the election campaign, be financed by budgetary deficit. If the new measures were to be adopted, they would have to be paid for by an increase in taxes.

This, it seems to me, is the reason why the President has prevailed when the expenditure of money is involved and why the Democrats feel so frustrated about the results of their great victory in 1958. Their progressive program may be as desirable as ever. But it now depends not on painless borrowed money, as in the recession, but on painful taxation. Only a handful of Democrats have ever proposed much less for new taxes to finance their progressive measures. The great majority of the Democrats as well as all the Republicans regard it as indisputable dogma that the tax rates set in 1954 are untouchable.

Now if you will not raise taxes, if you know you must avoid a deficit during a boom



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
A Big Upper Hand

lest it inflate prices, then the extra expenditures for defense and for welfare and for public services must be given up.

Among the Democrats there are two arguments going on about this dilemma. One, which is interesting, is as yet a side-show. It turns on the theory of Dr. Keynes, which I do not myself wholly understand, that instead of restrictions to prevent inflation what we need is bold expansion of public and private investments. This may become a practical political issue in the future. For the present it is an argument among theoretical economists.

I WILL IT WORK?

The central argument, however, is among the practical politicians. The very great majority of them are in economic quoth orthodoxy. They accept the dogma that taxes cannot be raised, that deficits must be avoided, and that therefore the President's vetoes will prevail. The argument here is between Sen. Johnson and the Democrats specially concerned with elections in northern states where the two parties are evenly balanced. Sen. Johnson's critics want him to pass the progressive measures and let the President veto them, thus building up a common front with the voters of what the Democrats would like to do if only the Republicans would let them.

Will this work? If it does, it can be only because the voters have been allowed to forget that in good times the spending measures have to be paid for by visible taxes. In a bad times, these measures are paid for invisibly out of unemployment labor and unused plant. In good times, without a tax bill attached to them, these progressive measures are not sincere, and the voters will have plenty of people to tell them not to be deceived.

NEW CONCEPTION

My own view is that in the era we have now entered this country will have to spend more on public services and public facilities, and that these will have to be financed at the expense of private consumption. We are a rich country privately but, comparatively, we are a poor country in our public life.

But this is a new conception, and it will take big leaders, much public explanation and argument, and fresh blood from the new generations to make it prevail in practical politics.

—RICHARD LENZI

Specter



An Expatriate's Lament

There's No Place To Hide

By ROBERT C. RUARK

PALAMOS, Spain
Grandpa was always muttering about things not being like they used to be, and I put it down as a sign of senility. Well, Mac, you can put me down as a sign of senility right now, because things ain't like they used to be, and I wish they were.

This thought occurred to me as I roamed the seamy German tourist out of my back yard this morning, explaining that my modest road was not an autobahn, but merely the access to my humble cottage on Spain's Costa Brava. (The fault is actually mine. I once referred to the joint as a "hole," which it is, and the printer rang in a "t" on me.)

IT'S A HOVEL

When I have into these charming parts some seven summers ago, there weren't but three hotels in a 20-mile strip, let alone bars, filling stations, night clubs, miniature golf courses, paved roads, and the other trappings of summer civilization. Now the paved roads are crowded with Rolls-Royces, Citroens, Mercedes-Benzes, Cadillacs, Austins, and a host of other delicious contraptions, and you can hear the shrieks of the fleeing pedestrians from Aiguia Blanca to Tossa de Mar.

I have started wearing a necktie when I go into one of the villages at night, and although it is difficult to force my way into shoes, I have taken up shaving, because you never know who you will meet at the Gavina in S'Agaro, maybe even somebody that you owe money to. I wouldn't want anybody to think I was on the bum.

I dislike dropping names, but when I am not playing chess with Artie Shaw and Evelyn



"I wouldn't want anyone to think I was on the bum."

EX-TAR HEEL

I came out of a fishing village, Southport, N. C., and thought when I bought a house in Palamos, Spain, also a fishing village, that I had come home to vegetable. Don't you believe it. The almost completely unknown Costa Brava has had so much publicity in the last few years that we are about as chic as anything in Southern Europe, and cheer now most. Also, I think we're richer too, because every time I turn my back for 10 minutes, a new hotel springs up.

You'll pardon me. A big Bentley just drove into the back yard and a gentleman with a demanding look has alighted. I must go and tell him that this is NOT a hotel, but just a hovel, a poor thing but mine own alone.

Also, I fancy I was one of the few Yanks who regularly used

to visit Australia. Maybe I still own that distinction, because now all the Australians come to Spain to visit me in the summertime.

Things are getting so crowded around the world that twice I have been accused of not being me, a delightful state with which I was willing to comply. One chap in Hong Kong said that I couldn't be me, because it was well known that the fellow who wrote that Man Ma book was a retired major from the Indian Army who raised tea in Limuru, Kenya. "Sir, you are obviously an impostor," he said, and stalked away.

The other chap stared at me fixedly for a while in the Hotel Australia in Sydney, and then shook his head. "I beg your pardon," he said. "For a moment I thought you were a bloke named Ruark, but he couldn't be, for he lives in Nairobi."

Keyes up one side of the street, then I am falling in for tea with Madeline Carroll up the other side, and in one week we had two baronesses, my in-laws, and Paul Gallico just pop in for a touch of ginger-beer.

The globe has shortened so much lately it appeals me. I used to think I had a corner on Nairobi, Kenya, through Tommy Shevlin and Ernest Hemingway, but now I can meet more people on a street corner in Nairobi than I know in New York. Taking a safari, these days, is about as unique as having a bad mumps as a child.

Also, I fancy I was one of the few Yanks who regularly used

They seemed more concerned over news that Mike Higgins had been fired as manager of the Boston Red Sox.

You Can't Blame Them

You can't blame them. Simultaneously their leader in the White House had left for an even longer week end in Maryland apparently with no pressing cares other than the rubbers of bridge and the holes of golf he was going to play with his Camp David guests.

What Khrushchev was saying when he told Harriman that the U. S. R. would surpass the U. S. was that the U. S. was on the road to becoming a second-class power.

In Boston some people seemed a bit shocked at Khrushchev's boast to Harriman. They couldn't believe that the country built up by the courage and energy of those who battled at Lexington could be in danger of becoming a second-class power.

But things change. Especially they change if we get complacent. Let's look at the record of complacency and change.

Russia Is Ahead

It has now been almost two years since Russia launched its first Sputnik, Oct. 4, 1957, and the U. S. has launched a satellite anywhere near the size of this first Sputnik. In that same period we have not yet launched a long-range missile. Russia has launched a dozen. Our secretary of defense has even stated publicly that we have no plans for catching up with Russia on long-range missiles.

To develop missiles and Sputniks requires the development of scientists, which in turn requires accelerated, intensified education. Our commissioner of education, Dr. Lawrence Dethick, an Eisenhower appointee, has officially reported that Russia has made amazing strides in education, that her teachers are excellent, that her average of

People's Platform

Accent On Fashion

Can Be Dangerous

Springfield, Mass.
Editors The News:

"As all can easily see, the current mode of dress among women and especially among girls (during the summer months in particular) constitutes a serious offense against decency. Therefore it is imperative that we exert our best efforts to admonish and exhort in whatever way seems most apt, people of all stations, but particularly youth, to avoid the dangers of this kind of vice, which is so directly opposed and potentially so

hazardous to Christian and civic virtue." — The late Pope Pius XII.

In God's Plan, women share in His creative power to form and fashion His children. Hence they are by nature designers and fashioners. . . . This attraction to fashions can prove very dangerous and needs to be rigidly controlled. So often it leads to vanity, a form of pride; then it becomes sinful. Vanity in turn, easily leads to immorality in dress; then it is more sinful. There is a close connection between modesty, decency and chastity.

—RICHARD LENZI

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

As the result of a traffic accident this writer spent part of the Fourth of July week end in the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. This does not mean that New England automobiles are more deadly than bureaucrats' brickbats, but rather that my wife should be more careful about riding such old-fashioned means of locomotion as the bicycle.

Mrs. P. emerged haggard, but all in one piece. But she is pondering my advice that jet planes are now safer than bicycles. After all, times change.

Baseball Bothers Boston

While I was sitting in the hospital, the people of Boston, leaving for long week ends or sitting on the banks of the Charles River listening to those delightful pop concerts, were only mildly interested in the statement of Nikita Khrushchev to Averell Harriman that Russia would gain supremacy over the United States in a relatively few years.

U. S. Becoming Second-Class Power?

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students per classroom is lower than ours.

Simultaneously, an aid to education bill improving both teachers and classrooms is blocked in Congress by Speaker Sam Rayburn, a bachelor, and Democratic leader John McCormack of Boston, the latter on religious grounds.

Facts Can Be Changed

If you count the gains of Russia realistically, the Khrushchev boast, distasteful as it is, was not so hard to believe. However, facts can be changed. No one dreamed that the little band of farmers who fought at Lexington or the political upstarts who signed the Declaration of Independence could build a country that would surpass the British Empire as the most powerful nation in the world.

We still are. We are not yet a second-class power. And we don't have to be — we substitute the spirit of Concord and Lexington for the spirit of complacency.