

# POPULAR GOVERNMENT

October 1964

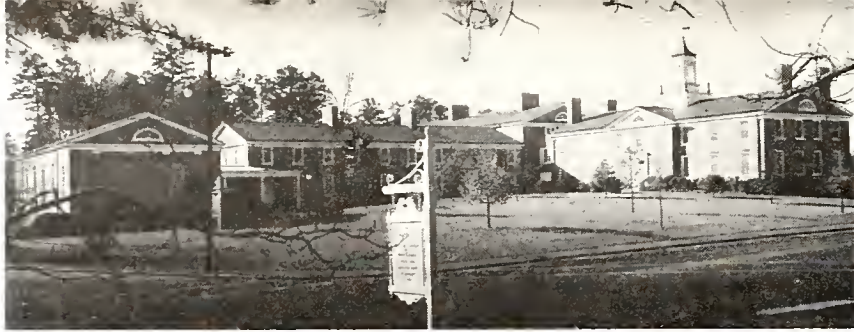
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## *In This Issue:*

Community Action in North Carolina  
Civil Rights Memorandum  
State Intern Program



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COVER

*UNC graduate student Linda Cogdill, one of the 1964 State Interns, talks with Fred Eason of the Department of Community Colleges. For the complete Intern story, see page 8ff.*

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# COMMUNITY ACTION IN NORTH CAROLINA:

## *Implications of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964*

By Leon Rooke, The North Carolina Fund

There were none but the usual flags flying in Washington, D. C., on August 20 but it was a big day just the same. That day President Johnson put his signature to Public Law 88-452, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, or, as it is more popularly known, the Federal anti-poverty bill designed to improve the living conditions of millions of Americans.

Four days prior to his signing, on Monday, August 17, and for two days after, more than 140 North Carolinians assembled at the Institute of Government for a conference called to probe the question of what that same poverty bill could mean to the thousands of North Carolina men, women, and children who live in conditions of poverty. There were none but the usual flags flying in Chapel Hill either but other signs that this was a big day were abundantly clear.

The very presence of all these people in one location for one reason, said George Esser, director of The North Carolina Fund, the conference sponsor, was signal enough that North Carolina was moving as a single entity, much in advance of the rest of the nation, to get the ball rolling on programs that hold the possibility for bringing opportunity into the lives of the unemployed, the uneducated, the sick and elderly, and the others who together share the burdens of the poor.

For the Fund, the non-profit organization formed in the fall of 1963 to begin preparations for a state-wide assault on the cycle of poverty, the three day "Working Conference on the Implications of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 for Community Action in North Carolina" was a successful kick-off to a new phase of the action programs it previously set in motion last April in seven North Carolina communities.

The conference was specifically set up by The North Carolina Fund to acquaint representatives from the seven community projects, and delegates from the state agencies involved in the poverty problem, with the *intent* and *content* of the new legislation. As Esser said at the opening session, the Fund called the delegates together so that they, and eventually every interested North Carolina community, might learn how to benefit from and put to best use the funds available under the federal poverty bill.

On hand for the conference, in addition to project leaders, were home management consultants, housing, welfare and health advisors, and a corps of consultants in other such fields as education, recreation and employment and manpower training, to mention only a few. The services of

all of these are being brought to bear in the refining of proposals for federal assistance with many conference sessions devoted to this objective.

On hand also, from Washington, to provide a direct line of communication, were six members of the Poverty Task Force working out of the bill's newly-created Office of Economic Opportunity. Their job, as the Fund established it: to explain exactly what the Community Action Title of the bill entails, the programs it will fund, how interested North Carolina communities might get in on the ground floor.

A total of \$315 million is allocated for community action projects under Title II of the act, with North Carolina's projected share set at \$7,329,265.

Federal officials gave the conferees a comprehensive review of the act and explained how North Carolina communities could move rapidly in obtaining the technical and financial aid available under the act. Sanford Kravitz, leading the Washington delegation, set the tone the conference was to follow by stressing that the act was not, as some contended, an extension of the dole; it was not a "do-gooder program to help those who would not help themselves". "It is," he said, "an opportunity for bold new efforts on the part of urban and rural communities, towns and cities throughout the land, to propose their own solutions to the network of social ills (like illiteracy, unemployment, poor health, and dilapidated housing) that have locked the gates of opportunity for the vast majority of the nations' poor."

With Kravitz was Stanley Salett, the Task Force team's education specialist; Richard M. Hausler, chairman of the Rural Task Force for the President's Task Force on Poverty; Samuel Vernoff, a Work-Training specialist on leave from the U. S. Labor Department; Virginia Burns, on leave from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to help with welfare aspects of the poverty program; and Ralph G. Borhson, a specialist in the problems of rural schools.

From their round-robin talks before state agency representatives, local project representatives, and program consultants, tentative guidelines emerged for North Carolina communities interested in applying for federal assistance under Title II. The government will help local communities to develop and support anti-poverty programs, the officials confirmed, but assistance, to be forthcoming, will depend on the communities determination to:

1. Mobilize its own public and private resources.

2. Develop programs of sufficient scope and size that give promise of elimination a cause or causes of poverty.
3. Administer and coordinate the Community Action Programs through public or private non-profit agencies or a combination of these.

Each of the OEO spokesmen placed heavy emphasis on the fact that "the poor must themselves be involved in the formulation, development and operating of anti-poverty programs in the community." Specifically, they agreed, such persons could be used as aides to professionals, as recreational and day care assistants, or as helpers in homemaker and health services, in tutoring programs, probation programs, or family casework. The use of volunteer workers—the talents of the retired, of young people, of non-working mothers—were also strongly encouraged.

Possibilities open to communities in North Carolina and the nation range beyond those afforded by the anti-poverty bill. Where possible, assistance presently available for programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act, HHFA, the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments, vocational education and other programs all might



*Samuel Vernoff, work-training program specialist from the U.S. Department of Labor, stresses a point at the conference.*

be coordinated with EOA funded projects to form a concerted attack on poverty. The resources of The North Carolina Fund, in its project areas, may be designated for special programs in education or other fields where funding is prohibited by the new legislation.

The community action section of the act offers funding only for programs in the area of employment, job training and counseling, health, vocational rehabilitation, housing, home management, welfare, and special remedial and other noncurricular educational assistance.

Thirteen of the most active participants at the Chapel Hill conference are members of the newest program the Fund has initiated, its Community Action Technician program. In recognition of the need for trained personnel to help with the development and carrying out of action programs, and in anticipation of the poverty bill's passage by Congress, the Fund initiated in August the unique CAT program, first and only one of its kind in the nation. These technicians—drawn from returning Peace Corps applicants, college graduates and others sensitive to cur-

rent social problems—are serving in sub-professional capacities as resident trainees in those communities where poverty programs are being established.

While only the seven North Carolina community project representatives participated in the Chapel Hill conference, the eighty-seven counties in the state not represented there are not being ignored. Information gained at the conference is being disseminated to all interested North Carolina communities, not only by Fund officials, but also by the participating state agencies. "Such counties," Kravitz assured the Fund, "will receive equal weight in the eyes of the federal government."

As Esser stated at the conference, "The professional resources of the Fund are available to help all communities put together programs proposals for community action provisions of the act."

One indication that the fund intends to do just that is illustrated by the series of additional conferences the Fund is holding regionally throughout the months of Sep-



*Richard M. Hausler, right, chairman of the President's Rural Task Force on Poverty, and Bill Koch, left, of the Fund, took part in the conference.*



*Sanford Kravitz, left, and Stanley Salett, above, of the Washington delegation were on hand to amplify the Economic Opportunity Act.*

tember and October. In six separate areas of the state, community leaders in the 87 counties who did not participate in the Chapel Hill Conference, are meeting to learn how they too can make the best, earliest, and most effective use of aid offered by the Poverty Act.

Such conferences are being held in Raleigh, Greensboro, Greenville, Gastonia, Asheville, and Wilmington, under joint sponsorship of the Fund and the State Government. Dr. James White, newly appointed by Governor Sanford as State Coordinator of Economic Opportunity



Programs, is conducting the meeting along with Fund officials.

Guidelines developed by the President's Task Force on War Against Poverty closely parallel those developed by the North Carolina Fund and published last Fall in its Red Book "The N. C. Fund, Programs and Policies." The basic philosophy behind Title II is, too, similar to that philosophy advanced by the Fund at the beginning of 1964 when it invited each of the State's 100 counties to submit their ideas for solving their problems of poverty: reliance on local community leaders to mobilize their total resources in just such an attack. The Fund received 51 proposals from 66 counties, and out of this group, selected the seven it could most feasibly support, given its limited finances (9.5 million).

On August 20, 1964, in the light of the passage of the Poverty Bill into law, the Board of Directors of the Fund, meeting in Chapel Hill—on the heels of the conference — named five additional communities as recipients for planning and developmental grants to help prepare for broad-scale efforts under Federal and local support. These

were: Rowan County, Macon County, Buncombe County, and a five county area in Northeastern North Carolina consisting of Bertie, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford and Gates Counties.

This brought to eleven the total number of communities in the State designated to receive major Fund financial support.

Esser left those attending the Chapel Hill Conference with this message: "We cannot assert too strongly," he said, "the fact that the Economic Opportunity Act calls for action by the local communities themselves. Title II of the Bill, which this conference has concerned itself with, is a program in which leaders of local communities get together, analyze their problems, and propose to the Federal Government a plan for community action against poverty. This is a plan similar to the one already adopted by the Fund, and it is a sound one. Instead of the Federal Government planning and pushing a program of its own, this is a program where the action originates at the community level, and then is aided, financially and technically, by federal resources."

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## SIDEBAR

### Sanford Kravitz: Remarks to the Conference

*Editor's note: Sanford Kravitz led a six-man Washington Delegation to the North Carolina Fund's "Working Conference on the Implications of the Economic Opportunity Act for Community Actions Against Poverty in North Carolina."*

*The following is a condensation of his opening remarks to the 140 North Carolinians in attendance.*

What we would like to do is to give you some feeling about where we stand now, where we think we are going, and what we expect from North Carolina. This Task Force has been under way for approximately three months, in a working but illegitimate status much of this time, pending passage of the anti-poverty bill. What we have been trying to do in that time is to figure out what we can anticipate in terms of the problems and the promise of this legislation, the kinds of information communities need to know in order to take immediate advantage of this act.

We *hope* to have the Office of Economic Opportunity actually in being by September 1. We *hope* to be able to receive applications by September 15. We *hope* to be able to act on those applications within a 30 to 45 day period.

Most of you people have spent a good deal of the last few months

thinking about the concept of Community Action Programs. You are probably one of the more sophisticated audiences around the country in terms of talking about this. Well, I think what this means for you is that those communities which apply for funds will be expected to submit to the federal government a description of the community organization that will be carrying out this program. Criteria for these organizations have, I believe, generally been discussed with you in terms of the necessity for broad public participation, the full involvement of the voluntary agencies concerned with the problems of poverty, and the need for heavy involvement of the poor who are to be the beneficiaries of this program.

You will be required to tell us what your Community Action organization is; who is in it; how it does actually represent the community; how you plan on involving the beneficiaries of the program. We will ask you to tell us something about the problem of poverty in your community. We are not asking for massive research into the problem of poverty; we are asking for certain essential information which will give us some basis on which to judge the kinds of programs or the plans which you are hoping to undertake. You should know something about income levels,

where the poor are located, something about school dropout rates, something about the quality of housing in the community, the kinds of basic information which will help us understand whether the program that you are planning to undertake is appropriate in terms of the particular needs of your community. Now, what we probably expect will happen, is that most communities will not have had, by September 15, the chance to develop a full blown comprehensive program which has facets in the area of education, welfare, housing, manpower development and health. What we would hope is that you would have some appreciation of the necessity for programs in these areas, and that you will have thought through some kind of strategy for getting at the task of program development in these areas. We expect that you will probably be asking us for monies to finance the task of putting these programs together; we would hope that you would not just initially focus on the planning job, but that to the maximum degree possible, you will be prepared to submit some action programs. Hopefully, you will take a good hard look at Title I-B, work-training programs, and will begin to move in the area of program development. Here we will have some things ready to go. We would hope that

some of your initial efforts might be spent between now and September 15 in developing school programs as well as work-training programs.

In effect, we envision a kind of two-fold or double application: one in which you are requesting from us the resources to carry on this task of program development through the year, the second feature being those action program that you wish to undertake or are ready to undertake immediately. Now, built into this process is the necessity to keep moving on the program development area: you don't just stop with the initial programs that get funded, but you think through and lay out for yourself a timetable whereby you can move easily into the next area of concern—within the three months, for example, when you will then submit an application for the action phase of that program. Then, maybe, two months later, the third piece of program, and three months later, the fourth piece of program. You may not have that full program under way for two years, but we want to see you moving in that direction.

We are going to be prepared to give you technical assistance, advice, consultation directly from the federal government. We will be prepared to fund a state technical assistance capacity and we would hope to be able to assist The North Carolina Fund in giving you additional technical assistance. So that to the degree that we have staff in the capacity to undertake this as rapidly as possible, we are going to be prepared to help you do as good a job as possible in whatever areas you may think you need help.

You should know that Title 1-B is to be administered by the Labor Department, and Title V is to be administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Now, this is going to put upon the Office of Economic Opportunity some strong strains towards cooperation, probably a requirement that's almost as severe as the requirement we're placing on local communities for cooperation. We hope—we're going to try very hard—to make this process as uncomplicated as possible for the local communities, so you will not have to be diverted into dealing with myriads of federal officials. We will do what we can to avoid putting local communities through the enormous strains of trying to

figure out how the federal government works, and that can be a real strain.

[Editor's Note: A question and answer session followed.]

QUESTION: In terms of the development of criteria for the approval of funds, what kind of criteria or regulations do you expect to develop?

ANSWER: Title II is a very, very broad program. It can cover many, many different kinds of activities. It's probably going to be one of the problems, but it's also one of the beauties, I think, of this legislation. Because it recognized the wide differences in need and approaches communities want to take. A community should, however, address itself to the question of priorities. We will have to apply criteria, and it's hard for me to spell them out now in terms of the relative cost of doing a particular thing as against the benefits to be gained from it. To use an extreme example, if you're going to invest \$10,000 in the therapy of one person as against investing that \$10,000 in a program which is going to affect fifty children, we would say that the program which was less expensive, with more promise of result, would probably have a priority. There is not enough money in this bill, even though it looks initially like a large amount, to do all the things that local communities need to do, and it will be necessary to take this a step at a time and to begin to do the most important things first, with the programs that have the most promise of returns.

QUESTION: Would you elaborate on the Task Force Guidelines that have been developed?

ANSWER: We have already a general criteria statement that contains preliminary guidelines. These are only general because we don't want to be too specific. We are not asking communities to submit thick telephone book types of proposals. We are asking for general kinds of information, enough budget support so that we can understand what you're going to spend money for, and how it's going to be spent, what the goals of the program are, and how you intend to carry it out. We will, in part and in all frankness, have to wait and see what we get because it's a big country with lots of people with lots of different ideas, and there will prob-

ably be some quality of sameness, and also some differences, and we hope to elicit a wide variety of new and inventive ideas toward addressing the problem of poverty. In effect, we are relying to a large degree, on the intelligence and judgment of local leaders and on what they think are the important things, rather than on what technicians at the federal level think to be important.

QUESTION: Would you comment on the funding requirements of communities submitting proposals?

ANSWER: There is a maximum requirement. The first two years it's up to 90% federal matching, 10% local. The 10% plus does not have to be in cash necessarily. It can be in facilities, it can be in services, it can be in loan personnel, it can be in equipment. There is no requirement that the community promise to continue this program when there is no longer an office of economic opportunity. That requirement is not in this legislation. This is the way it's written—it's a three year bill. We have to go back each year for a new appropriation. There's a 50% matching in the third year. Some groups feel that they will probably go back into congress and ask for this to be raised—that the amount of federal contribution be raised. There is the provision that the director in special cases can waive the matching. He has the authority to waive matching where it would be appropriate to do so. But it would appear that most communities can find, it not in cash, matching resources in kind—the use of a school room, the loan of an automobile, the loan staff, the time that the school superintendent spends on developing programs can all be considered part of matching.

QUESTION: What likelihood is there, with so many agencies involved, of this program bogging down in a mass of red-tape?

ANSWER: There is and has been an unusually high degree of cooperation among the related federal agencies. There is, it seems to me, a very satisfying, growing awareness of this whole concept of comprehensive community action and the importance of the community action program. The next several months will be the test, but I have high hopes for getting at this problem of the splintering of the federal effort in this whole area related to human services.

*(Continued on inside back cover)*



INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill

Memorandum

TO: North Carolina Enforcement Officials  
FROM: Dexter Watts

**SUBJECT: The Civil Rights Act and the Law Enforcement Officer**

*Editor's Note: The following treatment of portions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was sent to various public officials in July immediately following passage of the act. Because of the widespread interest in the subject, it is reprinted here for the convenience of those who have not seen the original memorandum.*

On the evening of July 2 President Johnson signed into law the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Although this is a federal law and is to be enforced by federal courts and agencies, portions of it will have an indirect bearing upon the enforcement of state criminal laws.

Chief among these portions is the public accommodations title, which takes effect immediately following the adoption of the act. As an aid to enforcement officers in North Carolina, a series of questions and answers is set out below covering some of the questions that may arise in the wake of passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

*What does the public accommodations title do?*

It gives persons the right to be free from "discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin" in the various business establishments which are covered under the act. The exclusive mode of enforcement, however, is through the bringing of a civil action for injunction in a federal district court.

Neither state nor federal officers can arrest business proprietors in the first instance for refusing accommodations upon discriminatory grounds. After a federal injunction has been secured, however, the proprietor may

face misdemeanor penalties for criminal contempt if he disobeys the federal injunction. This is still, though, exclusively a federal matter.

*In what way does the act affect North Carolina law?*

In the establishments which are covered under the act, the act appears to give a right of entry to all appropriately-dressed, well-behaved customers, without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin. A customer would not become a trespasser merely by entering and making a reasonable effort to obtain service.

As the act changes the respective rights of the parties, it might also have an indirect effect upon assault cases involving customer and proprietor. This aspect is somewhat uncertain and is discussed in greater detail below.

*Suppose a restaurant owner calls the police to arrest trespassers?*

If the restaurant is covered under the public accommodations title; if it is during normal business hours; if the persons were refused service on account of race or religion; and if the persons seeking service are orderly and not otherwise violating any law—then the police should tell the restaurant owner that the federal law takes the case out of their hands.

*Suppose a person refused service does not leave?*

The answer to this question can vary, depending on the facts of the particular case. Under the act the remedy of the person refused service is to go to federal court for an injunction. President Johnson has described the Civil Rights Act as designed to take protests "out of the

streets and into the courts." A person refused service can probably stay for a reasonable time and try to persuade the proprietor to change his mind. How far the person refused service can pursue his rights other than through the courts is an unsettled question that may cause a great deal of trouble.

If a man does have a "right" to be in a place, traditional theories of law would hold him justified in using reasonable force to resist the right being taken away—for example, to resist being pushed out of the restaurant by the owner. But, the very purpose of the act was to reduce resort to violence and not to create an explosive no-man's land that would increase the possibility of violence. And, the act does provide a civil remedy to substitute for resort to force or public protest. Until this basic issue is settled, state and local officers will be required to use the utmost judgment and patience. A cautious and neutral approach must be tempered with alertness to take effective action to preserve order.

It is clear, however, that the person refused service can exceed his federal right to be on the premises. He is entitled to be there only as a customer. It is very doubtful that he could picket inside the premises or sing or do things that would disturb and annoy the other customers. In the event a person does go beyond the bounds of his federal rights, he is then subject to state trespass laws. *Suppose the restaurant owner gets a warrant for trespass?*

If the warrant is valid on its face in setting out a crime and is signed by an official with the legal power to issue warrants, then the officer is

under a duty to arrest. This duty exists regardless of the eventual outcome of the case. If the warrant is valid on its face, the officer is protected even if the issuing official might not be.

*Suppose a hostile onlooker assaults a person seeking service?*

There is no question but that the onlooker would be guilty of assault. But suppose the person seeking service hits back? This would resolve itself into a factual issue of whether there was an affray or whether it was simply a case of lawful self-defense. The state law here would probably be the same inside an establishment covered by the Civil Rights Act as it would be out in the street. Although the public accommodations title is broad enough to authorize an injunction against onlookers who are not connected with the business establishment involved, the primary burden of preserving order will fall upon state and local officers who have a duty to act immediately. Use of the injunction would be effective only against identifiable individuals or groups that could be expected to repeat their actions.

*Suppose the proprietor stands in the doorway?*

May the person seeking service shove gently to gain entry? This again raises that unanswered question under the act. Clearly it is an assault and a trespass if he uses "excessive" force against the proprietor. But the courts might possibly hold that the person seeking service is remitted exclusively to his injunctive rights under the act and may not use any force.

*Suppose the proprietor gently shoves the person seeking service outside?*

If the person seeking service is protected under the act, he can go get a federal injunction to prevent such actions in the future. There may be a technical assault here under state law, but this is not absolutely certain. There are some old state cases which permit proprietors to use reasonable force to eject customers they deem undesirable; the question is the extent to which the courts will consider the federal law to supervene.

Of course, under state law there is clearly an assault by the proprietor if he uses more than the minimum amount of force needed to eject the customer from the premises.

*What if the proprietor does nothing or gives poor service?*

Absent any gross abuse or any overt violations of state law, this is purely a matter for the federal courts.

*What if the persons refused service in a restaurant continue occupying tables or booths so as to keep the owner from serving others?*

The scope of the federal right is not clearly stated. It is certain that the persons refused service could not keep a "vigil" in the restaurant past the normal closing hours. As stated above, persons refused service probably can persevere to a reasonable extent in hopes that the proprietor will change his mind. The moment the limit of the federal right is passed, however, there would be valid grounds for trespass under state law. *What about business establishments not covered under the act?*

The law as it presently stands authorizes a private proprietor not covered under the act to exclude persons from his premises upon a selective basis if he wishes and to initiate trespass prosecutions against those refusing to leave. But if state or local governmental agencies in any way participate in or reinforce this discrimination by the proprietor, it becomes "state action" which is forbidden under the Fourteenth Amendment. Sufficient "state action" has been found to overturn trespass convictions in the following cases:

- (1) A city ordinance existed requiring segregation of the races in establishments of the type in question. [This was held "state action" in a case arising from North Carolina even though there was reason to believe the proprietor and the police did not even know about the ordinance.]
- (2) City officials publicly stated that they would not permit demonstrators to continue with their "sit-ins." Although the apparent primary concern of the officials was to maintain order, this was held to result in using the authority and prestige of the city to preserve segregation. [Disapproving notice was also taken of the fact that the proprietor had a well-organized plan as to what to do, including calling the police, that had apparently been worked out in advance with city officials.]
- (3) A state agency regulation affecting the establishment re-

quired separate toilet and lavatory rooms "where colored persons are employed or accommodated . . . ." This was held to be state encouragement of segregation, since it could require any proprietor wishing to desegregate to go to the additional expense of providing extra rest rooms.

- (4) An employee of the establishment who arrested the persons seeking service on charges of trespass held an appointment as a deputy sheriff. This was held to be sufficient governmental participation in the arrest to constitute "state action."

The Supreme Court of the United States has not yet answered the bare legal question whether mere arrest and prosecution under state law constitutes sufficient "state action" to reverse trespass convictions. Three members of the Court have said the answer is "no." Three members have indicated the answer is either "yes" or that "state action" does not need to be shown in public accommodations cases. The other three members of the Court have not indicated their views.

*What places are covered under the public accommodations title?*

In the process of getting the act through Congress, the proponents made a great many compromises and changes. In many respects the public accommodations title of the act as passed is quite different from that in the original administration bill. The legislative history of the act is, for that reason, not as clear a guide to interpretation of the act as might be expected. Congress attempted to cover about as wide a range of places it thought it constitutionally could under a combination of the Commerce Clause and the Fourteenth Amendment as to certain categories of establishments under the act. On the other hand, apparently as a matter of legislative compromise, the act seems curiously narrow in its coverage in other places.

As to most hotels, motels, restaurants, and gasoline stations the answer as to coverage is easy, but there is room for doubt concerning many places.

As a starting point, the act covers the following specific establishments:

- (1) All places of lodging for transient guests. [Exception:



where there are no more than five rooms to let and the proprietor resides in the same building.]

- (2) All eating places which either:
  - (a) Serve or offer to serve interstate travelers, or
  - (b) Serve food a substantial portion of which has moved in interstate or foreign commerce.
- (3) All gasoline stations which either:
  - (a) Serve or offer to serve interstate travelers, or
  - (b) Sell gasoline or other products a substantial portion of which has moved in interstate or foreign commerce.
- (4) Places of exhibition or entertainment which customarily present films, performances, athletic teams, exhibitions, or other sources of entertainment which move in interstate or foreign commerce.

In addition, all the places named above are covered without regard to interstate or foreign commerce if discrimination or segregation is supported by "state action." "State action" is defined in the act as action that:

(1) is carried on under color of any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation; or (2) is carried on under color of any custom or usage required or enforced by officials of the State or political subdivision thereof; or (3) is required by action of the State or political subdivision thereof.

In addition, all establishments physically located within the premises of a covered establishment come under the act, if they hold themselves out as serving patrons of the covered establishment. And, all establishments which have physically located within them a covered establishment come under the act, if they hold themselves out as serving patrons of the covered establishment.

Finally, any establishment or place, of whatever kind, is covered under the act if it practices discrimination or segregation that is or purports to be required by any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, rule, or order of a state or any agency or political subdivision of a state.

The act *exempts* private clubs or other establishments not *in fact* open

to the public. But if a private establishment makes its facilities available to patrons of a covered place of public accommodations, then it is to that extent covered by the act.

It may be helpful to consider a number of specific examples under the above provisions.

#### *Dance Halls*

If a dance hall does not serve food, the question turns upon whether it is similar enough to a "motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, [or] stadium" to be included in the catch-all phrase "other place of exhibition or entertainment . . . ." The lower courts are likely to be more narrow on this point than the Supreme Court. There is at least a possibility that dance halls will be covered *if* the band or source of music or entertainment it presents customarily moves in interstate commerce. This concept could extend to phonograph records or juke boxes as well as radio and television signals.

#### *Pool Halls*

Pool halls, as such, are probably not covered under the act. But pool halls are traditionally a subject of licensing and regulation by city ordinance and local act. If one of these requires segregation, then the pool hall would be covered.

#### *Barber Shops*

Barber shops are not covered under the act. But, the act would cover barber shops in hotels, in railway and bus terminals that also contain restaurants or soda fountains, or that are required to be segregated by some state or local law.

#### *Beauty Parlors*

Beauty parlors are not, as such, covered under the act. But, as many beauty salons are located within department stores that also contain lunch counters or restaurants, these beauty parlors would be covered. It is possible that beauty parlors located in some department stores take customers by advance appointment only and absolutely refuse to take "walk-in" customers from the store. In this case it is at least arguable that the beauty parlor is not covered. This issue will probably be litigated in the federal courts.

#### *Cemeteries*

Privately-owned cemeteries would not be covered unless there were an ordinance, statute, regulation, or order requiring or purporting to require segregation. Of course, if a town owns or manages the cemetery,

it makes no difference whether there is an ordinance or not or whether it literally comes under the act or not. It would be prohibited from permitting segregation by existing court decisions affecting publicly-owned facilities.

#### *Retail Stores*

Retail stores would not be covered unless they contain, or are contained within, one of the covered establishments—or unless discrimination or segregation is or purports to be required by some state or local law.

#### *Boarding Houses*

If a lodging house does not rent to "transient guests," it apparently is not covered. But if it does cater to transients, it is covered unless there are five rooms or less to let and the proprietor occupies the establishment at his residence.

If a lodging house that is not covered has a dining room that is open only to guests, then the dining room would not seem to come under the act. This would apparently be true even if a fairly substantial amount of the food served had moved in interstate commerce, since the dining room would be only a part of the boarding-house operation; the boarding-house proprietor would not be "principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises . . . ." But, if the dining room accepted outside business with any regularity whatever, then it might well be covered under the act as an "establishment" to be considered separately—on the basis of whether the food or the customers might have been in interstate commerce.

Once a dining room comes under the act, then the entire boarding house would come under the act.

#### *Taverns*

There are two matters to be settled before taverns can be covered under the terms of the act. (1) Is a tavern that sells little other than beer and wine similar enough to a "restaurant, cafeteria, lunchroom, lunch counter, [or] soda fountain" to be included in the catch-all phrase "or other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises"? (2) Is beer or wine, in any event, to be considered a "food"?

The answer is not free from doubt, but taverns that sell little in the way of food would not appear to be covered under the normal rules of statutory interpretation. Whether the Su-

(Continued on page 16)

# UNIQUE INTERN PROGRAM BENEFITS NORTH CAROLINA AND STUDENT PARTICIPANTS

By Hugh Stevens

*Editor's note: The writer is a senior at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he is co-editor of THE DAILY TAR HEEL, the campus newspaper. He is one of 24 college students who have spent the summer working in State Government under the North Carolina Summer Intern Program.*

In this day and time, one is hard pressed to find any subject on which 24 students representing eleven different colleges and universities are in perfect agreement. But the 21 boys and three girls who recently wound up the third edition of North Carolina's unique Summer Intern Program are unanimous in their evaluation of the eleven weeks of work, observation and study concerning State Government.

"It's terrific," all agree.

From June 8 until August 21, we were in Raleigh, holding down regular eight-to-five jobs in the various state agencies, and spending many non-working hours participating in seminars and discussion groups concerned with almost every facet of North Carolina.

To a man (or girl, as the case may be), we were impressed by what we saw and heard during our stay.

"This program would increase anyone's interest in State Government," remarked Bill Lawyer, a Duke senior working with the Board of Paroles. "I'm a resident of another state (Pennsylvania), and I've learned a tremendous amount about North Carolina in general. And the more I learn, the more interested I become."

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the program is that both the State and the interns derive benefit from it.

Malachi Greene, a Charlotte College senior employed by the Department of Community Colleges, says he has "no delusions of grandeur," but feels that he is "making a contribution to State Government."

His statement is one which speaks for all the interns, and it also goes a long way toward explaining the two-fold purpose of the program. The primary goal is to interest outstanding college students in North Carolina government and direct this interest toward the future development of the State. At the same time, though, the interns are challenged daily by jobs which offer them an opportunity to be of immediate benefit to State Government.

A glance at the record indicates that the program has been successful in both directions. Significantly, the interns' contributions to the state can often be measured in dollars and cents.

"In many cases, we get our money's worth from the intern's summer work alone," says Joel Fleishman, legal assistant to Governor Terry Sanford, "not to mention the long-range benefits to the state and the individual."

As an example, Fleishman recalled a study performed by two interns in the first year of the program (1962). It provided a comprehensive solution to many of the problems surrounding the use of prison personnel by the Highway Department, and helped establish the procedures now used in this important area. Similar studies in other fields, ranging from tax structure to travel information, have been undertaken by the 1964 interns.

Less easily evaluated, but perhaps more important, are the benefits to the students fortunate enough to be chosen for the program. One member of the group sums up his feelings this way: "This summer has created a whole new picture for me. I certainly hope that in the future I'll be able to contribute something to our tradition of good government."

The creation of such attitudes on the part of the interns may eventually prove to be the most significant

aspect of the project. Ray Farris, UNC law student who has served as coordinator of the project since its creation, points out that only a small minority of the interns are expected to enter government work directly.

"In the beginning," he says, "we considered limiting the program to those planning to work for the government. We soon realized, however, that we should try to create an active interest in government among potential leaders of all kinds—teachers, lawyers, ministers, and businessmen. Our state government depends upon such leaders, even if they never run for office or hold a government job. There is a concentrated effort to point out the importance of having qualified and interested citizens take active roles in the governmental process at every level, and we hope this will pay off in the future in the form of informed adults who care about their state."

*Begun in 1962*

The program was begun in 1962 at the personal request of Governor Sanford. The number of interns has increased from the original 15, but the competition has also become stiffer each year. This year the selection committee composed of Political Science professors, state officials, and members of the Institute of Government, considered more than 250 applications. After paring the list down to approximately 75 potential interns, interviews were conducted by the committee in March. The final selections were based on the students' academic records, participation in extracurricular activities, and interest in government.

The varying backgrounds of the 24 interns are indicative of the selection committee's efforts to accept qualified students of all types. All except three of us are permanent residents of North Carolina, and those three are attending college within the state. History and politi-



cal science majors are predominant, but other fields of study include mathematics, English, philosophy, education, French and forestry. About half the interns are in graduate school, and almost every undergraduate has plans for further study after graduation. The members of the group came from large cities (Charlotte) and from small towns (New London); from the east (Halifax) and the west (Asheville). Two members of the group are married, and two others became engaged after the program began. One intern rose at 6 a.m. in order to run three miles before breakfast daily, a couple of others are aspiring musicians, and another flatly states that he is a politician. Yet with all this diversity, all of us possess one common characteristic—a vital interest in North Carolina and its future.

Our departmental assignments for the summer were based on each person's interest in and aptitude for work within a particular agency. During the spring each intern studied descriptions of the various state agencies and chose several which he or she would like to visit. After meeting with department heads for interviews, each person listed his choices in order of preference. The department heads likewise named their choices from among the interns they had interviewed, and the results of the two lists were correlated so that both the interns and the agency officials play a part in the final assignments. Each department arranged the work schedule for its interns.

#### *Orientation Period*

Before the actual work commenced, however, the interns met for a week-long orientation period, during which we listened to, watched, read, discussed and—occasionally—debated material concerning virtually every aspect of North Carolina's history, sociology, economics, politics and government. The speakers during the week included Secretary of State Thad Eure, State Treasurer Edwin Gill, and John Sanders, Director of the Institute of Government. The group also toured Central Prison, discussed the books which we had been assigned in preparation for the program, and became well acquainted with each other.

All of the interns lived in Bragaw Dormitory on the N. C. State campus. Sharing a common living experience contributed greatly to the ex-



*The author, center, chats with Ted Davis, left, immediate past director of the Travel Information Division of the Department of Conservation and Development, and Miss Evelyn Covington, Assistant Director of the Division.*

change of information and ideas among the members of the group, and the weekly seminars often extended informally far beyond their adjournment after we returned to the dormitory. The living arrangement also contributed to the enjoyment of off hours, with "Superintern" Farris, a former UNC football star, frequently leading a noisy game of touch football on the dormitory lawn.

#### *Projects Are Varied*

The special work projects undertaken by the interns ranged over an almost unlimited variety of subjects, but most were designed to allow an opportunity to supply new information and ideas to our departments.

Charlie ("C. B.") Winberry, a Wake Forest law student and the self-avowed politician of the group, made a study of Driver Improvement Clinics for the Department of Motor Vehicles. By comparing the records of 1000 violators who attended such clinics with the records of 1000 who did not, he hoped to evaluate statistically the value, or lack of it, of such clinics.

"I don't know yet what I will find," he said, "but I am programming the record of each driver for an IBM computer. The Motor Vehicles officials want to know whether the Driver Improvement Clinics are really cutting down on chronic violators." He explained further that each driver whose record was used in

the study had reached the seven-point level in violations, at which he chose whether to attend a clinic. "We simply want to see if those who decided to attend became better drivers because of it," he concluded.

Bill Pursley, a Duke senior from Charlotte, spent his summer with the Highway Department. Among his duties were the up-dating of progress charts on various highway projects, and extensive research on laws for the control of billboards. The latter project, he says, was "especially interesting and enjoyable. I have talked with legislators, lawyers, highway officials and many others, including those both for and against billboards." The goal of this work is to "provide information about the various types of billboard controls, including the laws of other states, and see if they would be feasible in North Carolina." Bill also attended public hearings concerning highway projects and sat in on Planning Board meetings, all of which left him "very impressed with the Highway Commission and the ability of its personnel."

Bill Lawyer used his time to compile a pamphlet of policy decisions and legal statutes relating to the work of the Parole Board, and to perform a study of certain aspects of the work release program for prisoners. "I feel that the work I am doing is beneficial to the Board," he says, "Nowhere is there a comprehensive guide to the laws concerning paroles which the department officials can consult, so I am sure that this pamphlet will be very useful." Bill, a history major, indicates that he was "quite impressed with the Parole Board, and especially with the parole officers themselves."

Three interns, including the group's two "Ivy Leaguers" and a Duke coed, engaged in a compilation of a booklet of all social services offered by State and Federal agencies in North Carolina for the Department of Public Welfare. Rusty Taylor, a Harvard senior from Greensboro, noted the "dearth of comprehensive information" for those who need welfare services. Together with Linda Orr of Charlotte and Chuck Elkins, a Yale law student from Winston-Salem, he spent several weeks finding out "what is available, who is eligible, and where to apply." All three found that there is "a definite lack of community awareness" about welfare in the state. The three also visited with each division of the Pub-

lic Welfare Department, including a tour of North Carolina Fund projects around the state. They have been most impressed by "the extent of need in the state, especially among the very young and the very old." They described their summer as "terrifically rewarding and very educational." But, says Linda, "there are a lot of people who need help."

Michael Lawler, past president of the student body at UNC, and Grier Stephenson, a Davidson graduate, worked on several studies for the Department of Higher Education. Mike took an inventory of all degree programs approved by the Board from 1956 to 1964, and also studied the careers of Negro students in predominately white institutions. Grier made an investigation of budget proposals and problems of state institutions, including budget controls and the daily financial operations of state schools. Both consulted with numerous college officials and made visits to the schools under study, and both feel that they are contributing valuable information to the State. "I think the situation with Negro education is more critical than I had imagined," says Mike. "There is a definite relationship between economic and educational opportunities."

The projects undertaken by the remainder of the interns are no less ambitious. "Brick" Oettinger, a UNC graduate, compiled an impressive study of Income Tax laws regarding trusts and estates, with an eye toward possible revision of North Carolina laws in this area. Linda Cogdill, a UNC graduate student from Asheville, did investigatory work concerning possible Community Colleges in Richmond and Wilkes counties, as well as arranging a complete codification of State School Board policy through 1961. Malachi Greene, working for the Community College Department, did extensive work on a program for culturally deprived children entering state colleges.

Gerrard Davidson, a Wake Forest senior assigned to the Personnel Department, prepared a comprehensive program of data processing designed to improve job classification and aptitude tests. Ferman Irby, a Richmond, Virginia, resident attending North Carolina State, prepared a pamphlet outlining the work of the entire State Forestry Division.

Neal Cheek, a Wake Forest gra-

duate, and Steve Moose, a Lenoir Rhyne senior, completed important studies for the Prison Department. Neal investigated the conditions responsible for self-inflicted injuries among prisoners, and Steve dealt with characteristics of escapees. Martin Lancaster of UNC compiled a count of all ponds and lakes in the state for the Department of Water Resources, as well as doing research into obscure water rights laws. Don McGinnis, a North Carolina State senior, made a study for the Public Health Department concerning the causes of accidental death among the elderly citizens of the state.



Intern Ferman Irby, left, senior in the N. C. State Forestry School, confers with J. R. Hubbard, center, of the N. C. Division of Forestry. At right is Carolyn Stafford, Forestry Division radio controller.

All these studies, and others like them, will be considered carefully by government officials with an eye toward administrative or legal changes within the various agencies. In most instances, agency officials are quick to praise the interns' work. Likewise, most of the students feel that they are making a real contribution to the operation of their departments.

#### *Seminars Impressive*

Much of the importance of the intern program, however, would be missing if the participants were merely summer job holders with state government. By reinforcing and adding to the knowledge and impressions gained on the job, the seminar sessions make the program a truly unique experience.

Hargrove Bowles, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Conservation and Development, emerged from a three-hour meeting with the group convinced that the intern program has much to contribute to the state.

"I don't know whether I challenged you or not," he commented, "but you have certainly challenged me. Some of those questions were really re-

markable."

Mr. Bowles' attitude is no doubt shared by others of the state officials, professors, and interested citizens who have addressed the interns. But if the speakers have been challenged by the interns, the interns are also taking home valuable new ideas concerning North Carolina and its government.

The seminars were held each Monday and Wednesday evening, with an additional luncheon meeting on Thursdays. Among the topics discussed were urbanization, agriculture, highways, welfare, industrial development, public utilities, civil rights, prisons, higher education, cultural activities, and political leadership in North Carolina.

Hugh Cannon, Director of the Department of Administration, moderated a session entitled "You Are the Governor," in which every intern gave his solutions to a set of specially prepared administrative and budgetary problems. Dr. Donald Matthews of UNC discussed the political history of North Carolina and acted as referee for a lively discussion of current political trends. Special attention was also paid to the development of North Carolina's constitution, as well as the state's role in the national political scheme.

The highlight of the seminar series, however, came with the annual visit of the group to the Governor's Mansion, where Governor Sanford hosted the session that annually closes the summer—a completely off-the-record discussion of North Carolina with its chief executive. This meeting is designed to bring together many of the varying attitudes and facts accumulated during the course of the program, and allow a free exchange of ideas and information between the students and the Governor.

The topics discussed on that evening were numerous—the rich and exciting history of the state; the North Carolina political outlook; the ever-growing problems of education, equal rights for all citizens, and industrial development; and the personal impressions of the Governor concerning his years in office. And though it is unlikely that any of the problems were solved in that one evening, all of us came away with a new overall impression of our state and its future.

*(Continued on page 15)*



## GREENSBORO'S NOVEL EXPERIMENT

### *Friends of the Court*

by Herman G. Enochs, Jr.

Senior Judge, Greensboro Municipal County Court

In April of this year, an experiment was initiated in the Municipal County Court of Greensboro to combat teen-age crime by giving teen-agers a part in court proceedings involving trial of other teen-agers.

This unique effort, called "Friends of the Court," actually began some months before when a group of far sighted people in the City decided to do something about the alarming rise in the number of teen-age law violators. A group of citizens, including a representative of the Court, went to Jacksonville, Florida, to observe a similar experiment being conducted there called the "Youth Jury". On their return, the group solicited and received the wholehearted support of City officials, News and TV media, school officials and others, for a similar Court here. The "Friends of the Court" was born.

In this Court, certain selected cases involving teen-age defendants are segregated from the regular dockets of the Traffic and Criminal Divisions and set for trial in the Youth Court on a Monday, Wednesday or Friday at 2:00 o'clock, P.M. These cases are tried by a regular Judge and Solicitor of the Court, with teen-age panels there observing.

Panelists are 16 to 19 year olds drawn from all seventeen public and parochial schools in Greensboro and rural Guilford County within the jurisdiction of the Court. They sit in on Traffic and Criminal trials of teen-agers, hear the evidence, and make recommendations on punishment to the trial Judge where the defendant has been adjudged guilty.

Guilt or innocence is never decided by the panel; that being in the sole province of the Judge. Recommendations and suggestions of the panel are given careful consideration by the Judge before he passes judgment on a teen-age defendant. He does not



*Court is in session with Judge Enochs presiding. In the witness chair is Vic Phillips. Observing is a panel of Friends of the Court.*

always find merit in their suggestions, but in many cases they are quite helpful to him in reaching his own judgment.

Some seven hundred teen-agers will serve on these panels over a one year period with fourteen panelists serving each week, alternating so that seven hear each case.

The panel members have proven themselves to be intelligent, observant, enthusiastic and, in most cases, extremely fair minded. Of course, they lack mature judgment, and in some few cases, have recommended harsher punishment than the Court would allow.

"Friends of the Court" is already a strong deterrent to teen-age crime; but the Court, having faith in the

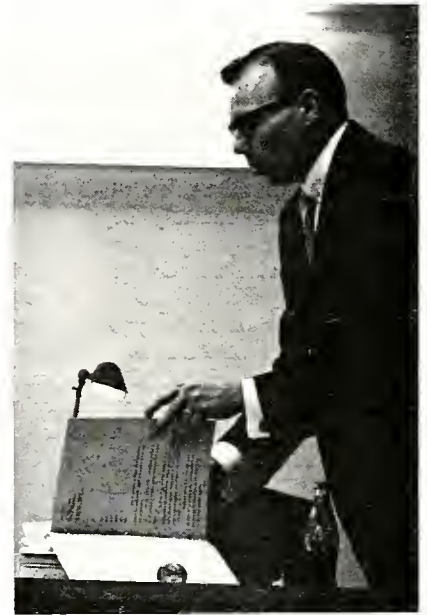
old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure", has concentrated much of its attention on the panelists themselves.

The Court, in addition to the regular duties, strives to be a classroom or legal workshop for these teen-agers to make them aware of Court procedure and teach them respect for Courts and other law enforcement agencies. Panelists are encouraged to ask questions concerning Court activities and make pertinent comments.

This experiment is the first of its type in North Carolina and it is still too early to hail it as an unqualified success, but we feel the chance that it may help some young people live a better life justifies its existence and our every effort to help it grow.



August graduates of the Institute's State Highway Patrol Basic Training School pose with some of the school faculty. At center, from left to right, are Cpl. Earl T. Green, assistant school commandant; Sgt. R. E. Sherrill, school commandant; and Trooper W. B. DeMarcus, physical education instructor. At far right is Jesse James, Assistant Director of the Institute, school director.



At left, some of the conferees at the Southeastern Regional Safety Communication Seminar, held at the Institute in July, listen to Arch McKinlay, right, Director of Public Information for the National Safety Council. During the two day session McKinlay spoke on "Obstacles to Effective Mass Communication," "Conveying Information and Persuasion" and "Techniques of Safety Mass Communication."



Redevelopment attorneys and directors have been holding a series of meetings at the Institute of Government to discuss their legislative program. At left Assistant Director Phil Green (with back to camera) meets with one of the groups. At right Assistant Directors David Warren (second from right) and Robert Stipe, far right, sit in on one of the sessions.



## INSTITUTE SCHOOLS MEETINGS CONFERENCES



Walter Anderson, above, director of the State Bureau of Investigation, addresses the International Association of Auto Theft Investigation Conference at the Institute in August.



## NEXT MONTH AT THE INSTITUTE

Police Administration Course	October 5-8
Driver License Examiners School	October 5-8
Public Welfare Directors Seminar, Group C	October 7-9
Driver License Examiners School	October 12-15
School for New Tax Supervisors	October 12-16
Public Welfare Directors Seminar, Group I	October 14-16
Hospital Administrators School	October 15-17
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges Conference	October 16
Driver License Examiners School	October 19-22
Police Administration Course	October 20-22
Superior Court Judges Conference	October 23-24
Driver License Examiners School	October 26-29
Police Administration Course	October 27-29
Public Welfare Supervisors Seminar, Group II	October 29-30
Southeastern Association of Law Librarians Conference	October 29-30
Municipal Administration Seminar	October 29-31



Shown above are some of the 220 police chiefs, sheriffs, highway patrol leaders and supervisory personnel who met for a Law Enforcement Conference at the Institute in July. For a detailed report of the seminar, see page 17.



Seated at left is Charles Clodfelter, Division Supervisor, North Carolina Probation Department, with Ben Overstreet, correctional training coordinator for the Institute's Training Center on Delinquency and Youth Crime. Both were participants in a seminar for Probation Officers held at the Knapp Building in September. Pictured above are some of the probation officers in attendance.

# GREENSBORO

*Builds a*

## LIBRARY

By Alva Stewart

*Editor's note: Author Alva Stewart, a member of the reference staff at the Asa G. Candler Library, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, is well qualified to direct a verbal tour through the new Greensboro library. He received an A.B. in political science and an M.S. in library science from the University of North Carolina and an M.S. in political science from Duke University. Formerly head librarian at Methodist College in Fayetteville, Stewart has contributed articles to Municipal South, National Civic Review, and American City. He was North Carolina correspondent to National Civic Review during the past year.*

Thousands of Republicans throughout the nation will undoubtedly remember Monday, July 13, as the date the gavel was banged to open their party's 1964 nominating convention in San Francisco. However, to scores of Greensboro citizens, that date will long be remembered for another reason.

At 9 a.m. July 13 the doors of the spacious new \$1,300,000 Greensboro Public Library were opened to the city's 130,000 residents. The opening of the four-story (two below street level) structure of contemporary design ended a fast of 40 days for Gate City readers, who had been deprived of library service since June 1. On that day the library closed its doors to begin moving from the old two-story brick structure which had been its home for 25 years to its commodious new quarters located directly across the street from City Hall, situated two blocks from the "Square," center of Greensboro's business district.

Opening of the library marked the culmination of four years of careful

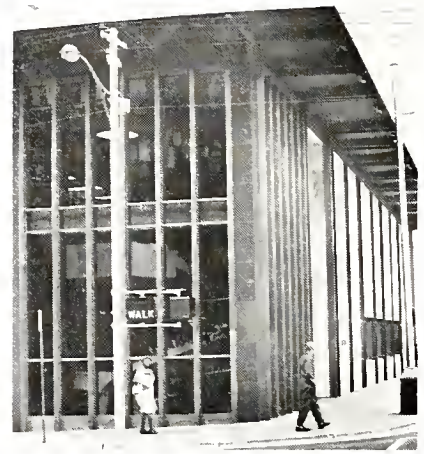
planning and construction of a building which can house a maximum of 650,000 volumes, making it the largest in square feet of any public library in the two Carolinas. The first step toward realization of the building was taken early in 1959, when a team of public librarians representing the American Library Association surveyed the city's library facilities and service provided to patrons, concluded that both were inadequate to meet the burgeoning informational needs of the second most populous Tar Heel city, and recommended construction of a new central library and establishment of four branch libraries in widely scattered areas of the city. With the generous aid of the city's two daily newspapers plus four radio and TV stations, the team's findings and recommendations were disseminated to local citizens, who expressed their support of improved library service by approving the issuance of \$1,950,000 in bonds to finance site acquisition and construction of a central library and four branches in a November, 1960, referendum. In the same referendum, voters approved a maximum levy of five cents per \$100 valuation to provide funds for the library's operational budget.

During the 1964-65 fiscal year, a levy of four cents per \$100 valuation for library operation has been adopted by City Council. Early in 1961 a site selection committee headed by William D. Snider, chairman of the library board of trustees, was appointed to choose a site for the new building. Following consultation with several public librarians in cities of comparable size in North Carolina and other Southern states, committee members considered several possible sites and selected one at an intersec-

tion where pedestrian traffic is unusually heavy. The old library, located four blocks from the Square, attracted few passers-by because of limited pedestrian traffic on the street in front of the library. In contrast, the new building has attracted hundreds of shoppers and visitors since it opened two months ago. Councilmen gave quick approval to the site recommended by the committee.

J. Russell Bailey, an experienced library consultant, was hired to advise library director Miss Olivia Burwell and library trustees in physical planning of the structure. A local architectural firm—Loewenstein & Atkinson—was employed to draw plans, and the contract was awarded in the fall of 1962 to H. L. Coble, a local firm. Construction began in November of that year, and the building was completed in mid-May, 1964. Structural alterations necessary to meet the approval of city building inspectors and furnishing of the library required several weeks and moving of books, periodicals, etc. from the old to the new building required almost a month.

Although library staff members prepared the volumes for transfer by packing and labeling hundreds of boxes, local Jaycees were responsible for moving the books the three blocks from old to new quarters. Directed by Capt. Fred M. Clark Jr., a Marine officer, scores of Jaycees worked voluntarily for three hours each weekday night and on Saturdays for three weeks in June. They cheerfully followed moving orders of Miss Burwell and her associates as they loaded and unloaded books and magazines into two large trucks which were the principal vehicles utilized in the moving operation.





Both in architectural design and interior décor, the new library affords a striking contrast to the old. A judicious mixture of rose granite, pink marble, bronze, and wide panels of white quartz set in concrete presents an imposing façade and a glass corner affords the pedestrian a glimpse of the foyer and spiral staircase leading to the second floor. For those who prefer an easier means of ascent and descent, a self-service elevator is available. Entrance to the building is gained through electronically actuated double glass doors. The reduction of noise, an essential for effective study and reflection, is facilitated by an acoustical ceiling and thick carpeting especially selected to blend with the granite of the foyer floor and walls.

The circulation desk immediately adjoining the foyer is so arranged as to permit books being returned to the library to be placed on one counter and volumes being checked out to be placed on an opposite counter. In addition to the circulation desk, a long reference desk where non-circulating volumes are kept and advice and counsel are dispensed to puzzled patrons is located on the main floor. A smaller desk occupies the center of the business and insurance collection consisting of specialized reference books, periodicals, and pamphlets relating to these subjects. Greensboro serves as headquarters for a multitude of business firms, industries, and insurance companies, and employees of these firms make heavy use of the material in this collection.

Current issues of several hundred periodicals are placed on counter-height shelving near the circulation desk and framed etchings of famous state landmarks such as Tryon Palace in New Bern are attractively displayed on the walls between shelving units.

A multiplex displayer used for exhibiting framed prints available for 4-weeks loan to patrons is located in the fine arts section, where books pertaining to art, architecture, music, sculpture, and drama are shelved. This displayer was recently presented to the library by the local Altrusa Club, whose members are active supporters of the library. Nearby is the record collection, which contains over 7,000 recordings available for 2-week loans. For those who prefer to hear the records in the library, two record players with head phones are available.

Two microfilm readers are available for use by patrons who need to consult census reports and back issues of the two local dailies or the *New York Times*. Another machine which is readily accessible to library users is the Docustat, used in duplicating pages from periodicals and books as well as personal documents. During the school year this machine is used frequently by junior and senior high school students, who gladly pay 25 cents per page for this 30-second service.

Library staff members take special pride in a room at one end of the main floor. This is the Caldwell-Jones Room, which houses an extensive collection of books, periodicals, prints, and leaflets relating to local and state history and genealogy. Published works and a few manuscripts of three established contemporary authors who have been Greensboro residents—Burke Davis, William Polk, and Ethel Arnett—are shelved in locked grills in this room. A signal portrait of O. Henry, noted short story writer who was born and reared in Greensboro hangs on one of the walls. The room was named in memory of Miss Bettie Caldwell, the city's first librarian, and Mrs. Nellie Rowe Jones, who served as librarian during the period 1920-49. Portraits of both women adorn walls of this room, which was handsomely furnished by the local Friends of the Library.

While the first floor is devoted primarily to space for readers, the library's second floor provides space for individuals to learn through the spoken word. A long exhibit foyer furnishes ample space for displaying paintings and other works of art on the walls, and three display cases will be used to exhibit both materials owned by the library and those lent to it. An auditorium with a seating capacity of 245 and a projection room at the rear is ideal for conferences, lectures, concerts, and film showings. A unique feature of the auditorium is a concrete waffle ceiling which contributes materially to its acoustical excellence. Arrangements have already been made by Friends of the Library to use the auditorium for periodic chamber music concerts beginning this fall. Recently Friends of the Library presented a Steinway piano for use in concerts to the library.

Three meeting rooms, seating 12, 25, and 100 persons respectively, are

also available for conferences conducted by educational, civic, cultural, and governmental groups. Library policy prohibits use of these rooms for "commercial, religious, or political meetings." Reservations for these rooms are made through the group services librarian. Plans are already being made for the rooms to be used this fall by several groups of local residents who meet regularly to discuss the great books of the Western world, world affairs, and other issues. Workshops designed to train leaders for these discussion groups will also be held in these rooms.

Immediately adjoining the auditorium is the children's room, where books for boys and girls ranging in age from pre-school to early teens are located. Although some public librarians question a children's room on the second floor, Miss Burwell defends such a location on the following grounds: (1) The room should have a separate entrance in the interest of both juvenile and adult library users, (2) the entire main floor of the library was needed for adult resources, and (3) when branch libraries are opened in various sectors of the city, they will be more convenient for children than the central library.

For the convenience of patrons who wish to type in the building, two small rooms, each furnished with a desk, chair, and typewriter, are provided in one corner of the second floor. Permission to use these rooms is secured from the reference desk on the main floor.

The remaining second floor space is occupied by a room for library board meetings, administrative offices, processing room for cataloging and minor repair of books and periodicals, staff lounge and kitchen, janitors' closet, and rest rooms.

Bound periodicals and books infrequently requested are shelved on the lower two floors of the library, which are closed to the public. Many of the metal stacks on these floors are empty now, but they will be filled as the book collection expands.

All metal stacks in the building except those on the lower level are free-standing; those on the main floor have wooden end panels to enhance their attractiveness. These stacks were acquired from the Estey Corporation of Red Bank, New Jersey. Tables used in the reading areas on both floors are teak formica with black metal legs.

Both straight and lounging chairs are made of maple with a walnut finish. The wall paneling on both floors is elm plywood. All wooden furniture in the building was obtained from Myrtle Desk Company of neighboring High Point.

Unlike many public libraries, smoking is permitted anywhere on the main floor. Ash trays are scattered at convenient points throughout the reading area.

Communication between staff members is expedited by means of an Exectone system which enables any staff member to communicate instantly with any of his colleagues simply by pushing a button. Four master control units and several substations are located at strategic points on all floors. Several amplifiers permit patrons to hear an announcement made from any of the master control units.

Although additional space won't be needed any time in the near future, the library is so designed as to permit the construction of two floors above the second floor. This vision on the part of Miss Burwell and library trustees will mean that frequent moving—the library has moved three times since it was first opened in 1902—will be a thing of the past. The quarters occupied by the library before its move this summer will be converted into an additional wing to house objects owned by the Greensboro Historical Museum, which provided the library space to store some 20,000 volumes prior to its move to new quarters.

Members of the library board have already taken steps to follow through on the recommendations of the ALA survey team in 1960. Plans have been drawn and property acquired for the new Southeast Branch, with construction to begin this fall. The selection of a site for the Northwest Branch is expected later this year. By 1970 board chairman Snider expects four branches, one in each quadrant of the city, to be in operation. The size of each branch in terms of physical facilities and number of volumes will depend upon the population of the area served by the branch. As the city grows, construction of additional branches may be necessary to maintain adequate library service for its mushrooming population (1960 population was 119,574; city planners estimate that the present July, 1964,

population exceeds 131,000).

Except for one dark cloud, the horizon appears rosy to library-minded Greensboro folk. That cloud is financial in character. Early this summer the City Council pared the library's requested 1964-65 operating budget by almost \$50,000.<sup>1</sup> As a result, when the new building opened its doors July 13, it was open only 65 hours per week instead of the 73 hours in its former quarters. Another immediate effect of the Council's action was the elimination of one of the three bookmobiles operated by the library's extension department. The employment of two or three additional professional librarians to the staff, a move recommended by Miss Burwell, must necessarily be deferred until funds are available to pay their salaries.

Support of the library by a larger segment of the city's populace and increased demand for optimum library service can prevent further impairment in both quality and quantity of this service. Is adequate library service as essential to the well-being of a city's residents as adequate police and fire protection and water and sewer service? Until Greensboro councilmen answer this query in the affirmative, it is not unlikely that the librarian's budget request will be trimmed each year.

Like scores of his fellow citizens, Mayor David Schenck realizes the value of the library in raising the cultural standard of living in the community. Schenck views the new edifice as tangible evidence of local citizens' interest in, and support of, man's mental and spiritual growth. The mayor is hopeful that city officials from top to bottom in the municipal hierarchy will utilize the library's printed material as well as the auditorium and meeting rooms in furthering their professional development and increasing their value as public servants. The library's location directly across the street from City Hall and diagonally across the street from the Municipal Office Building makes it readily accessible to city employees.

Library consultant Bailey, an Orange, Virginia, architect, described the building as "a library of dignity

and richness." He feels that the library is "well conceived, well executed, and planned to give library service generously to the public."

The description of the new library as one which "offers the ultimate in beauty, convenience, and added advantages" by a Greensboro *Record* writer is indeed an accurate one. The year 1964 may well be remembered by future historians as the beginning of an auspicious new era of library development for Greensboro.

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## A.B.A. Praises Tar Heel Courts

Three Tar Heel cities were recognized for their traffic court accomplishments when the American Bar Association held its 87th Annual Meeting in New York this summer. Twenty-five cities in nine population groups received awards from the ABA Standing Committee on Traffic Courts.

Greensboro, Charlotte and High Point received special commendation along with 40 other cities for the continuance of efforts to maintain better practices and procedures in traffic courts.

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## INTERN PROGRAM

(Continued from page 10)

For during the ten weeks internship we were all part of a program designed to aid not only each of us, but the future of North Carolina as well. We have delved into the operations of the departments and agencies to which we were assigned; we have discussed at length, both in the seminars and after hours, a multitude of aspects of North Carolina and her people; and we have benefited greatly from an opportunity to live and work with a group of students who share a common interest in and dedication to the state in which we live.

What will be the outcome of all this? Only time will tell—perhaps in the form of a governor or educator or writer whose interest in North Carolina began with this summer. Far more likely is the expectation of a group of young people who will take with them into their occupations and their lives as ordinary, responsible citizens a new and significant commitment to a better North Carolina.

1. Approximately 75 percent of the library's operating funds comes from City Council appropriations. The remaining 25 percent comes from the Guilford County governing board, state, and Federal agencies.



## A Report of the NACO County Information Congress

# Part II: North Carolina Registers of Deeds Win National Honors



A group of North Carolina officials attending the NACO County Information Congress at the Sheraton-Park in Washington, D. C., is shown here at the final banquet. Starting at lower left and going clock-wise around the table, they are Mrs. Eunice Ayers, Forsyth Register of Deeds; Henry Milgrom, Chairman, Nash County Commissioners; Mrs. Milgrom; Duke Paris (holding up "13" sign) Alamance County Register of Deeds; Mrs. Paris; Sam Gattis, Orange County Tax Collector; Mrs. Gattis; Betty June Hayes, Orange Register of Deeds; and (back to camera) Paul Brant, Photostat Corporation, Atlanta, Georgia.

(Editor's Note: Last month our "Editor's Perspective" column included an analysis of the 1964 County Information Congress of the National Association of Counties. This second part of that report is concerned with the achievements of one group of North Carolina officials, the Registers of Deeds, as reflected in the NACO meeting.)

Our account of the August meeting of the National Association of Counties in Washington would not be complete without mention of the recognition accorded the North Carolina Registers of Deeds at national level. The National Association of County Recorders and Clerks, a NACO affiliate, elevated Forsyth County's Mrs. Eunice Ayers from second to first vice-president, named Orange County's Betty June Hayes as secretary-treasurer, and elected Alamance County's Duke Paris to the board of directors. In addition, Chatham County's Lemuel Johnson is an honorary director of the Association. Mr. Johnson is a past president of NACRC, Miss Hayes a former director, and Mr. Paris an ex-secretary-treasurer. Other Tar Heel Registers of Deeds attending the NACO Congress included Alex Wood, President of the North Carolina Association, Mrs.

Hazel Tice of Anson County, and Mrs. R. E. Wall of Rockingham County. Mrs. Paris and Mrs. Wood also were present for the meeting.

(Continued on inside back cover)



These three North Carolinians were called to the speaker's rostrum for special recognition and the picture during the banquet program of the NACO "County Information Congress" at the Sheraton-Park in Washington, D. C. They are (l. to r.) J. Harry Weatherly, Mecklenburg County Manager; Stella H. Spencer, Caldwell County Treasurer; and John Alexander McMahon, General Counsel for the N. C. Association of County Commissioners. Weatherly was president of the National Association of County Administrators; Mrs. Spencer, president of the National Association of County Treasurers and Finance Officers; and McMahon, president of the State Association Executives.

## INSTITUTE ASKED TO DRAFT BILL

North Carolina law enforcement administrators have requested the Institute of Government to prepare a model bill on search warrants for possible introduction in the 1965 General Assembly. The request came from some two hundred and twenty police chiefs, sheriffs, highway patrol leaders, and supervisory personnel meeting July 23 at the Institute for a one-day seminar on the effects of certain recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court on law enforcement procedures. Raleigh Chief Tom Davis, who made the motion requesting the Institute study, said that the proposed law would be designed to provide needed "tools for officers to do better jobs for the people in our community." He pointed out that officers are impeded in carrying out their duties by present law relating to instrumentalities and, in some cases, fruits of crime to the point that they are sometimes almost required to violate the law in order to enforce it.

Gaston County Sheriff Dwight I. Beam, president of the N. C. Sheriff's Association, said that he was "gratified" that the assembled officers agreed that "an amendment should be introduced to simplify the search warrant statute so that the average officer can understand it." The model law would be presented for consideration by the Sheriff's Association and the Police Executives Association. These groups would then decide whether and in what form to sponsor the search warrant legislation in the General Assembly.

The law enforcement conference featured presentations by Institute of Government assistant director L. Poindexter Watts on the "Law of Search and Seizure" and Institute research assistant James Harper on "Post-Arrest Procedures." Attendance at the conference is believed to be the largest and most representative of any law enforcement assemblage in the state in recent years.

# CIVIL RIGHTS MEMORANDUM

(Continued from page 7)

preme Court of the United States is likely to take a broader view of the meaning of the act remains to be seen.

It might be argued that the provisions of G.S. 18-72(1), -73(1), and -99 do not authorize the licensing of "taverns"; this is true, but it seems probable that the courts would look at factual situations rather than licensing terminology that would vary from state to state in determining whether an establishment is covered under this national act.

Of course, any tavern within a hotel or a restaurant would be covered. And, if any substantial amount of food is served the courts would without doubt include the tavern under the provisions of the act.

## *Golf Courses*

The act does not seem to cover golf courses as such. They are in a sense places of entertainment, but the listed establishments were theaters, sports arenas, and other places accommodating spectators. Golf courses on which exhibition matches with out-of-state golfers are played present a different problem. The question here would be whether such matches are frequent enough so that the course could be characterized as "customarily" presenting teams or exhibitions that have moved in interstate commerce.

## *Swimming Pools*

The logic that would exclude golf courses from the act would also exclude swimming pools. It is another matter as to both facilities, though, if they are supported by "state action" in selective choice of patrons or if there is any public ownership of the premises. They would be subject to desegregation by court order even if the public accommodations title of the act might not cover them. It seems certain that if a pool or golf course is part of a covered establishment such as a hotel, then the swimming pool and golf course would be covered under the Civil Rights Act also.

## *Amusement Parks*

Circuses and carnivals with side-shows probably fit the definition covering places of exhibition or entertainment. It is a much more borderline situation if a carnival gives nothing in the way of exhibitions or performances and just has booths (such

as shooting galleries) and rides (Ferris wheels, etc.)—even though the carnival may travel across state lines.

Permanent amusement parks that give no performances or exhibitions are probably not covered.

## *Country Stores That Sell Gasoline*

The wording of the act applying to eating places restricts coverage to those establishments "principally engaged in selling food . . ." But a "gasoline station" is covered outright if a substantial portion of the gasoline or other products sold has moved in interstate commerce. Unquestionably there will be a testing in the courts of the meaning of the term "gasoline station," but it appears to be likely that any place which holds itself out as selling gasoline to the public in general is covered under the act and thus the entire premises would be covered.

## *Churches*

Churches do not seem to be covered under the terms of the act.

## *Hospitals*

Hospitals do not seem to be "places of public accommodation" as the term is used in Title II of the act. Some hospitals may be covered under Section 202 if there is any "discrimination or segregation [that] is or purports to be required by any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, rule, or order of a State or any agency or political subdivision thereof."

But whether or not a hospital is included within the public accommodations title, it is probable that it is subject to federally-enforced desegregation. Most hospitals today are either so heavily subsidized by public funds or so totally regulated by public agencies that it would be difficult to find one that would escape the latest court decisions defining "state action." The person seeking admittance might not be able to use certain of the procedural provisions under Title II, but there would be a right to be pursued in federal court.

Hospitals which are "owned, operated, or managed by or on behalf of any State or subdivision thereof" will come under Title III of the act relating to desegregation of public facilities. This title gives the Attorney General of the United States broad powers to institute suits to desegregate public facilities.

## *Schools*

There is a separate title of the act relating to schools. Discussion of this subject is beyond the scope of this memorandum.

## *Federally Assisted Programs*

A title of the act requires all federal departments and agencies which extend federal financial assistance to any program or activity by way of "grant, loan, or contract other than a contract of insurance or guaranty" to make rules and regulations to prevent exclusion or discrimination on the ground of race, color, or national origin in any federally assisted program. The rules and regulations must be approved by the President, and opportunity for voluntary compliance must be given before any assistance is cut off.

## *Business Offices*

Business offices, as such, are apparently not covered. This would probably be true even as to businesses that rent space within covered places such as hotels since business offices are not thought of as "serving the public" in the general sense of the other "places of public accommodations" included in the act. Title VII of the act, however, will cover employment opportunity within businesses which employ over a certain number of persons. This title goes into effect on July 2, 1965.

*Attachment:* Titles II, X, and XI of

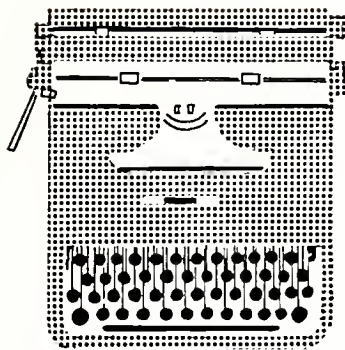
## Capt. Welch Retires: One of Original Highway Patrol Force

One of the original members of the North Carolina Highway Patrol, Capt. Arthur W. Welch, retired August 31.

Welch, 62, was one of the first 37 men chosen for the Patrol when it was founded in 1929. He rose through the ranks to captain and was recently commander of the Patrol's Troop-D at Greensboro, where he will continue to live.

Welch's retirement leaves only four men on active duty who were among the original Patrol group. They include Patrol Commander David T. Lambert, who was recently elected president of the North Carolina Police Executives Association; Maj. W. B. Lentz of Raleigh, Capt. S. H. Mitchell of Greenville and Sgt. W. W. Stone of Greensboro.





## ● NOTES FROM . . .

# CITIES AND COUNTIES

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### Airports

*Jacksonville* and *Onslow County* have agreed to chip in \$3,000 apiece to help continue the city's losing fight for a commercial airport.

\* \* \*

### Alcoholic Beverage Control

*Johnston County* voters in small numbers approved legal control of liquor in the county for the second time in 27 years last month. The victory margin was 166 and a total of 8,824 citizens voted—42.2% of the county's registered voters.

\* \* \*

### Central Business District

Plans for a \$1.4 million "pedestrian plaza" over railroad tracks in downtown *High Point* have survived a heated City Council battle. The plaza is part of the city's hotly contested urban renewal program and would link areas of the central business section now bisected by the railway cut.

\* \* \*

*Hertford's* planning board has recommended that the Central Business District Plan become a part of the total town plan.

\* \* \*

Off-street parking in *Graham* has been increased by 30 per cent with the paving of a new 48-space lot on North Main Street. The lot brings the total capacity of free city-maintained off-street parking lots to about 170.

\* \* \*

Construction of the Market Street Mall in downtown *Durham* is being aimed toward a November deadline to coincide with the opening of the city parking garage which will add 275 spaces to *Durham's* primary parking lot. The Mall will be partially covered by a permanent canopy and will connect Main Street with one of the upper levels of the garage.

### City Government

*Louisburg* town employees found their checks higher on September 1. The 5 per cent pay raise affects half a dozen employees.

\* \* \*

Substantial pay raises are in effect for *Fayetteville* employees in an attempt to align the city's pay scale with those of other major Tar Heel communities.

\* \* \*

### Community Progress

An extensive "head count" is underway in *Fayetteville* as municipal leaders seek to attain that "magic municipal" figure of 50,000 population. *Fayetteville* numbered 47,106 inhabitants in the 1960 U.S. Census which listed six Tar Heel metropolitan centers: *Charlotte*, *Greensboro*, *Winston-Salem*, *Raleigh*, *Durham*, *High Point* and *Asheville*.

Advantages of being classed as metropolitan include the location of many national firms and manufacturers which prefer the metropolitan areas, special consideration from federal agencies, and the location of interstate routes. If *Fayetteville* reaches the 50,000 class, it will be the only city between *Raleigh* and *Columbia, S. C.*, to attain this status.

\* \* \*

### Education

*Cabarrus County* voters have agreed to a six million dollar school construction bond issue, to be divided among the county's three school systems. Five thousand had been expected at the polls; 5,500 came to vote in favor of the issue and 1,357 against it.

The money will be used by the county to build two 900-student high schools, by *Concord* to build a 900-student high school and a new elementary school, and by *Kannapolis* for additions and renovations.

Comprehensive community colleges for *Davidson* and *Wilkes* counties have gained State Board of Education approval. The action is subject to approval by county voters who must decide on bond issues and tax levies.

\* \* \*

A move to establish an adult education center in *Zebulon* is underway. A mail survey is being used to determine interest and curriculum for the night school, which could possibly expand into a community college if support warrants such growth.

\* \* \*

*Sandhills Community College* it is. By unanimous action of the Board of Trustees the *Moore County* educational facility received its name. Plans are being made for 600 students.

\* \* \*

Voters have approved a proposed *Rutherford County Community College* near *Oakland*. The vote was 7,106 to 493 to authorize the county to appropriate 15 per cent of the annual cost of operating the college and 7,278 to 408 for issuance of \$500,000 in construction bonds.

\* \* \*

### Elections

Redistricting is under way in *Jacksonville* to eliminate a lop-sided voting district system.

\* \* \*

October has been set for a new county-wide voter registration ordered by the *Iredell* Board of Elections. The registration will include installation of a permanent card system of registering voters.

\* \* \*

### Fire Prevention

*Beaufort* commissioners have adopted a fire prevention code in the form of an ordinance. Recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the code was suggested by the state fire insurance rating bureau to

help hold down premiums for Beaufort residents. Provisions of the ordinance are being prepared in booklet form for distribution.

\* \* \*

*Kenansville's* 11-year old volunteer fire department has received top honors among municipal volunteer fire fighting organizations. A \$750 award was made at the annual convention of the North Carolina Fireman's Association on the basis of judging by the Fire Extension Department of the University of Maryland.

\* \* \*

## Historic Preservation

Listed among 96 new national historic landmarks announced by the Department of the Interior is the Town Creek Indian Mound near *Mount Gilead*, which brings the total to 548.

\* \* \*

*Granville County* has an official flag, a replica of that designed for and used by John Carteret, Earl of *Granville*, from whom the county takes its name. The pennant is double its height in length and has four white diamonds co-joined on a red field. A copy of the flag was presented to county commissioners at a celebration in July commemorating the 200th anniversary of the first courthouse at *Oxford*.

\* \* \*

## Law Enforcement

*Lincolnton's* Police Department has been presented a Pedestrian Safety Award by the Carolina Motor Club commending the department for its 11-year record of no pedestrian fatalities. The city's effective safety education program was also cited in the award.

\* \* \*

## Libraries

*Johnston County* has accepted the offer of a downtown library site in *Smithfield*. Plans call for construction of a single building to house both the city and county libraries.

\* \* \*

*Shelby* residents obliged by checking out all of the public library's books en masse late in June. Reason for the mass circulation of some 20,000 volumes was a move into new quarters on the library's part. The check-out eliminated many storage and moving problems.

\* \* \*

*Forest City's* new *Mooneyham Library* opened its doors early in August. Included in the facility are

an assembly room, dark room, and a special youth area for readers who fall between the juvenile and adult stages. The \$90,000 building is completely air-conditioned.

## Carolina's Coolest Cops

*Gastonia* undoubtedly has the coolest cops around.

Patrol cars have been air-conditioned and according to *Gastonia* Police Chief Ernest Rankin, it has increased the efficiency of his officers. City Manager Jim Carter gave this as the main object of the conditioning.

*Gastonia* policemen spend 48 hours a week in patrol cars and the summer heat in a barely moving patrol car in city traffic was often unbearable.

Morale among the policemen rose as the car temperatures went down. *Gastonia* feels this will be especially helpful in maintaining good police-citizen relationships.

Trustees of the *Chapel Hill* Public Library are taking steps to obtain direct allocation of federal funds for improved services after the State Library Board refused to rule the library eligible for such monies. The six-year old *Chapel Hill* library is independent of a county or regional system and has been making phenomenal growth records since its establishment. During the summer months circulation was a book a minute during the 56 hours of weekly library operation.

\* \* \*

*Elkin's* public library is moving toward affiliation with the Northwest Regional Library setup which includes the counties of *Surry*, *Alleghany*, *Stokes* and *Yadkin*. Participating communities include *Mount Airy*, *Pilot Mountain*, *Yadkinville*, *Jonesville* and *Sparta*.

\* \* \*

*Cary's* town council has agreed to move the community's library into a second-story location across the street from its present location. Councilmen turned down a proposal to install the library in a permanent site in an old home.

\* \* \*

Re-registration of library patrons is underway in *Morganton* where the public library has installed a new machine charging system which uses an identification card similar to a department store charge plate. The library numbers 46,000 volumes.

\* \* \*

## Planning and Zoning

A subdivision ordinance governing land areas within *Hendersonville* and a one mile radius of the city limits has been adopted by the Board of Commissioners.

\* \* \*

*Whiteville's* recently adopted "Land Use Plan" is the result of a 14-month study which will serve as a general guide to future residential, business and industrial development.

\* \* \*

## Public Health

Support of local citizens for a community hospital is leading *Lincoln County* toward a bond issue election. Cost for the facility is estimated at \$2,200,000. Funds are expected from the Duke Endowment, the federal and state governments, and the present *Gamble Hospital* leaving *Lincoln* residents with the task of raising at least \$810,000.

\* \* \*

The controversial question of locating a new hospital in *Dunn* will be decided by popular vote.

\* \* \*

## Public Housing

According to the Public Housing Administration's Housing and Home Finance Agency, contracts for four large public housing projects have been awarded in North Carolina.

Awarded in June were contracts for the construction of 160 units of low-rent housing for the *Greenville* Housing Authority and 50 units for the *Benson* Housing Authority. In July contracts were awarded for a 165-unit project for the *Washington* Housing Authority and 71 units for the *Wilson* Housing Authority.

\* \* \*

## Public Utilities

A \$6 million water and sewer bond issue was overwhelmingly approved by *Rocky Mount* voters in an August referendum. The issue carried by a margin of almost 30 to 1 but brought only 32 percent of the city's registered voters to the polls.

\* \* \*

In order to secure \$375,000 in water improvement, the Town of *Red*



*Springs* will hold a bond issue election. The community needs a new well, a raw line, water treatment plant, connecting lines between the old and new water systems, and a 300,000 gallon elevated storage tank.

\* \* \*

*High Point* has opened a drive-in window at City Hall to facilitate payment of utility bills.

\* \* \*

*Goldsboro's* improved water system, which will increase present filtering capacity from three to five million gallons daily, should be in operation by the end of next summer. The system, financed by bond sales totalling \$1.2 million, will have two other filter units for eventual use which will increase capacity by two more million gallons daily.

\* \* \*

*Newport* town commissioners boosted to 4,000 gallons the amount of water people could use and still pay the minimum of \$3. A July 1 price increase from \$2.50 to \$3 per 3,000 gallons had been in effect. The earlier increase has been brought about to finance sewage plant construction but had met with disapproval from local citizens.

\* \* \*

When workers began laying water mains in *Maysville* a 30-year old dream was on its way toward reality. A fire hydrant on the corner of Main and Eighth Streets in Maysville was a visible monument to the first municipal water system to be installed in *Jones County*.

\* \* \*

## Recreation

Plans are moving ahead in *Goldsboro* for a park to serve as a lasting memorial to the late Scott B. Berkeley, long-time city mayor. The state has offered the old Adamsville prison camp site and the Recreation Commission would adopt a master long-range plan for the park. A \$25,000 goal has been set for the campaign.

\* \* \*

*Greensboro's* new 400-acre park near *Pleasant Garden* has been in operation since July 31. The park is open for picnicking, nature trail trips and fishing. Future plans for the park include a large lake to be located east of the present two-acre fishing lake and a golf course.

\* \* \*

*Mooresville* is joining the ranks of other communities across the nation

with their own "Air Forces." The community recreation commission has received an obsolete Navy jet fighter for installation in Liberty Park.

\* \* \*

## Streets and Traffic

A comprehensive traffic study for *Albemarle* and the surrounding fringe area, including 60 intersections, was begun early in September. The traffic count has been completed and an origin and destination study is underway to determine traffic patterns.

\* \* \*

Signs for school zones and their speed limits are undergoing changes in *Forsyth County* — and elsewhere in the country. A series of four larger and more detailed signs are replacing two previously used school zone signs in an attempt to regiment school zone signs across the nation.

\* \* \*

*Sanford, Siler City, Goldston, Staley, Greensboro* and *Liberty* are uniting forces to seek improvement of Highway 421 from Sanford to Greensboro.

## Marijuana, Anyone?

It's available at the *Plymouth* Police Station and it was cultivated by Sgt. Foye Davenport, but it's only to look at.

The policeman grew the weed in his yard, cut it green and installed it in a display case to show others what the plant looks like. To safeguard the spreading of the marijuana, all plants not used in the display were destroyed and the crop was harvested before seeds matured.

A detailed, comprehensive street and traffic study of *Raleigh's* projected 1985 urban area was launched in September. The study will also extend to *Cary* and *Garner*. The 18-month study will be jointly financed by the city and State governments.

\* \* \*

Phase one of a traffic survey in *Monroe* consisted of an origin-destination interview program at 18 street and highway stations. The second phase, consisting of home interviews of around 15 percent of the local population, delves into number of cars owned and details of daily trips and driving habits. An informative report will be published late in 1964.

\* \* \*

*High Point's* planning department

will install an electronic brain to control downtown traffic. The brain will count traffic movement from six stations and will signal the system control center to make appropriate signal light phasing changes. At present traffic in the downtown area is controlled from a manually operated master controller at city hall with settings for light phases based on periodic traffic counts at specific locations.

\* \* \*

Relief of traffic congestion was the reason for *Chapel Hill's* elimination of angle parking on Franklin Street, the University center's main thoroughfare. A recently completed municipal parking lot at the rear of Franklin Street more than compensates for the lost parking spaces. Chief objectors to the revision in parking were women—who said they had difficulty backing into parallel spaces.

\* \* \*

## Urban Renewal

*Whiteville*, with a population of less than 5,000, is completing the study and planning period for an urban renewal program. Smallest Carolina community to consider such a program, Whiteville has approximately 25 acres under observation. The community is already the site of a 50-unit low-rent federal housing project.

## Sanford Kravitz: Remarks

(Continued from page 4)

The willingness of so many diverse agencies in North Carolina to work together on this common problem, with The North Carolina Fund, indicates the rewards of such a venture.

## NACO Report

(Continued from page 17)

The North Carolina Association of Registers of Deeds is in a sense, as Mrs. Ayers notes, "one of the 'children' of the Institute of Government." The present secretary of the Association is Assistant Director Allan Markham of the Institute. The national offices held by North Carolina Registers of Deeds are indeed "a compliment to the North Carolina Association of Registers of Deeds and those who make up the organization."

—Elmer Oettinger

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