

POPULAR GOVERNMENT

April, 1966

Published by the Institute of Government

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



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A Case to Illustrate the Need for Single Cells in Prison Correctional Programs and The "I.C. Unit"—the Device to Provide Prisoner Protection

Free Press and Fair Trial: A Continuing Problem

Continuous Training: Keystone of Police Work

North Carolina Health Directors Cooperate to Promote the Public Health



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Volume 32

April 1966

Number 7

POPULAR GOVERNMENT is published monthly except January, July and August by the Institute of Government, the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Editorial, business and advertising address: Box 990, Chapel Hill, N. C. Subscription: per year, \$3.00; single copy, 35 cents. Advertising rates furnished on request. Second class postage paid at Chapel Hill, N. C. The material printed herein may be quoted provided proper credit is given to POPULAR GOVERNMENT



This month's cover illustrates pedestrian ways and bicycle paths. For the complete story, see p. 11.

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The Seriousness of Our Prison Problems:

Why the Next Two Articles Are Important to You

AN INTRODUCTION BY V. LEE BOUNDS
Director of Prisons, State of North Carolina

Thirteen years of close professional association with the State Prison System were not sufficient to reveal to me the seriousness of some of the problems prison officials and personnel face in North Carolina. The few months I have served as Director of Prisons have brought to my attention conditions within our prisons which I am determined to call to the attention of the citizenry of our State. I am confident that an adequately informed public will not permit these conditions to continue. The widespread support required for the extirpation of evils rooted in an era of penological history which was characterized by step-chains, striped clothing, and brutal punishment arbitrarily administered by prison personnel unfit for the functions assigned to them, can be effected by the Prison Department only if we can secure sufficient support from the general public to obtain the resources required for the task.

The two articles which follow this brief introduction were written at my request. Dr. Benjamin Britt speaks from the perspective of a psychiatrist daily involved with the treatment of patients whose illness was caused or aggravated by the prison conditions he describes. Allan Ashman speaks as a person only recently informed about these conditions and about one of the measures we are taking to try to correct them. Although both of these writers are professionally involved in providing services to the State Prison Department, they are not members of the State Prison Service. I believe I reflect the feelings of all members of the State Prison Service when I say that we want more and more people from the free community to become aware of our problems and involved with us in seeking solutions.

A Case to Illustrate the Need for Single Cells in Prison Correctional Programs

By Dr. Benjamin E. Britt

[Editor's Note: Dr. Britt is Director of Forensic Psychiatry for the North Carolina Department of Mental Health and is also Director of the Prisons Mental Health Clinic for the State.]

Introduction

This article concerns one aspect of the many problems peculiar to the environment of the North Carolina Prison inmate. The case history of a patient in treatment at the Prison Mental Health Clinic is discussed. Sufficient alterations are made to protect the identity of the patient.

The Prison Mental Health Clinic (operated by the Mental Health Department's Forensic Psychiatry Division in co-operation with the Prison Department) has provided treatment for more than 800 inmates since it opened in July, 1962. Many of these mentally disturbed patients are borderline between being sufficiently sick to be admitted to mental hospitals and sufficiently well-adjusted to return to the general prison population. Many of these inmate patients describe the prison environment as they see it, and all of them display their reactions to that environment.

Case History

Information From the Record:

This 17-year-old boy is serving his second sentence (two-year felony sentence for escape). He received his first sentence a year ago (six-months' misdemeanor sentence for automobile larceny). His prison record indicates that he has been a difficult management problem: two escapes, 10 punitive segregation sentences of 3-30 days for rules infractions, cut himself three times requiring medical treatment, developed a bleeding stomach ulcer requiring continuous medical supervision, received a cut in a prison fight with other inmates, repeatedly refused to work, would not adjust in three different Prison units, displayed repeated discourteous behavior to officers, rejected for parole, honor grade or work release, and is now housed on Death Row at Central Prison and referred to the Mental Health Clinic for psychiatric treatment.

Information From the Patient:

At the first interview, he presented himself as an arrogant, hostile youth demanding to be sent to another prison institution. Beneath this facade, there was a feeling of hopelessness and depression of near suicidal proportions. Gradually the following information was disclosed.

As a child, this boy felt unwanted at home and learned to get more attention through disobedience than obedience. This method no longer worked satisfactorily after adolescence and he felt inferior to his classmates in school. He "borrowed his neighbor's car without permis-

sion" to impress his girl friend and for this he was sent to prison.

During the first week in prison, he was subjected to anal rape by three determined homosexual inmates wielding razor blades. He received a deep 4-inch laceration before yielding to their demands. This type of assault was totally intolerable to him. Efforts for self-preservation led to the following realizations and events:

1. Screaming will not bring help; the assailant might kill him; other inmates will do nothing to intervene; the guard in the central corridor of the cell block will not enter the dormitory until other custodial personnel have arrived to aid him; by that time, his assailant will be just one of the crowd.
2. If he tells the officers the name of his assailant it will be "one inmate's word against another" and both may get an additional sentence for the homosexual act. The assailant might kill him for this.
3. If other inmates tell the officers, they would be labeled as "Rat" for informing. The worst possible fate for a human being is to gain the reputation of "Prison Rat" and have to exist in the unfortunate environment available to these men, continuously in fear for their life, realizing that an enemy can have them murdered by another inmate for a pack of cigarettes. If they try to prevent the assault, they will gain nothing, but may lose their life or get administrative punishment for fighting.
4. Telling the facts to his family or other officials would bring an investigation. This would accomplish no good, but would make his assailants angry enough to call him a "Rat" and spread the reputation. Therefore, this boy let the incident go on the record as a prison fight in which he was cut and refused to name his assailant.
5. If he successfully resisted, then he must stay awake at night to guard against murderous assault while asleep.
6. These hardened criminals, when sent to prison for predatory behavior (such as assault, rape, etc.) are practically given a license to continue their predatory behavior upon weaker victims. In the present prison environment, administration is powerless to prevent it.
7. He must get away from those men by an "honorable" means (acceptable to his peer group—the inmates) and accordingly, he escaped.

8. After recapture from second escape, he received an additional two-year sentence for escape and moved to a felon unit where the "really tough" predators lived, and further escape was unavailable.
9. Only two honorable methods to leave these men were available: (a) get to punitive segregation in a single cell, and (b) get to the hospital.
10. Disobeying orders would get him a single cell for 3-30 days punitive segregation, and continued arrogance to officers would keep him there the full 30 days. He learned this behavior at home as a child and now it was his salvation. He could pass time by killing cockroaches and feeding them to the spiders and ants in his cell, masturbating, rattling the bars, cursing the guards, converting his fear to hate, and sadistically speculating how he could kill someone, or day-dreaming himself into a near-psychotic stupor. He was able to get 30 days in segregation ten times. The monotonous diet of punitive segregation was the worst part.
11. Developing the bleeding stomach ulcer solved the monotonous diet problem as well as provided his transfer to the hospital and later to a third prison unit where ulcer diet is available. He also found more predators awaiting him there.
12. The hospital environment was more pleasant, and motivated him to use it repeatedly for flare-up of his ulcer. After strict medical regimen controlled the ulcer, however, he was placed in quarters of 2-man cells. Here, a predatory inmate could manipulate to get assigned to the same cell with him (like assigning a cat and a mouse to the same cell).
13. He accepted sexual assaults as long as he could tolerate them, and then he cut a deep 3-inch laceration on his arm with a razor blade. This got him removed to the emergency room for surgery, then to a single, self-protection cell for a week (nude in a small cell with only a pile of foam rubber for bedding). He repeated cutting himself two more times.
14. At this time, another inmate (16-year-old misdemeanor serving a six months' sentence) was almost killed in his presence one morning for refusing to submit to rape, and he was threatened with the same fate if he didn't submit and stop getting away.
15. He defied an officer and was brought before the captain. He pleaded to be sent to a maximum security single cell on Death Row to complete his sentence of 18 more months.
16. He was placed on Death Row and referred for psychiatric help.

Comments

This type of problem is seen frequently at the Mental Health Clinic. Prison, like free society, has many different types of personality. There are a small percentage of brute, criminal predators on one extreme and a small percentage of weak victims on the other extreme, with the

bulk of better adjusted inmates, who can take care of themselves, in between. However, the weak prison inmate, unlike a person in free society, cannot move away from, or protect himself against, dangerous neighbors. At the same time he must adhere to the "code of the convict" and not "inform on other inmates" to the officers.

Many inmates report being subjected to homosexual assault against their will repeatedly until they come to accept this, then actively enjoy and participate in it, and later become hardened predatory rapists of young or weak victims themselves. However, certain personalities, including this boy, cannot tolerate it.

This boy, who felt inferior and took his neighbor's new car to impress his girl friend, already had problems of masculine identity. He pleaded guilty at his trial, made no attempt to defend himself, did not have an attorney represent him, has not requested a writ, does not correspond with his family and hopes to never return to his home where he feels unwanted or to the girl friend now that he is embarrassed. He is a person who is afraid to fight back and protect himself. His life-time pattern has been and still is doing things to provoke authority and get himself hurt (arrogance, disobedience, running away, stealing cars which he abandons when the gas runs out, and refusal to submit to assault). He has never hurt another person or maliciously destroyed others' property. He has learned that prison is not a good place for him and would try hard to avoid getting into the kind of trouble that would bring him back to prison.

Unfortunately, however, his prison record will prevent his getting a parole and he is already too near the breaking point to be able to withstand 18 more months of this environment. Unless he receives intensive help, the possibilities open to him at this point include:

- (1) Remain in a small cell on Death Row for the next 18 months.
- (2) Lose faith in his future and develop enough hate to throw his murderous impulses on others instead of himself. (Then this State would have turned a misguided nuisance of an adolescent into a dangerous criminal).
- (3) Escape again or perhaps be killed trying to escape.
- (4) Continue cutting himself for change of environment occasionally.
- (5) Develop a full-blown psychotic illness and be transferred to a mental hospital. This is most likely to happen, and he is a prime candidate to find that to be an acceptable life and remain there as a taxpayer's expense most of the balance of his life.

In the present environment, if he survives, he will be released, after 30 months of almost continuous confinement in a solitary cell. He will be a 19-year-old school drop-out, ex-convict, without a home or trade, who hasn't worked a day in 30 months and has an ulcer in addition to his malignant personality deterioration. He has learned to survive by lying, scheming, being arrogant, and expecting others to bring his food and clothing to him. He is already beginning to doubt the state's justice is sending him to this prison environment. His chance of becoming a productive citizen are small indeed.

Parents' Concern

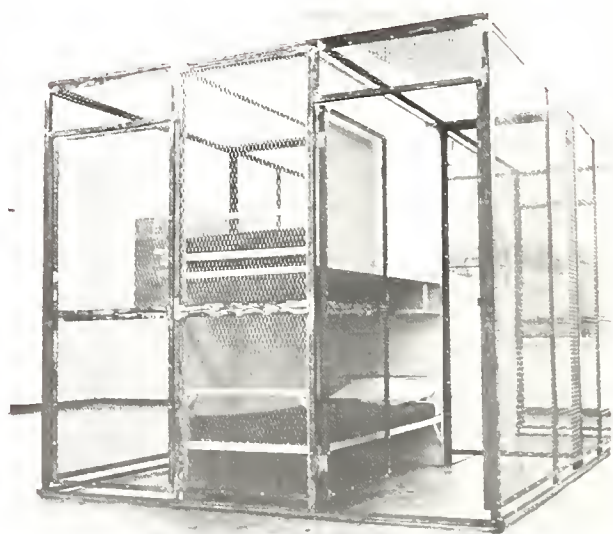
His parents are very much interested in him. They describe him as a difficult child to understand; "He is a good boy, but he will sass you." They have tried various ways to cope with him and were shocked when he was arrested. They had heard of good correctional programs in prison and thought perhaps this might help him "straighten out". They are concerned now that he doesn't write or allow them to visit. However, they accept his continued segregation as evidence "he hasn't learned his lesson yet". His parents do not know the horrible truth.

Conclusions

Throughout the animal kingdom, nature endows individuals with methods of protecting themselves from danger. Individuals must try to escape from danger they cannot overcome. This simple principle of behavior was overlooked in constructing our older prison units. The prison environment is still as primitive as the dark ages for this type of inmate, and he cannot benefit from expensive, correctional programs.

Much of this difficulty could have been avoided had the Prison Department been able to provide adequate supervision for this inmate. A single cell where he could sleep, protected from predatory inmates, plus the usual supervision available during the day would have been sufficient. He would have paid for the cell by his labor during his sentence. All the expensive special care, personnel time in disciplinary committee meetings (where he told lies designed to get him what he wanted) and medical care would have been saved. He would not have escaped and received the two-year felon sentence.

Many inmates comment that they were sentenced to prison *as punishment* and not *for additional* punishment. They point out that the courts recommend correctional effort for them. An adequate correctional program might very well have accomplished the task of rehabilitating this boy to becoming a productive, taxpaying citizen. □



The "I. C. Unit"

The "I.C. Unit"

New Device to Provide Prisoner Protection

by Allan Ashman

[Ashman is an Assistant Director at the Institute of Government in the field of local government law and correctional law.]

The Problem: Sexual Assaults in Prison

It would probably be impossible for anyone who has never been imprisoned to know what it is like to "serve time." Most North Carolinians, then, would find it difficult to understand how, and why, shocking brutalities are being committed by prisoners, in North Carolina prisons, *upon each other*. Yet, the problem has become so acute in many of the State's correctional institutions that it has prompted the Prison Department to seek new ways of guaranteeing a modicum of safety and privacy to the individual prisoner.

A case in point is the cruel indoctrination of a 17 year old boy into a North Carolina prison unit. Found guilty of a misdemeanor, the boy was committed to the misdemeanor section of a correctional unit. As a misdemeanant he was assigned to a "dormitory," rather than to an individual cell like a convicted felon. The fact that he was not assigned to an individual cell, but living and sleeping with others should have at least made this boy's prison stay more bearable. However, one night, shortly after his arrival at the unit, when the lights were turned off in the dormitory he was brutally "raped" by a group of older homosexuals after being threatened with bodily harm if he made any noise and did not submit.

The Dilemma of a Young Inmate

Consider the dilemma of a young boy or man thrust into an environment which poses such ugly alternatives. What can an inmate do when he is subject to personal indignities and physical attack? Assuming a prisoner cannot physically or psychologically tolerate being "assaulted" or molested he might report such an incident and the participants to the proper authorities. However, this would not be a very practical solution because for the remainder of his prison stay a prisoner would live in fear for his life for having "ratted" on his fellow inmates.

If a prisoner cannot endure being attacked, or harassed and taunted by homosexuals and other "aggressive" in-

mates, and if he cannot report what is done to him, the only other alternative is for him to "get out." A prisoner might try to escape (in the case of the 17 year old boy he attempted an escape and was caught and given an additional sentence) or "cut" himself or "get crazy" to go to the prison hospital. It is not unusual for prisoners to repeatedly inflict severe bodily injuries upon their own person or feign temporary insanity to go to the prison hospital in order to escape from their living situation in the dormitory. Still another alternative would be to do some act, such as swearing at a prison custodian, which would warrant special punishment and segregation. It is alarming and frightening to conceive of inmates in a state institution driven by this kind of fear. Young men, who might be excellent rehabilitative prospects in a less hostile prison environment, are forced to do things which only increase their already sorry predicament.

The "I.C. Unit"

The Prison Department has recognized that there is an urgent need in mixed prison populations to protect the younger and more susceptible inmates. In trying to provide a place of haven for prisoners within a prison unit, the Planning Division of the Prison Department has designed an individual cell of low cost for installation in dormitory spaces which, hopefully, would secure prisoners from being attacked. The I. C. (individual cell) unit is designed to provide a type of cell—not to be confused with punitive segregation cells—which would allow prisoners greater *privacy* and *security*. This unit will allow a prisoner to have his own bunk, table and chair and a place to secure his valuables. It is expected that while the prisoner will be able to leave his I.C. unit without the assistance of a custodian, he could lock himself in so that only a prison custodian with a key could reach him. Anyone without a key who wanted to reach a prisoner in the I.C. unit could not do so without creating a disturbance which would be noticed immediately by the custodians who would be stationed outside the dormitory room in which the I.C. unit was located.

While it is felt that such security is needed most when the prisoner is sleeping and when the lights are out, there is no guarantee that during the day when he is not under immediate surveillance that assaults upon him will not occur. However, this is unlikely to happen in broad daylight and the prisoner will probably have less cause to fear being molested. The I. C. unit will not only allow inmates greater security, but it will allow custodians and unit commanders greater flexibility in controlling their prison populations. It will also place a greater responsibility upon the unit commanders and their staffs to select the individuals in the prison population who should be living in the I. C. units.

It would be unrealistic to expect that this device will accomplish everything which the Prison Department hopes to achieve, or be free from negative consequences. For instance, installing these units in the present dormitory facilities might result in stigmatizing those prisoners who occupy them unless great care is taken to avoid this effect. In any case, whether the design is a totally adequate solution to the problem, or whether it will completely eliminate abuses which exist, is irrelevant in face of the need. At least it will be a beginning. □

Free Press and Fair Trial

A Continuing Problem

by Dickson Phillips

[Editor's note: The author is Dean of the School of Law at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His comments initially were a presentation to a press-government seminar at the Institute of Government.]

It would be helpful if everyone were to realize that there is not ever going to be any clear-cut, all-encompassing answer to the question, where does fair reporting by a free press leave off and unconscionable invasion of the rights of private litigants and the public in the conduct of litigation begin. This is one of those points of inevitable, continuing friction and tension built into our system by the erecting of many loosely defined areas of potentially conflicting fundamental rights.

In the free interplay of our open society, questions are perpetually raised as to the exact location of the boundary between particular areas. There is nothing particularly unique about this one. It is of a basic piece, for example, with the question of where the boundary lies between the civil right to free locomotion or mobility, and so-called private property rights which is raised when I desire to enter your public business establishment and am denied admission; or of where the boundary lies between the right of one group of citizens to worship so, or not to worship at all, and the same right of another group, which is raised when one such group uses the power of the state to impose its notion of worship or non-worship on the other. Any number of similar fundamental collisions might be suggested.

It was probably never intended in our system that these boundaries should be defined rigidly. The very viability of our system of government, its capacity to adapt to new insights and to new conditions brought about by new technology, depends on the maintenance of these boundary areas in a state of flexible

tension. So they are located only by a series of markers set down at points where the tension became unbearable, rather than by a continuous wall permanently located for the sake of absolute certainty. Between the isolated markers erected at any given time, the boundary's actual location can only be predicted.

This being the situation, considerable frustration is in store for anyone who sets out looking for a continuous wall marking these boundaries when he finds only widely spaced markers. And this kind of frustration frequently leads to exasperated and unfounded charges by people operating in the tense boundary zone. Since it comes from not knowing how the boundary is marked much of it might be avoided by education on this basic matter.

To carry this figure just a little further, we have seen in the recent hassle over television-in-court the development of a state of particularly aggravated tension along our mutual boundary. This one has been resolved by the laying down of a specific marker in the Billy Sol Estes case. Earlier the antagonists on one side had actually attempted to put down a marker here through unilateral action—the device being judicial canon 30, which just flatly says no. But the tension persisted because the other side challenged both the propriety of the location and the unilateral right of the lawyers to set it here. We got a resolution finally through one of the two methods provided in our system for putting down markers when border warfare gets too hot to tolerate—that is, by legislation or by judicial decision. But when we do, we merely have erected another lonely marker along a long, long, still largely unmarked frontier. And everyone should realize this.

If this is a fit metaphorical analysis of the nature of our mutual relationships, how do conscientious persons on both sides of our boundary properly operate along its vast un-

marked extent? I have suggested that this is done by prediction. This prediction must be based on knowledge of the underlying principles which caused particular markers to be placed where they were. These ordering principles should give the conscientious operator along the boundary sufficient guides that he does not make really violent trespasses into what is clearly the territory of others.

It is about these basic ordering principles that we should then properly be concerned. These, rather than the emotional claims likely to be made in specific border fights—such as the television-in-court decision—are the guidelines on which honest and honorable members of both press and legal profession should rely. Let's address ourselves to these. I think they are simple.

The ultimate virtue of having *any* report given the public about the conduct of litigation lies not in any positive benefit redounding to society through its acquisition of the report, but in the restraining influence upon the judicial system which results from its mere knowledge that a public report of the proceeding is possible. The Star Chamber was no longer the Star Chamber with all the odium that name implied when its proceedings were first *made subject to report*, not when its proceedings were first *actually reported*. Most of this beneficial result is therefore achieved through the simple presence of the press, sitting with pencils poised, or cameras focussed, and at the ready. It is therefore largely realized before any report is made, or picture shown; or, indeed, even if no report is ever made, or picture ever shown, of the particular proceedings.

Thus the press is rightly concerned whenever its basic, clear right of access with the minimal tools required to make public report is denied. Beyond this however, the more it asserts further right to bring to bear more refined and obtrusive reporting tools, or to push past mere threshold access to points of greater vantage within normal sensory ranges, thence to points of physical interference with orderly court procedures and psychological interference with the search for truth, the shakier its claim of *right* becomes. When its basic aim has become not simply to subject the proceedings to the possibility or actuality of exposure of corruption in their

conduct, but to titillate and pander to the grosser and more unsavory sides of human nature, it has clearly lost its bearings. This seems very clear to me as the ordering principle, notwithstanding its application to specific circumstances is likely to be very difficult.

I realize that so far I have talked about ordering principles in a way which describes the limits of proper push by the press in staking out the boundary. But the contrary ordering principle for the judicial system is implicit in what I have suggested from the other side. Whenever it curtails a particular mode of reporting at a point which involves, however subtly, a denial of the means of access actually necessary to make exposure of such corruption or ineptness as may occur, then it has just as clearly lost its bearings.

I have said there is nothing particularly unique about our boundary conflict. Let me qualify that with the observation that there may well be a degree of intellectual (if not moral or religious) arrogance on both sides of this one not found in any other. My profession may well betray too frequently the mentality of the temple priests guarding the rituals and traditions of the religion, as if ultimate virtue were reposed in keeping them somewhat shrouded in mystery. Our brethren of the press seem to me sometimes to reveal an equal arrogance stemming from the fact that their function in society requires that they be given access to areas of public and private life which they could not force except for this public function assigned to them. This is heady privilege, hard to carry with restraint.

Such arrogance on both sides can be traced ultimately to a failure to understand and accept the ordering principles about which we have talked. That is why their clear perception, and a constant recurrence to them, is of primary importance as we operate on this particular boundary. □

Continuous Training: Keystone of Police Work

by Justus Tucker

[Editor's Note: The author is Chief of Police in Winston-Salem. The following article was an address during the March commencement ceremonies for the Institute of Government's First Police Administration Course. Chief Tucker's remarks were prefaced by congratulations to the graduates and the departments they represented, and appreciation, on behalf of the Police Executives of North Carolina, to the Institute and its personnel for making the training possible.]

Continuous training is vital. Training is needed by the top man as well as the newest recruit. Of course, it varies in degree and depth and scope. And this is as it should be. But nobody should be immune to it or exempt from it. Who among us can say, "I have learned all I have to know"? Who among us has the effrontery to say, "I know everything. There is nothing more I can learn"?

Training is universally needed in all fields. In the police profession it involves a host of things too numerous to go into specifically.

Training is the keystone of all intelligent police work: it enables us to assay our strength and weakness; it helps us to keep pace with change; it allows for a fair exchange of knowledge between agencies and units with common goals; its implementation and continuation result in more efficiency and better service to the public.

We must always strive to improve our present training methods and to devise new ones. The public demands better policemen; we must not only equal but surpass that demand.

Some of the headlines today are, "More People Die in Watts Area Riot"—and while killing and maiming, looting and stealing, the crowd yells, "police brutality." "Ku Klux Klan and Lumbee Indians on Collision Course . . ."—all the potentialities for a bloody riot. Demonstrations of every conceivable nature—the left vs. right, liberalism vs.

conservatism, labor vs. management, man's inhumanity to man—these headlines and these sounds have in recent years become a part of our lives. This has created a tremendous increase in our responsibilities for the maintenance of peaceful communities.

In nearly every instance, I have taken great pride in the manner the officers of this state have accepted the challenge of these new responsibilities and the way they have conducted themselves under extremely adverse conditions.

In spite of our efforts, there were and are those who eagerly await opportunities to criticize. In recent weeks and months some of our law enforcement agencies and some of their members have been severely criticized.

To those of us who love our profession and keenly feel the responsibilities of that profession, there may be a tendency to become disillusioned or discouraged. Such should not be the case. As police officers we constitute the "thin blue line"—standing between anarchy and civilization.

Unfortunately, the true image of law enforcement, as it applies to police in our nation, is being unfairly distorted today as never before in history. At a time when the need for justice under law is never more apparent and necessary, those who enforce or administer the law often find themselves the target of ridicule and contempt.

The spotlight has been focused on law enforcement since the surge of the struggle for equal rights put us on the front lines of a conflict not of our starting and certainly not of our choosing. This struggle has placed us squarely in the middle of the most critical controversy in our current domestic history. We belong in the middle. We cannot take sides. We must protect all the people against violence and disorder and lawlessness by those who oppose and those who support the present struggle.



Following graduation ceremonies for the Police Administration Course Chief Tucker (left) congratulates Leroy Freeman, Deputy Sheriff from Robeson County. At center is Institute of Government Director John Sanders, at right Assistant Director Norman Pomrenke, who had charge of the course.



Commencement for the Police Administration Course included a talk by Institute Director John Sanders. At left is Chief Tucker, at right Sgt. Berry W. Lee of the Shelby Police Department.

Because we are in the middle, we are subject to the attacks of both sides. Because we are a convenient and easily discernible symbol of authority, we become the object of all the bitterness which flows from the hundreds of problems involved in the fight for civil rights.

When you were given the oath of office, you were told that you had accepted a most difficult, financially unrewarding and often thankless task. You were also informed if you were true "officer" material the opportunity for service and the advancement of a great profession were unlimited.

Most of you have diligently studied and worked towards this goal. I am proud that you have shown the people of this state your awareness of our responsibilities and obligations and have carried them out with a degree of competence and effectiveness that has earned the praise and appreciation of most of our citizens.

We must, therefore, forget any bitterness, disappointments, resentfulness—these are luxuries we cannot afford—but continue and ever improve our attitude of strict impartiality, balancing fairness and firmness to preserve the public peace and to protect all the people to the very best of our abilities and resources.

Lasting benefits, the respect of the public, and an outstanding department are never obtained by political maneuvering questionable police tactics, or by simply wishing for them. They are obtained only by hard work; fair, courteous, impartial, and firm enforcement of the law; a sincere desire and demonstrative effort to efficiently and effectively serve our whole community.

This then is the challenge of policing today. But what of tomorrow? I like the Chinese word for tomorrow; it is *ming-tien* meaning bright day. But it cannot, I repeat, it cannot be a bright day for law enforcement unless we prepare, and preparation is impossible without planning. I expect to spend the rest of my life in the future so I want to be reasonably sure of what kind of future it is going to be.

At a certain crossroad in Canada where the spring thaw made travel almost impossible, a sign was nailed up in a tree. It read, "take care which rut you choose, you will be in it for the next 20 miles."

Today's planning may well determine your department's future for the next 20 years. Every tomorrow has two handles. We can take hold of tomorrow with the handle of anxiety or the handle of faith.

I shall be eternally grateful for those hearty souls of 20, 30, and 40 years ago who saw and began to prepare for a better today in law enforcement, who accepted the challenge and gave to us a foundation on which to build.

My father was a police officer with a grammar school education. He prepared for and insisted that I complete high school. My son is a police officer. I insisted on college for him. If, God willing, I have a grandson, I hope he too will be a police officer with a doctorate.

This is the challenge of the future—law enforcement as a profession.

May I use an apt quotation in trying to make my point. "We should so live and labor in our time that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossom."

So may I, gentlemen, pass on to you the promising blossom but challenge you to pass on that blossom as fruit.

We are most definitely on the front line of today's social revolution. We are definitely in the middle of the present day controversies. Let us be proud that we were chosen to serve when the challenge was so great and the future so bright.

Let us serve well! ☐

North Carolina Health Directors Cooperate to Promote the Public Health

by David G. Warren

Confronting the local health director today in North Carolina are new challenges of many kinds—air pollution, water and sewage conditions in fast-growing subdivisions, new strains of flu bugs, family planning and perhaps largest of all, implementation of some of the phases of Medicine. In addition, the health director is expected to carry on the traditional health department services—immunizations, TB and VD tests, home visits by public health nurses, school health programs, restaurant sanitation inspections, collecting health statistics and furnishing all sorts of health information to local citizens.

He and the local board of health have increasing contacts with the federal government through special project grants, continuing relationships with the State Board of Health for laboratory and other services and for financial assistance, and close connection with the board of county commissioners who provide the bulk of the financial support of the health department.

All the health directors across the state share most of these challenges, functions and relationships. They have many of the same problems. They

have developed solutions, sometimes by getting together with other health directors.

The health directors in North Carolina began getting together on a regular basis to discuss mutual health problems and share information early in 1963, when the North Carolina Conference of Health Directors was formed. They had met together previously only informally or as members of other professional groups, such as the North Carolina Academy of Preventive Medicine and Public Health. But several of the health directors felt that more formal association and cooperation among themselves was desirable. The Conference was formed as an organization to accomplish this. Instrumental were several public health directors, including Drs. R. E. Fox of Greenville, B. M. Drake of Gastonia, Maurice Kamp of Charlotte, E. H. Ellinwood of Greensboro, H. W. Stevens of Asheville and David O. Garvin of Chapel Hill.

As Dr. Drake, the current president of the Conference puts it, "We meet together at least twice yearly to try to maintain a good liason between the State and local health departments and to keep ourselves alert to public



Health directors at a Conference meeting listen to a presentation on some current legal aspects of public health by Institute Assistant Director David G. Warren.

health problems and their solutions."

Virtually all of the health directors in North Carolina have become members of the Conference and a good percentage of them find a way to at-



Present Conference officers are pictured here with Acting State Health Director, Dr. Jacob Koomen. From left to right are Dr. Fletcher Reeves, Morganton (Executive Board Member), Dr. Carl Hammer, Goldsboro (Secretary-Treasurer), Dr. John R. Black, Whiteville (Executive

Board Member), Dr. Koomen, Dr. M. F. Eyerman, Lillington (President-Elect), Dr. B. M. Drake, Gastonia (President), and Dr. Maurice Kamp, Charlotte (Executive Board Member). Former Presidents include Drs. R. E. For, Greenville; Robert F. Young, Halifax; and Maurice Kamp.

tend every meeting.

"The Conference offers a way for the health directors to speak with a combined voice," says Dr. Garvin. He adds that this is important in connection with state legislation and in helping the State Board of Health implement policies.

The Conference meets each January at the Institute of Government and in the fall during the annual meeting of the North Carolina Public Health Association. Special meetings are held from time to time. Recently at the Institute, the Conference held a day-long discussion of the county and district health departments' role and responsibilities under the new Medicare programs. Dr. Jacob Koomen, acting State Health Director and Dr. James Donnelly, Personal Health Division Director of the State Board of Health, provided the health directors with information about the new programs. An increase is anticipated in the need for home health visits to both the aged over 65 and to the medically needy, meaning that health directors will have to find more public health nurses and aides.

Other special meetings, involving not only health directors but sanitarians and industrial engineers, are being conducted bi-monthly to grapple with the air pollution problem. There is growing public awareness of the dangers of air pollution and the need to pin down in a scientific manner both the effects and sources of air pollution. The U. S. Public Health Service is busy gathering data and running tests on a large scale. Many local health directors are concerned with the problem in their community and have set out to stimulate local interest in surveying the sources and defining a course of action.

So, through the Conference activities the health directors of North Carolina are actively joining together to keep abreast of advancements in public health and to promote interchange of ideas and answers for the challenges that continually arise in the fields of public and community health.

Health directors from across the state assemble for programs planned by the North Carolina Conference of Health Directors.



Meetings of the Conference give health directors the opportunity to discuss matters informally.





Planning and Zoning

by

Philip P. Green, Jr.

[Green, an Institute Assistant Director, works in the fields of planning and zoning, industrial development, building inspection, and area development.]

DOUBLE OFFICE HOLDING

Three opinions were issued by the State Attorney General during the month of January as to whether or not particular planning officials were "officers" within the meaning of the double office-holding prohibition found in Article XIV, Section 7 of our State Constitution. The Attorney General said membership on a Zoning Board of Adjustment, an Economic Development Commission, or a County Planning and Zoning Commission created under G.S. 153-266.1 would constitute office-holding, but that membership on a City Planning Board or a County Planning Board created under G.S. 153-9(40) or G.S. 153-266.14 would not. These rulings further complicated a situation that began in 1945, when the Attorney General said that membership on a City Planning Board was an office, while membership on a Zoning Commission was not. And in 1952 the State Supreme Court ruled that membership on a specially created Zoning Commission was an office, in the case of *Harrington v. Renner*, 236 N.C. 321.

These opinions point up what can be a serious difficulty for a city or county governing board which wishes to name certain members to such boards. Under prevailing Supreme Court doctrine, if someone holding a state or local office is appointed to another office, he forfeits the first. No one holding a federal office can even accept a state or local office. To make the problem somewhat more serious, G.S. 128-2 provides that any person presuming to hold two offices must "forfeit and pay two hundred dollars to any person who will sue for the same."

With no Supreme Court case laying down clear lines by which to determine whether membership on a given board is an office, and with the penalties for guessing wrong so severe, the only prudent course is to assume that membership on a Planning Board, a Board of Adjustment, a Planning and Zoning Commission, an Economic Development Commission, a Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission, or an Urban Redevelopment Commission is an office. This being the case, no one holding a federal office should be appointed to

such a board, and no one holding another state or local office should accept such an appointment.

Fortunately, there is a way around the Constitutional prohibition, in the event that it is considered highly desirable to have particular representation on the board. This is to amend the ordinance creating the Planning Board (or other board) to provide that certain officers shall be *ex officio* members of the Planning Board (e.g., "The membership of the Planning Board shall consist of the Mayor and the Vice Chairman of the Board of Adjustment, both *ex officio*, and three resident citizens of the town who shall be appointed by the Board of Aldermen."). Our Court has held that the designation of an *ex officio* member in this manner simply adds additional duties to the first office rather than creating a second office. But it should be noted that when the *ex officio* member loses his first office he automatically vacates his membership on the Planning Board.

There is a widespread misconception that *ex officio* members lack voting power. This is not necessarily so, since such power is derived from the ordinance creating the board. To avoid confusion, the ordinance should specify whether or not such members are to have the same voting privileges and other powers and duties as other members.

It should be stressed that a governing board wishing to establish *ex officio* membership to avoid the double office-holding prohibition must do so in the manner described above. It must not appoint a named person and simply describe him as *ex officio*. Further, the ordinance must specify a particular office occupied by a single person, rather than providing for selection from a group of officers (the ordinance could not read, for example, "... a member of the Board of Aldermen, *ex officio* ...").

Perhaps it is too much to hope that some day the General Assembly will do away with such difficulties by initiating a Constitutional amendment which will either repeal or clarify the double office-holding provisions.

PEDESTRIAN WAYS

In earlier days a sidewalk was considered a necessary part of a street. Somewhere along the way, however, planners and developers convinced each other that in a day of the automobile, no one would use sidewalks any more, and that they represented a useless expense in residential neighborhoods. Apparently no one pointed out the needs of older people who occasionally like to go for a stroll, or the school children who walk to school, or the smaller children who will ride their tricycles in the street if another hard surface is not made available. And so subdivision regulations omitted any requirement for sidewalks.

In the more recent past, however, numbers of North Carolina cities have become acutely aware of the need for sidewalks, particularly along the major streets leading to schools. Some have started building sidewalks, while others have amended their subdivision regulations to require developers to provide sidewalks in new subdivisions. The latest city to do this

is Raleigh, which has voted a major bond issue to provide sidewalks and at the same time notified developers that they will be expected to provide them in the future.

Perhaps the time has come to take a somewhat broader approach to this problem, as has recently been suggested by an organization of Chapel Hill mothers of school children. They have asked that the town and perhaps the Highway Commission start planning for and providing a complete system of pedestrian and bicycle ways, which would not necessarily be confined to sidewalks along streets.

This surely does not represent a startling innovation in planning theory. A separate system of this type is customarily planned for each of the English new towns, and is an inherent part of the plan for Radburn, New Jersey, and other American planned towns. But there are few North Carolina towns which have made such provision for those who care to travel on foot or on two wheels rather than four.

NORTH CAROLINA PLANNING CONFERENCE

All North Carolinians interested in planning, officially or unofficially, should mark their calendars now to attend the ninth annual North Carolina Planning Conference, which will be held at the Institute of Government on Thursday and Friday, May 5-6. A major element of this year's program will be a series of sessions on areas in which planners and health officials must work together, such as subdivision regulation, regulation of mobile home parks, housing surveys and regulations, etc.

INFORMAL COORDINATION

In many towns it has been found helpful on occasion to hold informal meetings of all local of-

ficials involved with various facets of planning—members of the Planning Board, the Zoning Board of Adjustment, and the Board of Aldermen, along with the City Manager, Planning Director, Building Inspector, City Attorney, and City Engineer. In some cases such meetings have been broadened to include local developers, attorneys, realtors, and others involved in developmental problems.

Two recent meetings of this type have added other elements to this pattern. Charlotte was the scene of a gathering of redevelopment officials, school officials, planning officials, and housing authority representatives, to exchange information as to their plans and consider the impact that decisions by one agency might have on another (for example, a new housing project might create an unanticipated need for schools in one area, while a redevelopment project calling for clearance of residential slums and replacement with commercial development would destroy the need for a school in another area).

The Washington, North Carolina, Planning Board and Board of Adjustment have for several years held a joint dinner. This year they broadened their invitation list to include county officials and councilmen and planning board members from the other towns in the county, with the purpose of encouraging a countywide approach to planning problems. Others on hand included Chamber of Commerce representatives, staff members of the Department of Conservation and Development's Eastern Area Office for local planning assistance, representatives of news media, and wives (whose understanding and cooperation was considered most important of all). Contacts of this sort can be invaluable in building a cooperative attitude among officials dealing with different aspects of common problems. □



Book Reviews

DILEMMAS OF URBAN AMERICA. By Robert C. Weaver. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1965. 138 pp. \$3.50.

As the first Secretary of the new Department of Housing and Urban Development, Mr. Weaver and his views have special significance to those speculating as to the probable role of this addition to the federal establishment. In this slim volume, an expansion of his Godkin Lectures at Harvard in the spring of 1965, Mr. Weaver makes clear his pragmatic rather than dogmatic approach to is-

suues of national policy. After discussing at some length the development of new suburban communities, problems in the field of urban renewal, and the complexities of racial relations, he sums up, "If there is a single theme that runs through this book it is this: we must avoid doctrinaire approaches. There are no simple answers. Indeed, there are few single answers or pat solutions which will be effective." To those familiar with the intricacies of the problems of which he writes, this statement will be reassuring. To those who would prefer to think that through the mechanism of building "new towns" in the British mold, or engaging in urban renewal activities, or through simplistic efforts to achieve racial integration we can achieve the final solution of a wide range of social, economic, aesthetic, and political problems, at the least it will be challenging. — P.P.G.

THE CITIES AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM. By Roscoe C. Martin. New York: The Atherton Press, 1965. 200 pp. \$6.95.

This is a short, enlightening, and dispassionate account of the origins and growth of the increasingly important ties between city hall and Washington. Advocates of the view that state government should be the broker in all city-federal relationships will draw little support from its pages. While not basically unsympathetic to a role for the state as intergovernmental intermediary, Professor Martin demonstrates how the inability or unwillingness of state governments to assume substantial financial responsibility for assisting their cities in coping with the problems of urbanization has contributed repeatedly to direct dealings between the cities and the federal government.—J.L.S.

Attorney General's Rulings

Compiled by Allan Ashman

COUNTIES

Expenditure of Funds

14 February 1966

A. G. to Joseph B. Huff

Question: Town "A" is negotiating with "X" company to establish a pilot plant operation in a local building. Would it be proper for a county development commission to grant funds to town "A" to make necessary improvements in the property?

Answer: No. We have often expressed the opinion that governmental funds could not be used to subsidize a private industry. In other words, a governmental unit would not have the authority to make a gift of land, building or money to a private industry since such a gift would violate two provisions of the State Constitution—the prohibition against using public funds for a private, as opposed to a public, purpose and the prohibition against conferring special privileges and emoluments upon private individuals or set of private individuals for something other than a public service.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Reapportionment of County Districts

3 February 1966

A. G. to Laurence A. Stith

Question: Should military personnel residing in a county be considered when preparing redistricting plans for the county?

Answer: This precise question has never been raised in a local reapportionment case. However, if the principles laid down by the Federal courts with reference to state legislatures and congressional districts are to be applied to county districts, then it would seem that consideration must be given to military and military-related personnel residing in the county.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

15 February 1966

A. G. to Robert G. Bowers

Question: Does a Recorders' Court solicitor have the authority to amend a warrant charging a felony to a misdemeanor?

Answer: An Attorney General's opinion written by Assistant Attorney General Rountree on November 7, 1960, suggests that the answer is "no." We are of the opinion that the proper procedure is for a probable cause hearing to be held on the felony charge, no probable cause be found, if the facts so justify, that a new warrant be drawn charging the appropriate misdemeanor and that the evidence then again be offered by the State.

DOUBLE OFFICE HOLDING

7 February 1966

A. G. to Don L. Francis

Question: Would it be a violation of Article XIV, Section 7, of the North Carolina Constitution for a person to hold the position of assistant clerk of Superior Court and the position of assistant register of deeds?

Answer: Yes. We have previously held that an assistant clerk of court and an assistant register of deeds are both public officers. Therefore, one person may not hold both offices at the same time without violating the provisions of the Constitution.

7 February 1966

A. G. to W. J. P. Earnhardt, Jr.

Question: Would it be considered a violation of the double office holding provisions of the State Constitution for a member of the State House of Representatives to be employed by a municipality as a city attorney?

Answer: No. We have frequently held that the position of a city attorney is

one of employment only. Therefore, it would not constitute double office holding for a person who is a member of the House of Representatives to also hold this position.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Legislative District Rotation Agreements

10 February 1966

A. G. to R. J. Hester, Jr.

Question: Would senatorial and representative rotation agreements be constitutional?

Answer: G.S. § 163-113 authorizes senatorial rotation agreements in senatorial districts composed of more than one county. There is *no* statutory authority for rotation agreements in representative districts and such agreements would not be recognized. However, it would seem that all rotation agreements would be suspect following a three judge Federal court decision, *Toombs v. Fortson*, 205 F. Supp. 248, which held a senate rotation agreement in a three county district in Georgia unconstitutional.

MUNICIPALITIES

Closing of Public Streets

16 February 1966

A. G. to Robert L. Warren

Question: May a city temporarily close a public street to allow it to be used for recreation? [e.g., sledding]

Answer: We are of the opinion that a city has authority under its police power by reason of safety and public welfare, to temporarily close a city street to allow sledding. The pertinent provisions of the General Statutes are sufficiently broad to allow a city to use its streets as it wishes for the public welfare.

Question: May a city, under its police power, close a public street which becomes dangerous and hazardous to the general public?

Answer: There appears to be no question that a city may temporarily close to traffic a street which becomes dangerous and hazardous.

Question: If a city closes a street because it has become dangerous and hazardous to the general public may it still allow the street to be used for recreation purposes? [e.g., sledding]

Answer: It would appear that a city could prohibit motor vehicles on a street without prohibiting sledding.

PUBLIC OFFICERS

Conflict of Interest

23 February 1966

A. G. to Thomas E. White

Question: Can a county board of education purchase land owned by a county commissioner?

Answer: Yes. We do not believe that the transaction comes within the provisions of G. S. § 14-234, which prohibits a commissioner or person holding a position of trust to enter into contracts for his own benefit.

PUBLIC WELFARE LAWS:

Enforcement of Liens

31 December 1965

A. G. to John T. Brock

Question: A needy aged person receives Old Age Assistance (OAA) or a disabled person receives Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD). These payments are terminated for one year, at which time they are resumed. When does the 10 year period under G. S. § 108-30.1 (for OAA) and G. S. § 108-73.12a (for APTD) begin during which an action to enforce the lien must be brought?

Answer: When payments are terminated and resumed again under the same program within 10 years after the termination, the 10 year period ceases to run. Another 10 year period will begin to run when the payments are again terminated, both as to the payments made before the termination and those made after the resumption of payments.

Question: A needy person age 64 has received APTD for two years. On his 65th birthday, he begins to receive OAA. When must the county attor-

ney bring an action to enforce the lien for APTD under G.S. § 108-73.12a to be within the 10-year period?

Answer: When payments under the APTD program are terminated, the 10 year period begins to run from the date of termination, regardless of the fact that OAA payments begin at the time APTD is terminated. Separate liens are provided for OAA under G.S. § 108-30.1 and for APTD under G.S. § 108-73.12a. Therefore, the county attorney must bring an action within 10 years of the date of termination of APTD to enforce this lien, even though the recipient is living and residing on the property. □

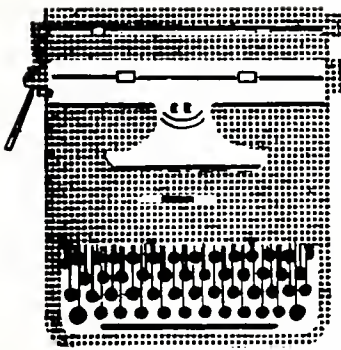
FEDERAL PROGRAM CATALOG

The Institute of Government has a limited supply of the *Catalog of Federal Programs for Individual and Community Improvement* published by the Office of Economic Opportunity in December, 1965. To secure a copy, write to the Institute of Government, Box 990, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 27514. Copies will be mailed out as long as the supply lasts.

BOND SALES

From January 11, 1966 through March 22, 1966 the Local Government Commission sold bonds for the following governmental units. The unit, the amount of bonds, the purpose for which the bonds were issued, and the effective interest rates are given.

| UNIT | AMOUNT | PURPOSE | RATE |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <i>Cities:</i> | | | |
| Aurora | 200,000 | Water and Sewer | 3.75 |
| Canton | 420,000 | Sanitary Sewer | 4.03 |
| Durham | 5,825,000 | Sanitary Sewer, Water and Sewer, Street Land, Street, Street Land and Improvement | 3.47 |
| Elizabethtown | 100,000 | Water and Sewer | 4.09 |
| Huntersville | 400,000 | Water | 4.00 |
| Pembroke | 36,000 | Municipal Department Vehicle, Water | 3.97 |
| Pineville | 74,000 | Sanitary Sewer | 3.89 |
| Randleman | 501,000 | Sanitary Sewer System | 3.87 |
| Robbins | 400,000 | Sanitary Sewer | 4.49 |
| Spring Hope | 115,000 | Water and Sewer | 3.99 |
| Wilmington | 695,000 | Parking Facilities Revenue Bonds | 3.86 |
| Wrightsville Beach | 400,000 | Water and Sewer, Storm Sewer and Street Improvement | 4.33 |
| <i>Counties:</i> | | | |
| Alleghany | 490,000 | School Building | 3.48 |
| Caldwell | 600,000 | Technical Institute | 3.47 |
| Columbus | 500,000 | Community College | 4.16 |
| Moore | 440,000 | Community College | 3.48 |
| Person | 1,300,000 | School Building | 3.62 |
| Richmond | 340,000 | Technical Institute, School Building, County Building | 3.81 |
| Rockingham | 1,390,000 | Community College, School Building | 3.38 |
| Yadkin | 2,000,000 | School Building | 4.19 |



● NOTES FROM . . .

CITIES AND COUNTIES

Annexation

Belmont city fathers have passed a resolution of intent to annex two areas into the corporate limits of the town.

* * *

Blue Laws

A few of the teeth in *Wilson's* controversial blue laws were pulled by city commissioners when they decided to allow Sunday morning sales of some items other than drugs, medicines and ice.

* * *

Bond Elections

Winston-Salem voters have approved a bond issue totalling \$15 million for capital improvements. The breakdown includes \$4.3 million for highway construction and street improvements, \$1.7 million for urban renewal, \$3.5 million for a convention center, \$1.5 million for public recreation, and \$4 million for a new hospital in East *Winston*.

* * *

High Pointers bought themselves—on time—a new municipal lake, city office and thoroughfare system when they approved a \$9.8 bond issue to finance a continuing improvement program. Only 15% of the city's registered voters turned out at the polls to approve the issue by a margin of better than six to one. Approved issues included extended sewer service, new reservoir, new city office building, a thoroughfare system and street lights.

* * *

Education

A remedial educational program has been approved by the *Thomasville* Board of Education. Federal funds are being sought to finance the plan.

* * *

Health

Catawba County carried out a mass measles immunization program late in

March. Every child from the age of one through the elementary grades was given an opportunity to be permanently vaccinated.

* * *

Housing

An \$8,000 DHUD loan has been granted to *Mount Airy* for preliminary planning of a 40 unit low-rent public housing project. Estimated cost of the project is \$500,000. Twenty units will be for the elderly.

* * *

Contracts have been awarded to the *Durham* Housing Authority for construction of 200 units of low-rent public housing.

* * *

Reservations and preliminary loan contracts have been approved by DHUD for a 400-unit project of housing for the elderly in *Winston-Salem*.

* * *

Goldsboro aldermen have unanimously passed an ordinance establishing a sweeping minimum housing code designed to improve run-down housing conditions in the city and turn blighted dwellings into habitable housing units.

* * *

Libraries

Ground has been broken for the new addition to the *Madison* Public Library just east of the present library. The new structure will be more than twice the size of the present library and joined to the old building, which will eventually be converted into an audio-visual section.

* * *

Built and equipped at a cost in excess of \$100,000, the new Gunn Memorial Public Library has opened in *Yanceyville*.

* * *

In *Whiteville* ground has been broken for a new \$100,000 public library.

Doors have been opened at the new *Union County* Public Library in *Monroe*.

* * *

Durham councilmen have joined *Durham* County commissioners in approving arrangements for merging *Durham's* public libraries into a joint city-county library under a new 12-member board of trustees.

* * *

A new era of expanded library service to southeastern *Greensboro* citizens began with opening ceremonies at a new branch library in that quarter of the city. The almost square building can house 20,000 volumes and has space for 66 readers.

* * *

Municipal Buildings

Even before the old Wachovia Building officially becomes a city-county building for *Winston-Salem/Forsyth* operations, officials are considering tearing it down and replacing it with a modern governmental center. It is felt that while the building will ease space needs at the moment, it will be inadequate for the long range needs of the two governmental units.

* * *

Eduardo Catalano has been named principal architect for the combined governmental center for *Greensboro* and *Guilford* County. A preliminary design for the \$8 to \$10 million center is expected in the fall.

* * *

Planning and Zoning

Catawba County commissioners have passed a new county subdivision ordinance designed essentially to provide for orderly development of the county, coordinate thoroughfares within proposed subdivisions with existing planned roads and other public facilities, and distribute population and traffic to avoid congestion and overcrowding.

Thomasville's planning board is now official. Although the board has been in existence for many years its official establishment had been overlooked.

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Public Works

Warren County is now eligible to receive assistance under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. A comprehensive study of the county will be made as the first step in obtaining assistance under the program.

* * *

Sanitation

Kernersville aldermen have decided to restrict the use of the town's trash dumping area to limit dumping to those hours when there is supervision at the dumping ground. Free use is restricted to Kernersville residents; others will be charged a fee. The type of material will also be regulated since some materials are not easily disposed of in the landfill.

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Taxes

Forsyth Commissioners have okayed a program of tax listing by mail. Following further study, the personal property tax rate will be announced.

* * *

Urban Renewal

Federal funds have been authorized for the final planning of a 36-acre urban renewal project in Mount Airy. DHUD is reserving \$790,000 for the project which provides for redevelopment of a predominantly residential area just northwest of the central business district. Most of the area will be used for low-rent housing.

* * *

A general neighborhood renewal plan providing a new blueprint for downtown renewal and plans for redevelopment of some 350 acres north of downtown has been approved by the Redevelopment Commission of Winston-Salem. The plan incorporates the 1963 downtown plan and integrates it with plans for the north area. The five proposed projects will be carried out in 12 to 15 years.

* * *

Salisbury's second urban renewal project, a 90-acre tract in the eastern part of the city, has gained approval from the redevelopment board and citizens during a public hearing. City council approval will also be necessary.

A property purchase of \$284,000 by the Durham Redevelopment Commission will be included in the downtown redevelopment project.

TINIEST TOWN TURNS TINIER

North Carolina's tiniest town—Dellview in Gaston County—has become tinier.

The Census Bureau has reported that Dellview's population is now two. In 1960 the population was four; in 1950 it was seven.

The mile-wide town, incorporated in 1925, has only two houses. Deaths of the town's male residents in 1960 and 1966 reduced the population by 50% and leaves only their widows as present inhabitants.

Utilities

Mid-April found lower water bills in the works for a number of families residing in an area recently annexed to Newton. Citizens had previously been billed for water by Conover, where water prices are nearly twice as high.

* * *

Wrightsville Beach residents are noticing a different taste in their water supply. Fresh water, desalted at the Harbor Island desalination plant, is being introduced into the system at a rate of 125,000 gallons a day on an intermittent basis.

* * *

Harnett County commissioners have appointed the Cape Fear Water Commission to handle various water problems in the county and to encourage and help promote completion of the New Hope Dam project.

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Macon County voters overwhelmingly supported a bond issue for a watershed improvement tax and airport improvements. Of 8,362 eligible voters only 2,851 cast ballots.

* * *

In a 9-1 vote Brevard citizens agreed on improvements to their sanitary sewer system. The actual vote was 492 to 56 to okay the \$315,000 improvement program. An additional \$89,000 in federal funds will be used.

* * *

Johnston County and Smithfield are in agreement on a plan for joint action in extending water and sewer

lines to an industrial firm to be constructed between Smithfield and Selma. The agreement concerns construction cost and maintenance.

* * *

Wendell has received a U. S. Public Health Service grant of \$58,850 toward pollution control through the Wendell sewerage system. The project is expected to cost \$180,500. □



A Sheriff's School held at the Institute of Government included presentations by several representatives of state and local law enforcement and investigation agencies. Above Senior Agent Ray Garland of the State Bureau of Investigation lectures on breaking and entering, larceny and receiving, residential investigations and safe burglary. At right on facing page J. R. Durham, S.B.I. Senior Agent, discusses forgeries and questioned documents. At far right Lt. George Seay of the Greensboro Police Department gives a talk on crime scene search.



A cross-section of the state was in evidence when the County Commissioners Association met at the Institute of Government. Far left are commissioners Fred Hauser, Chairman, Forsyth; J. Ross Vandiford, Greene; and Fred Jones, Hertford. Left are commissioners R. B. Jordan, Jr., Chairman, Montgomery; and James R. Braswell, Union.

INSTITUTE SCHOOLS, MEETINGS, CONFERENCES



Various local and state government officials and representatives of private businesses gathered at the Institute for the first in a planned series of governmental data processing conferences. The day-long session included presentations on the application of processing systems to such areas as financial records, tax and utility billing, payroll, city and county planning, traffic control, and law enforcement. A segment of the audience is at far left listening to Erwin M. Danziger (left), Director of Electronic Data Processing Systems at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.



Now Available

Pupil Transportation in North Carolina

by Allan W. Markham

Pupil Transportation in North Carolina is an analysis of the statutory and certain law provisions affecting public school transportation in the State. It is the first such publication since the school transportation laws were rewritten in 1955. In addition, the book includes a compilation of the N. C. General Statutes relating to pupil transportation and summaries of selected opinions of the N. C. Attorney General dealing with this topic.

ninth annual north carolina planning conference May 5-6 at the Institute of Government

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

This year's Planning Conference will focus on city, county, and state development problems of joint interest and concern to planners, health officials, mayors, managers, and others who have a stake in the continued sound growth of North Carolina. We think you'll find both days to be interesting, stimulating and informative. Plan now to attend!

MAY AT THE INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT

... a preview of coming schools, meetings, conferences

| | May |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Highway Patrol In-Service Schools | 2-4, 9-11, 16-18 |
| Probation Basic School | 2-5 |
| Committee of Clerks of Superior Court | 4, 11, 18, 25 |
| 9th Annual Planning Conference | 5-6 |
| Prison Supervisors | 10-12 |
| Coroners and Medical Examiners | 12-13 |
| Juvenile Probation Officers | 16-18 |
| Highway Patrol Basic School | 22-August 26 |
| Waste Treatment School | 23-27 |
| Local Government Reporting Seminar | 27-28 |
| Probation Officers | 31-June 2 |
