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DOUBLE STANDARD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

WHAT is the difference between a slot machine in a public gambling place and a slot machine in a private social club?

North Carolina law prohibits both, but the law apparently isn't enforced against both with equal vigor.

The Raleigh News & Observer reports the the number of gambling licenses issued to North Carolinians for operation of slot machines ($250 per machine) dropped to a record low of 46 last September, but that some communities have since let down the bars for patriotic, fraternal and civic organizations. As a result, 92 more licenses were issued in October and November.

Listed as operating the machines are locals of the American Legion, the Elks, the Moose, the Eagles and Veterans of Foreign Wars. A country club in Hickory was reported to have the largest number.

Why should there be a double standard of law observance that negates the concept of equal treatment for all? Last February, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois answered that question. When he took office, 75 per cent of the gambling devices in his state were in public taverns. Because local officers were not willing to enforce the law, Governor Stevenson put the state police to work. By July, 1951, only 7 per cent were in public taverns, and 93 per cent in fraternal and social clubs. Wrote Stevenson:

"I have heard all the arguments about how the slot machine in the country club is one thing and the slot machine in the corner saloon another. Of course there is a difference. But I know also that the machine in either place is against the law as it stands on the books; and I know further that the citizen who 'harmlessly' violates the law in his country club or fraternal lodge is in no position to, and does not in fact, insist that his elected officers enforce the law in the corner saloon.

"By this very act of self-indulgence many of our most reputable and influential citizens sterilize their power and influence to demand and get faithful performance by their local officials. They have tied their own hands and stopped their own mouths—and on this issue they evaporate as a community force.

"They place honest and conscientious law enforcement officials under intolerable and unwarranted social pressure. They delude themselves that they have discovered a way of maintaining their clubs and activities for nothing—and they pay ten times over in terms of lax law enforcement, corrupted officials, venal politics, opaque morals, and finally the surrender of government to higher levels of authority."

Stevenson went on to say that after Congress outlawed the interstate shipment of the machines, he asked the Illinois legislature to outlaw their manufacture within the state and thus "knock out the traffic at the source".

"Two bills were introduced to this end. They never got out of committee. And it was clear to observers of these proceedings that the fraternal and veterans' organizations and the private clubs were opposed to them. The criminal syndicates didn't even have to get into the act. They sat back and let the respectable elements do their work for them."

The members of fraternal and social organizations that operate slot machines display a disturbing double respect for authority, too. They obey the Federal law requiring the $250 license, yet they flout the state law forbidding operation of the machines, scarcely an argument for greater state rights and responsibilities.

Some months ago the machines were removed from private clubs in Charlotte after a warning by the City Manager and Chief of Police. We haven't checked recently, but assume and hope that they haven't been brought back. If the leaders of the community ignore the law, they can hardly expect others to respect it.

HE MEANT WHAT HE SAID AND VICE VERSA

WHEN the verdict of history is in, it will say that Gov. W. Kerr Scott went forward, just as he said he would.

The lengthy report to the people of North Carolina, printed elsewhere on this page today, tells how far and how fast the Go Forward program moved in Scott's four-year term of office.

The details are all there, and so far as we know, none of Scott's critics has challenged the accuracy of the facts in the several days since the report was issued.

It took some prodding to get these things done. A good many members of the 1949 and 1951 General Assemblies pulled the other way before reluctantly giving Scott the go-ahead. But the people saw it clearly. When asked to vote for $300,000,000 in road bonds, at an additional tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline, and $25,000,000 in school bonds, the people of North Carolina overwhelmingly approved.

Though he did not say so in the report, the Governor would undoubtedly admit that the inflationary spiral following the Korean War and the heavy U. S. defense program, helped materially to pay for the vast program of public improvements and made his early investments look very good. History smiles on some public officials and frowns upon others, and it does not take away from Scott any measure of credit to say that the times were in his favor.

We have opposed some of Scott's programs in the past and have supported others. We have criticized some of his tactics and approved some. But it is unquestionably true, in retrospect, that Kerr Scott was right far more than he was wrong, and that North Carolina is in better condition today to meet its responsibilities in an uncertain world because Governor Scott led and pushed it in the right direction.

A WAY THE WAR'S END MAY BE HASTENED

MANY PERSONS these days seem to have plans for ending the Korean War. Having never waded ashore to other than mosquito attacks nor commanded any vessel larger than a rowboat, we are not in the same league with graduates of the Staff and Command School and Naval War College, with whom responsibility for prosecution of the war largely rests. Our inadequacy, however, does not deter us from complying with the commander-in-chief's request for suggestions which might hasten the war's successful and honorable conclusion.

Chinese Nationalist troops on Formosa have figured much in the oratory of the Korean campaign, but not in the fighting. There have been many suggestions that these Nationalists, well-trained but ill-equipped, be used in attacks on the Chinese mainland, or in Korea. This has not been done because of the U. N.'s reluctance to extend the war.

And certainly, if Nationalist troops attacked the Chinese mainland, extension of the war would be a fact. Their use in Korea would not extend the war. It would simply pit Chinese against Chinese on Korean soil. However, there are plenty of willing fighters in South Korea—the natives—who as experience has shown are effective soldiers when they are given arms. Their armament now has high priority. Their use will ease the U. N. manpower problem in Korea.

But on another front of what, after all, is the same war, in Indo-China, soldiers are desperately needed. The French are in serious straits there. They have lost more men, in proportion to their population, than we have lost in Korea. Why not use the eager Nationalist troops, in Indo-China?

The U. S. decided to "neutralize" Formosa shortly after the Korean War started. The Seventh Fleet was ordered to keep Chinese Reds from the island, and Nationalists from the mainland. Despite Red China's entry into the war, this policy has not changed. Certainly Red China's aggression is sufficient ground to permit U. S. naval forces to take the Nationalists from Formosa to Indo-China.

Use of Nationalists in Indo-China would not extend the war. But it would put pressure on Mao Tse-tung to transfer troops from the strategically useless Korean peninsula to Indo-China, gateway to the East Indies, which is immensely important to the Reds.

Thus use of the Nationalists in Indo-China would help the free world hold this important bastion, and put considerable pressure on the Reds to give up the costly Korean struggle.

From The Milwaukee Journal

HOW NOT TO IMPROVE AUTOS

THE 1953 model of a stock automobile will have a 205 horsepower engine. It has peeled off a 100-mile test run in less than 53 minutes. Two other manufacturers are reported to have similar zoom wagons in mind.

Hold on, now! What are you going to do with 205 horses under your hood? On what public highways are you going to drive a car 115 miles an hour? . . .

It seems to us this thing is getting out of hand. Why build a power and speed into automobiles far beyond what the road system can safely handle or will be able to handle in the foreseeable future? Isn't it just an invitation to even more slaughter and suicide on the highways?

Competition, says the industry; you've got to offer more power than your competitors to outsell them. We doubt that. We believe it would be smart business for the industry to concentrate on cars that would best meet the conditions under which they have to be used—cars that you can park, that use less fuel, that are maneuverable in modern traffic, that contain less acreage of expensive sheet steel and don't cost you $200 per bump.

With taxes, termites and repair bills what they are we've about come to the conclusion that the only advantage in owning one's home is the fact that it can usually be mortgaged more easily than a rented one.—*Omega (Ga.) News.*

Further references to the Solid South will be limited to Dixieland jazz.—St. *Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Man has been able to tame everything except a hurricane and a small boy.—*Rocky Mount (N. C.) Telegram.*

Gov. Scott's Report To The People

(Because it belongs in the permanent record of N. C. history, The News reprints here Governor Scott's record report on his four-year administration. A few paragraphs here and there were deleted because of space limitations.—Eds., The News.)

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Four years ago you bestowed upon me the privilege of serving as your Governor. I have worked hard at all times to deserve that honor; and now, as my term of office is ending, I wish to give to you an accounting of my stewardship.

In January of 1949, when I took office, some $90,000,000 of your money — not needed for day-to-day operation of your government — was lying idle in the banks of North Carolina. In addition, there was $85,000,000 labeled "surplus", including the $30,607,725.62 "post war reserve fund" which had accumulated since 1940; part of which had been temporarily invested.

Three months and a session of the General Assembly later, there was no surplus. It had been wisely appropriated to finance a permanent building program — the first the State had had in ten years.

And, in addition, that same General Assembly appropriated another $17,734,102 for permanent improvements.

This go-forward accomplishment was not achieved without a struggle. Faint-hearted, timid and selfish men wailed that we were embarking upon a spending spree that would wreck the State.

The falsehood of their fears and the shadows upon which their fears were based is proven by the fact that this administration will turn over to my successor a new surplus in excess of $40,000,000.

On July 1st of this year, that surplus amounted to $38,621,568; and it has been growing monthly ever since.

In the meantime, during the past four years, we have built or contracted for, with money on hand to pay the bills, $331,983,913 worth of permanent improvements.

This sum includes slightly more than $43,000,000 in new buildings at Chapel Hill, Woman's College and State College; $100,000,000 in roads and local funds for the construction of new school houses, and $90,585,099 for mental, tubercular, spastic, orthopedic and community hospitals.

Local participation in the school building program has amounted to $80,000,000; and local and Federal participation in the community hospital program has totaled $43,724,377.

These essential building needs have been met without strain on the public treasury, and in addition, State employees and school teachers have been given substantial pay increases; and the teacher load has been decreased.

All this, and more, has been accomplished without any increase in taxes through the co-operative effort of your Governor, the members of the Council of State, administrators and boards appointed by your Governor, and the General Assembly.

When I asked you to elect me Governor, I promised, if elected, to put an end to State funds not needed for day-to-day operation of your government lying idle in the banks. This was promptly done early in 1949. Since that date $8,815,447.58 in interest has been collected through investment of such funds; and by next January 1st, such interest collections will have amounted to $10,315,447.58.

Highways

I also promised to do all in my power to take the people of North Carolina out of the mud; and when I leave the governorship less than a month from now, North Carolina will have more than doubled the mileage of paved roads it had four years ago.

New hard-surfaced roads paved will total 14,810 miles. That's 179 more miles than the 14,631 miles paved in North Carolina in all the years previous to 1949.

As of September 30th of this year, 11,898.87 miles of secondary roads had been paved out of the $200,000,000 bond issue money voted by the people in June of 1949.

An additional 1,674.61 miles of county roads other than bond roads have been paved, and another 499.32 miles of secondary roads are scheduled to be finished by January 1st. All these together give a total of 14,073.41 miles of secondary roads paved. This is more than 2,000 miles over the 12,000 mile goal set by the administration in 1949.

And there still remains approximately $25,000,000 of secondary road bond issue for additional mileage.

In this connection it is significant that already $12,100,000 of the first issued bonds have been paid off, and that on January 1, 1953 — only a few days off — this total will rise to $17,600,000.

On the primary highway system a total of 736.53 miles of new paving has been laid, and an additional 1,534 miles of primary highways have been improved and widened.

And, on top of its tremendous road-building job, the highway department has kept abreast of its routine task of maintaining the 66,500 miles in the largest State road system in the nation.

During the four-year period, 4,096 new bridges have been built; 7,865 new culverts of 36-inch pipe or larger have been installed; and 13,902.81 miles of country roads have been stabilized for all-weather use by applying courses of stone, gravel, sand and clay.

Maintenance of the highway system has cost $137,428,855, and direct aid in the amount of $15,828,753 has been given cities and towns as compared to $4,763,286 in the previous four-year period.

On the financial side of the ledger we also find $283,151,916 worth of road and bridge construction work completed since January of 1949.

Education

It is a source of pride to me that the public schools were made a full-fledged partner in our Go-Forward administration.

Our children are not only our most precious possession; they are also the State's greatest resource. The kind of educational opportunity we provide them determines the future of society.

The building program we embarked upon in the early days of the administration will provide, when completed, more than 8,000 new classrooms, 175 gymnasiums, 250 lunchrooms, and 1,500 other facilities which will add to our educational efficiency.

In 1949 there was initiated an annual appropriation of $550,000 to provide a State-wide public school health program. Through its operation thousands of chronic defects of children have been found, diagnosed, and corrected.

Teacher salaries have been materially increased with a resultant increase in the efficiency of classroom teachers by relieving them of some of their economic worries and through holding and attracting better trained teaching personnel.

The employment of 350 supervisors of instruction, serving in the 172 administrative units of the school system, has been provided. These supervisory services have aided greatly in strengthening the quality of instruction and in stimulating enriched learning opportunities in our public schools.

The teacher load has been decreased.

Agriculture

Agriculture, it has been said many times, is the backbone of a nation's economy. No truer statement was ever made.

Progress in this field, of particular interest to me because of my agricultural background and the fact that for eleven years I was Commissioner of Agriculture, has been phenomenal during the past four years. All the people of North Carolina have benefited by the Department's activities and expanded services.

Extensive growth of the dairy industry, a natural development resulting from our Green Pastures Program, with the production of Grade A Milk nearly doubled, brought about many complex marketing problems. These were resolved through a series of milk marketing orders issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture under authority conferred upon him by the General Assembly.

The Department also has been successful in bringing about the more orderly marketing of other agricultural commodities including corn, small grains and soybeans; and has been instrumental in the establishment of several large grain storage and processing plants, including one with a half-million bushel capacity.

A series of processing and packing plants for handling fruits, vegetables, meat and poultry have been established.

Standards for fertilizer have been steadily improved, and the number of fertilizer grades reduced from 24 to 20.

A new "on-the-spot" control system has been developed to insure prompt removal from the market of inferior crop seeds.

Work of the Soil Testing Laboratory has been stepped up until the number of samples tested is running more than 100,000 a year, or twice as many as four years ago.

GOVERNOR SCOTT

Recognition has been given to the importance of keeping healthy the agriculture of North Carolina, which has more farms than any other State.

Agriculture in North Carolina is Going Forward at a rapid pace.

Utilities

We have gone a long way forward in providing our rural population, farm and non-farm, with electric service. During the four year period 21,300 miles of new lines have been built, carrying electricity to 153,000 rural customers. Of this number of new service connections 71,000 are in farm homes.

These increases in numbers of miles of lines constructed and new users of electricity represent accomplishments of both privately owned utility companies and REA corporations.

Today 493,600 North Carolina rural families enjoy electric services, included in which are 260,000 farm families.

During this same period the privately - owned telephone companies, aided in some instances by REA telephone loans to provide "area-wide service", have made 75,000 rural telephone installations, of which approximately 31,000 have been in farm homes.

It has been in the telephone field that the greatest backlog of orders for service has developed. More than 50,000 "definite hold orders for service" remain on file.

Public Health

During the past four years we have sharply increased our investment in the prevention of disease and disability. State aid to counties has been tripled, and the program has been carried closer to the people.

In 1949, the last four remaining counties were organized for public health work. During this period of expansion, a policy of decentralization has been put into effect, which means that public health now is administered at the grass roots, according to the varied needs of each of the one hundred counties.

Tuberculosis and cancer case-finding services have been carried out on a large scale. Since January, 1949, the State Board of Health's Tuberculosis Section has made chest X-rays of nearly one million North Carolinians. Six cancer detection-and-diagnostic clinics and five detection clinics have been set up at convenient points throughout the State.

Medical Care

Since January of 1949, unprecedented action has been taken to improve and enlarge health facilities to benefit all the people.

Under supervision of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission 46 hospital projects with 2,000 new beds capacity have been completed in 37 counties.

Another 22 hospital projects with 1,882 beds, in 21 counties, have been placed under construction.

Money has been pledged and allotted for the construction of 11 additional hospitals, with 652 beds, in 9 counties.

This is giving North Carolina 77 new and improved hospitals, with 4,606 beds, in 73 counties.

In addition, 35 county health centers and 28 nurses' homes have been built during the period.

Mental Institutions

Large appropriations for maintenance have permitted many improvements in the care and treatment of patients in mental institutions supervised by the State Hospitals Board of Control. The annual appropriation rose from $5,856,652 in 1948-49 to $9,446,250 in 1952-53.

Groundwork has been laid for great progress in the psychiatric field. The State Hospital at Raleigh was recently approved for two-year training of resident psychiatric technician-trainees; and funds have been made available by appropriation and grant for this type of work and these are now being secured. This is in recognition of the fact that providing just custodial care is not enough. There must be adequate, immediate treatment of mental diseases to restore a large proportion of the mentally sick to useful lives in society. Money invested in a treatment program is just as important, if not more important, than a building program. Rebuilding lives is more important than erecting buildings.

Also important is co-operation between the State hospitals and the University Medical School Department of Psychiatry. A psychiatric wing to the teaching hospital at Chapel Hill is being built with State Hospital and alcoholic program funds.

The Board of Control has been allotted a total of $21,000,000 for permanent improvements at State mental hospitals.

An Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program was begun in 1949. A considerable number of voluntary patients from throughout the State have been helped by the Butner Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center.

Public Welfare

One of the yardsticks by which the quality of the citizenship of a state is measured is how it meets its responsibilities to the aged, the infirm, and children needing its protection.

Today, through added emphasis upon these necessary and highly desirable social services, 162 licensed homes in 52 counties are providing homelike living arrangements for approximately 1,100 aged and inform persons from a wide range of economic and social levels of living before their personal misfortunes struck them.

Establishment of these homes, more in the nature of nursing homes, has reduced demands upon facilities of the mental institutions where formerly even the mere mention of such alert were also committed.

Under authority granted by the 1949 General Assembly, our Welfare Department, with the Federal Government and the Counties participating in the cost, has inaugurated a program of assistance for the total-permanently disabled, regardless of age. More than 2,500 unfortunate men, women and children are receiving this aid.

The custodial care being given mentally deficient and physically handicapped children in six State operated homes, and the educational training provided, is serving as a pattern for other states.

Prisons

No state has the right to call itself progressive unless adequate housing and hospital facilities are provided within its prison system. We have not neglected this responsibility.

More than $2,200,000 has been spent on permanent improvements at the prison, including $1,200,000 for remodeling and construction at Women's Prison and Central Prison, a special allotment of $394,000 for the Criminal Insane Hospital building at Dix Hill, and another special allotment of $125,000 for the Prison Tubercular Hospital.

Development

State advertising and promotional efforts have been highly successful in attracting a variety of new enterprises to broaden our industrial base formerly dominated by cotton textiles. The textile industry itself has been diversified by rapid growth of synthetic fibre and woolen production.

During my administration, North Carolina sites have been selected for 208 new industrial plants with a total investment of $257,000,000 to give employment to 38,000 additional workers with annual payrolls of $95,000,000. These new industries include some of the nation's largest firms with names that are virtual household words through their extensive national advertising.

An important element in our increasing economic diversity is the tourist business, which expanded from an estimated volume of $200,000,000 in 1949 to a present figure of more than $300,000,000. This is the State's third largest industry — exceeded only by textiles and tobacco, in which North Carolina leads the world.

State Ports

For one hundred years North Carolinians dreamed about a deep ocean shipping port in our State. The 1949 General Assembly sided this dreaming by making available $7,500,000 for construction of up-to-date port terminal facilities at Morehead City and Wilmington. These facilities, promising benefits to all the people of the state through low-cost water transportation, are now completed; and ocean-going vessels are calling to bring in materials to feed North Carolina industry and to take out North Carolina products for world trade.

Personnel

The 1949 General Assembly created a State Personnel Department which began operating in April of that year; and today 99 per cent of the jobs in the departments and agencies, inclusive of institutions, have been brought under new job classification and pay plan based on the same principles used in business and industry.

Uniform policies and regulations have been placed in effect covering all aspects of the personnel problems, eliminating inconsistencies in the various departments, assuring employees of fair treatment, and assuring the taxpaying public of efficient governmental administration.

Revenue

North Carolina's expanding economy plus improved methods of tax collections made it possible for the State not only to finance the Go-Forward Program without tax increases but also to build up a substantial surplus in the General Fund.

Reorganization of the Department of Revenue during my administration has brought about increased efficiency and resulted in wider equalization of the tax burden. In 1951 there were 893,000 income-tax payers, an increase of 222,000 over 1948. There were 198,043 license-tax payers in 1951, an increase of 42,061 over 1948. The number of merchants reporting collection of sales taxes increased by 65,500 in 1951 from 59,068 in 1948, an increase of 6,432.

Improvement in the over-all administrative function of our Department of Revenue has attracted attention, and representatives of seven other states have made detailed studies of the Revenue Department with a view to using it as a model for their states. The department's administrative cost has been reduced to .74 per cent, less than three-quarters of a cent for each dollar collected.

Conclusion

It is with mixed emotions that I leave the Governor's Office and have presented to you this account of my stewardship in that office.

The past four years have been busy years, and I shall miss the tensions and activities that have filled every day and almost every hour.

On the other hand, it will be a relief to have a rest and get back close to the soil, from which I came, and watch from the sidelines the passing parade of events.

I would be the last person in North Carolina to claim this administration has been perfect in every respect. From time to time we have made mistakes. When such mistakes have become apparent, however, prompt action has been taken to correct them and to alleviate the conditions caused by them.

Third of the people of North Carolina live and work in cities and towns. Another third live in the country and work in cities and towns, and the other third live and work on the farm. Their needs are the same; their hopes and ambitions are held in common. It has been my constant endeavor to serve the needs of all the people.

The final decision as to the measure of service rendered rests in the hearts and minds of the people and the memory they may retain of it.

I am grateful and will always be grateful to you for your having given me the opportunity of serving as your Governor and the confidence you have given me in that service.

The door of my Haw River farm home will always be open to you in the days ahead. I shall not hibernate. My interest in and devotion to a North Carolina ever Going Forward shall stay with me to the end of my life's row.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Ike Planning Talks, Policies On Trip

WASHINGTON

GENERAL EISENHOWER, who worked with and under Franklin Roosevelt all during World War II, is taking a leaf or two from FDR's book.

Roosevelt not only got away on a cruiser or yacht three or four times a year, but usually took members of the Cabinet with him. It gave him a chance both to rest and consider long-range problems.

Eisenhower also plans frequent rests from the wear and tear of office grind. While at NATO in Paris he tried to spend at least part of every afternoon in the golf course. This, and a fairly rigid diet, kept him in good shape.

Meanwhile, the present mid-Pacific conferences, according to close advisers, have four objectives:

1. A Decision on Korea has to be formulated almost right away. Even though Eisenhower isn't President yet, his general views will be honored by the Truman Administration. And if there is to be any kind of offensive next Spring, the supply lines have to start rolling almost immediately.

2. Get Acquainted With the Cabinet—Most of his Cabinet like has met only once or twice. They need to get acquainted. Some domestic problems, such as taxes and budget, will be discussed; also Secretary-to-be of the Interior Douglas McKay is in charge of the Pacific Islands. That's one reason he was invited.

3. Plan Some Speeches and Prepare For Some TV Appearances—This was the main reason C. D. Jackson of Fortune Magazine, head of the campaign speech-writers, and Emmett Hughes, another speech-writer, were invited. Eisenhower will have to make some TV and radio statements shortly after his arrival back in the U. S.; also has major speeches to think about for the inauguration period.

4. Major Foreign Policy—It's sometimes easier to formulate long-range policy when you are away from it. And Eisenhower now has a chance to debate with his new Secretary of State the most important part of our entire foreign policy—the fact that the heart of the Korean War, as the heart of most of our troubles, lies in Moscow.

Adlai And Harry

HERE are some of the things that happened between President Truman and Governor Stevenson during their confidential strategy meeting last week:

Actually one of the most important things occurred not at the White House but between a group of Southern Senators who are working backstage to take the Democratic Party away from Stevenson and run it from the Senate.

To this end, they have been telephoning various Democratic leaders around the country friendly to Sen. Richard Russell to urge him to run for Senate leader. However, they don't want to start a full-fledged campaign until after Sen. Lyndon Johnson is made Senate leader, because they fear northern Democrats would balk at a Texan for Senate leader, if they knew Russell, a Georgian, was being groomed as national leader.

Stevenson had heard of the Southern strategy before he went to the White House, and talked it over with Truman. Here are some of the things they decided:

Stevenson, not Truman is to be the party's leader as far as the National Committee is concerned. This was tacit recognition of the fact that Truman has a lot of ill-will in the South.

Stevenson told Truman he would come back to Washington after Congress reconvenes and visit with Democrats on Capitol Hill. He wants to get on personal terms with Senators and Congressmen. What they do in the next four years will be all-important to the Democratic Party, Stevenson believes, and he wants to have a hand in it.