



## THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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### Minus Forty Indictments

Judge James F. Latham's decision in the police cases strengthens an impression that the Mecklenburg Grand Jury and the State Bureau of Investigation have been involved in ill-advised fishing expeditions.

Whether or not this impression is accurate depends upon information still denied the public by grand-jury secrecy. So also depends any sensible public understanding of whether any good has been achieved commensurate with the damage done to the reputations of police officers and the Police Department.

For six months prior to Judge Latham's decision yesterday the integrity of the Police Department had been under a shadow that could not be assayed for substance or merit. The judge's decision, while not conclusive, has been indisputable merit. It is a respectable yardstick and the only yardstick available at this point.

What did the judge say? He said that 40 of 41 indictments brought against various police officers were unworthy of trial according to his interpretation of the law.

He implied that the grand jury was attempting to make value judgments on police matters that properly should be made by police officials and the City Council that employs them.

If we understand the judge correctly, he went beyond a technical ruling which,

in part, the solicitor plans to appeal, and suggested that the grand jury had gotten off its reservation. Said Judge Latham: "These persons bringing these charges and the grand jury have in effect, asked a petit jury to substitute its judgment, ex-parte facto, for the City Council's judgment."

What now? If Judge Latham's rulings are sustained, the criminal aspects of this investigation will have collapsed. The suspicions engendered by it will not be removed, however, unless City Council and the public are given answers to some pertinent questions.

On what basis did the SBI delve into police cases going back more than a decade?

What and whose was the testimony that persuaded the grand jury to keep the police under permanent suspicion for more than six months?

Are there witnesses who are willing to share with City Council information they gave the grand jury?

What facts have been unearthed by the SBI that might be useful in improving the Police Department? Six months of spying is a lot of spying, and the taxpayers ought to have the benefit of any and all nuggets found.

We think it imperative, in fairness to the public and the accused, that the serious questions raised be resolved in as few as possible to resolve them.

### Some 'Judicial Rhetoric'

Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White covered a multitude of the current court's sins when he noted in his dissent in the Civil Rights cases that the majority was merely exercising "judicial rhetoric" in throwing out thousands of suits in cases before the court. That's a nice way of saying that the court has been indulging in its favorite practice of social engineering — fashioning the law to fit the desired result.

It is one thing for the Supreme Court to uphold Congress's judgment in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In so doing, the court seemed to be stretching the definition of interstate commerce to the breaking point; but, then, the use of the commerce clause to ban segregation in public accommodations — however doubtful constitutionally — was at least Congress's idea. If the court made the law fit its idea of how society ought to work in this case, it was at least conforming for a change with the express will of Congress.

But when the majority decided to throw out the suit in cases, it reached far beyond any intention implicit or explicit in the language of Congress. It said, in effect, that because Congress passed a law in 1964, arrests made under laws in effect before then were not proper and convictions under those laws are void.

In so doing, the court seemed to offer comfort to any who may conclude in the future that they may break the law in what they take to be a good cause. This comes close to being an invitation to lawlessness.

The idea that Congress intended to achieve such a retroactive relaxation of the law was abhorrent to Justices White, Black, Stewart, and Harlan, who dissented with this portion of the decision. Their dissent is understandable. The majority decision here was incredibly bad law and — in this case — patently bad social engineering too.

### A Southern Opportunity

Out of Charlotte's recent three-day conference on "The Manpower Revolution and Human Resource Adjustment" came the complaint that there seems to be an appalling disparity between available non-college training and the kind of jobs being offered on the country's rapidly-changing labor market.

The charge is an increasingly common one. The American Council on Education has published a 184-page study of post-high-school vocational and technical education. It charged that distorted ideas of prestige have geared our system to the college-preparatory student, and that we are neglecting the vast majority of our youth. A subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee recently echoed that concern in a 148-page report on manpower problems and unemployment in the United States.

On all sides it is said that something must be done to re-couple the educational process and rising educational and skill requirements on the labor market.

The South, unfortunately, faces this problem plus a unique few of its own. Last week's conference produced some discouraging figures on the rate of our economic pulse. In 1963 per capita income was only 69 per cent of that of the country as a whole. By 1975 the figure is expected to rise to only 80 per cent. In fact the very nature of our economy is changing. Statistics for North Carolina alone show a rapid decline in the number of farms and a significant increase in the number of white-collar positions to be filled in the state's labor force.

And we are increasingly aware of inadequacies in our schools. Particularly in North Carolina do we constantly speak of doing something for, or about our educational system.

But, with a little ingenuity, we might turn two of these problems into assets and couple them to eradicate the third.

Because we have been conscious of deficiencies in our school system, we have become relatively accustomed to manipulating its direction. We have no complicated or well-established educational pattern — like that of New York State, for example — to break.

The same is true of our economic way of life. Because it is changing anyway, we have not to establish a momentum, but only to direct one that already exists. We might take the horde of youngsters leaving the farm, pour them into a realistically-oriented, non-college educational system, and thereby do something startling with such things per-capita income statistics.

The chance is ours. There are thousands of intelligent youngsters — here as everywhere else — who do not belong in college. Neither do they belong behind a plow or at the hard end of a shovel. It's time we gave them somewhere else to go and something also to do — for all of us as well as for themselves.

### Life In Russia

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The International Student Service office in San Francisco insists that among its communications from around the world was this message from a Russian student:

"You will recognize me when I arrive. I am a card-carrying YMCA member."

From The Washington Post

### DETECTING THE DETECTOR

It is, as everyone knows, the practiced and inveterate liar who is best able to keep from blushing when he tells a whopper; and it is the guileless innocent who most damagingly turns the color of a boiled lobster when he deviates by so much as a warped syllable from strict veracity. Just so, we have no doubt, the human pulsebeat, the adrenals and the respiratory system respond when tested by the most revered of current mechanical devices, the polygraph. The machine is useful, perhaps, in trapping amateur prevaricators who have some minor peccadillo to conceal; but against a shrewd and hardened deceiver, it is as in-

effective as most mechanical devices are when pitted against resourceful human minds.

Dr. Stefan Posony of Stanford University's Hoover Institute, is probably quite right, therefore, in saying that the use of lie detectors in pre-employment clearance tests by the CIA and other security agencies tends to weed out the best and bracket in the worst. Beyond this, moreover, is the consideration that it best smashes all it touches — those who impose it on others and those who submit to it. Like the nondisloyal disclaimer as a test of fitness for public trust, it clears the unscrupulous and gives trouble only to the conscientious.

## PEOPLE'S PLATFORM

### A Real Injustice

Editors, The News:

Merry Christmas to the Charlotte Police Department and especially to L. A. J. Gilleland, head of the Youth Bureau.

A few weeks ago in a Thanksgiving edition of The News we were asked to be thankful for various events and people in our wonderful, all-American city of Charlotte. One sentence paid tribute to Lieutenant Gilleland, who had taken delinquents home only to discover an unheated house, barren of food. This lieutenant out of his own pocket purchased food and provided food, so moved was he.

Another season approach, also one in which to give thanks and even one in which to glorify; and Lieutenant Gilleland has now been charged with dividing up "a few small things—nothing big" eleven years ago. This act he denies, yet he has been suspended without pay and will appear for an almost Christmas Eve hearing.

In my opinion, this is a great injustice to one who has faithfully served our city above and beyond the call of duty for 23 years. Lieutenant Gilleland, when proven innocent, will be given his back-pay; but who can restore his personal integrity and allay the suffering of him and his family? Who can restore the admiration and respect of the countless delinquents he helped, morally and physically?

Now Charlotte, be thankful, glorify, and be just.

—DIANE VESTAL

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

It is hard to see how the Soviet Union could be anything but pleased by our involvement in the war in South Vietnam. A typical Soviet nightmare must be visions of the Chinese hordes pouring across her border and deep into her territory in search of more space for the burgeoning Chinese masses.

This is less likely as long as the Chinese are involved with the United States in southeast Asia for they would be reluctant to embark upon a two-front military engagement. Naturally it rankles de Gaulle for France to have lost her empire in Indo China, but more than hurt pride may have influenced him to recognize Red China and call for neutralization in Viet Nam.

de Gaulle is an egoist, but he is also a realist. His main concern is for western Europe, and he may feel that the Soviet threat would be greatly diminished by what he probably thinks would be an inevitable Soviet-Chinese border clash, given the opportunity.

Whether this should alter our own policy in South Asia is something for the experts to decide. But Asia is not within our natural sphere of influence, and any open rift between our two Communist enemies would be welcome.

—CELINDA BLAND

Charlotte

### Identifying Race

Editors, The News:

I am both surprised and angered by the "policy" of the newspapers, WSOB and WBT in the reporting of news stories dealing with Negroes and whites. Unless there is some racial problem involved, you are contributing to the easing of racial tensions by mentioning the race or nationality of the parties involved. Nor are you contributing to the worth of the story. You merely provide food for the rednecks, both black and white. I think it is time you stop this biased reporting, stop trying to sell newspapers and TV time with such immoral techniques.

Henceforth, each time I hear such reporting or read this in the paper, I am going to send out three copies of a letter — one to the broadcast medium, one to the newspaper, one to the state senator in Washington. I hope I never have to do this but I'm sure I will.

—DONALD J. CONNALLY

### Smelly Investigation

Editors, The News:

I just want to say that your editorial concerning the police investigation "Give Them A Hearing," Dec. 11) was just wonderful. I, for one, am in full accord with every last word of it. These investigations have put our police force in "shackles."

Noah Webster defines the word "shackle" as "that which prevents free action, as if by fetters." His definition of fetter is "to restrain from motion, to confine or hamper." Now just before the word fetter in Webster's dictionary, we have the word "fetter" which means "a stench." I think the definition of fetter is more appropriate to describe the police investigations due to the smell of things.

I cannot understand why so much attention and suspicion is focused on our law enforcement instead of our lawmakers. Of course there are many things or activities by the city government which cause one to think there is a "fetor" there somewhere. For instance, it has been known for a councilman or mayor to spend more money on his campaign than the job pays, which makes me wonder.

Everyone does not have a map of the so-called "master plan" of the City of Charlotte. Some lawmakers of various cities and counties have been known to go out in the county or suburbs and purchase land from some poor old farmer who has never heard of the "master plan" for just a few dollars, knowing that eventually a huge lake resort or development will spring up nearby.

After this lake resort or housing development, industrial development or whatever begins to form, "Mr. Councilman" or "His Honor" will then sit back and let the price he gave for the poor farmer's whole farm. Now, at the same time, "His Honor" and "Mr. Councilman" are members or chairmen of various committees formed to have better relationships among the lawmakers. He will tell the public in their speeches that it is immoral to do this or that.

—GEORGE A. WILSON

### Cormier's Success

Editors, The News:

May I second the letter by L. C. Leatherland on Dr. Richard Cormier's success in developing a superb symphony orchestra? What is wrong with the symphony board when they obviously have such a marvelous conductor?

I have worked for two years on the ticket drive and I feel I know Dr. Cormier well. He went far beyond the call of duty in helping with this drive in every possible way. If we lose him, I feel the symphony would suffer greatly, perhaps never to recover.

—CATHERINE S. FAISON

### Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

This column was the first to reveal in 1964 the details of the Test Pilot case in Flint, Mich., for which Jimmy Hoffa was tried in Nashville, Tenn.

Since then Hoffa has been convicted in Chattanooga in March 1964 of obstructing justice at the early Nashville trial. This conviction is now on appeal. The records in the case were filed this week before the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals and they read like a crime thriller.

The records made it appear that the personal vendetta between Bobby Kennedy and Jimmy Hoffa went far beyond the realm of normal court procedure. Here are some of the sensational facts these new records contain.

1—The government used a dope addict, Edward G. Partin, as its No. 1 witness against Hoffa.

### How Justice Really Got Hoffa

2—Bobby Kennedy's boys used a double agent, Robert D. Vick, an investigator for one of Hoffa's attorneys, who also was employed by Walter Sheridan, assistant to Bobby Kennedy, to spy on Hoffa's attorneys. The courts have found such espionage illegal.

3—The Justice Department paid money to its No. 1 witness and ally to his ex-wife, Section 301 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code states that whoever asks, demands, exacts, solicits, seeks, accepts, receives or agrees to receive anything of value for himself or for someone else in return for or because of testimony under oath shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years.

### Hidden Witness

One affidavit filed in court this week was signed Sept. 17, 1964, six months after the trial and is in the form of new evidence. Author of the affidavit, Sidney Simpson of Baton Rouge, was indicted on a kidnapping charge in 1962, together with

Partin, involving the kidnapping of his children in a divorce proceeding.

"Some time in September, 1962," Simpson stated, "I was transferred from the Donaldville Parish jail to the Baton Rouge Parish jail. I was placed in a cell with Partin. For the first few days Partin acted sort of crazy. Then when it was clear that he was not going to get out in a hurry, he became more excited and nervous. After I had been in the same cell with Partin for about three days Partin said, 'I know a way to get out of here. I want Hoffa more than you want me.'"

Partin met me during this time that he was working with Daniels (a Louisiana state officer) and the FBI to frame Hoffa. On one occasion I asked Partin if he knew enough about Hoffa to be of any help to Daniels and the FBI, and Partin said, 'I don't know any difference. If I don't know it, I can fix it up.'"

## What Next For Adlai?

By PETER LISAGOR  
News World Service



STEVENS

not faith, to almost everybody except the officials involved. Stevenson shows no great impatience about the matter. If he is more active, more deeply embroiled in the substance of policy, more exposed at his front-line command post than men much younger than he. Enough is popping to keep an agile mind under challenge, but in some cases, apparently, he has stated his pleasure, if

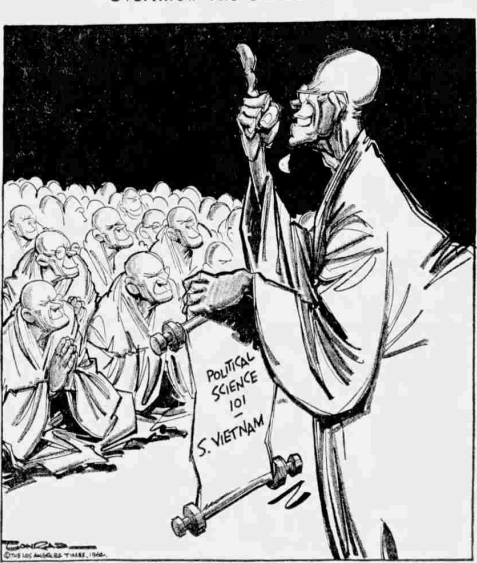
Yet, with the scars of combat in domestic politics as well as on the world scene as impressive as his record of public service, he often wonders if he has not earned a time for quieter pursuits, such as writing, teaching, lecturing — law-yeing.

He has been under some pressure to return to the practice of law in Chicago. He has been sought out by university talent scouts to test his interest in the groves of academe. But he has made no decision, and a visitor gets the impression that he would be bored stiff away from diplomatic action, from the tough but exciting barricades.

One reaches a quiet subjective conclusion that the President would not have to twist Stevenson's arm too hard to win from him an agreement to stay at the U.N. What Stevenson would like in federal service, it seems fair to assume, is the post of secretary of state.

The Dean Rusk appears to be reasonably secure in the State Department, and if Rusk should depart for reasons not yet apparent, the President's special assistant, McGeorge Bundy, would be an energetic contender for the spot.

### 'And For Your Homework, Class, Overthrow The Government'



### A Teen-Age Matriarchy

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON

Teenage-ologists, the experts who spend their time studying the habits and mores of teenagers, have just come up with some more frightening information.

It appears the female of the species is taking over more and more as the head of the tribe, and teenageism is fast developing into a matriarchy.

A recent study by Lester Rand of the Youth Research Institute of New York reveals that the female teenager is slowly getting control of the purse strings of the teenage male.

Rand's survey revealed that teenage boys were turning over their allowances and earnings to their "steady" girls. Teenage girls seem to have convinced their boy friends they can manage their money better and make it go farther.

"I have discovered," Mr. Rand said, "that some teenagers even have joint bank accounts."

Mr. Rand also discovered that teenage girls were putting their boy friends to bed in their bedrooms late to see if it is off.

The teenage girl also plays an important role in deciding the education of her boy friend. One boy revealed he wanted to go to Tufts, but his girl wanted him to go to Boston College, her father's

school, so that is where he is going.

"In many cases," Mr. Rand said, "the girls badge their boy friends into demanding larger allowances and wage increases. Girls also seem to be convincing their boys into getting jobs so they can have more spending money."

The survey revealed that male taste in clothes, haircuts, and even automobiles was being dictated by the female teenager.

"I don't know why, perhaps it's parental influence," Mr. Rand said, "but the female teenager is in the saddle."

The extent of the influence can be sadly dramatized by what one youth told Rand in Boston. "My girl wants me to be asleep by 11 and, since she lives next door, she checks my bedroom light to see if it is off."

The teenage girl also plays an important role in deciding the education of her boy friend. One boy revealed he wanted to go to Tufts, but his girl wanted him to go to Boston College, her father's

school, so that is where he is going.

Mr. Rand also discovered that teenage girls actually select careers for their boy friends. One youth, who was on his way to becoming an accountant, changed over to law when his steady informed him she would never marry an accountant. Unfortunately, in this case, after he started law school, she got engaged to someone else.

The report also revealed that teenage young ladies make the decisions on what films their boy friends will see, what records they will hear, and what television programs they will watch.

"What does this all mean?" Mr. Rand says that teenage boys are much more lonely and insecure than teenage girls. They submit to all the indignities because they can't resist female fantasy, and they're suckers for anyone who listens to their troubles.

(Attention, teenagers. When writing to protest this scurrilous column, please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.)