

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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A LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY

IN TODAY'S People's Platform, a Southern physician does some plain talking to his fellow Charlotteans. He has seen, and helped remedy, some of the results of poverty and ignorance in the Queen City. He has concluded that provision of equality of economic opportunity for all citizens is fundamental to the solution of these problems.

To work toward that goal he has suggested the formation of a voluntary local commission which, "by persuasion and education can create a more favorable climate for the growth of equality of economic opportunity for all men." He holds as requisite to the creation of such a climate, the establishment of more adequate housing, equality of educational opportunity "with particular emphasis upon technical and business training in the high schools, more recreational facilities for Negroes, and more representation of the Negro community on policy-making bodies."

What does remind our correspondent of Charlotte's considerable progress in the field of slum clearance, its plans for urban redevelopment. We could point to the large number of Negro parks and other recreation, to the rapid improvement in Negro schools during the past several years. We could remind him that the Negro community's own leadership has not been particularly effective, that lack of interest in voting on the part of that community may be considered the chief reason no Negro holds elective office here.

But to dwell upon these facts and achievements is to detract from the immense job that remains to be done, which Dr. Wheeler has so ably restated. The program, from actions which he has proposed are clearly

in line with the oft-stated views of General Eisenhower and Governor Stevenson, and of many thoughtful legislators. Provision of equality of economic opportunity is a local responsibility. If it is accomplished on the local level, there will be no need of, and won't be, any compulsory Federal FEPC. What we need is a program both down to is this. Persons who prefer voluntary action to compulsory action, and are willing to assume leadership, will undertake among themselves responsibility for accomplishing these several actions. Businessmen will hire Negroes for jobs which they previously were not offered. City officials will appoint qualified Negroes to responsible positions, as is done in some other North Carolina communities, including at least one in the "Black Belt."

Ignorance and poverty are the problem-education and economic equality the answers. Apply these factors, for example, to the housing problem. A family lives in a crowded shack. Unless the breadwinner has the education for a better job, and it is open to him, he will continue to live in the crowded shack, and the problems of crime and disease will result. The decrease in crime and disease among these families would be better if it were evident to anyone who compares the crime and health statistics by neighborhood. The increase in civic pride and improved personal habits are evident to anyone who drives by the slums. The low cost housing projects and compares them with other, less fortunate neighborhoods.

The whole problem is a big one. It is also challenging, and pressing. It needs, now, the President's attention, then action, from us Charlotteans.

TRUMAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY

THE Truman Administration will soon be history. Reviewing its accomplishments, we find it a period of great achievement. On one hand are the bold international moves, bolder even than those of FDR in some respects, backed by a majority of the conservative Congressional coalition. On the other hand is the rejection of domestic programs similar to those proposed by Truman, and backed by Congress prior to World War II.

Surprisingly, that "do-nothing" 80th Congress cooperated with Mr. Truman more than the next two Congresses did, according to *Congressional Quarterly*. It completed 23 of his 57 requests. It gave emergency aid to Europe, started ERP, joined the International Refugee Organization and World Health Organization.

It also set the pattern of disapproving Mr. Truman's domestic program. It shelved public housing, slum clearance, urban redevelopment programs, the Brannan plan, civil rights legislation, turned down the President's requests for wage and price controls, control of commodity speculation, rationing authority. It was the 80th Congress that passed Taft-Hartley, reduced taxes, exempted railroads from antitrust laws, narrowed the coverage of social Security—all over the President's veto.

The 81st Congress carried on the President's program abroad. It initiated, although on a scale smaller than that proposed by Mr. Truman, the Point IV program. It rat-

fied the North Atlantic Pact, began foreign military assistance, liberalized the displaced persons and refugee programs.

It went along domestically, with the President to the extent of increasing taxes after the Korean War began, providing for some housing and slum clearance, and for top priority for atomic research facilities, expanding Social Security, and putting the whammy on federal aid to education and military training, national health insurance, federal scholarships and expansion of unemployment insurance.

The 82nd Congress approved most of the President's foreign affairs program—military and economic assistance, ratification of treaties and security pacts. It increased veterans benefits, but squelched UMT. It approved the President's request for anti-submarine legislation, federal aid for roads, the Bureau of Internal Revenue shake-up. But it turned thumbs down on U. S. participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway project, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and the rule for the District of Columbia, reorganization of the post office, dispersal of government agencies. It shunned river valley development, flood insurance, major revision of Taft-Hartley, FEPC. It largely ignored the President's requests for more social security, and much of the President's domestic program, has for the most part failed of accomplishment. The new international concepts he and his advisers promulgated, with the co-operation of Congress, stand as his contribution to history.

SPARE THE ROD AND SPOIL THE FISHING

IT DIDN'T get much attention in newspaper accounts of Governor Scott's Farm & Home Week speech at Raleigh, but the fact that only there are some 10,000 farm fish ponds in North Carolina, most of them built in the past few years. That is good news in the angler's book.

And now there comes along another bit of good news for fishermen. The National Wildlife Association reports that, contrary to the old theories, it is now well established that heavy fishing of ponds and lakes increases rather than decreases the potential supply.

It works like this. Fish are prolific creatures. Left to themselves, they'll quickly overpopulate a pond and exhaust its food supply. In the resulting battle for survival, only the fittest will come out. So rather than let nature take its course, the Association

advises pond owners to take down the "No Fishing" signs and let the anglers in. Carrying the idea still further, conservationists are now recommending the rule about throwing the little ones back in to grow some more. Why toss them back, where they'll fight with the others for the available food supply? Put them on the string and come back later for a bigger one.

The reason for this liberal attitude is because sport fishing as most of us find out after time after time, is as darned inefficient. The big ones and the little ones keep getting away. We don't know of any electronic gadget or fishing that will appreciably increase the angler's efficiency either, thus liberal fishing should become a general rule.

So fish away, fish fast, faster and faster. We can have our fish and eat 'em too—that is, if we catch 'em.

From The Twin City Sentinel

CHARLOTTE ADVANCES, BUT WINSTON'S LOUD

IN THE TUSSELE of modern city life, the City of Charlotte is flexing a municipal muscle. Though civic jealousy has no place in the hearts of Winston-Salem citizens who are just as much concerned as any other city, it is in order, nevertheless, to take a look at what is going on in Charlotte these days, as revealed on the local page of *The Charlotte News*. The city is advancing on many fronts.

1. The booming and expansive Queen City Council is to "move afoot" in the City Council to use \$100,000 from Charlotte's ABC store dividends to lower the tax rate by three cents.
2. A Charlotte man out of a clear sky, received a commission as an admiral in the Nebraska Navy.
3. The North Carolina GOP has located its state headquarters in Charlotte.
4. Four Chinese generals visited Charlotte on a U. S. tour.

6. A committee has been appointed to push an educational TV station in the city.

7. More relatives of Gov. Adlai Stevenson can be counted in Charlotte than probably in any other North Carolina town.

Ordinarily these achievements would be enough to furnish an ordinary neighboring community green with envy. But Two City people are maintaining a calm placidity, even a slightly smug sense of unlimited power under control. There is no feeling of pain or strain.

The reason for this tranquil equanimity is plain: The City of Winston-Salem is about to invest \$20,400 in 24 air raid sirens. These warning sirens will be loud enough to wake up the populace at any hour of the day or night. From the desecrated standpoint, Winston-Salem will be able to make more noise than any other city in the state.

The old is over in conflict with the new. Many a 1952 American radio man, worried about kissing babies still his television make-up—Savannah Morning News.

Massachusetts Voters Ripe For Revolt

By MARQUIS CHILDS

BOSTON

YOU WOULD scarcely believe it if that, unless you live in Boston, but that avowed orator, that Irish charmer with the cajoling voice, James Michael Curley, cannot see it is once again an issue in an election in Massachusetts.

It is not that Curley is running for office again. He found after his release that his term in a Federal prison for using the mails to give out something of a danger on a possible Curley revival. The present uproar was set off by the fact that the Massachusetts legislature in a splendid gesture of generosity voted Curley an annual pension of \$12,000 a year.

RIP VAN WINKLE

The Democratic-controlled House and the Republican-controlled Senate have been busy in their own pensions and they distributed them as they saw fit. It was just more of the same, a hallowed old Bay State custom, and no one was supposed to give a second thought.

But something very much like a revolt of the down-trodden taxpayer is taking place. He is angry and down-trodden in Massachusetts where the tax rate is one of the highest in the country. Norman Donald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers did some arithmetic. He showed that a legislator for \$225 a year could buy a life annuity that would cost \$2,924 a year from a private insurance company. The cost to the State of Massachusetts of these pensions, shown by an analysis in the Boston Globe to be fantastically higher than those in any other state, could reach \$38,000 a year.

But even that is not the amount and in itself as it appeared to many to be the last straw on the post of the State House. The angry outcry now seems to add up to that unfamiliar refrain, "Turn the rascals out. It is a mood common throughout the country as a familiar figure after another is retired by voters either indignant or just plain mad."

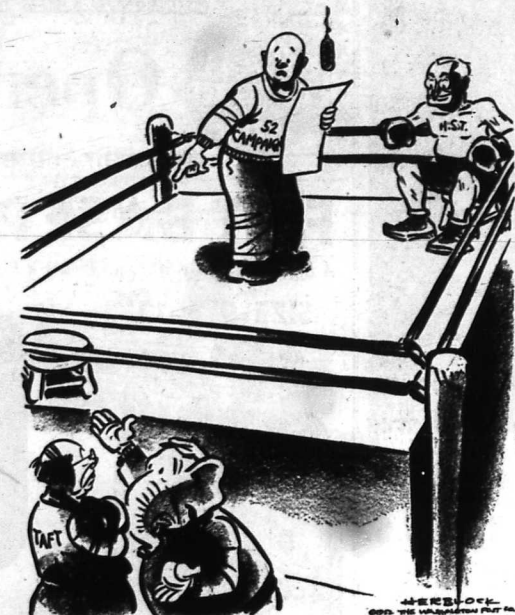
But one must not discount the maneuverability of the present occupant of the State House, Gov. Paul Dever, running for a third term. The keynote speaker at the Democratic National Convention, Dever has moved to mollify the television viewers as the outstanding heavyweight orator of both camps.

Hearing the angry mutter of the citizenry, Dever shifted with the swiftness of an outside weather-vane. He called a special session of the legislature, thereby circumventing a Republican move and the session he called. He called the session to take up by executive order some of the surplus jobs and job increases handed out by the third term. For Curley, he said he had never wanted his pension anyway, thereby avoiding the unpleasant welcome cheer he had sent up when the gift of a grateful legislature was first made known.

How much, this will spill over into the Presidential and Senatorial contests no one can estimate. Not since 1924, when Calvin Coolidge was running for reelection, has this state cast its electoral votes for a Republican candidate. In Massachusetts voters have shown great independence of party lines, crossing over to elect two Republican Senators, Leverett Saltonstall and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., who is up for a third term.

AN EDITOR of a powerful journal within this community, you have given evidence of a sincere desire to correct a gross misapprehension. I propose, specifically, that you take the lead in establishing an inter-racial commission composed of civic and religious leaders committed to the following program, no part of which can be truly effective apart from the remainder:

'And In This Corner'



People's Platform Charlotte's Human Relations

CHARLOTTE

Editors: The News

RECENTLY, news articles have come commending efforts to analyze the cause of Negro crime in Charlotte. These analyses, however, have been woefully inadequate and disturbingly superficial to one who has lived his life in the South and has a first-hand knowledge of our very serious problem in human relations.

As a physician who has personally entered the Negro areas, and who, along with medical colleagues, has shouldered what should be the responsibility of the entire community in furnishing professional medical care to the indigent, can wholeheartedly agree with those who stress the importance of adequate housing. No one could doubt that a large man could hardly walk between them, stiflingly hot in Summer and icy cold in Winter.

Such a situation life gets pretty elemental, and he who casts the first stone should try living in that situation for just one week. I question whether religious or education can ever be effective in such an environment.

What these news articles never mention (and this omission is glaring) is why such a situation exists in a prosperous, growing community with its wealth, its churches, and its apparent commitment to the principles of democracy and Christianity.

I don't propose to waste time attacking the principle segregation, after all it is indefensible if one applies the yard stick of the Jewish-Christian ethic of the dignity and worth of every individual before God. What concerns me is the tangible product of such an attitude, namely, the unfair practices of repression which have been designed to maintain an entire race of people in economic bondage, here in the very cradle of democracy. Of what value is adequate housing, better education or indoctrination with religious teachings if equality of economic opportunity is withheld?

Unless a man is permitted to earn his own way he cannot maintain his self-respect and his material benefits, tented to him as charity, will hold no value for him. I can think of no greater tragedy than a man equipped to do creative work, forced by a society to remain behind economic barriers which condemn him to manual labor or tasks that no one else will do. It does not seem unreasonable to suggest that if such opportunities are barred, such a man might turn to alcohol or crime for release.

When we speak then of equality of economic opportunity is fundamental, and the progressive Negro leaders know it. Further, our national legislators have been urged to bear in mind the fact that we set our own house in order or have it done for us by the Federal government. Half the Negro population is colored. If we are to sell these people on the values of democracy as opposed to Communism, we had best start at home or lose the world to Soviet Russia.

An editor of a powerful journal within this community, you have given evidence of a sincere desire to correct a gross misapprehension. I propose, specifically, that you take the lead in establishing an inter-racial commission composed of civic and religious leaders committed to the following program, no part of which can be truly effective apart from the remainder:

1. Establishment of a voluntary local commission, which by persuasion and education, can create a more favorable climate for the growth of equality of economic opportunity for all men.
2. Action designed to clear slums and establish adequate housing in the quickest possible time. Present housing standards should be discarded for, obviously, what Charlotte real estate men do not regard as substandard may still be subhuman when, as Child Littlejohn says, standards of decency and common sense are applied.
3. Full equality of educational opportunity with particular emphasis upon technical and business training in the high schools, a program which at present is not available to Negro students.
4. Adequate and equitable representation of the Negro community on political and policy making bodies.

Equality of recreational facilities, for our streets are filled with Negro children who have no other place to play.

This is a challenging program but it can be done in Charlotte now with proper and courageous leadership. Will you—and other civic leaders—accept the challenge?

—RAYMOND M. WHEELER, M. D.

(See editorial, "A Local Responsibility," Editors, The News.)

'Lost' Littlejohns Report

DENVER, Colo.

EDITORS THE NEWS:

A FEW days ago we received clippings from several N. C. newspapers, including *The Charlotte News*, pertaining to our so-called appearance. After examining these clippings we find a few things that are incorrect.

We would appreciate it if you would correct these facts so that our friends will not be confused. The facts are as follows:

On July 6 we were married in Shelby, N. C. I sold my one-half interest in A. B. Littlejohn & Co. At that time television went on the air in Denver, Colo., and we decided to go there. We left immediately and went to Baltimore, Md., where we stayed approximately two weeks. At that time television went on the air in Denver, Colo., and we decided to go there. We left immediately and went to Baltimore, Md., where we stayed approximately two weeks. At that time television went on the air in Denver, Colo., and we decided to go there. We left immediately and went to Baltimore, Md., where we stayed approximately two weeks.

At no time was there any loan of any sort made to me by W. J. Crosby Jr., or anyone else. The money that Mr. Crosby sent to Baltimore was a payment on the purchase price of my interest in A. B. Littlejohn & Co. This is the main thing I would like cleared up.

We are very sorry for the trouble we caused and I am especially sorry I was unable to attend my brother's funeral.

—CHARLES H. LITTLEJOHN JR.

Attention: 'J. P. Balse'

(We will be happy to publish the letter from the person using the pseudonym "J. P. Balse" when he furnishes us his name and address, which will be withheld from publication. Editors, The News.)

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

IT HAS been kept out of the war news, but some alarming reports have filtered back from Korea of serious friction between American G.I.s and South Korean natives. In some areas, the friction is so bad that local guerrillas, operating behind our lines, are not so much pro-Communist as anti-American.

For example, the Army has noticed a direct relation between the guerrilla raids and G.I. behavior. Too many G.I.s, rankled over being stuck in Korea, "take their revenge" on the natives. Result is that a few drunk and disgruntled G.I.s have been pushing and slapping the South Koreans around in their own country. While the guerrillas are not so much anti-American as anti-G.I.s have worked well with the natives, this minority has seriously hurt general relations.

It is almost certain that the President Syngman Rhee has given strict orders to South Koreans not to resist. So, instead of getting in trouble with the South Korean police, Communist guerrillas have been attacking American command posts and supply centers.

In one instance, all the Korean mess boys mysteriously disappeared from a station several hours before a guerrilla raid. Yet not one took the trouble to tip off the G.I.s of the approaching danger. This is typical of the growing South Korean attitude toward Americans.

What is even worse, many South Koreans are taking

South Koreans Unhappy With G's

WASHINGTON

THEir resentment against the G.I.s by leaking security information to the Communist enemy.

As a result of this growing friction, the Army is tightening discipline and trying to teach more respect for our South Korean allies.

Pat McCarran's Rule

IT LOOKS like crusty, cantankerous Senator McCarran of Nevada has suffered two defeats. On top of having his law partner defeated in the Senatorial primary by young Tom Meachling, the White House has now held up appointment of a new McCarran-picked U. S. attorney for Nevada, James Johnson Jr., even after McCarran got him confirmed by the Senate.

It is almost certain that the White House to renege on an appointment after confirmation by the Senate, but this is what President Truman has done. And the silver-crested sole of the Justice Dept. is fit to be kicked.

Here is the inside story of what happened.

Last summer, U. S. Judge Roger Foley in Las Vegas granted McCarran unprecedented permission to join McCarran and a group of gamblers for a conspiracy to kidnap and murder a man named Edward G. Bremer. The U. S. attorney, Miles Pike, though appointed through Senator McCarran, had shown recent signs of independence. And, though he was a close coinci-

Why The Hurry?

MCCARRAN proceeded to rush Johnson's name through the Senate in record time. His name was announced July 1, but before the Senate had even begun to confirm Johnson, McCarran announced that he was appointing James Johnson, Jr. as his political ally in this key post dealing with federal prosecutions.

He was in such a hurry that doubt now exists as to whether Johnson's name actually was ever sent to the Senate by the White House. It is still possible that McCarran had a reply that there was no record of Johnson's appointment.

At any rate, the White House since then has held up Johnson's certificate of appointment. Until the President signs this, he cannot serve. Two months have dragged by and Pike, the U. S. attorney in Nevada, has pointed out suddenly, is officially suspended in mid-air.

It looks as if the President had not even written to Senator McCarran.

'Containment' Works—But Not Always

By NEAL STANFORD

WASHINGTON

THE administration's "containment" policy has been a success in the total failure that Republican critics claim. Neither has it been the total success that some of the administration's spokesmen indicate.

The truth lies somewhere between these two attitudes. The truth is that containment has succeeded in some parts of the globe and a failure in others. The truth is that containment has been a success in some parts of the globe and a failure in others. The truth is that containment has been a success in some parts of the globe and a failure in others.

Part of the trouble is that containment is a word meaning different things to different people. John Foster Dulles, chief foreign policy adviser to General Eisenhower, has said that containment is immoral, suicidal, and unworkable.

To him containment has failed because eastern Europe is behind the Iron Curtain, because China and Czechoslovakia have gone Communist, and because the United States is so big that it is suicidal because he sees it as negative, material, and passive.

But even Mr. Dulles's definition does not claim that the United States has been no American effort to contain Soviet imperialism, that Washington should have let the Communists overrun Western Europe and all of Asia, Africa and South America.

Mr. Dulles is not against containment where it has succeeded. He is against it where it has failed. He is against it where Moscow is in bounds, but where the administration has failed to hold it in bounds. He feels that the administration has played it differently.

Moscow could have been contained in the quickest possible time. Present housing standards should be discarded for, obviously, what Charlotte real estate men do not regard as substandard may still be subhuman when, as Child Littlejohn says, standards of decency and common sense are applied.

Equality of educational opportunity with particular emphasis upon technical and business training in the high schools, a program which at present is not available to Negro students.

Equality of recreational facilities, for our streets are filled with Negro children who have no other place to play.

This is a challenging program but it can be done in Charlotte now with proper and courageous leadership. Will you—and other civic leaders—accept the challenge?

The administration's views on containment naturally differ from those of the Iron Curtain. It is not that the Iron Curtain is wrong, but that it is not so successful as it is claimed to be. They do not deny that eastern Europe and China have fallen behind the Iron Curtain, but they do deny that Washington can be held responsible for this containment.

They insist emphatically that the United States did not lose eastern Europe to Communism during the conference table, but that eastern Europe was lost in the war when Red Army troops overran it.

Finally they ask the public to recognize that Moscow's designs were just what the United States wanted. The U. S. S. R. can do what it wants. The U. S. S. R. can do what it wants. The U. S. S. R. can do what it wants.

Instead of admitting that "containment" has been a failure, the administration has been boasting its positive accomplishments. Its spokesman said it saved Iran in '46, Greece in Turkey in '47, western Europe in '48.

Containment, they point out, did not get even merely holding the line, but strengthening the line; containment has a only been Iran, Greece, Turkey and western Europe. It has not been a success, but it has been a success.

Containment includes such "policy" as the White House's Point Four, the Truman doctrine, as well as NATO and ANZUS.