



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Unrest In The Schools

Last fall, and again this past week-end, School Superintendent Dr. William C. Self cautioned the community that massive school integration tends to move from a calm "good behavior" phase into a more unsettled phase and finally into a terribly unsettled phase characterized by confrontation and violence. By the time of last night's forceful remarks by Self and School Board Chairman William E. Poe, it was clear that the schools here are entering that dangerous third phase.

Fitting Firmness

And thus it was fitting that Poe and Self stressed firmness in the wake of "serious disruptions" at two high schools and lesser disturbances at several other schools. The pledge to establish and maintain order in each school, to oppose any group trying to interfere in the operation of schools and to separate from the schools the destructive element was timely and spoke to the community's concern. For if the schools are not free from violence, if parents are not free from fears about their children's safety, then education can exist in name only. Poe and Self left no doubt that they intend to enforce the peace in the schools, and the wisest course for the community is to support them in their goal, and cooperate in their program for restoring order.

Restoring true calm likely will not be easy. The events of recent days are not a sudden thing; they are the ripened fruit of a bitter plant that has been growing a long time. The community was not washed clean of its racial antagonisms or of its resentment over the orders of the federal courts when it peacefully complied with those orders half a year ago. With student bodies and faculties shuffled, both blacks and whites deprived of what had been their schools, their traditions, their accustomed ways of doing things. On this strange neutral ground — with no mutually accepted, agreed upon code — new racial grievances were quickly added to old ones. The appearance of harmony was maintained because whites and blacks alike bit their tongues, and did not talk publicly about the things that bothered them. But there was plenty bothering both sides. Blacks felt that their culture and identity were threatened in white majority schools and, in some cases, that the disciplinary systems were racially biased and unfairly used against blacks; whites likewise complained that they were subjected to a strict code, and that they were physically harassed by blacks. There were instances of violence and vandalism, and perhaps the wonder is that relative calm was maintained so long.

Two Styles

But, as Superintendent Self warned last fall, these grievances were bound to surface. But they first surfaced according to the particular style of the complainants. For whites, this largely meant that parents handled the protest, and that they did it by telephone, in neighborhood meetings or less often, before the School Board. For blacks, the style was the one evolved during the protests of the sixties: The students, not the parents, carried the load, and the technique was mass action — walkout, mass meetings, confrontation. It is not an endorsement of either; it notes the difference, and suggest that

each side learn to interpret the other's natural style.

There are likely to be additional grievances from each side in the future, because the difficult process of adjustment is not yet over. So long as adjustments continue, there are likely to be protests against the system. To the extent that the airing of grievances, whether through peaceful walkouts or telephone calls, helps identify problems and forge solutions, then the protest is not without value.

Unfortunately, however, the current unrest is not wholly a case of understandable protest arising from honest grievances. It appears to have started as such last week, and the first outbreaks of violence appeared to be due not to the design of the protestors, but to the eruption of pent-up tensions in the operation of schools. The fact that the greater proportion of students did not join the violence last week, the fact that the meeting between administrators and dissident black students Friday night was productive and orderly lends some support to this. But there is evidence that the incidents yesterday at Myers Park and West Mecklenburg were of a different order entirely. There, it appears, violence was the initial intent. The visible purpose of the disruptors was not to resolve problems, but to vandalize and terrorize. Whether the destructive few led to their plans on their own, or were led there, it does appear that they received assistance from outside the schools.

This attempt to use frustrations to disrupt the schools will be met with total firmness, and well it should be. There is abundant evidence from elsewhere that the violence feeds upon itself, that if it becomes the rule — or is contained only by constant presence of police power — then reason and the people who might stabilize the schools are driven from the field.

Considered Response

Thus far, the response of the administration and the board seems a carefully considered effort to control and avoid violence without succumbing to the temptation of violent over-reaction. Whether it will work, none can say, but likely will depend on how well the people the schoolmen have enlisted — student leaders, school personnel, school committees and PTA leaders — are able to perform their delicate function of maintaining order and communication. And it likely also will depend on how far the large community — black and white — is willing to go in supporting the leadership in its determination to deal firmly with violence and disruption, but generously and fairly with legitimate and peaceful complaints.

Until now, as Chairman Poe noted last night, Charlotte-Mecklenburg had performed well under adverse conditions. With luck, and continued personal determination by thousands of ordinary citizens, the community hopefully can recover its balance. The course ahead will not be easy — real and sensed grievances are inevitable in the wake of mass uprooting — and the continuing job of making the system work will be painful. But the community's best hope is to move ahead, with good heart, supporting the administration. It is the only way out.

Changing The Charter

The Charter Commission's decision to grant the governing board of a consolidated government considerable leeway in the distribution of certain tax revenues was probably wise. But the timing and manner in which that decision was reached doubtless does not set well in the minds of some, and perhaps many, voters.

After the final meeting of the full Charter Commission on Jan. 26, the public was either led to believe, or permitted to believe, the charter was complete in substance. The chairman of the commission said the Planning and Advisory Committee would act only to clear up minor legal points and wording in the document. Should further substantive changes be necessary, he added, then the full commission would meet to consider them.

Last Friday, the committee met, made a sweeping change in the charter's tax provisions, and later polled those available commission members to see if they approved. Apparently, they did.

Editorial Research Reports

HARDLUCK CLASS OF '71

Once again it's the time of year when job recruiters from business and industry fan out to the nation's college campuses to survey the new crop of graduating seniors. This year, however, there are fewer recruiters with job offers and more seniors than ever looking for positions. Some experts say the outlook for jobs could be worse by June.

With the gradual winding down of the Viet Nam war, fewer seniors are going into military service or entering graduate school to beat the draft. Returning war veterans and laid-off white collar workers are also crowding the job market. Some \$10,000 college seniors are expected to graduate this year — up about 32,000 over 1970.

On the basis of a survey of 1,000 firms, the College Placement Council predicted in mid-January that college recruiting visits would drop 21 per cent this year and job of-

fers would fall 23 per cent. A spokesman said there was reason for "neither panic nor blind optimism among students."

But Jack Shingleton, placement director at Michigan State University, calls the situation there "the worse job market in the 26-year history of the placement bureau." Other college placement directors say they can't recall a time when so many companies were canceling scheduled visits to the campus. At one point it was expected that 294 firms would visit the University of Colorado. Now it looks like less than 200 will show up.

The job crunch for 1971 graduates comes on top of the tightening employment market that confronted those who finished college last year. Some have had to resort to stopgap measures while they await an economic upturn to create opportunities in their specialties. Others have turned to different careers.

Agnew's Golf And Complaints — On Target

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON

When Vice President Spiro Agnew criticized the news media a few years ago for playing up bad news instead of good news, he knew what he was talking about.

A perfect example of the way the press and TV media showed total irresponsibility took place at the Bob Hope Classic a week ago Saturday when the vice president drove two golf balls into the crowd in succession, toppling three fans in the process.

NBC television, covering the golf classic, trained its cameras on this ignominious event and later put it on its news shows.

The eastern establishment press lords, particularly the Washington Post and the New York Times, published (though not show all) the facts of Agnew's anguished look after his second drive.

The implication given by both television and the newspapers was that Vice President Agnew was not a very good golf player.

Now it's interesting to note that NBC-TV cameras reported that incident rather than show all the balls that Agnew drove that did not hit anybody.

A small elite band of men in New York decided among themselves that Agnew hitting a spectator was news, when everyone knows that Agnew not hitting a spectator with a golf ball is news.



AGNEW

The impression the average person got from watching the golf classic on TV was that the vice president was a very dangerous man with a driver. The self-opinionated commentators not only discussed the drives that Vice President Agnew had just made, but also reminded viewers that this was not the first time he had bopped someone with a golf ball. They cited the incident with Doug Sanders, the golf pro whom Agnew had managed to hit in the head a few years back.

Now it is a known fact that on the same Saturday, 897,562 people played golf somewhere in the United States. Not one of them hit a spectator with a

golf ball. Did the networks show these people playing golf? Did the newspaper stories concentrate on all the duffers in America that were playing safe and sane golf that day?

The answer is obviously NO! They chose instead to report on Agnew's golf game. Why? Because it was bad news. The fact that no one else that Saturday had hit anyone with a golf ball was good news, and therefore in the eyes of these self-styled editors it was not news.

These editors, who talk only to each other and watch the same golf matches on television, decided the Agnew story was more important.

How can the American people get an objective view of golf when all they see on their news programs and in their papers is the violence committed on the course by the vice president?

What about the children who were watching that day?

Did anyone point out to them that for every spectator Vice President Agnew hit there were 100,000 that had never been struck by one of his golf balls.

Nothing could better dramatize the point Spiro Agnew tried to make a few years ago about the irresponsibility of the media which choose to show only those parts of the vice president's golf game that are bloopers.

It behooves the networks to give the vice president a full hour on a driving range to prove that every ball he hits doesn't necessarily go into the crowd.

Some New Politics In Some Old Oil Barrels

By FLORA LEWIS

BEIRUT

The new agreement between oil companies and Persian Gulf producers has averted a crisis which nearly threw Western Europe and Japan into paralyzed panic and threatened NATO.

It assures a steady flow of petroleum for five years at the cost of very substantial price rises to consumers. But relief at the guarantee against sudden stoppage barely masks the fact that the world's complex system for handling the black lifeblood of industrial society is coming apart. The new politics of the Middle East and Africa which emerged in the Sixties has caught up with the old oil politics.

While the United States is not so directly affected as its allies, it will not escape the consequences in its domestic affairs as well as in foreign policy.

Apart from preventing disaster, the most important aspect of the Persian Gulf agreement is that for another five years at least should remain primarily an economic commodity. The attempt by Libya, Algeria and some others to make it primarily a weapon of political warfare has failed for now.

Nonetheless, there has been a crucial shift in the way the game of oil politics is played. The high Western companies and their governments no longer hold the card. Now it is the producing countries which are dealing, and while they can't win anything if they stop play-

ing they set the stakes and suggest the rules.

Big-oil company politics hasn't vanished, but it's so obsolete that even the U.S. Department of Justice felt obliged to reverse itself and rule that the once-busted trusts needed a little collusion to have a reasonable chance for a deal with the producers.

That is an important factor in the shifting pattern. Partly it reflects commercial developments in the years since World War II. Industry jargon still distinguishes between "independents" (Phillips, AMOCO, Continental, for example) and "majors" (such as Esso, Texaco, Shell). But in fact, when the Justice Department gave permission they had no trouble bargaining as a team and finding common interests that far outweighed their rivalries.

But the ruling that permitted a cartel negotiation in Tehran also reflected the political fact that the oil-rich countries were able to get together and make a massive joint threat.

Libya and Algeria which provoked the drain of development in the first place have refused to go along with the settlement. Libya's deputy premier, Maj. Abdel Salam Jadh, has said his government intends to hold out for much higher prices and new arrangements.

"We are not accepting to become a bad milky cow," he said. "Therefore, we ask that for every barrel of oil extracted from our soil another barrel be found." But at the same

time he said Libya would grant no new concessions, intended to do its own prospecting and would make only service contracts for further oil development.

Libya's is an exhilarated revolutionary regime which even its neighbors would prefer not to take seriously, but it is there. And while it controls a population smaller than that of the Bronx, it also controls one of the world's richest oil fields on the right side of the blocked Suez Canal. And it cares a lot more about zealous politics than about oil or money.

The Persian Gulf countries which did settle are mainly the "conservative" ones ruled in the same feudal manner as Egypt. Control of oil is being coming another kind of power politics where most of the aces are in the hands of the weak, the unstable and even the irrational.

There isn't much the United States can do about that, but clearly the whole Western system of dealing with oil needs to be reconsidered and perhaps reshaped. Beyond that, the intense dependence of our society on oil requires some shifting.

The agreement they signed can guarantee against almost every kind of disruption of supplies except one — political upheaval. With Britain's imminent withdrawal from the Persian Gulf, and the loss of countries and two outsiders are jockeying with growing intensity.

Letters To The Editor

Teachers Are Still The Key

Marshall
Editors, The News:

Education is the most important function of state government. We can have an educational system second to none in the state if our people are properly informed and are of the frame of mind to support and finance one. The affluence of our society suggests that we can afford to spend money to good advantage for such a worthy objective as public education.

When one looks at the lock-step system promoted in North Carolina, one shudders to think of its effect on the individual. We provide precious little opportunity for individual development. Indeed, the or-

ganization of the public schools for teaching is fast becoming antiquated. More attention must be given to the individual progression of all students at all levels.

The entire elementary and secondary education program in our schools is approaching obsolescence. A bureaucracy has been built and is now expanding. This is not conservatism; it is simply the maintenance of a system which spends its energy serving itself rather than the people and the students of this state.

For quality education, teachers have a right to tenure, professional salaries, desirable working conditions, a reasonable teacher pupil ratio, and

modern equipment and materials.

There is a need in our state for more vocational education, an increase in personnel in special fields, free pupil transportation in cities as well as counties, a sound retirement system, a state supported summer program on a larger scale.

Of course, teachers continue to be the key to the educational system. Their influence is tremendous and is said to even affect eternity. Teachers are now clamoring for a salary equal to the national average. They need good organization if this objective is to be reached through the legislature in this session. Why shouldn't teachers advance themselves professionally and financially?

Teaching and administrative personnel must demand a greater rate in decision-making in their school system. It is essential that educators learn the art of negotiation with school boards so as to achieve worthwhile objectives. Collective bargaining has become an accepted means of pressing demands and should be employed by teachers if conditions warrant it.

To avoid teacher militancy these conditions, inadequate pay for services rendered, petty politics in the school system, requests for contributions for the campaign kitty and unrealistic certification requirements. Full credit should be given for prior service in other states.

School boards should be elected on a non-partisan basis so that our finest citizens will not be reluctant to offer themselves for school board posts. Then our school boards will not merely attract the politically oriented but able and substantial citizens who do not care to identify with partisan politics.

JOE L. MORGAN

'Get Away From Me With That Filthy Stuff — You ... Socialists!'



The Washington Merry-Go-Round More On CIA Plot To Kill Castro

By JACK ANDERSON

WASHINGTON

The mystery man whom the Central Intelligence Agency recruited to assassinate Cuba's Fidel Castro has been laid up in the sick ward of the Los Angeles County Jail.

He is handsome, hawk-faced John Roselli, once a dashing figure around the casinos of Las Vegas, now gray, 65-year-old inmate with a respiratory ailment.

Confidential FBI files identify him as "a top Mafia figure" who watched over "the concealed interests in Las Vegas casinos of the Chicago underworld."

Roselli has admitted to friends that he was a runner during the Roaring Twenties. Operating out of the East Coast, he learned how to evade Coast Guard cutters and police patrols.

His name later became linked with the biggest names in the Chicago and Los Angeles underworlds. He also developed contacts in the Cuban underworld before Castro took over the Havana gambling casinos.

He had the right background for a hush-hush mission that the CIA was planning in 1961. As part of the Bay of Pigs invasion, the CIA hoped to knock off Castro and leave Cuba leaderless.

Roselli was recruited for the job by William Harbo, a former FBI agent who admitted to us that he had handled undercover assignments for the CIA. He refused, however, to discuss the details. This is the same Harbo, incidentally, who is now involved in a legal battle over phantom billionaire Howard Hughes' Nevada operations.

Risks Neck

Roselli was so flattered over being asked to perform a secret mission for the U.S. government that he paid all his expenses out of his own pocket and risked his neck to land the assassination team on the Cuban coast.

In James Bond fashion, he held whispered meetings in Miami Beach hotels with Cubans willing to make an assassination of Castro's life. Once he called on Chicago racket boss Sam Giancana to line up a contact. The confidential files report that Giancana had "gambling interest and an interest

in the shrimp business in Cuba." However, the Chicago gangster took no direct part in the assassination plot.

Roselli made midnight dashes to Cuba with his hired assassins in twin powerboats. Once a Cuban patrol ship turned its guns on his darkened boat, tore a hole in the bottom and sank the boat. Roselli was fished out of the water by the other boat, which escaped into the shadows.

In earlier columns, we reported how the CIA furnished Roselli with deadly poison capsules which he tried through a relative of Castro's chef to plant in the dictator's food. Later, marksmen armed with high-powered Belgian rifles attempted to infiltrate close enough to gun Castro down.

All told, six assassination attempts were made, the last in the spring of 1961. Throughout this period, Roselli worked under the direct supervision of two secret CIA agents, William Harvey and James "Big Jim" O'Connell.

Roselli's Reward

The FBI, who got wind of the assassination plot, has tried to pump Ro-

sell for information. But he was sworn to silence by the CIA, and up to this moment, he hasn't broken it.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department, as part of its crackdown on organized crime, tried to nail Roselli. The FBI discovered that his Chicago birth records had been forged, that his name was really Filippo Sacco and that he had come to this country from Italy as a child. He was convicted for failing to register as an alien.

He was also convicted for conspiracy to rig card games at Los Angeles' exclusive Friars' Club.

Of Roselli's two CIA associates, Harvey has now retired to Indianapolis and O'Connell is still in the CIA payroll. Both admitted to us a friendship with Roselli but refused to discuss their CIA activities. Harvey said he had been in the CIA since 1954 and called the Friars' Club case a "bum rap." Said Harvey: "The Friars' Club incident is a damn Roselli had no more to do with that than I had."

Roselli's lawyers are now trying to get clemency for their client, citing our stories about his secret CIA service.