

THOMAS L. ROBINSON... President and Publisher
ROBERT H. GRIFPITZ... General Manager
ROBERT H. LAMPERT... Advertising Director
CECIL... Editor
FRANK MORGAN... Associate Editor
R. L. YOUNG JR... Managing Editor
JAMES McDOWELL... Circulation Manager

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1959

Slum Clearance Is Just One Part Of A 'Total Answer'

By ALBERT M. COLE

Editors' Note: Charlotte's Urban Redevelopment Commission met for the first time with its new director this week and prepared for an assault on slum-ridden Brooklyn. What is the proper role of the federal gov-

I mention it only because what I am going to say concerning the federal government in urban renewal could be misinterpreted if removed from its surroundings.

Let us take a look at what has been happening in the last few years. Graphs, statistics and reports will show us the tangible side of the picture. They measure progress (for lack of it) in terms of cubic inches and square feet. What they don't measure is what I term the "climate."



Cole: Make It Dynamic

ernment in this new program? Mr. Cole, who resigned yesterday as U. S. housing administrator, provides a straight-from-the-shoulder answer in this editorial report condensed from a recent address.

'THE other day a friend of mine was going to invest in a book on the strength of some book reviews he read. The quotations were brief but compelling: "Extraordinary," "unusual," "monumental," — adjectives of that kind.

Well, before my friend bought the book he found himself waiting in a dentist's office, and that's a place where you discover some unfamiliar reading. He was lucky enough to access the review in its original form, and he learned his lesson quickly. The adjectives were there all right, including "monumental." But there was a lot more besides.

What the full version of the review actually did convey was that the book was a monumental bore and a waste of time.

Most of us have run across this experience in some form or other.

Here I begin to come to the point of my remarks. The "total approach" is a fine phrase; but what does it mean in practice?

I have been talking about it in terms of understanding the problem. But how do we stand in terms of tackling the problem? Are we being flexible? Are we aware of all the tools and methods available to us? I have some thoughts on this. The answer is NO.

BULLDOZER CONCEPT

There are too many of us who when it comes to thinking in terms of tackling our problems, automatically return to the bulldozer concept of the 1940's—but this time in the field of finance.

Too many people confuse the "total approach" idea with the indiscriminate distribution of bags full of Uncle Sam's money which is of course your money a few times removed. They think in terms of bookkeeping, when they ought to be thinking in terms of a dynamic concept.

Total approach when it comes to tackling our problems doesn't mean only a federal approach. It makes no sense that solutions should be sought exclusively by bowing down three times in the direction of Washington, D. C. when there are so many possibilities within communities themselves for the use of foresight, imagination and enterprise.

PART OF A PICTURE

Don't misunderstand me. This is not a waiver of federal responsibility. It is a plain assertion that federal responsibility is only a part of total responsibility.

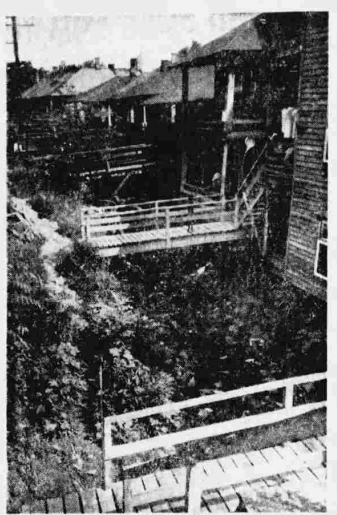
But I'll say this, that as far as all cities are concerned, North, South, East and West, unless there are adequate local codes and enforcement of codes, then we will never overcome the problem of dilapidated housing.

Codes and code enforcement are an integral part of the total approach.

But we can carry this thought further. Just improving and preserving the character of a neighborhood by construction work is still only a partial answer.

TRAFFIC HAZARDS

Such things as traffic hazards and the noise and dirt accompanying indiscriminate traffic are the enemies of neighborhoods. Many cities will have an opportunity to do something about their



Bulldozers Alone Will Not Cure Brooklyn's Blight

Procedure, Not Verdict, Was At Fault

IN the re-hearing of the case of two small Negro boys who were sent to Morrison Training School, procedure looms as the point at issue.

If the hysterical outcry here and abroad can be justified at all, it can be justified by certain oversights in the way the case was handled.

Counsel for the NAACP, filing for a writ of habeas corpus, did not seriously question the judgment of Juvenile Court Judge Price of Monroe, who packed the two boys off to Morrison.

But in their arguments, sorting what from chaff, these charges came to light: David Simpson, 8, and James Thompson, 10, were held without formal charge for six days in the Union County Jail.

In the hearings before Judge Price's Court, the white parents and the three schoolgirls who were "kissed" were heard in private session; subsequently the Negro boys and their mothers were called before Judge Price. It was then, without the accusers, that he judged it necessary to send them away.

Judge Price treated the "kissing" incident as the last straw in a train of similar delinquencies in which the two boys have been involved, including petty larceny. He also considered their home environments. But although the boys had appeared before him previous-

ly, Judge Price had kept no formal record of their offenses.

On the previous Judge Price's judgment is defensible. The atmosphere of a training school may well be preferred to that of a home where parents are not equipped to pay due attention to discipline. Nor, contrary to the sensationalized press accounts, were the boys heartless or "rationalized" or discriminated against on account of race.

But the crux seems to be that traditional informality in a juvenile court can lead to less than scrupulous attention to procedure. The boys, if the charges are true, clearly should not have been detained six days in jail without charge. The hearings should not have been segregated. Judge Price should have kept, and been able to produce, official records of his past dealings with the boys.

Certainly the age of juvenile offenders entitles them to some deviations from the line of regular criminal procedures. Errant children, too young to have the discretion of adults, should not have to pay in later life for their immaturity at 8 and 10. But informality should not be a mere line of procedural justice. When they do, the price is noisy and irrelevant publicity which exacts equally of the state and the accused.

This Peace Treaty Is Mighty Pretty

THE vastly overrated "feud" between the University of North Carolina trustees and the State Board of Higher Education may end in an entente cordie of truly cosy proportions.

Bones of contention were more ethereal than real. What worried trustees was the looseness of the language in the act of establishing the Higher Board. The authority granted was poorly defined. The whole superstructure seemed to some to be an agglomeration of discordant hoecys. A few trustees thought they were in danger of losing all substantial control over the University.

Some of the contentions on both sides merely represented the caterwauling of men who dote on the outrageous. But there was no doubt about certain basic defects in the original law and about the necessity to repair them. The fate of the Consolidated University is not something that can safely be left to chance or to the wild uncertainties of politics.

So, at the urging of the governor and some of the state's less strident editorial boards, representatives of the Higher Board and the executive committee of the Board of Trustees sat down together and lit peace pipes. The report they submitted was approved this week by the trustees' executive committee.

The "agreement" strips the Higher Board of powers it could wield over the University under the original law. It makes perfectly clear—one might even say properly clear—that the trustees and not the Higher Board shall run the internal affairs of the University. In fact, the proposed changes spell out rather sharply what the Higher Board's authority is in all of the nooks and crannies of Tar Heel higher education. Real or imagined duplications of authority would be rather emphatically removed.

This is wise. It is also what we had hoped would happen when trustees and members of the Higher Board met to reason together.

The Higher Board has an important function. It is to plan and promote the development of a sound, vigorous, progressive and coordinated system of higher education in North Carolina in conjunction with the institutions themselves. But this role must not be so broadly interpreted as to deprive the institutions of reasonable and necessary autonomy.

It is especially important that the University—which has been a great guiding force in the development of the state and the region—be left reasonably free to supply creative leadership in the future.

City Policemen Deserve Some Answers

CHARLOTTE'S Police Club may be as pure and fragrant as the flowers in May. But it has been bad-mouthed rather regularly both inside and outside the department for years. Consequently, Chief E. C. Selvey's decision to hold an old-fashioned airing-out session on its operation is long overdue.

The briefing should be thorough. Since the club's relationship to personnel of the law enforcement agency is peculiarly close, policemen have a legitimate interest in its management and, more particularly, its bookkeeping. So does the public.

There is another good reason for the session. There can be little doubt that dissatisfaction with the Police Club was partly responsible for the rank and file's interest in unionization. Now that the policemen have been denied of their union it is all the more important that their complaints—whatever they are—be given thoughtful attention.

must offer convincing proof that it is just as sensitive to the welfare of its police personnel today as it was when it was represented by a union. This sensitivity should be extended not only to Police Club operations but also to the policemen's case for a five-day week, job classification and courtroom duty without pay.

Higher Learning

THE degree of Doctor of Education (Ed. D.) was recently awarded to a candidate whose dissertation was entitled "An Evaluation of Innovations in Elementary School Classroom Seating." There is a new Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) at large whose dissertation deals with "A Comparison Between the Readability of Digest and Original Versions of Articles."

From The Raleigh News & Observer

NO PIEDMONT METROPOLIS

THE GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS and THE CHARLOTTE NEWS are tiling with pots and kettles. The former said innocuously that the Piedmont has no metropolis. The latter took big umbrage adding, "Just what do you suppose they take us for—a field of Winkies, where? A good deal of tasty, wholesome local pride has come from the argument, with both newspapers scoffing at the other's town and bragging a little about its own."

However, this hassle is akin to Emerson's poem about the mountain and the squirrel. The squirrel conceded he couldn't carry a forest on his back, but then again, the mountain could not crack a nut. Apparently, every locality wants to combine the finest elements of Athens and New York. Every town wants to be as big as a hippopotamus and as pretty as a cardinal. Every place wants enough money to dam up the Mississippi and enough refinement to satisfy the needs of all the book clubs extant.

But, actually, the condition of a metropolis is comparative. Certainly, our Piedmont has no such metropolis as the Norfolk-Newport News-Warwick one. There are more folks out of school down there than are people in the average town

in this state. Certainly, Charlotte can't compare with Atlanta, either as to size or the gravity of bombings.

Maybe, a town ought to be big enough to care for the needs of its people and its nose. Greatness is not measured by the figure of numbers nor by the paucity of numbers. Towns are similar to what Lincoln said about a man's legs: "They ought to be long enough to reach the ground."

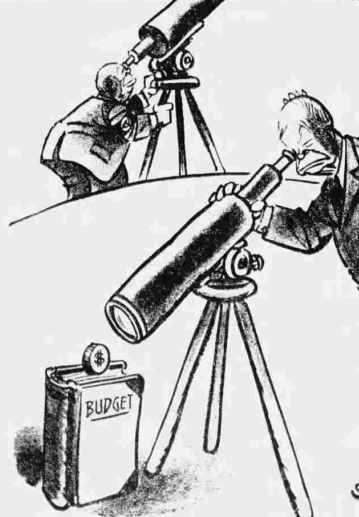
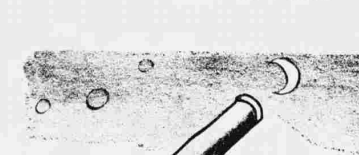
Mr. Jones had spent some time exploring the dusky recesses of a famous old curiously shop in an eastern city. "What is that quaint old figure in the corner worth?" she asked at last.

"About \$50,000," whispered the hurried salesman. "That's the proprietor." —MERRIUS PUESS-SCHMITZ.

A man is as young as he feels after attempting to prove it. —MATTHEW (LL) JOURNAL-GALETTE.

A science writer says we know very little about human muscles. All we are sure of is that it comes from having one. The young student wants a college education. —ASHVILLE CITIZEN TIMES.

Different Worlds



HERLOCK

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON. INSIDERS who watched the hot and crucial vote to permit the Senate to adopt new rules at each session to prevent filibustering—rubbed their eyes in amazement as some of the new senators answered the roll call.

Some of them completely reversed pledges made only 24 hours before. Their reversal was due almost entirely to the effective fast-talking salesmanship of the man who dominates Capitol Hill—Lyndon Johnson of Texas. Even those who didn't agree with Lyndon had to admit he put on the most successful one-man sales campaign seen in the Senate in the last decade.

Senators Reversed

Here are some of the senators he reversed: Tom Dodd of Connecticut had promised Mitchell S. Eganoff, labor representative of Bridgeport, on Jan. 8 that he would vote for the Anderson Resolution permitting the Senate to change its rules. On Jan. 9 Dodd voted just the other way.

Vance Harke of Indiana pledged during his election campaign that he would oppose filibusters. He voted against changing the Senate rules on filibusters.

How Lyndon Johnson Turned The Tide

Howard Cannon of Nevada had gone so far as to sponsor the Anderson Resolution to change the rules. On the Senate floor he voted against his own resolution.

Bob Byrd of West Virginia had made a public statement in response to a query from John L. Lewis, that he believed in maintaining the rule by senators to make their own rules. Lewis and his misworkers can elect or defeat a senator from West Virginia and they elected Byrd. But out on the Senate floor Byrd voted directly opposite to his public pledge.

Douglas Doublecrossed

Jennette Randolph of West Virginia had written an enthusiastic letter to Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois prior to the election endorsing the Douglas stand for ending filibusters. But on the Senate floor Randolph voted just the other way.

Alaskans Fall In Line

Ernest Gruening of Alaska had phoned Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP before the election to volunteer word that he wanted to change Senate Rule 22 in order to end filibusters. Gruening, as governor of Alaska had initiated a law ending segregation in restaurants and public places for Eskimos. As a result, the

Eskimos waged a terrific campaign for him in November and their votes may have elected him to the Senate. After talking to the likable and persuasive Lyndon, however, he voted against the Anderson Resolution.

Bob Bartlett of Alaska had fought approximately 15 years of southern opposition to Alaskan statehood, including battles inside Senate committees. He voted against the Anderson Resolution.

Mrs. FDR's Boy

Gale McGee of Wyoming, the former University of Wyoming professor, was elected in part by money raised by Mrs. Roosevelt's Committee For A Better Congress. He began early encouraging and contributing to McGee. When the votes were counted on the Anderson Resolution, McGee was lined up against the lady who helped him.

Johnson performed his salesmanship miracle partly by personal charm, partly by having something to sell. He could offer Gruening and Bartlett help in getting highways for Alaska. He could offer Gruening choice committee assignments. In addition, Johnson is a door. He has a program, not a bunch of platitudes. And he performs. In most respects his performance has become more and more

People's Platform

Pay 'Em No Mind

Raleigh

Editors: The News: I READ in your paper some time ago that the Greensboro Daily News said that winter wheat or grain grows along Charlotte's road by pass. And also that fact that the city doesn't lap over the bypass. Well, the good folks of Charlotte shouldn't even listen to such as this. Just drive over U. S. 70 West around Greensboro. If you didn't see Greensboro's skyline (the Jefferson Standard Building) about one and a half miles to the north you wouldn't know that you were around the "Metropolis of North Piedmont."

At this point I would also like to mention the fact that the city limits extend out that far.

I guess the folks from out of state wonder that place this Greensboro must be when they have elected a man saving "Greensboro City Limit." They don't see a thing but winter wheat, and a sign saying "High Fun, 3 miles."

W. THOMAS JAMISON P. S. Since the folks you are proud of their population growth and they have good roads, let me tell you why don't you get the U. S. to place a small sign giving the city's population estimate at the city limits crossing major highways entering and leaving the city? You might even place one (an estimate of the county population) at the county line.

Is Charlotte Interested In Cultural Growth? Editors: The News: I WOULD like to express my appreciation for the splendid articles on Winston-Salem's cultural growth as presented by Mrs. Harriet Door in The Charlotte News.

I am sure that many of us now realize that such wonderful opportunities for our children in the arts need not be a dream but a reality.

As a native Charlottean, I must admit I really didn't sit up and take notice to read that lived Sarrall, a classmate of mine in Central High School, and who is now first vice president of the Arts Council in Winston-Salem, in speaking of its cultural climate for children, say "Winston-Salem is a good place to grow up in."

Are we less interested in our children and their cultural growth in Charlotte? Show me a child with a real interest in any of the arts, and the means of giving expression to this interest, and you will show me a child who will never stand as a defendant. —LESTER MALLONEE

Quote, Unquote

"Jazz will endure just as long as people hear it through their feet instead of their brains." —John Philip Sousa.

Political Prisoner

But politically he's a prisoner—as are most good southern senators—on the race issue. And he has two prison wards constantly looking over his shoulders. One is a statue, Sen. Dick Russell of Georgia, who helped Lyndon get his leadership in the first place. The other takes the form of volatile and vocal Texans who raise Cain every time Lyndon doesn't defend the filibuster or does defend the Supreme Court.

Footnote

The issue of the filibuster is a little bit like filler lip cigarettes. It doesn't mean much, but it has become a trademark. It doesn't really help the South, but the South thinks it does. And it doesn't hurt the North, but the North thinks it does. Actually, northerners have used it just as much as southerners on such issues as Dixon Vates, Idahoan, and the Natural Gas Bill. Weylan Morse even used it to defeat the South and defend the Supreme Court.