



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1959

Charlotte City Council Has Key Role In Making Urban Renewal Successful

Urban renewal will be a colossal failure in Charlotte unless the mayor and city councilmen inform themselves better on some of the more obvious aspects of the program.

The absence of councilmen from the demonstration staged Tuesday by the Urban Redevelopment Commission was regrettable to say the least. They were to have been the commission's honored guests, along with members of the City-County Planning Commission and a citizens committee on urban renewal. Not a member of the Council showed up.

The mayor's explanation was anything but reassuring. He said he did not urge councilmen to be present because he was honestly unaware that Council participation was necessary.

This was an unfortunate misunderstanding. Council participation is not only advisable; it is required.

Urban renewal is, after all, a municipal program. The federal government helps and establishes certain rules of procedure. But it is up to local government to formulate and initiate action and coordinate its efforts with those of private individuals and institutions.



Slum-Ridden Brooklyn Is Target

The role of the Council did not go unnoticed in the last municipal election. It was apparent then — and it is still apparent — that the final fate of urban renewal will largely depend on how individual councilmen react to the urgency of the problem.

This is a unified effort — a community, private and federal partnership. But each party must hold up his own end of the bargain.

Urban renewal must begin with the community itself — with the community's own plans and resources. Federal assistance is used to help the community carry out key parts of its plan when local and private resources alone are not adequate to perform the task.

There is a tremendous job to be done in Charlotte. A careful tour of Brooklyn's slum will yield the raw facts about its dimensions. But the tour does not supply the cure for this unclean, unfragrant, uncapacious, unattractive and frightening collection of shabby rumpuses. That is what Charlotte's Urban Redevelopment Commission was exploring Tuesday for the benefit of the City Council, the citizens committee and the planning commission. Eight preliminary proposals for the elimination of Brooklyn's blight were presented. They illustrated a concept that is broad and deep and full of promise for better city living.

Mayor Smith is certainly to be commended for reserving a special period of time Aug. 31 for the Urban Redevelopment Commission to make its report again. We hope every member of the Council can be present.

Councilmen ought to assume active leadership in this venture. But first they will have to develop the vision to see what the renewal of Brooklyn can mean in terms of human dignity and happiness, in social progress and in property values. Then it can stir up the kind of understanding and enthusiasm in the public that alone can make urban renewal successful.

A Ribbon Of Pavement To Progress

The route approved Tuesday for North Carolina's segment of the proposed Charlotte-to-Canton, Ohio, superhighway represented a triumph of engineering over politics.

Two years ago, attempts were being made by pressure groups to bend and twist the roadway completely out of shape to serve several transportation-hungry communities. Charlotte's own claim on the road appeared to be in danger in the fall of 1957.

Fortunately, these efforts were rejected in favor of national needs and traffic studies painstakingly carried on over long periods of time.

Approval of a route does not mean that work on the Tar Heel link will begin immediately, however. The federal interstate highway program will depend largely on what funds Congress will make available during the current session. A proposal now before the House Ways and Means Committee would slash North Carolina's expected share of federal funds 75 per cent.

Whatever the outcome of the legisla-

tive tussle, North Carolina's portion of the Charlotte-to-Canton superhighway ought to be assigned a high priority by the State Highway Commission. If there is any chance at all that other states will go ahead with construction of their own segments of the new interstate route, North Carolina should not hesitate to begin work at once.

It is not simply a question of benefiting Charlotte or other Tar Heel towns along the way. This road will benefit the whole of North Carolina. It will give every Tar Heel businessman a swift, easy trade route to the heart of the rich, industrial Midwest. The importance of such an artery for the movement of goods and people from place to place and for the production of wealth and enrichment of our lives is obvious. It will not only sustain North Carolina's present growth but contribute handsomely to a new burst of economic progress.

It is the kind of project that will be well worth a few temporary sacrifices. The state must be prepared to make them if necessary.

We Have A Question For The AP

If the good, old, shaggy Associated Press can tear its attention away from Nixon, Congress and Carole Tresscott for a spell, we would like it to sit down quietly and answer a question for us. It is simply this: What in tarntation does a schoolteacher look like?

Don't get us wrong. This is not a trick question. How long is a piece of string? We really want to know because the AP was rather explicit yesterday on the subject of what a schoolteacher does not look like. In a report from California about a teacher by the name of Cecil Cook who is in some sort of trouble, the famous news service gave us this absorbing account of his person:

"Dark-haired and blue-jawed, Cook at 37 is tall and lean. With his dark hair rim glasses and quiet pinstrip suit, Cook

looks more like a doctor or a lawyer than a teacher."

Okay. So ordinary schoolteachers are neither tall, lean, dark-haired, nor blue-jawed. Nor do they wear horn rim glasses or quiet pinstrip suits. So far, so good. Are we to assume then that they are short, fat, baldheaded and rather sallow of complexion? Do they go in for pince-nez and tweeds? Maybe they all look like James Hilton's "Mr. Chips." We don't know. We're just guessing now.

And while we're waiting for the answer, we'll tell you what an Associated Press reporter looks like. He is terribly rumped, a little potbellied, wears his hat on the back of his head while he types and, if we're not mistaken, that's a pint of cheap bourbon protruding from his back pocket. You'd know him anywhere.

From The Christian Science Monitor

AFTERNOON OF SUMMER

Henry James thought that the two most beautiful words in the English language were "summer afternoon." And summer afternoons become progressively more beautiful in the afternoon of summer.

As August arrives we know that the season has passed its high noon. The morning's pleasant chores are over. The remainder of the midday meal is cleared away from the table whereon sunlight and shadow laid a damask of leaf pattern.

This magic cloth will disappear of its own accord by the time the dishes are dried. And if we pull out chairs up to the table again later, its top will wait, uncluttered by design and smooth of prejudice, for books, papers, or even a little radio.

June, if we believe Lowell, has rare days. They are piquant with promise. But they lack, for that very reason, the poignancy of midsummer hours bound-

ed by the inexorable dimensions of "nowness" — boundaries dismissing past as mere preparation and future as irrelevant.

In every afternoon of summer there comes some moment strangely close to fulfillment — some sense of welcome inevitability. This is apart from all the rest of the year's experience. It does not depend on what good or what bad we may suppose has marked some other season.

A flight of birds wheels round in a brazen sky, their wings catching and shedding the sunlight and making the mass seem like a shimmering cloud borne on a veering wind. The rough bark of the bole of an oak appears as a vast valley system through which busy insects hasten their caravans.

So one touch of sudden unexplained contentment makes the whole jumble of human calculations, misgivings, possibilities, merely the overwrought and impertinent frame for "Summer Afternoon."

Nixon Triggered Major Diplomatic Breakthrough

By WALTER LIPPMAN

WASHINGTON
Mr. Nixon's trip to Russia has proved to be much more important than many of us expected it to be. In fact, it has produced a diplomatic breakthrough. This is not only because he has handled himself skillfully and with poise, but because he took with him to Moscow a large and unexpected and appetizing concession to

Soviet policy. This was the acceptance of the idea that peace negotiations at the highest level should be held in Moscow and Washington.

This is a big departure from our previous position. Mr. Nixon was no longer insisting that there could be no discussion at the highest level until there was some substantial agreement by the foreign ministers. But most important of all he negotiated the multi-lateral foreign ministers and indeed the multi-lateral summit meeting itself by bilateral contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union.

SOVIET OBJECTIVE

Thus Mr. K. in Moscow did not induce Mr. K. in Moscow to make concessions about Berlin and Germany, which is what Mr. Herter has been unable to obtain from Mr. Gromyko at Geneva. What Mr. Nixon did was to propose to Mr. K. something much more interesting and attractive than the deadlock over Berlin. This opened the way to Soviet negotiation on global problems with the United States.

This has long been a prime Soviet objective, and in making the objective attainable, Mr. Nixon was assured of a good reception not only by the Soviet government but also by the Polish government.

SENSATIONAL EVENT

The exchange of visits, arranged by Mr. Nixon, is a far-reaching and sensational event. It is a deliberate change of dip-

lomatic strategy by the Eisenhower administration. This is shown by the fact that our allies have been consulted and their blessing has been obtained before Mr. Nixon in Moscow opened the door to a visit by Mr. K. Our allies and we have moved a long way since May.

Why? No doubt because we have learned at Geneva that we cannot get an agreement with the young politicians. We are willing to pay. At the same time, neither the Russians nor the rest of us have any appetite for a showdown over Berlin. They are ready, therefore, to try something else and are supporting a new strategy arranged by Mr. Nixon, which is to change the subject and to allow both sides to back away from a showdown.

POPULAR DIPLOMACY

What we have backed away into is a round of popular diplomacy which draws its energy from the popular feeling everywhere that a nuclear war must be avoided. For the time being at least, the professional diplomats and the old chieftains

abroad have been pushed aside by the politicians who are far more "flexible" than the diplomats ever dreamed of being.

DANGEROUS GROUND

Perhaps if the diplomats had been allowed by the old statesmen to be flexible enough to negotiate effectively, they would not have been pushed aside by the young politicians. Dr. Adenauer and Gen. de Gaulle have deflected Mr. Macmillan and they have held Mr. Herter in an ungettable position. But they have been unable to hold the Republican Party in an election year. For their part, they have Mr. Nixon to deal with, and Mr. Nixon is not only running for president but is running on a very popular line, which is to avoid war by seeing a lot more of the Russians.

In most respects, Mr. Nixon's television address in Moscow was self-respecting and well directed to the Russians who heard it. But on one important point, his exuberance took him onto soft and danger-

ous ground. This was in the implications of what he said about co-existence that co-existence is not good enough and that we should have not two worlds but one world. The implications of this passage were that Mr. K. would or could detach the Soviet Union from its interest in and its support of the great revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE

This is not possible and it will not happen. The Soviet Union may not, or most certainly will not, give direct military support to any of the various revolutionary movements. But it will help them by measures short of war, and because of that we shall not be living in "one world" of like-minded nations but in at least two worlds of co-existence but competing rival nations.

It is unwise to let exuberance create illusions, and to let the best, which would be universal harmony, become the modest good which may be practicable.



Going Up?

Khrushchev Got What He Wanted All Along

By JOSEPH ALBOP

WASHINGTON
President Eisenhower's invitation to visit the United States is Nikita S. Khrushchev's latest and most substantial dividend from the Berlin crisis.

Everyone is rejoicing over the great things to be gained by exposing Khrushchev to our own inebriate, all-inspiring charm and might. Hence, one does not want to be a spoiler. But the fact had better be faced that Khrushchev has got the American government to do what he has long wanted, although the American government, until very recently, did not want to do this in the very least.

The record on this point is all too plain. From the beginning of the Soviet agitation for a second meeting at the summit, Khrushchev has made it almost comically clear what end of summit he is now going to enjoy — a face-to-face meeting with President Eisenhower, with no lesser nations represented at the table.

SOVIET PRESSURE

As will be recalled, the official Soviet pressure for a second summit meeting started when poor Nikolai Bulganin was still Premier of the U. S. S. R. Officially, with one eye on the so-called neutrals like India, Bulganin repeatedly proposed an enormous and impossibly unwieldy rally of a score or more of chiefs of state.

Unofficially, in a nutshell, Khrushchev, who already had most of the real power in his hands, was telling all and sundry a quite different story. He was saying that the only way to settle anything was for him and the President to get together alone in a corner.

FIRST FEELERS

Khrushchev first put this proposition to certain eminent foreign personalities, like Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Anwar-ud-Din Khan, who were visiting Russia. They were of course expected to pass the word on to the State Department, and they duly did so. When there was no response to these feelers, Khrushchev came out into the open at the Kremlin reception on New Year's Day, 1958. In the least he then offered in the presence of the whole diplomatic colony, he again urged a bi-lateral meeting between himself and Eisenhower.

Even this blunt, overt approach got no answer from Washington. Khrushchev was not even informally asked just what he wished to discuss. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was then unshakably opposed to any summit meeting. Dulles furthermore disliked the idea of a bi-lateral summit most of all. At that time, too, the President fully shared the views of Dulles, as he continued to do until just the other day.

WHAT PROGRESS?

For the record, it is still the American government's position that a summit conference is desirable, but must first be "justified" by progress at the foreign ministers' level. But at Geneva, there was no progress at all. The second meeting of the foreign ministers was dissolved in frustration a second time, no one could tell what would happen at Berlin.

In these circumstances, when all hope was fading at Geneva in mid-July, the idea of a White House invitation to Khrushchev acquired all sorts of new attractions. It would restore the Berlin situation, at least for a time being. It would give Khrushchev what he has always desired—a bi-lateral summit. It would avoid the appearance of any American climb-down from the position that a summit must be "justified" by progress at the foreign ministers' level. It would present, in informal, informal, and devoid of summit overtones, in this manner, Khrushchev his requirements.

Sober realism requires all the foregoing facts to be borne in mind. When the American government abandoned long-held views under Soviet pressure, it is an event worth noting. At the same time, these facts do not necessarily mean that the original Dulles-Eisenhower views about a second summit meeting were correct views, even in 1957.

ONE JUSTIFICATION

What this new Monster of Glamour may be, no one can be sure. But there are many wise observers who feel that if Khrushchev has this special something that he wants to say, it is surely worth hearing. That alone justifies what has now happened.

'Well, There We Were In This Model Kitchen, And—'



People's Platform

Poodle Dog Cars Pay Off

Oakboro

In answer to the letter, "Poodle Dog Cars Are Not For Him" (People's Platform, July 20), I wish to express my deepest sympathy for the man with the lousy "Mayflower" that looks and acts like a vulgus, using gas, oil, tires, repairs and most of the holes out of old pockets.

I, too, was a victim of the ridiculous, monstrous, overgrown American-made auto gyp. Being of sound mind, I finally wised up, but I'm not as old and set in my ways as the chap who owned a 1932 Austin. He could probably do better with a nice walking cane — and I'm wondering if the "Mayflower" is driving at this time is paid for by the 1932 Austin he disliked.

Mine is a European-made car and it's beautiful, muddy or not, and I have to laugh at the ignorance and foolishness people display with those big, glibbie autos that wind up in the fr-



Think Of The Savings!

nance company's used car lot. Small cars are livers — but most of the time, gas-savers.

—MRS. WALLY HOWELL

'This Thing Could Run Us Crazy . . .'

Charlotte

Few of our citizens seem to realize the seriousness of the current steel strike, which if

not settled soon could create a chain of events that could affect our economy nearly every person in America.

Now suppose there was no sheet metal for the production of tin containers, our can manufacturers would shut down; in turn the breweries, with no cans to put their beer in, would shut down; the beer joints, with no beer to sell, would shut down; the county police, with no drunks to chase, would have to reduce their forces drastically; our road gangs, with no money to pay for their roadwork, would have nothing for our prisoners to do, and we'd be forced to parole most of our prisoners; the parolees, with no suits available, would need psychiatric treatment; this would overwork all of our psychiatrists, who would soon go crazy and overwork our mental institutions. This thing could run all of us crazy. Somebody ought to do something about it.

—A. C. BUCKLE

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

A prominent American newspaperman, lunching with Sir Winston's son Randolph the day after the elder Churchill's famous "Iron Curtain" speech in Fulton, Mo., commented that the British wanted to tie us up as allies in their struggle with Russia.

"We've dragged you into two wars, and we'll drag you into another," the indiscreet Randolph replied.

British Reversal

Since then, Winston Churchill has completely deserted the Fulton speech policy which he so firmly sold Harry Truman. Churchill was the first to propose a summit conference, and kept hammering away at the idea until Eisenhower reluctantly went to the summit in 1955 — chiefly to please the British.

During this period, the British went into a dilute or even the faintest intimation that the United States and Rus-

sia would sit down together in a separate summit conference.

But, last week, the British went into complete reverse. British diplomats in Geneva expressed delight at the idea of a Khrushchev-Eisenhower meeting. In this manner, the British seem to have changed their mind about the position of the guy who has been stuck with one girl for a long time on the dance floor, and finally has a chance to say: "You two go on and dance together."

Note: Reason for the British reverse is the dread specter of atomic war between Russia and the United States, in which the British Isles would be caught in the middle.

TVA Legerdemain

It would be announced officially, but President Eisenhower has revealed himself on the Tennessee Valley Authority Bill, which previously he had passed to veto. A face-saving device is now being rushed through Congress

which will enable him to sign the TVA bill on Friday.

What happened was that two of Ike's own TVA commissioners, whom he had appointed for the purpose of limiting the giant power project which has so aroused the enmity of the big utilities, reversed themselves. They became boosters of TVA. And last week, Gen. Herbert Vogel and A. R. Jones, both Republican commissioners, called at the White House and argued with Ike that he should sign the TVA bill permitting it to float its own bond issues to finance new TVA plants.

Face-Saver Sought

Since then, Bob Merriman, former candidate for mayor of Chicago, now deputy assistant to the President, has been scurrying up to Capitol Hill working out a face-saver for the President. The face-saver is a bill by Sen. Francis Case, South Dakota Republican, which will cut two relatively unimportant paragraphs from the TVA bill already passed by Congress.

Still in the bill, however, will be the section which Ike really objected to, that which takes away from the Budget Bureau control of the sale of TVA bonds.

Congress and the White House have until Friday to act. On Friday, the original TVA bill, already passed, will be killed by a pocket veto if the President doesn't sign it. However, both Republicans and Democrats are rushing Sen. Case's face-saver through Congress by Friday, so Ike will be able to sign the original TVA bill now on his desk.

It will take some lightning-fast legwork, but this is how things sometimes operate in Washington.

Johnson To Russia?

Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson confided to Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts that he may go to Russia after Congress adjourns. (That seems to be the place to campaign for votes in the U. S.)

Just How Indiscreet Can You Get?