



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Extend City Limits—But Logically

SHOULD Charlotte's incorporated area be enlarged to keep pace with the growth of the community? Clearly, the answer is yes. While sprawling in character, metropolitan Charlotte's many pieces are similar in composition and are characterized by a single community of interest. They have unity and will function to best advantage when their development is planned and carried out as a well-integrated whole. Such a theory, however creditable, does not offer city fathers any wand to wave over the boundary lines. Only the people, working with full knowledge of the facts, can extend city limits in accordance with the needs of the community. For the first time, many of these facts were made available to City Councilmen yesterday. For the first time, assorted myths and mysteries concerning the urban fringe that now surrounds Charlotte. Naturally, there are gaps in the study of 21 different sections. Typical situations were used. Each homeowner, in determining the exact cost of annexation, will still have to make a careful appraisal of his own situation. But the report shows, and shows clearly, that while annexation would mean some increase in taxes to fringe residents, it would also bring certain reductions in other costs. Suburbanites contribute nothing to the city as things stand now. Of course they do. Many people who live outside the city own and pay taxes on property inside the city. And all who work and trade in Charlotte contribute to the city's economic prosperity. But it still undoubtedly is true that city dwellers bear an unfair proportion of the cost of certain facilities enjoyed by the whole metropolitan area. The city's tax base needs to be broadened. It is doubtful that the urban area can always be provided the services it needs if that area is divided into two or more political subdivisions. There is a grave question about whether city sewer and water facilities will be readily available without annexation. Lack of water and sewer facilities would undoubtedly hamper the development of new commercial enterprises in the urban area beyond city limits. All of these possibilities must be faced realistically. While recognizing the clear need for selective extension of city limits, we would advise against the use of a means of achieving this goal. The emphasis should be on logical arguments for and against annexation in specific areas, not on penalties for avoiding it. Many of the facts are at last available on which to base those arguments. They should be put to good use.

The Schools: Years Of Uncertainty—III

NORTH CAROLINA has been advised to rely on pupil assignment and voluntary segregation to keep segregated public schools. The Advisory Committee on Education would permit abolition of public schools only if these methods failed to work. They are working now. The schools are still segregated and still segregated. But there is no reason to believe they will stay off desegregation uniformly and indefinitely in North Carolina. Voluntary segregation, after all, is an idea—not a plan—that may be accepted or rejected at will. The idea will fail at the point a Negro presses for admission to a white school. This, of course, will be a scattered action. Voluntary segregation will work in one locality and fail in another. Pupil assignment is a much more tangible instrument, and the one in which the Advisory Committee obviously places its real confidence. The assignment plan was enacted into law by the legislature in 1955. It stands between a Negro asking admission to a white school and the only place where he can get an order for admission—the courts. Anent assignment, the committee said last week: To us the Supreme Court has said just this, a law barring a child from a public school because of color and nothing else is invalid; but an administrative body may well find, if it acts honestly and in light of local conditions, that under existing local conditions it may not be feasible or best for a particular child to go to a particular school with children of another race. A color bar by law is one thing. A factual local condition bar, even if color is one of the causes of the condition, is another thing. An understanding and tolerant Court may well recognize the difference. By "local conditions" the committee meant "residence school attended during the preceding year, availability of facilities, and all other local conditions bearing upon the welfare of the child and the prospective effectiveness of his school." This gives an assignment officer a multitude of broad and vague standards other than color, or a combination of standards including color, by which to judge a Negro's application for admission to a white school. The standards might include racial feeling, differences in academic backgrounds between white and Negro students, the need to protect the health of individual students, and the personality and the needs of individual classes. Certainly these standards are on their face fair tests for admission. They obviously can delay desegregation, particularly in view of the McDowell County decision that a Negro before going into federal court must appear for admission, be denied and then exhaust all possible remedies in the state courts. "This decision recognized," the Advisory Committee said, "that each admission case must depend upon the individual facts of that case and that those facts should be completely adjudicated in the State Courts. . . . But the question is: Can pupil assignment power be used to continue total segregation permanently? The Institute of Government at Chapel Hill posed that question and supplied an answer in a report to Gov. Hodges in 1954. Said Assistant Institute Director James C. Naul: . . . Judged in abstract, all of these proposed assignment plans appear to be legal. But that is not the matter for if they were tested in a case arising against a background of a consistent practice of racial segregation—especially a background of statewide, total racial segregation on the part of local school boards, that case would be recognized by the court, then the power to assign children to school may be used to continue separate schools, at least in part, where conditions obtain which would justify separation . . . but it would be a far different case, were the state to adopt the assignment method to continue permanent and total statewide separation—especially where that purpose is openly advertised to all the people. That purpose is advertised in the report of the Advisory Committee. For while it admits by indirection that some desegregation may occur, it specifically urges use of assignment to prevent it. Doubtless it felt compelled to be specific in order to gain confidence in the assignment plan as a method of keeping the schools public and segregated. (Tomorrow: The Total Picture)

Juvenile Crime: All Together Now INTER-AGENCY feuding, official jealousy, misunderstanding and a general lack of coordination have not helped Charlotte solve its juvenile delinquency problems. It has become more and more apparent lately that the most urgent overall need in the field is for a greater dedication to the principle of cooperation. In appointing a study group to find ways to ease tension between agencies and promote unselfish collaboration, Mayor Phil Van Every has acted with timely prudence. Combating the problem of juvenile delinquency is not a unilateral undertaking. It requires many hands—all ready and willing to work together. Juvenile Court operations were criticized by police officers last month. A spokesman of the department's Youth Bureau was quoted as saying: "Whatever happens when we send youngsters into juvenile court isn't effective because we keep meeting them up day after day. Repeaters jam our files—repeaters who have never been sent to a correctional institution." It was a Police Dept. complaint about the large number of repeaters among

Benson On The Block If Ike Accepts Rigid Parity

By STEWART ALSOP

BEFORE the gas bill fight was settled, and before the President announced his decision to run again, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, made a prediction in the Senate lobby. "Ike will veto the gas bill," he said, "and I will run for a second term, but I'll beat the living daylight out of him." IKE LAUGHED. Humphrey has a penetrating voice, and the Humphrey prediction was relayed to the President himself not long thereafter. The President, when he heard it, laughed long and loud, and then proceeded to give the Minnesota senator a 50 per cent score by vetoing the gas bill and announcing his intention to run for a second term. It is interesting to see whether he gives Humphrey a 75 per cent score by signing the farm bill in the next few days.

On Monday, at a White House conference, the President participated personally in the decision to make a last gasp effort in the House to force through an acceptable compromise bill. If the effort succeeds, which is unpredictable at the moment of writing, the President of course will sign. But if the effort fails, the President will be faced with a rather nasty choice.



MILTON EISENHOWER
Told of Ruin

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson has publicly labelled the bill as it now stands "unacceptable." The President himself has been careful not to commit himself finally. But there is no question about the way he feels about right 50 per cent of parity, as well as a number of other aspects of the bill. In fact, there is probably not another issue of domestic policy

on which the President feels more strongly. His brother, Milton Eisenhower, is generally given credit for, among farm state Republicans, blame for persuading the President that the rigid parity system is self-defeating and ruinous in the long run. UNPOPULAR

On the parity issue, the President has unflinchingly supported his Secretary of Agriculture, although he is fully aware that Benson would win no popularity contest in the farm area. Yet the political dangers inherent in a presidential veto of the farm bill are very real and very menacing. The Minnesota and Wisconsin primaries—especially the former—heavily underscored those dangers. Before Minnesota, it seemed possible that some sort of face-saving formula, short of rigid 50 per cent of parity, might be agreed on in conference. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson inclined to such a formula. But when House Speaker Sam Rayburn read the Minnesota returns, he insisted that 90 per cent of parity be retained, and he had his way.

STRATEGY The Democratic strategy is, of course, to get a bill including rigid supports on the President's desk and, if he vetoes, to make the farm issue the main issue of the campaign. From one end of the country to another, the President will be belabored for in-



SHERMAN ADAMS
Big Chief

difference to the farmer's plight, and his famous Kansas, Minn. speech, in which he seemed to promise high supports, will be gleefully recalled from every Democratic hustings. Some Democrats believe, or profess to believe, that the President might actually suffer the same fate as Thomas E. Dewey in 1952, if he vetoes the farm bill. The same token, as Hubert Hum-

phrey's mournful prediction suggests, a presidential signature on a high supports farm bill would rob the Democrats of about the last really powerful issue they have left.

RESIGNATION Signing such a bill would also greatly help threatened Republican candidates in the farm areas, the Seneca, Cornhart of Indiana and Dirksen of Illinois. And if Secretary Benson resigned in protest, as some of his friends think he would do, that would be something less than a political disaster for the Administration and the Republican party.

It is easy to see why the pressure on the President to sign the farm bill under any circumstances would be very heavy indeed. But there will also be persuasive voices favoring a veto, including not only Benson and brother Milton but, reportedly, Sherman Adams, powerful White House chief of staff. One pro-veto argument is that the political course can be taken off a veto by a concurrent decision by Benson to raise parity levels sharply, which would be the legal authority to do. All in all, it will be remarkably interesting to see how the President resolves the personal and political dilemma which will confront him, if he drive to force an acceptable compromise on the farm bill facts.

'If He Shoots You, Let Me Know At Once'

By STEWART ALSOP

THE question of whether President Eisenhower, running at the head of the Republican ticket, can for all his great popularity carry in him a Republican Senate is likely to be decided here in the Pacific Northwest. In both Washington and Oregon two Democratic senators are up for reelection. The defeat of those two men could make the difference in the election two years ago of Sen. Richard L. Neuberger, the first Democrat to be elected to the Senate from Oregon in 40 years, gave the Democrats the 49 to 47 margin by which they have held control.



HER BLOCK
ON THE WASHINGTON POST

GOP Goes West Hunting A Majority In Congress

By MARQUIS CHILDS

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The question of whether President Eisenhower, running at the head of the Republican ticket, can for all his great popularity carry in him a Republican Senate is likely to be decided here in the Pacific Northwest. In both Washington and Oregon two Democratic senators are up for reelection. The defeat of those two men could make the difference in the election two years ago of Sen. Richard L. Neuberger, the first Democrat to be elected to the Senate from Oregon in 40 years, gave the Democrats the 49 to 47 margin by which they have held control.

SEN. NEUBERGER First In 40 The Republican candidate showed 52 per cent support and 33 per cent for Langlie. Even though the election is seven months away and a great deal of time has passed, the race is still close. Langlie's friends are arguing that it finally will decline to run. DEEP PULL There is, however, a deep pull on the conscience of this country. It is a meeting in the White House which illustrates as well as anything could the politics of the administration. There was a short time before the President's decision to seek a second term. Langlie had breakfast with the President. He talked about many things—like with his friendly, persuasive charm—but never once mentioned the case. Would the Governor run for the Senate? Langlie replied, in effect, that if the President should decide to seek a second term then he, too, would feel strongly obliged. But this was not a flat and final yes. GAME A statewide guessing game is going on similar to the national will or won't he that preceded the President's decision. It is clearly recognized that if Langlie does not run, then Magnuson can be reelected more or less by default. With the governor as a candidate, it would be a lively scrap, with Ike's prestige counted heavily to provide the margin of victory.

Quote, Unquote All honor is due our fine figure skater in the Winter Olympics. Still, many of us have performed the same basic gyrations on the ice the hard way—while falling down the front steps, clutching a sack of groceries and a four-year-old child. Without states, too.—Florida Times-Union. Barber shoe scene: College student, awaiting turn in chair, has his hair cut together on the side him—and he absorbed in a comic book.—Tallahassee Democrat.

People's Platform

How To Behave Aboard A Train CHARLOTTE

HAVING for many years traveled by train, I can speak regarding manners that should be practiced on passenger trains. I can no longer keep quiet. I believe the time has come for the public to be given a course of instruction on how to board, behave in and leave a train. I would like to remind everyone that the back cars of a train arrive at the destination the same time as do the front. Therefore passengers, having paid for and received their tickets, should proceed to the back to give the next person a chance to get in, too. Secondly, those who board trains should sit down next to the windows, so that the following them can sit down immediately without further delays caused by inside traffic. If above are observed and instructions followed, I'll be glad to offer rules to owners, tycoons, moules, et al, whether the train's seat is Broadway, or the Yellow Rose trains to Vicksburg or San Antonio. —J. M. SHIELDS

Candidates Should Avoid Personalities GREAT FALLS, S. C.

AM greatly disturbed and disappointed by the manner in which the Democratic presidential aspirants conduct themselves during their primary campaigns. Every American who is honorable and qualified to assume responsibilities as the president of the United States is justified to seek that office and has a perfect right to work toward getting an opportunity to be selected as the candidate. All his efforts he must display in an honest and truthful way to procure such candidacy; there ought to be no personalities involved, only if a candidate has a just reputation, whose aims are

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round Kefauver Quizzed On Running Mate

WASHINGTON THIS week in New Jersey, the vice presidential race was on the other foot for Estes Kefauver. Hitherto he has been asked whether he would run for vice president. But at a press conference in Trenton, with Gov. Meyner of New Jersey standing somewhat embarrassed beside him, Kefauver was quizzed. The Question "Will you take Gov. Meyner as your running mate?" asked Senator Kefauver. "He's a fine man," parried Kefauver, "and I certainly would take him. But I think it's fine for the party, and I think the final choice should be left to the convention." Just six months ago, mutual friends of Kefauver and Stevenson sounded Adlai out as to whether he would take Kefauver as his running mate. Stevenson said that there were many fine Democrats who would make good vice presidential candidates, that the matter must be left to the Chicago convention. Egyptian armed forces began massing in January in the Sinai, south of Israel's Negev border. By the end of March, nearly three divisions, fully equipped, were along the border. Stockpiling of munitions started before this to make the divisions independent of Egyptian bases in the Sinai. The armored units include Sherman tanks, Russian tanks, British Centurion tanks and Russian artillery. Russian artillery has been installed along the Gaza Strip. Unity Egyptian and Saudi Arabian forces have been almost completely unified. The new British jets which Egypt "sold" to Saudi Arabia will be flown by Egyptian

dis honest and will not serve honorably if given the opportunity. Otherwise issues should be their only concern, particularly aspirants from the same party should by all means eliminate personalities. Mr. Stevenson surprised me very much by his conduct of late, although I still believe that he would make an excellent president if nominated and elected and I would vote for him, but so I think of Senator Kefauver, if he were nominated at the convention, I would most certainly vote for him, as I am sure that both of us are as persistently refusing to assume these responsibilities, but I prefer the conduct in this primary that of Sen. Kefauver's, as he is a far less controversial figure than the fiery Morse, he represents an equally serious problem for the GOP. ENTRENCHED By reason of having worked zealously for the interests of his own state and for anti-Washington with the slightest claim on the federal government, "Maggie" Morse is a familiar name to a large proportion of the voting public. It is solidly entrenched. By the old recipe for rabbit stew, which says that first you must catch your rabbit, so the Republicans first must find a candidate in Gov. Arthur Hays Sulzberger completing his third term in the statehouse in Olympia, they have an excellent man. As a reform maver of Seattle, he has been a careful and conscientious administrator for the state during a period of great change and expansion. TALKING WITH Langlie in his office in the capitol, which looks like a granite fortress set down in the pine covered foothills, you have a strong impression of his stubborn integrity that does not owe a little to his Norwegian ancestry. He likes administering the state government. But when it comes to the Senate race, Gov. Langlie is playing the reluctant bride. A private pool, taken recently on the assumption the governor would be

quizzed on whether he would take Kefauver as his running mate. Stevenson said that there were many fine Democrats who would make good vice presidential candidates, that the matter must be left to the Chicago convention. Egyptian armed forces began massing in January in the Sinai, south of Israel's Negev border. By the end of March, nearly three divisions, fully equipped, were along the border. Stockpiling of munitions started before this to make the divisions independent of Egyptian bases in the Sinai. The armored units include Sherman tanks, Russian tanks, British Centurion tanks and Russian artillery. Russian artillery has been installed along the Gaza Strip. Unity Egyptian and Saudi Arabian forces have been almost completely unified. The new British jets which Egypt "sold" to Saudi Arabia will be flown by Egyptian

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