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Raleigh Zones Charlotte Street Corners

WHY should the General Assembly decide how the corner lots of Charlotte should be zoned?
City Council, which is so often loathe to accept decisions of local planners and zoning, could profitably ponder this question in the wake of a court ruling directing it to zone for business a corner at Woodlawn and Park Rds.

City-Council Planning Director William E. McIntyre calls it a "quirk law." The description seems to fit. No other state has a similar law and most larger cities in North Carolina have been exempted from its provisions.

equally reasonable for it to prescribe how five-corner intersections are to be zoned. For some reason, however, the state law is strictly four-cornered.
Zoning disputes such as has arisen at Park and Woodson should be decided by local officials on the basis of the specific merits of each case.

City Council prides itself on "being close to the people." But it's a long way to Raleigh where the rigid formula on which this case was decided was written into law.

Ike's Ire Over Gluck Is Misdirected

PIOUS presidential anger cannot obscure the fact that the U.S. diplomatic service is encumbered with too many appointed men.
Mr. Eisenhower indeed probably didn't know that Maxwell Gluck, his new ambassador to Ceylon, was a frequent and generous contributor to the Republican campaign chest.

world. Until a Senate committee asked embarrassing questions, Mr. Gluck didn't know the names of the prime ministers of either Ceylon or India.
"Certainly he can learn," as the President said. But it is a little late in the deadly game of war-or-peace to continue sending well-meaning neophytes in to substitute for the professionals.

There are plenty of career officers in the U.S. foreign service who know a great deal about Ceylon and her neighbors. They know, for example, that Ceylon was one of five countries which signed the United Nations report condemning Soviet Russia for its assault on Hungary.

The basic reason the President is criticized for sending Mr. Gluck to Ceylon is not that Mr. Gluck is not a nice fellow. The FBI reports on him as the President said, "are all good." And certainly he is an exceedingly capable business man, being the head of a 140-unit chain of apparel stores.

The trouble with Mr. Gluck is that he admittedly knows nothing about Ceylon and, apparently, nothing about Ceylon's neighbors in a very critical part of the

Mr. Boyd Teaches A Sound Lesson

RECORDED chapter Boyd yesterday added monologue on manners.
It is worth repeating here.
"The easiest thing for all of us to do," he said, "is to sit on the sidelines and criticize the way others carry on. And if the ones that do the criticizing

had to do the job themselves, they probably couldn't do nearly as well. The Charlotte newspapers should take a lesson from what has been said about criticizing from the sidelines."
That's a good lesson for anyone. Shall we study it together, Mr. Boyd?

A New Crop Of Mother's Big Helpers

THE profession of baby-sitting has now acquired prestige as well as profits. A baby-sitter and her little charge made the cover of LIFE magazine in a recent issue, and the subject got an eight-page spread inside. It's a billion-dollar-a-year industry, with new agencies growing up all over the U. S. to control its sprawling problems.
Baby-sitting is a natural for thousands of older women, many of them widows with grown children of their own who find baby-sitting an ideal arrangement for making extra money, providing a useful service and finding companionship for lonely hours. One California baby-sitter reported making \$400 a month taking care of other people's children.

Perhaps the most surprising fact uncovered in this survey is that 23 per cent of America's teenage boys earn \$319 million a year working at this kind of job.
This we find not only surprising but alarming.

Their boys might be out delivering papers, moving lawns, driving trucks, serving as life guards, playing tennis or football. Instead they are spending their golden youth as baby-sitters—changing diapers, pushing mouthfuls of pabulum into obstinate little faces, picking up toys off the floor, hearing evening prayers and tucking the bedcovers over kicking little feet.

The more one thinks about it, the more one may be convinced that this is a nefarious scheme on the part of American mothers. They are consciously training the next generation of males to accept the ignominious role of assistant housemaid without undue rebellion.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal

THE STRANGEST SIGHTS

AN anthropologist is a person who knows all about Man with a capital M. Prof. Gordon W. Hewes of the University of Colorado is one of these experts. He has been telling about the thousand postures the human frame assumes, most of which Americans never see. He cites such examples as the habit of certain tall tribesmen in Africa of standing stork-like on one foot while eating, thinking or just resting.

wonder how their eyes can still view the screen from such a variety of odd angles and contortions.
The bodies of adult Americans may be boringly rigid to Professor Hewes. But does he need to rush off and study the aborigines of Australia, when there is stranger crowd of human grass growing at any teenage rendezvous in America?

If you think no one listens to family quarrels, you don't know the folk next door—BARTOW COUNTY (GA.) HERALD.

Spend and the world spends with you—save and the world will do its best to best you out of it.—HAMILTON COUNTY (TENN.) HERALD.

Moscow daily says a woman subject of the Soviet Union has celebrated her 154th birthday. One thing can be said: If she has lived in Russia all those years, she has had a hard life.—OWENSLO (FLA.) DAILY NEWS.

Today's automobiles may have all the modern gadgets, but it's still necessary to turn the wheel when the road does.—HAMILTON COUNTY (TENN.) HERALD.

By JUDGE FRED B. HELMS
Editors' Note: Following is the text of an address by Judge Fred B. Helms to the Charlotte Kiwanis Club yesterday. A copy of the address was given to the press by the City School Board's public relations officer, Mrs. O. Eastland upon request in Charlotte schools this fall.

SUBSEQUENT to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Segregation Cases" (Brown, et al v. Topeka, et al), I appear before you today to make two predictions:

(1) That the Supreme Court of the United States never would reverse nor substantially modify its "Segregation Decision," and

(2) That the Congress of the United States neither would reverse nor modify the decision by legislation.

I appear before you again today to say, among other things, "I told you so."
To date, 22 cases have been before the Supreme Court of the United States, in one way or another, since the "Segregation Decision." In all of these 22 cases the court, in effect, has said that segregation in the public schools is a "separate but equal" thing and has gone further than the original decision, in the Girard College case, the court held in effect, that Negroes must be admitted to the college because of the fact that the trustees of the college who served and acted in a governmental capacity were merely appointed by a local governmental agency. Mr. Girard, the trustee, specifically provided that the college was to be operated for poor white orphans. The trend of the decisions by the federal courts has gone in the opposite direction from reversal or modification of the original decision.

So far as congressional modification or reversal of the court decision through legislation is concerned, my comment is the same "I told you so." A hasty glance at the "civil rights bill" now before the Congress, and the bitter controversy raging around it in the United States Senate, should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the soundness of the prediction that modification or reversal of the Congress is out of the question—"interposition," "manifestos," and "impeachment proceedings" to the contrary notwithstanding.

What is the situation today in the "southern segregation states"? Legislation by these states and decisions by their courts both run counter to the Brown decision and are being cut down by federal courts and by the Supreme Court of the United States about as fast as they come up, and this trend will continue, with accelerated speed.

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Wise Course

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Page One Story

In addition to the full-page ad, the Afro carried a front-page story announcing that a prominent Negro attorney, Mr. Martin M. Jefferson of St. Louis, had flown east to join the Hoffa defense counsel. The full-page ad carried a picture of Mrs. Jefferson standing with her husband, Mr. Jefferson and Edward Bennett Williams, his attorney.

In addition, the Afro published an amazing column by Samuel H. Hays, Jr., a Negro attorney in St. Louis, who certainly not calculated to alienate the eight Negro jurors. Hoskins noted that Hoffa was being tried before "Her Honor U.S. District Judge Burnis S. Matthews, who sits in the Magnolia State of Mississippi, the same commonwealth which was admitted to the Union by the Democratic Party."

Jury Confined

At Cheasty's Hoffa defense counsel was published, with copies delivered to the homes of jurors, Judge Matthews confined the Hoffa jury to the court-

On the other hand, the North Carolina pupil assignment Act has been held to be unconstitutional on its face" by the federal courts, and the United States Supreme Court, by refusing to review the decision of the lower courts, thereby, has seemed to hold that our pupil assignment statute is unconstitutional and is fairly and constitutionally administered.

An Experiment

Recently the school boards in three large cities in North Carolina—Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem, after long, careful and prayerful consideration, admitted Negro pupils to formerly all white schools. This unprecedented act in the "southern segregation states" was the first "break-through," but was greeted with commendable calmness by the great mass of our citizens. Obviously, this indicates the purpose of the school boards to live within, and to comply with the law of the land. It would appear to be equally obvious that this action is, at the same time, something in the nature of an experiment. This action by the school boards in these cities defies the whole-hearted support of the members of both races. If the pupils in our schools and the great mass of the moderates in the Negro pupils, and the left free from extremists, agitation, intolerance and prejudices, our problems will be reduced to a minimum.

Close Watch

This step in North Carolina will be watched closely and eagerly by every other southern state. It seems to me that the leaders among those who oppose any admission of Negro pupils to formerly all white schools, and the school boards having acted with the utmost care and fairness in the consideration of each application.

Extensive hearings on the appeals will furnish both the opportunity and a "sounding-board" for the extremist, the agitator and

the troublemaker. Many things which are lawful are not expedient." The United States Supreme Court, in the Brown decision, to say that our racial provisions judgment to crystallize. Any other court may invoke the provisions of the Pearsall Plan.

No Short Cut

The word "gradualism" seems to have become anathema to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I would remind them that in the realm of human relations and progress, there is no such thing as a free lunch. The realm of education, enlightenment and culture, there is no other way—there is no short cut to progress. To say that our racial provisions that the achievement of educational, cultural and social equality can be accomplished by judicial order, is merely "crystal-gazing" of the most fantastic kind.

I, for one, have long advocated that the Negro be accorded equal civil and political rights as a citizen, and I, for one, admit, as a southerner, that this has not been done in the South, and in the past, I, for one, regret that it has been necessary for the Negro to have to resort to the courts to obtain equal civil and political rights as a citizen. However, the mistakes of the past do not warrant similar mistakes in the opposite extreme, and in this difficult transition period, under the revolutionary decision by the Supreme Court of the United States—which decision clearly usurped the legislative function. Even though the legislative function may move with slowness of step, and may have been guilty of "gradualism," it nevertheless is the evolutionary process and, in my judgment, is far sounder than revolutionary judicial decrees.

Who Can Lead?

Who can furnish the leadership for the positive planning and steps in the future? Not the public eye and ear on practical politics. Not the extremist, who would resort to violence and defy the law. Not the extremist who would substitute revolutionary court decrees for evolutionary social and economic progress. With all respect and reverence to the minister, I do not believe he is the one to furnish the leadership, as most of his parishioners have the feeling that the minister is inclined to mix or confuse "social equality" with "civil and political equality." Neither the Constitution nor the courts have anything whatever to do with "social" rights. I am inclined to believe that men of good will in business and professional communities among both races are in the best position to furnish leadership and to show us the way out.

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Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!



HERB BLOCK

present, what about the future? It is obvious that much of the efforts in the southern states in the three years since the Brown decision have been in the nature of "holding the line" until the peoples of the South could adjust their thinking, their habits, and their plans, to the changed order resulting from the Brown decision, while efforts were being made to chart the proper course for courses in the future. This has been, and is, a "single-barreled" plan. We need, and we must have, a "double-barreled" program. We must, in some way, hold on to our system of public education until it can be adopted to the changed order, and until the mass of our people recover from the shock of the decision and adjust themselves to the impact on the future.

At the same time, we must adjust and put into effect a positive program, or positive programs, for the future. This is unquestionably the most difficult part of the whole situation, and is the gravest problem with which the South has been confronted since the Civil War. In this area, we are groping in the darkness and uncertainty of uncharted seas. The actions of the school boards in Greensboro and Winston-Salem constitute one of these positive steps looking toward the future. Not the extremist, who formulated and put into effect. These positive steps will be, and, indeed, they should be, carefully studied and expertly imitated, so that the rights of all citizens may be preserved and enjoyed, and so that the good relations between the races may be resumed and improved.

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Courthouse Coldness

With all due respect to the brilliant attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, they are not in position to furnish practical, everyday leadership to the Negroes of the South in the relationship between the two races. The coldness of the courthouse will never produce amity and good will and strains of friendship between the races in the South. Lines and avenues of communications between the races and between the men of good will in both races must be re-opened and re-established as they were before they were closed by whatever the defects, and deficiencies of legal segregation in the South may have been. It was far less vicious than "voluntary" segregation has been in northern areas such as Detroit and Chicago. Finally, the basis upon which proper social and philosophical relations is found in the very simple, yet comprehensive statement which forms the heart of the religion, and the philosophy of all peoples who believe in a Supreme Being, and is summed up in the brief statement that we should love God with all our heart and mind and strength, and our neighbors as ourselves.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round Amazing Ad For Hoffa Trial Explored

WASHINGTON
HOW far Hoffa-Teamster forces went to influence the eight Negro members of the jury which helped acquit the late James Earl Ray, is indicated by one of the most amazing advertisements ever to appear in a newspaper during a criminal trial in the nation's capital.
The ad was published July 6, right at the height of the Hoffa trial, by the Washington edition of the Afro-American, leading Negro newspaper of the Atlantic seaboard.

Bus Boycott

The Afro-American public in defense of Hoffa, coincided with the trip of Hoffa's defense counsel Joe Louis to Washington to spend part of two days in the courtroom as Hoffa's friend. The trip was especially arranged by Paul Dorfman of Chicago, labor racketeer and friend of Hoffa, together with the Negro attorney, Truman Gibson. Though it was reported that Louis had come to Washington in connection with his tax troubles, the big, good-natured ex-boxer champion admitted to this column that the trip was entirely arranged by Dorfman and Gibson in order to help out Hoffa.

Answer Killed

Cheasty was not permitted to answer. However, the government then proceeded to turn the question against Hoffa by asking Cheasty to tell what happened in Tallahassee.
Cheasty then told how he had defended Negroes and referred to the "skunk" who beat up "pregnant Negro women." The testimony boomeranged against Hoffa.

Author Of Ad

The Afro-American, this writer was informed that the ad was placed by John Cowling of Detroit. Mr. Cowling, it was learned, is signed by "Frank Crowling, director of Detroit citizens' civic committee." Neither this organization nor Frank Crowling is listed in the Detroit telephone directory and neither is known to Detroit's Negro congressman, Charles Diggs, nor to other Detroit congressmen. Furthermore, Detroit City records show no registration for the "Detroit Citizens Civic Committee."

Great Fighter

"On one side of the scale of justice," said the ad, "stands a two-tisted direct, uncompromising fighter for whom whose blunt technique in our widest imagination could never be associated with a tagger method. On the other side of the scale of justice stands the accused, John Cye Cheasty... who admits he was hired by a committee which was pro Negro schoolteachers and the NAACP."

Column Tieup

References to Cheasty's testimony and the Tallahassee incident were tied into the Hoskins column in The Afro-American.
"The Reverend Mr. Steele, Florida's edition of Alabama's Rev. Martin Luther King," continued Hoskins, "came to Washington as the result of being subpoenaed to testify as a witness."