Up, Up, Up With Charlotte In '59: See Section C

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Children And The Law

2 Solutions To Provide Court Help

(This is the fifth of a series of articles examining North Carolina's juvenile court system—its origins, operations and deficiencies.)

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By BOB SLOUGH
News Staff Writer

What's the solution to the problem of lack of uniformity in North Carolina's juvenile court system?

SLOUGH

At least two different groups have come up with a suggestion.

One such suggestion is included in a report of the Committee on Improving and Expediting the Administration of Justice in North Carolina—the committee headed by J. Spencer Bell of Charlotte.

The other comes from a survey of the National Probation and Parole Association, prepared for the Governor's Youth Service Commission.

The Bell Committee report is the most recent.

"It is at the local level—the so - called 'courts of limited jurisdiction' — that there is the greatest need for change in North Carolina," the Bell Committee report points out.

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New Division

The committee feels the present function of all existing trial courts should be embraced within a new division of local trial courts consisting of district courts. Superior Courts would be excluded from the new division, but justices of the peace and such special courts as juvenile and domestic relations would be included.

The district court, the Bell Committee suggests, should sit in at least one place in each county, but might sit in several places. The court would sit where there was any substantial amount of business to do.

The committee reports in all probability the district court would try crimes below the grade of felony, including violations of municipal ordinances, and civil cases involving not more than a fixed amount, perhaps $2,500.

It is suggested by the committee that each district have a chief judge and in less populous districts he would serve alone. In the more populous districts there would be one or more associate judges.

"In districts with more than one judge," the report continues, "case assignments would normally be handled so as to route the cases of the same type to the same judge, insofar as practicable."

This system of specialized judges, to some extent, would replace the existing system of specialized courts.

The report continues:

"Each district judge would vary his procedure according to the type of case he was handling; e.g., if he was hearing a juvenile matter he would proceed according to accepted practices for juvenile courts, services of social agencies as and he would make use of the the juvenile courts now do."

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Other Idea

The other suggestion, made several years ago came from the Governor's Youth Service Commission.

In 1956, the commission recommended a system of Family Courts for North Carolina. The survey by the National Probation and Parole Assn. completed in 1957 backed up the commission's plan.

Here's what that group proposed:

Create a system of state-administered and financed family courts so districted as to give the state adequate coverage.

Make the system of courts a separate, autonomous division within the court structure at the level of and a part of the Superior Court System of the state, with the judges elected or appointed in the same manner and at the same salary as superior court judges.

Transfer to these courts all jurisdiction now placed in domestic relations courts, plus adoptions, divorces, and any other domestic or juvenile matters now defined by North Carolina law, but not included in the domestic relation court's jurisdiction.

Make all proceedings in the family court, to the extent possible, of a civil, rather than a criminal, nature.

The districts suggested by the NPPA and study commission would be determined by geography and potential caseload. Districts would be set up so a judge could hold hearings on any given county's cases at least once a week.

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18 Districts

Eighteen districts were recommended, ranging in size (at that time) from a population of over 350,000 to one of 131,000 and in number of counties from one to 12.

Caseloads ranged from about 4,000 in the one-county district to less than 1,000 in an eight-county district. With population fluctuations during the past several years, however, the caseload total could have changed.

The family court plan didn't make it through the legislature, however. Officials at Raleigh decided the entire North Carolina Court system needed study and that's when plans for the Bell Committee were set up.

The Bell Committee's court reform suggestions will get their first real test in the 1959 General Assembly which opens at Raleigh Feb. 4.

SUCCESSFUL RED MISSILE KEY TO ARMS

Soviet Guidance System Labeled Long-Range Star

WASHINGTON (AP) — Directors of the nation's civilian space efforts said today the Soviet Lutnik, or moonshot, was a success.

Three experts of the National Aeronautic and Space Agency (NASA) testified the moonshot showed powerful thrust and a good system of guidance.

Dr. Homer Stewart, a NASA planner, said the same guidance system could direct an intercontinental ballistic missile more than 5,000 miles to a target with an error of less than 15 to 20 miles.

Questions by the Senate space and preparedness groups inquiring into military might indicated that the Soviets remain ahead in the race for outer space.

A QUESTION

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex), chairman of both the space and preparedness group, recounted the series of spectacular Soviet successes with satellites and then said:

"This committee wants to know where we now stand. When can the American people expect to catch up with the Russians?"

Dr. T. Keith Glennan, administrator of NASA, accompanied by Stewart and Dr. William H. Pickering, director of NASA's jet propulsion laboratory, answered questions about the Soviet moon shot.

Glennan said it proved that the Russians have substantially more thrust or power for satellites and missiles than this country had developed.

Stewart estimated that a power thrust of between 250,000 and one million pounds was used to hurl the Lunik into space.

EQUIPMENT NEED

With advanced equipment, he said, he moonshot vehicle might succeed with as low as a quarter of a million pound thrust. If the equipment was poor it might take a million pounds, he added.

Stewart said the guidance directing the shot was "of good quality" and timing of the shot indicated an effort either to hit the moon or pass close to it.

Pickering said tracing stations in California tried to catch the Russian moonshot on its initial phase and missed but later received several hours of signals from far out in outer space.

He said other tracking stations also received weak signals.

"It did go out past the moon," Pickering said.

Pentagon space and missile leaders expected for questioning include Dr. Herbert York, director of research and engineering; William M. Holaday, director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency; and Dr. Wernher von Braun, German-born director of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency.

MAJ. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, the Air Force's top missileman, testified Thursday. He urged a greater buildup in long-range rockets to counter a "very dangerous...ballistic missiles threat" from the Soviet Union.

Schriever said the deterrent powers of the United States and its chances of survival are endangered by Soviet possession of a long-range missile.

Secretary of Defense McElroy said in his opening testimony the United States does not plan to match the Russians on intercontinental ballistic missile production in the next two years.

But he said later that the first operational base for Atlas ICBMS will be in use next June at California's Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Virginia School Men Make Opening Plans

(AP Photofax)

'Groundhogs' Get The Jump On Groundhog Day

Getting a jump on the groundhog's scheduled appearance Feb. 2, these youngsters in Benton Harbor, Mich., take advantage of a sunny day to make their own prediction: there'll be a lot of snow. Almost eight feet of the fluffy white stuff has been dumped in the area already this winter.

Mixed And Unmixed Classes

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The Charlottesville School Board announced today the city's two closed white schools will open next Wednesday on a segregated basis. The board said Wednesday was chosen to effect an orderly reopening of Lane High and Venable Elementary Schools.

Chief Judge Simon E. Sobeloff of the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday granted Charlottesville a postponement of its desegregation order until next fall. He refused, however, to stay a lower court order directing the admission of four Negro pupils Monday to Stratford Junior High School in Arlington.

About 1,700 students from the two Charlottesville schools have been idled since the facilities were shut last Sept. 22 under Virginia's now defunct anti-integration laws. About 1,400 of these have been attending classes in the basements of private homes, churches and other temporary quarters.

Lower federal courts had ordered the admission of 12 Negro students to the two schools.

Meantime, preparations went forward in Norfolk and Arlington for the reopening Monday of Virginia's first integrated public schools. In Richmond, a group of segregationists sought a test of legislative power with the state administration.

A swift series of events yesterday brought these developments:

School officials in Norfolk announced plans to reopen six white secondary schools, closed since September, on an integrated basis Monday and called on the public to "show sincere understanding and cooperation to assure a smooth, orderly opening. . . ."

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. rejected the appeals of a segregationist bloc in the General Assembly for approval of emergency legislation that would delay the integration plans in Norfolk and Arlington.

A showdown between the no-integration forces and the Almond administration appeared imminent in the Legislature. At the same time, Alexandria school officials were called on to defend in federal court their rejection of 14 Negro applications for admission to white schools.

Pressure was brought to bear, too, on Warren County school authorities for the reopening of the white Warren County High School at Front Royal. It was closed in September along with the six Norfolk schools and two in Charlottesville by state anti-integration laws since ruled unconstitutional.

Seventeen Negro pupils are expected to enter the six Norfolk schools. Counsel for the pupils said all would report Monday to the schools to which they were assigned.

School Supt. Ray E. Reid of Arlington said Stratford Junior High will open as scheduled Monday. He said that "we have made detailed plans for the opening, and I expect no trouble."

Authorities in both communities warned they would be prepared for any trouble that might develop.

Charlottesville's School Board, given 20 days by Sobeloff to submit a desegregation plan to be put into effect in September, planned to meet today and announce a date for reopening Lane High and Venable Elementary Schools on a segregated basis.

London's Smog Danger Down

LONDON (AP)—Choking clouds of frightening smog lifted slightly from London today but still rolled their poisonous way across the rest of Britain.

Londoners hoped that the break meant there would be no repetition of the "yellow death" smog that killed 12,000 persons in Britain in 1952.

Enough fog was left, however, to slow all road and rail traffic. The capital's airport, 20 miles from the city center, was completely closed in.

Dense smog settled on Manchester, metropolis of the north. But a quick break in the Western approaches gave ships the chance to run for Welsh ports.

Government scientists warned that the concentration of smoke and poisonous fumes in the fog already is worse than on the first day of the killer smog in December, 1952.

Weather experts predicted no early break in the fog belt stretching from the Yorkshire moors to the south coast. Hourly readings on automatic measuring devices tended to get worse.

The poison content of the fog gradually built up as the black turned trapped smoke and other fumes which normally would rise away from the public's breath space. Householders were asked to cut down on coal fires to reduce the smoke.

SULPHUR FUMES

The peak of the 1952 smog was reached after four days. In London alone 4,000 persons died, mostly because of sulphur fumes from factory chimneys.

Ninety per cent of the victims then were older than 45 and already had heart or chest ailments. Generally, healthy people suffered only minor throat irritations.

Doctors warned today that old persons and patients should remain indoors. "If you do go out, wear a mask or cover your mouth with a scarf," one advised.

Hospitals asked extra staff members to grope their way to work to deal with smog victims.

The weather caused major transportation tie-ups. Sixty ships were held up in the Thames River. London Airport was completely shut down. Gatwick Airport, 27 miles south of central London, was one of the few major fields still open, and it was so busy with landing planes that none could take off.

Reports continued to come in of highway pile-ups involving dozens of vehicles. Fifty autos and trucks tangled in a sequence collision near Birmingham.

At least three persons were killed and some 30 injured on the roads.

Physics Students Blast Profs After Exam Fizzle

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—University of Miami physics students reacted angrily to word that nearly 70 per cent of them flunked their final examinations.

When grades were announced yesterday the glass of a bulletin board on which the grades were posted was broken, some students wept, and others assailed their professors as indifferent teachers or theorists.

Several jumped in their cars and raced wildly around the campus to let off steam. Police were called but no arrests were made.

Still others complained to Miami newspapers, appeared on a radio show, and said they would seek aid from the university administration through what one student termed "the weight of public opinion."

More than 400 students had started the freshman physics course. Of the 319 who finished, 221 failed and 48 got D's, a grade which passed them but gave no credit toward graduation.

Forty-two took second year physics. Thirty failed; three got D's.

"The whole cause was bad preparation by the students," said Dr. Harry Robertson, chairman of the physics department.

Youth Shoots 2 Policemen

ENGLEWOOD, N. J. —(AP)— A youth shot and wounded two patrolmen here last night while the officers were questioning his companion.

One of the patrolmen was in critical condition at Englewood Hospital today.

The shooting touched off a large-scale manhunt for the two youths, described as about 21 years old.

More than 200 policemen fanned out over eastern Bergen County, conducted a house-to-house search of this area and set up roadblocks as far north as Orange County, N. Y.

Patrolman Gerald Wisniewski, a 27-year-old father whose wife is expecting a second child, was felled with bullets in the abdomen, left arm and left cheek in the shooting.

Wisniewski underwent emergency surgery and has received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

His partner, Patrolman Edward Skold, 29, was shot once in the arm and was also taken to Englewood Hospital. Officials there said the condition of the father of two was not serious.

Wisniewski and Skold had just gone on patrol when they spotted the two youths walking in a fashionable area.

The officers stopped the two, and Skold started frisking one of the youths.

The other youth stood by while Skold searched his companion. Suddenly, he whipped out a .22 caliber revolver and fired.

Skold, a crack shot on the police pistol team, managed to get off three shots but was unable to say if he had hit either of the youths.

First Guinea Pigs

Pilots Will Swap Jet For Spaceship

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—Bewildered but proud, two veteran Air Force test pilots were trying to digest today the news that they might soon swap their supersonic jet planes for a spaceship.

Capt. Tom Bogan, 35, and Capt. William Bradbury, 33, were informed Thursday that they had been chosen with 108 other men as candidates for man's first venture to outer space.

Their names were the first to be released after the spacemen program was announced Tuesday by Keith Glennan, U.S. space chief.

HARD TO BELIEVE

"It was pretty hard to believe," Bogan said. Bradbury nodded in agreement.

The two pilots were interviewed by news director Ken Conner of radio station KFRB, who had learned of the men's selection from an undisclosed news source. Air Force officials confirmed it.

Bogan and Bradbury are on temperary duty at Elelson Air Force Base near here, from Wright Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.

Bogan flies a F106 in sub-zero temperature tests. Bradbury speed tests a F101B.

Bogan of Goodland, Ind., and Bradbury, who hails from Houston, Tex., told Conner they have had no special training as yet for the space venture. But both have more than double the required 1,500 flying hours and are within the maximum height of 5 feet 11 inches.

The two pilots are married but their wives do not yet know of their husband's candidacy as spacemen. Bogan said he has been trying to reach his wife, who is visiting in London, Ont. Both women live at Dayton.

Neither pilot had an idea of what training program might lie ahead.

Lowest Since 1954

U. S. Traffic Toll Down To 37,000

CHICAGO (AP)—Traffic accidents in the United States took a heavy toll in 1958, but the number of persons killed, 37,000, was the lowest since 1954.

The National Safety Council, reporting today on motor vehicle accidents said it estimates that 1,300,000 persons suffered crippling traffic injuries.

The cost, including property destruction, wage loss, medical expense and overhead cost of insurance, was put at $5,400,000,000.

"When you think of the price we are still paying for highway accidents in life and limb and money," the council commented, "there is little cause for complacency or satisfaction over the reduction of the death toll."

DOWN BY 1,700

The traffic death toll of 37,000 was 1,700 lower than in 1957 and approximately 900 below the total of 39,628 in 1956. Thus, the council said, the result was a two-year saving of 2,600 lives, achieved in the face of a five per cent increase in highway travel for that period. The 1958 death rate was 5.6 deaths for every 100 million vehicle miles.

In 21 of the past 24 months, the council said, the death toll was lower than the same month of the preceding year.

Despite the two-year downtrend in fatality statistics, the death toll was roughly equal to the 1950 population of Portsmouth, Ohio, or Newport, R.I. Last year's deaths on the highways were four per cent under the 38,702 in 1957 and seven per cent fewer than the 39,528 in 1956. The total compared to the 1954 toll of 35,586, which was the lowest since 1940. The record toll is 39,969, set in 1941.

The council said "there has been sustained improvement" in the accident toll.

Cannon Increases Basic Hourly Pay

KANNAPOLIS —(AP)— The Cannon Mills Co. has informed its 20,000 textile workers that the basic hourly wage will be increased from $1.12 to $1.25 an hour.

The statement did not say when the increase would take effect.

C. A. Cannon, president of the firm, declined to comment on the increase.

Our Weather

Mostly cloudy with occasional rain this afternoon gradually ending tonight. Saturday cloudy and colder.

Low this morning	43
Low tomorrow morning	40
High today	63
High yesterday	50
High tomorrow	55

Sunrise today 7:24 a.m.; sunset today 5:50 p.m.

More Weather Data on Page 2-A

What Do Youngsters Read Now?

Answer on Page 1B

Business	7-8A
Classified	7-11B
Comics	10A
Crossword Puzzle	12B
Earl Wilson	12B
Editorials	4A
Everyday Counselor	11A
Obituaries	6A
Radio-TV	7B
Serial	12A
Social Security Game	5C
Sports	4-6B
Spotlite Series	9A
Theaters	6B
To Your Good Health	11A
Women	2-3B
Worry Clinic	11A

Spotlight Focuses On Hobbies And Business

Have you ever thought your hobby might make a business? Many women have chanced it and have come out on top.

Starting Monday, Feb. 2, a new Charlotte News Spotlight Series explores the possibilities of opening your own business in a series entitled "A Business Of Her Own."

Written by New York City free-lance writer Beth Brown, the exciting new five-part series tells the inspirational stories of six women who mixed ingenuity with ambition to set themselves up in business.

It was a hobby — bowling — which indirectly led one woman to open a letter-service business. Another woman, who specialized in exotic sweet goods, opened a candy store in the heart of Times Square.

These and other enterprising women now have themselves firmly established in the business world.

Read how you, too, can make your hobby pay off. "A Business Of Her Own" begins Monday in the women's section of The Charlotte News.