



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1959

This Talent Hunt Is An Urgent Chore

The search for a successor to City Manager Henry A. Yancey should begin at once.

Although the final choice will be left to the new City Council, it is neither necessary nor proper for the present administration to mark time languidly on one of the year's most urgent chores.

Mr. Yancey's retirement will become effective May 1. A new council will be elected May 3. Consequently, nearly a month remains to scour the nation for likely applicants.

The demand for top flight city managers is great. The supply is limited. Last year, more than 80 communities adopted this 51-year-old plan of municipal administration. It is no secret that other cities are currently on the prowl for talent.

Naturally, no final selection can be made until the new council takes office and gets its bearings. But a full slate of worthy prospects would assist the next administration greatly and, conceivably, hasten the appointment of City Hall's next chief administrator.

There is no virtue in haste for haste's sake. The job is far too important to be filled carelessly. But it is essential that the best available candidates be sought out, sounded out and cataloged without delay. This can be done without bruising the prerogatives of any incoming city fathers.

Meanwhile, it ought to be kept firmly in mind that the city managership is no plum for small-bore politicians, court-house hangers-on or backstairs grifters. This highly complex and sensitive field of municipal administration has achieved

the status of a profession. It has its own high standards and code of ethics, jealously guarded by the International Association of City Managers. Some U. S. colleges now offer masters degrees in public administration. Kansas University, for instance, has been graduating large classes of city managers with M.P.A. degrees since 1950.

It takes both training and rare natural talent to run a city the size of Charlotte. But, as Mr. Yancey would be the first to concede, all of the essential qualities cannot be learned in a classroom.

Personality is a key factor. Frankly, a good city manager must be something of a politician — not in the partisan sense, but he must be sensitive to what people are thinking and anticipate what they want. He ought to be a good conciliator, a good summarizer of complex situations, a good senseman rather than a glad-handing backslapper.

He mustn't be afraid of work, either. A recent national survey showed that some managers work 70 hours or more a week and that only 39 per cent of those polled use all their vacation time.

Most of all, he should have a sincere interest in the field of municipal administration and a democratic outlook. Charlotte needs a city manager who will serve people, not manipulate them.

For a dozen years, Charlotte has been fortunate in having as its city manager a man who has filled all of these qualifications and more. Finding a suitable successor who will measure up to Mr. Yancey's fine tradition will not be an easy task. It is all the more reason to begin looking at once.

A Teutonic Al Smith Earns A Hurrah

In the filmsy, rococo world of Western diplomacy, Konrad Adenauer is a monolith of integrity. Yet his decision to withdraw from active direction of the West German government is being quite applauded in official Washington today.

It is true that Der Alte's exit will permit a greater degree of flexibility in negotiating with the Soviet Union over the Berlin crisis and related problems. But to connoisseurs of courage, the loss is irreplaceable.

This is no ordinary statesman. This is a man of almost awesome spunk and luster. In an age of great events, but of no great deeds, he has emerged late in life as a hero of free men everywhere.

His durability alone is remarkable. This tall, leathery-faced Rhinelander has outlived or politically outlasted most of his contemporaries — Stalin of the Soviet Union, DeGaspri of Italy, Churchill of the United Kingdom, Truman of the United States and a dozen or more French presidents. Only de Gaulle, who faded and then miraculously reappeared, is left in the high and windy places of Western politics.

All have tried to pick up the pieces after the disastrous second World War. To his enormous credit, Chancellor Adenauer is still trying.

If he had died at 70 he would have been known only as an efficient, if somewhat cantankerous, mayor of Cologne. A series of well-publicized disagreements with the British, after the four-power occupation began, made him a national figure. His reputation as a tough-minded, independent thinker boosted him into the chancellor's chair in 1949 when West Germany held its first postwar free elections.

H. M. Victor: A Pioneer Of Progress

The secrets of a city's greatness are many and varied. But, more than likely, they can be traced to the doorsteps of a handful of dedicated men who give more of themselves and of their talents to their communities than could reasonably be expected of ordinary citizens. Invariably, they are men who can properly be called pioneers of progress.

H. M. Victor, who died yesterday at 94, was such a man.

A banker from the age of 17, Mr. Victor contributed ably and untiringly to the growth of Charlotte for more than half a century.

It was in 1904 that he came to the Queen City. Four years later, he was active in organizing the Union National Bank of Charlotte (now the First Union

National Bank of North Carolina). He was the bank's president from 1913 until 1945, when he became chairman of the board. Later, he was named honorary chairman.

It was during this long period of years that the city's slogan was "Watch Charlotte Grow." Mr. Victor was not content to watch; he helped in every possible way to promote that growth.

His service to his community during two world wars and during periods of economic instability was particularly impressive. It was the kind of leadership that made Charlotte what later slogan-makers chose to call "The Spearhead of the New South."

His name will live long in the city's memory.

From The Manchester Guardian

HAWAII AND THE UNION JACK

THOSE who watched television may have been puzzled a few days ago by the Union Jacks prominently displayed in the Hawaiian Legislature when the senators threw overboard for pleasure at the news of their imminent acceptance in that other Union. The Jacks were no imperial relics dug up for want of something better in the way of decoration. Nor were they unfurled by the League of Empire Loyalists. In the strictest sense Hawaii has never been under the British flag. In the material sense, the Jack has been worn since the late eighteenth century. No one seems to be sure how it got there. What explanations there are have distinct colonial undertones. Cook discovered the islands in 1778, and a few years later George Vancouver, who sailed with him as a midshipman, is said to have given King Kamehameha I, who united the islands, a union flag and told him he could fly it over his palace. Another

version is that the King made a "vaguecession" of Hawaii Island to Vancouver and that the Jack became the national flag until the year of 1812.

The flag of today is attributed to an English master mariner, George Beckley, who, again so the story runs, was asked by the King when the war was over to design a national flag for the islands. Beckley obliged with eight horizontal stripes of red, white, and blue (not in that order) to represent the eight main islands in the Hawaiian group. But either as a salute to the old flag or in a mood of patriotism, Beckley stitched the British Union flag in the upper hoist, or, as the Japans would say, in the corner nearest the top of the pole. This anomaly was accorded statutory recognition when America formally annexed the Hawaiian Islands in 1900, and it was what we saw on the news the other week.

U.S. Must Accept Two Germanys As 'Fact Of Life'

By WALTER LIPPMANN

Editors' Note: Walter Lippmann has just returned from Europe, where he has taken a first-hand look at the Berlin crisis. This is the last of a four-part report on the situation.

WASHINGTON

At the end of the question for us is how we should deal with a situation which neither we nor the Russians can change. We cannot change the fact that there exist two German states and that West Berlin is a special problem.

The Soviet Union will not allow East Germany to be absorbed into the Western military and political community; if it did so, it would sacrifice the strategic control of Eastern Europe. The Western allies will not allow West Germany to unite with East Germany in some sort of neutralized confederation. For that would destroy the fundamental basis of NATO which now rests on the strategic position of Western Germany and the reinforcements which are coming from the West German army.

ONE FACT REMAINS

An international agreement to reunite Germany is at present impossible unless either the Soviet Union or the Western allies abandon what they regard as their vital interests. Since neither side will abandon its vital interests, since neither can compel the other to abandon its vital interests, all of us must live with the fact that there are two Germanys and Berlin.

Speaking for myself, I do not like this situation. I belong to the minority who have long argued that German national feeling will not accept the partition of Germany, that some day and somehow the West Germans will come to terms with East Germany and the Soviet Union in order to reunite their country. The case for a politically neutral Germany and for the disengagement of non-German troops has been inspired by an attempt to find an orderly settlement of the problem of German reunification—to avert a disorderly deal brought about by an explosion of frustrated national German patriotism.

GRAVE RISK

But the attempt to negotiate a general settlement to reunify Germany has failed. That is the meaning of the present German crisis. Both sides are against an agreed reunification

and they must now live with the consequences. These consequences include the grave risk that the German people will not accept the partition of their country.

The best we can expect from the coming negotiations is not a settlement but a modus vivendi. The big question, as I see it, is whether to recognize and regulate the situation that we cannot now change, or to accept the risks they are but to refuse to recognize them on the theory that some day and somehow the facts will change for the better.

ADENAUER'S VIEW

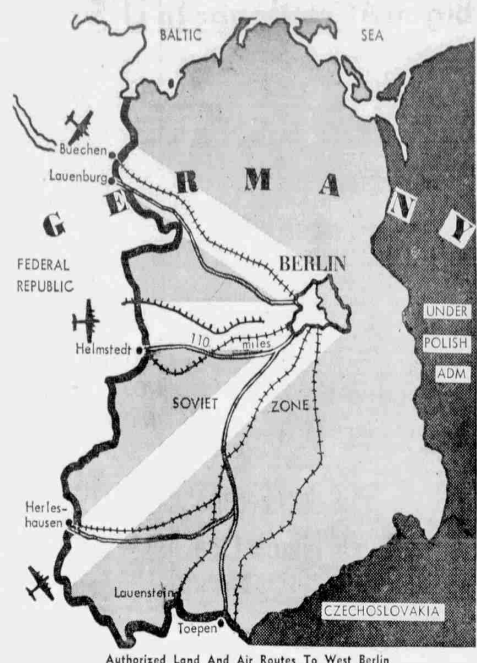
Insofar as there are conflicts of opinion among the Western allies, the answer primarily over this question. There is Dr. Adenauer's view, which has the formal support of Gen. de Gaulle, that while there are but two facts of Germany, nothing must be said or done by the Allies which recognizes the existence of the other Germany. Thus Dr. Adenauer's subordinate officials negotiate traffic and other agreements with the Communist officials. They argue that if we did the same, we would destroy the fiction that the East German state does not really exist as a fact in the international world.

As against this there is the British view which is based on the practical and prosaic idea that since the East German state does in fact exist, we shall all have to live with it, and there is no point in pretending that the East German state does not exist.

HARD CHOICE

Before we meet the Russians in the coming conferences, this country will have to make up its mind about where it stands in the argument between the Germans and the British. It is a hard choice to make. For though the issue is posed in a theoretical form, there are grave substantial risks which may follow either choice.

The essential argument for Dr. Adenauer's doctrine of non-recognition does not come from any passionate interest of his in the reunification of Germany. Dr. Adenauer knows that reunification is not practical politics and it is no secret that as an old Rhinelander his heart does not bleed for a close political union with the Prussians and the Saxons of the East. What Dr. Adenauer distrusts



Authorized Land and Air Routes To West Berlin

and fears is German nationalism, which in its most respectable form derives from Bismarck and in its most degraded and malignant form from Hitler.

GERMAN NATIONALISM

His doctrine of not recognizing the East German state is a defense against German nationalism which, if it goes on a rampage for German unity, may upset the whole apparatus — NATO, the Common Market, the entente with France, and the alignment of Western Germany with the Western society against the barbarians of the East.

In the last analysis, we are asked to follow Dr. Adenauer's doctrine of the non-recognition

of the fact of the two Germanys in order to avoid the defect of his party in the German elections of 1961.

BRITISH ARE RIGHT

Although I do not agree with it, it is, I admit, an impressive case. But the risks of the Adenauer policy are greater than those of the Macmillan policy. For the British are, I believe, essentially right in wishing to recognize the facts of life as they are, and to regulate them by a negotiated agreement.

The case for recognizing that there are two Germanys is that there is, therefore, a special situation in Berlin; it is our best chance to arrange for an orderly evolution in Germany. If we could get an international charter for Berlin, we could greatly reduce the risks of dangerous incidents caused by misunderstanding, by the recklessness or carelessness of subordinate officers and officials, or by mischievous provocation. If we could bring the two German states into a legal relationship with each other, there would be a chance that the movement toward German unity, which is certain to grow, would be open and visible rather than clandestine and conspiratorial.

DANGEROUS DRIFT

In weighing the two views — which we have called roughly the German and the British —

we must bear in mind that we are not choosing between a divided Germany and a reunited Germany. Macmillan and Adenauer and de Gaulle and Khrushchev are agreed in realizing that the two Germanys are not going to be kept together as they are for a little time to — perhaps until all of us have had our elections.

If we drift along, accepting the fact of the partition but refusing to recognize it, hoping to stand pat against the evolution of things, we can probably manage for a while. When the Soviet Union or the East German government grinds, we can growl and since neither of us wants war or dares to have a war, we may be able to keep things as they are for a little time to — perhaps until all of us have had our elections.

PICK THE FLOWER

But we need not try to be proud of ourselves if this is what we do. For what we shall have done is to buy a temporary respite for ourselves at the risk that at some later date there will be an explosion of the pent-up popular feelings which we have managed to frustrate. We shall be better off if we shall feel better about it all if we grasp the realities and do not evade them. Then we can say to ourselves, "Out of this nettles garden, we pick the flower, safety."

People's Platform

League Supports Judicial Reform

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

This past year the members of the League of Women Voters of North Carolina have studied reports from the Bar Association Committee on Improving and Expediting the Administration of Justice in our state. The consensus at the conclusion of this study was favorable to this report. We believe it expedient to have a single court system with the responsibility of law making for the court vested in the court itself.

The bar association's bill to rewrite Article IV (Judicial Article) of the Constitution of North Carolina is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Constitution (SB 94) and the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments (HB 180). Joint weekly meetings of these

House and Senate committees are being held. Do not let them be killed in committee. Write your legislators in support of these bills.

—MRS. G. WILBUR SEYMOUR
Chairman, Resource Committee, N.C. C. Judicial System
League of Women Voters

Dr. Graham Is Right About Global Peace

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

I think, as Dr. Billy Graham does, that if people would pray for world peace we would have it. Otherwise we may all be destroyed. Too many Americans have turned away from God and from church. They are simply not good Christians and do not behave as good Christians should.

—MRS. MAYME BARGER

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Editors' Note: Though Drew Pearson has now returned to Washington, the following column was written from the turbulent Caribbean where he interviewed some of the exiled dictators.

CUADRA TRUJILLO This is a land of hot tropical days and hot Spanish tempers, a land where the nightingales' singing and the barking of rifles break the stillness of the night, a land where you can walk down palm-studded boulevards beside the lapping waves of the Caribbean and have a policeman for no reason at all suddenly tell you to walk on the other side of the street.

Haven Of Dictators

It's a land where the Spanish conquistadores built property rights, and later sovereign rights, but they did not build human rights. Here in the Dominican Republic, ruled by Rafael Trujillo and sometimes called the haven of dictators, live two

Peron Dances While Batista Mourns

Catholic Church. Of these he believes that the opposition of the Church hurt him most.

Peron has become philosophical in exile. Batista has not. Peron dances in the night clubs sometimes of an evening, or goes up to the mountains where it's cool. Batista paces the floor of his room in the Hotel Jaragua, lonesome, fretful, worried over what is happening in Cuba.

Labor's Support

Significantly, both these presidents had the strong backing of labor. The Argentine labor unions battled for Peron to the very end, while in Cuba they refused to go out on a general strike against Batista. Even in exile, Peron recently won a tremendous victory when his labor followers elected President Frondizi.

The victory has helped to make Peron philosophical. He can look back on his mistakes. His two greatest mistakes, politically, were favoring American oil companies and opposing the

Illegitimacy Battle

He had antagonized the bishops by opposing the Church law that children of divorced parents were illegitimate. Peron felt deeply about this, because his late wife, Evita, was the child of divorced parents and stigmatized as illegitimate. Thousands of children are registered in Argentina as illegitimate because of this Church law and Peron proposed to change it. When he did so, the entire weight of the Church was thrown against him. He fell from power and was exiled.

Batista's Lament

"I was a good friend of the United States," Batista reminded me. "When the United States was at war I gave her everything—sugar, extra land rights, everything. A German sub-

marine used to come up just outside Havana and taunt me — its captain spoke in Spanish—threatening to fire at the presidential palace. 'You are within range of our guns, Batista,' he used to say. 'Be careful how you help the United States.'"

"That, however, did not bother me. 'And later,' continued Batista, 'I broke relations with those who wanted me to. I exiled the Communist Party.'"

Restless Exile

"Yet today I cannot go back to the United States, the country I befriended. You have barred me. . . . 'I'll sit here in this beautiful country, and I would like to be,' said the man who once governed Cuba. 'But I am not. I think of the people who are suffering in Cuba, the people who are being killed, and I wonder what I did wrong, and what I can do to help them. I don't know the answers.'"