

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

60th Anniversary Year

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## Wanted: Community Leaders

CHARLOTTE now has a population of 120,000 and when the new city limits are established next year the city will number approximately 140,000 residents. We are the 16th largest community in the United States. Certainly it speaks well for Charlotte's growth that we are well within the first 100 cities in America. Furthermore, Charlotte is the center of a rich market which is the 4th largest in the United States. No other city of our size has such a good trading area or one so advantageously situated from the standpoint of being a distribution center.

All these facts are impressive but it is well to put up some warning signals lest we not take full advantage of the opportunities which lie ahead of us. We have a number of neighboring cities which also are growing rapidly and our position as the largest and most important city in the Carolinas is by no means invulnerable.

In the race of the cities that now is under way there is no more important factor than community leadership, and it is on this point that Charlotte faces an urgent challenge. One we have a great number of organizations devoted to worthy causes, we nevertheless have failed to spread the civic leadership load over enough people.

For example, a Charlotte community leader recently compiled a representative list of ten important civic undertakings and found that 100 citizens — men and women — carried virtually the entire burden of committee work, planning and direction. These organizations include the Chamber of Commerce, the Community Chest, the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, the Family & Children's Service, a committee for the estab-

lishment of a new Charlotte auditorium, the National Conference of Christians & Jews, the Christmas Festival Committee, the Shout Freedom Committee, and the Rotary Club.

It is apparent that our civic groups are pushing the heavy leadership loads on too few of their members. At least 100 public-spirited citizens are serving over time, and if the risk riding the same willing horses to death we eventually will be relying on just a few overworked leaders. A study of this problem by the civic organizations of Charlotte is in order at this time. For it is clear that Charlotte has plenty of potential leaders. For instance, in eight businessmen's luncheon clubs whose members are pledged to the service of the community there is a total membership of 875.

An increase in the roster of active leadership is demanded by the great number of problems facing the community. We need more housing. We need a new civic auditorium. We need to improve our recreational program for our entire population, whites and Negroes. We need more measures to combat crime and juvenile delinquency. We need to expand our welfare and social services. We need to attract more industries of a diversified type. We need more support for the Charlotte Symphony.

We want Charlotte to continue its growth as a great religious center, to develop as a great cultural center, a great medical center, a great industrial center and a great recreational center. We have many important organizations in these directions but now we have entered a period where more of our citizens must step forward among the community leaders if the challenge of 1948 is to be met.

## Congress and Mr. Vandenberg

IT will take some time to sort out all of our impressions of the 80th Congress, which has just concluded its second regular session in a wild rush to close shop before the Republican National convention. Our main impression is that it did not conclusively disprove President Truman's Congress in American history, a question that remains to be fought out in the coming Presidential campaign.

Congress itself recognized that its record is something less than impressive when it passed the bill to open the way to recall the legislators between the party conventions or after the conventions to do something for housing and perhaps other unfinished business. In other words, Congress could have done better and will do so if the GOP leaders find it politically expedient.

The two chief immediate political effects of this session are: (1) Improvement of the election prospects of President Truman, who has received from Congress a vast amount of ammunition for his campaign on the theme special privilege vs. the people; (2) a boost to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, the Republican Party's favorite choice in the Senate, for the GOP Presidential nomination.

Senator Vandenberg saw his opportunity and seized it when he delivered his sharp rebuke to Mr. Truman for "parliamentary

ing" on a political tour while Congress, as the Senate put it, "remained faithfully on the job." Other party hopefuls wished they had been quick enough to think up such an effective rebuke to the Democratic attack on Congress. However, the fact is that the members have Van's record of nonpolitical or bipartisan endeavor to back up their words. His utterance was well-timed notice to the GOP delegates in Philadelphia that with Vandenberg as the nominee the party could go before the country with the one GOP leader who has made a notable showing in Congress, thus spiking some of Truman's grandiose claims.

In defense of Congress, it may be argued that its task was complicated by the necessity of working under the pressures of a political campaign. As a case in point, the House and Senate passed a bill to recall the legislators between the party conventions or after the conventions to do something for housing and perhaps other unfinished business. In other words, Congress could have done better and will do so if the GOP leaders find it politically expedient.

## 'Times Have Changed' For GOP?

THE Republican national convention this week, we are being given a GOP acknowledgment of the fact that "times have changed."

This demonstration that the Grand Old Party at last has recognized change comes in the platform plank on United States foreign policy. Senator Charles McNary, chairman of the Republican Resolutions Committee, announces the platform will contain the party's "most international program" in history.

Two developments that suggest GOP internationalism isn't on a very secure basis.

In 1920, the party of Senator Lodge killed the resolution of American adherence to the League of Nations and national sovereignty. In our time, the United Nations to the League with a basketful of reservations designed to protect our national veto right granted the powers in the Security Council—a reservation on which Senator Vandenberg insisted. As in 1920, the international crisis calls for a bold step into world federation, in which all the nations will surrender some of their national sovereignty for the common good but there is little to show that the Republicans are ready for such a venture in true internationalism. The spirit of 1920, we regret to say, still is strong in the committee headed by Senator Lodge's grandson.

There's a note from a troubled reader: "Is there any cure for bad dreams? I am having horrible nightmares. Shortly after I fell asleep last night I dreamed big alligators were trying to bite my head off. What must it do?" That's an easy one. Try sticking a big iron pot over your head before you go to sleep. When all the alligators are under your head they will break their teeth on the iron pot. Their dental bill will then bankrupt them and also make you harder to swallow. Alligators need a lesson like yours, try dreaming about canals. They take smaller bites.—Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

It might be a desirable thing if all the states could elect a president. The country would be tied up tighter than Dick's hat band while it lasted but in the end the country would have enough of strikes to last for a long time to come.—Jackson (Ga.) Progress-Argo.

In Utopia the strawberry shortage is never short of strawberries.—Louisville Times.

## 'This Housing Situation Is Outrageous!'



## Feudin' In The South

## 'Devil Anse,' -A Symbol

FEUDIN' has largely died out in the Virginia mountains, and not since the "Allen clan" shot up the court at Hillsville, Carroll County, in 1912, has there been a major episode of the sort in the Old Dominion. It will be recalled that the Allens killed five persons, including Judge Thomas Massie, Commonwealth's Attorney W. A. Foster, and Sheriff Lewis F. Webb. But things have quieted down since then. The Virginia mountains, of course, are the same as true of West Virginia and Kentucky—although some of the Kentucky feudists still are quick on the draw.

A few years ago a newspaper man wrote a frank exposé on one of the Kentucky mountain counties, where numerous outbreaks of the law and others had been slain in gunplay. He gave the facts to the editors of the paper, who marked in an entirely matter-of-fact manner: "I have no doubt that if he went back there, he would be killed the minute he stepped off the bus."

Such a thing would be well nigh unthinkable in Virginia. The lawless tradition, which particularly dominated our mountain regions generations ago, no longer is present here. Men are occasionally murdered in the Virginia mountains, of course, as they are in Tidewater and all other sections. But the bloody vendetta which has been a fact in the late nineteenth century are only a memory.

Most famous of all such American blood feuds was between the Hatfields and the McCoys. The latter family, says the late Virginia Congressman Jones, former Richmond newspaper man and one-time secretary to Gov. Tucker, tells the story of this sanguinary affair in his fascinating new book, "The Hatfields and the McCoys."

The precise locale of this internationally celebrated feud is perhaps unclear to many who know it in a general way. It raged up and down the Fork, a mountain stream which constitutes the line between West Virginia and Kentucky. The scene is only some twenty miles from the northern boundary of Buchanan County, Virginia, the mountain county which forms a sort of peak, jutting up between Kentucky and West Virginia.

Most of us know just how many Hatfields and McCoys fell victims to the feud and the killings that continued spasmodically in those hills over a period of roughly a decade and a half, ending with the Battle of Grapevine Creek in 1888. Estimates range all the way from 20 to 50 deaths.

The feud has long since ended. A Hatfield was elected Republican governor of West Virginia in 1912 and in 1928 another Hatfield was sheriff of Logan County, West Virginia, grasped the hand of the late President McKinley. That symbolized the burial of any and all hatchets between the two families.

The latest family feud, of course, was "Devil Anse" Hatfield. A photograph, showing him with a shotgun and a rifle in his hand, is one of the arresting features of "Pat" Jones' vivid and colorful book, "Devil Anse," formerly Capt. Anderson Hatfield, CSA, lies in the Hatfield family burying ground.

But history has proved that there is a large blot of indecision in this country which is not open to the party to the other according to the candidate. Roosevelt was always able to swing this bloc to the Democrats. Warren, on the other hand, is one who Republican who is sure of swinging them back to the GOP.

He has proved this in California. Asked how he was to get the vote of California's 58 counties for governor in 1942, Warren replied: "I did it with Democratic votes. I did it with the help of the fact that the Democrats as well as the Republicans renominated him. And in the recent California primary, Warren got about the same number of votes as Truman, despite the fact that there are 2,000,000 more registered Democrats than Republicans in California."

Unquestionably, Warren is the one 100 per cent sure GOP candidate guaranteed to beat any Democrat, provided the voters vote as they have in the past.

Warren vs. Dewey

Both have given their states extremely efficient administrations. Both are highly competent executives. Both have spent most of their lives in the complicated career of government.

But Warren has deep-rooted sympathy for human beings.

above U. S. Highway 119, where a \$2,000 figure of the old patriarch in Carrara marble commemorates his exploits for posterity. He is typical of an era that is rapidly going forever from American soil.—From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## People's Platform

## Keeping That Bold Look

Editors, THE NEWS:  
As Jimmy Durante is so fond of pointing out, "everybody wants to get into the act"—and it is no exception in the case of the Bold Look.

There was a great deal of truth to the New York editorial, "The Bold Look is a flop." It is not the truth therein contained demands a few confounding remarks. In the case of the Bold Look as in the case of nearly any idea which is successful and serves the public well, somebody on the fringe of a bound and determined to "get into the act" with a variation, a distortion or a plain perversion. In the name of liberation of the American male, there have been many delusions in attempt to cash in on publicity or in money—on the success of the Bold Look.

But the Bold Look, as described by the distinguished trade publication, Advertising Age, is well, the "purple pants" of the stream of Hollywood designer, the frontier suit of a cattle baron or the "flowered taffeta hats or berets of gay colors." The Bold Look will continue to keep the American fashion. That, most certainly, is the reason why overhauling numbers of American men have accepted, bought and are wearing the Bold Look. The News needs have no fears that the Bold Look will continue to keep the American fashion. The native taste and intelligence of American men will continue to keep the Bold Look a fashion truly representative of the physical and psychological changes in the male animal who lives north of the 25th parallel and south of the 48th, somewhere between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Let's not worry about those taffeta hats. As Durante also says, "there's always one in every crowd."

—O. F. SCHOEFFLER,  
Fashion Editor,  
Esquire, Inc.

The People's Platform is available to any reader who comes to mind it. Communication should be less than 300 words, typewritten if possible, and on only one side of the paper. It should be signed and dated, and include anything goes. Each letter must be signed although, in exceptional cases and upon request, we will withhold the writer's name.—Editors, THE NEWS.

Warren Could Get Large Democrat Vote

Warren, "and maybe as you say there is no teacher shortage in California," he said, "I am certain that many of the teachers are being paid less than the janitors. I certainly see no reason why the governors should take any action."

Dewey, however, still wanted the governors' conference to be held in New York. He said, "I am going to fight that lobby with everything I've got." He said, "If the governors' conference will stage a counter-campaign, I will support it."

Some other governors, however, would not go along on the anti-teacher publicity campaign, decided only to study the question of teachers' pay scales.

Some other and another closed meeting was called at night, the press excluded, which lasted two hours. The other governors still returned to go along with Dewey.

Warren's Father Murdered

EARL WARREN'S broad sympathy for people came from the struggles days of his boyhood. He began his life as a call-boy in a roundhouse in Bakersfield, Calif., where his father was a laborer. He was a member of the team that pulled the train when their train was to be made up. His father, who was killed by a train, was a member of the team that pulled the train when their train was to be made up. His father, who was killed by a train, was a member of the team that pulled the train when their train was to be made up.

Warren understands and like human beings. And they like him. He is a man who is a member of the team that pulled the train when their train was to be made up.

But if the Republican Party wants to be 100 per cent sure of victory, Earl Warren is their best and ablest bet.

## ABC On Convention

## Maybe A Long One

By JAMES MARLOW  
Associated Press Staff Writer  
PHILADELPHIA

HERE'S an ABC on the Republican national convention which will open in Philadelphia tonight at 8 p. m.

Ordinarily a convention like this finishes up in one week. If it's as deadlocked as it is now, however, in this case, it may go on for two weeks or more.

It will do three main things: 1. Choose a Republican candidate for President.

2. Choose a Republican candidate for Vice-President.

3. Draw up a party platform. (This platform is the one the Republicans promise of what they'll do for the country, if they win in November.)

It is put together by a picked group of Republicans. The convention automatically approves it.)

4. AS TO NOMINATE

The candidates will be chosen by delegates sent to the convention from all over the country. The delegates will vote for one of the candidates. The delegates will vote for one of the candidates. The delegates will vote for one of the candidates.

When all the delegates of one state agree to vote for one man, the delegation is called a "unit" and announces the vote. Sometimes there's a split among the delegates from one state, and each delegate votes for one man, the other for a second candidate. For example:

Eight of Wisconsin's 27 delegates are pledged to vote for General MacArthur. The other nineteen are pledged to Harold E. Stassen. The delegates themselves have been picked in different ways to

go to Philadelphia. Some were chosen by the Republican Party in their states in popular elections. Others—most—were chosen in caucuses or by primary elections. The delegates—although not all of them—usually go to the convention "in caucus" or "in primary" to vote for a certain candidate.

The instructions or pledges are the result of state elections for delegates or agreements worked out in state conventions. For example: In Wisconsin, in April, different kinds of Republicans ran for election as delegates to this convention. One man, Harold E. Stassen, was elected; if elected, a second pledged himself to MacArthur. Three elected to Dewey. One elected to Stassen. If Dewey man won, the delegates were: Nineteen pledged to Stassen, eight to MacArthur.

So in Philadelphia the Stassen delegates will vote for him, the MacArthur delegates for the general.

But all the Republican delegates from California are going to the convention pledged to vote for their governor, Earl Warren.

FAVORITE SONS

The first ballot won't mean anything. A number of state delegations will cast their votes for a favorite son, like a Governor or Senator, as a tribute to him. They won't be pledged, they'll vote for one of the men they think has a chance to be nominated.

And that's what the fun starts.

Suppose Taft, Dewey and Stassen have certain numbers of votes pledged to them. Suppose, say, ten ballots are cast and the votes of the delegates are counted. Because of their pledged votes, if then it becomes clear no one of them has a majority, they may drop out and try to throw his votes to another.

Three stubbornly refuse to yield to one another, they may have to be worked out to yield to one another. In the north, because of their pledged votes, if then it becomes clear no one of them has a majority, they may drop out and try to throw his votes to another.

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