

Mayor Phil Van Every Will Not Run Again

Business And Family Reasons For Decision

By DICK YOUNG Charlotte News Staff Writer Mayor Van Every today announced he will not run for re-election this year.

The announcement of the young mayor's withdrawal from the 1957 biennial municipal campaign was unexpected. The mayor said he will not seek re-election because "I must devote more time to my business and I miss being with my family."

He had been expected to be a formidable candidate in this year's campaign, and his announcement was a bombshell in political circles. In announcing his intention not to run for re-election Mayor Van Every made this statement: "I regard my two terms as mayor of Charlotte and my one term as mayor pro tem for a total of six years as the opportunity to serve and be associated with the finest people in the world. It has been to me the most wonderful experience of my life as well as a most rewarding one."

What success I have been able to attain has been due to the support of the citizens. I am most grateful for the honor that has been bestowed upon me and I hope I have served you well.

It has been a pleasure to work with members of the City Council and with the city employees and I appreciate their co-operation.

In bowing out of the 1957 mayor's race Mr. Van Every leaves the field to councilman and Mayor Pro Tem James S. Smith who is regarded as a certain candidate for mayor this spring. While Mr. Smith has made no formal announcement of his intention to run for the city's highest office he has given every indication that he will be a candidate.

Mayor Van Every when chosen as mayor for the first time in 1953 was one of the youngest men ever picked for that office.

He was elected mayor after a two-year term as member of the City Council and mayor pro tem.

As president of Lance Inc. and one of the youngest top business executives in Charlotte, Mr. Van Every offered himself for public service in the spring of 1951 and ran for the City Council.

When he sought re-election in the 1955 campaign Mr. Van Every was unopposed.

The six years that Mr. Van Every served as mayor.



MAYOR VAN EVERY

Odds Heavy On Smith For Mayor's Post

By JULIAN SCHIEER Charlotte News Staff Writer Call Him Mayor Jim Smith. Odds swing instantly and heavily to Mayor Pro Tem James S. Smith today as Charlotte's next mayor.

Speculation was for free following the announcement by Mayor Phil Van Every that he would not be a candidate in the spring.

Local political pundits voiced 100 per cent confidence in the "fact" that (1) Smith would run, (2) Smith would win and (3) Smith would probably be unopposed.

Names cropped up, for sure, but they died quickly, too, when level heads thought more seriously.

There was some "surprise" at the Van Every announcement, but there had been hints for about 10 days that a decision one way or the other was forthcoming.

However, the "no run" statement caught many local political clubs by guard.

When they had recovered, however, the stories began to fly. Here's a capsule of early reactions.

1. There was disappointment in many quarters that a "hot" race suddenly turned cold.

2. There was near unanimous feeling that Smith would go unopposed.

3. There was strong speculation that Van Every would run for Congress in 1958 or 1960 as a Republican.

EVANS TICKET-LEADER? 4. There was speculation that Councilwoman Martha Evans would certainly lead the council ticket but probably had no majority aspirations at this time.

5. There was a strong ground See SMITH On Page 2-A

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Buy only Van-Dee Blue Jeans. They're colorfast—the color lasts. At your favorite store.—Adv.

President Sends Word To Congress

WASHINGTON (P)—President Eisenhower today called on Congress "to act quickly" in providing a four-year, \$1,300,000,000 program of federal grants to help the states build new schools.

In a special message, Eisenhower asked that the measure "be enacted on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration."

By that means he sought to forestall another such fight as the one in which last year's school bill bogged down.

At that time the White House proposed a \$1,290,000,000, five-year plan. The House went up to \$1,500,000,000 for four years, accepted an amendment by Rep. Powell (D-SN) barring aid to segregated schools, and then killed the whole bill. The Senate never acted.

FIGHT REPEATED

There was every indication, despite Eisenhower's plea, that the fight over racial integration—and perhaps over other issues—would be repeated.

The presidential message also called for \$20 million dollars in federal authorization to buy local school construction bonds when school districts cannot sell them at reasonable interest rates.

Eisenhower already had shown the outlines of this year's proposal in his State of the Union message.

By proposing that the school construction program be carried out in four years instead of five as recommended last year, Eisenhower hoped an election campaign pledge he had promised to try to make up for time lost because the measure was not enacted in 1956.

One section of the administration proposal carried an additional 20 million dollars to match state grants for the planning of state and local school building programs.

TOTAL GRANT The total grant and lending authority therefore added up to \$2,070,000,000 of federal aid.

Declaring that the shortage of classrooms is "the most critical need of the states," Eisenhower said federal assistance is appropriate in view of the "temporary emergency" nature of the situation.

"With federal help the states and communities can provide the bricks and mortar for school buildings, and there will be no federal interference with local control of education," he promised.

Eisenhower said that, as a basic principle on federal school aid, the funds should be allocated on the basis of a combination of factors including the school-age population of the state, the state's relative financial ability to meet its school needs, and the "total effort within the states to provide funds for public schools."

The President thus stood by his demand of a year ago that the funds be parceled out on the basis of the comparative financial need of the states, a proposal which aroused some strong opposition in Congress. Legislators representing the larger states demanded an apportionment based on school population.

On this point Eisenhower said: "An allocation system based solely on school-age population would tend to concentrate federal aid in wealthy states most able to provide for their own needs."

On American atomic bases, he said: "Neither President Eisenhower nor any other American would let a single atomic base be planted in close proximity to us. We have no moral or inherent international right to plant them, thousands of miles from our shores, under the noses of other nations."

Evening Prayer

Living Lord, rekindle our faith. Thou art the way the truth, and the life for us, for all people. Guided by the Spirit, may we confront the issues of our day, and find in Thee courage to establish Thy will, in Jesus' name. Amen.



A 13-FOOT ice mound came about in Walla Walla, Wash., when Thomas R. Thompson left the water running in his sprinkler irrigation system. The temperature fell to 29 below zero as the mound formed with a 20-foot base.

Federal Grand Jury Meets To Hear 'Top-Secret' Case

By CHARLES KURLAT Charlotte News Staff Writer

A small room on the second floor of Charlotte's Federal building held a mystery today. Behind its closed and guarded door, a federal grand jury met. Three government agents from Chicago presented evidence to it concerning "violation of an anti-trust law."

What the evidence was and who it involved nobody was telling. The mystery was heightened by extraordinary procedure surrounding the case.

Asst. District Attorney William Ward flatly refused to discuss it.

Members of the grand jury themselves were sworn not to speak of the case outside their guarded cubicle.

And Judge Wilson Warlick, who impeached the jury, frankly told them, "The matter you will hear remains a secret in the bosom of the government. I do not know what it is."

This is the first grand jury called in Charlotte in eight years. They usually are impaneled in Statesville for this area.

A REASON?

The expense of transporting a large number of Charlotte witnesses to Statesville "could" have been a reason for the departure from normal practice, Ward said.

The whole affair sent a buzz of speculation through the Federal building.

Trucking could be the object of the grand jury's attention, somebody suggested. (Ward scotched that one.) Maybe it's a suit against a big auto manufacturer, someone else thought.

There were no hints. Summonses, which normally would be in the clerk of court's office, had been returned to the district attorney. They were under lock and key.

A small group of people outside the room where the jury was meeting apparently were to be called as witnesses. They declined comment.

Attorney Charles Henderson was one of them. "I am not at liberty to tell you anything," he said.

Our Weather

Partly cloudy and warm this afternoon and tonight, with fog tonight. Tuesday cloudy and warm with scattered showers.

Foreign Policy Blasted U. S. Fires Far East News Officer

WASHINGTON (P)—The government today fired an information officer in the Far East who publicly denounced President Eisenhower's Middle East proposal as "a blank check for one-man rule."

Charles Edmundson, U.S. Information Agency officer at Seoul, made his criticism in Tokyo yesterday.

He was fired today with this terse announcement by the U.S. Information Agency: "The public statement issued in Tokyo by Charles Edmundson is in violation of agency personnel regulations. His resignation is being requested and he is being recalled to Washington."

Agency officials said the regulations he violated are based on the agency's mission to "further and carry out" U.S. policy—and not to attempt to make it.

Edmundson handed newsmen his "strictly personal statement" during a stopover at Tokyo.

He charged "profiteers, grafters and politicians" around the world are getting hold of U.S. aid funds. He objected to investigations of State Department activity and bans on travel by U.S. newsmen to Communist China.

"I cannot conscientiously support a foreign policy which I believe may lead us beyond the brink and into atomic war," Edmundson said. He added he was prepared to resign if his superiors objected to his views.

A former newsmen in Detroit and St. Louis, Edmundson has been an American information official since 1949.

READY TO QUIT In a preface to his statement, he said that "if this exercise of free speech is deemed a breach of discipline, I am prepared to accept a request for my resignation from the U.S. Foreign Service staff."

He specifically exempted from criticism William E. Warner, U.S. aid administrator in Korea, and John McKnight, public affairs officer for the American Embassy at Seoul and U.S. information chief in Korea. Edmundson called them both "conscientious officials" and added that the "faults are higher up."

He said the Eisenhower Middle East doctrine "may lead us beyond the brink and into atomic war." He added that the President's "call for a blank check to make war as he sees fit... constitutes a demand for Congress to abdicate... the duties and prerogatives vested in it by the Constitution."

Attacking the handling of American aid to Korea, he said that Korean farmers are being charged "about 2 1/2 times the official price" for 130 million dollars worth of U.S. supplied fertilizer. He said the fertilizer is supposed to be sold to the farmers at a set price, with the Korean currency collected for it put into a country fund for reconstruction in Korea.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE He said that a special committee of U.S. consultants had found that only 12 per cent of the collections had been paid into the fund.

He said that most of his time in the Foreign Service had been with the information branch of the U.S. foreign economic aid program. He claimed that "chiefly due to policies and procedures laid down in Washington, much of the hundreds of millions which we spend in underdeveloped countries is wasted by being channeled through speculators, profiteers, grafters and politicians while essential agriculture and industry suffer."

More Weather Data on Page 2-A Select Foremost Milk Products at your favorite store.—Adv.

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Official Proposal End To Poll Tax Urged In County

By ANN SAWYER Charlotte News Staff Writer County tax officials today advocated doing away with the poll tax in Mecklenburg County.

This proposal was one of several presented to the County Commission by the tax supervisor's office.

Other recommended changes deal with dog taxes, house trailers, building permits and township list takers.

Commissioners were asked also to oppose proposed legislation requiring motor vehicle owners to show proof of listing for ad valorem taxes before buying a license.

STUDY SESSION No action was taken on the proposals, but tax officials recommended they be studied and then presented to the Mecklenburg delegation to the 1957 General Assembly.

Commission Chairman Sid Y. McAden was the only board member to comment on the proposed legislative acts presented by Tax Supervisor Rufus A. Grier, Assistant Supervisor Robert N. Williams, and Robert P. Alexander.

"I'm opposed to the changes in the poll and dog taxes," he said.

The proposals include: 1. The poll tax section of the law be changed to read the County Commissioners "may" instead of "shall" impose a tax on males between 21 and 50.

2. A special act for Mecklenburg be passed requiring all persons, or firms to submit a list of all persons or firms renting space for parking house trailers.

3. Failure to secure a building permit for all improvements to real property amounting to over \$100 be made a misdemeanor.

4. A special act for Mecklenburg be passed to read the commissioners and tax supervisor "may" instead of "shall" appoint See END On Page 3-A

Public Beware, Sign Says Hoxsey Cancer Treatment Rapped In Federal Posters

WASHINGTON (P)—The federal government renewed its drive against the Hoxsey cancer treatment today by mailing 46,000 posters describing the treatment as worthless.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) said the poster will be displayed in post offices and substations throughout the United States and is the "first step of that nature ever issued against a worthless remedy."

The text is an abbreviated version of a public warning issued by the FDA last April. The April statement also the step of that nature ever taken by the FDA, said not only that the treatment is worthless but that in some cases it may speed the growth of cancer.

The treatment is the work of Harry M. Hoxsey of Dallas. Hoxsey has resisted vigorously government attempts to put him

out of business over the past nine years.

John L. Harvey, deputy commissioner of the FDA, said the public notices are necessary because coxact action against the Hoxsey treatment "cannot be completed for some time."

"LIES" LABEL Hoxsey contended in April that the FDA warning was "libelous and slanderous and is filled with lies and half truths."

Hoxsey said his clinics have had 10,000 patients and his records showed successful cures "after radiation, x-rays and surgery have failed."

The eye-catching poster, headed "Public Beware," carries this statement: "Sufferers from cancer, their families, physicians and all concerned with the care of cancer patients are hereby advised and

warned that the Hoxsey treatment for internal cancer has been found worthless by two federal courts.

"The Hoxsey treatment costs \$400, plus \$60 in additional fees—expenditures which will yield nothing of value in the care of cancer. It consists essentially of simple drugs which are worthless for treating cancer..."

NO CURES The FDA said it conducted a thorough investigation of claimed cures and "not a single verified cure of internal cancer by this treatment has been found."

The poster also cautioned that "cancer can be cured only through surgery or radiation. Death from cancer is inevitable when cancer patients fail to obtain proper medical treatment because of the lure of a painless cure..."