

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Charlotte's Roots Retain A Likeness

WITH energetic imagery, the ROCKY MOUNT TELEGRAM frames an editorial snapshot of Charlotte from such phrases as "ever-growing," "synthetic, sparkling, bubbling and fabulously rich." That sounds more than a little like Houston, Texas, to us. The TELEGRAM meant it to sound so, and more than a little like Atlanta, too. "Charlotte is becoming the showcase not only of North Carolina, but of the entire Southeast—another Atlanta."

Upward comparisons are sweetly soothing to the civic ego. But some downward comparisons also need to be made. The Queen City is not quite ready to drop the initials "N. C." from her address, to expect certain recognition, like some new southern Manhattan, by her given name alone. For although there is much distinctive about Charlotte, the sum of Charlotte, her parts have counterparts in hundreds of Carolina towns and cities—in Rocky Mount, Rock Hill, Davidson and Gaffney, and more like

them from which her people and her markets come. From being where she is, closer than any other center to hundreds of crossroad stores and country villages, Charlotte draws her present strength and hopes for future growth.

If Charlotte has by her size lost resemblance to other Carolina cities, by her roots she retains the likeness. It is a likeness that ought to be polished and remembered by Charlotte, her sister cities and by legislators suspicious of any metropolis boasting more than two gas pumps.

Houston and Atlanta are mighty urban giants. But to a large extent they are alien to their landscapes. They seldom win such high praise from the home-folks as this salute by the TELEGRAM:

"Charlotte as a manifestation of North Carolina's emergence from the ruins of Civil War Reconstruction and the poverty of long economic depression is a source of strength and inspiration as well as pride to all of us."

Washington Meets A Bit Of The Press

WHO speaks for the U. S. government? It's a persistent and puzzling question. Newspaper readers, radio listeners and TV watchers often don't know. And the majority of the Washington press corps can be as baffled as the man on main street.

On Dec. 30, for example, the New YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, headlined this truly world-shaking item: "Eisenhower Proposes To Commit Us 'To Defend All Mankind Against Sovietism.'" Who said so? Not President Eisenhower, who was vacationing at Augusta. Perhaps, then, Secretary Dulles? Readers and foreign diplomats were left to wonder.

A Sooner-Or-Later Choice

"Officials avoid responsibility. The stories are generally inflated. The public is confused. Arguing with Mr. Anonymous is like arguing with a fog. Often a leak comes from a subordinate to precipitate action which his leader hesitates to take. Again, the device reveals a patronizing attitude toward the press as something to be used and manipulated..."

As the news leak has risen in importance, the presidential press conference, which has been called the "counterpart in the American system of the question period in the British system and Cabinet conferences" have declined. Mr. Eisenhower's first secretary of the interior, Douglas McKay, met the press only once in four years. The President himself has been available to reporters an average of 23 times a year, compared with the Roosevelt average of 83 conferences a year.

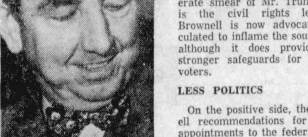
Will It Be Justice Brownell?

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE LOGIC of the forces within the Eisenhower administration and the Republican Party indicates the selection of Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. to fill the vacancy of the Supreme Court left by the impending retirement of Justice Stanley F. Reed.

Brownell would be replaced as head of the Department of Justice by William F. Rogers, the able 43-year-old deputy attorney general who has played a more important role in the administration than has been generally realized. Rogers is a close associate of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and the two have been an effective team both in politics and government.



JUSTICE TOM CLARK
Coy About Questions

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One other point of controversy is the fact of geographical representation on the court. Justices John M. Harlan and William J. Brennan Jr. are from New York and New Jersey, respectively, and Chief Justice Earl Warren is from California. While Brownell was born in Peru, Neb., and grew up in Lincoln, he has lived in New York, which is his voting residence, and he would be the third appointee from the eastern seaboard.

The attorney general stirred a considerable amount of controversy when he accused Mr. Truman of sheltering pro-Communists in the White House despite a warning from the FBI. Brownell made the charge in a speech in Chicago and subsequently before a Senate committee which was set up to make an unprecedented step in making public confidential FBI documents to try to establish his case.

As far as we know, the assertion of Richard L. Strout in the New REPUBLIC that the doctrine was birthed in Mr. Dulles' home, with a few privileged reporters serving as midwives, has never been proved. It might have been at some other secluded hideaway.

But there is no doubt that Mr. Dulles' handpicked his courtiers to an unsuspecting world, thus obligating them to forego penetrating questions, and then waited behind the wall of anonymity to see if it was safe to identify the administration with what had been proclaimed. His primary purpose was to sway public opinion with a carefully tailored report, rather than to inform the public.

Whether the press has been "soft" on the Eisenhower administration is a debatable question. But without doubt the practice of accepting major policy news without question and distributing it without identification of source is softening up the press.

The first "W" of newspaperdom still stands for "Who?"

Such news "leaks" are not new in Washington; of course, what is new is that they are becoming the rule rather than the exception, particularly in foreign pronouncements.

The result, says Strout, Washington correspondent for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A Little Girl Lost On A Silly Search

A LITTLE girl lost in Chapel Hill on a wintry day last week was found a mile from home "looking for a whippoorwill."

A fascination left from a summer night, her parents explain. The child had heard the bird crying sorrowfully from some hidden thicket, and couldn't forget. The solitary song was ended. The bird had gone to its somewhere home. But the sound had remained in the little girl's mind. Some kind of intuition—strong enough to lead her away from the safe, familiar scene on an impossible search.

How silly and strange, even for a little girl, the hundreds of rescuers must have thought.

Wrong bird.
Wrong season.
You hunt for whippoorwills, or rain crows, or July flies in spring, or summer. You do not find them in winter, but that presently is the time to look. You never look for anything in

winter, unless it's a peeper. Yes, perhaps a peeper. They make noises, and you do not see them, and if you looked for a peeper in winter, that would not be strange, not really.

But you simply do not look for whippoorwills in winter. The child had heard the bird crying sorrowfully from some hidden thicket, and couldn't forget. The solitary song was ended. The bird had gone to its somewhere home. But the sound had remained in the little girl's mind. Some kind of intuition—strong enough to lead her away from the safe, familiar scene on an impossible search.

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From The Greensboro Daily News

MALE PLUMAGE

THE cardinal is not the only male who cheers the lady winter days by his more conservative spouse. During the recent holiday parties how many supposedly conservative gentlemen did you see blossoming out in bright red vests, loud plaid fly League shirts, picture neckties that serve as convenient conversation pieces, and sport coats that would frighten a race horse.

Now just look at the American male. He is no longer the formally dressed crowd in dark and drab clothes. He is the bird of paradise. This is a veritable riot of color. Explaining what he terms these "mass-produced eccentrics" Russell Lynes, magazine editor of HARPER'S magazine, says: "For some reason food

seems to taste better to him if he has on blue canvas shoes, a mackerel or a variety of yellow slacks, and a pastel sports shirt which hangs free, like a young matron's maternity smock, outside the pants." And if you add X-ray vision you would probably discover that his under-shorts are no longer solid color but either loud stripes or garishly decorated in bathing beauties, old-fashioned automobiles, workshop tools, swooping seagulls or Walt Disney animals.

Why this modern urge for eccentric color is no longer so matter what the cause modern man is living in an age of anxiety and tries to keep up his spirits with loud apparel. Disgruntled wives maintain he is trying to steal the public spotlight from them. Market experts say it is because women now buy 70 per cent of their men's clothing and prove their point by showing that men's clothes now advertise in HARPER'S BAZAAR and Vogue to reach their buying market.

Lynes says, "It is no matter what the reason. It is obviously true that 'the average man, his personality given wings, darts like a fruit fly from plum to raspberry to peach.'"

Policy-Making

WE all must make moral choices. But if the official policy-maker is to be the real policy-maker, he cannot transfer to others the responsibility for assessing in moral terms the gains and costs of alternative possibilities. His assessment may be primitive, impractical, unconscious, confused, opaque, even contradictory. But it must be made—Robert A. Dahl, Professor of Political Science, Yale University, in a Brookings Lecture, 1955.

Very Careful

"This particular individual is very careful to keep his name off as many lists as possible, so his name cannot be properly used," Elliott explained weakly. "This particular person happens to be a friend, happens to be a man that I hold in the highest esteem, and Mr. Ducaes indicated that it was the desire of both Mr. Ducaes and this unnamed person to have it handled in the way that I have mentioned."

"I shall ask you first, sir, if the name of the gentleman whose identity was disclosed by Mr. Ducaes was Mr. Thomas E. Dewey of New York," Mr. McCauley said.

"It was," admitted Elliott.

What makes Dewey's role particularly interesting is the fact that as a top lawyer

Merry Go-Round

WITH 10,000,000 Americans operating in the stock market, and with the stock market in prolonged doldrums, a lot of people are taking a look at the Securities and Exchange Commission set up to protect the public from stock-market manipulation, it seems that the SEC, however, is looking the other way. Here is an interesting unpublicized illustration:

Alert Reporter

Jim Sibbison, alert reporter for the Associated Press, was thumbing through the customer's cards of Elliott & Co., the Wall Street firm which "privately" had a \$4 million bond issue for the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co. Suddenly he came across the name of Thomas E. Dewey and Adlai Stevenson. Immediately he asked the SEC about these two investors.

SEC officials had known about them all along. But, put on the spot by Sibbison, they brought the matter out in public hearing. They revealed that Steven-

Dewey's Purchase

son had purchased 500 shares of Collier's stock on the open market just like any other investor. He got no privileged, inside position. His purchase was in November 1954 before the debentures were sold.

Dewey's Purchase

But Dewey, the SEC belatedly revealed, had invested privately in the new debentures in July 1955, through an inside advance given him by his neighbor, Robert Ducaes of Pawling, N. Y. Dewey's name did not even appear on the list of participants of the so-called "private" issue of Collier's stock. His neighbor had a chance to buy \$60,000 of these private debentures, but Dewey in on the deal, and the expurgator of New York later sold on the stock market, making \$3,850.

Wire Pulling

Once the SEC attorneys were put on the spot they did a good job of cross-examining broker Edward L. Elliott. But they have not summoned Dewey to testi-

Cautious SEC Probes Dewey's Stock

fy. His friends have been pulling wires with the SEC to prevent his appearance, and so far they have been successful.

Here is the cross-examination of broker Elliott by Edmund Wright, assistant director of the SEC's Division Corporate Finance:

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People's Platform Liveley Precinct

Charlotte

IT WAS with considerable interest that I read Charles Kuralt's feature entitled "Precinct Chairmen Kings For Day." Had a precinct other than Precinct 9, the precinct chairman, other than Jeff Place, who is chairman of Precinct 9, been the subject of the article, I should have been in the hall, for there will be only a small holding left over.

So let's talk about some way to get some of the train traffic away from the west side. There is but one way or solution for this and that is a west side bypass for trains that do not hold cars to have any transactions in Charlotte. In this west side bypass the trains for Charlotte inbound or outbound can be taken care of over the west side bypass, but those trains for other points other than Charlotte would not use the present arrangement other than in a case of an emergency.

This plan would be into the known cut-off or short line from the Columbia side. This bypass would circle the west side and connect with line going out of Charlotte for Mooresville. The trains for Charlotte freight yard would use the present line, and into Airline Junction yards where the freight trains are handled. This plan or proposal is not being announced by Southern Railroad or the City of Charlotte.

We are of the opinion that there is some of the \$5 million that have been talked about still in the pot, that can and should be used where needed. We wish to call the attention of all that the Southern Railroad is \$1,250,000 in this grade crossing move. There should be some of this amount yet on hand for a future purpose.

While party politics in Dilworth may not engender the enthusiasm or generate the heat of a Chicago rally, the situation is not so listless as Mr. Kuralt's feature article would have us believe.

—WILLIAM H. ROBBITT JR.

Relieve West Side Of Train Traffic

Charlotte

WHAT course should be taken to give the west side some consideration as to the grade crossings?

There are a dozen of them from Dowd Road to Liddell Street and these are some of them that are so full of businesses and need relief. But they do not need any tunnels at the price they come today.

Despite some glaring instances, there have been fewer political jobs named to the federal bench in the past four years. Under Brownell, the Department of Justice has worked hard to end the congestion in the federal courts which has made the "law's delay" a form of injustice in itself. This has been the special assignment of Rogers.

CLARK COY

In 1949 Mr. Truman named his attorney general, Tom C. Clark, to the high court. The appointment was widely commended. In later years several efforts have been made by congressional committees to bring Clark before them for questioning about transactions during his attorney generalship, but he has taken his stand on the right of an equal and coordinate branch of the government to reject the demand of another branch.

Brownell is 53. From January of 1929 to his appointment as attorney general he has been with the big New York law firm of Lord, Day and Lord.

If he misses this appointment, Brownell is likely to get a chance at another nomination. In the nearly four years of his second term the President is almost certain to have one or more additional vacancies to fill.

This means that he will remain in the majority of the court which, with the single exception of Justice Harold H. Burton, was for so long made up of judges who had a background in the Democratic Party.

For the west side, the outstanding...

Kerchiefs And Ducktails

The Sloppy Generation

By ROBERT C. RUARK

SOME sort of national opinion should be rendered unto Principal Edward Kolevzon of the Charlotte-Columbia High School in the Bronx, New York City, for a daring piece of prohibition. Kolevzon decreed that his 3,700 students who are not admitted to classes if they show up in dungarees, T-shirts, kerchiefs, jeans or pincurls.

The principal feels that carelessness in appearance reflects itself in poor behavior and attitude, and that the time has come to do something about it.

I believe this business of sloppy dress goes deeper than Kolevzon's statement about carelessness and poor behavior. "I think it is one of the first factors in a way of thinking which has made an army, with a uniform to match, of the nation's young. It is one of the things which has reduced them to a mass, rather than a collection of individuals. It is a mass that has come to believe that it is entitled to special privilege."

They will always have cults. There will always be a Frank Sinatra, a James Dean, an Elvis Presley to entrain them. They run in herds, and dress, talk, dance and act alike. We were no different in my time, which was just after the John Held Jr.-Flaming Youth era.

But I do not think we thought of ourselves as a "group," age or otherwise. In college the nearest thing to a male uniform was a Harris tweed coat with gray checked pants and brown and white saddle shoes. That was as casual as we got, and of campus we were dudes of varying color.

We positively did not think of ourselves as an army, or as a problem, or as rebels without a cause, or a minority get carried away by cause, but the majority was highly individualistic in thought and action. Perhaps we were before our time, because we were depression youths and lassies at a time when there were few jobs for adults and none for young people. A college boy who took 10 bucks a month for an allowance was a plutocrat.

In today's young, the blue jean uniform has become a sort of symbol of rebellion against adults and the world. But this is neither here nor there.

I object to any regimentation, but especially to sloppy regimentation. There has never been a sloppier-looking generation than this current crowd of teenagers.

No Testimony

At any rate, Dewey sold in 1956. That's how he made his profit. Yet he has not been called to testify.

What the SEC is now doing is fixing the blame for what appears to have been in illegal issue of debentures. At any rate, all public sale of stocks and bonds over \$200,000 must be registered with the SEC.