



# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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## Hodges' South: Not So Wild A Dream

AFTER dazzling Chicago industrialists yesterday with a wide-screen, technical version of "the southern point of view," Gov. Luther H. Hodges then dismissed his audience with a consignment of characteristic candor.

"We in the South have, I think, for a long time been doing a commendable and necessary job of self-analysis and criticism," he confided. "We have had to. For one thing, the South, as a region, has often been subjected to thoughtless and inaccurate criticism. Perhaps this is only a natural, but still unfortunate, aftermath of the tragic War between the States. For many long years it was not a question of development of our region; it was a problem of survival. We were never permitted to forget, or overlook our faults and imperfections. We had little chance to be complacent. Perhaps, as a result, the South is today more realistic in self-examination and more bravely frank in self-appraisal than almost any other section of our great nation."

"We know that we are not perfect and we know that we can improve. As an indivisible part of these United States, we shall continue to make our earnest and sincere contribution to the welfare of our beloved nation."

The Tar Heel governor's frankness may have startled many northerners, who are far more accustomed to the self-righteous chest-thumping of the Grifters, the Eastlands and other Dixie-firsters who occasionally stray across the Mason-Dixon line to sell the southern point of view. But Gov. Hodges has expressed essentially the same disclaimer to southern audiences. This was no demonstration of mealy-mouthed modesty packaged especially for the northern provinces.

## Charlotte Needs 'Junior Achievement'

HOW ready is the average Charlotte teenager for the rigorous challenge of America's free enterprise system? Does he even understand its philosophical basis, its inner workings, its practical value?

The discouraging truth is that today's youngsters have little opportunity to grasp with any real degree of firmness the essentials of business life. Aside from some textbook economics and an occasional fling at odd jobs and low-level vocational training, they are likely to emerge from high school with only the dimmest notions about "the profit motive," "capital investment," "merchandising," "productivity" and the like.

A little-publicized program to give Charlotte's youngsters administration and management knowledge of these very factors by actually organizing and operating their own small-scale businesses is, happily, in the works. It is the Junior Achievement and it is the answer to a young entrepreneur's prayer.

Junior Achievement is a learning-by-doing program for high school students in which boys and girls over 15 years of age form an actual, if slightly miniature, company. They sell stock at 50 cents a share, raise capital of about \$100, decide on a product or a service, buy raw materials, tools, keep books and make sales, pay wages, rent, dividends and

Yet the very fact that a conflicting attitude is dominant throughout much of the South robs Mr. Hodges' message of some of its validity.

The idea that the South can do no wrong, that it cannot improve because there is no room for improvement, is a familiar brand of pap that certain of our demagogic brethren have been merchandising on the political stump for roughly five generations. This ferocious, and frequently earnest, effort to hold back the dawn of a new day has served to inhibit the very kind of development men such as Gov. Hodges are attempting to promote.

They oppose the New South because they imagine it means cutting the umbilical cord to the Confederacy. They oppose industrialization—some of them—because it, too, means change. They pay lip service to "conservatism" but in determining what to conserve they would simply retain everything rather than exercise a selective intelligence. Enlightened southerners with hopes and dreams of a better region and a better life can only assume that these hold-back-the-dawners are prisoners of the wrong doctrine in the wrong country in the wrong century directed against the wrong enemies.

The South today needs more realism and less rant, more self-analysis and less self-pity.

It needs the kind of candor, courage and consistent hospitality to fresh thinking that make stagnation impossible or, at least, unlikely.

It needs, in short, more men and women who are willing to face occasional shortcomings and correct them. These are indeed the southerners who people Gov. Hodges' vision of a new land of progress and opportunity below the Mason-Dixon line.

engage in virtually all of the other normal business functions of a regular corporation. The company—made up usually of from 8 to 15 youngsters—make their sales on the open competitive market. At the end of the school year the firms deliberately go out of business. Inventory is sold and all debts are paid. If the company has been profitable the stockholders receive their investment back along with a liquidation dividend. If the company finishes up in the red, its assets are prorated among stockholders as in any business that fails.

Supervising the program—and the operations of each Junior Achievement company—would be trained volunteer advisers in sales, administration and production recruited from established local business firms.

Charlotte has E. S. Dillard, president of the Old Dominion Box Co. Inc., to lead for his vigorous efforts to activate and lead in sales administration. Mr. J. A. is already in operation in 222 S. S. cities in 36 states. They include Atlanta, Houston, Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis, Miami, Dallas, Fort Worth, Nashville and Baton Rouge. In the South, if Junior Achievement is successfully launched in Charlotte it will add an extra dimension to education and community relations. It richly deserves the public's support.

## Score A Round For Secretary Dulles

SECRETARY DULLES has pretty well disproved his own pessimism about U.S. ability to engage effectively in propaganda warfare with the Soviet.

His proposal for an open skies inspection system for the Arctic Circle made a shambles of the recent Red campaign to picture Strategic Air Command flights as a menace to the Soviet and to world peace. In a smooth, step-by-step response to the Russian bullhorn, Mr. Dulles now has Moscow bitterly denouncing a simple and effective scheme to guarantee both countries against surprise aerial attack.

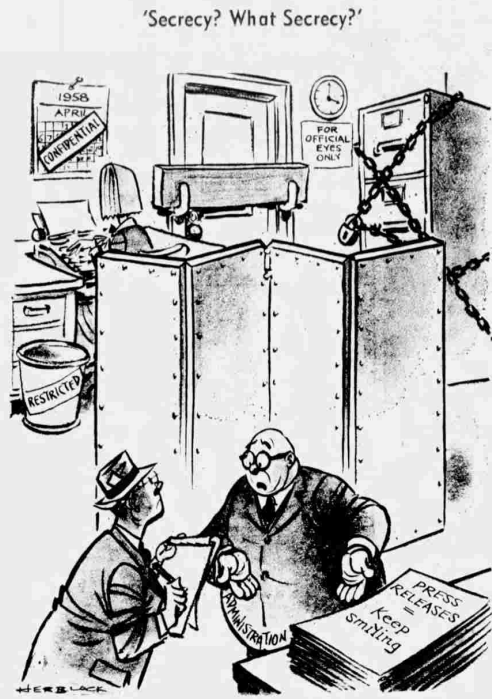
The secretary was not content, as he could have been with the failure of the Red complaint in the United Nations. Since the Soviet seems so frightened of accidental warfare and surprise attack, he argued, why not make a mutual agreement to guard against both? The point is so persuasive among U.N. members that the Soviet apparently is reading a veto of any approving U.N. action.

Yes-time. Then it is the Soviet that is forced into the position of opposing an

attractive peace proposal, and of having no alternatives to propose. And more to the U.S.'s credit, the proposal contains no gimmicks. Agreement on mutual inspection could have great practical and psychological significance in easing world tensions.

Certainly in this case Mr. Dulles is selling good policies better than the Soviet is selling bad ones. There is nothing new about the Arctic inspection plan. It is an outgrowth of the open skies plan which President Eisenhower scored so heavily at the Geneva summit meeting. The U.S. proposed it again at the London meetings of the U.S. Disarmament Subcommittee. But it has always been a sound plan, based on an easily understandable and practical idea. The vehemence of the Soviet reaction testifies to its propaganda potential.

Wise and shrewd Secretary Dulles is making the Soviet pay a heavy price in the propaganda market for failure to accept the idea, and for attempting to capitalize on security measures the U.S. has been forced by Russian treachery to adopt.



## Nixon Gets The Word

## Will He Resign In 1959?

By MARQUIS CHILDS

IF ONE thing irritates President Eisenhower more than any other in this unhappy phase of his presidency, it is the suggestion that he intends to resign before the end of his second term to make way for Vice President Richard M. Nixon. Reading this in a column recently, the President, in the words of one of his associates, blew his head.

This inevitably has a bearing on his relationship with the vice president. The undercurrent of belief behind the reports the President will resign some time after January of next year is that the young and vigorous Nixon could supply the leadership in the White House that many, including in private some prominent Republicans, feel is so conspicuously lacking.

MAN-TOMAN TALK  
President Eisenhower could help help the nation in this feeling which is hardly calculated to endear him to the vice president. Yet shortly before Nixon went off on his goodwill mission to Latin America the two had a frank and friendly talk about the future.

Referring to the column predicting he would resign in order to help nominate and re-elect Nixon to the presidency, the President said with considerable warmth that he would never do such a thing short of snoring and snoring.

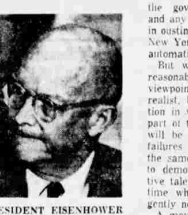
SOLDIER'S CONVICTION  
He made plain his deep resentment of the suggestion that he would step out for reasons of political expediency related to the future of the Republic. Here, of course, his concept of duty—the soldier's conviction that he must stand at his post regardless of the odds—is strong.

But he talked, too, of the reasons behind his recent press conference statement that a vice president could not be given executive responsibility because the vice president must not interfere in the Senate and because a president must not always find himself in agreement on policy. The President explained that to give Nixon an important executive position would be to seem to favor him over all other candidates and make him the inevitable choice of the party for 1960.

WASHINGTON  
At the close of the year 1957, the Justice Department issued a press release basing its record for prosecuting income tax fraud under Eisenhower. The record, which compared Eisenhower's prosecution of tax evaders with previous years, omitted one extremely interesting fact: It is true.

The year 1949 when the Justice Department had a higher record for tax prosecution than any under Eisenhower, the assistant attorney general in charge of its prosecution was T. Lamar Caule, whom the Eisenhower administration has now prosecuted with a dogged relentlessness which gives the Caule case all the aspects of a Dreyfus case. Caule, convicted in 1949, the Eisenhower administration 581 in 1957.

The prosecution of Caule contrasts with the manner in which the Justice Department delivered for 14 months a grand jury investigating Congressman Adam Clayton Powell after he



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER  
He Blew His Head

As Eisenhower views it, this would be wrong, and wrong for several reasons. First, something might happen to eliminate an irascible choice on whom all interest had centered. And, second, the party should demonstrate that it has a wealth of material in selecting both a presidential and a vice presidential candidate in 1960.

Nixon was in full agreement that the GOP has a number of fine potential candidates. In the executive branch of the government the list would include Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson, Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, and several others. It would include Sen. William F. Knowland, if he wins



Nixon's Emergence Was Carefully Planned

During the next three weeks, while the decisions are being taken—or not taken—on the recession at home and in the deteriorating situation in the Middle East and Asia, Nixon will be in South America. He will be shown in news photographs greeting Latin presidents and exuding goodwill at large and showy parties.

While the part he will take in the campaign this fall will not be as extensive as in 1954, he expects to concentrate on key states, particularly in California, where a Republican victory is essential. He is going ahead, too, with a relative plan to tour Western Europe and perhaps also Russia after the campaign in November and December.

He is prepared, in short, to do everything he can to make his own future despite the heavy handicaps he must labor under.

One case which Caule prosecuted, and for which he in turn is now being prosecuted, was that of Irving Sachs, operator of "shoe stores" in St. Louis. Caule prosecuted several guilty pleas, and collected fines totaling \$40,000.

Subsequently, however, Caule has been relentlessly prosecuted to the point of persecution by Eisenhower's Justice Department because he did not send Sachs to jail and because he received calls from the White House from Truman's secretary, Matt Connelley, one in September, 1949, suggesting a post-

## 'Who Touches A Hair' Senate Melodrama

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON  
LAST Wednesday afternoon, in a somnolent Senate, William S. Knowland of California rose to his feet with the determined air of a bull about to charge.

Jack Kennedy of Massachusetts was speaking on the important, innately complex bill regulating industrial pension and welfare funds. Kennedy amiably yielded the floor to the Republican leader, and Knowland charged in deadly earnest. Or rather Knowland announced that he would offer an amendment to the pending bill all the labor reforms proposed by John McClellan of Arkansas, plus a couple more of his own.

The resulting crisis left audiences as far away as Minnesota with senators to orate to them. It equaled night sessions with resolute senatorial taps at many a Washington dinner table. It subjected several senators to far election this year to the specially exquisite agony that senators feel when they have to ask themselves the question: "Just whose vote do I want, because I can't have them all?"

### ANATOMY OF A CRISIS

The crisis is all over now, with no very lasting effects. But it is worth seeing what really happened, simply because it tells a lot about our peculiar legislative process.

To begin at the beginning then, the crisis seems to have started, when President Eisenhower's word the Rivers and Harbors Bill a fortnight ago. Knowland's prospective opponent in the California gubernatorial Attorney General Pat Brown, at once sent Knowland a verbatim transcript of a telegram. Please vote to override the President, wired Brown, in summary, in order to save the enlightened California citizenry from death by thirst, or flood, or both. This telegram seems to have been the straw that set the bull into motion.

### KNOWLAND'S STRATEGY

The labor reforms on which Knowland chose to charge are just about as far-reaching and controversial as the Taft-Hartley Act. If and when they are seriously debated, they can be counted on to produce a comparable storm in the Senate. Knowland is mulling his election strategy on the late Bob Taft's. He stood on producing such a storm, and he expected to ride the storm in the manner of a very large, very solid, very masculine version of the Valkyrie.

But Knowland had forgotten the forecast of his opposite number, Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas. He should have guessed Lyndon was up to something, because all through Tuesday and Wednesday he had been a virtual desert, populated only by curious cats and the pale, attentive but obsequious figure of the Democratic whip, Mike Mansfield of Montana.

### INVISIBLE FENCE

Johnson had in fact guessed that someone would offer controversial labor reforms as amendments to the industrial pension and welfare bill. While Mansfield kept the Senate in meaningless session, Johnson had a preferred spot on Tuesday with John McClellan, Jack Kennedy and later Hill of Alabama. Between them they had

made a plan to take care of any amendments. So an invisible but sturdy fence had already been erected in his path, even before the bill charged.

All the same Knowland's amendments started a violent flurry. Johnson's leg-man, Robert Baker, rushed off to sound every senator's sentiments in record time. Wednesday evening, Johnson, Kennedy, Hill and McClellan started a huddle that extended through most of Tuesday.

### REAFFIRMATION

The nuddle ended with a solemn reaffirmation of the deal they had already made. As chairman of the Senate Labor Committee and the relevant subcommittee, Hill and Kennedy swung to repeal the Labor Reform Bill at this session. McClellan in turn agreed to vote against his own proposals that Knowland would lead. Johnson, Kennedy, Hill and McClellan started a huddle that extended through most of Tuesday.

### SHEER PAIN

On the Republican side, meanwhile, senators like Potter of Michigan and Tye of Minnesota, who have big labor groups and potent manufacturing interests in their states, were all but rolling on the floor in the sheer pain of the choice. Knowland had put sent to them the Republican Policy Committee had not been wanted by Knowland and was outraged. The committee nonetheless followed the advice of shrewd Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

"We can't give Bill less than one roll call," said Bridges. On the other hand, Irving Lyes of New York, who had spent three years in hard work on the Pension and Welfare Fund Bill, was in a Barbara Frithie mood.

"Who touches a hair on you crew head? You cry a dog! March on!"

Only "I'll introduce the Fair Employment Practices Act as another amendment if any of Knowland's amendments carry" was what Lyes really said. That horrible threat settled the matter. But Thursday evening, ten Republicans led by Lyes and John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky were committed to vote against Knowland, and all the Democrats except the eccentric Knowle of Ohio were following Johnson and McClellan. There was a lot of oratory on Friday, but the final and decisive vote of 83-67 was a foregone conclusion a day before it was taken.

This Knowland's charge was brought to a stumbling halt, and

## People's Platform

### Holdup Men Deserve To Be Gunned Down

Editors, The News-  
FOR THE prompt, painless and practical dispatch of the holdup men, we suggest the use of folding up her husband, Mrs. Catherine W. Jones, High Point, North Carolina, is to be commended.

She not only saved the life of her husband and his personal effects but permanently eliminated a potential threat of similar holdups upon her neighbors and relieved the state of an expensive, needless search and costly trial.

There's no parole, no time off for good behavior, no holidays in the law, no second offenders, no further demand to society—from a bullet in the brain.

—A. C. BECKLE

Business men might do well today to offer liberal rewards for puddles of blood marking the spots where stood holdup men. The reward should be in cash, not in kind, to earn their living by the sweat of their brows, and to carry such earnings to their homes—in safety.

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—A. C. BECKLE

Following this, Harry Schomer, attorney for Sachs, reported in *Cassius* name without Caule's knowing it, 3,240 of 10 of an Oklahoma oil lease. When Caule discovered this he returned the royalty checks and canceled the lease.

Caule and Connelly were tried and acquitted. The acquittal was a foregone conclusion. Two members of the jury, Goldie Brown and Mrs. Gracie Hoffman, had been members of the Women's Republican Club in Montgomery City, Mo. Mrs. Hoffman's was treasurer of the local Republican Party.

Judge's Suicide  
During the trial, U.S. District Judge Ruby Hulen was under heavy medication for mental depression, and a few days after the trial he shot himself. Though every American has the right to a fair trial by a judge whose mind is clear, the Justice Department has refused to consider Judge Hulen's condition as grounds for a new trial.

It appointed a new judge to review the old record of 27 days, 67 witnesses, and 30 exhibits. It was a foregone conclusion that the new judge would find Caule guilty.

From The Rocky Mount Telegram

## BEDTIME STORY

NEWS that oft the tucker reveals how patients in the North Cambridge Hospital, Woburn, England, "pass the time" listening to music through their pillows. The pillows contain a device called the "pillphone" which brings patients recorded or live music and also used by nurses to speak to patients and by patients in replying.

Even those who are always alert to keep in touch with such scientific advances view this with some misgivings. One of the delights of going to a hospital

is the rest one gets. What rest is there in rock-n-roll that can come at one in "through a pillow?"

This invention could be used in other ways, though. A doctor could pipe in a recording of "Every Day I am feeling better and better. Every Day I am growing stronger and stronger."

With such a "psychomatic pillow" it should be possible to empty the hospitals in a hurry—either by curing patients, or by driving them completely nuts.