



## THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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### Urgent Highway Needs Still To Be Met

"A slow sort of country," said the Queen. "Now, here, you see, it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place. If you want to get someplace else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!"

—LEWIS CARROLL

THERE was more truth than hatter in the foamy word-picture Gov. Luther Hodges gave the Seventh Highway Transportation Congress of North Carolina's roadbuilding achievement yesterday.

The governor is proud of Tar Heel progress. He is particularly pleased by the results of the highway commission reorganization he himself instituted. Modesty was definitely not the order of the day when he outlined the "rather significant changes which have made in North Carolina to meet the highway challenge forthrightly."

The truth is that much has been accomplished. With pitifully few dollars and a great deal of prudent planning, the state has managed to make a respectable dent in the road problem. And the governor's plan to shake up the highway department's administrative machinery has indeed been one of the major achievements of his administration.

But neither the governor nor his highway commission nor the public at large

can afford the luxury of logy self-satisfaction.

Although the accomplishments are measurable and real they have not kept pace with the growing needs of the automobile age. Traffic is being added to North Carolina's highways faster than facilities are being added to move that traffic smoothly and efficiently. There is never any "victory" in the roadbuilding race because there is never any cut-off in the traffic flow.

A single sentence from the governor's Washington address yesterday dramatized the problem.

"Surveys recently conducted show that it would require over one billion dollars to bring our primary and secondary highways in North Carolina up to a level of service which we feel would be ideal."

North Carolina does not have a billion dollars handy. But it doubtless has the ability to do more than it is doing. In addition, it is equipped now with a vastly improved roadbuilding establishment including a refreshing statewide approach to highway planning. Furthermore, Tar Heels have demonstrated time and again that they are receptive to enlightened leadership wherever urgent public needs are involved.

Just as the Red Queen said, it takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place. The running must continue—and at an ever quickening pace.

### 'A Cold Air Mass Seems To Have Moved In From The East, Bringing Fog . . .'



### Put Away That Blunderbuss, Senators

A BLUNDERBUSS bill to strip the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction in crucial areas of judicial concern was itself stripped of several objectionable features by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Legislation once considered outrageous in a dozen or so respects is now merely outrageous in three or four. But its reduced voltage makes it no more respectable. The Jenner-Butler Bill must still be viewed as an irresponsible attack on the judiciary.

"It reminds me very much of the infamous court packing plan of 1937," says Sen. Hennings (D-Mo.) with considerable justification. "It is an unvarnished attempt to intimidate the nine Supreme Court justices. Like the court packing plan, I think that in the end it will be rejected."

As originally offered, the bill was designed to deny the court jurisdiction to hear appeals in those fields in which the extreme right wing does not trust its judgment. All that remains of this scheme is the withdrawal of appellate jurisdiction in cases involving state regulation of admission to the bar. But a crazy quilt collection of amendments would still have the effect of undercutting various unrelated Supreme Court decisions.

For instance, the Jenner-Butler Bill is a backstairs assault on the court's right to hear appeals arising from congress-

sional hearings. This, of course, is aimed at the Watkins case, in which the court wisely held that congressional inquiries could not be mere fishing expeditions but had to be based upon demonstrable pertinence. The Jenner-Butler Bill, as it emerged from committee, would simply make congressional committees sole judges of whether an investigation was conducted along pertinent lines. It would strip the committee of its right to amend statutes in such a way that the Watkins decision would, in effect, be overruled.

The American Bar Association has already taken an extremely dim view of the bill. Its headquarters is calling the bill a "blunderbuss." Sen. Hennings has correctly observed that "for Congress to limit the court, as proposed, would establish a precedent which could be carried to a point where Congress could legislate the court out of existence." Many deans of U.S. law schools and a number of distinguished constitutional conservatives have joined the ABA and Sen. Hennings in their disapproval.

The Judiciary Committee has clearly voted approval of the bill's amended version without proper investigation and despite earnest pleas for public hearings. When it reaches the floor where it can receive the entire Senate's full and earnest attention, it will be reasonably confident that it will be given the funeral it so richly deserves.

### A Low Bow To The Prize Winners

IT WAS like old home week for Tar Heels in general and Charlotteans in particular when the 1958 Pulitzer Prizes were announced.

The editorial award went to Harry S. Ashmore of the ARKANSAS GAZETTE who won his journalistic spurs in the Forties as editor of THE CHARLOTTE NEWS. Ashmore was cited for his "forceful, dispassionate analysis" of Little Rock's integration situation.

The prize for the year's best play went to Ketti Frings for her moving and perceptive dramatization of Thomas Wolfe's great novel, LOOK HOMeward, ANGEL. The North Carolina novelist, who died in 1938, never won a Pulitzer Prize himself.

An award for national reporting went to Reimann "Pat" Morin, whose incisive eyewitness reports of the Little Rock school crisis were heavily featured in The News last September. Later, he wrapped up the Little Rock story in an exciting five-part series published by The News Oct. 7-11.

A special citation went to Walter Lippmann, whose two-week column is a feature of The News' editorial page, "for the wisdom, perception and high sense of responsibility with which he has commented for many years on national and international affairs."

We're country-proud of the whole assemblage. Congratulations are definitely in order.

Ashley Cooper In The Charlotte News & Courier

### A TRUE CUMPUHSHASHUN

ATTENTION TOURISTS: If you are having trouble understanding the accent of our Lowcountry, rural Negroes, here is the start of a "Dictionary of Gullah" for your information and entertainment.

Abner—A wide street. Also, an Abner of live oaks.

Aim—The limb that fastens the hand to the shoulder.

Age—The business side of a razor, i.e., "The Razor's Age."

Airy—Each, either.

All do—Although.

Annie Mel—The gossip of weightless. Attar—After.

Aw—It's the opposite of "Fuh true."

Ax—Inquire, i.e., x me no questions.

Bark—Noise made by a dog.

Bad mouth—A sort of curse.

Bess—Superlative of good.

Bile—Cook in pot with water.

Bin—Was.

Bit—Food victims.

Blan—Belong, and when conjugated often used redundantly, i.e., "Dat gal him blan to me." That girl she belonged to belong to me.

Bravutis—Lagniappe, something thrown in free and extra by a merchant.

Bubbah—Brother. (Also, Buh, as Buh Rabbit.)

Buzz—Vulture buzzard.

Cajun—Occasion.

Ceebe—Deceive.

Cep—Except.

Chan—China, chinaware.

Cheer—Something to sit on. Also, at this place, i.e., "Sit right cheer in this chair."

Chup—Mentally de e.

Coat—Petitcoat. A man's coat is always a jacket.

Conkyne—Used for masculine as well as feminine deed, dear friends of the opposite sex. Concubine.

Conserve live—Strong or concentrated live.

Cos—Of course.

Crap—Nothing to do with dice. Crap means crop.

Crape—Screw.

Creatub—Mule and other creatures.

Cumpuhshashun—Argument, big talk, conversation.

Cuz—Cousin. (Shakespeare's "cuz").

Dat—That, i.e., "Dat dem"—is that thing.

Deatun—Broad daylight.

Deed—Dead.

Deestun—Decent.

Den—Then.

Des—Just, i.e., "Des so"—just so.

Do—Door and although.

### The Laughter Dies

## Stassen In The Lion's Den

By MARQUIS CHILDS

PHILADELPHIA DODGED, determined, solemn as an owl, Harold E. Stassen is out to prove in this politically harboiled state that you can do what the professionals say is impossible.

A Pennsylvanian by virtue of the fact that he was president of the University of Pennsylvania from 1948 to '53, Stassen has come back into the state to run in the Republican primary for governor. This breaks down all comparisons. It is Daniel in the lion's den, David against Goliath, the first nut to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel.

#### A BURYING?

When Stassen formally announced his intention to run, the laughter that went up could have been heard from Maine to Florida. The regular Republicans, and not only in Pennsylvania, regarded this as an opportunity to do something they had wanted to do for a long time. That was to bury the maverick Harold Stassen once and for all.

Today the laughter is hardly audible. Stassen is given a good chance to win the nomination on May 20 in a three-way race against two regular Republicans. His headquarters is putting out the results of a private poll showing Stassen a two to one favorite among registered Republicans.

#### CARPET BAGGER

However much this poll is discounted, the fact remains that Stassen has stirred up the animals in a primary that is customarily favored by big corporations. He certainly tickled as a trip on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Stassen sees his task as primarily that of having a sufficient organization in most of Pennsylvania's 67 counties to get out the registered Republicans who are for him.

He started from scratch since, in response to letters to 67 county chairmen, he got a resounding and unanimous no. Stay out, was



HAROLD STASSEN  
The Welcome Was Cold

their advice, and some put it in harsher terms, calling him a carpet bagger, which has been a frequent charge in his campaign.

Stassen was asked in a radio interview by the Associated Press, "If you were to be governor of two states, Sam Houston was governor of Tennessee and then, toward the close of his extraordinary career, he was elected governor of Texas."

In many counties Stassen now has his own chairmen who have broken away from the lightly-knit party organization. If this "do-it-

yourself kit" is sufficient to get out the Stassen voters, then Child Harold, as the regulars derisively call him, has at least an even chance.

#### PRETZEL MAKER

The two regular Republicans in the primary race are both respectable candidates. Arthur T. McGonigle, with the backing of the organization, is the biggest pretzel manufacturer in the United States. He has done a lot to help revive the failing Republican organization in his state. Whatever the politicians and the voters may decide, The Pretzel Baker, monthly publication of the National Pretzel Bakers Institute, is delighted at the "enormous publicity" for the pretzel.

#### TIRELESS TOUR

In his tireless tour of the state Stassen is meeting the recession issue head on, charging both the Democrats, with George Leader as governor, and the Republican regulars with failing to reform the tax structure and otherwise moving to get new industry into the state. He talks world peace and control of disarmament to college audiences.

The other day Stassen actually invited Bristol, the home town of Joseph R. Grundy, the great Grundy who for so many years bossed the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association and the Republican Party and, at 85, still exerts, so it is said, fatherly supervision over the GOP. Ninety-five, say Grundy's fellow citizens, and a million dollars for each year of this life.

Are you a regular Republican? Stassen was asked in a radio interview in Bristol. "Regular but not regulated," he replied without cracking a smile. This was indeed Daniel taking back to the lions.

#### Careful Look

The Army is asking for approximately \$30 million to order the new Ford jeep, but members of the Appropriations Committee want to look very carefully at the new Willys jeep before they vote this money for Ford.

The above is one reason congressmen are loath to pass the new presidential reorganization of the Pentagon. They have seen too many cases in which funds were spent with the big corporations to the detriment of smaller companies which can do the job as well or better. Sixty per cent of all Defense Department orders now go to only 100 American companies.

Congressmen also remember that it was ex-Congressman Ross Collins of Mississippi who practically had to beat the Army over the head to make them acquire modern tanks. Even after Collins inserted enough money in the Army's appropriation bill to buy six new Christie tanks, the Army wouldn't use the money. Finally Collins brought the tanks to Washington and paraded them up Pennsylvania Avenue to shame the Army. It was only then the Army began working on new tanks.

#### Irish Notes

Mayor Wagner of New York and those who pioneered on the first Irish Airlines

## Tax Cuts Played Big Part In Ending Two Recessions

By WALTER LIPPMANN

WASHINGTON WITH the recession now less than nine months old, the President is still undecided about taking stronger measures to overcome it. He is impressed with few signs that the decline has begun to slow down, and he is hoping that after a while a recovery is somehow destined to take place. That is what seemed to happen in 1954, and if it happened then, why not now?

There is no proving that the President may not be right in his hopes. But it is quite possible that he may be wrong. For this recession is certainly more severe than the recession of 1953-1954. And moreover, the measures have not been taken, namely a big tax cut, which preceded the recovery of 1954. Nor are there any convincing signs that there exists the kind of consumer demand for automobiles, houses, and other durable goods which promoted the boom after 1954.

#### GREAT RISK

If the President is wrong in counting upon a recovery beginning this summer, he is taking a very great risk in not setting up stronger measures before the present session of Congress adjourns. It will be a long time from the midsummer of 1958 to the midwinter of 1959. Even supposing that the decline is arrested this summer, unemployment continues at or near the present level, it may well be profoundly depressing to public confidence if strong measures that is to say, a tax cut and the formation of a long range spending program—have not been taken.

The situation is one where it is wiser to over-insure, rather than to under-insure, the economy against what may be at best, as "Business Week" puts it, a "sluggish, unenthusiastic recovery."

#### STRIKING CONTRAST

The President might well compare what he is doing today with what has done in the recession of 1953-1954. The contrast is striking. For while the earlier recession was much milder than is the present one, the remedial measures taken were much stronger.

It is enlightening at this point to read a chapter, entitled "The 1953-1954 Recession," in Mr. Robert Donohue's authorized book "Eisenhower: The Inside Story." We find there that in the preceding recession, as in this second one, the signs of a decline were clearly evident at the end of the summer. By September 1953 the Cabinet had been warned by the administration's economic advisers that a recession had set in. On Sept. 22, Secretary Humphrey announced in a speech to the American Bankers Association that the administration would make no effort to prevent the tax reductions which, under the Korean War tax legislation, were scheduled to take effect three months later, on Dec. 31, 1953. On that date the excess profits tax was to expire; so too was the 10 per cent emergency increase in personal income taxes, and there were to be some reductions in corporate taxes.

All in all, at the first sign of a recession, the taxpayers were assured of a large relief to begin with a few months. The tax reduction was in the order of seven and one-half billion dollars a year. There are reasons for thinking



When Will The Doctor Prescribe A Tax Cut?

that Secretary Humphrey's speech in September was not primarily meant to announce a policy to combat the recession. Then as now, he was a firm believer in balancing the budget at a lower rate of taxation and of expenditure. Without relation to the recession he may have been for the tax reduction of 1954, knowing that in the coming Eisenhower budget there would be a continuing out in expenditures.

But the fact remains that President Eisenhower and Secretary Humphrey did in 1953 what a growing body of expert opinion today is calling for. The administration in 1953 was also a big tax cut was announced, and this tax relief took effect in the months before the recession ended in June, 1954.

#### TRUMAN VETO

The President might also take a look at what happened in the Truman recession of 1948-1949. In the first year of the recession, there was a tax cut. The President should find it entertaining to recall that this tax cut was enacted by the Republican Congress and that it was passed over the veto of Harry S. Truman. This tax cut, plus, of course, the big public spending which began in 1949 under the Marshall Plan, are almost certainly why the Truman recession did not last very long.

Experience indicates, therefore, that in the post-war era the recessions have been short and mild because there has been early tax relief. Since the end of the second World War the American economy has faltered three times. In the two earlier recessions, which proved to be mild and short, there were tax cuts before recovery.

In the first of these, which was a recession in 1945-1946, the tax cut was a large part of the recovery. In the second, there was a large private spending boom, activated by the post-war demand for the necessities of the Korean War and financed by an enormous extension of consumer credit and a boom in capital investment.

#### THE WORST

This third post-war recession is plainly worse than the two predecessors. But this time there is no tax reduction. This time there is no public spending program to compensate for the decline in private investment. This time there are no signs, indeed quite the contrary, that there is a large pent-up consumer demand for the durable goods that are now depressed.

It is, then, wise, it is safe, to ignore our experience and to put off from month to month the decision to take strong measures, hoping that something will happen to make them unnecessary?

## People's Platform

### Has Morality Slipped In Modern America?

Salisbury

WHEN I was a boy, moral standards were much higher than they are today. What has caused them to go down so swiftly?

1—Women were never given all the rights of men. The leaders of these women promised a new world and made it a better place in which to live. They fell down on the job and took up smoking and drinking like men.

2—Churches have got so that they preach about the sins of our race, but very little about their black sins.

3—Most of us brag about being tolerant and allowing us to exist in the house next to us, but we don't like them.

4—We allow foreigners to enter this country who have no more morals than a pig.

5—City life causes decay in the moral fiber of man.

6—Children are not disciplined any more as they should be.

—JAMES W. JEWELL

### Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON THE manner in which the American military play favored big corporations off against smaller companies was illustrated the other day when Frank Higgins, assistant secretary of the Army, was conferring with members of the House subcommittee on Military Appropriations.

"The Willys-Overland people are pulling an end run," groused Assistant Secretary Higgins to Congressman Harry Sheppard of California and George Mahon of Texas, when he learned that the new Willys-Overland jeep was going to be given to members of the House subcommittee.

#### No Parking

"The contrary," exploded Congressman Sheppard. "I understand that you have been given every opportunity to see this new Willys jeep and that you won't even allow it a parking place at the Pentagon."

Sheppard and Mahon made it clear that they were going to take a look at the new jeep developed by Willys at no expense to the Army. They had learned that the Army said Ford was developing a new jeep at the same time the Willys Company had come up with a jeep at no extra expense which is 1,000 pounds lighter than the wartime jeep. Has a platform body which can be folded to

## Pentagon Plays Favorites On Contracts

one side and is admirably adapted for landing by parachute.

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Congressmen also remember that it was ex-Congressman Ross Collins of Mississippi who practically had to beat the Army over the head to make them acquire modern tanks. Even after Collins inserted enough money in the Army's appropriation bill to buy six new Christie tanks, the Army wouldn't use the money. Finally Collins brought the tanks to Washington and paraded them up Pennsylvania Avenue to shame the Army. It was only then the Army began working on new tanks.

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flight had a great time in the Emerald Isle when they got over their forced sojourn in Newfoundland . . . As they were about to embark at Shannon, the Irish stewards announced, "Passengers will deplane in the following order. First, the Lord Mayor of New York . . . From that point on, Mayor Wagner, the Lord Mayor of New York, was the Lord Mayor. His honor, the lord mayor with Mrs. Wagner, visited beautiful Lake Glendagh where, according to Irish legend, St. Kevin was pursued by the wily and wicked Kathleen and where he reprieved and repurchased her to such extent that she eventually fell into the lake. The lord mayor embraced the pedestal of the Cross of St. Kevin. You get your wish, you see, you see, you see, Mayor Wagner did. He did not reveal whether his wish was to be the next senator from New York.

#### Great Men

Premier De Valera, now 76 years old, told how he was born in the present site of the Chrysler Building in Manhattan. At the age of 2½ he left for Ireland . . . De Valera, who helped to win Irish independence by sometimes blood-forged means, now regards Mahatma Gandhi, advocate of passive resistance, as one of the great men of this era. The Irish, he said, don't want to use force to bring about the unification of Northern Ireland. "We would

be fighting against our own people," he pointed out, "Ireland is fulfilling her destiny in starting this airline across the Atlantic," said the Prime Minister.

#### McLeod Doesn't Fit

The staff of the American Embassy gave a reception for Mayor Wagner in Dublin, but had to explain that the ambassador, Scott McLeod, was fishing in Galway. "I remember the time," remarked C. McCarthy of the Washington Star, "when Scotty was selling classified ads for the Des Moines Register-Tribune . . . The Irish don't particularly fancy McLeod. They remember him as the great wicker chair, McCarthy says. The Irish may go in for leprechauns but they don't like wicker . . . Best remembered of American ambassadors are George Garret and William Howard Taft III, grandson of the late President of the United States. . . McLeod is also in bad because of his constant complaint of superhighways, which the Irish don't want, etc. One such highway would go from Shannon to Dublin, bypassing Limerick. The Irish Foreign Office intimates McLeod's a comedown from Taft and Garret. McLeod goes to the pub near the Embassy to bring about the unification of one of the boys. He senses his time is running out, and is reported to be promoting himself a job with the Swiss watch cartel.