

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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## The Case For The Community Colleges

TOMORROW six per cent or less of Charlotte's voters will decide the future of the city's two community colleges, Charlotte and Carver, by voting for or against the proposed two-cent tax levy for their support.

The small number of voters registered for this special election reflects unfavorably on state election law, which made special registration necessary, and upon the 94 per cent of the voters too apathetic or forgetful to register.

But neither of these factors reflects unfavorably on the issue in the election. The request made on behalf of the colleges is worthy and modest.

If the tax is approved, city property owners will each pay two cents per \$100 valuation. Valuation is from 50 to 60 per cent of market value. Thus a \$10,000 home is valued at about \$5,500, and the owner will pay \$1.10 annually toward the support of the colleges. The person with \$20,000 worth of property will pay about \$2.20, the person with \$30,000 worth of property about \$3.50. These are small payments indeed, but they will

enable both of these colleges to continue and perhaps expand their work of training hundreds of local residents of both races, particularly those who cannot afford to go off to school or who want to improve their education while holding down a regular job.

Ever since they were given \$10,000 grants five years ago, these two schools have existed without one red cent of tax money. They paid expenses out of tuition. Meanwhile, North Carolinians spent millions of dollars in support of other colleges throughout the state. During the last fiscal year more than 16 million dollars from the state's General Fund went to the state-supported colleges, and of course the church-supported colleges obtained generous sums from private sources. We certainly don't begrudge these expenditures, but do feel that a minute investment in the local colleges will help this community more than an equal expenditure in any other college system would. Vote FOR the two-cent tax levy.

## Another Diversion In Army Hearing

THE current controversy over the role of three top Eisenhower administration officials in bringing the Army-McCarthy feud to a head is scarcely news, and has little to do with the points at issue.

It became obvious months ago that the Eisenhower administration, after failing in repeated efforts to appease the Wisconsin senator, had adopted a strategy for dealing with him. The preparation of written charges by the Army was one part of that strategy.

Certainly, Army Secretary Stevens would not have decided to battle it out with McCarthy in a public hearing had he not been given prior advice by top officials of the administration. Whether that clearance came from the President himself, from his aide Sherman Adams, from Attorney General Brownell, or from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge doesn't really matter, nor is it any business of the Senate investigating subcommittee.

recall what really is at issue in the continuing hearing.

On the one hand, there is the charge by the Army that Sen. McCarthy and his assistants used their investigative powers to threaten and coerce an agency of the executive branch.

On the other hand, there is the charge by Sen. McCarthy that the Army sought to "blackmail" him into calling off his "investigation of the Communist infiltration into the military establishment."

Many side issues have been raised. Many diversions have been created. The hearing has been conducted under loose rules of procedure that enable counsel on both sides to wander far afield in direct and cross examination.

Sooner or later, the subcommittee members will have to get back to the basic issue. They'll save their time and regain some measure of respect from the American people if they get about it without further delay.

## Many Tar Heel Authors

ONE OF North Carolina's big books for the spring which will be widely read throughout the nation is Jonathan Daniels' "The End of Innocence," in which the Raleigh editor tells about his experiences in Washington from the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson to the end of the New Deal. The publishers describe the book as "a rich record of the first facing in one place and one time of all the problems of our country—big war, big government, big fears which should serve the education of us all and the entertainment as well."

While Mr. Daniels is discussing very recent American history, two other North Carolina authors are going further into the past. James Street, who wrote the lively and controversial "The Civil War as I Remembered," and George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn., has a new volume called "Search Party," a novel of Reconstruction. Randall Jarrell is having a re-issue of his volume of poetry, "Lyrnes," brought out by Arcady Books.

Dr. J. B. Rhoads at Duke is author of the new extra-ordinary book on his experiments in neuro-anatomy called "The Mind" and Dr. William Newman at Carolina is the author of "Understanding Man."

## Familiar Tune

SENATORIAL candidate Kerr Scott has promised to read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence to the Senate each May 20, if elected, and is going to help the United Daughters of the Confederacy get back Johnny Reb's musty roster which are "now held as hostages" in Washington.

Senatorial candidate Alton Lennon is paying tribute to "the brave men and women who fought so gallantly for the South in the War Between the States and who worked with might and main after the struggle to raise our glorious Southern Confederacy again."

And senatorial candidate Alvin Wingfield Jr. is looking for "Willis Smith-Alvin Wingfield Democrats of the true Jeffersonian-Jacksonian liberal persuasion."

Shucks, who said this wasn't a normal campaign?

## From The Wall Street Journal

Republican and Democratic committee members alike are making a big fuss about the "blackout" of further information on the conference, and for entirely different reasons. The Republicans, who have shown sympathy for Sen. McCarthy all along, see in this new issue another diversion that will further confuse the picture. The Democrats think it may embarrass the Eisenhower administration politically. It may well do both unless it is settled quickly and decisively.

Meanwhile, it may be of some use to

## CUSTOMERS AND PRICES

SEVERAL business surveys of this newspaper have disclosed the flourishing activity of the so-called discount houses. These are stores that sell merchandise, mostly consumer durables, below the list price set by the manufacturer.

Recently a nationwide survey reported a booming business in selling new cars at discounts running up to several hundred dollars. Some of these discounts are given by regular franchised dealers but the larger ones are offered by second-hand dealers who sell new 1954 models.

To the established retail store, particularly those handling price-fixed merchandise under the fair trade laws, and to the franchised auto dealers all this is "bootlegging" and "unfair" competition. It does indeed pose serious problems for them. If they don't meet the competition the sales go elsewhere; if they do, they are required to absorb all the price cut themselves, which is sometimes difficult since they have to maintain overhead for services not given by the "bootleg" sellers.

This situation has many unfortunate aspects, but it seems to us that it were better to learn lessons from it than merely to rail against it.

There have been many prophets of doom of late who have complained that "people aren't buying." They deplore the lack of purchasing power and announce that we are in for a depression if something isn't done about it. One of the things particularly emphasized by these seers has been the apparent sluggish state of the automobile market.

Yet here is incontrovertible evidence that people will buy things when the price is attractive.

What has brought on this "bootlegging" is the fact that the nominal price tags, which were put on during a

boom period, no longer meet the market. The listed prices have remained unchanged but the market, as it is wont to do, has refused to be bound by what someone says the price ought to be. The goods are there. The customers are reluctant at the list price but eager enough at a lesser price. In this situation, the goods and the customers tend to get together, if not through the regular channels then through others.

The situation today is simply the reverse of the wartime scarcity. Then the attempt was to keep prices below the market. Yet even though that pricing was backed up by government authority, goods still persisted in moving out of the regular trade channels and in changing hands at the price the market dictated.

Just how widespread today's "bootlegging" is or how long it will continue, no one knows. But experience suggests that it is going to go away just because manufacturers complain of it and associations issue ukases against it. The only result of an attempt to charge unrealistic prices always is to expand irregular distribution channels further to the penalty of the regular retail distributors.

It seems to us the lesson from all this is pretty clear and very encouraging. If many of the producers who are complaining about their business will interpret it correctly and act accordingly much of the alarm over the state of the economy will disappear. The customers are there and all it takes to sell them is the right price.

Vice-President Nixon's "off the record" talk to an assembly of editors in Washington has a lot of people anxiously wondering just what's on the record—NEW ORLEANS STATES.



"It's always the first to follow any new movement that comes along."

## Many Tar Heel Authors

### N. C.'s Spring Book Crop

WOLFE figures in the dramatic season. The title of a new play by John Funt called "The Magic and the Loss" comes from a line in one of the famous Wolfe novels.

"The Winston-Salem Journal-Sentinel" recently devoted the front page of its feature section to an account of North Carolina's colony of women writers, with pictures of Josefine Nigdi, Bernice Kelly Harris, Betty Smith, Mahane Holoman Engstrom, Lettie Rogers, Frances Gray Patton, Marian Sims and Laurette MacDuffie.

## Committee Wants To Know

### McCarthy's Role In Army Action

THE No. 1 question now in the Senate hearing on the McCarthy-Army row is whether President Eisenhower had a direct part in calling Sen. McCarthy's hand.

It is a question the administration may never permit to be answered, on the ground that a Senate committee has no right prying into what goes on in the inner councils of the White House.

It was Army Counsel John G. Adams who last week opened a brand new trail which leads right into the White House and stops just short of Eisenhower's door. Adams didn't pursue it across the threshold.

If it was Eisenhower who pulled the trigger, it would explain a couple of things about Secretary of the Army Stevens, who took over McCarthy in a public showdown:

1. Through all the questioning and needling by McCarthy at the hearings, Stevens remained mild. That may be his natural state. But he hardly acted like a man who thought his public career might be decided by the outcome of the hearing. If he knew Eisenhower was behind him, he had nothing to fear.

2. Some of the Republicans, led by Sen. Dickson of Illinois and with the agreement of McCarthy, sought to bring a quick end to the public view of the hearings which would hurt the Republican party. But Stevens said they should go on to the bitter end.

Stevens, a Republican himself, must have been under pressure to go along with Dickson. But if the White House wanted this to be a public show, he could calmly insist on going on.

Counsel John Adams said that when McCarthy pushed the Army he sat down and talked it over last January with three men who are among Eisenhower's closest advisers and who, perhaps more than any others, steered him in the 1952 campaign.

These were Sherman Adams, Eisenhower's assistant and his right hand in the White House; Atty. Gen. Brownell; and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., American ambassador to the United Nations.

John Adams said he told them two things:

1. McCarthy, in his search for Communists in the Army, said he wanted members of the Army's

## The Anguish Language

BY JOHN ALLEN MAY  
In The Christian Science Monitor

TIME and again it has been proved that the British and the Americans are two peoples divided by a single language. Yet so far as anybody has done anything much about it.

An unusual and topical illustration of the fact appeared in a recent United Press dispatch from the teletype machines of the British Commonwealth:

London Charles Forde has the British practically eating hot dogs out of his hand after it has been new to sociologists as well as frankfurter makers.

For few things in this world are so resistant to change as the eating habits of the Briton. And yet this shrewd Italian has succeeded, where numbers of Americans and others have failed, in making the hot dog part of the British cuisine.

How did he do it? Signor Forde says he used psychology along with a few new ideas in serving the hot dogs. He announced "hot da'gh" here.

HART DARG Now, at first sight I, as a re-sounding Englishman, would say that unless some more startling changes than frankfurters were made in Britain, what I have been away, the information contained between the brackets above is misleading.

No good Englishman would agree that the English pronounce hot dog "hot da'gh," and in this sort of affair the English had Englishmen. According to the English ear it is, in fact, the American, if it is anyone, who pronounces hot dog "hot da'gh," or more likely "ha'ht da'gh." Actually, however, to the English ear the original pronunciation should be considered to pronounce hot dog "hart da'gh."

It must be remembered that in Anglo-English (sometimes called, for short, anglish) a single "r" is not sounded, except before "r." Thus "hot da'gh" means the same thing as "hot dog."

I stress this not only because it is a time we faced it, but also because I hope that in future all Britons and all Americans in their relations will constantly keep aware of two things:

1. That something when they seem to be saying the same thing, they actually will be talking about something else.
2. That they will always when they seem to have a difference they will on investigation discover that they each mean the same thing.

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

WHEN you drive by the WASHINGTON Country Club you can always tell whether President is going to be golfing days a couple of Secret Service men stand at the gate and check off the names of members as they enter.

One of those "Thorp" of Cities Service, and a founder of the Burning Tree Club, drove up to the club entrance and was stopped. Politely the Secret Service men wanted to know his name.

"Malenkov," replied Mr. Thorpe, slightly. He had to be identified himself to get into the club which he had founded.

Despite young Bob's bitterly worded slap during the 1952 campaign. Despite young Bob's bitterly worded slap during the 1952 campaign. Despite young Bob's bitterly worded slap during the 1952 campaign.

## 'Malenkov' Golfs At Burning Tree Club

politicians of Cincinnati recall the sad fate of his uncle, Charles P. Tat, who also dared to defy local GOP leaders by serving as a non-party member of the city council and helping elect a Democrat mayor of Cincinnati.

After this, Charles Tat insisted on running for governor in 1952 against the wishes of party leaders, and they coldly turned their backs on him. Whereas Eisenhower carried Ohio by 498,000 votes, Democratic Gov. Frank J. Lausche swamped Charles Tat by an all-time record of 572,000 votes.

Note—Young Tat will be trying his sports in the Ohio General Assembly with a view to climbing the political ladder, as did his late father, who started in the same seat in 1920.

Merry-Go-Round  
When Cohn, Schine and Carr finish a day before the TV cameras they frequently meet for dinner at Washington's swank Colony Restaurant. Whisker, a large, reserved, corner table, the management,



SHERMAN ADAMS

loyalty review board to answer questions. John Adams said he was advised at this meeting to refuse to let McCarthy quit the board members.

2. That McCarthy and his staff had pressured the Army for special favors for Pvt. G. Adams Schine and that McCarthy's chief adviser, Ray M. Cohn, threatened vengeance on the Army if Schine didn't get preference. John Adams said Sherman Adams told him to write down the times and places.

It was such a chronology, later made public, which was the basis of Army charges against McCarthy and Cohn which, when McCarthy denied them and cried blackmail, brought on the Senate investigation.

Eisenhower and McCarthy have tipped around each other. Neither has criticized the other by name, although McCarthy has ripped into the administration itself. Eisenhower's criticism of McCarthy has been oblique, not direct.

The President has gone out of his way — publicly — to keep peace between McCarthy, even to putting the rug last year from under Harold E. Stassen, head of the Foreign Operations Administration.

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